



**METADATA FOR
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS**

INDONESIA

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List of Acronyms

BPS	<i>Badan Pusat Statistik</i>
CADI	Center for Agricultural Data and Information
CBS	Central Board of Statistics
CIF	Cost Insurance and Freight
DA	Department of Agriculture
DMF	Department of Marine and Fishery
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FOB	Free on Board
ISIC	Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
PES	Post Enumeration Survey

CHAPTER 1. NATIONAL SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

1.1 Legal Framework and Statistical Advisory Bodies

The national statistical system in Indonesia is centralized. Under this system, BPS (Badan Pusat Statistik)-Statistics Indonesia, hereafter called BPS, has been appointed as the main agency to compile statistics in wide areas of interest, which include agriculture, social concerns, economics and culture, to meet the needs of the government and the general public. The BPS Director General is directly under and responsible to the President. The legal basis of BPS activities, including conduct of agricultural censuses and surveys, is stated in the following:

- Law No. 16 (1997) – covers the activities of statistics.
- Government Regulation No. 51 (1999) – deals with the implementation of statistics.
- Presidential Decree No. 3 (2002) to Presidential Decree No. 103 (2003) – about position task, function and organization of Non-Departmental Government Institutions.

1.2 Structure and Organization of the Major Agricultural Statistical Agencies

The Indonesian government supports BPS with a very large statistical organization. It has branch offices in 33 provinces. The BPS Central Office consists of four deputies, one of which is the Deputy of Economic Statistics. Under this Deputy is the Directorate of Agricultural Statistics, whose function is to collect data on agricultural sector. The Directorate has four sub directorates, namely:

- Sub Directorate of Food Crops Statistics
- Sub Directorate of Horticulture Statistics
- Sub Directorate of Plantation and Forestry Statistics
- Sub Directorate of Livestock and Fishery Statistics

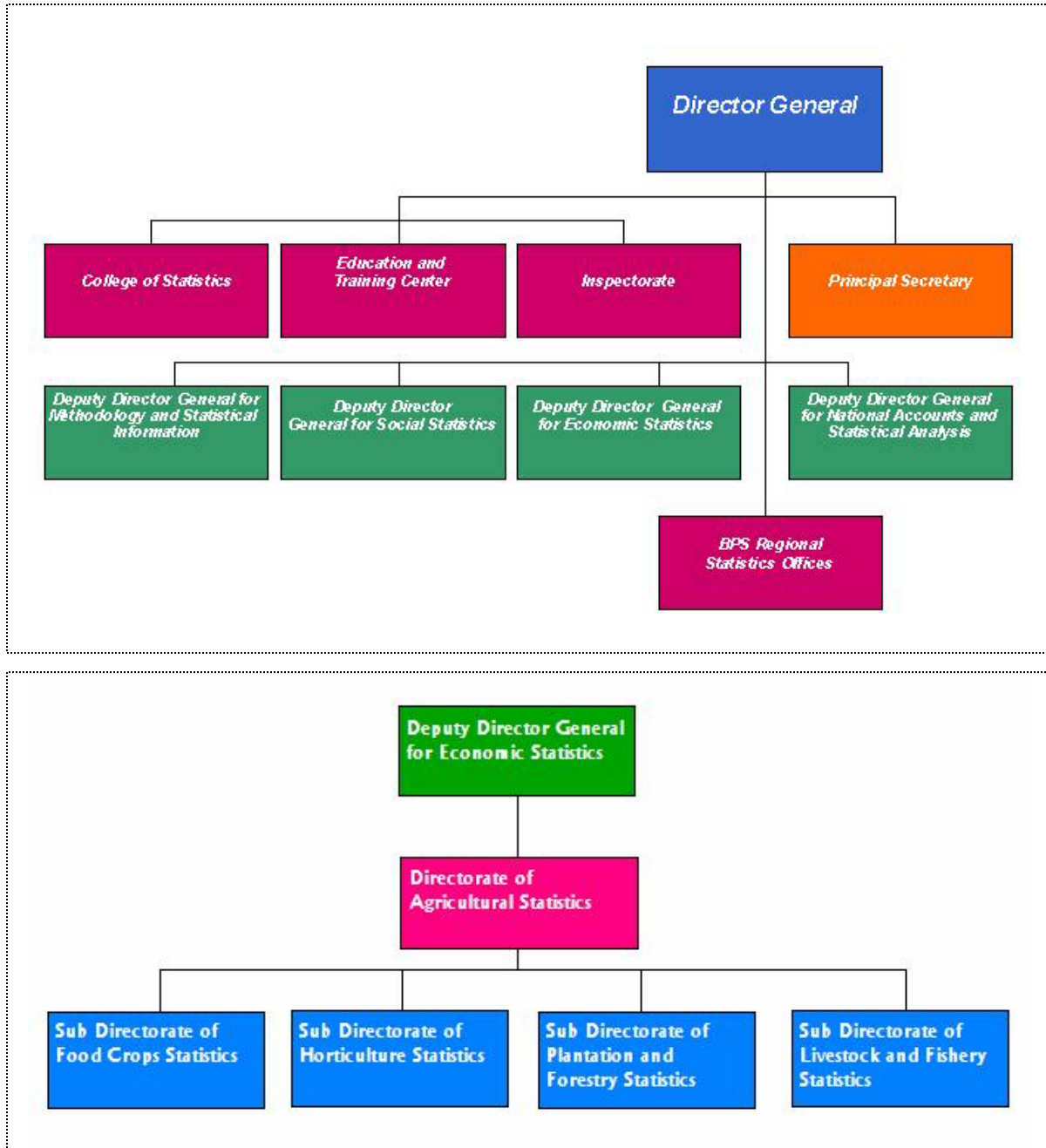
Each sub-directorate is responsible in conducting agricultural surveys covering its own area of concern. The Directorate of Agricultural Statistics has 80 staff. The estimated budget for agricultural statistics activities for years 2001-2005 is 476.4 Billion Rupiah.

Listed below are the contact persons for the four sub directorates.

- Sub Directorate of Food Crops Statistics:
 - Jainun Lumban Gaol (e-mail: jainun@mailhost.bps.go.id)
- Sub Directorate of Horticulture Statistics:
 - Sri Sayekti (e-mail: sayekti@mailhost.bps.go.id)

- Sub Directorate of Plantation and Forestry Statistics:
 - Rita Setiyawati (e-mail: rita@mailhost.bps.go.id)
- Sub Directorate of Livestock and Fishery Statistics:
 - Hasnizar Nasution (e-mail: lay@mailhost.bps.go.id)

The following figure shows the BPS Organizational Structure



The other institutions involved in the production of agricultural statistics are as follows:

- **Department of Agriculture (DA)**

Contact person : Edi Abdurachman
Center for Agricultural Data and Information (CADI)
Address : 4th floor, D building , Jl. Harsono RM No. 31,
Ragunan, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia. 12550
Telephone no. : 62-21-7816384
Email address : edi@deptan.go.id

- **Department of Marine and Fishery (DMF)**

Contact person : Saut P. Hutagalung
Address : Departmen of Marine and Fishery
Jl. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16 Jakarta 10110
Telephone no. : 62-21-3520351
Email address : setjen@dkp.go.id

- **Center for Forestry Planning and Statistics**

Contact person : Tonny Rakhmat Soehartono
Address : Manggala Wanabakti building, 5th floor Block 7
Jakarta
Telephone no. : 62-21-5733435
Email address : pusdata@dephut.go.id

1.3 Outputs and Dissemination of Agricultural Statistics

Focal point of dissemination : Mrs. Bana Bodri
Telephone nos. : +62 21 350-7057
+62 21 381-0291 ext. 3230
Fax no. : +62 21 385-7046
E-mail : bana@mailhost.bps.go.id

Major publications:

Title of Publication	Domain	Medium	Format	Periodicit/ Frequency	Release Calendar
Paddy and Secondary Food Crops Production in Indonesia	Production	English and Bahasa	Book	Annual	October
Land Area by Utilization		English and Bahasa	Book	Annual	December
Production of Vegetables and Fruits Crops		English and Bahasa	Book	Annual	December
Statistics of Medicinal and Ornamental Plants		English and Bahasa	Book	Annual	December
Statistics of Plantation Estates		English and Bahasa	Book	Annual	December
Statistics of Crumb Rubber Industry		English and Bahasa	Book	Annual	December
Statistics of Forest Concession Estates		English and Bahasa	Book	Annual	December
Fish Production Sold at Auction Places		English and Bahasa	Book	Annual	December
Fishery Establishments		English and Bahasa	Book	Annual	October
Summary of Livestock Slaughtering Statistics		English and Bahasa	Book	Annual	October
Foreign Trade Statistical Bulletin		Trade	English and Bahasa	Book	Annual
Producer price Statistics	Price	English and Bahasa	Book	Monthly	Every month
Food Balance Sheet	Food Consumption	English and Bahasa	Book	Annual	August

1.4 Dialogue with Data Users and Cooperation with International Organizations

In order to maximize data utilization, BPS has developed an active official forum with the statistics society, which serves as an avenue for dialogues between agricultural statistics producers and users. Likewise, BPS has maintained a conducive dialogue with data users within the State planning organizations such as concerned ministries, chamber of commerce, representatives of academic environment, private sector representatives, socio-professional representatives and some members of the media.

In order to produce more accurate and comparable agricultural statistics in the international community, Indonesia has also developed some collaboration with international organizations like the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

In 1994-2001, the country maintained collaboration with JICA regarding the development of a new method of estimating paddy production, the “Rumpun Counting Method”. During the years 1996-1998, Indonesia also developed the “Agribusiness Price Development Method”. In addition, Indonesia benefited from its cooperation with FAO through the “Livestock Pilot Survey” which was conducted in 2001-2003.

1.5 Strategic Framework

Agricultural statistics is very essential in national decision-making. For this reason, the BPS is developing a national strategy for agricultural statistics, which forms part of a broader strategy for the development of statistics in Indonesia.

The statistical action plans of the BPS for 2005-2009 are as follows:

- Develop better basic statistics on demography, economics, finance and poverty;
- Develop the quality and professionalism of human resources through training on statistics management;
- Provide small area statistics; and
- Improve coordination among government institutions in statistics including harmonization of concepts and definitions.

CHAPTER 2. MAJOR DOMAINS AND SELECTED INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

2.1 List of Major Domains and Selected Indicators

Domain	Statistics / Indicators
Production	Volume of food crop production Volume of vegetable and fruit crops production Volume of medicinal and ornamental plants Volume of estates crop production for major commodities Stock of estates crop production for major commodities Volume of fishery production Value of fishery production Number of animal slaughtered Number of livestock
Trade	Volume of agricultural exports and imports Value of agricultural exports and imports
Food Consumption	Food Balance Sheet
Prices	Agricultural producer prices

2.2 Metadata for Each of the Major Domains

2.2.1 Production

2.2.1.1 Concepts, Definitions and Classifications

Wet land – an agricultural land, compartmentalized and separated by small dikes to resist water, where the main crop is usually wet land paddy without considering the status of the land. Wet rice field covers irrigated rice field, rain field, valleys etc.

Area Harvested - area of crops harvested when the crops reach a certain age

Damaged Area - area of crops which is damaged by pests and calamity and whose production is at most ten percent of the crop's normal production

Area Planted - area which is actually planted (seeded) to crops

Dry Land/Garden/For Crop Cultivation - an non - irrigated land planted with seasonal crops and separately situated from the yard around the house

Temporarily Fallow Land – a land usually cultivated, but is purposely allowed to stay idle for more than one year

Arable Land - a land which includes wet land, dry and garden used for crop cultivation and temporarily fallow land

Meadow - a land usually used for livestock raising

Agriculture Land - a land which includes arable land, estates and meadows

Pond and Dike - a land used for fish culture

Wood Land - a land planted with wood tree/bamboo either cultivated or grows by itself and whose main product is wood; excludes country forest land

House Compound and Surrounding - a land, usually fenced, which is occupied by a residential building, including the area around it, whether planted or not. If the area surrounding the residential building has no clear distinction, then, it shall be classified as a garden.

Horticulture - crops including vegetables (spring onion, potatoes, cabbages, mustard green, carrots, chili, shallots, onion etc.) and fruit crops (banana, mango, papaya, pineapple, orange, watermelon, ramboostan, etc.)

Estate - an establishment having legal status to cultivate estate crops commercially on land controlled, based on the exploitation right granted by government. Otherwise, estate crops cultivated personally without exploitation right is considered as an estate household. Estate crops include rubber, palm oil, cocoa, coffee, tea, cinchona, sugarcane, tobacco and rosella.

Forest Concession Estate - a company having legal status engaged in forest product collection

Forest Concession – the limited right of forestry activities covering cutting down of trees, reforestation, processing and marketing of forest products based on the regulation issued by the Forestry Minister to government and private companies having specific condition. The right covers forestry activities such as cutting down of trees as a raw material for local industry and for export.

Fishing Boat – a watercraft used in fishing operation. This includes boats used to carry fishermen, fishing gears, and fishes, etc., using stationary gears such as *bagan*, *sero* and *kelong*, but excludes boats exclusively used as passenger boat alone.

Fishery Production – refers to the live weight of fish caught recorded at the time of landing. i.e. the "round fresh", "round whole" or ex water weight equivalent of the quantities recorded at the time of landing

Fishing Operator's Household - a household engaged in the catching or rearing of fishes/other aquatic animals/aquatics plants. Fishing operation is usually carried out either by family members or by hired fishermen

Fish Cultivation – an activity of a household in cultivating fish pond, dike the river, swamp, lake or sea etc., intending to be sold or to obtain income with a risk

Fish Catching - an activity of a household which involves catching fish in seas or rivers or other public waters intending to be sold or to obtain income with a risk

Livestock Slaughtering Place – covers premises/facilities having a permanent or semi-permanent building used in slaughtering livestock with a special permit from the government to operate as such

Keurmaster – an official with special right for ante mortem, post mortem, collection of taxes, etc.

2.2.1.2 Coverage, Availability, Data Sources and Responsible Agencies

Statistics / Indicators	Coverage	Availability	Data Source	Responsible Agency
Volume of Food Crops Production	National	1998 to 2005	Agricultural Survey	BPS
Volume of Vegetables and Fruit Crops Production	National	1998 to 2005	Agricultural Survey	BPS
Volume of Medicinal and Ornamental Plants Production	15 Provinces	1998 to 2005	Agricultural Survey	BPS
Volume of Estate Crops Production	National	1998 to 2005	Agricultural Survey	BPS
Stock of Estate Crops Production	National	1998 to 2005	Estate Crops Statistics Survey	BPS
Volume of Fishery Production	National	1989 to 2005	Fishery Survey	BPS
Value of Animal Slaughtered Production	National	1989 to 2005	Livestock Survey	BPS
Number of Animal Slaughtered and Meat	National	1989 to 2005	Livestock Survey	BPS

Statistics / Indicators	Coverage	Availability	Data Source	Responsible Agency
Production				
Number of Livestock	National	1989 to 2005	Livestock Survey	BPS
Number of Agricultural Machinery	National	1990 to 1997	Agricultural Survey	BPS
Land Use: Area of Wetland; Area of Dry land	National	1998 to 2005	Agricultural Survey	BPS

2.2.2 Trade

2.2.2.1 Concepts, Definitions and Classifications

Export statistics are based on General Trade System, which covers all Indonesian geographical areas.

Import statistics are based on Special Trade System, which covers all Indonesian geographical areas excluding Free Trade Zone which is treated as foreign trade.

Valuation:

Export refers to Free On Board (FOB) value.

Import refers to Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF) value.

Both are stated in US Dollars (USD)

Quantity measurement

All quantities are stated in net weight and in kilogram.

Country of destination refers to the country, known at the time of dispatch, to be the final country where goods are to be delivered

Country of origin refers to the country in which the goods have been produced, after being verified by the Custom and Excise Offices pursuant to prevailing regulations.

2.2.2.2 Coverage, Availability, Data Sources and Responsible Agencies

Statistics / Indicators	Coverage	Availability	Data Source	Responsible Agency
Exports of all commodities in production	National	1975 to 2005	Documents on import-export	BPS

Statistics / Indicators	Coverage	Availability	Data Source	Responsible Agency
statistics			declaration	
Exports by ISIC number of all commodities in production statistics	National	1996 to 2005	Documents on import-export declaration	BPS
Imports of all commodities in production statistics	National	1963 to 2005	Documents on import-export declaration	BPS

2.2.2.3 Data Processing, Estimation and Revision Methodology

Foreign trade data are compiled from import-export declaration documents of the Custom and Excise Offices (*Kantor Pelayanan Bea dan Cukai*).

2.2.3 Food Consumption

2.2.3.1 Concepts, Definitions and Classifications

Area type refers to the type of an area unit, which is either urban or rural. Here, the area unit is the village. A village (whether *desa* or *kelurahan*) is classified as **urban** if it satisfies the following three conditions:

- a. Has a population density of not less than 5,000 persons per square kilometer;
- b. Not more than 25 percent of its population are engaged in agriculture; and
- c. Has eight or more urban-related facilities like post office, bank, cinema, hospital, and school.

Household consumption, which can either be food or non-food, is limited to goods and services used for household consumption purposes, regardless of source; excludes those purchased for business purposes or to be given away

2.2.3.2 Coverage, Availability, Data Sources and Responsible Agencies

Statistics / Indicators	Coverage	Availability	Data Source	Responsible Agency
Expenditure for population consumption	National level	1984 to 2005	National Economic Survey (Susenas)	BPS
Calories and Protein consumption	National level	1984 to 2002	National Economic Survey (Susenas)	BPS
Expenditure for consumption	National level	1984 to 2005	National Economic Survey (Susenas)	BPS

2.2.3.3 Data Processing, Estimation and Revision Methodology

Average per capita monthly expenditure of a household is obtained by dividing the household's consumption expenses by the number of household members.

The reference period for food consumption is one week. **Per capita consumption (expenditure)** per month is obtained by dividing total consumption (or expenditure) of all households by total population in the area of aggregation.

2.2.4 Prices

2.2.4.1 Concepts, Definitions and Classifications

Inflation refers to the general upward price movement of goods and services in an economy or the decline in purchasing power of the country's currency.

Producer price index for agriculture refers to the index numbers, which show the change over time (relative to a base period) on the prices received by farmers for the sale of their agricultural produce

2.2.4.2 Coverage, Availability and Responsible Agencies

Statistics / Indicators	Coverage	Availability	Responsible Agency
Statistics of producer prices (food and smallholder plantation estate crops)	National level	1976 to 2004	BPS
Statistics of un-hulled paddy producer prices	National level	2005	BPS
Wholesale price indices	National level	1971 to 2005	BPS
Statistics of rural consumer prices	National level	1998 to 2004	BPS
Consumer price indices	43 cities	1996 to 2003	BPS

2.2.4.3 Data Processing, Estimation and Revision Methodology

The Indonesian producer price index is calculated by modified Laspeyres formula. In calculating the elementary price averages of goods and services, the arithmetic mean is used, but for seasonal goods and services, geometric mean is used.

CHAPTER 3. MAJOR DATA SOURCES FOR AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

3.1 List of Major Agricultural Censuses, Surveys and Registers

Censuses

- Agricultural Census 2003 (ST2003)
- Population Census

Surveys

- Agricultural Survey IA, IB and II (Survey on Paddy and Secondary Food Crops)
- Agricultural Survey IIA and IIIA (Survey on Vegetable and Fruit Crops)
- Agricultural Survey IIB and IIIB (Survey on Medicinal and Ornamental Plants)
- Agricultural Survey VA (Survey on Land Use)
- Agricultural Survey VB (Survey of Agricultural Machinery)
- Estate Crops Statistics Survey
- Forestry Survey
- Fishery Survey
- Livestock Survey
- National Socio-Economic Survey

3.2 Metadata for Each of the Major Censuses

3.2.1 Agricultural Census

3.2.1.1 Overview

The BPS has conducted the agricultural census since 1963 and this is being done once in every ten years. The scope, concepts and definitions used in the census have been defined in accordance with the guidelines laid down in FAO's program for the World Census of Agriculture. The organization is fully aware of the need for international comparability, and exchange of information among nations.

At present, BPS is conducting the fifth agricultural census. The census covers various agricultural sub-sector activities each with its population characteristics and cultivation systems.

3.2.1.2 Conduct, Operations, Data Quality Control

Backed up by the technical, administrative, and processing teams, the Director General is responsible for administrative and technical operations of the censuses and surveys conducted by the BPS. Instructions from the Director General are

therefore delegated to the provinces and sub-district directors and their respective teams.

The following BPS key persons are involved in the different stages of census operations: Chief of Production Statistics Division, Chief of Data Processing and Dissemination Integration, field supervisors and enumerators in every province

The 2003 Agricultural Census was undertaken from 2001 to 2004 in several stages, each stage involving the following activities.

Preparation Stage (2001-2002)

- a. Pilot studies on the procedures in filling up the questionnaires and organization of field observations. The pilot studies were conducted three times in 2001 in three different areas.
- b. Updating and checking of enumeration area boundaries.
- c. Updating of agricultural establishment directory (complete count).
- d. Village Potential Enumeration (complete count)

First stage (2003)

- a. Building and household listing. In previous agricultural censuses, only 20% of the total enumeration areas were covered. In the 2003 Agricultural Census, complete enumeration was employed.
- b. Post Enumeration Survey (PES).
- c. Data processing and analysis

Second Stage: (2004)

- a. Survey of Farmer Income.
- b. Enumeration of agricultural households cultivating paddy, secondary food crops and horticulture
- c. Enumeration of agricultural households engaged in the following activities: livestock and poultry, fish culture, plantation and forestry activities
- d. Processing and analysis.

Data collection was done using interview method. Prior to field enumeration, the enumerators were required to attend and pass a rigorous training for the Census. Field supervision was likewise done to maintain the quality of the data collected. Each field supervisor handled four enumerators. Executives from the central office in Jakarta also took part in the field operations by visiting the census location in every province. In order to carry out their duty during field enumeration, field supervisors were required to participate in the training of enumerators and supervisors.

Assessment of key accuracy and reliability issues and errors associated with the data was done by the chief of Production Statistics Section in every sub-district since they are most knowledgeable on the condition and situation in their respective provinces.

3.2.2 Population Census

3.2.2.1 Overview

Indonesia's 2000 Population Census is the fifth decennial population census conducted since the country's independence. The previous four were taken in 1961, 1971, 1981, and 1990. The 2000 Population Census covered all residents of Indonesia, regardless of whether they had permanent residence or not (such as the homeless, crew of ships carrying national flag, those living in boats or floating houses and tribesmen in remote areas). Foreign citizens except the members of the diplomatic corps, were also included.

3.2.2.2 Conduct, Operations, Data Quality Control

Backed up by the technical, administrative, and processing teams, the Director General is responsible for administrative and technical operations of the censuses and surveys conducted by the BPS. Instructions from the Director General are therefore delegated to the provinces and sub-district directors and their respective teams.

Implementation of the 2000 Population Census was done in three stages. The first stage was preparatory, which involved mapping and formation of enumeration areas, construction of master frame and master sampling frame that will serve as basis for many surveys, urban and rural classification of villages and try out; the second stage was implementation, which consisted of enumeration of population with permanent residence, enumeration of population without permanent residence, and enumeration of village facilities, and the third stage was data processing.

The enumeration activity applied both "de jure" and "de facto" approaches. Those who have permanent residences were enumerated using "de jure" approach, meaning, information gathered from them would be counted in the village, municipality and province where their residence is located.

On the other hand, those without permanent residences were enumerated using "de facto" criterion, that is, information gathered from them would be counted in the village, municipality and province where they lived at the time of the census.

Those who have permanent residence but have been away from home for six months or more were no longer regarded as members of their household and, therefore, were counted in their new places. On the other hand, those who lived in

a particular dwelling unit for less than six months would be included in their present place of residence provided they expressed intention to stay there longer.

The completed questionnaires were processed in the BPS Regency/Municipality in two stages. The first stage involved getting a quick count of population by sex and total number of households. The second stage involved coming up with a more detailed information from the Census.

3.3 Metadata for Each of the Major Surveys

3.3.1 Agricultural Survey IA, IB and II (Survey on Paddy and Secondary Food Crops)

3.3.1.1 Overview

The BPS has conducted Agricultural Surveys IA, IB and II since 1973, in cooperation with the DA. The survey intends to generate information on area and yield of food crops. Data on area planted, area harvested and area damaged are collected monthly, while data on yield of all food crops, except mungbean, are collected quarterly during harvest season through crop cutting survey. Production of paddy and secondary food crops are obtained by multiplying harvest area and yield.

Different questionnaires are used depending on the crop covered and type of data collected: SP IA and SP IB are used to collect data on area of paddy and secondary food crops, respectively, while Form II is used to gather data on yield of food crops.

3.3.1.2 Survey Design

For the monthly survey on area, complete enumeration is employed. The data are gathered from all sub-districts in Indonesia.

For the crop cutting survey, a two stage sampling design is used covering a sample of around 60,000 crop cutting plot areas.

3.3.1.3 Conduct, Operations, Data Quality Control

Food crops data are collected by both Agricultural Extension Service (*Mantri Tani*) and Sub-district Statistical Officer (*Mantri Statistik*) in all sub-districts (*ecamatan*) in Indonesia.

3.3.1.4 Statistical Report

Paddy and Secondary Food Crops Production in Indonesia

3.3.2 Agricultural Survey IIA and IIIA (Survey on Vegetable and Fruit Crops)

3.3.2.1 Overview

The BPS has conducted Agricultural Survey IIA and IIIA since 1973 in cooperation with the DA. The survey aims to collect information on production of seasonal and annual vegetables and fruits. Data on seasonal vegetables and fruits are collected monthly using SP IIA questionnaire, while data on annual vegetables and fruits are collected quarterly using SP IIIA questionnaire

3.3.2.2 Survey Design

The survey employs complete enumeration and is conducted in all sub districts in Indonesia.

3.3.2.3 Conduct, Operations, Data Quality Control

The Agricultural Extension Service does the data collection

3.3.2.4 Statistical Report

Production of Vegetables and Fruits Crops

3.3.3 Agricultural Survey IIB and IIIB (Survey on Medicinal and Ornamental Plants)

3.3.3.1 Overview

Since 1973, the BPS has conducted Agricultural Survey IIB and IIIB in cooperation with the DA. The survey covers medicinal and ornamental plants and aims to collect and generate production statistics on these plants.

The survey is undertaken in 15 provinces, namely, North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, Banten, Bali, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo and South Sulawesi, in all production centers for both medicinal and ornamental plants in Indonesia. Data are collected for eight (8) medicinal plants and nine (9) ornamental plants using SPIIB and SPIIIB questionnaires, respectively.

3.3.3.2 Survey Design

The survey adopts complete enumeration.

3.3.3.3 Conduct, Operations, Data Quality Control

The Agricultural Extension Service does the data collection.

3.3.3.4 Statistical Report

Statistics of Medicinal and Ornamental Plants

3.3.4 Agricultural Survey VA (Survey on Land Use)

3.3.4.1 Overview

The BPS has undertaken Agricultural Survey VA since 1973 in cooperation with the DA. It intends to collect and generate information on land utilization (wetland and dry land). Since 1978, this survey has been conducted in the whole country in annual basis.

3.3.4.2 Survey Design

The method used in this survey is complete enumeration for all sub districts in Indonesia.

3.3.4.3 Statistical Report

Agricultural Land Area by Utilization

3.3.5 Agricultural Survey VB (Survey of Agricultural Machinery)

3.3.5.1 Overview

The BPS has conducted Agricultural Survey VB since 1973 in cooperation with the DA. The survey intends to collect data on inventory of agricultural machinery as of end of previous year. It is conducted annually covering all sub districts in Indonesia.

3.3.5.2 Survey Design

The method used is complete enumeration.

3.3.5.3 Conduct, Operations, Data Quality Control

The Agricultural Extension Service does the data collection.

3.3.6 Estate Crops Statistics Survey

3.3.6.1 Overview

The BPS has conducted monthly estate crops survey since 1960. Since 1980, BPS has conducted additional estate crops survey annually. The survey aims to come up with data on production, area and stock of the following plantation crops in large-scale estates in Indonesia: rubber, palm oil, cocoa, coffee, tea, cinchona, sugarcane, tobacco and jute.

A self-administered questionnaire is used to get detailed information on area, primary product, processing product and stock of the above-named estate crops.

3.3.6.2 Survey Design

The method used is complete enumeration. The directories of estates are updated regularly.

3.3.6.3 Conduct, Operations, Data Quality Control

Data are collected through mailing system. The questionnaires are mailed to the estates, with an accompanying request to supply the needed information. After the data have been collected, the questionnaires are mailed back to the Central Board of Statistics (CBS).

3.3.6.4 Statistical Report

Statistics of Plantation Estates
Statistics of Crumb Rubber Industry

3.3.7 Forestry Survey

3.3.7.1 Overview

BPS has conducted Forestry Survey since 1986. The survey aims to collect information from timber culture and forest concessions in Indonesia. Data collection is done annually, during April to August, in all forest concession estates in the country. Information gathered consists of data on economic activities such as input material used, cost, investment, crop area, number of workers and production (quantity, value and usage).

3.3.7.2 Survey Design

The method employed is complete enumeration. The directories of the estates are updated regularly.

3.3.7.3 Conduct, Operations, Data Quality Control

Forest concession estate data are collected by statistical enumerators called "*Mantri Statistik*" or the staff of Regional Statistics Offices during April-August every year. The questionnaires, called LTHPH1, are mailed to forest concession estates who are requested to fill them up, then sent back to the Central Board of Statistics (CBS).

3.3.7.4 Statistical Report

Statistics of Forest Concession Estates

3.3.8 Fishery Survey

3.3.8.1 Overview

The BPS has conducted the fishery survey since 1988. The survey aims to collect data of basic fishery information from fishery auction places and fishery establishments.

Data gathered from fishery auction places includes quantity and price of fish sold, while information obtained from fishery establishments consist of quantity of fish production, capital status, capital formation and input/output of the fishery establishment. Data on fishery auction place are collected quarterly while data on fishery business are collected annually.

3.3.8.2 Survey Design

For the survey of fishery establishments, complete enumeration is used. Likewise for the survey of fish auction places, complete census is done, except Central Kalimantan and Papua

3.3.8.3 Statistical Report

Fish Production Sold at Auction Places
Fishery Establishment Statistics

3.3.9 Livestock Survey

3.3.9.1 Overview

BPS has conducted Livestock survey since 1988. The activity aims to gather and generate obtain basic data on livestock and livestock products.

Data on the characteristics of livestock raised by establishments has been collected annually using a mailing system. On the other hand, statistics on slaughtering and meat production for human consumption are based on quarterly collection from slaughterhouses and keurmasters. The animals slaughtered recorded in the survey are cattle, buffaloes, horses, goats, sheep and pigs.

3.3.9.2 Survey Design

The methodology used in the surveys of establishments and slaughterhouses is complete enumeration. The sampling frame for the livestock establishment survey is based on a national database called the Directory of Agricultural Establishments.

3.3.9.3 Statistical Report

Summary of Livestock Slaughtering Statistics

3.3.10 National Socio-Economic Survey

3.3.10.1 Overview

The National Socio-Economic Survey, popularly known as Susenas, is a household survey where consumption/expenditure data are collected. The survey was first conducted in 1963. Prior to 1980 Susenas was undertaken irregularly, i.e, in 1963,

1964/65, 1967, 1969/70, 1976, 1978, and 1979. Since 1980, Susenas was conducted annually, except in 1983 and 1988. Before 1980, consumption/expenditure data were always covered in every Susenas. Since 1981, however, the consumption/expenditure module, together with other modules, has been collected every three years, due to the inclusion of additional topics (modules).

The Susenas data are divided into two parts, namely, core and module. Prior to 1992, core consisted only of five variables: four demographic and one referring to educational characteristic of individual members of the chosen household. Starting in 1992, the core variables were expanded (called as new core) to include basic information needed to generate yearly welfare indicators.

The survey originally intended to cover all provinces of Indonesia to enable generation of data at the national level. However, due to the limitations in budget and manpower, the 1963 and 1967 Susenas covered only Java, while for some other years, several remote areas in Indonesia were excluded.

Susenas' sample size likewise varied over time. Prior to 1993, the first four surveys, (1963, 1964/65, 1967, 1969/70) and the 1978 Susenas were designed to produce national and regional (group of provinces) estimates, while for the other years the sample size were representatives up to province level.

From 1993 the sample size were increased up to more than 200,000 households, from only 65,000 households in 1992. Before 1992 the Susenas sample sizes were always below 60,000 households. The additional sample size however, applied only to the core questionnaire, while for the module questionnaires (including consumption/expenditure module) the sample size was 65,000 households.