Data Article

Survey data of household perceptions of drought, mitigation and adaptation practices in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

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A comprehensive and detailed description of household survey data that were collected in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia in 2018 is provided in this article. The survey was conducted using a structured questionnaire administered among 300 households in East Nusa Tenggara as one of the regions experiencing severe drought for more than a decade. The information about perceptions of drought and mitigation and adaptation strategies was collected from the head of household or household member. The survey comprises comprehensive information about household socio-demographic characteristics, household resources, agricultural activities, knowledge and perceptions of drought, experience with drought and adaptation strategy, mitigation of the impact of drought, future drought and the participation of women in decision making. The data are provided with this article.

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Data

The dataset consists of 300 responses collected from the household survey conducted in seven districts in East Nusa Tenggara (see Fig. 1). The survey was conducted within a three-month period (June to August 2018) and is part of the project assessing the implementation of the Drought Cycle Management (DCM) model. East Nusa Tenggara is the region most vulnerable to drought in Indonesia [2–4]. The questionnaire was developed following the work of [5] with some modifications. The dataset comprises information about household socio-demographic characteristics (e.g., gender, age, marital status, monthly income, education, etc.) as well as drought related issues, i.e., household resources (e.g., water source, household income, farming land ownership, etc.), agricultural activities (i.e., type of crops and livestock, water source for crop and livestock management, problems encountered during drought, etc.), knowledge and perception about drought including the perception of weather forecasts, experience with drought (e.g., crop and animal loss) and adaptation strategies, mitigation of drought impact, perception of future drought and the participation of women in decision making.

Table 1 provides several key pieces of information about the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondent and household.
2. Experimental design, materials and methods

The sampling design applied to acquire the data is a two-stage and stratified random sampling as in Ref. [6]. The total number of respondents to be surveyed is 300 households in East Nusa Tenggara. The sampling was designed to ensure that the collected sample is representative of the target population in

Table 1
Household socio-demographic characteristics.

| Variable                      | Category               | Count | Percentage |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------|
| Gender                        | Male                   | 183   | 61%        |
|                               | Female                 | 117   | 39%        |
| Household Head                | Yes                    | 198   | 66%        |
|                               | No                     | 102   | 34%        |
| Average age                   | Respondent             | 45    | 45%        |
|                               | Household head         | 49    | 49%        |
|                               | Wife of household head | 44    | 44%        |
| Level of education of household head | Never went to school | 22    | 7.3%       |
|                               | Primary school         | 191   | 63.7%      |
|                               | Junior/Senior high school | 84   | 28.0%      |
|                               | University             | 3     | 1.0%       |
| Monthly income                | < IDR 500000           | 208   | 70.03%     |
|                               | IDR 500000 - IDR 2000000 | 82   | 27.61%     |
|                               | IDR 2000000 - IDR 4000000 | 7    | 2.36%      |
|                               | > IDR 4000000          | 0     | 0.00%      |
| Length of stay                | <1 year                | 10    | 3.33%      |
|                               | 1–5 years              | 7     | 2.33%      |
|                               | 5–10 years             | 10    | 3.33%      |
|                               | >10 years              | 273   | 91.00%     |
| House ownership               | Own                    | 286   | 95.33%     |
|                               | Rent                   | 1     | 0.33%      |
|                               | Other                  | 13    | 4.33%      |
the region. The first stage selects randomly seven districts out of 22 districts in East Nusa Tenggara. The second stage includes selecting a total of 300 households from the selected districts. The number of surveyed households in a district is allocated proportionally to the total number of households in the corresponding district. Households were chosen randomly from the list of all households’ name in the selected district. Face-to-face interviews using a paper questionnaire were conducted to collect the data. The main target as the respondent was the head of household. Nevertheless, due to the farming activities during the day, it was only possible to interview 198 household heads, while the other 102 questionnaires were undertaken with another household member who had sufficient information on the implemented drought adaptation and mitigation strategies. The fieldwork was carried out by teams involving trained local surveyors to ensure that the respondents understand the asked questions.

The collected data were entered in excell. Furthermore, the raw data were refined by correcting any inconsistent inputs. Moreover, outliers and missing responses were cleaned from the data. The descriptive statistics in this paper were performed by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software.

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**Transparency document**

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2019.103944.

**Appendix A. Supplementary data**

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2019.103944.

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