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Technical Session 3

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COORDINATION BETWEEN POPULATION AND AGRICULTURAL CENSUSES

Presentation by

Naman KEITA
FAO, Statistics Division, Rome

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Presented by N. Keita, FAO

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

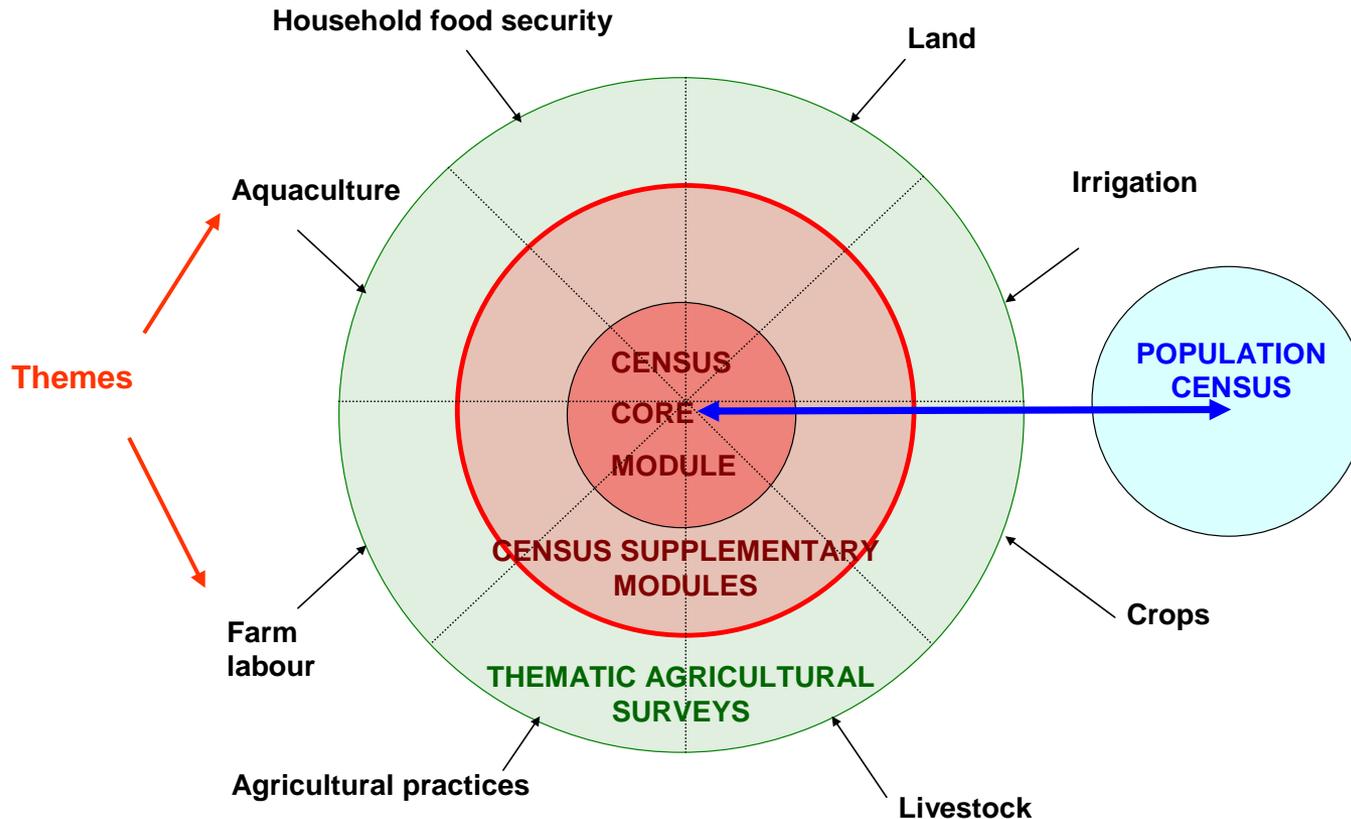
- Recommendations in WCA2010
- Country practices in collecting agricultural data in population censuses
- Advantages of linking the two censuses
- Proposed data items for agriculture module of population census

Recommendations in WCA2010

- The FAO guidelines for WCA2010 adopts a new modular approach to agricultural census taking with emphasis on conducting a ‘core’ module through complete enumeration and ‘supplementary’ modules (s) on a sample basis.

Recommendations in WCA2010

An Integrated agricultural census and survey
World Programme for Census of Agriculture 2010 (WCA2010)



Recommendations in WCA2010

The FAO World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2010 (WCA2010) highlights the importance of **integrating the agricultural census within the National Statistical System**. In particular, it stresses the importance of the **relationship between the population and housing census and the agricultural census in the following areas:**

- use of common concepts, definitions and classifications;
- sharing field materials;
- using the population census as a household frame for the census of agriculture;
- making use of agriculture-related data from the population census;
- **collecting additional agriculture-related data in the population census;**
- linking data from the two censuses;
- conducting the two censuses as a joint field operation.

Recommendations in WCA2010

This relationship is echoed in the “Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Rev 2, UNSD 2007”.

- ❑ *In order to assist countries in implementing these recommendations, in particular the collection of agricultural related data during a population census, FAO is preparing supplementary guidelines with possible questions to be included in the population census agricultural module.*

Country practices in collecting agricultural data in population censuses

- Nearly all countries use **common concepts, definitions and classifications** for the two national censuses and **share cartographic materials**.
- Many countries also include **specific questions on agriculture** in the population census:
 - ALBANIA: asks whether the household owns agricultural land, and if so, whether the household or someone else cultivates the land
 - NEPAL: asks whether the household owns agricultural land and whether it raises livestock/poultry
 - ZAMBIA: asks whether the household is engaged directly in any agricultural activity
 - Some countries ask about the activities of each household member Belize, Fiji, Uganda, Bangladesh, Canada
- In other countries, **specific information on agriculture** is collected in the population and housing census **to supplement the information collected in the census of agriculture**.

Advantages of linkages between the two censuses

- The biggest single problem faced by the census of agriculture is access to **an up-to-date and reliable frame of agricultural holdings in the country.**
- This frame can be sub-divided into the **frame for household operated agricultural holdings and non-household operated agricultural holdings.**
- The **number of non-household operated agricultural holdings is usually small** and the frame can be fairly readily compiled from land and business registers, lists of large farms and other sources.
- The **frame of household operated agricultural holdings, is a much larger and more complex task.**

Advantages of linkages between the two censuses

- It effectively means visiting all private households to establish the extent of agricultural activity in each household, the number of separate holdings the household members are engaged in.
- It is further complicated by the use of 'minimum size limits' in most countries which determine whether a household's agricultural activity qualifies as a holding or not: numbers of livestock, numbers of trees (tree crops) and area of land (temporary crops), value of annual sales and purpose of production (breeding livestock).
- The information can be collected during the population census either through the standard visitation record or through a separate section in the household questionnaire. The information can also be collected as part of the pre-census cartography and field work.
- **One advantage of an integrated census approach is that a reduced budget will be needed compared to the two censuses being conducted as separate exercises and a single funding envelope can be sought.**

Advantages of linkages between the two censuses

- Other advantages may also be realised: same infrastructure, logistics, personnel and equipment can be used for both censuses.
- Basic information on livestock numbers, numbers of fruit trees and the area of temporary crops will be available for all households.
- The minimum size criteria can then be set at a higher level than has traditionally been the case as information on the smallest holdings has already been collected and little would be added by administering a further lengthy questionnaire to such holdings.

Advantages of linkages between the two censuses

- Efforts, and resources, can then be focused on the more productive holdings.
- Also, by collecting the two sets of data at the same time, direct linkages can be made, through the unique household identification number, to provide a much richer data set than would be possible through two separate statistical exercises.
- Lastly, by institutionalising the arrangements for the conduct of the two censuses as an integrated exercise will ensure that the census of agriculture is conducted on a regular basis in future rounds.

Proposed data item for agriculture module of population census

- Two core items are proposed:
- **Item A1:** Whether household is engaged in any form of won-account agricultural production
 - *Q1: Did this household operate any land for agricultural purposes during... agricultural year?*
 - *Q2: Is any member of this household now raising any livestock?*
- **Item A2;** Area of land (or number of plots) used for agricultural purposes
 - *Q1: What is the total area (or number of plots) of all the land used for agricultural purposes?*

Proposed data item for agriculture module of population census

- Item A1: identifies whether the household is a farm household and Item A2 provides a measure of farm size. These are key variables for:
 - construction of a list or area frame of farm households for an agricultural census to be conducted soon after the population census
 - providing population census tabulations to analyse relationship between agricultural activities and population census characteristics
- These item are the minimum needed

Proposed data item for agriculture module of population census

- **An additional ten supplementary items may be needed for an agricultural module of a population census (based on WCA2010 core items):**
- Item S-A1: Identification of agricultural holders
- Item S-A2: main purpose of production
- Item S-A3: Area of agricultural land according to land use types
- Item S-A4: Land tenure types
- Item S-A5: Presence of irrigation
- Item S-A6: Types of temporary crops grown
- Item S-A7: Types of permanent crops grown and whether in compact plantations
- Item S-A8: Number of animals for each livestock type
- Item S-A9: Presence of aquaculture
- Item S-A10: Presence of forest and other wooded land

Proposed data item for agriculture module of population census

Items recommended for WCA2010 the core module as supplementary items in an agricultural module of a population census

- *0001 Identification and location of agricultural holding*
- 0002 Legal status of agricultural holder.
- 0003 Sex of agricultural holder.
- 0004 Age of agricultural holder. Sex of household members. Age of household members.
- 0005 Household size.
- *0006 Main purpose of production of the holding. Number of land parcels.*
- *0007 Area of holding according to land use types.*
- 0008 Total area of holding.

Proposed data item for agriculture module of population census

Items recommended for WCA2010 the core module as supplementary items in an agricultural module of a population census

- *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 plantations.*
- *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.*



THANK YOU