

DESCRIPTION OF AN AGRICULTURAL MODULE FOR THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Population censuses are normally conducted every ten years to provide basic data on a country's population, such as sex, age, household composition, fertility, and work activity. Guidelines for population censuses are issued by the United Nations. Agriculture has not been included in the United Nations list of recommended topics and, up until now, most countries have not collected any specific agricultural data in their population censuses.

In many countries, agriculture is one of the most important sectors of the national economy. Usually, most agricultural production is in the household sector. Often, the majority of households engage in some form of agricultural production activity, even in urban areas where people may raise a few livestock/poultry or grow some vegetables. Even such small-scale activities can contribute significantly to the national agricultural output, as well as being important to the households themselves in supplementing income and improving food security.

Sometimes, countries include in their population census a single agricultural item to identify whether the household is engaged in agricultural production activities. Fisheries activities are sometimes also included. Some countries collect more detailed agricultural data, such as area of agricultural land, crops grown and livestock numbers.

The latest United Nations guidelines provide a set of "basic" topics, covering items that should be included by most countries in their population censuses. Some "optional" topics, such as income, are also included. New guidelines for the 2010 round of population and housing censuses are being prepared. Future guidelines may include agriculture as an optional topic.

Purpose of an agricultural module

There are two main reasons for including agricultural items in the population census: first, to construct a frame for agricultural censuses and surveys; and second, to provide data for tabulation purposes.

(a) Frame creation

Most countries conduct population censuses every five or ten years. Because households are usually the main agricultural producers, the population census can be a good source of information for construction of frames for agricultural censuses. An agricultural census conducted at the same time or soon after the population census can be based on a list frame from the population census. This could be a list of households or, if additional data are collected, a list of farm households. Such list frames are only useful for an agricultural census undertaken soon after the population census; otherwise, the list of units becomes out-of-date. However, if the agricultural census is done on a sample basis, even some time after the population census, additional data on farm households and farm area in the population census can be used to construct an area sample frame for the agricultural census.

(b) Tabulations of agricultural data

Various types of agriculture-related tabulations could be produced from an agricultural module in the population census.

Data from the agricultural module may be of interest to provide an agricultural dimension to the population census tabulations; for example, household income tabulated according to whether or not the household is a “farm household”. Tabulations by farm size may also be useful.

The agricultural module might also be needed to provide agricultural data where no agricultural census is conducted or where data are needed between agricultural censuses. The population census might also be used to cover small-scale agricultural production by households that are out-of-scope of the agricultural census. An agricultural module designed for this purpose could be anything from a few basic questions to a mini- agricultural census.

It is usually not necessary to collect detailed agricultural data in the population census if the population and agricultural censuses are carried out at about the same time. Here, it is usually possible to link the data from the two censuses, which means that the population census tabulations can include agricultural data obtained directly from the agricultural census, rather than having to collect the data again in the agricultural module. Linking can be done by carrying out the two censuses jointly or by conducting the agricultural census based on a list frame from the population census. The need for linking data should be taken into consideration early in the planning of the two censuses.

The need to collect additional agricultural data in a population census for tabulation purposes must be strongly justified. The use of existing population census data on status in employment and main occupation to identify farm households should be assessed.

Data items for the agricultural module

This description of the agricultural module presented here provides only broad guidelines for countries wishing to include agricultural items in their population census. Each country’s circumstances are different and the data requirements vary from country to country. The suggested items are given as core items and supplementary items.

Two core items are given:

- Item A1. Whether the household is engaged in any form of own-account agricultural production.*
Item A2. Area of land used for agricultural purposes.

Item A1 identifies whether the household is a farm household and Item A2 provides a measure of farm size. These are the key data requirements for countries needing agricultural data in the population census for any of the following reasons:

- To construct a list frame of farm households for an agricultural census to be conducted soon after the population census.
- To construct an area frame for an agricultural census conducted on a sample basis.
- To provide population census tabulations to analyse the relationship between agricultural activity and population census characteristics.

Usually, countries do not need to include any other items, other than Items A1 and A2, in their agricultural module. However, some supplementary items may be needed where more detailed agricultural data are required from the population census. Ten supplementary items are shown as possible items for inclusion in the agricultural module. These are based on FAO’s core items in its 2010 programme of agricultural censuses.

- 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 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.*

RECOMMENDED FREQUENCY

The agricultural module is carried out in conjunction with the population census, which is normally conducted every ten years. Some countries undertake five-yearly population censuses. The agricultural module may not be included each time a population census is conducted.

ACCOMPANYING MODULE(S)

Not applicable.

SAMPLING RECOMMENDATIONS

Some countries use a short/long form approach in their population census, with the short form used to collect a few basic items from all households and the long form used to collect detailed data from a sample of households. The agricultural module could be suitable for inclusion in the sampling component of the census, subject to assessment of sampling issues.

A short/long form approach could also be used for the agricultural module itself. The main population census could include the core agricultural items (A1 and A2) to identify whether the household is a farm household and to measure farm size. Then, a sample of farm households could be selected to collect the supplementary items.

DISAGGREGATION

The level of geographic disaggregation will be determined by each country according to its requirements. For analysis of agricultural data in relation to other population census characteristics, data will normally be provided at the national level and for the major civil division, such as state or province. If detailed agricultural data are required, data may be produced for minor civil divisions.

GENDER ISSUES

The agricultural module can be used to study gender aspects of agricultural operations. By identifying farm households, one can study the economic activity of farm household members to understand how farm labour is organised and the contribution made by women. Data such as activity status, status in employment, occupation and industry can be of particular interest. If agricultural holders are identified, the agricultural activities operated by men and women can be compared. The suggested tables give emphasis to these gender aspects.

REFERENCES AND LINKS

FAO (2005). *A System of Integrated Agricultural Censuses and Surveys: World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2010*. Rome.

UN (1998). *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1*. New York.

QUESTIONNAIRES

AGRICULTURAL MODULE FOR POPULATION CENSUS : CORE QUESTIONNAIRE

Province			
District			
Village			
Household number			

1. Did this household operate any land for agricultural purposes during the 2007/08 agricultural year?	Yes 1. → Q.2 No 2. → Q3.
2. What is the total area of all the land used for agricultural purposes?	Local unit ha <input type="text"/>
3. Is any member of this household now raising any livestock?	Yes 1. No 2.

**AGRICULTURAL MODULE FOR POPULATION CENSUS :
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE**

Province	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
District	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Village	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Household number	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. During the 2007/08 agricultural year , did this household have any of these?	
Tick any number of boxes	Crops grown in this village? <input type="checkbox"/> 1.
	Crops grown in other places? <input type="checkbox"/> 2.
	Kitchen garden? <input type="checkbox"/> 3.
	Crop land rented from someone else? <input type="checkbox"/> 4.
	Permanent crops? <input type="checkbox"/> 5.
	Agricultural land left fallow? <input type="checkbox"/> 6.
2. How many parcels of land are used for agricultural purpose?	

14. Is this household now raising any cattle?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	How many? → <input type="text"/>
15. Is this household now raising any buffaloes?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	How many? → <input type="text"/>
16. Is this household now raising any pigs?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	How many? → <input type="text"/>
17. Is this household now raising any goats?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	How many? → <input type="text"/>
18. Is this household now raising any sheep?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	How many? → <input type="text"/>
19. Is this household now raising any chickens?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	How many? → <input type="text"/>
20. Is this household now raising any ducks?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	How many? → <input type="text"/>

21. Is this household now raising any other livestock such as horses or mules?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	What are they? → a	How many are there? → <input type="text"/>	Office use only	<input type="text"/>
		b	How many are there? → <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
		c	How many are there? → <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
22. Is this household now raising any other poultry such as turkeys or geese?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	What are they? → a	How many are there? → <input type="text"/>	Office use only	<input type="text"/>
		b	How many are there? → <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
		c	How many are there? → <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

23. Which persons in this household take the main decisions for the household's crop and livestock activities?

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Enter person numbers
<input type="checkbox"/>	from main questionnaire

24. In the last 12 months, what was the main use of the produce from this household's crop and livestock activities?

Sale for money	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Exchange for other produce	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Home consumption	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

Tick one box

25. Was this household engaged in any aquaculture during the 2007/08 agricultural year?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

26. Does this household have any forest and other wooded land?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

MANUAL

CORE QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of the core questionnaire is to determine if the household was engaged in any agricultural production activity during the 2007/08 agricultural year and, if so, to record how much land was used for agricultural purposes.

Questions 1 and 2

Agricultural production refers to growing of crops and farming of animals. It does not include fishing, aquaculture, hunting, trapping and agricultural service activities.

To operate land for agricultural purposes means that one or more members of the household were engaged in agricultural production activities on that land on behalf of the household. The household may or may not own the land. Land rented from others for use for agricultural production purposes is included. Conversely, land owned by members of the household but rented to others is not included. Operating agricultural land essentially means having a family farm. This should not be confused with being an employee in an agricultural job, who is paid wages or other in-kind payments for the work performed.

The following types of land are included:

- Land used for growing temporary crops during the 2007/08 agricultural year.
- Land temporarily fallow during the 2007/08 agricultural year.
- Land currently under permanent crops.
- Land under temporary meadows during the 2007/08 agricultural year.
- Land currently under permanent meadows and pastures.

Land under temporary crops includes all land used for growing crops with a less than one year growing cycle; that is, crops that are newly sown or planted for further production after the harvest.

Land temporarily fallow is land normally used for growing temporary crops but being rested before re-cultivation. This may be part of a crop rotation system or because the normal crop cannot be planted because of flood damage, lack of water, unavailability of inputs, or other reasons. Land remaining fallow for at least five years or land abandoned by shifting cultivation is considered as “permanent meadows and pastures” if used for grazing, but it is not part of an agricultural activity if it is overgrown with trees or if it becomes wasteland.

Land under permanent crops refers to land cultivated with long-term crops which have a more than one year growing cycle. This includes fruit trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine, as well as rubber, palm and other cultivated food tree crops. Bamboo, cork oak, eucalyptus for oil and any other cultivated non-food tree crops are not permanent crops.

Land under temporary meadows includes land temporarily cultivated with forage crops for mowing or pasture for less than five years.

Permanent meadows and pastures covers land used permanently (for five years or more) to grow forage crops, through cultivation or naturally.

The area of land used for agricultural purposes is the total of all the land operated by the household for agricultural production. This may consist of one or more land parcels, located in one or more separate areas or administrative units. Land should be included according to its actual agricultural use; thus, land used for growing vegetables in the village area, on river banks or in floodplains is included even if the land is not officially designated as agricultural land. Where shifting cultivation is present, the area includes the area under crops during the agricultural year. Land abandoned prior to the

reference period is excluded. Land open to communal grazing is not considered to be part of the household's land unless the household has been specifically assigned a certain area defined by fencing or other boundary markings.

Area can be reported in hectares or local units. The area reported refers to the day of enumeration, but making reference to the agricultural activities during the agricultural year. Where a household bought land during the reference year, the area of land bought should be included in the reported area; where a household sold land during the reference year, the area sold should be excluded.

Question 3

Livestock refers to all animals, birds and insects kept or reared in captivity mainly for agricultural purposes. This includes cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs, as well as poultry, bees and silkworms. Domestic animals, such as cats and dogs, are excluded unless they are being raised for food or other agricultural purposes. Raising livestock means that the household has primary responsibility for looking after the animals on a long-term basis and making day-to-day decisions about their use. Mostly, households own and raise their own animals. However, sometimes they raise animals belonging to someone else under some form of agreement involving payment in cash or a share of the livestock produce. Raising livestock under these conditions should be distinguished from being employed by an animal owner to look after the animals.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Questions 1 and 2

The purpose of these questions is to identify all the parcels of land used for agricultural production, to help in the collection of data on land tenure and land use.

Question 1 is a prompt question to remind households to include all the different types of land used for their agricultural production activities.

Question 2 asks for the total number of parcels used for agricultural production purposes. A parcel is any piece of land, of one land tenure type, entirely surrounded by other land, water, road, forest or other features not forming part of the holding. A parcel may consist of one or more adjacent fields or plots.

Note that Questions 1 and 2 cover all land used for agricultural purposes, even if agriculture is just a secondary use. Some examples are: land used for aquaculture in the wet season and for growing crops in the dry season; temporary crops grown in forests; and scattered permanent crops grown around the household's house plot. All parcels of land used for agricultural purposes should be included in Question 2, regardless of main use.

The parcels data refer to the day of enumeration, but reference is made to activities during the agricultural year.

Questions 3 and 4

Questions 3-8 ask about each parcel of land identified in Question 2. Use a separate row for each parcel.

The purpose of Questions 3 and 4 is simply to help the enumerator and respondent identify each parcel of land. Use any suitable description to help distinguish each parcel using terms such as "this village", "upland parcel", and "rice parcel".

Question 5

Question 5 is about land tenure. Land tenure refers to the arrangements or rights under which the land is operated. A distinction is made between legal and non-legal ownership.

Legal ownership covers land rights that provide security of tenure. This means that the ownership is recognised by the state and property rights are enforceable. One type of legal ownership is land held under a formal land title system. Legal ownership also covers customary land tenure arrangements – such as land held on a tribal, village or clan basis – where land ownership is communal, but certain rights exist for individuals within the group, and those rights are registered or certified in some way. Legal ownership also covers what may be considered as “legal owner-like possession”, such as land operated under hereditary tenure or long-term lease, with nominal or no rent. Legal ownership means that the owner of the land generally has the right to determine how the land is used, and may sell or rent out the land. It also means that the owner can access credit using the land as collateral.

Non-legal ownership covers informal land tenure arrangements that do not provide security of tenure, and where circumstances could arise where the household or person may be dispossessed of the land. One example is where the household has operated the land without interruption for a long period without any form of legal ownership, title, long-term lease or payment of rent. Also included is tribal/community land operated rent-free under certain conditions, but which cannot be sold or mortgaged or where individual rights to the land are not recognised by the state.

Rented land means the household rents or leases the land from another person, usually for a limited time period. Rental arrangements can take different forms: land may be rented for an agreed sum of money and/or produce, for a share of the produce, or in exchange for services. Land may also be granted rent free.

Other land tenure types cover land operated on a squatter basis and land operated under transitory tenure forms such as a trusteeship.

Land tenure refers to the current status of the land operated by the household. The reference period is the day of enumeration.

Question 6

The purpose of this question is to obtain the area of each parcel. Area data can be reported in either local units or hectares. Area data refer to the day of enumeration.

Question 7

The purpose of this question is to determine how much land is used for different purposes. Record the area of each type of land use in hectares. Convert from local units, if necessary. The sum of the areas of land use types in Question 7 must be the same as the area of the parcel in Question 6.

Temporary crops are crops with a less than one year growing cycle; that is, crops that are newly sown or planted for further production after the harvest.

Land temporarily fallow is land normally used for growing temporary crops but being rested before re-cultivation. This may be part of a crop rotation system or because the normal crop cannot be planted because of flood damage, lack of water, unavailability of inputs, or other reasons. Land remaining fallow for at least five years or land abandoned by shifting cultivation is considered as “permanent meadows and pastures” if used for grazing, and “other uses” if it is overgrown with trees or has become wasteland.

Permanent crops are long-term crops with a more than one-year growing cycle. This includes fruit trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine, as well as rubber, palm and other cultivated food tree crops. Bamboo, cork oak, eucalyptus for oil and any other cultivated non-food tree

crops are reported under “other uses”.

Temporary meadows covers land temporarily cultivated with forage crops for mowing or pasture for less than five years.

Permanent meadows covers land used permanently (for five years or more) to grow forage crops, through cultivation or naturally.

A parcel may have one or more uses. For example, if some fields in a parcel are used for growing temporary crops and others are fallow, the area of temporary crops and fallow land is recorded accordingly.

Sometimes, there is a mixture of land uses in a parcel that cannot be subdivided, such as where permanent and temporary crops are grown together in the same field. Here, land use should be determined by its main use. Main use is defined on the basis of the value of production from each activity; thus, land with associated permanent/temporary crops is assigned to either land use class on the basis of which activity is economically more important.

A parcel of land may have a main use that is not an agricultural activity. Land used for aquaculture in the wet season and for growing crops in the dry season may be deemed to have main use “aquaculture”. The land use class “other uses” is used for such cases. A similar situation may exist with agriculture/forestry combinations.

Note the distinction between the area of land under temporary crops as reported in Question 7 and the area of temporary crops planted. The area of land under temporary crops refers to the land on which temporary crops are grown (net cropped area), not the sum of the area of all temporary crops grown (gross cropped area). Gross cropped area may be greater than net cropped area because of successive cropping. For example, where a parcel of size 1 ha has successive crops of rice and wheat grown in the wet and dry seasons, the area should be reported in Question 7 as 1 ha, not 2 ha.

Question 8

This question is about whether the parcel was irrigated.

Irrigation refers to purposely providing land with water, other than rain, for improving pastures or crop production. Usually, irrigation infrastructure and equipment exists for applying water to crops, such as irrigation canals, pumps, sprinklers or localised watering systems. However, irrigation also includes manual watering of plants using buckets, watering cans or other devices. Water for irrigation may come from various sources, including rivers, dams or wells. The irrigation water may be the product of a major irrigation scheme serving many farmers over a large area, or a local scheme serving a small community. Farmers may also carry out irrigation individually using informal arrangements to obtain water from rivers, streams, wells or ponds, using equipment such as a pump or manual methods such as buckets. In urban and peri-urban areas, irrigation may be carried out with hoses and buckets, sometimes using the municipal water supply.

Irrigation involves the “fully controlled” supply of water, as opposed to other types of “water management” where the availability of water depends on rainfall conditions. Activities such as controlling flood waters to water crops (spate irrigation), water control methods in wetland areas, and flood recession cultivation should not be included as irrigation. The use of roof water may be included as irrigation if the water supply is reliable. Uncontrolled land flooding by overflowing of rivers or streams is not considered irrigation.

Question 8 refers to whether irrigation took place on the parcel during the 2007/08 agricultural year. It refers to the actual use of irrigation, not to whether the parcel is equipped for irrigation. If irrigation facilities such as canals are available but not actually used during the reference year because of water shortages, lack of fuel or inability to pay water fees, the parcel is reported as not irrigated. Irrigation refers to whether water was provided, regardless of whether the quantity of water was sufficient.

Question 9

The purpose of Question 9 is to lead into the reporting of all the temporary crops grown by the household during the 2007/08 agricultural year.

Temporary crops are crops with a less than one year growing cycle. Data on temporary crops should be reported in respect of the crops harvested during the 2007/08 agricultural year. Thus, a crop planted in the 2006/07 agricultural year and harvested in the 2007/08 agricultural year should be reported. However, there are some problem situations. The crop season may extend over a long period, with the result that part of the crop is harvested in one agricultural year and the rest in the next agricultural year. Seasons may also differ in different parts of the country so that a particular seasonal crop grows late in the agricultural year in one area and early in the following agricultural year in another area. End-of year crops should be assigned to one season or the next according to local conditions, taking into consideration the need for comparability with other areas of the country.

Question 10

The purpose of Question 10 is to determine all the temporary crops grown by the household during the 2007/08 agricultural year. Record crops parcel by parcel. A written description of each crop should be recorded, along with the parcel number. Then, the crop code should be recorded using the national crop classification. Note that the important crops in the country are coded in more detail and require the reporting of more information for the crop, such as season (summer/winter or wet/dry seasons), land type (lowland/upland), or variety (local/improved).

Each temporary crop grown by the household should be reported, including successive crops (two or more crops grown successively on the same piece of land at different times of the year), mixed crops (several crops grown simultaneously as a mixture on the same piece of land), inter-planted crops (one temporary crop planted between the rows of another temporary crop), and associated crops (temporary crops grown together with permanent crops on the same piece of land).

Question 11

The purpose of Question 11 is to lead into the reporting of which permanent crops the household is growing. Permanent crops are reported in respect of the day of enumeration.

Permanent crops are crops with a more than one-year growing cycle. Permanent crops are only included if they are grown for the purpose of producing crops. Permanent crops include crops grown in a compact plantation, as well as scattered trees or plants. Permanent crops may be of productive age or not yet productive. Do not include nurseries where plant propagation materials are produced for sale or the household's personal use.

Questions 12 and 13

The purpose of Question 12 is to identify all the household's permanent crops. Record crops parcel by parcel. A written description of each crop should be provided, along with the parcel number. Then, the crop code should be recorded using the national crop classification.

Question 13 records whether the permanent crops are grown in a compact plantation. A compact plantation includes plants, trees and shrubs planted in a regular and systematic manner, such as in an orchard. Plants, trees or shrubs forming an irregular pattern but dense enough to be considered as an orchard, are also considered a compact plantation.

Questions 14-22

The purpose of these questions is to obtain the number of each type of livestock. Livestock refers to all animals, birds and insects kept or reared in captivity mainly for agricultural purposes. Raising

livestock means that the household has primary responsibility for looking after the animals on a long-term basis. In Questions 21 and 22, provide a written description of any livestock not covered in Questions 14-20.

The number of animals refers to the number of animals being raised by the household on the day of enumeration, regardless of ownership. Animals raised include those present on the holding, as well as those being grazed on communal grazing land or in transit at the time of enumeration. Bees are counted on the basis of number of hives.

Question 23

The purpose of this question is to identify the agricultural holder in the household. Write the name of the person(s) in the space provided and then copy over the number of that person from the main population census questionnaire.

The agricultural holder is the person or persons making the major decisions for the agricultural production operation. The agricultural holder has technical and economic responsibility for the agricultural production operation and may undertake all responsibilities directly or through a hired manager.

Identifying the agricultural holder can sometimes be difficult because decision-making processes within a household are often complex. Often, a husband and wife make the decisions together, in which case they should both be shown in Question 23. Sometimes, there are two quite separate agricultural operations in a household – here, each agricultural operation has one or more main decision-makers and all should be recorded in Question 23.

Note that the main agricultural decision-maker in the household may do other work in addition to being a holder; being a “farmer” may not even be his/her main occupation. A distinction should be made between an agricultural holder and a hired manager; a hired manager is a paid employee who manages an agricultural holding on behalf of the agricultural holder.

Enumerators need to be careful in differentiating between the household head and the agricultural holder. Sometimes, the household head – often identified by the household as the oldest male – is not actively involved in the household’s agricultural operations. Special attention also needs to be given to ensuring that the role of women is adequately acknowledged in identifying the agricultural decision-makers in the household.

Question 24

The purpose of this question is to get a broad indicator of the extent to which the household is participating in the market economy for its agricultural production.

Where a household sells some produce and uses the rest for home consumption, the main purpose should be which of the three – sale for money, exchange for other produce, or home consumption – represents the largest value of agricultural production. Disposal of agricultural produce in other ways – for example, for payment of labour, sending to family members, gifts, or payment of taxes – should not be considered in assessing the main purpose of production.

Data on main purpose of production should be reported in respect of the 2007/08 agricultural year.

Question 25

This question is about the aquacultural activities of households during the 2007/08 agricultural year. Because the agricultural module covers only farm households, aquacultural data collected in the module are limited to aquaculture carried out in association with agricultural activities. Normally, the

aquacultural activities are integrated with agricultural production, such as in rice-cum-fish culture, or aquaculture and agriculture share the same inputs, such as machinery and labour.

Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs and plants. Farming refers to some intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators. Aquaculture normally involves rearing of organisms from fry, spat or juveniles. Aquaculture may be carried out in ponds, paddy fields, lagoons, estuaries, irrigation canals or the sea, using structures such as cages and tanks. It may be in freshwater or saltwater.

Aquaculture should be clearly distinguished from capture fisheries. Capture fisheries involve catching aquatic animals or gathering aquatic plants “in the wild”. An important characteristic of capture fisheries is that the aquatic organisms are common property, as opposed to being owned by the household as is the case for aquaculture. Where fish are caught in the wild and fattened up for sale, the fattening process is considered as aquaculture. Aquaculture does not include limited enhancement actions taken to increase fish production, such as modifications to the aquatic habitat.

Question 26

The purpose of this question is to determine whether the household has any forest or other wooded land. Data are collected in respect of the day of enumeration. Because the agricultural module covers only farm households, forestry data collected in the module are also limited to farm households.

Forest land is land with crown cover of more than 10 percent of trees able to reach a mature height of 5 metres or more. It includes natural and plantation forests. Areas that are temporarily not under trees but are expected to revert to forest are included. Forest tree nurseries that form an integral part of the forest are included. Other wooded land is land with: (i) crown cover of 5-10% for trees able to reach a height of 5 metres or more at maturity; or (ii) crown cover of more than 10% for trees not able to reach a height of 5 metres at maturity; or (iii) shrub or bush cover of more than 10%.

“Forest and other wooded land” must be distinguished from “permanent crops”. Rubber, palm, and other cultivated food tree crops are permanent crops, whereas bamboo, cork oak, eucalyptus for oil, and any other cultivated non-food tree crops come under forest and other wooded land.

Sometimes, land that is used for agriculture also contains groups of forest trees or other wooded plants satisfying the criteria for “forest and other wooded land”. For example, land under permanent meadows and pastures may also contain forest trees more than five metres in height with crown cover of more than 10%. All forest and other wooded land should be reported, regardless of its agricultural uses.

TABULATION AND ANALYSIS

COMPUTATION OF INDICATORS

For the core items, the key indicators used in the tabulation are:

FARM HOUSEHOLD STATUS

- *Farm household (i.e., household is engaged in own-account agriculture)*
- *Not a farm household*

AREA OF LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES

Based on FAO recommendations for area classifications, taking into consideration national conditions.

For the supplementary items, indicators and tabulation classes should be based on FAO guidelines for the 2010 round of agricultural censuses. The supplementary tabulations show “area of agricultural land”, rather than “area of land used for agricultural purposes” as used in the core tabulations. This is because the supplementary questionnaire provides more detailed information on land use to enable the concept of agricultural land to be measured according to FAO recommendations. Usually, there is not much difference between the two measures.

All other variables used in the suggested tables are standard population census items. The indicators and tabulation classes for these items should be based on United Nations guidelines for the population census.

TOOLS

Not applicable.

SUGGESTED TABLES

Tables from the core questionnaire

The main focus of tables from the core questionnaire is usually on relationships between farm households and the various social and economic characteristics in the population census. In the suggested tables, the following characteristics are used as classification variables:

- Household income.
- Household composition.
- Household size.
- Number of children.
- Educational attainment.
- National/ethnic group.

Countries may wish to tabulate on other variables according to national circumstances. Tables should be provided at the required geographical level according to requirements.

The suggested tables are given below. Tables that would normally be available from an agricultural census are marked with a “*”.

Households by household income and farm household status.

Households by household composition and farm household status.

Households by household size and farm household status.
Farm households by household income and household composition.
Farm households by household income and household size.
Farm households by household income and number of children.
Farm households by household income and educational attainment of household head or other reference member of the household.
Farm households by household income and national/ethnic group of household head or other reference member of the household.
Farm households by household income and area of land used for agricultural purposes.
Farm households by household composition and area of land used for agricultural purposes.
Farm households by household size and area of land used for agricultural purposes.
Persons in farm households by sex, age and educational attainment.

Farm households by household size and household composition.*
Persons of working age in farm households by sex, age and activity status.*
Persons of working age in farm households by sex, age and occupation of main job.*
Persons of working age in farm households by sex, age and industry of main job.*

Tables from the supplementary questionnaire

For supplementary items, more emphasis is given to providing summaries of agricultural data to update or supplement existing data from the agricultural census, rather than analysing relationships between agriculture and population census characteristics as for the core tables. Tables should be provided at the required geographical level according to requirements.

Agricultural holder tables

Farm households by household income, sex of holder and age of holder.
Farm households by household income, sex of holder and educational attainment of holder.
Farm households by household income, sex of holder and national/ethnic group of holder.
Farm households by household composition, sex of holder and age of holder.
Farm households by household size, sex of holder and age of holder.
Farm households by area of agricultural land, sex of holder and age of holder.

Purpose of production tables

Farm households by area of agricultural land and main purpose of production.
Farm households by household composition and main purpose of production.
Farm households by household size and main purpose of production.

Land use tables

Farm households by household income and area of agricultural land.
Farm households by household composition and area of agricultural land.
Farm households by household size and area of agricultural land.
Farm households by area of agricultural land and land use.
Area by area of agricultural land and land use.
Farm households by main purpose of production and land use.

Land tenure tables

Farm households by area of agricultural land and land tenure.

Irrigation tables

Farm households by area of agricultural land and area irrigated.
Farm households by area irrigated, sex of holder and age of holder.
Farm households by household composition and area irrigated.
Farm households by household size and area irrigated.

Temporary crop tables

Number of farm households growing each temporary crop by area of agricultural land.

Permanent crop tables

Number of farm households with each permanent crop by whether in a compact plantation and area of agricultural land.

Livestock tables

Farm households by area of agricultural land and number of livestock of a given type.

Number of animals by area of agricultural land and number of livestock of a given type.

Farm households by household income and number of livestock of a given type.

Farm households by household composition and number of livestock of a given type.

Farm households by household size and number of livestock of a given type.

Aquaculture tables

Farm households by area of agricultural land and presence of aquaculture.

Forestry tables

Farm households by area of agricultural land and presence of forestry.

SUGGESTED GRAPHS

n/a