

October 2012



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Organización  
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para la  
Alimentación y la  
Agricultura

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# Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics

## Twenty-fourth Session

Da Lat, Viet Nam, 8-12 October 2012

### Agenda Item 7

**Introduction to FAO/UNFPA technical guidelines for linking  
population and agricultural censuses<sup>1</sup>**

#### I. NEED FOR THE GUIDELINES AND AUDIENCE

FAO in collaboration with UNFPA and with initial support of PARIS21 have prepared this technical document in order to provide practical guidelines to countries on modalities for coordinating and linking population and housing census and agricultural census as part of a strategy to reduce overall cost of the two operations and increase the relevance and quality of data.

The guidelines are based on the technical recommendations of the FAO World Programme for Census of Agriculture 2010 (WCA 2010) and recommendations of other UN agencies for 2010 round of Population and Housing census for coordinating and linking the two censuses. The guidelines provide practical guidance on modalities of implementing coordination and linkage of the two censuses, depending on each country needs and circumstances. It draws on FAO's extensive experience in providing support to agricultural censuses in all regions of the world and UNFPA's experience in supporting population and housing censuses.

Integrating the population and housing census with the agricultural census is consistent with the *Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics* (UNSC/FAO/WB, 2010). One of the three pillars of the strategy is the integration of agricultural statistics into the national statistical system. At the operational level this integration is to be achieved through: (1) an integrated survey framework; (2) development of a master

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Naman Keita and Nancy Chin FAO Statistics Division

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sample frame for agriculture; and (3) an integrated data management system. Experience shows that collecting limited and well-defined agricultural data during the population and housing census can substantially contribute to building an efficient master frame for agricultural censuses and surveys in many developing countries.

The guidelines recognises that at operational level, linking the population and housing census with the agricultural census is more suitable for countries where both censuses are carried out as a household enquiry. In countries where the agricultural census is based on other approaches, for instance an area frame survey or administrative records, linking population data with agricultural data -even after the censuses- may be a more appropriate option. To date there has been little information published on how to operationalize those recommendations.

The Guidelines are being produced for countries who wish to carry out a linked census, where this is applicable. For instance, a linked census is suitable for countries where the majority of agriculture production is carried out by households. Whether a country wants to carry out a linked census will depend on its own circumstances such as availability of agricultural data, agricultural data needs, timing of the two censuses, frame requirements, data collection methods of the two censuses, cost of the censuses and availability of resources, organizational arrangements for the censuses and existing coordination mechanisms.

The primary audience of this joint FAO-UNFPA publication is population and housing census and agricultural census planners looking to implement a cost-effective census strategy by coordinating the population and housing census with the agricultural census. It can be used by all other statisticians and analysts that are interested in inter-relation between agriculture and socio-economic variables.

## **II. ADVANTAGES OF COORDINATED POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS AND AGRICULTURAL CENSUS**

The population and housing census plays a key role in an integrated national statistical programme (including agricultural statistics) - as a source of information about human capital and as an instrument for providing a sample frame for subsequent surveys in many sectors. It has long been argued that the two censuses cannot be combined or linked very easily since the enumeration units are different. The population and housing census uses the *household* as its basic unit while the agricultural census uses the *agricultural holding*. On the other hand, in actual practice, the units are the same in many cases. A vast majority of agricultural holdings, particularly in developing countries, are managed by households or members of households, either singly or jointly. For example, in the 1997 agricultural census in China, 193 million household holdings were recorded, in contrast with 358 000 (less than 0.25 percent) - non-household holdings. This pattern is likely to be even more pronounced for urban and peri-urban agriculture increasingly found among urban populations.

The unit common to the agricultural census and the population and housing census is therefore the household engaged in agricultural activities or *farm household*, defined in detail in the guidelines with practical examples. The important thing to note is that it is this enumeration unit of the household which enables the two censuses to be linked. This provides considerable scope for carrying out the preliminary work for the agricultural census during the population and housing census.

Integrating agricultural statistics with population statistics has obvious advantages for policy-making in enabling a wider range of analysis – including demography, education, migration, living standards and occupation with agriculture - thus enabling a more complete national picture to emerge. It is therefore important that a population and housing census include questions to identify farm households, and such examples are included in this guideline.

The Guidelines indicate that linking the population and housing census with the agricultural census can result in the following advantages for the national statistical system:

**Reducing the total cost of the two censuses:** Considerable economies can be made by adopting a coordinated approach for both censuses, when feasible, rather than conducting them entirely separately. Collecting basic agricultural data during the population and housing census means that the same infrastructure, logistics, personnel and equipment can be used for both censuses. Some countries have experienced up to 50 percent reduction in the cost of the agricultural census by including basic questions in the population and housing census, which enables agricultural households to be identified for building the sample frame.

**Reducing the scope of the agricultural census:** FAO, in WCA 2010, lists the 16 data items required for complete enumeration in the agricultural census core module. There is the potential to collect a large proportion of these items during the population and housing census. Any separate agricultural census could then be reduced in scale - in some small island countries, this core information alone represents a substantial proportion of the data to be gathered from an agricultural census. Details about demography, livestock, fruit trees and -where possible- the area of temporary crops for all households are particularly useful additional data to gather.

**Enriching data analysis from the two censuses:** Collecting both sets of data at the same time, or consecutively, enables direct linkages to be made through the unique household identification number. The result is a much richer data set and analysis than is possible through two separate statistical exercises.

**Ensuring regular agricultural census operations:** Institutionalizing arrangements for conducting the two censuses as an integrated exercise helps to ensure that the census of agriculture is carried out regularly.

**Building a reliable sample frame for the agricultural census:** Access to an up-to-date and reliable frame of *agricultural holdings* – including both household and non-household operated holdings - is a major problem for the census of agriculture in many developing countries. Where the majority of the population do not rely on agriculture for their livelihood, the number of *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. Building a frame of household-operated *agricultural holdings* is a much larger and more complex task. It effectively means visiting all private households to establish the extent of agricultural activity in each, and how many separate holdings household members are engaged in. The population and housing census provides a unique opportunity for identifying all agricultural households, including in urban areas, for developing an up-to-date, reliable frame as a starting point for agricultural censuses and surveys.

**Optimizing the sampling design of the agricultural census:** In many developing countries, agricultural censuses are conducted using large samples to generate results at small administrative unit level. Agricultural information collected during the population and housing census can be used to improve sample design: including identifying optimal sample size, and to better stratify and allocate the sample -between strata and between different stages- when multi-stage cluster sampling is used. When *probability proportional to size (PPS)* is used, the data from the population and housing census can also be used to provide an up-to-date size measure.

**Better defining the agricultural census coverage:** *Minimum size limits*, on variables such as numbers of livestock, numbers of trees (tree crops), area of land (temporary crops), value of annual sales, and purpose of production (breeding livestock), are used in most countries to determine whether a household's agricultural activity qualifies as a holding or not. This basic information can be collected during the population and housing census 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 fieldwork*. In addition to providing a frame, this has advantages for the design of the agricultural census. For example, after an integrated population and housing census the minimum size criteria can be set at a higher level than has traditionally been the case, as information about the smallest holdings has already been collected and little additional data would be gleaned from administering a further questionnaire to such holdings. Efforts, and resources for data collection, could then be focused on the more productive holdings.

Several countries have successfully collected agricultural data during their population and housing censuses in past rounds. Given these successful country examples from around the world and the advantages indicated above, FAO and other UN agencies have recommended a closer relationship for the 2010 round between the population and housing census and the agricultural census.

The FAO World Census of Agriculture 2010 encourages countries to examine all aspects of coordination. Recommendations for an integrated programme of data collection have also been made by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) (2008), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) (2008) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) (2006), covering all aspects of the process including common definitions, common questions, shared information such as enumeration maps, preparation of the sample frame, and equipment and personnel.

### III CONTENT OF THE GUIDELINES

The Guidelines focus on the inclusion of agricultural data **into** the population and housing census. An overarching recommendation of the Guidelines is that the population and housing census is usually the largest statistical operation carried out in a country and when agricultural data is collected in the population and housing census care must be taken **not to overburden** it with too many questions or with questions which are too complex. In line with this, the detailed recommendations present a flexible approach based on a minimum set of core items to identify farm households and a more detailed agricultural module where this is relevant and possible.

The technical sections covering practical measures for linking population and housing and agricultural censuses cover:

- General coordination issues in linked censuses
- Collecting agriculture-related data in the population census: issues, methods and suggested standard questions
- Linking data from the population and housing and agricultural census
- Use of data for building sample frames for agricultural surveys
- Use of data for optimization of agricultural surveys
- Analysis of agricultural data collected from the population census

The full table of contents can be found in annex one. The following summarizes the key points from the technical sections.

#### General coordination issues

This section covers the need for coordination when carrying out an integrated census. It covers the need to develop the population and housing and agricultural censuses within the overall programme of work of the integrated national statistical system. This should take into account the data needs of users across all sectors.

The population and housing census is usually carried out by the national statistical office, however, in carrying out an integrated census it is important to involve the agricultural specialists, whether they are located in the Ministry of Agriculture or in the National Statistical Office. The agricultural specialists or agricultural census team should be involved in the planning and development of the population census so that the agricultural data can be adequately incorporated. The section also covers the need to use common standard concepts, definitions and classifications.

#### Collecting agriculture-related data in the population census

The Guidelines provide recommendations on the type of data items which need to be considered in a linked population and housing and agriculture census. Questions used by countries in past censuses and surveys are included in this chapter and a set of possible standard questions and guidance is included as Annexes 1 and 2 of the Guidelines; nevertheless, the form of the questions and questionnaire can be adjusted according to the situation in country. This can vary depending on agricultural practices, language, farmers' knowledge and

educational levels, method of enumeration and experience and educational level of enumerators. What is rather more important are the type of data items which are suitable for collection in a linked census.

The Guidelines recommend two minimum core data items and present a set of optional supplementary items to be used if a country decides to carry out a linked population and housing and agricultural census. The **core data items** are:

- Whether the household is involved in own-account agriculture production
- Area of land used for agricultural purposes

The items can be used to identify farm households and to provide a measure of farm size, important for sample design. Therefore, they used to develop a frame for agriculture censuses and surveys and to create tabulations which link agricultural activities to household characteristics.

The **supplementary data items** correspond to the core data items of the WCA 2010 census round. The guide does not state whether supplementary items should be included, nor does it recommend which of these items should be included in a linked census, as that varies according to country requirements. If the full set is used this would be the equivalent of a small scale agriculture census. Countries which have already carried out a linked census have been able to collect up to 60-80 percent of the core data items recommended in WCA 2010 in the population and housing census.

The supplementary data items are shown below:

<b>Data item for SUPPLEMENTARY agricultural module for Population and Housing Census</b>	<b>Corresponding AGRICULTURAL CENSUS CORE DATA item</b>
Item S-A1: Identification of agricultural holders	
Item S-A2: main purpose of production	0006 Main purpose of production of the holding. Number of land parcels.
Item S-A3: Area of agricultural land according to land use types	0007 Area of holding according to land use types. 0008 Total area of holding where possible (minimum question)
Item S-A4: Land tenure types	0009 Land tenure types on the holding
Item S-A5: Presence of irrigation	0010 Presence of irrigation on the holding.
Item S-A6: Types of temporary crops grown	0011 Types of temporary crops on the holding
Item S-A7: Types of permanent crops grown and whether in compact plantations	0012 Types of permanent crops on the holding and whether in compact plantations.
Item S-A8: Number of animals for each livestock type	0013 Number of animals on the holding for each livestock type
Item S-A9: Presence of aquaculture	0014 Presence of aquaculture on the holding.
Item S-A10: Presence of forest and other wooded land	0015 Presence of forest and other wooded land on the holding

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The Guidelines provide further detail on WCA 2010 items already included in population and housing censuses; WCA 2010 core module items not covered in the Guidelines; and on definitional differences between the core and supplementary items of the Guidelines and WCA 2010 core items.

#### Linking data from the population and housing and agricultural census

The Guidelines discuss how to link data from the two censuses, based on methods used by countries. It also discusses issues that may be encountered and best practices which help to improve the possibility of linkage. Based on country practices, the recommendation is to match identical units within the population and housing and agricultural censuses, rather than carry out statistical matching. This is usually achieved by assigning the same identifier to the households in the two censuses.

When households in the population census are matched to farm households in the agriculture census there is usually little problem in matching. However, based on the WCA 2010, the recommended statistical unit for the

agriculture census is the holding, rather than the household, therefore it is often desired to match households in the population census to holdings in the agriculture census. This is one of the main issues which needs to be addressed in linking the two censuses and the Guidelines provide suggestions on this issue.

Several practices are possible, for example, in Burkina Faso all households operating the holding were grouped together under the household coordinating the activities of the holding. This new 'agricultural household' was used for linking the population and housing and agricultural censuses.

The main difficulties which arise are from errors in data coding and preparation when the identifiers are incorrectly recorded. There are also errors from missing households, either due to changes to households during long time periods elapsing between censuses or from non reporting. The Guidelines provide further detail on these types of coordination issues which need to be addressed with linked censuses.

#### Use of agricultural data for sample frames and optimization of surveys

The Guidelines address how to use the agricultural data collected in a population and housing census. It covers use for building agricultural census and survey frames; for improving the efficiency of agricultural census and survey design; and the types of analysis which can be conducted.

The Guidelines recommend that when building a frame for agricultural censuses and surveys based on data from the population census, it is best to base it on the list of farm households from the population and housing census. However, where this is not possible the Guidelines also provide information on how to use the household frame as a starting point for the frame for the agricultural census.

The Guidelines explain how to use the data to improve the efficiency of agricultural census and survey design and presents country examples, for instance it outlines the variables collected which can be used for stratification or as a measure of size in probability proportional to size sampling. It also explains how to use the data collected to decide on the choice of sample design and optimisation of sample allocation.

## **IV ANALYSIS OF LINKED DATA FOR AGRICULTURE POLICY**

As the capacity to produce agriculture statistics improves, it becomes important to increase the focus to integrate statistics into decision making. Decision makers must be able to use statistics to inform policy and for monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes. Statistical offices should ensure that the statistics produced are relevant to and meet user needs. Linked data from the population and housing and agriculture census are particularly important to contribute to understanding the cross sectoral issues outlined above, such as agriculture, the link between farm and non-farm employment, poverty, food security and nutrition.

The Guidelines show how an agricultural module in the population and housing census can help fill data gaps, either due to lack of timeliness of agricultural census and surveys or scope of coverage of the farm population or type of data collected. Annex 3 of the guidelines provides suggested tables for cross tabulations linking demographic and household data for both the core and supplementary items suggested. It provides three examples of linked analysis: fertility of farm households in relation to family welfare, including the contribution of land used for agriculture in defining level of family welfare. A gender analysis of the farm household sector, looking at the role of own account agricultural production on gender relations within the household. Analysis of the vulnerability and poverty of elderly farm operators and holders.

## **V WAY FORWARD AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS**

The document is available in hard copy and can be downloaded at: [“Linking Population and Housing with Agriculture Censuses: with selected country practices.”](#) It is being translated in various languages. Following its release, FAO and UNFPA organised joint regional workshops with participation of National Experts for

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Population census and for Agricultural Census in order to disseminate the material and to provide technical assistance to countries wishing to carry out a linked population and housing and agriculture census.

To date, regional workshops were held:

- For the Pacific region in Noumea, New Caledonia, 28 May - 1 June 2012 in collaboration with the *Secretariat of the Pacific Community* (SPC), the *United Nations Population Fund* (UNFPA) and *Partnership for the Development of Statistics in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* (PARIS21).
- In the Near East region in Amman, Jordan 24-28 June 2012 in collaboration with the *United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia* (ESCWA) and the *Arab Institute of Training and Research in Statistics* (AITRS).
- For Francophone Africa in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 9-13 July 2012 in collaboration with the *Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée* (E NSEA).

One of the main findings of the workshops is that they are unique in bringing together directors of Agricultural Statistics Offices at Ministries of Agriculture and National Statistical Offices, providing an opportunity to discuss the use of integrated population and housing and agriculture censuses in their countries and practical modalities for future collaboration. All workshops were highly attended with a large number of participants.

Among the benefits highlighted by countries were the importance of bringing together Ministries of Agriculture and National Statistical Offices. Additionally, although many countries already include questions on agriculture in the population census, the workshops provided an opportunity to discuss a more systematic approach which would provide the items necessary for policy and planning. Another benefit highlighted was the reduction in cost to the national statistical system as a whole. For instance, in countries with agriculture on a smaller scale the need for a separate agricultural census could be eliminated; and in other cases the scale of enumeration of an agricultural census could be reduced. In addition, in countries where resources for agricultural are limited, but other data collections are well established, integrated data collections could ensure more regular provision of agricultural data.

Further workshops will be organised for the other regions in 2013, including for Asia.

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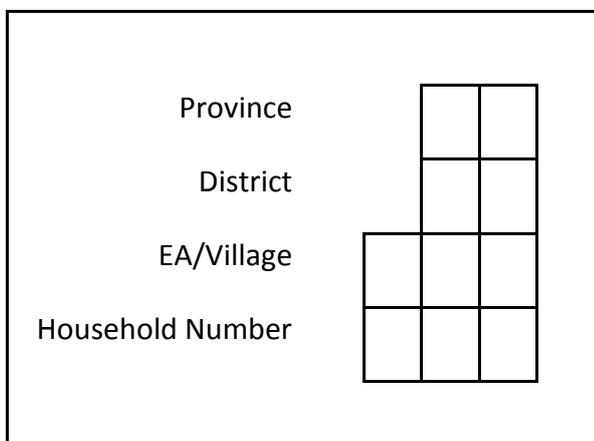
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## ANNEX II: STANDARD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR POTENTIAL INCLUSION IN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

### MINIMUM CORE QUESTIONNAIRE\*

*(Minimum agricultural module for inclusion in the census of population and housing, at the household level, for building an effective and up-to date frame for agricultural censuses and surveys)*



<b>Q1.</b> Did this household operate any land	
for agricultural purposes	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 →Q2 or Q3
during the last agricultural year?	No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →Q4

<p><i>(or Has any member of this household operated any land for agricultural purposes during the last agricultural year?)</i></p>		
<p><b>Q2.</b> What is the total area of all the land used for agricultural purposes? (if area is known)</p>	<p>Local units .....</p>	<p>ha</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <span>,</span> </div>
<p><b>Q3.</b> How many parcels of land are used for agricultural purposes?</p>		
<p><b>Q4.</b> Is any member of this household now raising any livestock?</p> <p><i>(or Has any member of this household raised any livestock during the last agricultural year?)</i></p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	
<p><b>Q5.</b> Is any member of this household engaged in fishing or aquaculture or..?</p> <p><i>(or Has any member of this household engaged in fishing or aquaculture or...during the last agricultural year?) [WHERE RELEVANT, ESPECIALLY IN SMALL ISLAND COUNTRIES]</i></p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	

\* Depending on the country, questions about other products such as ornamental flowers production, beehives, and so on, may be added. Other possible additions include questions about the main purpose for production (own consumption or sale). These are simple questions that help to build a specific frame for different types of surveys.

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**SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE**

Province		
District		
EA/Village		
Household Number		

<b>Q1.</b>	During the last agricultural year, did this household have any of the following?
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>Tick any number of boxes</i> </div>	Crops grown in this village? <input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Crops grown in other places? <input type="checkbox"/> 2
	Kitchen garden? <input type="checkbox"/> 3
	Cropland rented from someone else? <input type="checkbox"/> 4
	Permanent crops? <input type="checkbox"/> 5
	Agricultural land left fallow? <input type="checkbox"/> 6
<b>Q2.</b>	How many parcels of land are used for agricultural purposes? <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>



			Growing now <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Not grown now but in last 12 months <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Not grown <input type="checkbox"/> 3
			Growing now <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Not grown now but in last 12 months <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Not grown <input type="checkbox"/> 3

**Q5.** Does this household now have any fruit trees or other permanent crops? Yes 1 →Q6  
 No 2 →Q8

Q6. What fruit trees or other permanent crops are grown?			Q7. Are these crops in a compact plantation?
Crop Code.	Crop description	Ha	
			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2
			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2
			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2
			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2
			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2
			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2
			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2

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

<p><b>Q8.</b> Did this household have any temporary fallow land during the last agricultural year?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 →How much?</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<b>Ha</b>
<p><b>Q9.</b> Did this household have any temporary meadows during the last agricultural year?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 →How much?</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<b>Ha</b>
<p><b>Q10.</b> Did this household have any permanent meadows during the last agricultural year?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 →How much?</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<b>Ha</b>
<p><b>Q11.</b> Did this household have any land in other uses during the last agricultural year?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 →How much?</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<b>Ha</b>
<p><b>Q12.</b> Did this household have any irrigated land during the last agricultural year?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 →How much?</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<b>Ha</b>

**Q13.** Is this household now raising any cattle? Yes  1 No  2

How many?

**Q14.** Is this household now raising any buffaloes? Yes  1 No  2

How many?

**Q15.** Is this household now raising any pigs? Yes  1 No  2

How many?

**Q16.** Is this household now raising any goats? Yes  1 No  2

How many?

**Q17.** Is this household now raising any sheep? Yes  1 No  2

How many?

**Q18.** Is this household now raising any chickens? Yes  1 No  2

How many?

**Q19.** Is this household now raising any ducks? Yes  1 No  2

How many?

**Q20.** Is this household now raising any other animals? Yes  1

What are they?  a

How many are there?

Use only

household No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 now raising any other livestock such as horses or mules?	b ..... c .....	How many are there? <input type="text"/> → How many are there? <input type="text"/> →	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>Q21.</b> 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 ..... b ..... c .....	How many are there? <input type="text"/> → How many are there? <input type="text"/> → How many are there? <input type="text"/> →	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

**Q22.** Which person(s) in this household take(s) the main decisions for the household's crop and livestock activities?

*After receiving the first response, probe: "Please consider carefully all people who take main decisions for the household's crop and livestock activities? Is this the only person who takes the main decisions for the household's crop and livestock activities or are there other people who take the main decisions? "*

Name	Person No.
	<i>(from main questionnaire)</i>
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____



Data items for a SUPPLEMENTARY agricultural module in the Population and Housing Census	Corresponding AGRICULTURAL CENSUS CORE DATA item
Item S-A1: Identification of <i>agricultural holders</i>	
Item S-A2: Main purpose of production	0006 Main purpose of production from the holding  Number of land parcels
Item S-A3: Area of agricultural land according to  land use types	0007 Area of holding according to land use types  0008 Total area of holding, where possible  (minimum question)
Item S-A4: Land tenure types	0009 Land tenure types on the holding
Item S-A5: Presence of irrigation	0010 Presence of irrigation on the holding
Item S-A6: Types of temporary crops grown	0011 Types of temporary crops on the holding
Item S-A7: Types of permanent crops grown and  whether in compact plantations	0012 Types of permanent crops on the holding and  whether in compact plantations
Item S-A8: Number of animals for each livestock  type	0013 Number of animals on the holding for each  livestock type
Item S-A9: Presence of aquaculture	0014 Presence of aquaculture on the holding
Item S-A10: Presence of forest and other wooded  land	0015 Presence of forest and other wooded land on  the holding

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