Agricultural Census 2022

National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía)

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER
MEX_2022_CA_v01_M_v01_A_ESS

TITLE
Agricultural Census 2022

ABBREVIATION OR ACRONYM
CA 2022

TRANSLATED TITLE
Censo Agropecuario 2022

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Mexico	MEX

STUDY TYPE
Agricultural Census [ag/census]

SERIES INFORMATION
The first agricultural census in Mexico was carried out in 1930, followed by those carried out in 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991, 2007 and the latest in 2022.

ABSTRACT
The Agricultural Census (CA, Censo Agropecuario) is the most comprehensive and detailed source of economic information on the structure of agriculture and forestry in Mexico. The data collected through the Agricultural Census 2022 is essential for decision-making, analysis, and research.

KIND OF DATA
Census/enumeration data [cen]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS
Agricultural holdings

Scope

NOTES
The census scope covered agricultural activities (crops and livestock) and forestry.

The questionnaire collected information on:
1. General characteristics of the production unit
2. Land use
3. Irrigation systems
4. Agriculture
5. Animal breeding and farming
6. Labor and wages
7. Tractors, machinery, and vehicles
8. Credit and insurance
9. Issues (losses of crops or animals)
10. Environmental protection
11. Forest utilization
12. Income and expenses of the production unit
13. Socio-demographic characteristics of the producer

KEYWORDS

Keyword
Structure of Agriculture
Land use
Crops
Livestock and Poultry
Labor in the Agricultural Sector
Forestry

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The Agricultural Census 2022 covered the entire country.

UNIVERSE

The statistical unit was the production unit, and it was defined as the economic unit made up of one or more plots of land located in the same municipality, where at least some of them carry out agricultural or forestry activities, under the administration of the same holder with the same production elements, such as equipment, machinery, vehicles, and labor, available for these activities. The Agricultural Census 2022 considered two types of units, agricultural production units and forestry production units. Agricultural production units that raised livestock but did not have their own land were also covered by the census. Households with livestock activities were covered by the census but were not considered as a production unit. Households with agricultural activities in the backyard only for self-consumption or recreational purposes were not covered by the census.

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name
National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía)

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

In the Agricultural Census 2022 the updated Master Frame for Agricultural Sector Statistics was used to identify and collect data from agricultural and forestry production units. The frame is made up of all rural land plots in the country, including those with and without agricultural and/or forestry activities. The master frame comes from the Update of the Agricultural Census Frame - an exhaustive fieldwork carried out in 2016 in which the National Institute of Statistics and Geography obtained the complete mosaic, the general data, and the basic characteristics of all rural lands in the country. This frame was then updated with data from the National Agricultural Surveys 2017 and 2019, administrative registers, satellite images to verify crop areas, and the identification of parcels in communal land in all ejidos (area of communal land used for agriculture) larger than two hectares.

Information from Agricultural Census 2022 will be used to update the master frame, and this will be the basis for the development of future statistical projects related to the agricultural sector. The geographical structure of the master frame was based on the National Geostatistical Frame updated in November 2021, made up of 2451 municipalities. From the master frame were prepared the Directory of holders by municipality, the List of land plots, and the Directory of holders without code, which were updated with the assistance of ejidal presidents, representatives of settlers, and institutions and organizations related to the sector.

The Agricultural Census 2022 was conducted using complete enumeration.

Data collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End
2022-09-19	2022-11-30

DATA COLLECTION MODE
Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi] Pen-and-Paper Personal Interview [papi] Computer Assisted Web Interview [cawi]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES
In the Agricultural Census 2022 data was collected using CAPI, PAPI and CAWI methods. The PAPI method was used in high-risk areas, and questionnaires conducted via this method were subsequently captured using the mobile computing device also used in the CAPI method. The CAWI method was available to collect data from large production units, but only 0.14 percent of these units responded through this method.

There were 26 086 staff involved in census activities: 15 948 enumerators, 866 coordinators, 3339 managers, 737 instructors, 528 auxiliaries, 441 information analysts, 236 cartographers, 182 IT staff, 120 broadcasting staff, and 2806 verifiers.

QUALITY ASSURANCE
From 4 October to 16 November 2021, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography carried out the Public Consultation on the census methodology, to collect proposals, opinions, suggestions and comments on the conceptual and operational generation and dissemination of results. From 28 March to 8 April 2022, a pilot census was carried out to test questionnaires, inputs, procedures and systems for the field operation. From 16 to 18 May 2022, a test of the basic questionnaire, adjusted after the pilot census, was carried out for small and medium-sized production units.

The daily monitoring and control of the Census was carried out through the platform called IKTAN-web with progress reports on: households visited, holders, agricultural production units, land covered and questionnaires collected, as well as the identification of the different situations detected in the field. The Graphic Coverage Control System allowed graphic monitoring of the operational situation of land plots. Meetings were held, at least once a week, to support and provide feedback to the staff in solving the difficulties presented, reviewing the progress and the quality of the information captured. Supervision, advice and support activities were carried out on a permanent basis through central, regional and state staff.

questionnaires

QUESTIONNAIRES
Three questionnaires were used for data collection:
- a basic questionnaire for small and medium-sized agricultural production units
- an expanded questionnaire for large agricultural production units
- a questionnaire for forestry production units

The census questionnaires covered 19 out of 23 core items recommended in the WCA 2020.

data_processing

DATA EDITING
Various stages of data analysis and validation were carried out, namely: online validation, monitoring, coding, normalization, validation within each questionnaire, validation between questionnaires, imputation, and analysis of preliminary tabulations. Staff from headquarters and from state offices operated systems developed by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography for data editing. Information analysts at the national and state levels addressed possible inconsistencies reported by systems and processes. Hot Deck imputation was used for missing data in selected variables.

For complete non-response in large agricultural production units, imputation was carried out using data from National Agricultural Surveys 2017 and 2019. Validation processes were carried out, both at the unit and aggregate level, to guarantee the consistency of the data. The census database was developed using an Oracle database. SAS and R software

were used for data editing.

DATA PROCESSING NOTES
Direct data capture was ensured by the CAPI and CAWI method using systems developed by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography through Delphi. For the PAPI method, the mobile computing device used in the CAPI method was used to capture data. During data processing, satellite images were used to complement the data analysis and validation.

Access policy

CONTACTS

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ACCESS CONDITIONS
The data request procedure and the data request form are available at https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/ca/2022/#microdatos.

Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_MEX_2022_CA_v01_M_v01_A_ESS_FAO

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía)	INEGI		Metadata producer
Statistics Division	ESS	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Metadata adapted for FAM
Development Data Group	DECDG	World Bank Group	Metadata adapted for World Bank Microdata Library

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Identical to a metadata (MEX_2022_CA_v01_M_v01_A_ESS) published on FAO microdata repository (https://microdata.fao.org/index.php/catalog). Some of the metadata fields have been edited.

data_dictionary

Data file	Cases	variables

study_resources