

CHAPTER 5

PROPOSED CENSUS ITEMS

This chapter contains the proposed census items, and their definitions. The items are arranged in ten sections. Naturally, not all the proposed items are applicable to any one country. Countries must decide which of the proposed items are relevant to their own conditions and data requirements, but should pay particular attention to those main items which are recommended to receive priority. These items are considered essential for national and international purposes and are marked with an asterisk (). The WCA 2000 Programme for the first time proposes census items to assist countries in meeting data needs for environmental issues. These items are marked "#".*

Introduction

5.1 This chapter contains the proposed census items, the information to be collected and the definitions and explanatory remarks. "Census items" refer to specific information on certain characteristics. They are arranged in ten categories:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Title</u>
01	Identification
02	General Characteristics
03	Demographic and Anthropometric Characteristics
04	Employment
05	Land and Water
06	Crops
07	Livestock
08	Machinery and Equipment
09	Buildings and Other Structures
10	Other Activities

5.2 Following the practice of previous census Programmes, to assist countries in deciding upon priorities among the proposed census items, **an asterisk (*) is placed before those which are considered essential** for national and international purposes. New to the WCA 2000 are census items to assist countries in meeting environmental issues. **Items with environmental implications are marked "#"**. It should be recognized that many of these items are difficult to collect during the census enumeration and may require special qualified training and instruments and, perhaps, specific surveys.

5.3 Definitions and explanations of concepts are generally the same as those used in earlier Programmes. Most definitions relate exclusively to agricultural statistics. Other general definitions are those recommended by other United Nations agencies to ensure harmony between census results and data collected through other sources.

5.4 A time reference is provided for each item, usually occurring within the census reference year. Countries may wish to alter these time references to suit their individual conditions. With few exceptions, the time references are either the day of enumeration (generally for inventory items) or the agricultural year (generally for continuing activities). The term day of enumeration should be interpreted as the date of the actual interview with the respondent, or a date near it.

Category 01: Identification

5.5 Category 01 identifies various reference points of interest in the agricultural census: holding, holder, head of the household of the holder and respondent, in case information is collected from somebody other than the holder. The time reference for the items in Category 01 is the day of enumeration.

5.6 Proposed items:

- 011 HOLDING
 - * Address
- 012 HOLDER
 - * Name
 - Address, if different from holding
- 013 RESPONDENT FOR HOLDING
 - Whether respondent is holder
 - Name, if not holder

(Note: * See "essential items" paragraph 5.2)

5.7 Holding - The holding definition is basically the same as used in previous Programmes. An agricultural holding is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form, or size. Single management may be exercised by an individual or household, jointly by two or more individuals or households, by a clan or tribe, or by a juridical person such as a corporation, cooperative or government agency. The holding's land may consist of one or more parcels, located in one or more separate areas or in one or more territorial or administrative divisions, providing the parcels share the same production means utilized by the holding, such as labour, farm buildings, machinery or draught animals. The requirement of sharing the same production means utilized by the holding is necessary if the various parcels are to be considered as components of one economic unit. Definition of classes of agricultural activities and explanatory notes are given in Appendix 2 (UN 1990, pp. 71-72).

5.8 Economic units engaged **solely** in the following economic activities are not considered agricultural holdings and are therefore excluded from the census:

- hunting, trapping and game propagation
- forestry and logging
- fishing
- agricultural services

5.9 The following additional points relate to the identification of a holding:

- (a) Holdings may have no significant land area, e.g. poultry hatcheries or holdings keeping livestock for which land is not an indispensable input for production.
- (b) Holdings may be operated by persons who do not have any rights to agricultural use of the land except for the products of the trees grown on it (tree holdings).
- (c) Various economic agricultural production units under the same ownership, or under the same general management, may be considered separate holdings if they are operated by different persons.
- (d) There may be more than one holding in a household.
- (e) There may be holdings operated jointly by two or more individuals.
- (f) If a member of a cooperative, religious organization, government agency, clan or tribe, is assigned a separate unit for agricultural production that is operated under the member's management, and over which the member has general, technical and economic responsibility, then this unit represents a holding.

- (g) There may be holdings operated by holders having other occupation(s) in addition to being a holder.
- (h) Open rangeland (such as land open to communal grazing) is not normally considered a holding. A specified area delimited by fencing, or any other form of boundary demarcation may be an exception if its use is supervised. Such land qualifies as a communal grazing land holding and may be included as a special category. Otherwise common grazing land should not be considered a holding. If a decision is made to distinguish communal grazing land from open rangeland the criteria used should be indicated. Data collected for communal grazing land holdings should include only the following items: location and holding area; holder's legal status (government, tribe and/or clan, etc.); and, if possible, the number of livestock holders having access to this holding. This information should be tabulated separately from the tabulations regarding other holdings.

5.10 Holding address - The holding location should be given in detail on the census questionnaire. If the holding is located in a village or hamlet, the village or hamlet name and administrative area should be recorded. This is essential for tabulating results by administrative units or agro-ecological zones. It will also facilitate enumeration control, subsequent verification, follow-up sample surveys, etc. If the holding comprises two or more parcels, special care is required in describing the holding location. Generally, the location of the parcel containing the farm buildings or other farm structures and the main machinery or equipment may be designated as the holding location. In many cases, the holder's residence may be suitable as the holding location description. If resources are available, it is becoming most important to geo-reference holdings with use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS); it is advisable to begin to move in this direction to enable further uses of census data, mainly through Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

5.11 Holder - The holder is a civil or juridical person who makes major decisions regarding resource use and exercises management control over the agricultural holding operation. The holder has technical and economic responsibility for the holding and may undertake all responsibilities directly, or delegate responsibilities related to day-to-day work management to a hired manager. See legal status of holder (paragraph 5.16) and hired manager (paragraph 5.22 for further explanation.)

5.12 Enumerators must be trained to be aware that the holder is not always the legal owner of the land nor, necessarily, the oldest male in a household. The person making the major decisions regarding resource use - deciding what and when to plant, what animals to breed, when to cultivate crops and when to harvest crop or livestock items - may be a junior or female member of the household. Identifying the holder based on custom for the area, administrative records, or age and sex may distort the final results and lead to incorrect analysis, particularly with regard to holders by sex and age.

5.13 Respondent - The respondent is the person from whom data are collected about the statistical unit.

Category 02: General Characteristics

5.14 Category 02 covers the legal status of the holder, the concept of a hired manager, and integration of the holding with other economic units. The time reference for items on economic activities and purpose of production is the agricultural year. For other items, the time reference is the day of enumeration.

5.15 Proposed items:

- 021 HOLDER
 * Legal status of holder
 Private
 An individual
 A household
 Two or more individuals of different households or two or more households
 Corporation
 Cooperative
 Other (specify)
 Government
- 022 HIRED MANAGER
 Whether there is a hired manager
 Name
 Address, if different from holding
 Economic status of hired manager (wage, salary or shares financial returns from holding)
- 023 # ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF AN ENTERPRISE
 Whether holding is part of enterprise engaged also in other economic activities
 Other economic activities of enterprise
 Agricultural services
 Hunting, trapping and game propagation
 Forestry and logging
 Fishing
 Manufacturing
 Other (specify)
- 024 * PURPOSE OF PRODUCTION
 Producing mainly for home consumption
 Producing mainly for sale

(Note: * and # See "essential items" paragraph 5.2)

5.16 Legal status of holder - The term legal status is not necessarily confined to the holder's legal characteristics; it concerns broader aspects of identifying specific types of holdings. Two types are first differentiated: private and government; then a further disaggregation of private holders is provided. In most cases, the private holder is an individual, but there may be more than one holder in a given household, each operating a separate holding. If the agricultural operations carried out and commodities produced by different household members are pooled, it is more practical to treat them as one holding. This condition prevails in some regions as a kind of traditional agriculture. In extended households and composite households (defined in paragraphs 5.28-5.31) it is more convenient to identify several holders. The pooling of various holdings operated by members of the same household, or splitting a household into separate households (each corresponding to one holding), avoids double counting of household members for data collected on the holder's household (see paragraph 5.26).

5.17 Where two or more members of the same household jointly operate the same holding, the holder is considered to be the household. It is possible that a household member who jointly operates such a holding may also be the sole holder of another holding operated independently of other household members.

5.18 When two or more individuals of different households jointly operate a holding, they should each be recorded as a joint holder; separate data should be collected for the household of each joint holder.

5.19 Juridical persons, such as a corporation or cooperative, are entities separate from the real persons who form them and they should be defined within the context of national laws and customs. In most countries, joint stock companies constitute typical examples of corporations. Cooperatives include several kinds of organizations in which the principles of individual, joint ownership, or leasehold are combined to various degrees.

5.20 Private holders not specified in any of the above classes should be identified separately. Examples are tribes, clans, private schools and religious institutions other than collective monastic orders or their equivalent.

5.21 Government holdings are operated by officers of a central or local government directly or through a special body.

5.22 Hired manager - A hired manager is a civil or juridical person who takes technical and administrative responsibility to manage a holding on a holder's behalf. Responsibilities are limited to making day-to-day decisions to operate the holding, including managing and supervising hired labour. Wages may be paid in cash and/or kind. A hired manager who shares economic and financial responsibilities in addition to managing the holding should be considered a holder or a joint holder.

5.23 Enterprise - Enterprise is the legal entity or family of legal entities owning or controlling a number of establishments and is defined as: "An institutional unit or the smallest combination of institutional units that encloses and directly or indirectly controls all necessary functions to carry out its production activities" (UN 1990, p. 20).

5.24 Economic activities of an enterprise - An enterprise may be engaged in two or more economic activities of which agriculture is only one.

5.25 Purpose of production - Enumerators should elicit whether the purpose of production is mainly for sale or home consumption, and record the response. If the respondent needs help in providing a response, "mainly" means more than half of the agricultural production of the holding.

Category 03: Demographic Characteristics

5.26 Category 03 describes the holder and holder's household members. Items are proposed for holdings operated by: an individual; a household composed of two or more persons; and two or more individuals of different households or two or more households. Where holdings are operated by two or more individuals of different households or by two or more households, data on the total number of household members and age and sex of household members should be recorded separately for each of the joint holders. For tabulations by sex and age of the holder, one of the joint holders must be identified as the senior holder. Duplication should be avoided when collecting data from joint holders, as some may also operate another holding separately or jointly with others. (See paragraphs 5.16-5.18). The time reference for items in Category 03 is the day of enumeration.

5.27 Proposed items:

- | | |
|------------|---|
| <u>031</u> | <u>HOUSEHOLD</u>
Number of household members |
| <u>032</u> | <u>HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</u>
Name
* Age
* Sex
Marital status
Education |

(Note: * See "essential items" paragraph 5.2)

5.28 Household - The household concept is one of the basic elements of a national statistics system. According to the United Nations:

"The concept of household is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either (a) a one-person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multiperson household, or (b) a multiperson household, that is, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent; they may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both. Households usually occupy the whole, part of, or more than one housing unit but they may also be found living in camps, boarding houses or hotels or as administrative personnel in institutions, or they may be homeless. Households consisting of extended families that make common provision for food or of potentially separate households with a common head, resulting from polygamous unions, or households with vacation or other second homes may occupy more than one housing unit. Homeless households are defined as those households without a shelter that would fall within the scope of living quarters." (UN 1980, p.50)

5.29 Various household types must be explained, particularly the extended household, due to the possibility of more than one holding per household. The United Nations recommends a household classification based on the family nucleus. The family refers to "those members of the household who are related, to a specified degree, through blood, adoption or marriage". (UN 1980, p.72) A household may contain more than one family. A family nucleus consists of one of the following types (each of which must consist of persons living in the same household): (a) a married couple without children; (b) a married couple with one or more never-married children; (c) a father with one or more never-married children; or (d) a mother with one or more never-married children.

5.30 The following household types are identified:

- (a) One-person household.
- (b) Nuclear household, defined as a household consisting entirely of a single family nucleus.
- (c) Extended household, defined as a household consisting of either:
 - (i) a single family nucleus and other persons related to the nucleus;
 - (ii) two or more family nuclei related to each other;
 - (iii) two or more family nuclei related to each other, plus other persons related to at least one of the nuclei; or
 - (iv) two or more persons related to each other but none of whom comprises a family nucleus.
- (d) Composite household, defined as a household consisting of either:
 - (i) a single family nucleus plus other persons, some of whom are related to the nucleus and some of whom are not;
 - (ii) a single family nucleus plus other persons, none of whom is related to the nucleus;
 - (iii) two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons, some of whom are related to at least one of the nuclei;
 - (iv) two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons, none of whom is related to any of the nuclei;
 - (v) two or more family nuclei not related to each other, with or without any other persons;
 - (vi) two or more persons related to each other but none of whom comprises a family nucleus, plus other unrelated persons; or,
 - (vii) non-related persons only. (UN 1980, pp. 73-74)

5.31 In rural areas, particularly in developing countries, a one-to-one correspondence between a household and a holding is quite common. Thus households serve to identify holdings. This is the

case particularly in developing countries. The number of households whose members operate separate holdings, or the number of holdings operated by two or more persons belonging to different households is few but nevertheless exists. When considering the relationship between a household and a holding it is important to remember that the former is a complex socio-economic unit, while the latter is a simple economic unit. As such, when studying the holding related to a rural household, whose head is the holder with some household members participating in the work of the holding, it is recommended to consider:

- (a) The holding as the economic unit engaged in agricultural production.
- (b) Household members participating in the work of the holding as members of the labour force used by the holding.
- (c) Members of the household not participating in the work of the holding as not directly related to the holding.

5.32 Head of household - The head of household is the person (male or female) in the household acknowledged as head by the other members. The head has primary authority and responsibility for household affairs. However, in cases where such authority and responsibility are not vested in one person, special rules may be needed to identify the head of household (UN 1980, p.70).

5.33 Age - Age is the time interval between birth date and census date, expressed in completed calendar years.

5.34 Education - Education can be classified as follows:

- illiterate
- literate with no regular schooling
- elementary school
- secondary school
- high school
- university
- agricultural vocational training
- other vocational training

5.35 Marital status - Marital status can be classified as follows:

- single (never married)
- married
- in consensual union
- in polygamous union
- separated
- divorced
- widowed

Category 04: Employment

5.36 Category 04 caters on a limited scale for employment data pertaining to members of the holder's household and other agricultural workers on the holding. Items are proposed for holdings operated by an individual, a household composed of two or more persons, two or more individuals of different households or two or more households. Other holdings are excluded. Items concerning the holder's household identify members who are economically active and a broad indication of their contribution to the work on the holding. Items on holder's occupation(s) identify holders having other occupation(s) in addition to being a holder. Data on employment of agricultural workers, other than the holder's household, provide the means for classifying holdings by hired agricultural workers.

5.37 Proposed items:

041 FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

Whether economically active or not

- * Main occupation
 - * Whether engaged in more than one occupation
- Whether any work done on holding during the year
- Whether permanent or occasional agricultural worker on holding

042 AGRICULTURAL WORKERS OTHER THAN MEMBERS OF HOLDER'S HOUSEHOLD

Whether permanent agricultural workers employed during year

Whether occasional agricultural workers employed during year

Number of permanent agricultural workers - male (skilled or not)

Number of permanent agricultural workers - female (skilled or not)

(Note: * See "essential items" paragraph 5.2)

5.38 The time reference for Category 04 items, except those relating to number of permanent workers, is the agricultural year. A long reference period is necessary as work on a holding is seasonal with uneven demands within the season. There are periods when the work is intensive and others when it is almost non-existent depending on weather conditions; farmers may wait for rain or other favourable conditions. The census emphasis is on the source of labour inputs rather than volume of employment. The time reference for the number of permanent agricultural workers by sex is the day of enumeration.

5.39 Economically active/Not economically active - An economically active person is a person of either sex above a specified age working at a job or seeking work for pay or profit. These specifications for an economically active person are further elaborated in the following paragraphs (UN 1980, add. 1, Page 9).

5.40 The minimum age limit for economically active persons should be set in accordance with conditions in each country, but should not be set higher than 15 years. A lower minimum age limit will normally be appropriate in developing countries where it is customary for younger children to participate in agricultural work. To facilitate international statistical comparisons, tabulations should distinguish between persons under 15 years and those above. A separate tabulation for persons under ten years of age is recommended where a country's minimum age limit is below ten years.

5.41 Economically active population comprises persons employed and unemployed during the reference period. Employed comprises all persons, including unpaid family workers, who worked during the reference period, or who had a job in which they previously worked, but from which they were temporarily absent because of illness or injury, industrial disputes, vacation or other leave, or temporary interruption of work for such reasons as bad weather, mechanical breakdown or production requirements.

5.42 Unemployed comprises all persons not working during the reference period, but seeking work for pay or profit, including those who have never worked before. Persons not seeking work during the reference period because of temporary illness, previous arrangements to start a new job subsequent to the reference period, or on temporary or indefinite lay-off without pay, are also included. It is consistent with international standards to include as unemployed persons available for work but not actively seeking work because they believe no jobs are available (UN 1980, add. 1, page 13).

5.43 Unpaid family workers who constitute a subset of employed persons require special mention. The United Nations defines an unpaid family worker as "usually a person who works, without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household. Where it is customary for young persons, in particular, to work without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person who does not live in the same household, the requirement of living in the same