

# El Salvador - Census of Agriculture, 2007-2008

**General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC)**

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

SLV\_2007-2008\_CA\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The SIGE Technical Committee carried out an evaluation of the methodologies, procedures, processing and results of the IV Agricultural Census 2007 carried out by the Census Office of El Salvador of the Ministry of Economy and of the Multipurpose Surveys disseminated by the General Directorate of Agricultural Economics (DGEA) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, in order to identify the reasons that explain the significant discrepancies between its results and to make a proposal to the Consultative Committee on the officialization of the Census results. After the evaluation, the Technical Committee found that the results of the IV Agricultural Census were affected by difficulties and deficiencies in its implementation process, standing out among the most relevant ones:

- i. The Census was carried out outside of the current institutional framework and did not have a broad inter-institutional committee (DGEA-Censuses), nor the support of a specialized external agency, such as the FAO, which would give neutrality and greater credibility to the process;
- ii. The coverage of the census was affected by a high rate of omission of 10.9%, which was estimated by the project implementation team itself; nor was there a timely publicity campaign to reduce non-response;
- iii. The quality of the census was negatively affected by the high turnover of staff who were unmotivated by inadequate treatment and salaries that did not compensate for the costs of staying in the rural areas of the interior of the country; this meant that the methodology staff invested excessive time in the successive training of new staff, neglecting monitoring tasks. These deficiencies were contrasted with the technical elements that made the Census process rigorous, and with the general characteristics of the design of the DGEA Surveys.

### KIND OF DATA

Census/enumeration data [cen]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

## Scope

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### NOTES

The scope of the study includes:

Section 1: Identification of the producer and the farm

Section 2: Management and use of the farm area

Section 3: Basic grains

Section 4: Storage capacity

Section 5: Vegetables

Section 6: Annual agro-industrial crops

Section 7: Semi-permanent and permanent agro-industries

Section 8: Fruit trees

Section 9: Coffee

Section 10 Nurseries and greenhouses

Section 11: Forestry

Section 12: Organic crops

Section 13: Animal husbandry

Section 14: Other livestock activities

Section 15: Inputs and practices used

Section 16: Machinery, equipment and facilities

Section 17: Technical assistance

Section 18: Credit

Section 19: Agricultural employment

Section 20: Marketing

Section 21: Yard production

## TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	
Land (policy, resource management)	FAO	
Livestock	FAO	
Forests & Forestry	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	

## Coverage

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage

### UNIVERSE

The statistical unit was the agricultural holding, an economic unit of production that carries out crop, livestock production or aquaculture activities, constituted of one or more plots located in the same municipality, and that can be managed by a person or a group of persons (civil or juridical). Three types of holdings were distinguished: holdings with (i) commercial producers; (ii) subsistence producers; or (iii) production obtained in gardens, aimed mainly for family consumption.

## Producers and Sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC)	Ministry of Economy (MINEC)

## OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Ministry of Agriculture		Technical assistance
Directorate of Agricultural Economics		Technical assistance
Food and Agriculture Organization		Technical assistance

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of Japan		Funding
Inter-American Development Bank	IADB	Funding

## Metadata Production

## METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Census team, Statistics Division	ESS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata producer

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

SLV\_2007-2008\_CA\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_SLV\_2007-2008\_CA\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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### i. Methodological modality for conducting the census

The classical approach was used for conducting the census.

### ii. Frame

Prior to the census, a directory of large holdings was elaborated from administrative registers. A second list of agricultural holders living in urban areas was established, according to the information collected during the Population Census (PC) carried out in 2007 (the PC included a specific question about agricultural activities in the household). As a result, 22 509 agricultural households in 2 069 urban "segments" (PC) were listed.

### iii. Complete and/or sample enumeration method(s)

The CA 2007/2008 combined complete enumeration and sampling. Rural areas (6 218 "segments") were canvassed and all segments were covered. Inside the segments, all commercial holdings were enumerated. Subsistence holdings and holdings with only backyard production were sampled at a rate of 20 percent (using systematic random sampling, or SRS). The holders to be interviewed were selected during the fieldwork by applying a filter form to all households in rural areas.

### iv. Sample design

Given the small proportion of holders living in urban areas (estimated at less than 2.5 percent) the 6 208 urban "segments" from the recent PC were classified in two groups: 4 139 segments (66.7 percent) with no agricultural holder living in them and 2 069 with some holders, covering 22 509 agricultural households in urban areas. Four strata were defined; 2 sampling rates of 20 percent, 30 percent, 100 percent and 8.5 percent respectively were applied to select the segments. Afterwards, the selected segments were canvassed and the filter form applied to every household in the segment. All households with commercial agriculture (in urban areas) were enumerated and households with subsistence agriculture or backyard production (in urban areas) were subsampled at a rate of 20 percent (using SRS).

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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Four types of forms for data collection were used:

- (i) listing form
- (ii) listing quality control at segment level
- (iii) commercial form
- (iv) subsistence form

All 16 core items recommended by the WCA 2010 were included in the questionnaire for commercial holdings, which included specific sections dedicated to aquaculture, agricultural practices, manpower, livestock and food security. The core items are:

- 0001 Identification and location of agricultural holding
- 0002+ Legal status of agricultural holder
- 0003 Sex of agricultural holder
- 0004 Age of agricultural holder
- 0005 Household size
- 0006 Main purpose of production of the holding
- 0007 Area of holding according to land use types
- 0008 Total area of holding
- 0009 Land tenure types on the holding
- 0010 Presence of irrigation on the holding
- 0011 Types of temporary crops on the holding
- 0012 Types of permanent crops on the holding and whether in compact plantation
- 0013 Number of animals on the holding for each livestock type
- 0014 Presence of aquaculture on the holding
- 0015+ Presence of forest and other wooded land on the holding
- 0016 Other economic production activities of the holding's enterprise

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
2007-10	2008-03	Data collection

### Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face [f2f]

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## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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#### 1. DATA PROCESSING AND ARCHIVING

Manual data entry was used for data capture.

#### 2. CENSUS DATA QUALITY

A Post-enumeration Survey (PES) was conducted to assess the census quality. A systematic sample of 5 percent of census segments was taken. All segments in the sample were completely re-enumerated by means of a specific form. The rate of undercoverage was 10.9 percent. The comparison of census data with external data (such as estimates from MoA) showed that there were large discrepancies for several parameters. A special commission to reconcile the figures was formed in April 2009 and only partial results were delivered until the reconciliation had taken place.



## Data Appraisal

No content available