

Nepal - Census of Agriculture, 2011-2012

Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)

Report generated on: December 8, 2020

Visit our data catalog at: <https://microdata.fao.org/index.php>

Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

NPL_2011-2012_CA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

National Census of Agriculture 2011/12, the sixth of its kind in Nepal is one among the large scale statistical operations of the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). CBS while undertaking statistical operations usually attempts to follow international recommendations and fulfil also national needs. The overall design of the National Census of Agriculture 2011/12 has followed recommendations of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. The sampling frame used for the agriculture census is basically derived from the household schedule of the National Population and Housing Census 2011 which contains information on about the holdings of agricultural land and livestock and, is virtually a livestock census as well. The main objective of the census is to provide detail information about the structure of the agricultural system of Nepal. Nevertheless, It has attempted to capture the production of the major crops for the first time.

KIND OF DATA

Census/enumeration data [cen]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the study is agriculture (including forestry), access to finance, land use and infrastructure.

TOPICS

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

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage

UNIVERSE

The statistical unit was the agricultural holding,3 defined as an economic unit of agricultural production under single

management comprising all livestock (including poultry) kept, and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, and with a physical sized answering to specific threshold criteria:

A holding was considered to be an agricultural unit only if it satisfied one of the following thresholds: (i) having area under crops greater than or equal to a quarter of a ropani or four anna (0.01272 ha) in the hill or mountain district, or greater than or equal to eight Dhur (0.01355 ha) in the terai; (ii) keeping one or more head of cattle or buffaloes; (iii) keeping five or more head of sheep or goats; or (iv) keeping 20 or more poultry. Small agricultural operations below these thresholds were excluded from the CA.

Only agricultural holdings in the household sector were included in the CA.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)	

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Crops and Livestock Census and Survey Section	Economic Statistics Division (CBS)	Technical assistance
Food and Agriculture Organization	United Nations	Technical assistance

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Asian Development Bank	ADB	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

NPL_2011-2012_CA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_NPL_2011-2012_CA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

(a) Sampling design

The sampling design followed in the agricultural census was a stratified two stage sampling with district as strata, enumeration areas as first stage units and agricultural holdings as second stage units. In the first stage, selection was done using probability proportional to size (number of holdings) systematic sampling (PPS systematic). Selection of agricultural households at the second stage was done using equal probability systematic sampling.

(b) Sampling frame

The sampling frame for the first stage selection was based on the information collected in the 2011 population census. The 2011 census had a set of questions on agriculture. This information was used in identifying the households with agricultural activities including livestock and poultry keeping. A list of all agricultural households with operated land area and number of livestock and poultry raised was then compiled. The lists were then aggregated to form a list of wards. Enumeration area(EA) unit for the first stage selection was either a ward or a sub-ward or a combination of wards. A small ward was grouped with one or more neighboring ward(s) of the same village development committee (VDC), so that the combined total exceeded 25 agricultural households. In the case of very large wards, segmentation was done to form sizable first stage sampling units. The information on holding numbers was used as the measure of size for the PPS sample selection of EAs for inclusion in the census.

(c) Selection of samples

The first stage of sample selection involved the primary sampling units (PSUs), where sample enumeration areas (EAs) were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS), with power allocation 0.4. The measure of size is the number of holdings enumerated in the EAs during the Census of Population 2011 listing operations and to measure the importance of each district, the total area under 8 major crops (paddy, wheat, maize, millet, barley, sugarcane, oilseed and potato) was determined. The second stage of sample selection involved the selection of sample holdings systematically in each sample EA. Before the sample selection was done, a listing of holdings in each sample PSU was conducted to update the listing during the Population Census. The target number of holdings for enumeration in each sample EA was 25. Approximately 5,200 enumeration areas were selected in the 74 districts and about 130,000 agricultural holdings were selected for enumeration. One district was completely covered in the second phase of the census of agriculture because of the few number of enumeration areas and holdings. This is the district of Manang.

Questionnaires

Overview

Only one questionnaire was used for holding-level data collection in the CA 2011/2012. A questionnaire was also used for the community survey conducted jointly with the census.

(a) Household Questionnaire

Identification Information

Part 1: Information on Holder and respondent

Part 2: General Information

Part 3: Description of Population

Part 4: Description for Land and Water

Part 5: Crops

Part 6: Livestock and Poultry

Part 7: Agriculture Machinery by Source and Use

Part 8: Non-Residential Building

Part 9 : Forest and Fishery

Part 10 : Agricultural Loan

Part 11: Miscellaneous

(b) Community Questionnaire

Information on Enumeration

1. Land used and Other Information of the ward

2. Social and Economic Situation of the ward

3. Community Structure and Facility of the ward

4. On going Development Program in the ward

All 16 core items recommended to be collected in the WCA 2010 were covered in the CA. See questionnaire in external materials tab.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2010-04	2012-03	Phase II

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Questionnaires

Only one questionnaire was used for holding-level data collection in the CA 2011/2012. A questionnaire was also used for the community survey conducted jointly with the census.

(a) Household Questionnaire

Identification Information

Part 1: Information on Holder and respondent

Part 2: General Information

Part 3: Description of Population

Part 4: Description for Land and Water

Part 5: Crops

Part 6: Livestock and Poultry

Part 7: Agriculture Machinery by Source and Use

Part 8: Non-Residential Building

Part 9 : Forest and Fishery

Part 10 : Agricultural Loan

Part 11: Miscellaneous

(b) Community Questionnaire

Information on Enumeration

1. Land used and Other Information of the ward

2. Social and Economic Situation of the ward

3. Community Structure and Facility of the ward

4. On going Development Program in the ward

All 16 core items recommended to be collected in the WCA 2010 were covered in the CA. See questionnaire in external materials tab.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Processing of census data:

The processing of the census was undertaken on micro-computers and involved computer systems for data entry, editing and tabulation. The computer systems were developed using SPSS. On receipt of the questionnaires from the field, CBS staff first inspected them to ensure that no questionnaires were missing, that all required questions were answered and that responses were clearly marked. No office coding was necessary as all coding was done during enumeration. However, questionnaires were checked thoroughly for any missing. Data entry was done within the CBS using the Bureau's staff a few other temporarily hired persons. The data entry and other programmes were developed by the CBS. Data entry was completed in two months by 35 persons. Payment for the job was done on a key-stroke basis

Random checks were made to ensure the quality of data entry work. For this, around 5 percent of the questionnaires were randomly selected, data re-entry and then matching was done. A computer system was developed to perform a series of consistency, plausibility, range and other checks on the data. The edit program provided for interactive editing; the program applied each edit check to a questionnaire and immediately identified on the screen data failing the edit checks. Edit failures were examined and corrections were immediately entered into the computer as required.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

See external document

Other forms of Data Appraisal

Once data for a district had been edited and amended, the data were aggregated and weighted to produce district level tables. District tables were aggregated to produce tables for each development region and ecological belt, and finally at the national level. A set of tables was also produced showing district comparisons.