

Niue - Agricultural Census, 2009

Statistics Niue (SN)

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

NIU_2009_AC_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

This was the second Agricultural Census to be conducted in Niue since the last one in 1989. As well as collecting information on agriculture, the census also included some detail information on the population to provide the Government with up-to-date information on some important population parameters. Although this is only the second agricultural census to be conducted in Niue, the country has a long history of Population activities and has gained experiences in data collection. Nevertheless, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) provided technical assistance under TCP/Niue/3101 through the services of an Agricultural Census Expert and a Data Processing Expert.

KIND OF DATA

Census/enumeration data [cen]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the study was agricultural activity of the households, livestock, fisheries, equipment and crops.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	
Land (policy, resource management)	FAO	
Infrastructure	FAO	
Financial Sector	FAO	
Labor	FAO	
Livestock	FAO	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage

UNIVERSE

The statistical unit was the agricultural holding, defined as 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. According to legal status, the holdings were classified as: (i) individual household on own account; (ii) in partnership; (iii) a village association; or (iv) institution.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Statistics Niue (SN)	

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of Natural Resources	Census operations
Food and Agriculture Organization	United Nations	Technical assistance
Samoa Bureau of Statistics		Technical assistance
National Statistics Office of the Philippines		Technical assistance

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

NIU_2009_AC_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

a. The Enumeration

The country was divided to 21 Enumeration Areas (EAs) for the enumeration purposes. This division was based on the Population and Household Census 2006. There were 30 EAs in the first Agriculture Census in 1989 and the decline of number of EAs to 21 this time was the direct result of the declining population and number of households.

Questionnaires

Overview

Altogether, three questionnaires were used:

- 1 Household Form
- 2 Holding Form
- 3 Parcel Form.

The following information was required from all households:

- (i) Location of household
- (ii) Date of birth, sex, Age, Decent, Country of Residence for all persons
- (iii) Educational Attainment, Main Activity, Hours worked in the Holding and Operator Status for persons 10 years and over
- (iv) Level of Agricultural Activity
- (v) Livestock, Poultry and Domestic Animals
- (vi) Household Fishing Activities (fishing methods, Number of fishing trips, persons involved in fishing, proportion of catch sold, number of canoes ,dinghies and outboard motors owned or hired.
- (vii)Number of Uga caught and method of Catching
- (viii) Consumption of Major crops(drinking Nuts, Matured Coconuts, Green and Ripe Bananas, Taro, Cassava and Papaya
- (ix) Number of Coconuts for Feeding Animals.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2009-09	2009-02	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

The interviews were conducted face-to-face and the information was collected through paper forms (that is, using the PAPI method).

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Data Processing

Data Editing

a. Checking, Editing and Coding

It is standard practice that as each enumeration area was completed the forms were first checked by the field supervisors for missing information and obvious inconsistencies. Omissions and errors identified at this stage were corrected by the enumerators. The next stage was for the field supervisors to go through the completed forms again in the office to check in more detail for omissions and logical inconsistencies. Where they were found, the supervisors were responsible to take the necessary action. Once the questionnaires had been thoroughly checked and edited, they were then coded in preparation for data processing. Checking, editing and coding of the questionnaires in office were done after normal working hours as to ensure that the confidentiality of the survey is well observed.

b. Data Processing

The data was entered using two office computers of Statistics Niue with a custom designed CSPro database software by a computer programmer from The National Statistics office of the Philippines. Data entry was successfully done in a week. The next stage of processing, on line editing and cleaning in preparation for tabulation was not straight forward as expected because of these issues: the programmer assigned by FAO for the census was based in the Philippines and was only available on part time basis, the census expert (consultant) was based in Samoa and was also available on part time basis while the rest of the team was in the Niue office. The 'distance' between the parties, the day and time differences had become a hurdle to the smooth running of the final stages of data processing, cleaning and tabulation of the data and not to mention the difficulties in the communication systems. The progress was very much depended on the availability of internet communications and they were times it has broken down. These composite issues have delayed the final stages of data processing dramatically.

Data Appraisal

Other forms of Data Appraisal

Overall, the standard of enumeration was high. A PES was conducted to evaluate the accuracy of the data. The PES used objective measurement techniques (compass and tape measure) to measure the physical area of the selected parcels of land. The results of the survey revealed differences between the areas recorded in the census interview and the physical area as measured.