

Guam - Census of Agriculture, 2007

National Agricultural Statistics Service

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

GUM_2007_CA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

For more than 150 years, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, conducted the census of agriculture. However, the 1997 Appropriations Act transferred the responsibility from the Bureau of the Census to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). The 2007 Census of Agriculture for Guam is the second census to be conducted by the National Agricultural Statistics Service. The census of agriculture is taken to obtain agricultural statistics for each county, State (including territories and protectorates), and the Nation. The first U.S. agricultural census data were collected in 1840 as a part of the sixth decennial census. From 1840 to 1920, an agricultural census was taken as a part of each decennial census. Since 1920, a separate national agricultural census has been taken every 5 years.

The 2007 census is the 14th census of agriculture of Guam. The first, taken in 1920, was a special census authorized by the Secretary of Commerce. The next agriculture census was taken in 1930 in conjunction with the decennial census, a practice that continued every 10 years through 1960. The 1964 Census of Agriculture was the first quinquennial (5-year) census to be taken in Guam. In 1976, Congress authorized the census of agriculture to be taken for 1978 and 1982 to adjust the data-reference year to coincide with other economic censuses. After 1982, the agriculture census reverted to a 5-year cycle for the years ending in 2 and 7.

KIND OF DATA

Census/enumeration data [cen]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the study includes inventories of livestock, poultry, and machinery and equipment.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Forests & Forestry	FAO	
Land (policy, resource management)	FAO	
Livestock	FAO	
Labor	FAO	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage

UNIVERSE

The statistical unit was the farm defined as any place that raised or produced any agricultural products for sale or home consumption.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Agricultural Statistics Service	United States Department of Agriculture

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Guam Department of Agriculture		Technical support

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
United States federal budget		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

GUM_2007_CA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The census was a complete enumeration of all farm operators registered in the list compiled by the Guam Department of Agriculture. It was conducted by means of face to face interview filling paper questionnaires. The census frame was a list of farm operators compiled by the Guam Department of Agriculture.

Questionnaires

Overview

One questionnaire was used which collected information on:

- Land owned
- Field crops
- Fruit
- Root crops
- Cattle and calves
- Poultry
- Aquaculture
- Expenditure
- Production expenses
- Machinery, equipment and buildings
- Household characteristics

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2008-04	2008-05	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face paper [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

Data collection was done primarily through the traditional face-to-face interviews.

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Data Processing

Data Editing

Processing:

The processing of the 2007 Census of Agriculture for Guam was done by NASS. Each report form was reviewed and coded prior to data keying. Report forms not meeting the census farm definition were voided. The remaining report forms were examined for accuracy, consistency, and completeness. Reporting errors in computations, units of measures, data inconsistencies, and misplaced entries were corrected. Missing information was derived using reported data for similar type and size farms in nearby areas. After all the report forms had been reviewed and coded, the data were keyed and subjected to a thorough computer edit. The edit performed comprehensive checks for consistency and reasonableness, corrected erroneous or inconsistent data, supplied missing data based on similar farms, and assigned farm classification codes necessary for tabulating the data. All substantial changes to the data generated by the computer edits were reviewed and verified by analysts. Inconsistencies were reviewed, corrected, and keyed to a correction file. The corrected data were then tabulated by the computer and reviewed by analysts. Prior to publication, tabulated totals were reviewed by analysts to identify inconsistencies and potential coverage problems. Comparisons were made with previous census data, as well as other available data. The computer system provided the capability to review up-to-date tallies of all selected data items for various sets of criteria which included, but were not limited to, geographic levels, farm types, and sales levels. Data were examined for each set of criteria and a write-up (criticism) was produced for data that were inconsistent. Each criticism was then researched by examining individual data records contributing to the tabulated total. When necessary, data inconsistencies were resolved by carrying corrections to data records.

Data Appraisal

Other forms of Data Appraisal

No Post Enumeration Survey (PES) was performed. Quality checks included strict field supervision, clerical screening for farm activity, follow-up of non respondents, keying and transmittal of completed report forms, computerized editing of inconsistent and missing data, review and correction of individual records referred from the computer edit, review and correction of tabulated data, and electronic data processing.