

# Mexico - National Agricultural Survey 2017

**National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics**

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

MEX\_2017\_ENA\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) conducted the National Agricultural Survey 2017 (ENA 2017), with the purpose of providing statistics on the production of crops, livestock species and forest products that mostly contribute to the economy of the country; thus reflecting the characteristics of the production units. The survey contributes to the generation of figures that show current events and changes in the Mexican countryside, providing information that gives an overview of the agricultural and forestry sectors.

In particular, the survey produces data on the main agricultural, livestock and forestry products; as well as, information on the production units where the crop, livestock use or forestry activity are carried out. It also presents the sociodemographic characteristics of the producers and their households, as well as, small and medium units. With the results of this survey, the availability of statistical information on the agricultural and forestry sectors is strengthened.

The main objective of the survey was to obtain basic statistical information on agricultural production; most importantly, crop, livestock and forestry species in the country. This is done in order to generate updated economic and development indicators that allow the national agricultural information system to be strengthened with timely information.

The coverage of the National Agricultural Survey 2017 (ENA 2017) is similar to the first two National Agricultural Surveys (2012 and 2014) in terms of the selection of products that provide important economic and structural information on agricultural, livestock and forestry activities in Mexico. The choice of products under study considers those that generate the highest gross production value in the agricultural and forestry sectors. Similarly, those that are included in the laws and programs that govern the objectives, priorities and policies for the growth of the economy and in particular of the sector were selected; as well as those that are considered relevant internationally. For this purpose, the System of National Accounts of Mexico was considered, identifying the main products of the primary sector, according to their gross production value.

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Agricultural holdings

## Scope

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### NOTES

Scope for the survey includes:

1. Classification of unit of production
2. Land ownership/management
3. General characteristics of the land
4. Organization and producer support
5. Land use
6. Irrigation system, quality and origin

7. Agricultural/farming activity
8. Animal breeding and livestock
9. Tractors, machinery and vehicles
10. Labor/workforce and remunerations
11. Credit and Insurance
12. Information and communication technology
13. Main problems
14. Environmental protection
15. Sociodemographic characteristics
16. Identification data

## TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agricultural production		
Livestock production		
Forestry		

## KEYWORDS

Production unit, Land area, Irrigation, Protected agriculture, Nurseries, Greenhouses, Cattle, Pigs, Poultry, Other animal species, Forestry, Tractors, Credit, Insurance, Labor, Producer

## Coverage

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage

## UNIVERSE

The universe for the ENA 2017 was made up of 101,828 production units, coming from the Census Agricultural Frame Update (AMCA 2016). This universe was defined from the 34 products of national interest selected for the survey, 29 of which are annual and perennial crops and the rest corresponds to livestock species and products of economic importance for the country.

The crops that were the subject of the survey were: white grain corn, yellow grain corn, sugar cane, wheat grain, avocado, sorghum grain, beans, chili, alfalfa, tomato, melon, watermelon, coffee, orange, grape, banana, lemon, mango, onion, squash, cotton, apple, cocoa, rice, barley, soy, forage corn, forage sorghum and strawberry; while the species and livestock products were made up of: cattle, pigs, poultry, milk and eggs.

## Producers and Sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics	Government of Mexico

## OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
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General Directorate of Economic Statistics	Government of Mexico	
Deputy General Directorate of Economic and Agricultural Censuses	Government of Mexico	

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
National Institute of Statistic and Geography	INEGI	
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food	SARGAPA	

## Metadata Production

## METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM
National Institute of Statistic and Geography	INEGI		Metadata development
General Directorate of Economic Statistics	DGEE		Metadata development
Deputy General Directorate of Economic and Agricultural Censuses	DGACEA		Metadata development
Directorate of Census and Agricultural Surveys	DCEA		Metadata development
Coordination of Conceptual Design and Results	CDCR		Metadata development
Subdirectorates of Conceptual Design	SDC		Metadata development

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

MEX\_2017\_ENA\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_MEX\_2017\_ENA\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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The sample design was characterized by stratified probabilistic sampling, with simple random selection within each stratum. Since the sampling units have a known and non-zero probability of being selected in the sample, the results of the sample are generalized to the entire population and it is possible to know the accuracy of the results.

For each product of interest, the production units of large producers and the production units that carry out the protected agriculture activity are included in the sample with certainty.

For products with probabilistic design, at both national and state levels, the sample size was calculated independently for each domain, taking a confidence level of 95%, a relative error of 10% and an expected non-response rate of 30% , by using the expression in stratified sampling to estimate a total.

The process of selecting the production units in each domain was simple randomized in each stratum. Under this selection scheme, the same production unit could be selected more than once due to having more than one product; in such a way that the design was covered with 101,828 production units.

The 21,944 production-product units with probabilistic design are contained in 21,729 production units, of which approximately 1% (208 units) have more than one product.

### Deviations from Sample Design

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The sample had a bias of 12%, caused mainly by the following three reasons:

1. The production units selected for some crops, at the time of the interview, were no longer engaged in any agricultural activity, mainly due to urban sprawl.
2. At the time of the interview, the production units no longer had the crop for which they were selected.
3. The informant of the production unit, could not be located.

### Response Rate

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Since the agricultural products were selected with a probabilistic design, the sample size is calculated independently for each domain. At a 95% confidence level, a relative error per domain between 2% and 5% and an expected non-response rate of 30% are considered.

### Weighting

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The expansion factors, both at the national level and at the entity level for each domain-stratum, were calculated as the inverse of the selection probability.

## Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
2017-10-02	2017-11-21	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

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Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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After the collection of the data on the field, it was transferred to a national database in INEGI headquarters for review and analysis, through various information processing stages, with the aim of guaranteeing quality, congruence and consistency. Processing and treatment of the data consisted of the following stages:

1. Verification of the quality of information provided during capture/data collection
2. Assigning codes/keys to variables to facilitate interpretation, processing and analysis
3. Standardization of units of measurement
4. Information monitoring to detect inconsistency and detection of extreme values
5. Final data validation using an automatic validation system, pre-designed with over 200 validation criteria
6. Group information analysis
7. Comparison with internal and external sources



# Data Appraisal

## **Other forms of Data Appraisal**

In the organization of the field operation, three groups were formed: small and medium producers, large producers, and forest producers. According to the working groups, two recruitment strategies were used: a guided visit for agricultural producers and a call for forest producers.

The collection of information was carried out through a direct interview with the appropriate producers or informants, in order to confirm the location of their production units, obtain the data of the person in charge and the variables of interest.

A mobile computing device was used to capture the information in which a module with cartographic information was preloaded, as well as the questionnaire with questions related to agricultural or forestry activity.