

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Activity status:** see *economic activity status*.

**Agricultural census:** collection of structural data from agricultural holdings.

**Agricultural holder:** person making the major decisions on the operations of the holding (paragraph 3.36). See also *co-holder*.

**Agricultural holding:** economic unit of agricultural production – the basic unit of enumeration in the agricultural census (paragraphs 3.23–3.35).

**Agricultural household:** a household whose largest source of income consists of income derived from agricultural production (paragraph 11.212).

**Agricultural land:** the total of arable land, permanent crops, and permanent meadows and pastures (paragraph 11.38).

**Agro-forestry:** farm management system involving growing trees in conjunction with crops and livestock production (paragraphs 11.318–11.319).

**Aquacultural census:** collection of structural data from all aquacultural production units.

**Aquacultural holding:** an economic unit of aquacultural production under single management (paragraph 7.9).

**Aquaculture:** farming of aquatic organisms including fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic plants (paragraphs 11.293–11.295).

**Arable land:** land used in most years for growing temporary crops (paragraph 11.38).

**Associated crops:** temporary crops growing together on the same piece of land with permanent crops in compact plantation (paragraphs 11.109, 11.121).

**Census:** statistical collection involving the enumeration of all units (large sample-based collections are sometimes also referred to censuses).

**Census core module:** the primary agricultural census collection to provide key structural data, carried out on a complete enumeration or large sample basis (paragraph 1.16).

**Census of agriculture and aquaculture:** an agricultural census and an aquacultural census conducted as a combined field operation (paragraph 7.7).

**Census supplementary module:** a sample-based module undertaken in association with the core census module, to provide more detailed structural data than in the core module (paragraph 1.16).

**Classification:** collection or presentation of data in classes in a structured format, such as occupation groupings.

**Co-holder:** person jointly making the major decisions on the operations of the holding with another person (paragraph 3.37). See also *agricultural holder*.

**Compact plantation (permanent crop):** plants and trees planted in a regular or systematic manner (paragraph 11.96).

**Complete enumeration:** collection of data from all units, rather than from just a sample of units.

**Core module:** see *census core module*.

**Current agricultural statistics:** ongoing agricultural statistics on such things as production and prices, as opposed to structural data collected in the agricultural census.

**Double cropping:** see *successive crops*.

**Drainage:** removal of excess water to improve agricultural productivity (paragraphs 11.89 –11.90).

**Economic activity status:** a classification describing a person as employed, unemployed or not economically active (paragraphs 11.226–11.231).

**Economically active:** a person who is either employed or unemployed (paragraph 11.227).

**Educational attainment:** highest level of education achieved by a person (paragraphs 11.224–11.225).

**Employed:** a person with paid work or in self-employment (paragraph 11.235).

**Employee:** a person in paid employment (paragraph 11.242).

**Enumeration area (EA):** small geographic unit defined for census enumeration purposes (paragraphs 3.60–3.61).

**Establishment:** an economic unit operating in a single location, mainly engaged in a single productive activity (Appendix 1).

**Enterprise:** an economic unit under single management consisting of one or more than one establishment (Appendix 1).

**Fertilizers:** substances that supply plants with nutrients or enhance plant growth, containing at least 5% of the three primary nutrients (N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O) (paragraph 11.130).

**Field:** piece of land in a parcel separated by easily recognizable demarcation lines (paragraph 11.54).

**Food security:** see *household food security*.

**Forest:** land with trees of height 5 metres or more with crown cover of more than 10% (paragraph 11.35).

**Frame:** the basis used for identifying all the statistical units to be enumerated in a statistical collection (paragraphs 3.53–3.63).

**Genetically Modified Organism:** organism containing genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology (paragraph 11.183).

**Good Agricultural Practices:** practices that ensure agricultural products are of high quality, safe, and produced in an environmentally and socially responsible way (paragraph 11.178).

**Gross cropped area:** the total area of all temporary crops cropped, as opposed to the physical area of land cropped (paragraph 11.28). See also *net cropped area*.

**Holder:** see *agricultural holder*.

**Holding:** see *agricultural holding*.

**Household:** group of people living together, making common arrangements for food and other essentials of living (paragraphs 3.26–3.27).

**Household food security:** the situation where all members of a household at all times are consuming enough safe and nutritious food (paragraph 11.269).

**Industry:** the activity of the establishment in which an employed person works.

**Integrated statistical programme:** in the context of agricultural censuses, the development of the agricultural census as the central component of the agricultural statistics system.

**Inter-planted crops:** one temporary crop planted between rows of another temporary crop (paragraph 11.106).

**Irrigation:** purposely providing land with water, other than rain, for agricultural purposes (paragraphs 11.69–11.71).

**Item:** a particular characteristic being measured in the agricultural census.

**ISIC:** International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (Appendixes 1, 2).

**Landless holding:** agricultural holding with no land (paragraph 11.41).

**Land tenure:** arrangements under which a holder operates land on a holding (paragraphs 11.47–11.51).

**Land use:** classification of land according to the activity undertaken on the land (paragraphs 11.20–11.39).

**Legal status of holder:** juridical aspects under which an agricultural holding is operated (paragraph 11.7)

**Livestock:** animals (including birds and insects) kept or reared in captivity mainly for agricultural purposes (paragraph 11.149).

**Livestock census:** enumeration of livestock holdings undertaken in some countries separately from the agricultural census.

**Mineral fertilizers:** fertilizers manufactured from inorganic materials (paragraph 11.132).

**Mixed cropping:** several temporary crops grown simultaneously as a mixture on the same piece of land (paragraphs 11.107–11.108).

**Module:** a separate component of the agricultural census – a modular approach is used for the agricultural census, with core and supplementary modules (paragraph 1.15).

**Multi-stage sampling:** sampling scheme in which the sample is selected in stages (paragraph 10.7). See also *single-stage sampling*.

**National accounts:** summary of national income and product statistics, including Gross Domestic Product (Appendix 1). See also *System of National Accounts*.

**Net cropped area:** the physical area of land cropped, as opposed to the sum of the individual cropped areas, including successive plantings (paragraph 11.28). See also *gross cropped area*.

**Non-sampling errors:** all types of errors in statistics, other than sampling errors, including data collection errors, reporting errors, and data processing mistakes. See also *sampling errors*.

**Occupation:** a classification of the type of work done by a person – not to be confused with the industry in which a person works (paragraphs 11.247–11.252).

**Organic agriculture:** agricultural production system based on specific standards for achieving socially, ecologically and economically sustainable agro-ecosystems (paragraphs 11.180–11.182).

**Organic fertilizers:** fertilizers prepared from processed plant and animal material (paragraph 11.134).

**Other wooded land:** land with tree/shrub/bush cover less than that required to be classified as a forest (paragraph 11.35).

**Own-account agricultural production:** a household characteristic, indicating that the household contains one or more agricultural holdings (paragraph 3.28).

**Parcel:** piece of land of one tenure type entirely surrounded by other land not operated by the holding or by other parcels of the holding under a different tenure type (paragraphs 11.53–11.54).

**Permanent crops:** long-term crops that do not have to be re-planted for several years (paragraph 11.33).

**Pesticide:** substances intended to repel, mitigate, control or destroy diseases and pests in plants or animals and to prevent any harm to agricultural commodity during production, storage, transport, processing and marketing etc.(paragraphs 11.176–11.177).

**Plot:** part or whole of a field on which a specific crop or crop mixture is grown (paragraph 11.54).

**Population census:** the collection of demographic and socio-economic data for all persons in a country, normally undertaken every ten years.

**Programme of agricultural surveys:** in the context of the agricultural census, agricultural surveys carried out based on the agricultural holding unit from the agricultural census (Chapter 9).

**Random sampling:** sampling method used for sample surveys, in which each unit within the scope of the survey has a fixed, but not necessarily the same, probability of selection in the sample (paragraph 10.2).

**Reference period:** the time period to which a given data item collected in a census or survey refers – for example, an agricultural year for crops; the day of enumeration for livestock (paragraphs 3.72–3.74).

**Rural household:** household living in an area designated as a rural area, often determined from the population census (paragraph 8.10).

**Sample survey:** the collection of data from a sample of units, rather than all units as in a census.

**Sampling errors:** the errors in statistics obtained from a sample survey because data are collected from only a sample of units. See also *non-sampling errors*.

**Sampling frame:** the means by which all in-scope units are identified for a sample survey (Chapter 10).

**Scattered plants (permanent crops):** plants and trees scattered around a holding and so preventing estimation of the area (paragraph 11.123).

**Scope:** the geographical area or types of units covered by a statistical collection (paragraphs 3.6–3.15).

**Sector:** the institutional category (such as household, corporation, cooperative, government) to which the holding belongs (paragraphs 11.7–11.10).

**Shifting cultivation:** cultivation whereby land is cultivated for some years before being abandoned (paragraph 11.60).

**Single-stage sampling:** sampling scheme in which the sample is selected directly from a list of units covered by the survey (paragraph 10.7). See also *multi-stage sampling*.

**SNA:** see *System of National Accounts*.

**Soil degradation:** decline in soil quality caused by natural processes or improper use by humans (paragraphs 11.64–11.65).

**Statistical unit:** the unit for which data are collected in a census or survey – the agricultural holding is the main statistical unit for the agricultural census.

**Status in employment:** the classification of a job held by a person according to whether it is as an employee, own-account worker, etc. (paragraphs 11.241–11.246).

**Stunting:** refers to the situation where the height of a child is too low for his/her age (paragraph 11.290).

**Structural data:** data on the basic organizational structure of agricultural holdings that do not change quickly over time, such as farm size and land use.

**Sub-holder:** a person to whom the holder delegates the authority to sub-manage a sub-holding (paragraph 3.45).

**Sub-holding:** a part of a holding managed by a particular person in the household (paragraphs 3.44).

**Successive crops:** two or more temporary crops grown successively on the same piece of land at different times during the year (paragraphs 11.104–11.105).

**Supplementary module:** see *census supplementary module*.

**Survey:** see *sample survey*.

**System of National Accounts (SNA):** an international national accounting framework for reporting national income and product statistics (Appendix 1).

**Table:** the primary output of a statistical collection, involving the summarizing of results in tabular form.

**Tabulation programme:** programme of the output tables to be produced from a statistical collection (Chapter 12).

**Temporary crops:** crops with a less than one-year growing cycle (paragraphs 11.27–11.28).

**Theme:** the broad subject heading describing the content of a census supplementary module or an agricultural survey.

**Underweight:** refers to the situation where a child's weight is too low for his/her age (paragraph 11.290).

**Unemployment:** a situation where a person of working age is: (i) without work, (ii) available for work, and (iii) seeking work (paragraphs 11.237–11.239).

**Wasting:** refers to the situation where a child's weight is too low for his/her height (paragraph 11.290).