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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POPULATION AND AGRICULTURAL CENSUSES

(Report prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the Statistics Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization)

INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirteenth session, the Statistical Commission requested that a progress report on co-ordination of the international statistical programme, including the relationship between the 1970 recommendations for the two censuses, be presented to it at its fourteenth session.^{1/} The Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization, at its thirteenth session, considered^{2/} that, in further programming work for the census, particular attention should be given to the co-ordination of the sections "Employment in agriculture" and "Farm population" in the Food and Agriculture Organization Census Programme with the relevant sections of the United Nations draft recommendations for the 1970 population censuses.
2. The present paper deals with the relationship between the two types of censuses and the relationship between the recommendations for the 1970 population censuses and those for the 1970 agricultural censuses, and considers the possibility of increasing the complementary use of the results of each census.

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-Ninth Session, Supplement No. 13, paragraph 182.

2/ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Provisional Report of the Thirteenth Session of the Conference, 20 November-9 December 1965, Rome, 1966, paragraph 305.

3. The draft recommendations for the 1970 population censuses contain a section dealing with the relationship between the two censuses, which reads:

"Population censuses and agricultural censuses do not have as close an association as that existing between population censuses and housing censuses because they do not have common essential aspects.

"Although both the population census and the agricultural census can provide information on persons engaged in agriculture, they do not have a common definition of this group of persons. For the agricultural census, the group consists of persons employed in farm work or planning necessary to the operation of an agricultural holding; information on these persons is always collected in relationship to a given holding. Persons working on more than one holding during the census reference period, may, therefore, be counted more than once in the census. In a population census, information is obtained on persons principally engaged in the agricultural industry or at least on persons engaged in an agricultural occupation. Persons who worked on an agricultural holding only incidentally during the reference period might not be included in either of these categories. Precisely because of the difference in definition, however, it may be useful for a country to have both types of information for comparative purposes.

"In the preparation of an agricultural census, information from a recent population census can be utilized for demarcation of enumeration areas, the preparation of the frame for the census, and the designing of the sample if a complete agricultural enumeration is not undertaken. In planning for a population census, consideration might be given to the possibility of collecting some agricultural information which would facilitate the preparation of a subsequent agricultural census.

"If it is desired to collect information in the agricultural census on some demographic or social characteristics of the agricultural population or of the farm population, it would be useful to employ the same definitions and classifications in the two censuses. In some cases, the utilization of supplementary sample surveys in connexion with either census may serve to provide the information desired on the relationship between the population and the holding." 3/

4. Section N of the Introduction to the Program for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture, approved by resolution 3/65 of the thirteenth session of the FAO Conference, reads:

"The 1970 World Census of Agriculture includes in its scope information on employment in agriculture. The same topic can be investigated in the

3/ Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census: Draft Recommendations for the 1970 Censuses, E/CN.3/342, paragraphs 28-31.

population census. The census of population, covering all branches of economy, provides data on employment in all occupations and branches of industry. It also provides, therefore, a count of the persons working in agriculture. It eliminates the duplicate enumeration which occurs in the agricultural census in relation to persons engaged on different holdings; these persons are reported in the census of agriculture by each holder for whom they work. However, the population census does not always give a good account of the persons working in agriculture, as the results depend largely on the time reference adopted for the census. The time reference of the population census frequently overlaps the period when agricultural work is on the ebb, and then the population census figures may seriously underestimate the population engaged in agriculture.

"Censuses of agriculture and censuses of population have both been used to secure information on the persons who are connected with agriculture. However, the concepts used in both censuses necessarily vary. Because of different enumeration units in both censuses, their criterion for enumerating the agricultural population differs. A census of agriculture as a census of agricultural holdings uses the residence criterion. Hence, it enumerates as the agricultural population those people who are living on the agricultural holdings or in the households of the agricultural holders. This population is therefore called 'farm population'. A census of agriculture, however, cannot be the means of enumerating also the agricultural labourers and their dependents who live outside the agricultural holdings, because information on these persons, specifically on their dependents, cannot be generally obtained from respondents in the agricultural census. A census of population using the occupational affiliation with agriculture as a criterion for enumerating agricultural population would include these persons. Nevertheless, a number of people living on and operating small holdings, but whose main economic activity is outside agriculture, would usually be excluded from the agricultural population together with persons dependent on them, even though they are connected with agriculture. Moreover, it is often not feasible to include in the population census information on holdings necessary to relate agricultural population data to the characteristics of agricultural holdings with which they are associated.

"Thus, both censuses produce meaningful though different series of population data connected with agriculture. Where the two censuses are taken simultaneously, it is possible to secure information about the population connected with agriculture in such a way that the characteristics of the population can be related directly to the characteristics of the holdings. In the case where population and agricultural censuses are taken separately but close in time, there would be a possibility of matching a sample of the population census returns with the information obtained from the agricultural census and to relate population census data to the characteristics of agricultural holdings. However, this operation is rather difficult and costly.

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"Information on employment in agriculture and on farm population obtained in an agricultural census can be easily related to size and other characteristics of the agricultural holdings. This can also be done to some extent in a population census by the inclusion of a few questions regarding the holdings. Countries should therefore examine to what extent it is feasible to incorporate in their population census programs questions aimed at eliciting information on the economic and social characteristics of their agricultural population. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of including a few other questions, making it possible to relate this type of information to the size, tenure and type of holding.

"Since the census of agriculture is usually limited to holdings above a specified minimum size, some countries have found it useful to ask, in their population census, for some limited information concerning agricultural activities outside the holdings covered by the census of agriculture, in particular with regard to livestock and production of certain vegetables and horticultural specialities, in order to obtain additional agricultural data not collected in the agricultural census itself. Similarly, the population census may be the best source of information on persons who provide services directly to agriculture." 4/

5. The statements quoted above make it clear that the relationship between the two censuses can be described broadly under the following headings:

- (a) Complementary use of the results of population censuses and of agricultural censuses for analytical purposes,
- (b) Feasibility of simultaneous enumeration for the two censuses,
- (c) Comparison of related concepts in the world-wide recommendations for the 1970 censuses,
- (d) Use of the population census in the preparation of the agricultural census,
- (e) Use of the agricultural census in the preparation of the population census,
- (f) Inclusion of agricultural questions in the population census,
- (g) Collection of population information in the agricultural census.

6. Each of the relationships is examined under the respective headings below. Part I sets forth very briefly the two ways in which the results of the two censuses can theoretically complement each other for analytical purposes and indicates the prerequisites for each type of complementary use. Parts II and III

4/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Program for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture, Rome, 1965.

consider the extent to which the prerequisites exist and possible means of achieving them. Parts IV-VII are concerned with other relationships between the two censuses, i.e., the use of either census to assist in the preparation of the other (parts IV and V) and the use of either census to collect information on topics usually investigated in the other (parts VI and VII). The conclusions reached on the relationship between the two types of censuses are set forth in part VIII.

I. COMPLEMENTARY USE OF THE RESULTS OF POPULATION CENSUSES
AND OF AGRICULTURAL CENSUSES FOR ANALYTICAL PURPOSES

7. There are two major possible complementary uses of the results of the two censuses for analytical purposes.^{5/} These are (a) relating information on certain characteristics of persons connected with agriculture which are obtained in the population census with information on characteristics of the agricultural units which they operate, on which they live or on which they work, which are obtained in the agricultural census, and (b) comparing information on specified characteristics of persons connected with agriculture obtained independently in each census.

8. A third possibility is to obtain some agricultural information in the population census for agricultural units not covered by the agricultural census, in order to complete the agricultural information needed by the country.

9. If the data on the characteristics of individuals or of their households, collected in the population census, are to be usefully collated with the data on the holdings with which these persons are connected, as collected in the agricultural census, the information must relate to the same reference period. If the two enumerations are separated in time, population data and agricultural data will refer to different points of time; they could not then be collated even if there were no other obstacles to their complementary utilization. If the two enumerations take place simultaneously, information collected in either census could be collated with that from the other, no matter what might be the

^{5/} The uses of information from a population census in the preparation of an agricultural census are discussed in part IV.

differences in the concepts applied independently for the purpose of each census.

10. The possibility of the comparison of information on specified characteristics of persons connected with agriculture, obtained from population censuses and from agricultural censuses held at different times, in order to measure changes in these characteristics over the time interval, is dependent upon the use of identical concepts, not only in defining the characteristics concerned, but especially in defining the group of persons to be identified. The differences between certain concepts used in the two censuses are a serious obstacle to the comparison of their results. These concepts are "farm population", "agricultural population" and "persons employed in agricultural work". Small differences in the definition of "household" should also be noted.

II. FEASIBILITY OF SIMULTANECUS ENUMERATION FOR THE TWO CENSUSES

11. In the 1960 censuses, population and housing were enumerated simultaneously with agricultural holdings in countries such as Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Guatemala, Madagascar, Morocco, New Zealand (1956 census), Peru, Poland and the Virgin Islands (US).

12. The advantages and disadvantages of such simultaneous enumeration were considered at the FAO/ECAFE Seminar on the 1970 World Census of Agriculture, held in Bangkok in December 1964.^{6/} It was recognized that simultaneous enumeration provides an occasion for relating some characteristics of the agricultural holdings to characteristics of population and of households connected with these holdings, and that, in certain cases, combining the two censuses would lead to economies, but some disadvantages were also pointed out. First of all, combination of the two enumerations might result in an increase of enumeration errors, especially those related to the agricultural part of the census, which is generally considered more difficult than the part on population. Secondly, special difficulties will arise if objective measurements have to be made to collect certain agricultural information; this, presumably, would delay the completion of

^{6/} Report of the FAO/ECAFE Seminar on the 1970 World Census of Agriculture, (United Nations document E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.11), paragraph 13.

enumeration. Thirdly, experience shows that, in many cases where the agricultural enumeration was combined with that for the population census, the latter data were processed first, thus seriously delaying the processing of agricultural information. Finally, it would be difficult to use sampling in the enumeration because of the problems in evolving an efficient sampling design for the purposes of both types of censuses combined.

13. In addition to the points made by the Seminar, another consideration should also be taken into account. Combined enumeration is sometimes considered essential in countries where a substantial number of the agricultural holders live in the cities. Collecting information from these holders would add greatly to the cost of a separate agricultural census. The timing of combined censuses, however, raises an additional problem. In a number of countries, population censuses are taken at the end of the calendar year which, in many cases, is a period of low agricultural activity. Holding of an agricultural census during the active season in agriculture is particularly necessary when objective measurements of area and yields have to be carried out, which can only be done when the crops are in the field.

14. On balance, it appears that the disadvantages of simultaneous enumeration outweigh the advantages. Taking of the population census and the agricultural census at the same time cannot, therefore, be recommended even though it is the only method of relating different types of information from the two censuses.

III. COMPARISON OF RELATED CONCEPTS IN THE WORLD-WIDE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 1970 CENSUSES

A. "Farm population" and "agricultural population"

15. The "farm population" is defined in section 5 of the Program for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture as "members of the holder's household and all other persons living on the agricultural holding". It thus includes (a) the holder and all the members of his household, whether or not they live or work on the holding and (b) all other persons living on the holding, regardless of whether they work on it or not. It excludes persons who are not members of the holder's household but who work on the holding without living on any agricultural holding.

16. The "agricultural population" should preferably consist of all economically active persons engaged in the agricultural industry, irrespective of where they live or work, and their dependants, or if this is not obtainable, at least the economically active population engaged in an agricultural occupation and their dependants.

17. The "farm population" and the "agricultural population" as now defined are, therefore, not fully comparable. The difference in the concepts appears to be the consequence of a difference in the unit of enumeration for each census.

18. The unit of enumeration for the population census is the individual but the household is the social unit within which individuals are identified. Enumerated persons may be counted as part of the household (and hence the geographic area) where they usually reside, or as part of the household (and hence the geographic area) where they were found at the time of the census. Therefore, the population of a holding which would be identified in the population census would consist either of the persons usually resident there or of the persons there at the time of the census.

19. The unit of enumeration in an agricultural census, on the other hand, is the holding and the living quarters occupied by the holder's household are always considered part of the holding, even when they are not physically located on it. Since, however, persons, other than the members of the holder's household, working on the holding but not living on it are excluded from the population of the holding, it is clear that the households and population included in any sub-national geographic unit may be different for the two censuses. This discrepancy can be avoided, of course, if the two censuses are conducted simultaneously, so that households can be allocated to geographic areas as required for the tabulation of each census.

20. The difference between the concepts of "farm population" and "agricultural population" affects the investigation in the agricultural census of three topics on which information is required for tabulations in the Program for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture and also for tabulations recommended in the draft Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census. The first of these topics is the main occupation of the holder ("agricultural", "non-agricultural"). This information is of special value for the analysis of the managerial situation of agricultural holdings. Since the population census recommendations call for the investigation

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of occupation of the economically active population, there would be no difficulty in deriving the information for holders from the population census if the holders could be suitably identified from the census results.

21. For the other two demographic topics on which information is required for the recommended tabulations of the "farm population" in the 1970 agricultural censuses, namely sex and age (under 15 years, 15-64 years, 65 years and over), the data from the population census could also be used readily.

22. The possibility of increased comparability between the respective groups of persons connected with agriculture identified in the two censuses would seem to depend on (a) a further delimitation of the "farm population" which would restrict it to persons in households actually located on a holding and (b) the identification in the population census of households actually located on a holding. This would, in effect, result in a third concept, to be applied in both censuses, i.e., the population in households living on agricultural holdings. This concept would not, however, satisfy the needs of the agricultural census for information on the households of all holders. It would, in fact, provide very little information in those countries where a large part of the holders live off their holding. Furthermore, as stated in part VI, the identification of holdings in a population census is not considered to be accurate enough to guarantee that the holdings identified in each census would be comparable. It does not, therefore, appear to be possible to increase the comparability of the "farm population" and the "agricultural population".

B. "Economically active agricultural population" and "persons employed in agricultural work"

23. There is a closer relationship between the concept of the "economically active agricultural population", as defined for the population census, and that of "persons employed in agricultural work", as collected by the agricultural census, than there is between the "agricultural population" and the "farm population". The "economically active agricultural population" consists preferably of all economically active persons engaged in the agricultural industry, or, if this is not obtainable, at least the economically active population engaged in an agricultural occupation. "Persons employed in agricultural work" consist of persons employed in farm work or planning necessary to the operation of an agricultural holding. Because

information on these persons is always collected in relationship to a given holding, however, persons working on more than one holding during the census reference period may be counted more than once in the census. On the other hand, the population census may not include in its "economically active agricultural population" persons who worked on an agricultural holding only incidentally during the reference period, because it usually collects information only on the principal activity of each person. Furthermore, a population census held (as is sometimes the case) during the slack season of agriculture may not give a good accounting of the persons working in agriculture,

24. Information on "persons employed in agricultural work" collected in an agricultural census is usually used in determining the degree of dependency of the holder on outside labour and the volume of work performed on the holding. The demographic characteristics of the population required for the tabulations of employment in agriculture recommended in the Program for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture, in fact, are only age (in three broad groups) and sex, both of which are easily obtainable through the agricultural census enumeration. For this reason, and also because the population census cannot relate the "economically active agricultural population" to particular holdings, there does not appear to be a need to bring the two concepts closer together. In fact, it is probably preferable that they remain distinct because they supply different types of information needed by a country.

25. If, however, it is desired to achieve a greater degree of comparability, for measuring changes over time in the total number of persons whose work is connected with agriculture, or in their sex and age distribution, an additional question could be asked in the population census to determine if economically active persons reporting a non-agricultural occupation or industry also performed any agricultural work. Persons with such a secondary activity could be added to the "economically active agricultural population" for comparison with agricultural census results. Duplicate enumeration of "persons employed in agricultural work" in the agricultural census can hardly be avoided. It is, however, negligible for the category of "permanent workers".

C. Household

26. The concept of "household" is basic to the population census and is also used in the agricultural census. The definition of "household" in the Program for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture reads:

"The term 'household' means the aggregate of persons generally bound by ties of kinship who normally reside together, not necessarily under the same roof. This includes the holder, the relatives living with him, and the other persons who share that community of life for reasons of work or because of other connections. The other persons who share the rooms occupied by the holder's family or who use separate rooms in the same dwelling unit but take their meals with the family, should be considered as members of the household. Persons who live alone and lodgers who occupy separate rooms in the dwelling unit and do not take their meals with the holder's family, should not be considered as part of the holder's household."

27. The definition in the draft Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census (E/CN.3/342, paras. 141-145) is:

"(1) Household

"The concept of 'household' is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either: (a) a one-person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household or (b) a multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent; they may be related or unrelated persons, or a combination of both.

"Households usually occupy the whole, part of, or more than one housing unit but they may also be found living in camps, in boarding houses or hotels, or as administrative personnel in institutions, or they may be homeless. Households consisting of extended families which make common provision for food, or of potentially separate households with a common head resulting from polygamous unions, may occupy more than one housing unit.

"Persons boarding or lodging with households should not be considered as part of the host household but should be classified as constituting separate one- or multi-person households, in accordance with their arrangements for supplying themselves with the essentials for living.

"(2) Persons not living in households

"Special provision must be made for the enumeration of persons who are not members of households. These include persons in military installations, in correctional and penal institutions, in the dormitories of schools and universities, in hospitals, in religious institutions, and so forth.

"Persons living in hotels or boarding houses should not be classified as not living in households but should be distinguished as members of one- or multi-person households on the basis of the arrangements which they make for providing themselves with the essentials for living. Personnel of institutions, not living in dormitories or similar accommodations, should be treated in the same way."

28. Aside from the differences in wording, the chief points of disagreement between the two definitions are (a) the fact that boarders are included in the host household according to the definition for the agricultural census but constitute separate households for the population census and (b) the lack of recognition in the agricultural census definition that there will be some persons not living in households.

29. The latter discrepancy will have no practical consequences since, in cases of holdings operated by military or other institutions, the holder is a juridical person and no data are then collected in the agricultural census on the holder's household. The difference in the treatment of boarders, however, might still result in small differences between the two censuses in the composition of a holder's household, even when the two enumerations take place simultaneously.

IV. USE OF THE POPULATION CENSUS IN THE PREPARATION OF
THE AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

30. A population census taken not too long in advance of an agricultural census may provide assistance in organizing the latter. The agricultural census can, for example, use the same enumeration districts as have been demarcated for the population census. This saves the cost of separate demarcation for the agricultural census and, at the same time, makes it possible to utilize information on the enumeration districts in the preparation of the agricultural census.

31. In countries where lists of agricultural holdings are not maintained, lists of households, by enumeration districts, may be used for establishing the list

of holdings needed for the agricultural census. A household list prepared in connexion with a recently held population census can be used for this purpose, particularly if it includes relevant information on cultivation of land and keeping of livestock. Although, as explained below, the data on land and livestock may not be sufficiently accurate for analytical purposes, they are useful indicators of the existence of a holding. Errors in the data can be corrected in the subsequent agricultural census.

32. The population census thus can provide a frame for a complete agricultural census or for one based on a sample of holdings. In the latter case, data from the population census can be used also for preparing the sample design.

V. USE OF THE AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN THE PREPARATION OF THE POPULATION CENSUS

33. An agricultural census cannot ordinarily provide assistance in organizing a subsequent population census.

34. Enumeration districts for a population census must cover the whole country or smaller geographic area to be enumerated and should be established on the basis of the number of persons estimated to be contained in a given area and the degree of concentration or dispersion of the population. The enumeration districts for an agricultural census may not cover the entire country or smaller geographic area, because urban areas may be excluded from coverage, and they may not be related to the density of human settlement. Hence, they are not useful for purposes of the population census.

35. In order for lists of agricultural holdings prepared in connexion with a recently held agricultural census to be of help in the preparation of a population census, they would have to contain an indication of the households which actually reside on each of the holdings. The use of lists which do not distinguish between holdings on which the holder actually resides and those with non-resident holders might be a hindrance to the population census because such lists might indicate a different geographic distribution of the population than in fact exists.

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VI. INCLUSION OF AGRICULTURAL QUESTIONS IN THE POPULATION CENSUS

36. A number of countries have included questions on specific agricultural topics in their 1960 population censuses.^{7/} The topics investigated included agricultural holdings in general, land under cultivation, land tenure, persons engaged in agricultural work, farm residence, possession of livestock and poultry (and quantity of products derived from them), and farm buildings.

37. Some of the information collected was intended for use in preparing the frame for an agricultural census, as described above. In other cases, the questions were introduced in order to obtain complete information on certain items when the agricultural census was taken by sampling. The population census has also been used to collect agricultural information from units below the minimum size or production limit established for inclusion of units in the agricultural census or from units which did not meet other requirements for inclusion in the latter census. Use of the population census to collect complementary agricultural information which, because of costs involved or other reasons, is not obtained through the regular agricultural census has the advantages and disadvantages of simultaneous enumeration of a combined population and agricultural census.

38. For the establishment of agricultural policy and programmes, it is necessary to analyse employment in agriculture and persons connected with agriculture by characteristics of the agricultural holdings. The required information comes from the agricultural census data on "persons employed in agricultural work", "farm population" and characteristics of holdings. To some extent, the relationship could instead be established from the results of a population census if the census collects information on characteristics of agricultural holdings in addition to the usual information on "agricultural population". If this could be done, it might obviate the need to obtain information in the agricultural census on employment in agriculture and persons connected with agriculture.

39. This procedure, however, is beset with many pitfalls. The identification of agricultural holdings, for instance, is far from being a simple matter and the information reported about the holding is, naturally, affected by the manner

^{7/} In a few cases, the questions were included on the housing questionnaire of a combined population and housing census.

in which this unit of enumeration is identified. Enumerators of the agricultural census are particularly trained in this subject. Such special training may not be feasible if an enumerator must also be trained in the collection of data for the population census. Agricultural data derived from a population census are, therefore, generally less accurate than those obtained in an agricultural census and it is preferable that they not be used as final data.

40. Moreover, even though the procedure would eliminate the duplicate collection of data on employment in agriculture and persons connected with agriculture in the two censuses, it would result in the duplicate collection of information on the main characteristics of holdings because the latter can never be omitted from the agricultural census.

VII. COLLECTION OF POPULATION INFORMATION IN THE AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

41. In addition to sex and age and the occupation of holders (see part III), a number of other topics within the province of population censuses have also been investigated in agricultural censuses. These topics include race, citizenship, educational attainment, etc.,^{8/} of the "farm population" and/or "persons engaged in agricultural work". The information^{9/} is usually intended to be related to information on characteristics of agricultural holdings but it may be useful in itself for comparison with the results for the total population or the "agricultural population" obtained in a population census. For this purpose, the definitions of the topics should be the same in both censuses.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

42. It is not possible at this time to resolve the differences between the concepts of "farm population" and "population employed in agricultural work", as used in the agricultural census, and "agricultural population" and "economically active agricultural population" as used in the population census. Although the elimination of these differences would facilitate the comparison of some results of the two censuses, it would not in itself make possible the simultaneous use of the results. The concepts are different and have separate uses.

^{8/} Housing facilities have also been investigated.

^{9/} The Program for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture does not, however, include any recommendations on these topics.

43. Simultaneous use is only possible if the two censuses have the same time-reference, i.e., if the enumerations take place simultaneously. With simultaneous enumeration, of course, the differences in concepts are not important because any group of the population can be identified as required for the purposes of either census. However, the drawbacks of simultaneous enumeration preclude the recommendation of the use of this procedure.

44. The consequence of this situation is the necessity it imposes for the collection in the agricultural census of information on characteristics of the population which is also collected in the population census. However, although countries investigate in their agricultural censuses a variety of information on population characteristics, the only three of these characteristics on which data are required for the tabulations recommended in the Program for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture are main occupation of the holder and sex and age of persons connected with agricultural holdings. The two latter topics should not present any difficulties of collection in agricultural censuses. The greatest advantage of relating the results of the two censuses, therefore, lies only in the possibility of eliminating the need for the duplicate collection of data on occupation of economically active persons. Although this is unfortunate, it is no more so than the need to collect duplicate information on this and other topics in population and housing censuses which are not taken simultaneously.

45. The differences among the concepts mentioned above do not affect the most important present relationship between the two censuses, which is the use of the population census enumeration districts and household lists in the organization of a subsequent agricultural census. Information from the population census on the cultivation of land and the keeping of livestock by households, while usually not sufficiently accurate for analytical purposes, is of use in the preparation of the frame and possible sample design for a subsequent agricultural census. Countries may, therefore, find it useful to include this information in a population census if it is to be followed by an agricultural census after a short time interval.