

Secondary data



What is secondary data?

Secondary data refers to social, economic, crop and environmental information used to analyze crop production and profits for the selected area.

Why collect secondary data?

Secondary data helps in identifying needs and the most suitable type of intervention(s) for a selected area.

Types of data

- Land use. Primary land uses (crop, livestock, forestry, etc.)
- Rainfall and temperature. Graph monthly rainfall (mm) and monthly temperatures (Maximum and minimum) against the cropping pattern (e.g., showing planting, seedling, flowering, harvest)
- **Soils and topography**. Get soil or topographical maps of the area. Google maps and Google Earth offer excellent options for evaluating regions looking at infrastructure, waterways, cities, etc..
- Socio-economic. Collect any socio-economic survey data or reports.

Examples of secondary data and use (Example only)

Crops, area and production.

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Major crops	Area, '000 ha	% area	Average Yield, (t ha ⁻¹)		
Rice	20	50	2.1		
Wheat	15	37.5	1.1		
Other	5	12.5			
Total or Mean	40	100.0			

Farm size and numbers

Farm size	Category	Numbers	% of total	
< 0.5 ha	Small	55,000	72	
0.5 – 1.0 ha	Medium	20,000	26	
> 1.0 ha	Large	1,000	2	
Total			100.0	

Factor assessment

Factor	Rating	
Season temperatures (Any risks?)	Early and late season frost	
Rainfall distribution (Good, Satisfactory or Poor)?	Poor – mid season	
Water quality? (Good, Satisfactory or Poor)?	Satisfactory	
Primary soil types (e.g., clay, silt, sand)	Clay loam dominant	
Soil fertility: (Good, Medium, Poor)?	Medium (P deficiency common)	
Access to information (Good, Medium, Poor)	Poor	
Access to credit (Good?)	Poor	
Access to inputs (Good?)	Medium	
Access to markets (Good?)	Poor	

For more information visit: International Programs <u>ip.ucdavis.edu</u> Prepared by MA Bell January, 2013

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Combine Secondary data with field observation to identify

needs and opportunities