

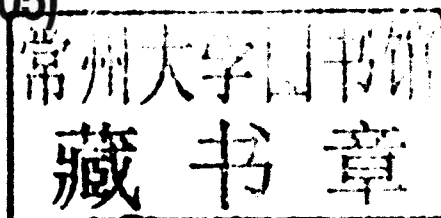
2000 World Census of Agriculture

**Main Results and Metadata
by Country
(1996-2005)**



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ISBN 978-92-5-106568-6

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Beginning with 1950 FAO has been preparing and advocating a decennial World Programmes for the Census of Agriculture (WCA), and the 2000 Programme was the sixth in the series. These programmes on one hand serve to promote availability of internationally comparable data on structure of agriculture; on the other hand they have been providing guidance to countries in collecting structural data using standard concepts, definitions and classifications.

Member countries provide the reports of their agricultural censuses to the FAO Statistics Division. These reports serve as the basis for preparation of internationally comparable data and for methodological studies related to the conduct of an agricultural census. Statistics Division concurrently disseminates through its website the key data on structure of agriculture and related metadata obtained through the country census reports.

At the end of each round FAO Statistics Division publishes three main reports, consolidating the global information on structure of agriculture. This is the first report in the series, presenting a compendium of country summaries earlier disseminated through the website. The accompanying volume, "2000 World Census of Agriculture: Analysis and International Comparison of the Results (1996-2005)", to be published as the Document Number 13 of the FAO Statistical Development Series, will present internationally comparable data on selected variables characterizing the structure of agriculture in the world. The third report, which is under preparation, relates to a Methodological Review of the WCA 2000 round.

FAO Statistics Division is pleased to bring out this unique publication covering information from a record number of 114 countries, and conveys its sincere gratitude to the National Statistical Offices which provided their census reports to us. Our staff has made their best effort to obtain information on as many countries as possible for this publication. The information on missing countries, when made available to us will be added to the web site of WCA. Nonetheless, it is expected that this comprehensive publication will serve as useful reference material for survey planners, researchers and policy makers who are interested in development of the agricultural sector and the related statistics.

This publication has been possible due to the efforts of a dedicated team of staff lead by Mr Mukesh K. Srivastava. Mr Franco Stefanelli was the key staff responsible for summarizing reports from the national agricultural censuses. Ms Adriana Neciu, consultant, refined the initial work bringing it to the level of this publication. Messrs Naman Keita and Paul N'Goma Kimbasta provided valuable comments to improve the presentation of material.

The Director
Statistics Division

Realizing the importance of statistics on agriculture, the International Institute of Agriculture initiated the first Programme for the World Census of Agriculture (WCA) in 1924, which was implemented by about 60 countries in 1930. The efforts to conduct a WCA in 1940 could not succeed due to outbreak of World War II. Beginning with 1950 FAO has been preparing and advocating decennial World Programme for the Census of Agriculture (WCA), and the 2000 Programme referring to the period 1996–2005, was the sixth in the series.

The programme for the WCA on one hand serves to promote availability of internationally comparable data on structure of agriculture; on the other hand, it provides much needed guidance to countries in collecting the data, following standard concepts, definitions and classifications. In many developing countries an agriculture census is a unique source of information on the productive structure of agriculture sector. An agriculture census provides the foundation of the agriculture statistics system of a country in the sense that it provides: (1) sampling frames for the current surveys and ad hoc specialized surveys, and (2) benchmark data to verify the reliability from other sources of data.

With the FAO leadership of the WCA, country participation in this programme has been increasing over time — from 81 countries in the 1950 round to 111 countries in the 1970 round to 122 countries in the 2000 round. Also an increasing degree of regular periodicity of the censuses has been observed among countries, particularly in Europe and Asia. African countries, which earlier depended largely on donor support for conduct of an agriculture census, are now conscious of need to conduct an agricultural census at least once every ten years and are increasingly using their own budget to finance the census.

Out of the 122 countries which conducted an agriculture census during WCA 2000 (1996–2005), 114 countries provided their reports to FAO. The reports of agriculture censuses received by FAO from member countries serve as the basis for preparation of internationally comparable data and for studies on methodological issues related to taking an agriculture census. FAO Statistics Division concurrently disseminates through its website key data on structure of agriculture and related metadata on the basis of the country census reports. At the end of each round it publishes three main reports, consolidating the global information on structure of agriculture. The first report i.e. this publication, is a compendium of abstracts of country censuses earlier disseminated through the website. The second publication presents internationally comparable data on selected variables characterizing the structure of agriculture in the world. The third report relates to a Methodological Review of the WCA 2000 round. Full list of publications on World Programme for the Census of Agriculture since its inception is given in Appendix 1.

The real value of this publication lies in availability of detailed metadata on agriculture censuses conducted by different countries. Apart from providing information on historical background, enumeration and reference periods of the census, the report also provides an overview of the methodology and survey designs used in the census. This brief information on individual censuses presents a panorama of country practices on agriculture censuses. The document also provides further reference to the country census reports used for preparation of this document. Using the contact information and the web-link to the national census authorities provided in the document, the reader could obtain further information on agriculture census of a specific country. The web sites of national authorities responsible for agriculture census can also be accessed through the web page¹ of World Programme for Census of Agriculture. The technical issues related to conducting agriculture census will be dealt in depth in the other publication entitled, "2000 World Census of Agriculture – Methodological Review". This document will also provide some examples of good practices.

A brief review of metadata of the national censuses covered in this report indicates that many countries do not organize an agriculture census as a completely independent activity. Countries tend to take advantages of existing administrative and statistical systems for collecting structural agriculture statistics. For example, in Denmark agriculture census is linked to the registers of Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) which contain information relating to area under major crops for all the farms applying for crop subsidies. In Kuwait, keeping in view the low contribution of agriculture to the economy, no agriculture census is carried out. Nonetheless, agricultural data are collected from about 3 to 4 thousand registered farms on quarterly basis. In India, the administrative functions of maintaining land ownership records and doing seasonal crop enumeration are vested in a single office at village level. The services of this office are utilized to carry out an agriculture census (limited to crops) once every five year by re-tabulating the land ownership registers to obtain a list of agricultural holders which provides the frame for the

¹ <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/world-census-of-agriculture/en/>

agriculture census and a follow-up survey. The Livestock Census of India is, however, carried out as an independent statistical operation using the staff and infrastructure of Livestock Department of the State Governments. Given the tradition of maintaining information on livestock movements at local level in Mongolia, an annual livestock census is carried out there using the information base of local offices which are also responsible for maintaining key statistics on their area. In the absence of availability of any suitable system to support collection of statistics, countries carry out an agriculture census by complete enumeration as an independent operation, as in Algeria.

Countries also use population census to collect basic data on agriculture. In some Former Yugoslav Republics there existed a practice of attaching a special module of questionnaire on agriculture to the population census. Census of Population and Housing of Zambia also included a module on agriculture census. Small island countries where cost of separate agriculture census is prohibitive also follow this practice. Quite a number of countries have used the population census for identifying agricultural holdings or households and for obtaining a sampling frame for the agriculture census, e.g. Nepal. An overview of country practices on inclusion of agriculture related questions in the population census are presented in Appendix 2.

Countries also combine fisheries and aquaculture census with agriculture census e.g. in Cook Islands. The definition of agricultural holding adopted for Agriculture Census 2003 of Thailand includes fresh water culture of fish. The Philippines Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF) 2002 combined field activities of censuses of agriculture and fisheries, but kept the data on the two conceptually separate.

The census design and the data resulting from the censuses vary significantly across countries. The reports and information are made available to FAO in diverse forms and languages. Very often the international standard concepts underlying the census data are adjusted to suit national requirements. Specific efforts are made by the FAO Statistics Division to standardize the data so as to make them suitable for international comparisons, to the extent possible. This publication presents key structural data by country. A separate publication entitled "2000 World Census of Agriculture – Analysis and International Comparison of the Results" will present a number of comparison tables on important subjects, such as number and area of agricultural holdings by size group of land holdings, gender, land tenure, livestock population, crops, irrigation and machinery.

This publication provides main results on structure of agriculture at country level in a closely comparable form. These results have been extracted from country reports and standardized, as necessary. Despite standardization of data, international comparisons are often difficult due to differences in scope, coverage, or designs of the agriculture censuses which are planned to meet primarily the national requirements. For some countries the data reported here, particularly the number and area of holdings, may slightly differ from those coming from other sources. These differences arise mainly on account of: (1) varying thresholds on scale of operation adopted for definition of holdings leading to differences in coverage of holdings in different countries, (2) conceptual difference in definition of holdings/ farms or (3) subsequent revision of the figures by the national office responsible for agricultural census. In case of any discrepancy of data presented in this publication with any other source, the reader is advised to refer to concepts and definitions provided in the Programme for WCA 2000.

As most agriculture censuses collect data on key structural characteristics like number and area of holdings, legal status of holders, gender of holders, employment on holdings, land tenure and land use, this publication provides information on these items for almost all countries. Given the space constraint, the data on crops and livestock have been selectively reported. Inventories of internationally important livestock species such as cattle and buffaloes, sheep and goat, and pigs are reported separately. The data on other livestock species have been sometimes grouped together, either to fit the data in available space or because country itself has collected the data on group of species. Similarly, all internationally important crops, such as wheat, rice, maize have been kept separate from other grain crops. Care has been taken to cover important national crops also. The crops occupying less significant share in cultivated area in a country have been grouped using Indicative Crop Classification (ICC)² Version 1.

2 FAO (2005). A System of integrated agricultural censuses and surveys – Vol.1. World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2010, FAO Statistical Development Series 11. Rome, 2005 (Appendix 3)

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MAIN RESULTS AND METADATA BY COUNTRY

Historical outline

An Agricultural Census was conducted in 1967. The Swedish Committee for Afghanistan had conducted the 1992/93 Agricultural Survey. Data presented here refer to the 2002/03 Livestock Census.

Organization

The 2002/03 Afghanistan National Livestock Census was conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) of Afghanistan. Financial support was provided by the Government of Italy. The census was managed at two levels: the Census Manager and an Assistant Manager were responsible for management of activities at national level while the Supervisors, each one covering 2 to 3 Provinces, provided the second level of management. 28 Supervisors, 24 Women-Surveyors and 821 Enumerators, were recruited for the field-work.

Enumeration period

Data collection was completed by the end of March, except for Ghor Province where, for climatic reasons, enumeration was carried out by the end of April 2003.

Reference date/period

Information on livestock numbers refers to the enumeration period.

Definition

The Enumeration Unit was Livestock Household. Enumeration areas were defined as "a community group within a village". Community groups were based on "mosque assemblies".

Coverage

Information was collected from all villages level and urban centres. Data were collected in all provinces and districts, with the exception of Barmal District in Paktika Province, due to insecurity for field operations. Parts of Ghor Province were also not covered by lack of accessibility.

Frame

The Afghanistan Information Management System (AIMS) provided a list of 32 Provinces, 329 Districts and 30 172 Villages. A sampling frame, (e.g. a list of farmers) was not available for the Livestock Census, but one of the results of this census is the development of a sampling frame for future surveys.

Method

The census was carried out at two levels, and it comprised four survey modules:

- **Level one** (Survey 1), was a complete enumeration exercise aimed to determine the total number of livestock, herd structure, change in ownership and to assess livestock losses caused by a catastrophic drought.
- In **Level two** more detailed information on production practices and production calendars were collected from 1 284 selected representative households in randomly selected Districts and Villages.(Survey 2).
- In addition to the census, a sample survey (Survey 3) of 2 899 women in livestock producers' households was undertaken to analyze gender role in livestock management.
- Finally, a sample survey (Survey 4) of 132 selected producers of Karakul sheep was carried out.

Data source

National Livestock Census 2002/03 Final Report, FAO Rome, 2008 Afghanistan.

Contact

Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock Jamal Mena-Kart-e Sakhi, Kabul, Afghanistan.

Tel.: (+ 93) 75 204 4317; E-mail: info@mail.gov.af.

Website

<http://www.mail.gov.af>

AFGHANISTAN - Livestock Census 2002/03 - Main Results

| HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED IN THE 2002 LIVESTOCK CENSUS | |
|--|----------------------|
| | Number of households |
| Total number of households | 3 044 670 |
| Households with livestock | 2 026 918 |
| Households without livestock | 1 017 752 |

| LIVESTOCK | |
|-----------|----------------|
| | Number of head |
| Cattle | 3 715 409 |
| Sheep | 8 772 351 |
| Goats | 7 280 866 |
| Horses | 142 094 |
| Asses | 1 587 594 |
| Camels | 175 270 |
| Chickens | 12 155 846 |
| Ducks | 422 533 |
| Turkeys | 599 718 |

Historical outline

In 1994 and 1995 two annual agricultural surveys were conducted in Albania. The 1998 General Census of Agricultural Holdings was the first complete enumeration census conducted in the country.

Organization

The organization of the census was based on the following entities:

- **Census Central Commission:** It was the highest level for managing and organizing the census. It determined the composition of the local commissions and the census offices in communes and municipalities. It was directed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MOAF), and included the General Director of the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT), the Minister of Local Authority and Directors from Statistics, Livestock and Agriculture Directorates of the MOAF.
- **Census Commissions in the Districts:** These were directed by the Chairmen of the District Councils and managed the work of assisting the communes/municipalities in the district.
- **Census Offices in the Communes/Municipalities:** These were directed by the Chairman of the Commune and were responsible for recruiting and training of enumerators, organization of interviews, collection of questionnaires, etc.. Technical assistance to the General Census of Agricultural Holdings was provided by the Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT) of Italy and by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT). Financial support was provided by the Italian Government.

Enumeration period

Data collection started on 1 June 1998.

Reference date/period

Data on legal status, total and agricultural land and number of livestock, refer to the day of enumeration.

Data on tenure forms, employment, machinery, crop and livestock production and trade, fertilizers and irrigation, refer to the agricultural year 1997/98.

Definition

Enumeration units for census purposes are considered all techno-economic units involved in agricultural, livestock or forestry production, regardless to size of holding, under single management exercised by one or more physical persons or by a juridical person.

Coverage

The census covered the entire country. Holdings totally abandoned, livestock or fruit-trees located around private buildings in the cities, holdings not using their land for agricultural, livestock or forestry purposes, were excluded from the census.

Frame

During the period March to July 1996, INSTAT, in collaboration with MOAF, organized the compilation of coded lists of agricultural holdings in the country. To prepare the lists, the documentation of agricultural land distribution, provided by the Land Registry Offices, was used. During the census interviews the lists were updated.

Method

A pilot census for testing the questionnaire was conducted in March to April 1994 in 435 private holdings. The complete enumeration of agricultural holdings, starting on 1 June 1998, was conducted through direct interview of the head of household. 466 809 private and public holdings were identified in 2 968 villages, 368 communes/municipalities, 36 districts and 12 prefectures. About 4 500 persons participated into the field work as enumerators, commune and district controllers, members of census commissions, etc..

Data source

General Census of Agricultural Holdings 1 – 30 June 1998, Institute of Statistics (INSTAT), Tirana, Albania.

Contact

Institute of Statistics, Rr. Leke Dukagjini no.5 Tirana, Albania. Tel.: (+ 355) 4 222 411; Fax: (+ 355) 4 228 300; E-mail: vprogri@instat.gov.al.

Website

[http:// www.instat.gov.al](http://www.instat.gov.al)

ALBANIA - Agricultural Census 1998 - Main Results

HOLDINGS BY SIZE OF TOTAL AREA

| | Number of holdings | Area (ha) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Total | 466 809 | 1 889 498 |
| Holdings without agric.land | 1 676 | 0 |
| <0.1 ha | 25 767 | 1 655 |
| 0.1 - 0.2 ha | 38 339 | 6 030 |
| 0.2 - 0.5 ha | 96 535 | 33 384 |
| 0.5 - 1 ha | 117 476 | 87 439 |
| 1 - 1.5 ha | 88 907 | 110 099 |
| 1.5 - 2 ha | 51 470 | 88 822 |
| 2 - 3 ha | 36 693 | 87 201 |
| 3> ha | 9 946 | 1 474 868 |

LEGAL STATUS

| | Number of holdings | Area (ha) |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Total | 466 809 | 1 889 498 |
| Civil persons | 466 716 | 451 984 |
| Public holdings and others | 93 | 1 437 514 |

MEMBERS OF THE HOLDER'S HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL WORK ON THE HOLDING

| | Number of persons | |
|--------|-------------------|--|
| Total | 1 342 197 | |
| Male | 704 543 | |
| Female | 637 654 | |

LAND USE

| | Number of holdings | Area (ha) |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| All land | - | 1 889 498 |
| Agricultural land | - | 809 992 |
| Cropland | - | 379 118 |
| Arable land | - | 345 259 |
| Permanent crops | - | 33 860 |
| Permanent mead./pasture | - | 430 874 |
| Wood/forest land | - | 1 025 564 |
| All other land | - | 53 942 |
| Unused and pot. productive | - | 43 296 |
| Non agricultural | - | 10 646 |

TEMPORARY CROPS

| | Holdings reporting | Area (ha) |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Wheat | 285 266 | 115 708 |
| Maize | 244 252 | 45 380 |
| Rye | 8 627 | 958 |
| Barley | 7 222 | 1 011 |
| Oats | 58 861 | 9 627 |
| Potatoes | 157 013 | 5 146 |
| White beans | 243 541 | 18 040 |
| Tobacco | 26 950 | 3 346 |
| Cotton | 115 | 11 |
| Sugar beets | 8 470 | 566 |
| Sunflower seed | 3 779 | 1 160 |
| Soybeans | 554 | 130 |
| Tomatoes | 292 515 | 2 925 |
| Peppers | 268 423 | 2 159 |
| Cucumber | 157 253 | 969 |
| Cabbages | 75 916 | 559 |

PERMANENT CROPS

| | Total number of trees | of which: of productive age |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Apples | 582 982 | 378 868 |
| Pears | 139 407 | 115 840 |
| Plums | 775 642 | 647 617 |
| Figs | 661 388 | 587 103 |
| Walnuts | 137 340 | 119 630 |
| Olives | 3 024 627 | 2 532 439 |
| Citrus fruits | 242 946 | 177 923 |

LIVESTOCK

| | Holdings reporting | Head/units |
|-------------|--------------------|------------|
| Cattle | | |
| Total | 315 640 | 635 435 |
| Male | - | 145 282 |
| Female | - | 490 153 |
| <1 year | | |
| Male | - | 108 020 |
| Female | - | 80 221 |
| 1-2 years | | |
| Male | - | 17 192 |
| Female | - | 24 541 |
| >2 years | | |
| Male | - | 20 070 |
| Female | - | 385 391 |
| Sheep | 108 630 | 1 482 275 |
| Goats | 66 261 | 808 063 |
| Pigs | 42 201 | 61 904 |
| Horses | 41 285 | 42 128 |
| Chickens | 293 445 | 2 543 619 |
| Ducks/Geese | 14 019 | 94 840 |
| Turkeys | 27 586 | 226 385 |
| Beehives | 5 300 | 28 736 |

Historical outline

The first census of agriculture in Algeria was conducted in 1973. The second census, with complete enumerations, to which data reported here refer, was conducted in 2001.

Organization

At central level, the census work was organized into three different structures:

- A National Level Committee, headed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, including all Ministries and Offices involved in the census.
- A Technical Committee, under the direction of the Office for the Agricultural Statistics and Information Systems (DSASI), consisting of officers from the Central Administration, from the "Bureau National des Etudes de Développement Rural", and from the "Direction Générale des Forêts".
- An Operational Committee, in charge for the organization of field operations.

At local level, the organizational apparatus consisted of a Willaya Committee, a Communal Committee and a Communal Cell, all in charge for field operations. About 8 000 persons were involved, namely, 100 supervisors, 500 controllers and 7 400 enumerators, of which 3 500 selected among unemployed engineers and technicians. Nearly 1 700 vehicles from DGF and from peripheral offices were used.

Enumeration period

The enumeration took place during the period January 2001 and May 2003.

Reference date/period

The reference period was the agricultural year 2000/01.

Definition

The agricultural holding is defined as an economic unit of agricultural production under single management, comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title and legal form. It could be managed by civil persons, corporations, collectives, cooperatives or government agencies.

Coverage

The census covered all agricultural holdings of the whole country.

Frame

The frame was created during the pre-census operations: in this phase, a complete list of all holdings was prepared. Cartographic support, consisting on material used for the General Census of Population and Dwellings, was provided by the National Statistical Office (ONS).

Method

The census was conducted in six phases through complete enumeration of all agricultural holdings.

Data source

Recensement General de l'Agriculture 2001, Rapport General des résultats définitifs, Juin 2003. Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural, Direction des Statistiques Agricoles et des Systèmes d'Information, République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire.

Contact

- Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural, 12, Boulevard Amirouche, Alger 16000, Algérie. Tel.: (+213) 21 718 836.
- Office National des Statistiques: 8, 10 Rue des Moussebilines, Alger, Algérie. Tel.: (+213) 21 744 141, (+213) 21 744 100, (+213) 21 744 117; Fax : (+213) 21 743 839; E-mail: ons@onssiege.ons.dz.

ALGERIA - Agricultural Census 2001 - Main Results

NUMBER AND AREA OF HOLDINGS

| | Number of holdings | Area (ha) |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|
| Total | 1 023 799 | 8 458 680 |

NUMBER AND AREA OF HOLDINGS BY SIZE

| | Number of holdings | Area (ha) |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Total | 1 023 799 | 8 458 680 |
| Without land | 55 935 | - |
| 0.1 and under 0.5 ha | 88 914 | 20 109 |
| 0.5 and under 1 ha | 78 266 | 50 407 |
| 1 and under 2 ha | 128 864 | 162 314 |
| 2 and under 5 ha | 239 844 | 722 275 |
| 5 and under 10 ha | 181 267 | 1 200 598 |
| 10 and under 20 ha | 142 980 | 1 896 466 |
| 20 and under 50 ha | 88 130 | 2 484 971 |
| 50 and under 100 ha | 14 294 | 930 765 |
| 100 and under 200 ha | 4 063 | 532 146 |
| 200 ha and over | 1 242 | 458 628 |

LEGAL STATUS

| | Number of holdings | Area (ha) |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Total | 1 023 799 | 8 458 680 |
| Civil person | 850 906 | 6 744 723 |
| Collective | 35 338 | 929 514 |
| Other | 137 555 | 784 443 |

TENURE OF LAND

| | Number of holdings | Area (ha) |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Total | 1 023 799 | 8 458 680 |
| Owned by civil persons | 777 323 | 5 857 216 |
| Owned by the State | 186 622 | 2 566 199 |
| Other forms of tenure | 59 854 | 35 265 |

HOLDERS BY SEX

| | Number of persons | |
|--------|-------------------|---|
| Total | 1 023 799 | - |
| Male | 982 006 | - |
| Female | 41 793 | - |

HOLDERS BY AGE

| | Number of persons | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---|
| Total | 1 023 799 | - |
| 17 to 19 years of age | 4 091 | - |
| 20 - 29 | 50 496 | - |
| 30 - 39 | 135 445 | - |
| 40 - 49 | 219 631 | - |
| 50 - 59 | 220 582 | - |
| 60 - 69 | 212 462 | - |
| 70 and over | 164 926 | - |
| Not classified by age | 16 166 | - |

HOLDERS AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

| | Number of persons | |
|--------|-------------------|---|
| Total | 6 907 585 | - |
| Male | 5 215 227 | - |
| Female | 1 692 358 | - |

HOLDERS AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ENGAGED MAINLY IN AGRICULTURE

| | Number of persons | |
|--------|-------------------|---|
| Total | 3 349 447 | - |
| Male | 2 580 463 | - |
| Female | 768 984 | - |

HIRED PERMANENT WORKERS

| | Number of workers | |
|--------|-------------------|---|
| Total | 108 566 | - |
| Male | 103 608 | - |
| Female | 4 958 | - |

LAND USE

| | | Area (ha) |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| Agricultural land | - | 8 458 680 |
| Cropland | - | 8 432 458 |
| Arable land | - | 4 541 465 |
| Permanent crops | - | 540 510 |
| Fallow land | - | 3 350 483 |
| Permanent mead./past. | - | 26 222 |

TEMPORARY CROPS

| | Holdings reporting | Area (ha) |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Cereals | 588 621 | 3 997 429 |
| Dry pulses | 52 872 | 68 883 |
| Hay crops | 84 565 | 201 434 |
| Vegetable crops | - | 239 111 |
| Industrial crops | 17 646 | 34 834 |

PERMANENT CROPS

| | Holdings reporting | Number of trees |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Citrus fruits | 16 806 | 46 401 |
| Figs | 75 299 | 35 949 |
| Olives | 129 089 | 146 937 |
| Dates | 125 680 | 103 129 |
| Grapes (for table use) | 23 638 | 35 278 |
| Grapes (for wine) | 6 366 | 24 569 |

LIVESTOCK

| | Holdings reporting | Number of head |
|----------|--------------------|----------------|
| Cattle | 214 925 | 1 464 663 |
| Sheep | 346 031 | 18 738 166 |
| Goats | 206 391 | 3 186 878 |
| Camels | 10 650 | 333 933 |
| Chickens | - | 63 758 616 |

AMERICAN SAMOA - Agricultural Census 2003 - Explanatory Notes

Historical outline

The US Bureau of the Census conducted the first agricultural enumeration in American Samoa in 1920. The subsequent agricultural censuses were carried out every 10 years, in conjunction with the Population and Housing Censuses. In 1997 the responsibility for conducting the Census of Agriculture in the United States and, consequently, in the Outlying Areas (i.e. *The Virgin Islands of the U.S., Guam, American Samoa and Northern Mariana Islands*) was transferred to the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Starting from 1998, American Samoa was included in their Five-Year Agriculture Census Program. The 2003 Census of Agriculture is the tenth conducted in American Samoa and the second conducted as an independent census of agriculture, after the one undertaken in 1998.

Organization

Census data were collected in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement between NASS, the Department of Interior's Office of Insular Affairs and the Department of Commerce of American Samoa. It was conducted with the cooperation and assistance of American Samoa Department of Agriculture and the American Samoa Community College – land Grant.

Enumeration period

Data were collected during January to February 2003.

Reference date/period

For inventories of livestock, poultry, machinery and equipment: time of enumeration.

For crop production, crop and livestock sales and expenses: calendar year 2003.

Definition

The farm definition of the 2003 Agricultural Census was "Any place that raised or produced any agricultural products for sale or for home consumption" (Approximately seventy-five percent of all households fitted this definition). It is a broader definition than the one used in 1990, which used a cut-off of "sales worth US \$100 or more of agricultural products during the census year".

Coverage

The census covered the entire territory of American Samoa.

Frame

The frame was obtained from a list of operational farms developed from several different sources. Enumerators assigned to an Enumeration District (ED) were requested to investigate all the names listed for that ED; information was collected only for those households with agricultural activities. In the case of farms no more operational or farms newly in business, the list was updated with field operation.

Method

In addition to enumerating all holdings in the list of known commercial farms, a sample of households was enumerated, through direct interview, to account for production used for family consumption.

Data source

Census of Agriculture 2003, Vol.1, Geographic Area Series, Part 55 October 2005. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), or National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), American Samoa.

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