

## ITALY - Agricultural Census 2000 – Main Results

Please refer to the Explanatory Notes given at the end of the tables

Number and area of holdings		
	Number of holdings	Area (ha)
Total	2 590 674	19 607 094

Number and area of holdings by size of total area of holding		
	Number of holdings	Area (ha)
Total	2 590 674	19 607 094
< 1 ha of agricultural area	986 031	472 729
1 - 2	496 231	696 959
2 - 5	532 431	1 674 692
5 - 10	262 536	1 831 387
10 - 20	158 495	2 200 929
20 - 30	57 251	1 389 373
30 - 50	46 348	1 765 898
50 - 100	31 288	2 136 698
100 >	20 063	7 438 428

Fragmentation		
	Number of holdings	Number of parcels
Total	2 590 674	—
holdings with:		
1 parcel	1 079 088	—
2 parcels	546 859	—
3 parcels	302 338	—
4 parcels	180 563	—
5 parcels	116 420	—
6 parcels or more	365 406	—
Parcels, total	—	9 351 965

Legal status		
	Number of holdings	Area (ha)
Total	2 590 674	19 607 094
Civil person	2 538 206	13 612 430
Corporation	38 491	1 914 434
Cooperative	1 741	176 132
Collective	5 546	274 284
Government	5 369	3 477 104
Other	1 321	152 710

Tenure of land		
	Number of holdings	Area (ha)
Total	2 590 674	19 607 094
One form of tenure	2 341 703	14 769 874
Owned	2 247 798	13 398 138
Rented	59 239	1 056 109
Other single forms of tenure	34 666	315 627
More than one form of tenure	248 971	4 837 220

Members of holder's household		
	Number of persons	
Total	6 473 690	—
male	3 465 995	—
female	3 007 695	—

<b>Land use</b>		
	Number of holdings	Area (ha)
Total land	2 590 674	19 607 094
Agricultural land	2 551 822	13 212 652
Cropland	–	9 798 215
Arable land	1 554 458	7 340 221
Permanent crops	1 858 535	2 457 994
Permanent mead./pastures	527 932	3 414 437
Wood or forest land	–	4 710 811
All other land	–	1 683 631

<b>Temporary crops</b>		
	Holdings reporting	Area (ha)
Wheat, total	–	2 232 988
Wheat durum	306 093	1 698 559
Wheat, soft	181 931	534 430
Rye	4 243	9 113
Barley	145 619	290 862
Oats	77 112	166 061
Maize	305 422	1 068 525
Rice	5 269	213 886
Sorghum	9 904	41 953
Potatoes	126 626	39 113
Sugarbeet	46 426	224 333
Tobacco	16 616	35 399
Sunflower	35 101	210 999
Soybeans	38 781	226 710
Tomatoes	77 386	80 543
Flowers/ornamental plants	18 997	12 665

<b>Permanent crops</b>		
	Holdings reporting	Area (ha)
Vines	790 623	717 365
Olives	1 211 645	1 080 870
Oranges	114 097	83 242
Mandarines	40 485	10 675
Clementines	18 779	15 680
Lemons	52 930	19 072
Apples	121 860	64 394
Pears	89 147	44 565
Peaches	103 018	58 107
Nectarine	20 182	24 294
Apricots	60 810	18 131
Kiwi	14 552	17 188
Almonds	88 838	53 067
Hazelnut	73 701	66 546
Chestnut	66 103	75 865

**Livestock**

	Holdings reporting	Head/units
Cattle, total	171 853	6 046 506
male	—	628 251
female	—	5 418 255
not stated	—	360 590
<1 year	—	—
total	—	1 783 922
1 - 2 years	—	—
total	—	1 503 318
male	—	689 713
female	—	813 605
2 years >	—	—
total	—	2 759 266
male	—	83 535
female	—	2 675 731
Buffaloes, total	2 246	181 951
male	—	57 788
female	—	124 163
Sheep, total	96 939	6 808 900
male	—	713 548
female	—	6 095 352
Goats, total	48 561	923 402
male	—	164 054
female	—	759 348
Pigs	195 325	8 614 016
Horses	41 181	160 872
Asses	9 295	19 322
Chickens, total	—	141 489 884
Broilers	300 568	96 708 718
Laying hens	479 420	44 781 166
Turkeys	35 116	12 937 490
Guinea-fowls	14 526	4 150 814
Geese	31 252	356 887
Rabbits	216 688	10 885 258
Ostrichs	1 574	38 385

## ITALY - Agricultural Census 2000 - Explanatory Notes

**Historical outline:** Italy participated in the World Census of Agriculture Programme since 1930. So far five agricultural censuses have been conducted in the years 1961, 1970, 1982, 1990 and the latest, to which data here refer, in 2000. Italy also participates in Farm Structure Survey of European Community.

**Organization:** The census was carried out as per provisions of Article 37 of the law of 17 May 1999 No. 144 and related implementation regulation.

The organizational structure of the census consisted of four territorial levels:

1. National Level represented by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) and the Union of Trade Chambers.
2. Regional Level consisting of Regional Census Offices (UCRs) and Regional Technical Commissions;
3. Provincial Level consisting of 103 Provincial Census Offices (UCPs), one for each country province.
4. Communal Level with 8100 Municipal Census Offices (UCC), one for each municipality of the country.

1716 Coordinators and 27126 enumerators were involved in census operations.

In the preparatory phase of the census, a Census Committee was created with advisory functions, composed of university professors and representatives from public bodies and associations.

**Enumeration period:** The Census Day was the 22<sup>nd</sup> of October 2000.

### Reference date:

- Information on sales of agricultural products, holding accounts, use of land, employment, machinery and equipment, agricultural work outside the holding, refer to the agricultural marketing year 1<sup>st</sup> November 1999 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2000.
- Information on tenure, legal status, credits, participation in farmer associations, environment, shelters, total and agricultural area of holding, livestock and farm buildings, refers to 22 October 2000.
- Data on agricultural skills of holders and household members refer to the week prior to the census day.
- Data on milk production refer to the calendar year 2000.

**Definition:** The census unit was defined as a technical-economic unit of agricultural production including forestry and livestock production, consisting of one or more plots of land, even non-contiguous or located in different municipalities, consisting also of agricultural machinery and/or buildings for agricultural production, operated by a holder (physical person, company or public body) assuming the risk of management, alone or together with others.

**Coverage:** All crop, livestock and forestry holdings in the country were investigated.

**Frame:** Agricultural, forestry and livestock holdings located in each municipality were identified through cadastral maps and land registers. A cross-check among the data-banks and archives of various Public Administrative Bodies and Trade Chambers was also carried out to prepare the the lists of holdings. The updating of the lists of farms was also carried out by ISTAT peripheral structures.

**Methods:** In order to identify and resolve all the technical problems in location of the holdings and to update the list of holding in each municipality, three pilot surveys were carried out. The objectives of these surveys were: (1) to identify the geographical details of cultivated land, (2) to update the ISTAT register of farms, and (3) to check the quality of the list of holdings and of the questionnaire. After the completion of these preparatory operations, the enumerators started the field work: the census was carried out by complete enumeration, through direct interview without actual measurement of land were done. Two post-enumeration sample surveys on coverage and on data quality were also carried out.

**Data source:** ISTAT – Quinto Censimento Generale dell' Agricoltura 2000

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## **European Community Farm Structure Survey 1999/2000 Explanatory Notes**

### **Historical outline:**

EU Farm Structure Surveys are carried out regularly at roughly two-years intervals, the first being conducted in 1966/67, followed by the surveys of 1970/71, 1975, 1977, 1979/80, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989/90, 1993, 1995 and 1997. The 1999/2000 Farm Structure Survey (FSS), to which data here presented refer, is the thirteen in the series of European Community Surveys and the third for the Community of Fifteen. The 1999/2000 FSS was implemented by member countries between 1 December 1998 and 1 March 2001.

### **Organization:**

The farm structure survey is organized and conducted by the Statistical Offices of each Member State. Information collected at national level is then forwarded to Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Union, which regulates the quality of statistics by prescribing acceptable level of sample size, precision of estimates and degree of non-sampling errors etc.

### **Definitions:**

#### **Holding:**

A holding is a single unit, both technically and economically, having a single management and producing agricultural products.

#### **Holder:**

Is a single or a group of natural persons, or a legal person, on whose account and name the holding is operated. The holder is legally and economically responsible for the holding, and takes the economic risks.

#### **Utilized Agricultural Area (UAA):**

Is the holding's area consisting of arable land, kitchen gardens, land under permanent crops and land under permanent meadows and pastures.

#### **Standard Gross Margin (SGM):**

The SGM determines the techno-economic orientation and techno-economic size of the holding. It is calculated, for each crop or animal production, as the difference between the standard value of the production and the standard amount of certain specific costs (mainly proportional specific costs).

#### **Economic size of holding:**

For each production, the area or the number of livestock is multiplied by the product's SGM local coefficient. The estimated figures are added to obtain the economic size of the holding, expressed in European Size Units (ESUs), each equivalent to € 1200. The relative importance of SGMs of the various productions makes it possible to classify holdings by type of farming. This measure is also utilized by some countries for fixing thresholds on size of holdings.

#### **Family labour force:**

Includes holders (natural persons), their spouses and other members of holder's household working on the holding.

#### **Non-family labour force regularly employed:**

Non-members of holder's household who worked on the holding in every week of the 12 months prior to the survey.

### **Coverage:**

Geographically, the survey covered the entire territory of each EU15 Member State.

Statistically, the Farm Structure Survey includes:

- Agricultural holdings whose utilized agricultural area is one hectare or more;
- Agricultural holdings with less than one hectare of agricultural land but producing a certain proportion of produce for sale, or if their production units exceed certain physical thresholds.

Only the smallest holdings (representing about 1% or less of the total Gross Standard Margin of the country concerned) were excluded from the Survey.

### **Methods:**

The 1999/2000 Farm Structure Survey was carried out as a complete enumeration census in the majority of the fifteen Member States of the European Community. Eurostat is the responsible

agency for the correct processing of holding level data supplied by each Member State and guarantees that the tabular results are correct in the formal sense. The data, as received from the Member States, are cleaned, validated and standardized by Eurostat and are published after reconciliation of error lists in consultation with the Member State.

Out of the 15 EU Member States, Austria, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom are authorized to use information available from the Integrated Administration and Control System, set up according to Council Regulations (EEC) n.3508/92 of 27/11/1992 and n.3887/92 of 23/12/1992. The Netherlands are authorized to use data from the National Farm Register, for certain characteristics related to legal status of the holder and labour force.

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