

## PORTUGAL - Agricultural Census 1999 – Main Results

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

Number and total area of holdings		
	Number of holdings	Total area (ha)
Total	415 969	5 188 955

Number and total area of holdings by size of agricultural area		
	Number of holdings	Area (ha)
Total	415 969	5 188 955
without agricultural land	3 357	4 601
< 1 ha of agricultural area	108 445	141 785
1 - 2	115 272	331 130
2 - 5	100 715	544 666
5 - 10	42 123	446 878
10 - 20	23 064	502 468
20 - 50	13 088	506 326
50 - 100	4 126	360 662
100 >	5 779	2 350 607

Fragmentation		
	Number of holdings	
Holdings reporting parcels	412 612	—
1 parcel	84 291	—
2	60 859	—
3	49 458	—
4 - 5	73 107	—
6 - 9	76 720	—
10 - 19	51 941	—
20 >	16 236	—

Legal status		
	Number of holdings	Agricultural area (ha)
Total	415 969	3 863 195
Civil person	409 308	3 052 446
Corporation	5 503	666 251
Cooperative	295	70 697
Government	331	38 651
Other	532	35 150

Tenure of agricultural land		
		Agricultural area (ha)
Total	—	3 863 195
Owned	—	2 797 300
Rented	—	867 474
Under other forms of tenure	—	198 421

Holders by sex		
	Number of holders	
Total	409 308	—
male	314 254	—
female	95 054	—

Holders by age		
	Number of holders	
Total	409 308	—
15 - 24 years	1 543	—
25-34	15 480	—
35-44	46 768	—
45-54	79 817	—
55-64	111 102	—
65 >	154 598	—

Holder's household members		
	Number of persons	
Total	1 236 214	—
male	624 196	—
female	612 018	—

Household members engaged in agricultural work on the holding		
	Number of persons	
Total	489 308	—
fully engaged	43 246	—
partially engaged	446 062	—

Hired permanent workers		
	Number of workers	
Total	46 599	—

Land use		
	Number of holdings	Area (ha)
All land	415 969	5 188 955
Agricultural land	—	3 863 195
Cropland	—	2 473 320
Arable land	351 402	1 761 672
I. under temporary crops	—	1 177 305
land temporarily fallow	—	562 710
all other arable land	—	21 657
Permanent crops	342 918	711 648
Permanent mead./pastures	101 772	1 389 875
Wood / forest land	201 089	1 008 361
All other land	—	317 399

Temporary crops		
	Holdings reporting	Area (ha)
Wheat	19 661	220 271
Rye	39 761	48 705
Barley	5 591	24 517
Oats	23 071	84 364
Millet	105 530	163 693
Sorghum	830	7 111
Rice	2 180	25 113
Dry beans	83 679	12 465
Potatoes	181 588	50 196
Tobacco	506	2 292
Sunflower	2 726	50 154
Linseed	631	16 374

Permanent crops		
	Holdings reporting	Area (ha)
Apples	35 476	19 880
Pears	22 109	11 803
Cherries	7 867	4 586
Peaches	18 347	6 599
Figs	13 342	5 895
Oranges	44 124	17 914
Lemons	5 414	709
Tangerines	9 330	4 127
Grapefruit	194	12
Bananas	7 774	1 154
Pineapples	291	67
Avocados	552	175
Almonds	24 522	36 513
Chestnuts	22 660	27 676
Walnuts	5 203	2 707
Olives	159 129	335 029
Vines	246 934	215 046

Livestock		
	Holdings reporting	Head/units
Cattle, total	102 457	1 415 188
<1 year	65 823	390 810
male	—	147 757
female	—	175 902
not stated	—	67 751
1-2 years	34 542	226 583
male	—	78 943
female	—	147 640
2 years >	78 093	797 795
male	—	24 321
female	—	773 474
Sheep	71 203	2 929 765
Goats	55 014	537 241
Pigs	132 630	2 418 426
Horses	17 012	41 469
Mules	15 582	17 244
Asses	32 616	37 758
Rabbits (females for breeding)	82 684	338 331
Chickens for meat	162 687	25 928 167
Laying hens	235 276	11 980 332
Duks/Geese/Guinea Fowls	51 634	770 512
Turkeys	14 086	1 263 076
Beehives	15 126	233 781

# PORTUGAL - Agricultural Census 1999

## Explanatory Notes

### Historical outline:

The first agricultural census in Portugal was conducted in 1952-54; the second in 1968 and the third in 1979. While in the autonomous region of Madeira these were carried out in 1964, 1977 and 1986, in the autonomous region of Azores censuses were conducted in 1964, 1977 and 1985. The 1989 General Census of Agriculture was harmonized with the concepts followed in other EU countries and was carried out simultaneously through out the territory. Portugal also participates in Farm Structure Survey (FSS) of European Community. The Agricultural Census 1999 formed the basis of 1999/2000 FSS.

### Organization:

The Law No.6/89 of 15 April 1989 on National Statistical System lays down the obligation to provide information and ensures confidentiality of data. At national level National Institute of Statistics (INE) was responsible for the organization and management of the General Census of Agriculture 1999 (RGA 99) in collaboration with regional offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Regional Statistical Offices. In the autonomous region of Azores and Madeira the census was carried out by their respective regional statistical agencies. An ad hoc committee comprising the INE, the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries, the Farmer's Confederation, the National Association of Town Councils, the Regional Governments of Autonomous Regions and the Union of Workers was constituted to guide and monitor the work of RGA 99. The census staff consisted of 37 technicians, 96 coordinators, 270 supervisors, 1665 enumerators and 147 input clerks.

**Enumeration period:** The survey was conducted between October 1999 and March 2000.

### Reference date:

The reference period was the agricultural year 1998/99, viz. from 1 November 1998 to 31 October 1999.

### Definitions:

**Agricultural holding** is a techno-economic unit which uses its own labour and production factors to produce agricultural products. It should be under single management, be located in a specific identifiable place and attain a specified size. To be counted as holding in agricultural census the unit must meet at least one of the following size conditions:

- Reporting at least 1 hectare of agricultural land.
- Reporting at least one of the following: 0.05 hectares of flowers or greenhouses or nurseries; 0.1 hectares of specialized cultures; 0.2 hectares of industrial crops or vineyards; 0.5 hectares under olives/potatoes or under other extensive horticultural crops.
- Reporting at least one of the following: 1 breeding bull; 1 cow; 2 head of cattle two years old; 3 pigs for fattening; 1 swine; 6 sheep or goats; 10 female rabbits; 100 chickens or other fowls; 10 beehives etc.

Bearing in mind the particular regional features of Azores and Madeira, lower size conditions were adopted for these regions.

### Coverage:

The census covered the entire country, i.e. Portugal Mainland and the regions of Azores and Madeira.

### Frame:

As a starting point, the list of holding from RGA 89 was updated centrally with the help of information received from other credible sources. This was cleaned to avoid duplicate records. This list was then checked with the help of information available at regional or municipal level. At field level, the list was corrected by Parish Committees to include correct names and addresses and to eliminate units not satisfying the size conditions. Finally, a list of 636 870 holdings was drawn. Before finalizing this list a quality control survey on a sample of 7000 holdings was also carried out.

### Methods:

Before finalizing the plan and the procedures for the census a comprehensive pilot survey was conducted on a sample of 3450 agricultural holders in selected municipalities during August to December 1998. The census was carried out by complete enumeration. The data were collected through direct interviews with agricultural producers. A Quality Survey on about 2.5% of the holdings was carried out to detect the degree of possible errors by way of inconsistent declarations, poor performance of the interviewer and possible misinterpretation of the questionnaire.

**Data source:**

Instituto Nacional de Estatística - Recenseamento Geral da Agricultura 1999, Portugal, Principais Resultados - 2001

**Mailing address:**

Instituto Nacional de Estatística - Av. António José de Almeida – 1000-043 Lisboa.

Web Site: <http://www.ine.pt/index.htm>

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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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