

SPAIN - Agricultural Census 1999 – 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	1 764 456	42 180 951

Number of holdings by size		
	Number of holdings	
Total	1 764 456	—
< 1 ha	455 424	—
1 - 5	643 128	—
5 - 20	403 109	—
20 - 50	137 010	—
50 - 100	58 994	—
100 - 500	54 872	—
500 >	11 919	—

Fragmentation		
	Number of holdings	Parcels
Holdings reporting parcels	1 764 456	—
holdings with:		
1 parcel	399 853	—
2 - 3	432 998	—
4 - 5	231 868	—
6 - 9	241 309	—
10 - 19	235 091	—
20 - 49	165 162	—
50 >	58 175	—
Parcels, total		18 012 760

Legal status		
	Number of holdings	Area (ha)
Total	1 764 456	42 180 951
Civil person	1 697 214	22 853 066
Corporation	16 333	3 499 362
Cooperative	1 947	235 716
Government	14 622	10 619 831
Other	34 340	4 972 976

Tenure of land		
		Area (ha)
Total	—	42 180 951
Owned	—	31 194 823
Rented	—	7 907 502
Under other forms of tenure	—	3 078 626

Holders by sex		
	Number of holders	
Total	1 720 578	—
male	1 210 975	—
female	509 603	—

Holders by age		
	Number of holders	
Total	1 720 578	—
< 25 years of age	17 988	—
25 to 34	119 461	—
35 to 44	257 608	—
45 to 54	358 186	—
55 to 64	422 362	—
65 >	544 973	—

Household members engaged in agricultural work on the holding		
	Number of persons	
total	736 714	—
male	528 205	—
female	208 509	—

Hired permanent workers		
	Number of workers	
Total	211 731	—
male	184 860	—
female	26 871	—

Land use		
	Number of holdings	Area (ha)
All land	1 764 456	42 180 951
Agricultural land	1 655 124	26 316 787
Cropland	1 567 390	16 920 359
Arable land	—	12 459 456
I. under temporary crops	890 095	12 399 723
all other arable land	40 155	59 733
Permanent crops	—	4 460 903
Permanent mead./pastures	421 374	9 396 428
All other land	912 010	15 864 164

Temporary crops		
	Holdings reporting	Area (ha)
Wheat	172 672	2 486 116
Rye	26 911	143 547
Barley	182 989	3 234 693
Oats	53 627	583 575
Maize	154 292	396 629
Rice	11 568	108 913
Sorghum	2 855	8 289
Chick-peas	14 463	63 386
Lentils	2 757	22 231
Potatoes	242 566	84 542
Peas	4 130	38 590
Broad beans	3 196	10 912
Sugarcane	1 052	1 124
Sugarbeet	19 321	131 949
Cotton	9 357	106 448
Sunflower	55 245	812 074
Cardamon	480	7 631
soybeans	592	4 401
Rapeseed (colza)	2 910	35 361
Tobacco	5 377	17 480
Hops	636	790
Alfalfa	39 966	252 124

Permanent crops		
	Holdings reporting	Area (ha)
Almonds	194 564	564 613
Apples	117 126	39 324
Apricots	25 129	23 866
Cherries	44 012	29 867
Figs	28 488	14 774
Lemons	33 350	36 618
Mandarins	62 691	82 317
Olives	602 250	2 273 589
Oranges	132 825	155 284
Pears	60 387	34 672
Plums	34 415	18 334
Vines	342 096	1 035 347

Livestock

	Holdings reporting	Head/units
Cattle, total	196 640	6 360 827
< 1 year		
Total	—	1 999 852
male	—	1 126 098
female	—	873 754
1 - 2 years		
Total	—	741 334
male	—	259 359
female	—	481 975
2 years >		
Total	—	591 882
male	—	133 942
female	—	457 940
Sheep	122 196	20 989 148
Goats	59 529	2 743 149
Pigs	218 110	22 079 591
Horses	66 340	231 747
Mules	21 509	26 584
Asses	43 650	54 003
Rabbits (females)	81 621	1 549 320
Poultry	329 020	182 446 000
Beehives	27 014	1 425 642

SPAIN - Agricultural Census 1999 - Explanatory Notes

Historical outline:

In the country's recent history first census of agriculture was carried out in Spain in 1962, in observance of the 1957 General Census Law prescribing a nationwide agricultural census to be taken every ten years; the data included in the Report on the 1930 World Census of Agriculture were extracted from current statistics. The second and the third censuses were undertaken in 1972 and 1982 respectively. In line with the programme of Farm Structure Surveys of European Union, a full census was carried out in 1989, besides the sample surveys in 1987, 1993, 1995 and 1997. Data presented here refer to the 1999 Census of Agriculture which was fifth in the series of complete censuses.

Organization:

Under the Law 12/1989 of 9 May 1989, the National Institute of Statistics (INE) is responsible for organization of general censuses. For Agricultural Census 1999, a National Commission was set up under INE for designing and planning the census. To manage the implementation, an organizational structure was created at national, provincial and district level:

- **The national organizations** included the National Commission for the Agricultural Census, a Central Census Office and a Central Inspectorate.
- **The provincial organizations** consisted of the Provincial Inspectorate and the Provincial Census Office.
- **The district organizations**, created by subdividing the whole country, except the autonomous communities of Catalonia and the Basque Country, into 214 districts. Each of the district organization was tasked to collect data for an average of 10000 agricultural holdings with the help of *municipal offices*.

Enumeration period:

The field work was carried out from October to December 1999. Missing and supplementary information was collected in January 2000.

Reference date:

Data on livestock and machinery owned by the holder refer to the day of interview, while all other data refer to the agricultural year 1999, i.e. the period between 1 October 1998 and 30 September 1999. The number of agricultural holding refers to 30 September 1999.

Definitions:

Agricultural holding:

Is a techno-economic unit for agricultural production under single management (natural or legal person) and utilizing the same means of production. According to quantum of operated land, the holdings were classified as:

- Holdings with land are those reporting a total area of at least 0.1 Ha.
- Holdings without land are those with less than 0.1 ha of total area, whether located in rural or urban areas, but having at least one of the following: 1 head of cattle; 2 horses, asses, mules or pigs; 6 sheep or goats; 50 chickens or other poultry; 30 female rabbits; 10 beehives.

Coverage:

- Geographically, the census covered the entire country, i.e. the 50 mainland provinces, the insular provinces of Canary and Balearic Islands, and the towns of Ceuta and Melilla. On the basis of a co-operation agreement between INE and the Statistical Institutes of the Autonomous Communities of the Basque Country and Catalonia, census information was collected and recorded in these territories and submitted to INE.
- Statistically, the census covered all agricultural holdings, either managed by physical or juridical persons, without regard to the destination of agricultural production.
- Out of the 1 790 162 holdings counted by the national census criteria, only 1 287 418 fall within the scope of EuroFarm as per EU definition.

Frame:

Using the administrative data available in various Ministries of the Government a *Directory of Holders of Agricultural Holdings* was prepared. The duplicate records were eliminated using Taxation Identification Number (NIF) or National Identity Document (DNI). The directory was further checked by 52 provincial offices of INE. The information contained in the directory included: NIF/DNI of the holder, Corporate or surname of the holder, complete residential address, municipality under which crop or livestock are located, and area under olives and vines. This directory was further updated to include any possible omission by census agents with the assistance from town councils, at the time of field data collection.

Methods:

Agricultural census was carried out by complete enumeration of all the agricultural holdings in Spain. The data was collected through personal interview. An extensive arrangement for controlling the quality of data was made. At first stage the work of census agents was manually revised by group leaders locally. Automatic check-up of data was carried out at municipal level in the presence of group leader. The last table of questionnaire and a 20% random sample of holdings was examined by inspection assistants. The district and provincial officers also carried out a comparison of census areas and municipal areas, in order to detect any non-sensed holding.

Data source:

Web site of the Instituto Nacional de Estadística - Censo Agrario 1999 - Principales Resultados

Mailing address:

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Website: <http://www.ine.es/inebase/cgi/um>; then click in turn: *agricultura; censo agrario; principales resultados*.

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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