

TUNISIA - Agricultural Census 2004 - Main Results

Number and area of holdings

	Number of holdings	Total area (ha)
Total	515 850	5 391 800

Number and area of holdings by size

	Number of holdings	Total area (ha)
Total	515 850	5 391 800
Without land	9 982	—
Under 1 ha	69 227	26 700
1 and under 2 ha	61 075	91 000
2 and under 5 ha	140 161	468 700
5 and under 10 ha	109 303	776 000
10 and under 20 ha	71 386	988 700
20 and under 50 ha	40 747	1 221 200
50 and under 100 ha	9 762	656 200
100 ha and over	4 207	1 163 300

Holdings by number of parcels

	Number of holdings	Number of parcels
Total holdings with land	505 868	—
Holdings with:		
1 parcel	276 270	—
2 to 3 parcels	180 663	—
4 to 5 parcels	35 756	—
6 parcels and more	13 179	—
Total	—	942 895

Legal status

	Number of holdings	Total area (ha)
Total	515 850	5 391 800
Civil persons	515 357	5 027 300
Corporation	100	15 800
Cooperative	43	36 900
Government	255	293 200
Others	95	18 600

Tenure of land

	Total area (ha)
Total	5 391 800
Area owned	4 698 381
Area rented	693 419

Household members engaged in agricultural work on the holding

	Number of persons
Total	488 900
Male	333 800
Female	155 100

Hired permanent workers

	Number of persons
Total	52 800
Male	48 400
Female	4 400

Land use			Area (ha)
Total land			5 391 800
Agricultural land			5 271 400
Cropland			4 884 100
Permanent meadows/pastures			387 300
Wood or forest land			20 900
All other land			99 500

Temporary crops			
			Area (ha)
Wheat			963 900
Barley			526 000
Potatoes			23 300
Tomatoes			26 400

Permanent crops			
	Area (ha)		Number of trees/plants
Olives	1 704 200		65 897 100
Grapes for raisins	33 000		58 747 700
Apples	25 800		8 641 700
Pears	12 900		6 593 500
Oranges	17 600		4 258 600
Peaches	16 500		3 768 300

Livestock			
	Holdings reporting		Head/units
Cattle	112 155		660 300
Sheep	273 944		6 955 000
Goats	141 103		1 412 200
Horses	—		24 647
Mules	—		40 091
Asses	—		123 067
Camels	2 884		23 549
Chickens	240 933		26 184 800
Turkeys	—		1 070 200

TUNISIA - Agricultural Census 2004-2005 - Explanatory Notes

Historical outline:

The first Census of Agriculture (*Enquête Agricole*) after independence was conducted in Tunisia in 1961-62. The second was conducted in 1994-1995, while the third *Enquête Agricole*, to which data here presented refer, was conducted in 2004-2005.

Organization:

The "*Enquête Agricole 2004-2005*" was organized and implemented by the "Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques – Direction Générale des Etudes et du Développement Agricole (DG/EDA)".

Enumeration period:

September 2004 to March 2005.

Reference date:

All information refers to the agricultural year (September 2003 – August 2004), except the data on livestock which refer to the day of enumeration.

Definitions:

Agricultural Holding is defined as an economic unit of agricultural production, managed by civil or juridical persons having the technical and economic responsibility for the operation of the holding, regardless to title or legal form. To be included in the census, one of the following minimum conditions must be satisfied:

- At least 100 square meters of irrigated cultures or
- One hectare of not irrigated cultures or
- One milking cow or
- Six female sheep or goats or
- Ten mares or
- Ten female camels or
- Five hundred chickens and fifty laying-hens or
- Twenty bee-hives of a certain size or
- Fifty adult female-rabbits, five cages of adult males and five cages of young rabbits.

Parcel (Parcelle): is a piece of cultivated land forming part of a holding. Parcels should be at least 500 meters distant one from the other. A parcel may consist of more than one field (champ) where a field is defined as a piece of land cultivated under a single crop.

Coverage:

The census covered the entire country.

Frame:

For large holdings a complete list was available. Aerial photos and military maps were used to identify rural segments which constituted the sampling frame for medium and small holdings.

Methods:

A combination of sampling and complete enumeration methods was adopted: *Complete enumeration* of large holdings and *sample enumeration* for medium and small holdings. A stratified cluster sampling design was used. Clusters were *census districts* in *urban areas* and *segments* in *rural areas*. In urban areas, all heads of households in the selected districts were directly interviewed to identify those operating an agricultural holding, so that all agricultural holdings in the selected district were included in the sample. In rural areas, a number of strata were created, and each stratum was divided into sub-strata and then into geographical areas called *segments*. Then a sample of segments was selected and canvassed in order to identify agricultural holdings. All agricultural holdings in sampled segments were interviewed.

Data source:

République Tunisienne -Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques - Direction Générale des Etudes et du Développement Agricole (DG/EDA) - Enquête sur les Structures des Exploitations Agricoles 2004- 2005.

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