

ISRAEL - Agricultural Census 1995 - Explanatory Notes

Historical outline:

The first census of agriculture in Israel was conducted in 1971 and the second in 1981. Data presented here refer to the 1995 Agricultural Survey, which is considered as the third nation-wide census of agriculture conducted in the country.

Organization:

The Survey was commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and carried out by the Agriculture Division of the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). For the organization of the survey, the MOA and the CBS formed a joint steering committee, accompanied by a public advisory committee headed by the Director of the Rural Planning and Development Authority of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Enumeration period:

The field work took place from late 1995 up to the first half of 1996.

Reference date:

The reference period for land area used for crops and livestock is the calendar year 1994.

Definitions:

Agricultural Farm is considered an economic unit engaged in agriculture, whose estimated gross added value is greater than NIS 3000 (in 1995). Smaller units are not considered as farms for the purposes of the survey.

Types of farm:

Collective Farm: qibbuz or collective moshav or a farm shared by several qibbuzim

Multi-partner Farm on a Moshav: farm owned by the moshav association or by more than five families

Family A: a farm belonging to a family or up to 5 families in which at least one household member works on the farm

Family B: a farm belonging to a family, but whose members do not work on it.

Coverage:

The survey covered farms in all sectors and all forms of settlement in the whole country. In Judea, Samaria and Gaza area, the survey included only Jewish Farms.

Frame:

A framework of agricultural farms was prepared, consisting list of agricultural units.

- In *Qibbuzim* and *Collective Moshavim* sector, each locality was considered as a single farm, consequently, the frame for the sector was the official list of localities.
- For *Moshavim*, lists of farmers and families were prepared after visiting the moshavim.
- For Private farms in the rural and urban sector, the CBS gathered lists of growers and landholders from the various production councils, organizations and local bodies, and combined them into a single list.
- In all Arab and others sector, lists of growers were prepared by the CBS.
- A list of large farms was obtained from each of the Agriculture Ministry districts.

Methods:

- All farms in *Qibbuzim* and *Collective Moshavim* sector were surveyed.
 - The *Moshavim* were sampled in two stages: first 130 were selected, and from them 2100 family farms were sampled.
 - For Private Farms in the rural and urban sector, 400 family farms out of 2700 were sampled.
 - In the Arab localities, 500 farms growers were sampled, including 110 *Bedouin* farms in the Negev.
- The survey estimates were obtained by multiplying the data from the sampled farm unit by an inflation coefficient that was the reciprocal of the probability of sampling this unit.

Two types of questionnaires were used: one was for the family farms and uninhabited farms, and the other was for qibbuz and collective moshav.

Data source:

Central Bureau of Statistics. Agricultural Survey 1995. Publication No. 1081.

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