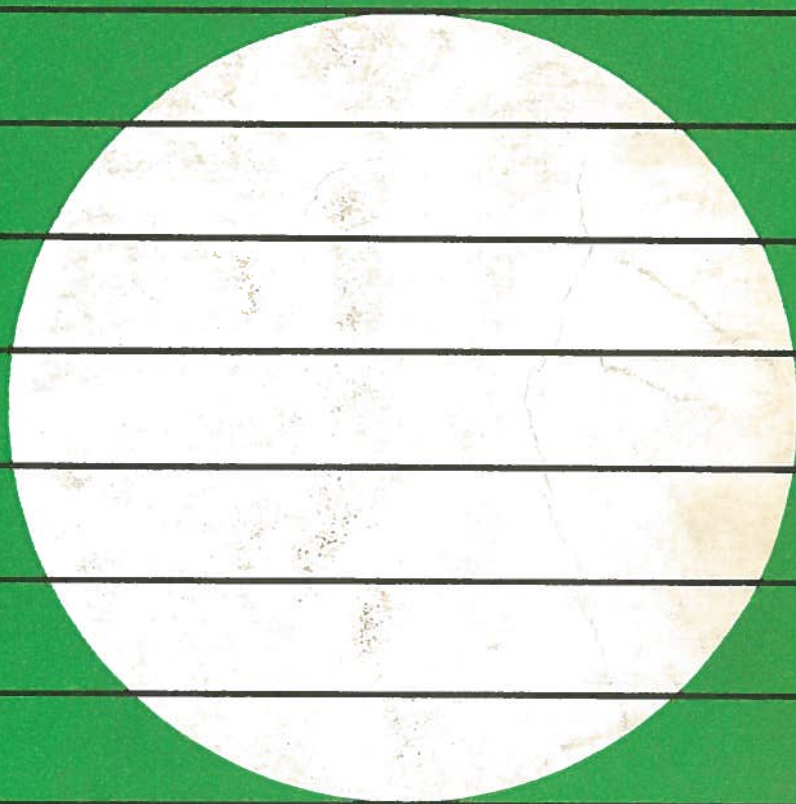


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1970 WORLD CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

REGIONAL PROGRAM FOR EUROPE



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REGIONAL PROGRAM FOR EUROPE



**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME 1967**

PREFACE

The Thirteenth Session of the FAO Conference, in its Resolution No. 3/65 on the 1970 World Agricultural Census, emphasized the role and the importance of agricultural censuses in development planning and in improving current agricultural statistics, and approved for distribution among Member Nations of the Organization and nonmembers the Program for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture, as finalized by the Statistics Advisory Committee.

The 1970 World Census Program covers a great variety of conditions in different parts of the world. Within the framework of this Program regional census programs have been prepared. The Regional Program for Europe consists of two parts:

I — World Program

II — European Supplement to the World Program

The aim of the Supplement is to indicate modifications in the World Program to adapt it to the conditions and needs prevailing in the European region. The Supplement has been prepared on the basis of recommendations obtained from the Sixth Session of the FAO/ECE Study Group on Food and Agricultural Statistics in Europe, held in Geneva (Switzerland), from 15 to 19 August 1966. The Study Group recommended a number of additions and modifications required to obtain within-regional

comparability of items where it would not be possible to achieve worldwide comparability.

As in 1960, the items proposed for the present Program are printed in two distinct types, **bold** and ordinary. The list consisting of those items printed in **bold type**, whether in the World Program or in the Supplement, is called the "Short List." The "Expanded List" consists of all items, whether printed in bold type or ordinary. The "Short List" items are considered to be of major importance in the world and/or regional agriculture and data on these items are desired to be collected from all countries of Europe. However, no country is expected to collect information concerning an item which is of little or no importance to the country itself, even though that is included in the Short List. The items in the Expanded List, which are not in the Short List, are those which the countries may wish to add to the Short List according to their needs and conditions when making their census plans.

The Regional Program consists of 11 sections numbered from 0 to 10. Sections 7 to 9 of the World Program remain unchanged for Europe and, accordingly, no mention is made of these sections in the Supplement. In order to facilitate reading of this Regional Program, additions and modifications to the World Program outlined in the Supplement are indicated hereafter.

| Location in the World Program (page) | Subject | Additions or modifications outlined in the Supplement | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|--------|------|
| | | Page | Column | Line |
| 2 | Coverage | 85 | 1 | *12 |
| 8 | Tabulation of results | 85 | 2 | 14 |
| 9 | Publication of census results | 85 | 2 | *3 |
| 9-10 | Relation of the Program to a census of population | 86 | 1 | 6 |
| 10 | Relation of the census of agriculture to current agricultural statistics ¹ | 86 | 2 | 16 |
| 11 | Modification of Group 02.1 | 87 | 1 | 2 |
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| 21 | Subdivision of Group 15.9 | 88 | 1 | 12 |
| 22 | Cultivation under glass ¹ | 88 | 2 | 4 |
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| 23-24 | Tables 1.1 and 1.2 | 90-91 | — | — |
| 32 | Transfer from the Expanded List to the Short List | 92 | 1 | 2 |
| 34 | Crops grown for seed for sowing purposes ¹ | 92 | 2 | 3 |
| 37 | Additional items and subitems regarding Group 31.1 | 92 | 1 | *21 |
| 39 | Subdivision of subitem 36.12(b) | 92 | 2 | *20 |
| 39 | Additional Group on poultry | 92 | 2 | *6 |
| 39 | Subdivision of Group 37.8 | 93 | 1 | 3 |
| 41 | Table 3.1 subdivided into two tables | 93-94 | — | — |
| 43, 46-47 | Tables 3.4, 3.10 and 3.12 | 94-95 | — | — |
| 47 | New Table 3.12(a) ¹ | 96 | — | — |
| 49 | Subdivision of item 42.13 | 97 | 1 | 2 |
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| 52 | Hired manager ¹ | 98 | 2 | 5 |
| 53-54 | Modification of footnote (1) to Table 4.2 and footnote (2) to Table 4.3 | 98 | 2 | 9 |
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* Line counted from bottom of page.

¹ Subject not mentioned specifically in the World Program.

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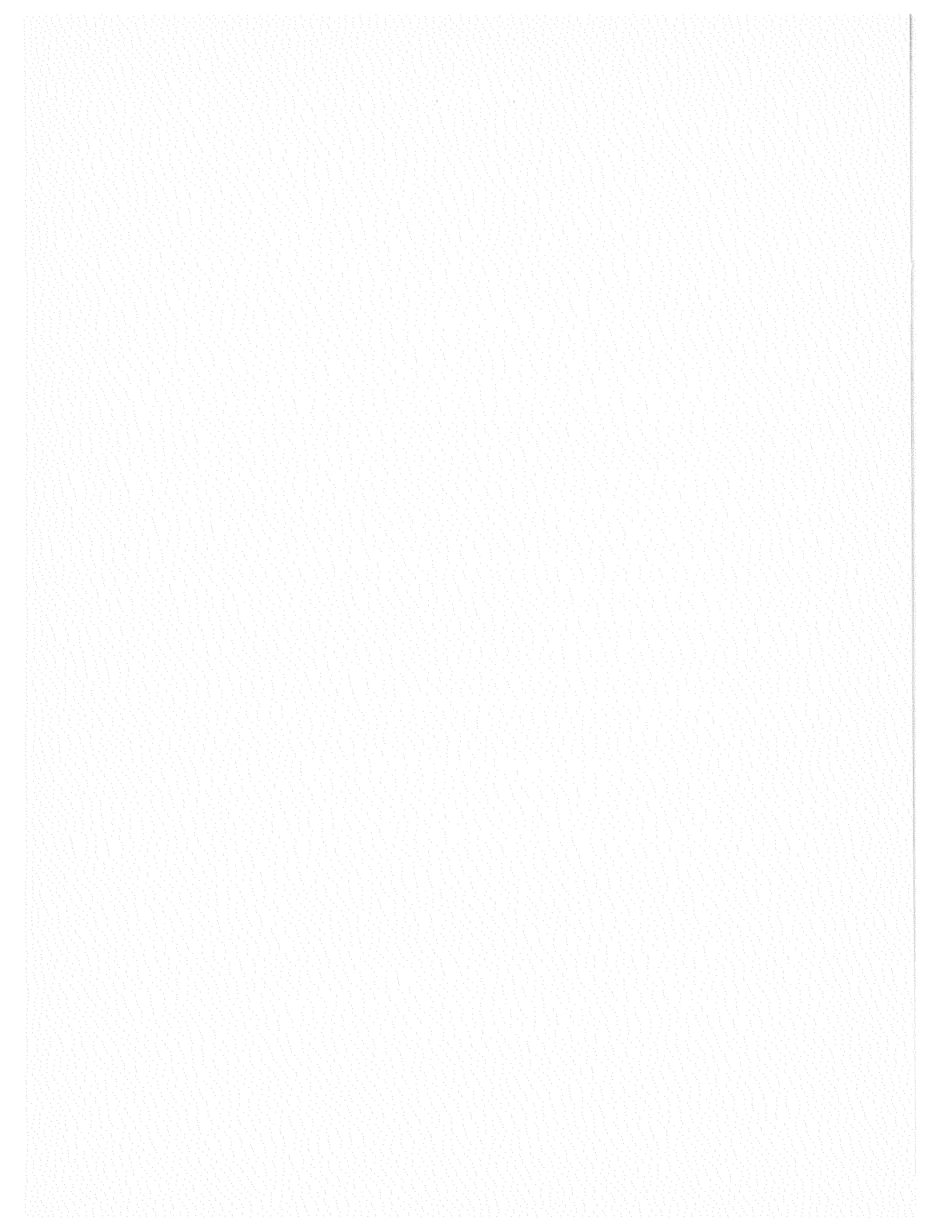
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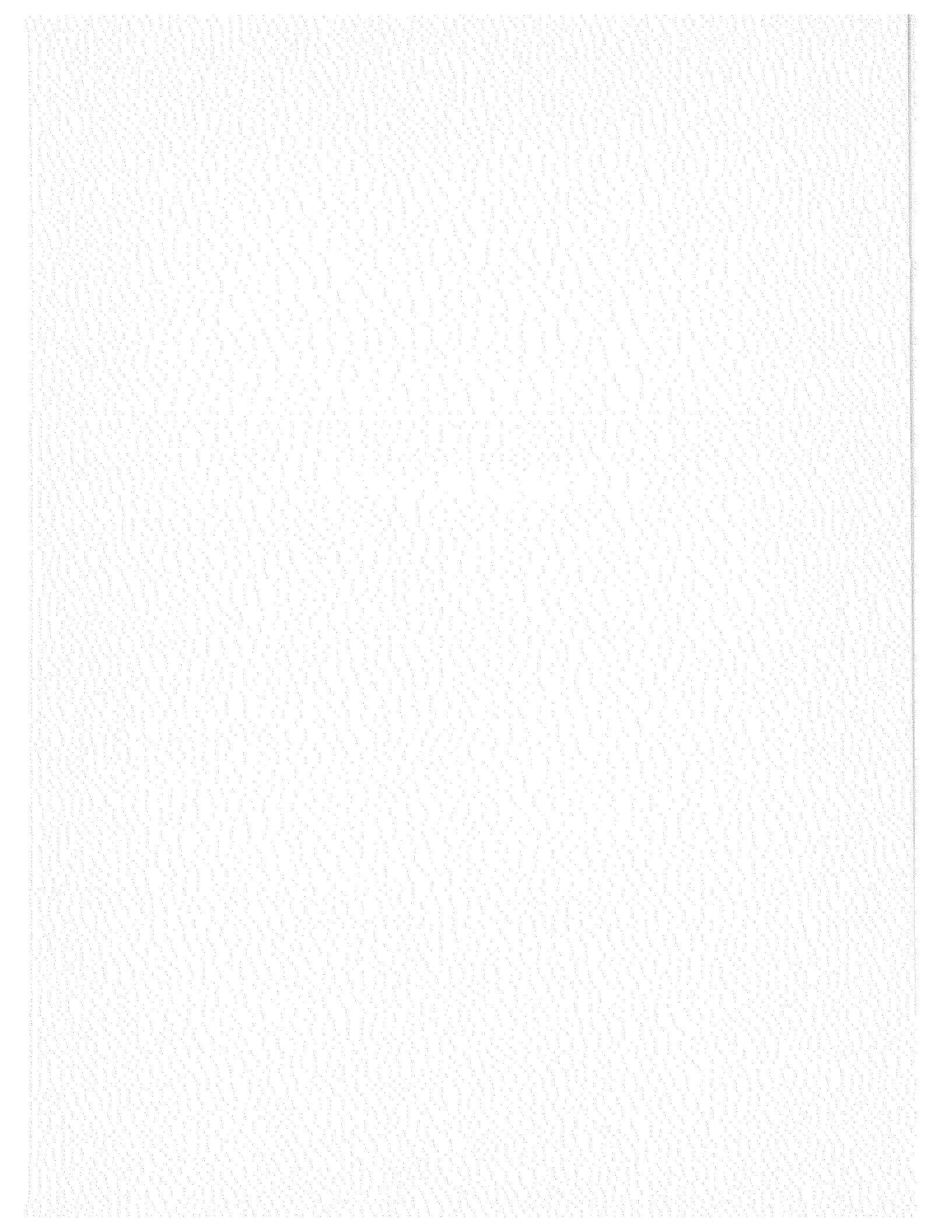
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I - WORLD PROGRAM



INTRODUCTION

A. Nature and purpose of the program

The countries which have joined together to form FAO have recognized the importance of agricultural statistics in carrying out the various purposes of the Organization, namely, to raise levels of nutrition, to improve the production and the distribution of food and other agricultural products and, in general, to better the conditions of rural populations. For these reasons they have given a position of great importance to agricultural statistics in the work of the Organization. Agricultural censuses are one of the main sources of agricultural statistics.

An agricultural census is a government-sponsored operation for the collection of quantitative information on agricultural structure, using as unit of enumeration the agricultural holding and covering the whole country within a single agricultural year. The coverage of the country may be achieved either by complete enumeration or by sampling. Enumeration may be done by interview, mail collection of census data or by objective procedures, such as measurements of areas, counting of livestock or by any combination of these methods.

The agricultural census results provide a benchmark against which future agricultural development is to be measured. Hence, the census results form the basic data for planning, formulating and appraising agricultural development projects. Agricultural censuses offer an excellent base and framework for planning surveys to secure agricultural statistics; its data can also be used as a benchmark and as supplementary information for improving the precision of current agricultural statistics. Technical and organizational training of the personnel required for carrying out the agricultural census can be exploited for the purpose of organizing other agricultural statistics. In countries where no statistical organization exists to collect agricultural statistics data, the trained census staff may be a nucleus for gradually developing a permanent agricultural statistical system.

The Eleventh Session of the FAO Conference, held in 1961, stressed "the need for an early beginning with preparations for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture and requested the Director-General to

include appropriate proposals in the Program of Work for 1964-65."

FAO's Statistics Advisory Committee, which met from 30 September to 11 October 1963, further stressed the desirability of early preparations for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture so as to leave sufficient time for countries to prepare their national plans.

A Draft Program for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture has been prepared as a first step to implement the above-mentioned directive of the Eleventh Session of the FAO Conference and has been submitted to governments for comments and discussions in the regional statisticians' meetings. Such meetings have been held in Addis Ababa for Africa, in Baghdad for the Near East, in Bangkok for Asia and the Far East, in Geneva for Europe, and in Washington, D.C. for the Western Hemisphere.

After consideration at regional meetings, the Program was finalized on the basis of reports from these meetings by FAO's Statistics Advisory Committee in March 1965 and was submitted for approval to the FAO Conference at its Thirteenth Session in November 1965.

In preparing the present Program, the importance of continuity and comparability with the 1960 and 1950 censuses has been kept in mind. At the same time, an effort has been made to take into account the new developments in agriculture. Certain items have been added and changes have been made on the basis of the experience gained in the 1960 Census.

Among the additions are suggestions to permit the classification of agricultural holdings according to type, i.e., whether they are holdings producing mainly for home consumption or for sale, subclassified further into:

- (a) crop holdings;
- (b) livestock and poultry holdings;
- (c) mixed holdings; and
- (d) others.

Very few countries have undertaken the successive surveys on agricultural employment suggested in the 1960 Program. The present Program proposes the collection of some simple basic information on this

topic which it is believed should be possible in all countries. However, the 1960 proposals are repeated for those countries able to undertake successive surveys of agricultural employment.

Still another suggestion is that countries ascertain whether or not agricultural holdings are associated with industry. This phenomenon is of particular importance in several countries and has far-reaching social and economic consequences. Therefore, a section (No. 10) has been added to the Program.

While preparing the Program, the varying conditions of different regions and countries have been kept in mind. For this reason, most of the new items and tabulations proposed have been deliberately left optional so that countries can select those items and those tabulations most appropriate to their conditions.

B. Outline

The Program includes the following sections corresponding to the main subjects proposed for inclusion in the World Census of Agriculture.

- 0 — HOLDING, HOLDER, TENURE AND TYPE OF HOLDING
- 1 — LAND UTILIZATION
- 2 — CROPS
- 3 — LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY
- 4 — EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE
- 5 — FARM POPULATION
- 6 — AGRICULTURAL POWER AND MACHINERY AND GENERAL TRANSPORT FACILITIES
- 7 — IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE
- 8 — FERTILIZERS AND SOIL DRESSINGS
- 9 — WOOD AND FISHERY PRODUCTS
- 10 — ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS WITH OTHER INDUSTRIES

Each section of the Program has been made more or less self-contained. The contents of each section are subdivided as follows:

- (i) Introduction
- (ii) Proposed census items
- (iii) Definition of census items and explanatory notes
- (iv) Tabulation plans

C. Scope of the 1970 World Census of Agriculture

The 1970 World Census of Agriculture envisages that each government will obtain, as far as possible, accurate and comparable information on the structure of its agriculture. The Program therefore includes proposals relating to:

1. the number of agricultural holdings and their principal characteristics, such as size, form of tenure, utilization of the land by broad classes, type of holding (whether producing mainly for home consumption or for sale, etc.);
2. the area under crops and the volume of production of the principal crops;
3. the number of livestock and the volume of production of some livestock products;
4. the number and characteristics of persons employed in agriculture, the extent to which the work on holdings is carried on by the households of the holders or by hired agricultural workers;
5. the number and some characteristics of the farm population;
6. the number of agricultural machines owned, the use of agricultural machinery under different arrangements and availability of transport facilities;
7. irrigation and drainage;
8. the use of fertilizers and soil dressings;
9. wood and fishery products obtained from agricultural holdings;
10. the extent to which agriculture is associated with other industries.

Provision has been made in this Program for the enumeration of a large number of items so as to promote comparability of data in case countries enumerate such items in their census. It should be emphasized, however, that in the interest of economy, of facility of administration, and accuracy of essential items, it is necessary to restrict the scope of national censuses to major items, particularly in those countries which do not have a fairly long tradition in census taking.

D. Coverage

The Program for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture proposes that all types of agricultural holdings be covered, whether producing primarily for sale or for consumption by the holder and his family. Tribal and other groups, which may be outside of the normal marketing system, are also to be included.

Ideally, the census should include all agricultural holdings in a country, whatever their size and wherever located, whether in rural or urban areas. Practical considerations, however, often make it necessary to limit the enumeration to those holdings which conform to certain recognized criteria and which fall above certain lower limits as to size of holding, size of operation, or both. No uniform minimum limits in respect of area, volume of output, number of livestock, or number of trees are suggested, for

these will vary from country to country. But in view of the large number of small holdings in many countries and their considerable contribution to the production of some important foods, it is strongly recommended that the minimum limits be made as low as possible.

In any event, special surveys and studies should be undertaken to estimate efficiently the main census items on holdings below the minimum size adopted in the census. Data on holdings below these limits might be also collected by asking from such holdings much simpler information than from those included in the census proper.

E. Methods

COMPLETE ENUMERATION CENSUSES AND SAMPLE CENSUSES

The 1970 World Census of Agriculture envisages in principle the collection of data directly from all individual holdings by complete enumeration. This is the procedure which corresponds to the needs and traditions of many countries. Complete enumeration is essential in cases where:

- (a) data are needed for small administrative units as a basis for regional planning such as, e.g., agrarian reform schemes, rural electrification schemes or other forms of local improvements;
- (b) the census figures should provide bench mark information for current agricultural statistics;
- (c) adequate information should be obtained from the census on phenomena which occur rather rarely, such as the crops which occupy relatively minor acreage but are commercially important.

The taking of a complete enumeration census is a very large operation. A vast organization is required to cover the whole country without omission or duplication. It demands the employment of a large number of enumerators who are able to understand the various definitions and instructions. In a country where the average level of education is low this may be a most serious problem. Moreover, there must be adequate transportation facilities to transport all necessary census materials in time for enumeration. Important sums of money are needed for the printing of immense quantities of documents, for the adequate training and payment of staff, and for processing the returns of the census.

In some countries many holders may be unable to supply a large part of the information investigated in the census, so that this should be collected by applying objective methods. In such cases complete enumeration is not feasible. It must be replaced

by a sample census, that is, a census restricted to an adequately selected sample of agricultural holdings.

Other countries may not have the necessary funds, personnel and facilities to prepare and carry out the operations required for a complete enumeration census. Frequently, in such countries the development planning in agriculture is only at its initial stage. The targets of the plan are then set out broadly and the census data required for planning purposes are sufficient if these are available at the national level or for large areas of the country. In all such cases sample censuses can be effectively used as substitutes for complete enumeration censuses provided that they are properly designed and carried out. However, planning and taking of a sample census is generally more complicated than that of complete enumeration and calls for even more intensive preparations. An efficient use of sampling methods requires a good knowledge of the sampling theory and skill in its application. The sample census must therefore be designed by someone who is thoroughly conversant with the sampling theory and its application.

In some situations sample censuses can provide data with greater accuracy than complete enumeration, owing to the possibility of reducing the extent of the nonsampling errors as results of:

- (a) the use of a smaller number of enumerators, which makes it possible to select those having better qualifications and to give them more intensive training and closer supervision;
- (b) introducing objective methods of enumeration, such as measuring areas, weighing of crops from small plots, etc., as a safeguard against biases. The use of these methods may be particularly important for developing countries.

Although consideration has been given above to the choice between a sample census and a complete enumeration census, both methods of enumeration can be combined in practice. For example, information regarding some items can be collected from all agricultural holdings covered by the census, while the other information can be collected only from a sample of holdings; during the sample census some categories of agricultural holdings, such as, for instance, large agricultural holdings or holdings of a special pattern may be enumerated completely. Sampling methods can also be used in an agricultural census for the purposes mentioned below.

SAMPLING METHODS FOR BROADENING THE SCOPE OF THE CENSUS

Experience shows that the quality of data is directly affected by the size of the questionnaire. A long

questionnaire is apt to tire both the agricultural holder and the enumerator and consequently may result in inaccurate returns. Broadening the national census program can be realized through the judicious use of sampling methods. For this purpose the scope of the census may be divided into two parts, one to be carried out by means of complete enumeration, and the other through sample enumeration. Such an approach leads also to savings of costs of enumeration and processing by reducing the number of entries in the census schedules of the complete enumeration.

The precise parts of the Program to be obtained through sampling and through complete enumeration will depend on the nature of the specific items and the uses for which the data are intended, as well as upon the conditions in each country. Generally, complete enumeration should be limited to items which are needed for tabulation by administrative or other limited areas for the purposes of regional planning and administration or to items for which the sufficiently accurate data cannot be obtained from the sample enumeration.

AUXILIARY AND CHANGE SAMPLE SURVEYS

The value of conducting surveys during the census year which could be linked with the results of the census should be stressed. Two cases are specially mentioned here: (i) estimation of information required to complete the coverage of the census; and (ii) evaluation of changes in figures subjected to seasonal variations.

The first problem was already considered in paragraph D above. Auxiliary sample surveys covering holdings below the minimum limits adopted for the census may be the way to obtain information regarding main census items.

Employment in agriculture may be an example of the phenomenon being subject to large seasonal variations. Therefore, the 1970 Program suggests that a survey of agricultural employment be conducted at various times during the census year and linked with the census. The same procedure could be followed for other items such as livestock and poultry numbers, which have important seasonal variation. In these cases, attention is called to the need for the use of sampling techniques.

USE OF SAMPLING METHODS IN PILOT CENSUSES AND PRETESTING SURVEYS

Pilot censuses and pretesting surveys (see also page 6) can be carried out on a sample basis only. Two different cases might be considered when planning such surveys: (a) where the aim of testing is to obtain some quantitative measures on the basis

of which some decisions would be taken regarding the census itself; and (b) where no quantitative measures are expected from data obtained by the tests. In the former case (a), a sample for the purposes of the pilot census or the pretesting survey should be randomly selected. This, for instance, is the only way to estimate some parameters required for the decision on the best design in case the census itself is taken on a sample basis. The results of such a pilot census can give unbiased estimates of the census costs, the time required for different census operations, and some other quantitative measures needed for comparing the effectiveness of different procedures. The other case (b) will occur, e.g., if the aim is to check the questionnaires, the definitions and the instructions for the cases of specific conditions in agricultural holdings without deriving any quantitative conclusions. Then, purposively selected areas or holdings might be investigated. However, caution should be taken in order not to introduce biases of great significance for the problems investigated if nonrandom sampling is used in a pretesting survey.

SAMPLING METHODS TO ASSESS THE QUALITY OF FIELD WORK

Experience has shown that various errors exist in statistical data deriving from a census. These are due to several reasons, among which are incomplete coverage, misunderstanding on the part of enumerators, ignorance of the correct answer on the part of respondents, etc. Sampling methods can be used to assess the accuracy of census data. For these purposes postenumeration (evaluation) sample surveys may be undertaken. Through employment of better qualified enumerators, and use of objective methods wherever possible, the magnitude of the response errors can be checked. The same method can be used to evaluate the completeness of coverage of the census. Checking the magnitude of biases arising from these causes has become necessary both for the users of statistical data who find, in the results of evaluation surveys, the information on the degree of reliance they can place on the census data, and for statisticians themselves to whom these checks show the deficiencies of their methods and the directions for work on future improvements. It is emphasized that an evaluation survey must be properly designed and properly carried out, otherwise its results might be misleading and might not indicate the real accuracy of the census data.

USE OF SAMPLING METHODS TO CONTROL ERRORS OF PROCESSING

Equally important is the possibility of using sampling methods to control the errors in various process-

ing operations, such as editing, coding, etc. These procedures have developed into an important census methodology because, if properly carried out, they not only result in substantial savings in time and money but also help in improving the quality of the final results.

USE OF SAMPLING METHODS IN TABULATION

Tabulation and other processing programs should pay close attention to a practice which has proven very valuable in a number of countries.

Advance estimates of census results

This refers to the use of sampling methods to obtain advance estimates of census results. When regular tabulation of collected data is likely to be time-consuming, advance estimates so obtained can supply census data needed urgently.

Broadening the scope of tabulation programs

Samples of punch cards can be used especially to enlarge the program for cross-tabulations which would be costly and time-consuming on a 100 percent basis.

Particular attention is drawn to the possibility that, in countries with large numbers of holdings, the use of sampling methods permits detailed tabulations and cross-tabulations which would prove unduly burdensome and costly if they were attempted for all holdings included in the census.

F. Preparatory work for the taking of a census

Several years may be required to prepare an agricultural census properly, especially in those countries which do not have much experience in census taking and processing. Consideration will be given below to some more important activities connected with the preparatory work for an agricultural census.

CENSUS LEGISLATION

The creation of a legal basis for an agricultural census is one of the first items to be considered in a census plan. Legal authority for the census is required for fixing primary administrative responsibility, obtaining the necessary funds, determining the general scope and timing of the census, and placing upon the public a legal obligation to co-operate. In countries lacking permanent legal authority for the taking of periodic censuses, it is important to act early in establishing one-time legal authority or, preferably, legislation calling for a system of periodic

censuses. In the census legislation the confidentiality of the individual information should be strongly and clearly established and guaranteed by adequate sanctions so as to form a basis for confident co-operation of the public.

CENSUS BUDGETING

Effective planning, and control of the various census operations is not possible without making a very careful financial estimate of the cost of each census operation. No part of the census work is too small to be clearly recognized as a component of the total cost. The budgetary appropriations of the various census operations should not be restricted only to collection of information in the field but should include costs of preparatory census work, costs of the postenumeration survey, processing of census data and preparation and publication of the results. It is important that persons at the administrative and supervisory levels, who will be responsible for the execution of a census operation, participate in estimating the budget items. It is also advisable that in the census committees the representatives of the financial authorities participate at all stages of the preparatory work on the census.

GEOGRAPHIC PREPARATIONS FOR THE TAKING OF A CENSUS

The enumeration of all the agricultural holdings of a country without omission or duplication, in a short period of time, requires much attention. It necessitates the exact delineation of the area which each enumerator must cover. The most efficient way to define each area is to provide each enumerator with a map of his enumeration area showing clearly the exact boundaries. In countries where no detailed maps are available, sketches should be provided wherever possible.

Long before the date of the enumeration, census authorities should explore the map resources of the country, and where maps are not available, an effort should be made to provide sketches showing boundaries of areas very clearly. To simplify the compilation of totals, the enumeration areas should be designed in such a way that a simple addition of the subtotals for these areas will give the totals for the required administrative or other areas.

In developing countries, where no detailed maps are available and where the agricultural census will be undertaken on a sample basis, at least a complete list of villages in the country should be prepared in advance with complementary information such as size of village in terms of agricultural population or people engaged in agriculture, ethnic groups of its population, main crops cultivated, etc. This

would be extremely useful for the purposes of proper stratification of villages for sample selection.

Another very important operation in the preparatory work for the agricultural census is the listing of potential enumeration units in order to assure full coverage in the census. Lists of holdings available from administrative offices frequently appear to be very incomplete, not up to date and therefore not quite useful for census enumeration purposes. The listing operation is essential for the agricultural census itself but could also serve as a frame for conducting further surveys.

PREPARATION OF CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES AND INSTRUCTIONS

The preparation of census questionnaires is one of the most important steps in the preparation of a census because the quality of the enumeration depends on it to a large extent. After selection of the items for which information is desired, the questions should be stated so clearly that they would be understood by all enumerators and all respondents.

While designing the questionnaires, the anticipated difficulties of the enumerator and also the problems of tabulation should be kept in mind. If the census is to be tabulated by punch card methods, the items should be in the same order on the questionnaire as on the punch card. Precoding of the questionnaires, i.e., printing the codes which shall be used for processing on the questionnaire, may very much facilitate the processing of data.

Questionnaires should be prepared sufficiently in advance of the date of the census so that they can be thoroughly tested by using staff of the same educational level as those who will be called upon to take the census as enumerators. Such a check shows the deficiencies of the questionnaires as well as the reaction of the agricultural holders to them. Questionnaires should be available in advance to be distributed on time.

Instructions should be prepared as simply and clearly as possible, giving definitions of concepts involved in the questionnaire and explaining how the enumerator should complete it.

PILOT CENSUSES AND PRETESTING SURVEYS

The attention of countries is called to the importance of pilot censuses and pretesting surveys for testing the questionnaires, the definitions, the enumeration procedures, equipment, and to determine the appropriate methods for the collection and the processing of data. The function of a pilot census is to examine the plan of operations with regard to such objectives as economy, accuracy and speed.

Such surveys can also be used for training senior and other officials in the different aspects of census taking. Pilot censuses are particularly recommended in less developed countries where there is little previous experience in census work and where, consequently, adequate census techniques have to be determined. If purposively selecting areas for a pilot census, care should be taken to choose areas which are representative of the various conditions which are likely to be encountered during the taking of the census.

TRAINING OF SUPERVISORY AND SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL

The need for intensive training of census personnel cannot be overemphasized. Special attention should be paid to this phase of preparatory work because the quality of the census results largely depends on the extent to which supervisory and specialized personnel have received adequate training.

The proper training of supervisory personnel is particularly important, as they usually will be required to train others. Only few key people may get training outside the country, e.g., in the regional or interregional training centers, but training of national personnel as such is a national responsibility.

With regard to training of enumerators, a program should ensure that all enumerators understand the questions that are contained in the questionnaire, that they will know how to ask them and be able to explain their meaning and purpose to respondents. The time for this training will vary from country to country but it should be adequate for the taking of a good census.

PUBLICITY FOR THE CENSUS

The importance of publicity for the census cannot be overstressed. Experience from some countries shows that the lack of adequate publicity may jeopardize the agricultural census.

The purpose of publicity is to bring the census to the attention of the people. Its aim should be that all agricultural holders or at least one member of their families should know about the census. The scope of the census might be clearly explained in the national local press to familiarize the people with the questions which will be asked. The publicity program should explain the uses made of some of the data thus collected, particularly for planning agricultural policies. It should try to make the census mean something to people and it should establish confidence between the people and the census authorities. Its confidential character and the need for accurate replies should be emphasized.

It is not possible to state the most effective means for publicity, as these will vary from country to coun-

try. In many countries the daily and weekly press, the cinema, radio, television and posters have been used. In other countries, the co-operation of members of the clergy, chiefs of communities, heads of business associations, labor groups and public service organizations has been most effective in bringing the census to the attention of the people. A National Census Committee or local committees could also play an important role in the publicity campaign. In some countries committees have been organized in villages to carry out verbal publicity among the illiterate farmers by reading out and explaining to them census publicity material. The use of visual publicity media under these conditions may be of great help in informing the population about the purpose and the scope of the agricultural census.

TIMELY PLANNING OF DATA PROCESSING

It is extremely important that the methods to be used in processing the agricultural census returns be decided upon early in the planning stage, so that the census questionnaires can be designed in accordance with specific processing needs. By adopting suitable design and format of the questionnaires, the quality of census data can be improved and the costs can be considerably reduced.

To improve the quality of census data the list of checks should be prepared well in advance during the preparations for the census. In case of mechanical or electronic tabulation of the census returns, a program should be established for detecting errors, e.g., omissions in punching or losses of punched cards, certain coding errors, inaccurate reading of returns by the punch operators, improper alignment of perforations, errors in gang punching, etc. It is also necessary to compose in advance a synoptic table of discrepancies that the machine would detect. The efficiency of these devices should be checked on the basis of material collected during the pilot census.

G. Time reference

Countries are urged to take their censuses in 1970 or, if this is not possible, in another year close to 1970. Information collected for the census refers to one year, to one week period, or to a specific date according to the subject investigated. However, the duration of the enumeration should be rather short and, if possible, should not extend beyond one month, in order to avoid omissions or duplications because of changes in figures on some items collected in the census caused by variability of some events, e.g., changes in employment in agriculture, movement of livestock, etc. In cases of

census enumeration through more than one round, the observations made above relate to each round separately. The detailed time reference by subjects can be indicated as follows.

1. A *specific year*, such as the last agricultural year, or the year preceding the date of enumeration, i.e., the period of one year, which ends at the date of enumeration, refers to information regarding: type of holding; aggregate area under crops and crop production; production of livestock products; extent to which the work on the holding is carried out by the holder's household members (Major group 41); use of agricultural power on the holding (Groups 61.1 and 61.2); agricultural machines used on the holding; general transport facilities; area of land irrigated (Groups 71.2, 71.3 and 71.4); fertilizers and soil dressings; wood and fishery products; contract operations (Major group 102).
2. The *week* preceding the date of enumeration, i.e., the period of one week length, which ends at the day of enumeration, refers to information on "Employment in agriculture" (Major groups 42 and 43).
3. A *specific date* refers to information regarding: holding, holder, and tenure of holding (Major groups 01, 02 and 03); land utilization; area under crops if reported as "at the census date" and not as "aggregate area"; number of trees or vines; livestock and poultry (excluding livestock products); farm population; source of electric power on the holding (Group 61.3); agricultural machines owned by the holder; area of land provided with irrigation facilities (Group 71.1) and drainage (Major group 72); type of industry with which the holding is integrated (Major group 101). A specific date is usually considered the day of enumeration or some other day close to this. In countries where there is more than one crop season during the year, information on total area of holding, areas under different forms of tenure, and areas classified according to utilization should relate to a specific date in the major crop season.

H. Production

Production of crops, livestock and poultry products is included in the "Expanded List" (see part I below, page 12), although production data are often better collected by methods other than a census. In many parts of the world, satisfactory estimates of

crop production are impossible without crop-cutting sample surveys. With items whose production extends over the whole year, such as milk or coconuts, sampling in time may be needed or some form of recording.

However, production figures are so important that they should be made available in a form which permits relating them to the data from the census. In some countries the census offers the only opportunity to obtain information about production and relating it to size and tenure of holdings or the use of improved agricultural practices. In all cases in which production figures are given in the census reports, a statement should be included, clearly indicating the basis on which they were obtained and giving available information about their limitations.

I. Short and Expanded List of items

A uniform questionnaire is not proposed since the exact form of the questionnaire will vary from country to country in accordance with local conditions. The recommendations are therefore in the form of a list of items for which internationally comparable statistics are expected from the 1970 World Census of Agriculture.

The items on the list are printed in two distinct types, namely, in **bold type** and in ordinary type. Those printed in bold type constitute what is termed the "Short List." The "Expanded List" is composed of all items irrespective of whether they are printed in bold or in ordinary type.

The items included in the Short List are those for which data are desired from all countries, as they are considered of major importance in the world's agriculture. However, no country is expected to collect information concerning an item which is of negligible or of no importance to the country, even though that item is included in the Short List.

The Expanded List contains items which are primarily of regional importance and on which some countries may be able to collect information through the census. It also provides a breakdown in greater detail on several items on the Short List.

In developing a questionnaire, some countries may wish to obtain greater detail than is provided in the Short List, or even add items not included in the Expanded List. They are, however, urged to prepare their items in such a way that they correspond to or can be combined to provide the equivalent of the appropriate items given in the 1970 Program. Countries should be cautious not to include too many secondary items because they are burdensome to the main census-taking and processing operations, the accuracy of which may be reduced thereby.

J. Tabulation of results

The tabulation of the results of the 1970 World Census of Agriculture should be undertaken as soon as possible after the enumeration has been completed. The Program includes suggestions to tabulate information regarding all items on the Expanded List by size classes of holdings. The items and the size classes for which data are desired from all countries are printed in **bold type**. From those printed in ordinary type, countries may select only those appropriate to their circumstances.

Countries in which tribal agriculture exists together with a more developed type of agriculture are urged to tabulate separately the data concerning these two types of agriculture. Information on holdings operated jointly by two or more households should be tabulated separately from the data on other holdings.

Countries collecting information in their census for establishments which are not agricultural holdings, such as those which are wholly engaged in the production of wood and forest products, are urged to tabulate separately the data for the agricultural holdings and for the other establishments.

It is recognized that classification by size of holdings as proposed in the Program is not the only significant classification of census results. The 1970 Program proposes, therefore, wherever possible, a series of tabulations by tenure and by type of holding. In addition to tabulations by size classes according to total area of holdings, some countries may wish also to prepare tabulations based, e.g., on the agricultural area of holdings defined as the sum of arable land, land under permanent crops, and land under permanent meadows and pastures (Major groups 11, 12 and 13 of Section 1). Whatever classification is adopted, international comparison based on the total area of individual holdings is clearly the most practicable from the point of view of feasibility, and it is therefore proposed in the present Program as in previous world censuses.

Tabulation plans indicated in the Program refer to data for a country as a whole. However, there is also a need for tabulation of census data by major administrative or geographical regions, and some tables can also be prepared for minor localities. The scope of the tables presenting data for minor localities should be properly reduced in comparison with the information prepared for the whole country or its major subdivisions.

Attention is drawn to the fact that much additional valuable information may be obtained from the census reports through appropriate tabulations and cross-tabulations. Countries are urged to take full advantage of the possibilities offered by the census returns.

K. Countries not using the metric system

Countries which do not use the metric system are urged to arrange their area classification as far as possible in such a way as to enable approximate comparison with the size groups in hectares proposed in the Program.

L. Forwarding census material to FAO

Governments are requested to provide FAO, as soon as they are available, with:

- (a) census documents, e.g., texts of census legislation, census questionnaires and instructions to enumerators, supervisors, editing and coding instructions, samples of working sheets and punch cards and other materials describing all phases of census operations;
- (b) preliminary and final results of the census, and census reports.

Countries adopting a size classification of holdings other than by total area are requested to provide FAO, in the interest of international comparability, with data tabulated by total area of holdings at least for the items included in the Short List of the Program.

M. Publication of census results

It is recommended that publications giving census results include the following:

1. Historical background.
2. Objectives of the census.
3. Census legislation.
4. Organization of the census at headquarters and in the field indicating, wherever possible, estimates of personnel and expenditure, including costs of processing and tabulating the data.
5. Preparatory work (geographical work, preparation of questionnaire, instructions, definitions and concepts, publicity, etc.).
6. Timetable of operation and reference period.
7. Pilot census.
8. Methods and procedures used in collecting the data and organization of the supervision of the field work.
9. Processing and tabulation methods.
10. Quality checks.
11. Analytical summary of the census results.
12. Copy of the questionnaires, a summary of the main instructions and other forms used.

Data secured by enumeration should be distinguished clearly from collateral estimates prepared as part of the census. When transmitting the census results to FAO, countries are urged to report any deviation from the definitions proposed in the Program.

N. Relation of the Program to a census of population

The 1970 World Census of Agriculture includes in its scope information on employment in agriculture. The same topic can be investigated in the population census. The census of population, covering all branches of economy, provides data on employment in all occupations and branches of industry. It also provides, therefore, a count of the persons working in agriculture. It eliminates the duplicate enumeration which occurs in the agricultural census in relation to persons engaged on different holdings; these persons are reported in the census of agriculture by each holder for whom they work. However, the population census does not always give a good account of the persons working in agriculture, as the results depend largely on the time reference adopted for the census. The time reference of the population census frequently overlaps the period when agricultural work is on the ebb, and then the population census figures may seriously underestimate the population engaged in agriculture.

Censuses of agriculture and censuses of population have both been used to secure information on the persons who are connected with agriculture. However, the concepts used in both censuses necessarily vary. Because of different enumeration units in both censuses, their criterion for enumerating the agricultural population differs. A census of agriculture as a census of agricultural holdings uses the residence criterion. Hence, it enumerates as the agricultural population those people who are living on the agricultural holdings or in the households of the agricultural holders. This population is therefore called "farm population." A census of agriculture, however, cannot be the means of enumerating also the agricultural laborers and their dependents who live outside the agricultural holdings, because information on these persons, specifically on their dependents, cannot be generally obtained from respondents in the agricultural census. A census of population using the occupational affiliation with agriculture as a criterion for enumerating agricultural population would include these persons. Nevertheless, a number of people living on and operating small holdings, but whose main economic activity is outside agriculture, would usually be excluded from the agricultural population together with persons dependent on them, even though they are connected with agri-

culture. Moreover, it is often not feasible to include in the population census information on holdings necessary to relate agricultural population data to the characteristics of agricultural holdings with which they are associated.

Thus, both censuses produce meaningful though different series of population data connected with agriculture. Where the two censuses are taken simultaneously, it is possible to secure information about the population connected with agriculture in such a way that the characteristics of the population can be related directly to the characteristics of the holdings. In the case where population and agricultural censuses are taken separately but close in time, there would be a possibility of matching a sample of the population census returns with the information obtained from the agricultural census and to relate population census data to the characteristics of agricultural holdings. However, this operation is rather difficult and costly.

Information on employment in agriculture and on farm population obtained in an agricultural census can be easily related to size and other characteristics

of the agricultural holdings. This can also be done to some extent in a population census by the inclusion of a few questions regarding the holdings. Countries should therefore examine to what extent it is feasible to incorporate in their population census programs questions aimed at eliciting information on the economic and social characteristics of their agricultural population. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of including a few other questions, making it possible to relate this type of information to the size, tenure and type of holding.

Since the census of agriculture is usually limited to holdings above a specified minimum size, some countries have found it useful to ask, in their population census, for some limited information concerning agricultural activities outside the holdings covered by the census of agriculture, in particular with regard to livestock and production of certain vegetables and horticultural specialities, in order to obtain additional agricultural data not collected in the agricultural census itself. Similarly, the population census may be the best source of information on persons who provide services directly to agriculture.

Section 0 - HOLDING, HOLDER, TENURE, AND TYPE OF HOLDING

Introduction

This section deals with four main concepts proposed for investigation, namely, the holding, the holder, tenure, and type of holding.

The items included in this section are essentially the same as those included in the 1960 Program. The main differences between the two programs are:

1. the introduction of the new topic, namely, "Type of holding;" and
2. the addition of some items, the clarification of the definition of "holding," and the addition of a definition of "hired manager."

In enumerating forms of land tenure, several countries included an item for the area operated by hired managers, thus treating this mode of operation as though it were a form of tenure. In these cases, no information became available as to the form of tenure of the land operated by hired managers. As the form of tenure has not lost its importance because the holding is operated by a hired manager, countries are urged to report land so operated under the land tenure to which it belongs.

Considering the difficulty experienced by certain countries in collecting information on land tenure which varies greatly between countries, it is suggested that the countries which experience these difficulties might make a survey of the various forms of land tenure before the taking of the census.

Proposed census items

Items printed in **bold type** represent those for which information is desired from all countries. These items constitute the Short List of the Program. The Expanded List includes, in addition to the items printed in bold type, the items printed in ordinary type. Countries may choose therefrom such items as are suitable to their conditions.

SECTION 0 — HOLDING, HOLDER, TENURE, AND TYPE OF HOLDING

Major group
Group

01. **HOLDING**

- 01.1 **Location of the holding**
- 01.2 **Number of noncontiguous parcels of land which constitute the holding**
- 01.3 **Total area of the holding**

Major group
Group

02. **HOLDER**

- 02.1 **Name of the holder**
- 02.2 **Age of the holder**
- 02.3 **Main occupation of the holder**
 - 02.31 Agricultural
 - 02.32 Nonagricultural
- 02.4 **Address of the holder if he does not live on the holding**
- 02.5 **Indication as to whether the holding is managed entirely by the holder or whether the holder has a hired manager**
- 02.6 **Name of the hired manager and his address if he does not live on the holding**
- 02.7 **Is the holding operated jointly by two or more households?**
 - Yes
 - No
- 02.8 **Legal status of the holder**
 - 02.81 **Civil person**
 - 02.82 **Corporation**
 - 02.83 **Co-operative or consciously planned collective**
 - 02.84 **Government**
 - 02.85 **Tribe and/or clan**
 - 02.89 **Other**
- 02.9 **Name of the respondent and his relationship to the holder**

03. **TENURE**

- 03.1 **Area of the holding which is owned by the holder or is held in ownerlike possession**
- 03.2 **Area of the holding which is rented from others**
 - 03.21 Area rented for a fixed amount of money
 - 03.22 Area rented for a fixed amount of produce
 - 03.23 Area rented for a fixed amount of money and some produce
 - 03.24 Area rented for a share of the produce or its equivalent in money
 - 03.25 Area rented in exchange for services
 - 03.29 Area operated under other forms of renting, including area operated gratuitously (rent-free) and in right of usufructuary mortgages
- 03.3 **Area of the holding which is operated on a squatter basis**
- 03.4 **Area of the holding which is operated under tribal or traditional communal forms of tenure**
- 03.9 **Area of the holding which is operated under other forms of tenure not included in the previous categories (specify)**

04. **TYPE OF HOLDING**

- 04.1 **Indicate if the holding is producing mainly for**
 - 04.11 Home consumption
 - 04.12 Sale
- In the case of holdings producing mainly for sale, check the appropriate box below:
- (a) Crops holding
 - (b) Livestock and poultry holding
 - (c) Mixed holding
 - (d) Other

Definition of census items and explanatory notes

HOLDING

The basic unit of tabulation in the agricultural censuses is the agricultural holding. A holding, for census purposes, is all the land which is used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone, or with others, without regard to title, legal form, size or location.

Establishments and other units not including any agricultural land but producing livestock or livestock products (piggeries, hatcheries, poultry batteries, dairies, feed lots, livestock kept by nomadic tribes, rabbitries, apiaries, etc.) are also to be considered as holdings, whether they are located in rural or urban areas.

A technical unit is the unit which, under the same management, has the same means of production, such as labor force, machinery and animals.

The holding may consist of one or more separate parcels, located in one or more territorial divisions, provided that all these separate parcels form a part of the same technical unit. The holding may be known as a lot, piece, or parcel of land, garden, orchard, vineyard, estate, ranch, plantation, rural establishment, communal establishment, or by some other name.

Agricultural production for census purposes includes the growing of field crops, fruits, grapes, nuts, seeds, tree nurseries (except those of forest trees), bulbs, vegetables and flowers, both in the open and under glass; production of coffee, tea, cocoa, rubber; and the production of livestock and livestock products, poultry and poultry products, honey, rabbits, fur-bearing animals, silkworm cocoons, etc.

Forestry and fishery production carried on as an ancillary activity on an agricultural holding is also considered as agricultural production. However, if agricultural activity is carried on as an ancillary activity in a unit, the major activity of which is forestry, the forest area and production should be excluded from the census but the area devoted to agriculture should be included.

Establishments producing *only* forest products, race horses, fish, frogs, dogs or wild game are not to be considered as agricultural holdings.

Where several farm units such as plantations, cooperative or collective farms and similar establishments share the same technical service, if a distinct area is assigned to an individual and such individual shares in the agricultural products of this land, or if a specific number of livestock or poultry is assigned to an individual and he shares in the livestock or poultry products, each such area or number of live-

stock should be considered as a holding and each individual as a holder.

However, if a member of the holder's household independently operates land for agricultural production, this land should be considered as a separate holding. When individuals, laborers, etc., on farms or plantations comprising several farm units are not assigned a distinct area of land or a specific number of animals and do not receive any share of the agricultural products derived therefrom, then the entire group of units is to be considered a single holding.

When two or more establishments are under the same ownership and/or general direction but the immediate management is done by different persons, they should be classified as separate holdings.

Land which is used in common for grazing purposes by livestock kept by holders in the proximity of their holdings qualifies as *communal grazing land-holding* if the following two conditions are found:

1. the area (usually a fixed area) is delimited by fencing, by herding, or by any other form of boundary demarcation; and
2. supervision is exercised in regard to the use of the land.

Land not conforming to the above criteria should not be included in the census. However, if other criteria are used on which a decision has been made to distinguish communal grazing land from open range land, they should be indicated.

Information collected for communal grazing land-holdings should include only the following items:

- (a) Legal status of the holder (government, tribe and/or clan, etc.)
- (b) Area of the holding
- (c) If possible, number of holders of livestock who have access to the holding

These items should be shown in a separate table but otherwise left out of the tabulation program.

Ideally, the census should include all agricultural holdings in a country, whether large or small. Practical considerations, however, make it necessary to limit the enumeration to those holdings which conform to certain recognized criteria and which fall above certain lower limits as to size of holding or size of operation or both. No uniform minimum limits in respect of area, volume of output, numbers of livestock or number of trees are suggested here, for these will vary from country to country. But in view of the large number of small holdings in many countries and their considerable contribution to the production of some important foods, it is strongly urged that the minimum limits be made as low as possible.

LOCATION OF THE HOLDING

The location of the holding should be indicated in detail in the schedule. If the holding is in a village or hamlet, the name of the village or hamlet and the administrative area in which it is located should be given. This information will facilitate control of the enumeration, summarization by territorial divisions, subsequent inquiries for purposes of verification, sampling inquiries, etc.

PARCEL

A parcel is any land in the holding entirely surrounded by land or water of other holdings or by land or water not forming part of any holding. It may consist of one or more cadastral units, plots or fields.

TOTAL AREA OF THE HOLDING

The total area of the holding should include the total of all land forming part of a unit which is under the same technical responsibility and management. It should also comprise the land occupied by the farm buildings, including the house of the holder, wherever these are located.

Special rules should be applied in the case of shifting cultivation, i.e., the custom of cultivating clearings scattered in the reservoir of natural vegetation (forest or grass-woodland) and of abandoning them as soon as the soil is exhausted.

The total area of the holding should in that case be considered as the sum of:

- (a) the area under crops during the reference period of the census; and
- (b) the area prepared for cultivation but not sown or planted at the time of the enumeration.

In the case of holdings composed partly of settled agricultural land and partly of shifting cultivation, each part should follow its own rules when recording total area.

Holders who have access to communal grazing land should not include their estimated share of the communal grazing land in the total area of their holding.

HOLDER

The holder, for census purposes, is the person who has the responsibility for the operation of the agricultural holding. He exercises the technical initiative and responsibility for the operation of the holding and may have full economic responsibility

(e.g., as an owner) for it or share this with others (as a tenant). When two or more persons share jointly (as partners) in the economic and technical responsibility for the operation of an agricultural holding, each is to be considered as the holder if they belong to different households. In these cases, the names of the partners should be entered under item 02.1 "Name of the holder" but the questions on age and main occupation of the holder, i.e., items 02.2 and 02.3, should remain unfilled. However, if the persons jointly operating the holding are members of the same household, one of them should be considered as the holder and all information requested on the holder should be supplied in relation to this person.

If a holding is operated by a hired manager, special provision should be made for recording this in the census. Many countries enumerate the hired manager separately, while others list him as a holder. In either case, the name of the person or organization which pays him a salary or wage and/or a part of the produce also should be entered.

When a holding is operated by a co-operative or consciously planned collective, a tribe and/or clan, or by a central or local government or government agency, this fact should be separately recorded. (With regard to employment in agriculture and farm population, special arrangements are to be made to collect information about all persons in the household of members of a co-operative, a consciously planned collective, a tribe or a clan.)

HIRE MANAGER

A hired manager is a person responsible for making day-to-day decisions and for supervising others. These functions include the current decisions in running or operating the holding and in the employment of hired labor. He is not to be confused with a caretaker or a laborer. In cases in which the hired manager is listed as a holder of a holding which he operates for the account of somebody else, neither the personal information nor information about his household is to be recorded for this holding.

MAIN OCCUPATION OF THE HOLDER

The main occupation of the holder is the occupation at which the holder spends most of his working time.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE HOLDER

A holding may be operated by a civil person or a juridical person, i.e., corporation, co-operative or

consciously planned collective, or by the government or by a tribe and/or clan.

Civil person. By a civil person is to be understood:

- (a) an individual operating a holding;
- (b) two or more persons who share the technical and economic responsibility of the operation without a legal contract;
- (c) two or more households operating jointly, without legal contract, while at the same time each of the households may operate a holding of its own (see definition of household under section on Farm population).

Corporation. A holding is to be considered as operated by a corporation if it is operated by, or on behalf of, two or more persons who have a separate legal status as such without being a co-operative or a collective. Joint-stock companies are examples of corporations.

Co-operative or consciously planned collective. A holding is said to be operated by a co-operative if it is operated by a body constituted as a co-operative according to applicable legislation. This includes several kinds of farm organizations in which the principles of individual and joint ownership or leasehold are combined in different degrees.

A holding is said to be operated by a consciously planned collective if it is operated by a group of persons not necessarily related by blood, who voluntarily or by mandate of the governing authority join together to exercise land rights in common: for example, ownership, occupation as a single unit, and usufruct. This includes, e.g., land operated by monastic orders, the communal farms or "kol-khozes" of the Soviet Union, the collective "ejidos" of Mexico, and other collective arrangements of recent origin.

Government. Government holdings operated by a central or local government, either directly or through a special body, are to be included under this heading.

Tribe and/or clan. A holding is to be included under this heading when it is operated jointly by a tribe, a clan or a part thereof. If, however, the tribal land is subdivided for individual use, the area cultivated by each member should be considered as a separate holding.

Other. This group includes those holders not belonging to any of the previous groups.

TENURE

Land tenure in an agricultural census is concerned with the rights under which the land is operated, and not with the ownership of the land.

Area owned or held in ownerlike possession. Two different concepts are involved:

- (a) that of land owned by the holder or members of his household, which is understood to mean land over which the holder possesses title of ownership and consequently the right to determine the nature and extent of its use, as well as the right of transfer; and
- (b) land operated under such special conditions that the holder operates it in an ownerlike way even though he does not possess a title of ownership.

Some common types of ownerlike possession include:

- (i) land operated under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure, and under long-term leases usually ranging from 30 to 99 years, and the rent of which is sometimes only nominal;
- (ii) land which, without legal title of ownership nor of a long-term lease, has been peacefully and uninterruptedly operated by the holder for a period of over 30 years without payment of rent; and
- (iii) the system under which a villager receives a plot, rent-free, from tribal, ejidal or other communal land and retains it as long as he keeps it under cultivation by his own labor and that of his family and under which he cannot sell or mortgage his holding.

In all such cases, the holder legally uses the land without consideration of other interests and without interference from others, and always has complete economic responsibility. Whenever feasible, the census returns should indicate clearly into which of the above categories the data fall.

Area rented. This includes:

- (i) area rented for a fixed amount of money;
- (ii) area rented for a fixed amount of produce;
- (iii) area rented for a fixed amount of money and some produce;
- (iv) area rented for a share of the produce, or its equivalent in money;
- (v) area rented in exchange for services; and
- (vi) other forms of renting, including area operated gratuitously (rent-free) and area operated in right of usufructuary mortgage.

Area rented for a fixed amount of money, a fixed amount of produce, a fixed amount of money and some produce. By this is meant all land leased to the holder by individuals, by corporations, or by the government or other public or related bodies, usually for a short period of time. Payment may be in the form of a specified amount of money, a specified amount of produce, a specified amount of money

and of produce, or a specified amount of money and in addition some share of produce. The administration and management of the land in general are the responsibility of the holder.

Area rented for a share of the produce, or its equivalent in money. This means all land for the use of which the holder delivers to the landlord a share of the produce or its equivalent in money. The amount of the share varies according to local conditions and to the type of agriculture undertaken, i.e., crop production, production of livestock and livestock products, poultry production, etc. The technical responsibility in the management of the holding may be exclusive to the holder or may be shared to a limited degree (but without imperiling the holder's independence) with the landlord if the latter contributes tools, fertilizers, or other aids. The economic risks of the operation, as far as income is concerned, are always shared by the holder and the landlord.

Area rented in exchange for services. By this is meant land, the usufruct of which is granted to the holder instead of wages. Two cases are most common:

- (a) that in which agricultural laborers receive a piece of land from the landlord in return for which they must work, unpaid, for a certain number of days per week; and
- (b) that in which the holder is granted a piece of land in part payment for services to the government, to the church or to others.

Area under other forms of renting including area operated gratuitously and usufructuary mortgages. This means all land which has been granted rent-free to the holder under special arrangements for his exclusive use and usufruct.

By usufructuary mortgages is meant a mortgage by which the mortgagee, in right of the mortgage, has the usufruct of the mortgaged property.

Area operated on a squatter basis. This is understood to mean all land operated by a holder who lacks title of ownership and for which use he does not pay rent, notwithstanding the fact that he retains its total usufruct. Land occupied by squatters may be either private or public property, and occupancy occurs without consent of the owner, even though it may sometimes be tolerated by him, especially in the case of public domain.

Area under tribal or traditional communal forms of tenure. The land included under this category is held under a form of tenure in which the joint or communal exploitation is not the result of careful planning but of tradition/or tribal conditions. The latter is common in most parts of Africa, where land is held on a tribal, village, kindred, or family basis, and individuals have certain rights in this land by

virtue of their membership in the respective social unit. Title to the land, which often is vested in the chief of the tribe, is communal in character but not absolute; it is only usufructuary.

Area under other forms of tenure. Forms of tenure other than those described in the preceding paragraphs may be of common or limited occurrence in some countries. Among these may be mentioned, as examples, the land operated under transitory forms of tenure, such as the *land under trusteeship* (operated by a *trustee*) or land received in some countries by members of collective agricultural holdings for individual use, land under inheritance proceedings, etc.

A *holding* may be operated under more than one form of tenure. In such cases, the holdings should be classified under "Holdings operated under more than one form of tenure" when reporting tenure of holding. In addition, when *reporting tenure of the land*, the area under each tenure within the holding should be reported separately under the appropriate tenure form.

TYPE OF HOLDING

The purpose of the items under this heading is to classify holdings according to whether they are producing mainly for home consumption or mainly for sale and then to classify the holdings belonging to the latter category by the most important types of agricultural production. The first classification is based on the destination of the agricultural output of the holding during the year in question. By "Agricultural output" is understood the value of that part of the yearly agricultural production on the holding which remains after deduction of the produce used on the holding for further agricultural production, e.g., as forage or seed. However, for the purpose of the classification the output should be adjusted by deducting that part which has been paid by the holder as rent in kind to the landlord.

Holding producing mainly for home consumption. This applies to holdings which produce mainly for home consumption. By "mainly" is meant that 50 percent or more of the adjusted agricultural output of the holding is consumed by the holder's household.

Holding producing mainly for sale. This applies to holdings where more than 50 percent of the adjusted agricultural output of the holding is produced for sale.

Holdings producing mainly for sale could be classified further according to the most important activity of the holding.

- (a) *Crops holding.* Where more than 50 percent of the value of the sales of the holding is from the sale of crops.

- (b) *Livestock and poultry holding.* Where more than 50 percent of the value of sales of the holding is from the sale of livestock, livestock products or poultry.
- (c) *Mixed holding.* Where no one of the above accounts for more than 50 percent of the value of sales of the holding.
- (d) *Other.* This group includes holdings not belonging to any of the previous groups, e.g., silkworm holdings, where more than 50 percent of the value of sales of the holding is from the sale of silkworm products as cocoon silk; or beekeepers' holdings, where more than 50 percent of the value of sales of the holding is from the sale of honey and beeswax.

Countries which so desire can further classify these types by selecting specific species of temporary crops (e.g., market vegetable gardens, wheat, etc.) or of permanent crops (e.g., fruit, rubber, coffee, sisal, etc.) where these crops account for more than 50 percent of the value of the sales of the holding. Similarly, from livestock and poultry, one species of livestock or livestock product can be selected for classification (e.g., cattle holdings, dairy holdings, sheep holdings, etc.) where one of these items accounts for more than 50 percent of the value of the sales of the holding.

Tabulation plans

The tables attached are submitted to indicate the comparable data which are desired on this section from countries participating in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. The items printed in **bold type** are those for which information is desired from all countries. From the items printed in ordinary type, countries may select those which are suitable to their conditions.

In countries where there is more than one crop season during the year, the total area of the holding, for purposes of tabulation by size of holding, should be the total area reported for the major crop season (see page 7, G. Time reference).

Tables giving tenure (Tables 0.6 and 0.7) show:

- (a) tenure of holding; and
(b) tenure of the land.

Under (a), holdings are classified according to whether they are operated under one single form of tenure or more than one (e.g., holdings owned, rented; or partly owned and partly rented, partly owned and partly occupied on a squatter basis, etc.), and their number and total area are shown in Table 0.6.

Under (b), holdings operated under more than one form of tenure are dissolved into their different land tenure components, showing the area owned, rented, operated by squatters, etc.

Table 0.1. - Number, area, mode of operation and fragmentation of holdings, by size

| Size class | Holdings | | Mode of operation | | | | Fragmentation | |
|---|----------|------|----------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|--|--|
| | Number | Area | By the holder ¹ | | Through a hired manager | | Number of parcels in the holdings reporting ² | Average number of parcels per holding ² |
| | | | Number | Area | Number | Area | | |
| All holdings with and without land..... | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | |

¹ Excludes holdings where the hired manager is considered as the holder. - ² Optional for holdings under 0.5 hectare and for those over 50 hectares.

Table 0.2. - Fragmentation of holdings, by tenure and by size of holding¹

| Size class | All holdings | | | | | Holdings fully owned ² | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | Number of holdings consisting of: | | | | | Number of holdings consisting of: | | | | |
| | 1 parcel | 2 to 3 parcels | 4 to 5 parcels | 6 to 9 parcels | 10 parcels and over | 1 parcel | 2 to 3 parcels | 4 to 5 parcels | 6 to 9 parcels | 10 parcels and over |
| All holdings with land | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Some countries may wish to prepare this table also by legal status of holder. - ² Holdings in which all the land is owned by the holder.

Table 0.3. - Holders, by age class and by size of holding¹

(This table refers only to holders who are civil persons, excluding holdings jointly operated by two or more households)

| Size class | Number of holders reporting | Number of holders who are: | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Under 35 years of age | 35 to 44 years of age | 45 to 54 years of age | 55 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | |

¹ Some countries may wish to prepare this table also by tenure of holding.

Table 0.4. - Number of holders and area operated, by main occupation and by size of holding
(This table refers only to holders who are civil persons, excluding holdings jointly operated by two or more households)

| Size class | Holders with agricultural main occupation | | Holders with non agricultural main occupation | |
|--|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| | Number of holders | Area operated | Number of holders | Area operated |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | xxx | | xxx |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | xxx | | xxx |

Table 0.5. - Number and area of holdings, by legal status of the holder and by size of holding

| Size class | Total holdings reported | | Holdings by legal status of holder | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|-------------|------|--|------|------------|------|-------------------|------|--------|------|
| | | | Civil person | | Corporation | | Co-operative or consciously planned collective | | Government | | Tribe and/or clan | | Other | |
| | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area |
| All holdings with and without land ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx |

Table 0.6. - Number and area of holdings, by tenure and by size of holding

| Size class | Holdings operated under one form of tenure | | | | | | | | | | Holdings operated under more than one form of tenure ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------|---|------|--------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|---|------|--|------|------------------------------------|------|-------|------|--|------|-----------------------------------|------|-----------|------|-----|
| | Total holdings reporting | | Owned by the holder or in owner-like possession | | Rented from others | | | | | | On squatter basis | | Under tribal or traditional communal forms of tenure | | Under other single forms of tenure | | Total | | More than 50% of total area owned by the holder or in ownerlike possession | | At least 50% of total area rented | | All other | | |
| | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All holdings with land..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx |

¹ Include here all holdings which are held in part under one form of tenure and in part under another. - ² Including holdings operated gratuitously (rent-free) or holdings operated in right of usufructuary mortgage.

Table 0.7. - Total area of holdings, by tenure and by size of holding

| Size class | Total area of holdings reporting | Area owned by the holder or in owner-like possession | Area rented from others | | | | | | Area operated on a squatter basis | Area operated under tribal or traditional communal forms of tenure | Area operated under other forms of tenure |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | Total rented from others | For a fixed amount of money | For a fixed amount of produce | For a fixed amount of money and some produce | For a share of the produce or its equivalent in money | In exchange for services | | | |
| All holdings with land | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Including area operated gratuitously (rent-free) and area operated in right of usufructuary mortgage.

Table 0.8. - Number and area of holdings, by type and by size of holding¹

| Size class | Holdings producing mainly for home consumption | | Holdings producing mainly for sale | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------|------------------------------------|------|----------------|------|--------------------------------|------|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | | | Total | | Crops holdings | | Livestock and poultry holdings | | Mixed holdings | | Other holdings | |
| | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx |

¹ Some countries may wish to prepare this table also by form of tenure.

Section 1 - LAND UTILIZATION

Introduction

This section of the Program proposes a classification of land utilization on agricultural holdings according to five major groups. Several countries may want to adopt a more detailed classification; the proposal, therefore, also includes subdivisions of some of the major groups. These, together with the major groups, constitute the Expanded List of items.

In order to ensure comparability between the 1970 and previous censuses, the land utilization groups have been retained exactly as in the 1960 Census of Agriculture.

In the case of shifting cultivation, where holdings consist only of land under crops and land prepared for cultivation, Group 11.4 and Major groups 13, 14 and 15 do not apply. Holdings which consist exclusively of communal grazing land should not be included in this classification but should be shown separately as indicated in Section 0.

Proposed census items

The Short List of items for which information is desired from all countries is printed in **bold type**. The Expanded List includes the items printed in bold type as well as in ordinary type. Countries may select from the items printed in ordinary type those suitable under their conditions.

SECTION 1 — LAND UTILIZATION

Major
group
Group

- 11. ARABLE LAND**
- 11.1 Land under temporary crops (except market and kitchen gardens and cultivation under glass)
 - 11.2 Land under temporary meadows (for mowing or pasture)
 - 11.3 Land under market and kitchen gardens, including cultivation under glass
 - 11.4 Land temporarily fallow
 - 11.9 All other arable land
- 12. LAND UNDER PERMANENT CROPS**

Major
group
Group

- 13. LAND UNDER PERMANENT MEADOWS AND PASTURES**
- 13.1 Cultivated meadows and pastures
 - 13.2 Uncultivated meadows and pastures
- 14. WOOD OR FOREST LAND**
- 15. ALL OTHER LAND**
- 15.1 Unused land (unproductive, as well as that yielding insignificant production) and potentially productive for agriculture or forestry but not yet developed
 - 15.9 Land in the holding not classified elsewhere

Definition of census items and explanatory notes

COVERAGE

All the land in the holding should be classified according to its utilization and any duplication that may arise, for instance, in the case of associated and successive crops, should be avoided or clearly indicated as such.

TIME REFERENCE

Groups should be recorded at a certain date, and this date should be stated clearly. In any case, the date should be the same as for the determination of the total area of the holding.

AREA TO BE RECORDED

For purposes of classification of land utilization, gross area of the respective fields should be recorded, that is, all lands including bunds, headlands, shoulders, shelter belts, ditches, etc., attributable to each field.

ARABLE LAND

For the purposes of this Program, arable land means all land generally under rotation, whether it is under temporary crops, used as temporary meadows,

or market and kitchen gardens (including cultivation under glass), temporarily fallow or lying idle.

Land under temporary crops (except market and kitchen gardens and cultivation under glass). Includes all land used for crops whose growing cycle is under one year and sometimes only a few months, and which must be newly sown or planted after the harvest of each crop. Examples of such crops are wheat, barley, maize, rice, beans, potatoes, cotton, etc. Crops remaining in the field for more than one year should also be considered as temporary crops if the harvesting destroys the plant, as, for example, in the case of cassava and yams. Crops when grown in rotation and therefore destroyed when the land is plowed (e.g., alfalfa, clovers, grasses, etc.) should be considered as temporary crops. Certain crops, like asparagus, strawberries and sugarcane, are sometimes grown as permanent crops and sometimes as annual or biennial crops. The area should be classified as under temporary or under permanent crops, as the case may be.

Land under temporary meadows (for mowing or pasture). Land under temporary meadows is understood to be land temporarily cultivated with herbaceous forage crops for mowing or pasture. It is recognized that some practical difficulties may arise in differentiating "Temporary meadows" from "Permanent meadows and pastures" to which reference will be made below. To obviate this difficulty, it is suggested that a period of rotation of less than five years be considered as temporary.

Land under market and kitchen gardens, including cultivation under glass. The specialized cultivation of vegetables, flowers, bulbs and ornamental plants should be included in this category, whether they are grown in market gardens, in kitchen gardens, or in greenhouses, and whether they are intended for consumption on the holding, for marketing, or both.

Land temporarily fallow. Land temporarily fallow is land resting for a period of time before it is planted again. If the land remains fallow too long, it might acquire certain characteristics which would determine its inclusion in other major groups of land utilization, such as: "Permanent meadows and pastures" if it were possible to use it for grazing; "Wood or forest land" if it had become overgrown with trees utilizable as timber, firewood, etc.; "All other land" when it reverts to wasteland. Hence, a maximum length of time should be adopted for such land to remain idle and be considered as fallow. It is suggested herewith that this period be less than five years, and also that the land can be brought back into cultivation by normal cultivation practices.

If the census is taken at a time when the sowing or planting of the current season has not been fully completed, the area fallow at that time which

will be put under crops immediately afterward should be classified according to the crops with which it is going to be sown or planted and not as fallow land. Even though fallow land is temporarily used for grazing, it should be classified under fallow if the main purpose of the land is for the cultivation of temporary crops.

All other arable land. This includes all areas of rotation land not put to any of the uses mentioned above during the year of reference of the census, for example, arable land damaged by floods, land prepared for cultivation but not sown on account of unforeseen circumstances, etc.

LAND UNDER PERMANENT CROPS

Land under permanent crops means land cultivated with crops which occupy the land for a long period of time, and do not need to be planted for many years after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, rubber, shrubs and fruit trees, nut trees and vines, but excluding wood and timber. It includes nurseries, except those for forest trees which should be classified under "Wood or forest land." It excludes permanent meadows and pastures.

LAND UNDER PERMANENT MEADOWS AND PASTURES

This means land in the holding used permanently, i.e., five years or more, for herbaceous forage crops, either seeded and cared for or existing naturally (wild prairie or grazing land). Permanent meadows and pastures on which trees and shrubs are grown should be recorded under this heading only if the growing of forage crops thereon is the most important use of the area.

WOOD OR FOREST LAND

This includes all wood lots or tracts of timber, natural or planted, which constitute part of the holding and which have, or will have, value as wood, timber, or other forest products or for protection. Nurseries of forest trees should also be included in this category. It excludes wood and forest land used for recreation purposes only, which should be reported under the category of "Land in the holding not classified elsewhere."

ALL OTHER LAND

This includes all other land in the holding whether potentially productive or not.

Unused land potentially productive for agriculture or forestry but not yet developed. This should include the area of uncultivated land which comprises part of the holding not included under the preceding headings but which is either producing some kind of utilizable vegetable product, such as reeds and rushes for matting and bedding for livestock, wild berries, plants, and fruit, or land which could be brought into crop production through relatively small expenditure of effort in addition to that required in common cultivation practices.

Land in the holding not classified elsewhere. This includes all land which constitutes part of the holding but which is occupied by buildings, parks and ornamental gardens, roads or lanes, wasteland, land under water, and any other land not reported under previous groups.

SIMULTANEOUS UTILIZATION OF LAND FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF CROPS

When recording data on land utilization, special care should be taken to avoid duplication in the case of land on which permanent crops and temporary crops or permanent meadows and pastures are grown simultaneously (see Section 2, Crops).

Tabulation plans

The following tables are submitted to indicate the comparable data which are desired on this section from countries participating in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. The items printed in bold type are those on which information is desired from all countries. From the items printed in ordinary type countries may select those which are suitable to their conditions.

Table 1.1. - Number and area of holdings, by size and by land utilization

| Size class | Total land | | Arable land | | Land under permanent crops | | Land under permanent meadows and pastures | | | | | | Wood or forest land | | All other land | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--------|-----------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|---|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|---------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Total | | Cultivated | | Uncultivated | | | | Total area | Unused and potentially productive | Land not classified elsewhere |
| | Hectares | Number | Area (hectares) | Number | Area (hectares) | Number | Area (hectares) | Number | Area (hectares) | Number | Area (hectares) | Number | Area (hectares) | Hectares | Hectares | Hectares | |
| All holdings with land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 1.2. - Area, in hectares, of arable land, by size of holding and by land utilization

| Size class | Area of arable land reported | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total | Under temporary crops | Under temporary meadows | Under market and kitchen gardens | Temporarily fallow | All other arable land |
| All holdings with land | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | |

Table 1.3. - Area, in hectares, of _____ holdings, by size and by land utilization
(Specify tenure of holdings)¹

| Size class | Total land | Arable land | Land under permanent crops | Land under permanent meadows and pastures | Wood or forest land | All other land |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------|
| All holdings with land | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | |

¹ A separate table should be prepared for each single form of tenure of the holdings.

Table 1.4. - Area, in hectares, of holdings classified by land utilization and by type of holding

| Land utilization class | Holdings producing mainly for home consumption | Holdings producing mainly for sale | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Total | Crops holdings | Livestock and poultry holdings | Mixed holdings | Other holdings |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Arable land | | | | | | |
| Land under permanent crops | | | | | | |
| Land under permanent meadows and pastures... | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Cultivated | | | | | | |
| Uncultivated | | | | | | |
| Wood or forest land | | | | | | |
| All other land | | | | | | |

Table 1.5. - Area, in hectares, of _____ holdings, by land utilization
(Specify type of holdings)¹

| Size class | Total land | Arable land | Land under permanent crops | Land under permanent meadows and pastures | Wood or forest land | All other land |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------|
| All holdings with land | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | |

¹ A separate table should be prepared for each type of holdings, e.g., "Holdings producing mainly for home consumption," "Holdings producing mainly for sale," "Crops holdings," etc.

Section 2 - CROPS

Introduction

This section gives the list of crops for which data on area and the number of trees are desired from the countries. Data on production is also required, on an optional basis, for a certain number of crops. It is recognized that a census of agriculture may not be the best means of securing information on crop production and that this information can best be obtained through current surveys. However, a census affords the only opportunity in many countries to obtain information on production.

The proposals included in this section differ from those in the 1960 Program principally in respect of the following:

1. The scope of the Program has been broadened so as to obtain, when feasible, data on area irrigated and area nonirrigated for each temporary crop.
2. Developing countries are advised to collect information on the area treated with inorganic fertilizers separately for each of the major crops.
3. A few crops have been transferred from the list of temporary crops to that of permanent crops.
4. A few crops have been introduced into the Expanded List.

5. New tables have been suggested in the Expanded List to provide for the tabulation of data on crops by type of holding.

Proposed census items

The following is the list of crops for which data are desired from the countries participating in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. It is grouped under three main heads:

1. Crops on arable land.
2. Permanent meadows and pastures.
3. Permanent crops.

The Short List of items for which information is desired from all countries is printed in **bold type**. The Expanded List includes the items printed in bold type as well as in ordinary type. Countries may select from the items printed in ordinary type those suitable to their conditions.

Countries which would have difficulties in collecting data on the number of trees or vines in the census might derive the information from specialized surveys.

SECTION 2 — CROPS

Major
group
Group

| | |
|--------------|---|
| 21. | CROPS ON ARABLE LAND |
| 21.1 | CEREALS HARVESTED FOR GRAIN |
| 21.11 | Wheat |
| (a) | Winter wheat |
| (i) | Hard wheat (including durum and semihard wheat) |
| (ii) | Soft wheat |
| (b) | Spring wheat |
| (i) | Hard wheat (including durum and semihard wheat) |
| (ii) | Soft wheat |

| | Area | | Production |
|--|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Total ¹ | Irrigated | Not irrigated |
| | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... |

¹ For developing countries it is advisable to report also on the area treated with inorganic fertilizers separately for each of the major crops (see Explanatory notes to Section 8, "Fertilizers and soil dressings" on page 67).

Major
group
Group

21. 21.1

- 21.12 Rye
 - (a) Winter rye
 - (b) Spring rye
- 21.13 Rice
- 21.14 Millet and sorghum
 - [Exclude broom millet and broom sorghum reported under 21.49 (e) and sweet sorghum which should be reported under 21.41 (c)]
 - (a) Millet
 - (b) Sorghum
- 21.15 Maize
 - [Exclude area producing sweet corn, reported under 21.65 (b), hybrid seed for sowing and area producing parent strains for crossing which should be reported under 21.80]
 - (a) Hybrid maize.....
 - (b) Ordinary maize
- 21.16 Barley
 - (Include barley for all uses)
 - (a) Winter barley
 - (b) Spring barley
- 21.17 Oats
 - (Include oats for all uses and mature oats fed unthreshed)
- 21.18 Mixed grains (maslin, etc.)
- 21.19 Other cereals harvested for grain (buckwheat, quinoa, spelt, etc.).....

21.2 LEGUMINOUS PLANTS MAINLY FOR GRAIN

(Include all dry pulse crops except soybeans and groundnuts)

- 21.21 Dry broad beans
- 21.22 Edible dry beans
- 21.23 Lentils
- 21.24 Chick peas (gram)
- 21.25 Edible dry peas
- 21.29 Other legumes mainly for grain (lupines, vetches, fenugreek, pigeon peas, cowpeas, bambarra nuts [earth peas], etc.)

21.3 TUBER, ROOT AND BULB CROPS FOR FOOD OR FEED

- 21.31 Potatoes
 - (Early and late crops for all purposes, including seed potatoes)
- 21.32 Manioc (cassava)
- 21.33 Sweet potatoes.....
- 21.34 Arrowroot
- 21.35 Cocoyams and yams
- 21.36 Dry onions
- 21.37 Dry garlic
- 21.38 Tuber, root or bulb crops grown principally for feed
 - (a) Turnips
 - (b) Mangels (fodder beets)
 - (c) Sugar beets for feed.....
 - (d) Jerusalem artichokes
 - (e) Carrots
 - (f) Swedes

| | Area | | | Production |
|---|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| | Total ¹ | Irrigated | Not irrigated | Total |
| 21.12 Rye | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (a) Winter rye | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Spring rye | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.13 Rice | ... | ² ... | ³ ... | ... |
| 21.14 Millet and sorghum | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| [Exclude broom millet and broom sorghum reported under 21.49 (e) and sweet sorghum which should be reported under 21.41 (c)] | | | | |
| (a) Millet | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Sorghum | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.15 Maize | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| [Exclude area producing sweet corn, reported under 21.65 (b), hybrid seed for sowing and area producing parent strains for crossing which should be reported under 21.80] | | | | |
| (a) Hybrid maize | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Ordinary maize | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.16 Barley | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (Include barley for all uses) | | | | |
| (a) Winter barley | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Spring barley | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.17 Oats | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (Include oats for all uses and mature oats fed unthreshed) | | | | |
| 21.18 Mixed grains (maslin, etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.19 Other cereals harvested for grain (buckwheat, quinoa, spelt, etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.2 LEGUMINOUS PLANTS MAINLY FOR GRAIN | | | | |
| (Include all dry pulse crops except soybeans and groundnuts) | | | | |
| 21.21 Dry broad beans | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.22 Edible dry beans | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.23 Lentils | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.24 Chick peas (gram) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.25 Edible dry peas | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.29 Other legumes mainly for grain (lupines, vetches, fenugreek, pigeon peas, cowpeas, bambarra nuts [earth peas], etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.3 TUBER, ROOT AND BULB CROPS FOR FOOD OR FEED | | | | |
| 21.31 Potatoes | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (Early and late crops for all purposes, including seed potatoes) | | | | |
| 21.32 Manioc (cassava) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.33 Sweet potatoes | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.34 Arrowroot | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.35 Cocoyams and yams | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.36 Dry onions | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.37 Dry garlic | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.38 Tuber, root or bulb crops grown principally for feed | | | | |
| (a) Turnips | ... | ... | ... | xxx |
| (b) Mangels (fodder beets) | ... | ... | ... | xxx |
| (c) Sugar beets for feed | ... | ... | ... | xxx |
| (d) Jerusalem artichokes | ... | ... | ... | xxx |
| (e) Carrots | ... | ... | ... | xxx |
| (f) Swedes | ... | ... | ... | xxx |

¹ For developing countries it is advisable to report also on the area treated with inorganic fertilizers separately for each of the major crops (see Explanatory notes to Section 8, "Fertilizers and soil dressings" on page 67. - ² Wet rice. - ³ Dry rice.

Major
group
Group

21. 21.3

21.39 Other tuber, root or bulb crops grown for food or feed

21.4 TEMPORARY CROPS MAINLY FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

21.41 Sugar crops

(a) **Sugarcane for sugar**
[Include area cut for planting, for chewing, and for sugarcane juice. Sugarcane for feed should be reported under 21.51 (j) and sugarcane for thatching under 21.49 (e)]

(b) **Sugar beets**
[For sugar or for alcohol. Sugar beets for feed should be reported under 21.38 (c)]

(c) Other sugar crops (sweet sorghum, etc.)

21.42 Fiber crops

(a) **Cotton**

(b) Flax harvested for fiber

(c) Hemp harvested for fiber (including hemp for paper mills)

(d) **Jute**

(e) Other fiber crops (sunn hemp, kenaf, urena, etc.)

21.4 21.43 Oilseed crops

(a) **Groundnuts** (peanuts, for all purposes)

(b) **Soybeans** (for all purposes)

(c) Linseed [Flax for fiber is included under 21.42 (b)]

(d) Mustard

(e) Poppy seed

(f) Hempseed

(g) Castor beans

(h) Sesame

(i) Sunflower

(j) Rapeseed or colza

(k) Other oilseed crops (e.g., safflower seed, niger seed, etc.)

21.44 Spices, condiments, aromatic, and medicinal plants

(a) Dry peppers, pimentos or chilies (Exclude sweet peppers and fresh chilies used as vegetables which are to be reported under group 21.62)

(b) Other cultivated spices, condiments, medicinal and aromatic plants (e.g. aniseed, licorice, opium, cardamom, caraway seed, etc.)

21.45 Essential oil plants (e.g., geranium, lavender, mint, etc.)

21.49 Other industrial crops

(a) **Tobacco**

(i) Flue cured

(ii) Other types

(b) Hops

(c) Chicory [Exclude chicory for greens which should be reported under 21.61 (g)]

(d) Pyrethrum

(e) Other crops for industrial purposes not included elsewhere (e.g., indigo, henna, broom millet, broom sorghum, esparto grass, sugarcane for thatching, etc.)

| | Area | | Production |
|---|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Total ¹ | Irrigated | Not irrigated |
| 21.39 Other tuber, root or bulb crops grown for food or feed | ... | ... | xxx |
| 21.41 (a) Sugarcane for sugar | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.41 (b) Sugar beets | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.41 (c) Other sugar crops (sweet sorghum, etc.) | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.42 (a) Cotton | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.42 (b) Flax harvested for fiber | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.42 (c) Hemp harvested for fiber (including hemp for paper mills) | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.42 (d) Jute | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.42 (e) Other fiber crops (sunn hemp, kenaf, urena, etc.) | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.43 (a) Groundnuts (peanuts, for all purposes) | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.43 (b) Soybeans (for all purposes) | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.43 (c) Linseed [Flax for fiber is included under 21.42 (b)] | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.43 (d) Mustard | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.43 (e) Poppy seed | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.43 (f) Hempseed | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.43 (g) Castor beans | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.43 (h) Sesame | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.43 (i) Sunflower | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.43 (j) Rapeseed or colza | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.43 (k) Other oilseed crops (e.g., safflower seed, niger seed, etc.) | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.44 (a) Dry peppers, pimentos or chilies (Exclude sweet peppers and fresh chilies used as vegetables which are to be reported under group 21.62) | ... | ... | xxx |
| 21.44 (b) Other cultivated spices, condiments, medicinal and aromatic plants (e.g. aniseed, licorice, opium, cardamom, caraway seed, etc.) | ... | ... | xxx |
| 21.45 Essential oil plants (e.g., geranium, lavender, mint, etc.) | ... | ... | xxx |
| 21.49 (a) Tobacco | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.49 (i) Flue cured | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.49 (ii) Other types | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.49 (b) Hops | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.49 (c) Chicory [Exclude chicory for greens which should be reported under 21.61 (g)] | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.49 (d) Pyrethrum | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.49 (e) Other crops for industrial purposes not included elsewhere (e.g., indigo, henna, broom millet, broom sorghum, esparto grass, sugarcane for thatching, etc.) | ... | ... | xxx |

¹ For developing countries it is advisable to report also on the area treated with inorganic fertilizers separately for each of the major crops (see Explanatory notes to Section 8, page 67).

Major
group
Group

21.

21.5 TEMPORARY FODDER CROPS

21.51 Legumes, grasses and cereals cut for hay, green feed, or silage (*Include all rotation land from which temporary crops were cut, even if also grazed before or after fodder was cut*)

- (a) Alfalfa alone
- (b) Clover alone
- (c) Other leguminous forage crops alone (lespedeza, sainfoin, soybean hay, etc.)
- (d) Leguminous forage crop, mixed
- (e) Grasses alone (timothy, red-top, sudan, orchard grass, etc.).....
- (f) Grasses, mixed
- (g) Mixed legumes and grasses
- (h) Maize (corn) for silage.....
- (i) Other cereals cut for hay, green feed or silage
- (j) Other fodder crops cut for hay, green feed or silage (e.g., sugarcane for feed, maize and soybeans mixed, etc.)

21.52 Legumes, grasses and cereals grown only for grazing (*Exclude all rotation land from which grasses, legumes, cereals were cut for hay or for green feed and/or silage which should be reported under 21.51*)

- (a) Alfalfa, clover and other leguminous plants
- (b) Grasses
- (c) Mixed legumes and grasses....
- (d) Cereals

21.59 Other fodder crops not included elsewhere

- (a) Cabbage for fodder
- (b) Pumpkins for fodder
- (c) Sunflower for fodder.....
- (d) Others.....

21.6 VEGETABLES AND MELONS GROWN IN THE OPEN, PRINCIPALLY FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

(Groups 21.61 to 21.66 include all vegetables and melons produced mainly for sale, whether produced as field crops or in market gardens. Vegetables and melons grown principally for home consumption should be reported under 21.67. Crops used partly for human consumption and partly as fodder should be considered as vegetables only if their principal use is for human consumption. Crops used principally as fodder should be reported under Major Group 21.3 (Tuber, root and bulb crops for food or feed), or under group 21.59 (other fodder crops). Vegetables grown only for seed should be reported under Group 21.80)

21.61 Leafy or stem vegetables produced mainly for sale

- (a) Cabbage (red, white, savoy and Brussels sprouts)
- (b) Chinese cabbage

| | Area | | Production |
|---|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Total ¹ | Irrigated | Not irrigated |
| | | | Total |
| (a) Alfalfa alone | ... | ... | xxx |
| (b) Clover alone | ... | ... | xxx |
| (c) Other leguminous forage crops alone (lespedeza, sainfoin, soybean hay, etc.) | ... | ... | xxx |
| (d) Leguminous forage crop, mixed | | | |
| (e) Grasses alone (timothy, red-top, sudan, orchard grass, etc.)..... | ... | ... | xxx |
| (f) Grasses, mixed | ... | ... | xxx |
| (g) Mixed legumes and grasses | ... | ... | xxx |
| (h) Maize (corn) for silage..... | ... | ... | xxx |
| (i) Other cereals cut for hay, green feed or silage | ... | ... | xxx |
| (j) Other fodder crops cut for hay, green feed or silage (e.g., sugarcane for feed, maize and soybeans mixed, etc.) | ... | ... | xxx |
| 21.52 Legumes, grasses and cereals grown only for grazing | ... | ... | xxx |
| (a) Alfalfa, clover and other leguminous plants | ... | ... | xxx |
| (b) Grasses | ... | ... | xxx |
| (c) Mixed legumes and grasses.... | ... | ... | xxx |
| (d) Cereals | ... | ... | xxx |
| 21.59 Other fodder crops not included elsewhere | | | |
| (a) Cabbage for fodder | ... | ... | xxx |
| (b) Pumpkins for fodder | ... | ... | xxx |
| (c) Sunflower for fodder..... | ... | ... | xxx |
| (d) Others..... | ... | ... | xxx |
| 21.61 Leafy or stem vegetables produced mainly for sale | | | |
| (a) Cabbage (red, white, savoy and Brussels sprouts) | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Chinese cabbage | ... | ... | ... |

¹ For developing countries it is advisable to report also on the area treated with inorganic fertilizers separately for each of the major crops (see Explanatory notes to Section 8, "Fertilizers and soil dressings" on page 67).

Major group
Group

21. 21.6

- (c) Kale
- (d) Artichokes
- (e) Asparagus
- (f) Celery
- (g) Chicory for greens
- (h) Lettuce
- (i) Spinach (*Include* silver beet or spinach beet)
- (j) Leek
- (k) Endive
- (l) Cress (including watercress and American cress)
- (m) Rhubarb
- (n) Other leafy or stem vegetables (e.g., fennel, corn salad, etc.)
- 21.62 Fruit-bearing vegetables produced mainly for sale
 - (a) Watermelons
 - (b) Cantaloupes and other melons
 - (c) Pumpkins
 - (d) Squash
 - (e) Gourds
 - (f) Cucumbers
 - (g) Eggplant
 - (h) Okra
 - (i) Tomatoes
 - (j) Chilies (fresh)
 - (k) Sweet peppers
 - (l) Other fruit-bearing vegetables (e.g., chayote, etc.)
- 21.63 Root, bulb, and tuberous vegetables produced mainly for sale
 - (a) Green garlic
 - (b) Green onions
 - (c) Red beets
 - (d) Carrots
 - (e) Radishes (including horseradishes)
 - (f) Rutabagas or swedes and kohlrabi
 - (g) Turnips
 - (h) Other root, bulb and tuberous vegetables (e.g., cardoon, celeriac, parsnip, scorzonera, salsify, etc.)
- 21.64 Leguminous vegetables for human consumption produced mainly for sale
 - (a) Beans (harvested green)
 - (b) Peas (harvested green)
 - (c) Other leguminous vegetables (e.g., broad beans harvested green, cowpeas harvested green, etc.)
- 21.65 Other vegetables for human consumption produced mainly for sale
 - (a) Cauliflower and broccoli
 - (b) Corn (sweet)
 - (c) All other vegetables not reported elsewhere
- 21.66 Cultivated mushrooms mainly for sale (*Include* those grown in caves, cellars and elsewhere)
- 21.67 All vegetables and melons grown primarily for home consumption, including those from kitchen gardens
- 21.7 SPECIAL HORTICULTURAL CULTIVATION
 - 21.71 Flowers grown in the open (for sale, seed or industrial purposes)
 - 21.72 Flower bulbs and corms
 - 21.73 Ornamental plants grown in the open

| | Area | | Production |
|--|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Total ¹ | Irrigated | Not irrigated |
| | | | Total |
| (c) Kale | ... | ... | ... |
| (d) Artichokes | ... | ... | ... |
| (e) Asparagus | ... | ... | ... |
| (f) Celery | ... | ... | ... |
| (g) Chicory for greens | ... | ... | ... |
| (h) Lettuce | ... | ... | ... |
| (i) Spinach (<i>Include</i> silver beet or spinach beet) | ... | ... | ... |
| (j) Leek | ... | ... | ... |
| (k) Endive | ... | ... | ... |
| (l) Cress (including watercress and American cress) | ... | ... | ... |
| (m) Rhubarb | ... | ... | ... |
| (n) Other leafy or stem vegetables (e.g., fennel, corn salad, etc.) | ... | ... | xxx |
| 21.62 Fruit-bearing vegetables produced mainly for sale | | | |
| (a) Watermelons | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Cantaloupes and other melons | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Pumpkins | ... | ... | ... |
| (d) Squash | ... | ... | ... |
| (e) Gourds | ... | ... | ... |
| (f) Cucumbers | ... | ... | ... |
| (g) Eggplant | ... | ... | ... |
| (h) Okra | ... | ... | ... |
| (i) Tomatoes | ... | ... | ... |
| (j) Chilies (fresh) | ... | ... | ... |
| (k) Sweet peppers | ... | ... | ... |
| (l) Other fruit-bearing vegetables (e.g., chayote, etc.) | ... | ... | xxx |
| 21.63 Root, bulb, and tuberous vegetables produced mainly for sale | | | |
| (a) Green garlic | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Green onions | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Red beets | ... | ... | ... |
| (d) Carrots | ... | ... | ... |
| (e) Radishes (including horseradishes) | ... | ... | ... |
| (f) Rutabagas or swedes and kohlrabi | ... | ... | ... |
| (g) Turnips | ... | ... | ... |
| (h) Other root, bulb and tuberous vegetables (e.g., cardoon, celeriac, parsnip, scorzonera, salsify, etc.) | ... | ... | xxx |
| 21.64 Leguminous vegetables for human consumption produced mainly for sale | | | |
| (a) Beans (harvested green) | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Peas (harvested green) | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Other leguminous vegetables (e.g., broad beans harvested green, cowpeas harvested green, etc.) | ... | ... | xxx |
| 21.65 Other vegetables for human consumption produced mainly for sale | | | |
| (a) Cauliflower and broccoli | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Corn (sweet) | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) All other vegetables not reported elsewhere | ... | ... | xxx |
| 21.66 Cultivated mushrooms mainly for sale (<i>Include</i> those grown in caves, cellars and elsewhere) | ... | ... | ... |
| 21.67 All vegetables and melons grown primarily for home consumption, including those from kitchen gardens | ... | ... | xxx |
| 21.7 SPECIAL HORTICULTURAL CULTIVATION | | | |
| 21.71 Flowers grown in the open (for sale, seed or industrial purposes) | ... | ... | xxx |
| 21.72 Flower bulbs and corms | ... | ... | xxx |
| 21.73 Ornamental plants grown in the open | ... | ... | xxx |

¹ For developing countries it is advisable to report also on the area treated with inorganic fertilizers separately for each of the major crops (see Explanatory notes to Section 8, "Fertilizers and soil dressing" on page 67).

| Major group Group | | Area | | | Production |
|----------------------|-------|--|-----------|---------------|------------|
| | | Total ¹ | Irrigated | Not irrigated | Total |
| 21. | 21.7 | | | | |
| | 21.74 | Cultivation under glass (total)..... | ... | ... | xxx |
| | | (a) Cultivation of vegetables..... | ... | ... | xxx |
| | | (b) Cultivation of flowers and/or ornamental plants..... | ... | ... | xxx |
| | | (c) Mixed cultivation (e.g., vegetables and flowers)..... | ... | ... | xxx |
| | 21.8 | CROPS GROWN FOR SEED FOR SOWING PURPOSES | ... | ... | xxx |
| | | (Include only those areas solely or mainly used for the production of seed not reported elsewhere) | | | |
| | 21.9 | OTHER CROPS ON ARABLE LAND | | | |
| | 21.91 | Green manure crops | ... | ... | xxx |
| | 21.99 | Other crops on arable land not reported elsewhere | ... | ... | xxx |
| 22. | | PERMANENT MEADOWS AND PASTURES | | | |
| | 22.1 | Permanent grassland cut for hay..... | ... | ... | xxx |
| | | (Includes all permanent grassland from which hay was cut, even if also pastured or grazed before or after the hay was cut) | | | |

¹ For developing countries it is advisable to report also on the area treated with inorganic fertilizers separately for each of the major crops (see explanatory notes to Section 8, "Fertilizers and soil dressings" on page 67).

Major
group
Group

23. PERMANENT CROPS
23.1 FRUIT TREES AND VINES

23.11 Citrus trees

| | Area in compact plantations | | | Number of trees or vines | | | | Production |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Total | Trees or vines of productive age | Trees or vines of non-productive age | In compact plantations | | | Scattered total | |
| | | | | Total | Of productive age | Of non-productive age | | |
| (a) Oranges | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Mandarines and tangerines (including clementines and satsuma)..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Lemons | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (d) Grapefruit and pomelo ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (e) Sour limes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (f) Other citrus fruit (e.g., bitter orange, sweet limes, citrons, bergamots, etc.).. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xxx |

23.12 Pome fruit trees

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) Apples | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Pears | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Quince | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (d) Medlars | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (e) Other pome fruit (e.g., loquat, etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xxx |

23.13 Stone fruit trees

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) Apricots | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Cherries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Peaches (incl. nectarines). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (d) Plums and prunes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (e) Other stone fruit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xxx |

23.14 Other cultivated fruit trees

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) Dates | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Figs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Breadfruit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (d) Mangoes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (e) Avocados | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (f) Custard apple | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (g) Guava | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (h) Pomegranate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (i) Zapote | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (j) Persimmon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (k) Bananas | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | ... |
| (l) Plantains | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | ... |
| (m) Pineapples | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | ... |
| (n) Papaya | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

23.15 Small cultivated fruit

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) Strawberries | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | ... |
| (b) Raspberries | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | ... |
| (c) Gooseberries | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | ... |
| (d) Currants | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | ... |
| (e) Blueberries | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | ... |
| (f) Cranberries | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | ... |
| (g) Other cultivated small fruit and berries (e.g., blackberries) | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |

23.16 Cultivated edible nut trees

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) Almonds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Walnuts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Cashew nuts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (d) All other edible nut trees (e.g., pecan, hazelnut or filbert, chestnut, pistachio nut, Brazil nut, Macadamia [Queensland nut], etc. [excluding coconut]) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xxx |

23.17 Grapes

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) Grapes for wine and juice | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | ... |
| (b) Grapes for table use | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | ... |
| (c) Grapes for raisins | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | ... |

Major group Group

23. 23.1

| | Area in compact plantations | | | Number of trees or vines | | | | Production |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Total | Trees or vines of productive age | Trees or vines of non-productive age | In compact plantations | | | Scattered total | |
| | | | | Total | Of productive age | Of non-productive age | | |
| 23.19 Other cultivated fruit (including mulberry grown for fruit, carob, litchi, etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xxx |
| 23.2 PERENNIAL CROPS YIELDING SPICES, CONDIMENTS, AND AROMATIC PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | |
| 23.21 Cinnamon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23.22 Cloves | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23.23 Nutmeg and mace | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23.24 Black pepper | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23.25 Vanilla | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23.26 Ginger | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23.29 Other perennial crops yielding spices, condiments, and aromatic products (drumstick, etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xxx |
| 23.3 PERMANENT CROPS MAINLY FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION | | | | | | | | |
| 23.31 Crops for beverage and stimulant production | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Coffee | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Cocoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Tea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (d) Yerba mate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (e) Other (e.g., cola, etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xxx |
| 23.32 Crops for oil production | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Coconut | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Oil palm | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Olive | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (d) Other (e.g., tung trees, etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xxx |
| 23.33 Crops for fiber production | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Agave plants | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | ... |
| (i) Sisal | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | ... |
| (ii) Henequen | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | ... |
| (iii) Other | ... | ... | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| (b) New Zealand flax (formio) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Abaca (Manila hemp) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (d) Ramie and rhea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (e) Kapok | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (f) Other (e.g., fique, etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xxx |
| 23.34 Crops for rubber and tanning production | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Rubber (Hevea) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Black wattle | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Quebracho | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (d) Other | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xxx |
| 23.39 Other permanent crops mainly for industrial purposes which are not included elsewhere (e.g., sago palm, palmyra palm, citronella, lemon grass, mulberry for silkworms and paper, etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xxx |
| 23.4 NURSERIES | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 23.41 Nurseries of fruit, nut trees and vines | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 23.42 Nurseries of industrial permanent plants | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 23.43 Nurseries of flower trees, ornamental trees, and bushes | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 23.5 PERMANENT CROPS GROWN PRIMARILY FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN KITCHEN GARDENS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xxx |
| 23.9 OTHER PERMANENT CROPS NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE (specify) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Definition of census items and explanatory notes

COVERAGE

This section applies to cultivated field crops (including vegetables grown in market gardens and cultivation under glass) and trees only. Wild plants or trees should not be enumerated in the census. Information on production from uncultivated plants, if collected, should in any case be tabulated separately.

TIME REFERENCE

If aggregate areas under crops are reported, data for crops grown on arable land should refer to a specific year, such as an agricultural year or a year preceding the date of enumeration, i.e., the period of one year ending at the date of enumeration. Data on crop production should refer to the same period.

Some countries having only one crop season of importance may prefer to report areas under crops at a specific date, e.g., the day of enumeration or some other day close to this.

Information on land under permanent meadows and pastures, areas under permanent crops, number of trees and vines should refer to the same specific date as determined above.

The time reference for the above-mentioned topics should be clearly stated.

CROP AREA

The area to be reported under each crop should be carefully defined, both when reporting on crops grown on arable land and when reporting on land used for permanent crops. If the area cannot be reported directly, it may be possible to derive information on the area under crops by indirect methods, for instance, from the amount of seed sown or planted or from data on production.

For crops *grown on arable land*, "Area harvested" should be reported. When "Area sown" or "Area under crops at the census date" is reported, this should be stated clearly. Wherever possible, *net area* (that is, the area actually cultivated) rather than gross area (that is, the whole area of the field-bearing crop, including bunds, uncultivated patches, small irrigation ditches, etc.) should be reported.

For *permanent crops* the *gross area* occupied by each crop should be reported. Countries wishing also to report area under scattered trees, which item is not included in the Program, may convert the number of trees into area under these trees by allocating a standard area to each tree.

TREES OF PRODUCTIVE AGE

In the case of tree crops, the trees must have reached a certain age before they come into production. Trees in productive period should be enumerated as "Of productive age" regardless of the fact that, owing to meteorological conditions or other reasons, they have given no harvest in the year preceding the census. Senile trees or other trees no longer in production should generally not be enumerated at all. However, some countries may wish to include these trees in the census. In such cases, they should be reported separately.

PRODUCTION

In reporting crop production, countries are urged to indicate the stage of processing to which the figures relate. Production should be reported as closely as possible to the harvest stage, i.e., before further processing. *Should be reported*

CROPS CULTIVATED SIMULTANEOUSLY ON THE SAME LAND

Different crops may be cultivated simultaneously on the same piece of land in such a way that it is difficult to ascertain which part of the total area is to be ascribed to each crop. In reporting area under crops it is suggested that whenever possible an effort should be made to estimate the area which each crop would have covered if it had been grown alone. There are two main types of such combinations of crops: i.e., mixed and associated crops. Mixed crops refer either to temporary crops grown simultaneously in the same field or to different permanent crops grown together. Associated crops refer to a combination of both temporary and permanent crops. For land utilization purposes in the case of associated crops, when possible the total physical area of the field occupied by these crops should be divided between the two groups: temporary and permanent, in proportion to the coverage of the area by each of the component groups. Otherwise, the whole area should be attributed to the group which the holder considers as being the more important. For estimation of area of individual crops, in the case of both mixed and associated crops, different methods to arrive at the single crop equivalent area can be used, such as quantities of seed used, densities of plants in crop mixtures as compared with the density in pure stands, eye estimates of the different areas occupied by component crops, number of trees per unit of area, etc.

The allocation of area in the case of mixed and associated crops could be made either in the field or at the central office. In the latter case, the enumerators should collect in the census all elements required for making this conversion.

Crops which are grown and harvested as mixtures, (e.g., mixed grains, grasses grown for hay, etc.) should be treated as a single crop and no attempt should be made to determine the area of each component crop.

AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE IN THE YEAR

Several crops may be grown and harvested successively on the same land several times during the agricultural year. Countries having more than one crop season of importance are urged to report under crop area the aggregate area which may result from either successive plantings or successive sowings on the same physical area during the specified period of time to which the census may refer. In the case of successive pickings from the same crop, however, the area should be reported only once.

CROPS YIELDING MORE THAN ONE PRODUCT

Where the same crop yields more than one product, as is the case for hemp, flax, or cotton (fiber and seed), and data on production are collected through the census for the different products obtained, the area should be given under the principal product and repeated under the secondary product, but in such a way that there is no risk of duplication in the area totals, e.g., including the area figures under the secondary product within brackets (...).

CROP AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

Irrigated area refers to the area purposely supplied with water other than rain (but including flooding of the land by river water) during the year of reference of the census.

Tabulation plans

The following tables are submitted to indicate the comparable data which are desired on this section of the census from the countries participating in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. The items printed in **bold type** are those on which information is required from all countries. From the items printed in ordinary type, countries may select those which are suitable to their conditions.

Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 refer to all holdings with land. Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate the same tables also according to:

- (a) single form of tenure of the holding, i.e., separately for holdings owned by the holder or in ownerlike possession, for holdings rented, etc.;
- (b) type of the holding, i.e., separately for holdings producing mainly for home consumption, for holdings producing mainly for sale (total), for crop holdings, etc.

Table 2.1. - Area and production of _____, by size of holding¹
(State name of crop on arable land)

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting (State name of crop on arable land) | Area of crop reported ² | | | Quantity produced (unit of measure) |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--|
| | | Total ³ | Irrigated | Not irrigated | |
| All holdings with land | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | |

¹ A similar table should be prepared for each of the crops on "Arable land" (Major group 21) listed in the Program. Number of holdings reporting refers to the crop included in the table. - ² Indicate whether the area reported in the table is "Harvested," "Sown" or "Under crop at the census date," and also whether the data refer to net or gross area. - ³ In cases where a country also collects in the census information on the area of the crop treated with inorganic fertilizers, this column should be subdivided into "Total" and "Of which area treated with inorganic fertilizers."

Table 2.2. - (State name of permanent crop), area and number of trees and vines, and production¹

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting (State name of permanent crop) | Compact plantations | | | | | | Scattered trees or vines | | Quantity produced (unit of measure) | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Number of holdings reporting | Area | | | Number of trees or vines | | | Number of holdings reporting | | Number of trees or vines |
| | | | Total | Trees or vines of productive age | Trees or vines of non-productive age | Total | Of productive age | Of non-productive age | | | |
| All holdings with land | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ A similar table should be prepared for each of the "Permanent crops" (Major group 23) listed in the Program.

Table 2.3. - Holdings reporting¹ (State name of crop), by area harvested² and by size of holding

| Size class | All holdings reporting | Number of holdings reporting (State name of crop) | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Under 1 hectare | 1 hectare and under 2 | 2 hectares and under 3 | 3 hectares and under 5 | 5 hectares and under 10 | 10 hectares and under 20 | 20 hectares and over ³ |
| All holdings with land | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | |

¹ This table can be repeated for each crop, or at least for the most important ones. - ² Some countries report area "Sown" or "Under crop at the census date" rather than area "Harvested." In that case the table should so read. - ³ Countries may extend the classification of area reported under each crop to suit their needs.

Section 3 - LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Introduction

This section deals with the number of livestock and poultry on agricultural holdings and their distribution by species, age, sex and purpose.

The proposals in this section are essentially the same as those of the 1960 Program. A few items have been added and the elaborate classification of horses by age has been deleted. The classification of cattle by use or purpose has been changed somewhat and items on beehives and colonies have been transferred to the Expanded List.

Under tabulation plans, some tables are suggested for the classification of livestock and poultry by type of holding.

Proposed census items

The following is the list of items for which it is suggested that countries participating in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture produce comparable information. The Short List of items for which information is desired from all countries is printed in **bold type**. The Expanded List includes the items printed in bold type as well as those printed in ordinary type. Countries may select from the items printed in ordinary type those which are suitable to their conditions.

SECTION 3 — LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

| Major group Group | Number | | |
|--|--------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female |
| 31. HORSES, MULES, ASSES, AND CAMELS | | | |
| 31.1 Horses (all ages) | ... | xxx | xxx |
| 31.11 Horses under 3 years of age | ... | xxx | xxx |
| 31.12 Horses 3 years of age and over | ... | xxx | xxx |
| 31.2 Mules (all ages) | ... | xxx | xxx |
| 31.3 Asses (all ages) | ... | xxx | xxx |
| 31.4 Camels (all ages) | ... | xxx | xxx |
| 31.41 Camels under 4 years of age | ... | xxx | xxx |
| 31.42 Camels 4 years of age and over | ... | xxx | xxx |
| 32. CATTLE¹ | | | |
| 32.1 Cattle (all ages), classified by age and sex | ... | ... | ... |
| 32.11 Cattle under 2 years of age | ... | ... | ... |
| (a) Calves under 1 year of age | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Young stock 1 year of age and under 2 years | ... | ... | ... |
| 32.12 Cattle 2 years of age and over (including males whether castrated or not) | ... | ... | ... |
| 32.2 Cattle (all ages), classified by use or purpose | | | |
| 32.21 Cows in productive age | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (a) Kept for milk production | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (b) Kept for meat production | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (c) Kept for draft | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (d) Kept for mixed purposes | ... | xxx | xxx |

¹ Some countries may wish to inquire into milk production under "Cattle and buffaloes."

Major
group
Group

32. 32.2

- 32.22 Heifers in calf
- (a) Raised for milk production
- (b) Raised for meat production
- (c) Raised for draft and mixed purposes
- 32.23 Bulls used for service
- 32.24 Other cattle
- (a) Calves for breeding
- (b) Calves for meat production
- (c) Cull cows for fattening
- (d) Other adult animals for meat (including steers and
bulls)
- (e) Intended primarily for use as draft oxen.....
- (f) Others

| | Number | | |
|--|--------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female |
| 32.22 Heifers in calf | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (a) Raised for milk production | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (b) Raised for meat production | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (c) Raised for draft and mixed purposes | ... | xxx | xxx |
| 32.23 Bulls used for service | ... | xxx | xxx |
| 32.24 Other cattle | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (a) Calves for breeding | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (b) Calves for meat production | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (c) Cull cows for fattening | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (d) Other adult animals for meat (including steers and bulls) | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (e) Intended primarily for use as draft oxen..... | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (f) Others | ... | xxx | xxx |
| 33. BUFFALOES¹ | | | |
| 33.1 Buffaloes (all ages), classified by age and sex..... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33.11 Buffaloes under 3 years of age..... | ... | ... | ... |
| (a) Calves under 1 year of age | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Young buffaloes 1 year of age and under 3 years... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33.12 Buffaloes 3 years of age and over | ... | ... | ... |
| 33.2 Buffaloes (all ages), classified by use or purpose | | | |
| 33.21 Buffalo cows | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (a) Kept primarily for milk production | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (b) Others | ... | xxx | xxx |
| 33.22 Heifers in calf | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (a) Raised primarily for milk production | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (b) Others | ... | xxx | xxx |
| 33.29 Other buffaloes | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (a) Intended primarily as draft animals | ... | xxx | xxx |
| (b) Others | ... | xxx | xxx |

¹Some countries may wish to inquire into milk production under "Cattle and buffaloes."

Major
group
Group

Number

34. SHEEP

| | | |
|-------|---|----------|
| 34.1 | Sheep (all ages) | ... |
| 34.11 | Lambs under 1 year of age | ... |
| 34.12 | Sheep 1 year of age and over | ... |
| | (a) Male (whether castrated or not) | ... |
| | (b) Female | ... |
| 34.2 | Sheep (including lambs) clipped during the year..... | Quantity |
| 34.3 | Wool (total production in the year, indicating whether in the grease or washed) | Number |

35. GOATS

| | | |
|-------|---|----------|
| 35.1 | Goats (all ages) | ... |
| 35.11 | Goats under 1 year of age | ... |
| 35.12 | Goats 1 year of age and over | ... |
| | (a) Male | ... |
| | (b) Female | ... |
| 35.2 | Goats clipped during the year | Quantity |
| 35.3 | Goat hair and mohair (total production in the year, indicating whether in the grease or washed) | Number |

36. PIGS

| | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| 36.1 | Pigs (all ages) | ... |
| 36.11 | Pigs under 6 months of age | ... |
| 36.12 | Pigs 6 months of age and over | ... |
| | (a) Sows and gilts for breeding 6 months of age and over | ... |
| | (b) All other pigs 6 months of age and over (Include sows for fattening) | ... |

37. POULTRY AND RABBITS

| | | |
|-------|---|-----|
| 37.1 | Hens, cocks, pullets, and chicks (total)..... | ... |
| 37.11 | Cockerels, pullets, and chicks under 6 months of age ... | ... |
| 37.12 | Cocks, capons, hens, and pullets 6 months of age and over | ... |
| 37.2 | Laying hens (of those already reported under 37.12) | ... |
| 37.3 | Ducks and ducklings (all ages) | ... |
| 37.4 | Geese and goslings (all ages)..... | ... |
| 37.5 | Turkeys and poults (all ages)..... | ... |
| 37.6 | Guinea fowls (all ages) | ... |
| 37.7 | Pigeons (all ages) | ... |
| 37.8 | Rabbits and hares kept in captivity (all ages) | ... |

38. OTHER DOMESTICATED ANIMALS

| | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| 38.1 | Bees | |
| 38.11 | Beehives and colonies | Quantity |
| 38.12 | Honey (amount obtained in the year from beehives and colonies reported under 38.11) | ... |
| 38.13 | Beeswax (amount obtained in the year from beehives and colonies reported under 38.11) | ... |
| 38.2 | Silkworms | |
| 38.21 | Silkworm eggs placed in incubation | Number |
| 38.22 | Fresh cocoons produced | ... |
| 38.3 | Llamas, guanacos, alpacas, and vicuñas (all ages)..... | ... |
| 38.4 | Fur-bearing animals (reared in captivity for fur or skin)..... | ... |
| 38.41 | Foxes (total) | ... |
| 38.42 | Minks (total) | ... |
| 38.49 | Other fur-bearing animals | ... |
| 38.9 | Other domesticated animals not included elsewhere (specify: reindeers, zebras, ostriches, elephants, etc.) | ... |

Definition of census items and explanatory notes

COVERAGE

It is proposed that the census include all livestock present on each holding, irrespective of its ownership, plus that owned by the holder which at the time of the enumeration is in transit or temporarily away from the holding to which it belongs but not on other agricultural holdings. Livestock found on communal grazing land at the time of the enumeration should be reported on the holding of the owner. Where livestock is associated with more than one agricultural holding, it should be enumerated only in the holding where it is kept during the night. The census should, in principle, be restricted to animals used mainly for agricultural purposes.

Beehives and colonies should be enumerated on the holding of their owner, regardless of the place where they are located at the date of the census.

TIME REFERENCE

Information on number of livestock and poultry should refer to a specific date, usually the day of enumeration or some other day close to this. Data on production of livestock products (Groups 34.3, 35.3, 38.12, 38.13 and 38.22) should refer to a specific year, such as the last agricultural year or the year preceding the date of enumeration. The same reference period should be selected for data on number of sheep clipped (Group 34.2), on number of goats clipped (Group 35.2) and on quantity of silkworm eggs placed in incubation (Group 38.21). It should also coincide with the time reference selected for recording crop production in Section 2.

AGE OF LIVESTOCK

The subdivision by age proposed for various kinds of livestock is intended for the separation of

data on mature animals from those on young animals. Keeping this in mind, countries where the age of maturity of some kind of livestock or poultry is higher than, or lower than, that indicated in the "Proposed census items," should change the age classes accordingly, e.g., if in a country the age of maturity of cattle is 3 years, items 32.11 and 32.12 should include "3" instead of "2." If, in a country, the age of maturity of cocks, capons, hens and pullets is 4 months, items 37.11 and 37.12 should include "4" instead of "6."

SHEEP OR GOATS CLIPPED

Sheep (including lambs) or goats clipped more than once during the year should be reported only once.

Tabulation plans

The following tables are submitted to indicate the comparable data which are desired in this section from the countries participating in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. The items printed in **bold type** are those on which information is desired from all countries. From the items printed in ordinary type, countries may select those suitable to their conditions. Many countries may wish to classify all livestock by size of holding as part of the minimum program for tabulation, while countries in other regions may classify only certain species of livestock by these items, depending upon the role of the particular species in their agriculture.

The tables in the section relate to all agricultural holdings. Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate the data also by type of holding, i.e., separately for holdings mainly for home consumption, separately for holdings producing mainly for sale, separately for crops holdings, etc.

Table 3.1. - Number of horses, mules, and asses, by size of holding¹

| Size class | Horses | | | | Mules | | Asses | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Number of holdings reporting horses | Total number of horses reported | Number of horses under 3 years of age | Number of horses 3 years of age and over | Number of holdings reporting mules | Number of mules reported | Number of holdings reporting asses | Number of asses reported |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | |

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data according to the form of tenure of the holding.

Table 3.2. - Number of cattle, by size of holding, age, and sex¹

| Size class | Total cattle (all ages) | | Number of cattle under 2* years of age | | Number of calves under 1 year of age | | Number of cattle 1 year of age and under 2* | | Number of cattle 2* years of age and over | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|--|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|---|--------|---|--------|
| | Number of holdings reporting | Number of head | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | |

* For countries where the age of maturity is different from 2 years, the figure "2" should be changed accordingly.

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data according to the form of tenure of the holding.

Table 3.4. - Number of holdings reporting specified number of cattle, by size of holding

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting cattle | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Total | 1 head | 2 head | 3 to 4 head | 5 to 9 head | 10 to 19 head | 20 to 49 head | 50 to 99 head | 100 to 199 head | 200 to 499 head | 500 head and over |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 3.5. - Number of buffaloes, by size of holding, age and sex¹

| Size class | Total buffaloes (all ages) | | Number of buffaloes under 3* years of age | | Number of calves under 1 year of age | | Number of buffaloes 1 year of age and under 3* | | Number of buffaloes 3* years of age and over | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|---|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|--|--------|--|--------|
| | Number of holdings reporting | Number of head | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | |

* For countries where the age of maturity is different from 3 years the figure "3" should be changed accordingly.

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data according to the form of tenure of the holding.

Table 3.6. - Number of buffaloes, classified by use and purpose, by size of holding

| Size class | Total number of head reported | Buffalo cows | | | Heifers in calf | | Other buffaloes | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | | Total | Kept primarily for milk production | Others | Raised primarily for milk production | Others | Total | Intended primarily as draft animals | Others |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | |

Table 3.7. - Number of holdings reporting specified number of buffaloes, by size of holding

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting buffaloes | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Total | 1 head | 2 head | 3 to 4 head | 5 to 9 head | 10 to 19 head | 20 to 49 head | 50 to 99 head | 100 to 199 head | 200 to 499 head | 500 head and over |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 3.8. - Number of sheep and production of wool, by size of holding¹

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting sheep | Total number of sheep reported | Number of lambs under 1 year of age | Number of sheep 1 year of age and over | | | Wool | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------|--------|---|---------------------------------|
| | | | | Total | Male | Female | Number of sheep clipped during the year | Production (unit of measure) |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | |

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data according to the form of tenure of the holding.

Table 3.9. - Number of goats and production of goat hair and mohair, by size of holding¹

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting goats | Total number of goats reported | Number of goats under 1 year of age | Number of goats 1 year of age and over | | | Goat hair and mohair | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------|--------|---|---------------------------------|
| | | | | Total | Male | Female | Number of goats clipped during the year | Production (unit of measure) |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | |

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data according to the form of tenure of the holding.

Table 3.10. - Number of pigs, by size of holding¹

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting pigs | Total number of pigs reported | Number of pigs under 6* months of age | Number of pigs 6* months of age and over | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| | | | | Sows and gilts for breeding | All other pigs |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | |

* For countries where the age of maturity is different from 6 months the figure "6" should be changed accordingly.

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data according to the form of tenure of the holding.

Table 3.11. - Number of holdings reporting specified number of pigs, by size of holding

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting pigs | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Total | 1 head | 2 head | 3 to 4 head | 5 to 9 head | 10 to 19 head | 20 to 49 head | 50 to 99 head | 100 to 199 head | 200 to 499 head | 500 head and over |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 3.12. - Number of poultry and rabbits, by size of holding¹

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting | Number of head reported | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------|-------|---------|--------------|---------|-------------------|
| | | Chickens ² | | | | Ducks | Geese | Turkeys | Guinea fowls | Pigeons | Rabbits and hares |
| | | Total | Under 6* months of age | 6* months of age and over | | | | | | | |
| Total | Laying hens | | | | | | | | | | |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | |

* For countries where the age of maturity is different from 6 months the figure "6" should be changed accordingly.

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data according to the form of tenure of the holding. - ² Hens, cocks, pullets and chicks.

Table 3.13. - Other domesticated animals

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Camels | |
| Number of holdings reporting | ... |
| Number of camels under 4 years of age | ... |
| Number of camels 4 years of age and over | ... |
| Llamas, guanacos, alpacas and vicuñas | |
| Number of holdings reporting | ... |
| Number of head reported | ... |
| Fur-bearing animals | |
| (a) Foxes | |
| Number of holdings reporting | ... |
| Number of foxes reported | ... |
| (b) Mink | |
| Number of holdings reporting | ... |
| Number of mink reported | ... |
| (c) Other fur-bearing animals | |
| Number of holdings reporting | ... |
| Number of head reported | ... |
| Bees | |
| Number of holdings reporting beehives | ... |
| Total number of beehives | ... |
| Quantity of honey produced | (unit of measure) |
| Quantity of beeswax produced | (unit of measure) |
| Silkworms | |
| Number of holdings reporting silkworms | ... |
| Quantity of eggs placed in incubation | (unit of measure) |
| Quantity of fresh cocoons produced | (unit of measure) |

Table 3.14. - Number of holdings without any cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry or rabbits, by size of holding

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting |
|--|------------------------------|
| All holdings with and without land | |
| Holdings without land | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | |
| under 0.1 hectare | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | |
| Holdings of size not reported | |

Section 4 - EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Introduction

An account of the agriculture of a country will be concerned with the extent to which agriculture is oriented to home consumption or to the market; the extent to which agriculture is carried on in combination with other activities, and the extent to which the work in agriculture is carried on by the household of the holders or by hired agricultural workers. There is also a need for information on the labor input in agriculture, both by members of the holder's household and by hired workers. Inquiries concerning the type of holding are proposed in Section 0; those relating to the extent to which agriculture is carried on in combination with other activities are included in Section 10. The other subjects are dealt with in this section.

This section of the present Program differs from that of 1960 principally in respect of the following:

1. Introduction of a new topic concerning the extent to which the agricultural work on the holding is carried on by the holder's household or by persons working for pay (hired workers).
2. Addition of new items on the number of man-hours worked on the holding by the holder and unpaid members of his household, and on the number of man-hours worked off the holding by these persons.
3. Extension of the age classes of persons employed in agricultural work to three instead of only two.
4. A suggestion to secure, whenever possible, information on the extent to which the households of the holders depend on the holding for their support.

With regard to (1), the main reason for introducing this topic is the difficulty of collecting information on labor input in agriculture. Employment in agriculture is subject to large seasonal variations. Adequate information should refer to a whole year, but because of the difficulty of remembering facts over a long period of time, it is necessary to limit the inquiry to a much shorter period, like a week. This is not a very satisfactory solution because the week which precedes the enumeration day may not be a typical week. Therefore, adequate information has

to be collected through a series of sample surveys conducted at different times during the agricultural year, and related to the census. Some countries may, however, be unable to perform such successive surveys. In view of this, the 1970 Program requires all countries to collect more simple information on the important subject of employment in agriculture, restricting it to a few indications of the degree to which agricultural work on the holding is dependent on hired workers. Some countries may also ask for the total amount of money paid to persons working for pay on the holding during the past agricultural year.

With regard to (2), the 1960 Program requested information only on the total number of man-days worked by these persons. Because of the prevalence in several countries of part-time workers, it is preferable to express their volume of work in the number of man-hours instead of number of man-days worked. Moreover, data on number of man-hours worked on the holding by the holder and unpaid members of his household give an important indication of the extent to which these persons participate in the agricultural work on the holding. It is also very useful to collect information on the number of man-hours worked by the same persons off the holding. All these proposals are included only in the Expanded List.

With regard to (3), it has been observed in some developed countries that the proportion of old people among the persons employed in agriculture steadily increases. In order to arrive at a clearer conception of this problem, the present Program subdivided the age class 15 years of age and over of the 1960 Program into two classes: 15 to 64 years of age and 65 years of age and over.

With regard to (4), it is advisable that countries which are able to do so secure information on the extent to which the households of holders depend on the holding for their support. For this purpose, inquiries should be included showing:

- (a) holders' households which are dependent entirely on the holding;
- (b) holders' households which derive the greater portion of their income from the holding but

which have some members securing income from other sources, including:

- (i) other activities carried out in the same household enterprise;
 - (ii) wage work on other agricultural holdings;
 - (iii) wage work or other employment in non-agricultural activities carried out outside the same household enterprise;
- (c) holders' households which have the majority of their income from sources other than the work on the holding, including:
- (i) other activities carried out in the same household enterprise;
 - (ii) wage work on other agricultural holdings;
 - (iii) wage work or other employment carried out outside the same household enterprise.

It is emphasized that this information can be collected in some countries only and that caution should be taken to frame the questions on this subject according to the conditions in the country. For these reasons they are not included in the "Proposed census items."

Proposed census items

The following is the list of items for which it is suggested that countries participating in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture produce comparable information. The Short List of items for which information is desired from all countries is printed in **bold type**. The Expanded List includes the items printed in bold type as well as those printed in ordinary type. Countries may select from the items printed in ordinary type those suitable to their conditions.

SECTION 4 — EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE **H**

Major group
Group

41. EXTENT TO WHICH THE AGRICULTURAL WORK ON THE HOLDING IS CARRIED ON BY THE HOLDER'S HOUSEHOLD OR BY PERSONS WORKING FOR PAY (check the appropriate box of 41.1, 41.2 or 41.3 below)

- 41.1 All agricultural work on the holding is done by the members of the holder's household (including work exchanged with others)**
- 41.2 The bulk of agricultural work on the holding is done by the members of the holder's household, but persons working for pay are also employed**
- 41.3 The bulk of agricultural work on the holding is done by persons working for pay**
- 41.4 Total amount of money paid to persons working for pay on the holding during the last agricultural year (with proper recognition of payment in kind)

...
Amount (indicate currency unit)

Major group
Group

42. EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURAL WORK ON THE HOLDING DURING THE CENSUS WEEK

- 42.1 Number of persons employed in agricultural work on the holding during the census week
 - 42.11 Holder and unpaid members of his household¹
 - (a) Permanent workers
 - (b) Temporary workers
 - (c) Occasional workers
 - 42.12 Participants in co-operative, collective and communal holdings¹
 - (a) Permanent workers
 - (b) Temporary workers
 - (c) Occasional workers
 - 42.13 Persons working for pay on the holding^{1, 2}
 - (a) Permanent workers
 - (b) Temporary workers
 - (c) Occasional workers

| Total | Male | | | Female | | |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

¹ Items 42.11, 42.12 and 42.13 are mutually exclusive. - ² Including the hired manager.

Major group
Group

42.

42.2 Total number of man-hours worked on the holding during the census week by the holder and unpaid members of his household

42.3 Total number of man-hours worked on the holding during the census week by other persons, including participants in co-operative, collective and communal holdings

42.4 Total number of man-hours worked off the holding during the census week by the persons reported in 42.11.....

43. EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURAL WORK ON THE HOLDING AT DIFFERENT SEASONS

(To be recorded by successive sample surveys of agricultural holdings during the agricultural year)

43.1 Number of persons employed in agricultural work on the holding during the survey week

43.11 Holder and unpaid members of his household³

(a) as of (date)

(b) as of (date)

(c) as of (date)

etc.

43.12 Participants in co-operative, collective, and communal holdings³

(a) as of (date)

(b) as of (date)

(c) as of (date)

etc.

43. 43.1 43.13 Persons working for pay on the holding^{2, 3}

(a) as of (date)

(b) as of (date)

(c) as of (date)

etc.

43.2 Total number of man-hours worked on the holding during the survey week by the holder and unpaid members of his household

(a) as of (date)

(b) as of (date)

(c) as of (date)

etc.

43.3 Total number of man-hours worked on the holding during the survey week by other persons, including participants in co-operative, collective and communal holdings

(a) as of (date)

(b) as of (date)

(c) as of (date)

etc.

43.4 Total number of man-hours worked off the holding during the survey week by the persons reported in 43.11

(a) as of (date)

(b) as of (date)

(c) as of (date)

etc.

| | Total | Male | | | Female | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over |
| 42.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43.11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43.12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43. 43.1 43.13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

² Including the hired manager. - ³ Items 43.11, 43.12 and 43.13 are mutually exclusive.

Definition of census items and explanatory notes

TIME REFERENCE

Information on the extent to which the agricultural work on the holding is carried on by the holder's household or by persons working for pay (Major group 41) should refer to a specific year, such as the last agricultural year or the year preceding the date of enumeration. Data on employment in agriculture should relate to the week preceding the date of enumeration, i.e., the period of one week length which ends at the day of enumeration. Of course, the day of enumeration will be different for the census and for each of the successive surveys devoted to collection of data on employment in agriculture.

It is emphasized that, although the data on employment in agriculture collected in the census refer to one week only, the classification of workers as permanent, temporary or occasional is based on the amount of time they have worked on the same holding the entire year or during a shorter period, if agricultural work is done generally during part of the year only (see also the explanatory notes on "Permanent, temporary, and occasional workers" below).

AGRICULTURAL WORK

By agricultural work or agricultural activities is meant any farm work or planning necessary to the operation of the holding. It *includes* feeding and caring for livestock and poultry; working in the field; working in the market or kitchen gardens; planning farm work; supervising other agricultural workers; keeping farm records; taking farm products to market; bringing feed, fertilizer, or other supplies from town to the holding; repairing fences, farm equipment, machinery, etc.; constructing buildings and fences with farm help, and related activities. Land reclamation and improvements, if carried out by the farmer and his labor force, should be considered as agricultural work. It *excludes* work related to the operation of the home, contract construction work done by persons employed specifically to do such work, labor performed by inmates of institutions, workers employed by a contractor, and handicraft work.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURAL WORK

The persons employed in agricultural work include:

- (a) the holder, regardless of the amount of time he has spent in agricultural work;

- (b) members of his family and unrelated persons living in his household,¹ not receiving full wages in money or kind,² and who are engaged in agricultural activities (including care of poultry, cheesemaking, etc., but excluding domestic servants);
- (c) participants in co-operative, collective, and communal holdings;
- (d) all persons working for pay on the holding.

Members of the holder's household who work on the holding and receive full wages in money or kind for their work are to be classified as persons working for pay.

Some countries may wish to modify the definition for (b), "Unpaid members of the holder's household" to include only those members of the holder's household who did agricultural work on the holding during the reference week for at least one third of the number of hours which constitute a normal work week.

PERMANENT, TEMPORARY, AND OCCASIONAL WORKERS

Workers on the holding during the census week may be classified as permanent, temporary, or occasional workers, depending on the amount of time they worked on the same holding during the year adopted as time reference.

Permanent workers are those who had been employed on the holding for a total period of at least half the working time during the year.

Temporary workers are those who had been employed on the holding for a total period of less than one half but at least one third of the working time during the year.

Occasional workers are those who had not worked on the holding before the census week and others who had been employed on the holding for a total period of less than one third of the working time during the year.

No definition is offered for "working time during the year." Countries will need to determine, in the light of their own conditions, whether to use the entire year or a shorter period, such as the part of the year during which agricultural work is done. The country's census reports should specify which basis was used.

Persons who are engaged in agricultural work but generally work less than a full day may be classified according to the number of days on which

¹ The definition of "household" is given in the explanatory notes to Section 5 on page 56.

² In such cases there is no contract (written or oral) regarding the wages which the person should receive for the work on the holding, and the person usually depends on the holder or on some member of his household.

they worked, or according to the total number of hours which they worked. The country's census reports should also specify which basis was used.

mate man-hours worked on the holding and off the holding during the entire agricultural year.

Tabulation plans

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURAL WORK AT DIFFERENT SEASONS *be included*

It is proposed that countries collect information on the labor input in agriculture by means of successive sample surveys conducted at different times during the agricultural year, and related to the census. Information collected at each survey should relate to the survey week, i.e., the period of one week which ends on the day of enumeration. Data on man-hours worked on the holding and off the holding obtained from the successive surveys combined with those obtained from the census would permit to esti-

The following tables are submitted to indicate the comparable data which are desired in this section by the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. The items in **bold type** are those desired from all countries, while from those printed in ordinary type countries may select those which are suitable to their conditions.

The tables in the section relate to all agricultural holdings. Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate the data also by type of holding, i.e., separately for holdings producing mainly for home consumption, separately for holdings producing mainly for sale, and separately for crops holdings, etc.

Table 4.1. - Extent to which agricultural work on the holding is carried on by the holder's household or by persons working for pay, by size of holding

| Size class | Total number of holdings reporting | Number of holdings on which | | | Total amount of money paid to persons working on the holding during the last agricultural year ² |
|---|------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| | | All agricultural work is done by the members of the holder's household ¹ | Bulk of agricultural work is done by members of the holder's household but also by persons working for pay | Bulk of agricultural work on the holding is done by persons working for pay | |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | |

¹ Including work exchanged with others. - ² With proper recognition of payment in kind.

Table 4.2. - Number of persons employed in agricultural work on the holding during the census week, by size of holding
All persons¹

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting | Total number of workers | Occupational workers | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Permanent workers | | | | Temporary workers | | | | Occasional workers | | | |
| | | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | | | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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¹ This table should be repeated for (a) holders and unpaid members of their households; (b) participants in co-operative, collective and communal holdings; (c) persons working for pay on the holding.

Table 4.3. - Employment on holdings in selected weeks in (year), classified by size of holding¹
All persons²

| Size class | Number of persons employed in agricultural work during the week | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | From to | | | | From to | | | | From to | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | Male | | Female | | Total | | Male | | Female | | Total | | Male | | Female | |
| | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ This table to be based on the successive surveys. - ² This table should be repeated for (a) holders and unpaid members of their households; (b) participants in co-operative, collective and communal holdings; (c) persons working for pay on the holding.

Table 4.4. - Number of man-hours worked on the holding and off the holding during the census week by the holder and unpaid members of his household, and man-hours of work on the holding by other persons, by size of holding

| Size class | Man-hours worked on the holding during the census week | | | | Man-hours worked off the holding during the census week by the holder and "the unpaid members of his household" | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| | By the holder and unpaid members of his household | | By other persons | | Number of holdings reporting | Number of man-hours reported |
| | Number of holdings reporting | Number of man-hours reported | Number of holdings reporting | Number of man-hours reported | | |
| All holdings with land | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | |

Table 4.5. - Estimated total number of man-hours worked on the holding and off the holding during the year by the holder and by unpaid members of his household, and man-hours of work on the holding by other persons, by size of holding¹

| Size class | Estimated man-hours worked on the holding during the year | | | | Estimated man-hours worked off the holding during the year by the holder and "the unpaid members of his household" | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | By the holder and unpaid members of his household | | By other persons | | Number of holdings reporting | Number of man-hours reported |
| | Number of holdings reporting | Number of man-hours reported | Number of holdings reporting | Number of man-hours reported | | |
| All holdings with land | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | |

¹ This table should be based on the results of the census and the successive surveys.

Section 5 - FARM POPULATION

Introduction

This section deals with the enumeration of persons who are members of the holder's household and all other persons living on the agricultural holding. The population so defined includes, among others, the holders, participants in co-operative, collective and communal holdings, and members of their households. Information is required from all countries concerning these groups, whether living on holdings or not. Agricultural laborers who do not live on the holding should not be included.

In addition to the items included in the 1960 Program, the 1970 Program suggests the classification of the farm population into three age groups. Items on major occupation included in the 1960

Program have been deleted from the 1970 Program.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that in many countries a considerable number of holders do not live on agricultural holdings but information about these persons and members of their households should be collected.

Proposed census items

The following are the items for which it is suggested that countries produce comparable information. The items on which information is desired from all countries are printed in **bold type**. Countries might include the other items in their census if this is suitable to their conditions.

SECTION 5 — FARM POPULATION

| Major group Group | Total | Male | Female |
|---|-------|------|--------|
| 51. FARM POPULATION | | | |
| 51.1 Members of the holder's household (Include the holder and participants in co-operative, collective and communal holdings together with members of their families and unrelated persons living in their households)..... | ... | ... | ... |
| (a) under 15 years of age | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) 15 to 64 years of age..... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) 65 years of age and over | ... | ... | ... |
| 51.2 Other persons living on the holding (Include all persons living on the holding, who are not members of the holder's household, whether or not such persons work on the holding) | ... | ... | ... |
| (a) under 15 years of age | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) 15 to 64 years of age..... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) 65 years of age and over | ... | ... | ... |

Definition of census items and explanatory notes

TIME REFERENCE

Information on farm population should relate to a specific date, such as the day of enumeration or some other day close to this.

HOUSEHOLD

The term "household" means the aggregate of persons generally bound by ties of kinship who normally reside together, not necessarily under the same roof. This includes the holder, the relatives living with him, and the other persons who share that community of life for reasons of work or because of other connections. The other persons who share the rooms occupied by the holder's family

or who use separate rooms in the same dwelling unit but take their meals with the family, should also be considered as members of the household. Persons who live alone and lodgers who occupy separate rooms in the dwelling unit and do not take their meals with the holder's family, should not be considered as part of the holder's household.

Tabulation plans

The following tables are submitted to indicate the comparable data which are desired on this section from countries participating in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. The items printed in bold type are those for which information is desired from all countries. From the items printed in ordinary type countries may select those which are suitable to their conditions.

Table 5.1. - Farm population, by size of holding¹

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting | Number of members of the holder's household and participants in co-operative, collective and communal holdings | | | Number of other persons living on holdings | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|------|--------|--|------|--------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | |

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data by type of the holding.

Table 5.2. - Farm population by sex and age, by size of holding¹

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting | Total population | Male | | | Female | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over | Under 15 years of age | 15 to 64 years of age | 65 years of age and over |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | |

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data by type of the holding.

Section 6 - AGRICULTURAL POWER AND MACHINERY AND GENERAL TRANSPORT FACILITIES

Introduction

The proposals of the 1970 World Census of Agriculture Program on agricultural power and machinery and general transport facilities are as follows:

1. Minor changes as compared with the 1960 Program are introduced on questions related to the use and source of power on the holding.
2. The list of the 1960 Program has been expanded to include a more complete inventory of agricultural machinery and implements on the holding.
3. It is proposed to enumerate the number of machines owned by the holder at the date of the census.
4. Questions are proposed on different arrangements under which machinery is used during the year preceding the census. An indication

is therefore requested in the Program as to whether the machine or implement was (a) owned solely by the holder; (b) jointly owned by the holder and others; (c) provided by the landlord; (d) provided by private contractors; (e) provided by a co-operative; and (f) provided under government-sponsored projects.

5. A general question is asked on transport facilities.

Proposed census items

These are printed in two types, bold and ordinary. Information indicated in **bold type** is desired from all countries. These items constitute the Short List. The Expanded List includes, besides the Short List, items printed in ordinary type. Countries may choose therefrom items which are suited to their conditions.

SECTION 6 — AGRICULTURAL POWER AND MACHINERY AND GENERAL TRANSPORT FACILITIES

Major group

Group

61. USE AND SOURCE OF POWER ON THE HOLDING

- 61.1 Mechanical power**
(Check this box if any agricultural work in the field or on the farmstead was done by some machine or machines propelled or operated by petrol, oil, gas, steam, water, wind or electricity)
- 61.2 Animal power**
(Check this box if any agricultural work in the field or on the farmstead was done by animal power)
- 61.3 Source of electric power**
(Check the appropriate box if electric power is used on the holding)
- (a) purchased;
- (b) produced on the holding

Major group

Group

62. STATIONARY POWER-PRODUCING MACHINERY

62.1 Prime movers

- 62.11 Internal combustion engines...** ...
- 62.12 Steam engines, including locomotives** ...
- 62.13 Windmills** ... xxx
- 62.14 Water wheels** ... xxx
- 62.19 Other prime movers (specify)...** ...

62.2 Electric generators

62.3 Electric motors

| Number owned by the holder at a specific date | Used on the holding during the year | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Indicate by marking the appropriate box whether the corresponding machines or implements were used and were: | | | | | |
| | Owned solely by the holder | Owned jointly by the holder and others ¹ | Provided by the landlord | Provided by private contractors | Provided by a co-operative | Provided under government-sponsored projects |
| ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

¹ Excludes machines or implements owned by co-operatives, which should be recorded in the column under the heading "Provided by a co-operative."

Major group
Group

| Major group Group | Number owned by the holder at a specific date | Used on the holding during the year | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | Indicate by marking the appropriate box whether the corresponding machines or implements were used and were: | | | | | |
| | | Owned solely by the holder | Owned jointly by the holder and others ¹ | Provided by the landlord | Provided by private contractors | Provided by a co-operative | Provided under government-sponsored projects |
| 63. Tractors (total) | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 63.1 Tracklaying tractors | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 63.11 less than 18 hp | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 63.12 18 hp and less than 27 | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 63.13 27 hp and less than 37 | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 63.14 37 hp and less than 56 | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 63.19 56 hp and over | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 63.2 Wheel tractors (excluding single-axle tractors) | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 63.21 less than 18 hp | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 63.22 18 hp and less than 27 | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 63.23 27 hp and less than 37 | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 63.24 37 hp and less than 56 | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 63.29 56 hp and over | ... | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 63.3 Power tillers and other single-axle traction power units | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64. TILLAGE, PLANTING, AND CULTIVATING EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | |
| 64.1 Plows | | | | | | | |
| 64.11 Animal-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.12 Tractor-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.2 Rotary tillers (tractor-operated) | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.3 Rotary harrows (disk type and other types) | | | | | | | |
| 64.31 Animal-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.32 Tractor-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.4 Disk harrows | | | | | | | |
| 64.41 Animal-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.42 Tractor-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.5 Seed drills (includes combined seed drills and fertilizer distributors) | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| 64.51 Hand-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.52 Animal-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.53 Tractor-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.6 Cultivators and other weeding machines | | | | | | | |
| 64.61 Animal-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.62 Tractor-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.7 Fertilizer distributors | | | | | | | |
| 64.71 Hand-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.72 Animal-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.73 Tractor-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.8 Sprayers and dusters | | | | | | | |
| 64.81 Hand-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.82 Animal-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.83 Tractor-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64.9 Other selected tillage, planting, and cultivating machinery and implements (specify type and kind of traction) | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 65. HARVESTING AND THRESHING EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | |
| 65.1 Mowers | | | | | | | |
| 65.11 Animal-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 65.12 Tractor-operated or self-propelled | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 65.2 Rakes (side delivery and others) | | | | | | | |
| 65.21 Horse rakes | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 65.22 Tractor-operated or self-propelled | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 65.3 Reapers and binders (including field forage harvesters) | | | | | | | |
| 65.31 Animal-operated | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 65.32 Tractor-operated or self-propelled | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

¹ Excludes machines or implements owned by co-operatives, which should be recorded in the column under the heading "Provided by a co-operative."

Major
group
Group

67. GENERAL TRANSPORT FACILITIES
- 67.1 Are agricultural products from the holding sold outside the holding? (Yes or No)
- 67.2 If the answer to the previous question is "Yes," check one or more of the following principal means (including private or public transport means) used to transport agricultural products from the holding to the first place of sale
- 67.21 By foot
- 67.22 By pack animal
- 67.23 By animal-drawn or man-drawn cart or wagon
- 67.24 By bicycle
- 67.25 By truck, jeep or other motor vehicle
- 67.26 By train
- 67.27 By boat
- 67.28 By plane
- 67.29 By other means (specify)

Definition of census items and explanatory notes

Information on the number of machines owned by the holder and on the source of electric power (Group 61.3) should relate to a specific date, such as the day of enumeration or some other day close to this. The other data in this section, i.e., on use of power on the holding (Groups 61.1 and 61.2), on machines used on the holding and on general transport facilities (Major group 67) should refer to a specific year, such as the last agricultural year or the year preceding the date of enumeration.

USE AND SOURCE OF POWER

The items under this heading should be checked only if the form of power concerned was used for agricultural work as defined in Section 4, "Employment in agriculture," whether or not the animals or the mechanical power used belong to the holding. It should include only power used for activities mentioned in Major group 01, Agriculture, of the *International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities*, 1958 edition (Statistical Papers Series M No. 4, Rev. 1, UN). It should not include power used for activities listed in the other Major groups of this classification, and should also exclude power used in the residential part of the farmstead.

NUMBER OWNED BY THE HOLDER

If a machine is owned solely by a holder, it should be enumerated on his holding no matter where it is located at the time of the census. On the other hand, if a machine or a piece of equipment is owned by more than one holder, it should be counted as owned by the holder on whose holding it is located at the date of the census, but its use should be reported by each of the owners as "Owned jointly by the holder and others."

HORSEPOWER OF TRACTORS

There are various ways of measuring and indicating the horsepower of a tractor, such as: engine horsepower, drawbar horsepower, power take-off (pto) horsepower and, finally, the nominal horsepower indicated on the plate of the tractor. The intention of the 1970 World Census of Agriculture is to obtain information on the number of tractors classified by *engine horsepower*. However, countries can collect the information by different methods, for instance, by asking for make, model and year of the tractor and converting this information into engine horsepower classes, as desired by the Program, while processing the collected data. In all cases, countries should make clear to FAO the definition of horsepower that they actually have used.

MILKING MACHINES

As the unit of milking machines, an installation and not a pail should be reported.

Tabulation plans

Five tables are submitted for which comparable data are desired on this section from countries taking part in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. The items printed in **bold type** are those on which information is desired from all countries. From the items printed in ordinary type, countries may select those which are suitable to their conditions.

Table 6.1. Use and source of power on agricultural holdings, by size of holding¹

| Size class | Total number of holdings | Number of holdings reporting use of: | | | | Number of holdings reporting electric power | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|
| | | Mechanical power only | Animal power only | Mechanical and animal power | Human power only (i.e., neither mechanical nor animal power used) ² | Purchased | Produced on the holding |
| | | | | | | | |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | |

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data by tenure and by type of holding. - ² Holdings where no boxes of items 61.1 or 61.2 were checked.

Table 6.2 - Number of holdings reporting stationary power-producing machinery¹ and number owned by holders, by size of holding

| Size class | Internal combustion engines | | Steam engines | | Windmills | | Water wheels | | Other prime movers (specify) | | Electric generators | | Electric motors | |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Number of holdings reporting | Number owned by holders | Number of holdings reporting | Number owned by holders | Number of holdings reporting | Number owned by holders | Number of holdings reporting | Number owned by holders | Number of holdings reporting | Number owned by holders | Number of holdings reporting | Number owned by holders | Number of holdings reporting | Number owned by holders |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ This table should be repeated for (a) tillage, planting and cultivating equipment; (b) harvesting and threshing equipment, and (c) farmstead equipment, including transport means; showing data for each kind of machine in these Major groups.

Table 6.3. - Number of holdings reporting tractors and number of tractors owned by the holder, by horsepower and by size of holding

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting tractors owned ¹ | Number of tractors owned by the holders | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------|
| | | Total | Track-laying tractors | | | | | Wheel tractors | | | | | Power tillers and other single-axle traction power units | | |
| | | | Total | Less than 18 hp | 18 hp and less than 27 | 27 hp and less than 37 | 37 hp and less than 56 | 56 hp and over | Total | Less than 18 hp | 18 hp and less than 27 | 27 hp and less than 37 | | 37 hp and less than 56 | 56 hp and over |
| All holdings with and without land..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Including holdings reporting power tillers, etc.

Table 6.4. - Number of holdings reporting selected equipment used on holdings, classified by type of ownership of equipment

| Kind of equipment used | Total number of holdings reporting | Number of holdings reporting use of equipment which was: | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | Owned solely by the holder | Owned jointly by the holder and others | Provided by the landlord | Provided by private contractors | Provided by co-operatives | Provided under government sponsored projects |
| Stationary power-producing machinery | | | | | | | |
| — } Specify | | | | | | | |
| — } | | | | | | | |
| — } | | | | | | | |
| Tractors | | | | | | | |
| Wheel tractors | | | | | | | |
| Tracklaying tractors | | | | | | | |
| Garden tractors | | | | | | | |
| Tillage, planting, and cultivating equipment | | | | | | | |
| — } Specify | | | | | | | |
| — } | | | | | | | |
| — } | | | | | | | |
| Harvesting and threshing equipment | | | | | | | |
| — } Specify | | | | | | | |
| — } | | | | | | | |
| — } | | | | | | | |
| Farmstead equipment, including transport means | | | | | | | |
| — } Specify | | | | | | | |

Table 6.5. - Means used to transport products from holding, by size of holding

| Size class | Total number of holdings reporting on transport | Means used to transport products from holding to the place of sale ¹ | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|
| | | By foot | By pack animal | By cart or wagon ² | By bicycle | By truck, jeep or other motor vehicle | By train | By boat | By plane |
| | | Number of holdings reporting | | | | | | | |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare..... | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Because the holding may use more than one means of transport, the sum of the number of holdings reporting specified means of transport may be larger than the total number of holdings reporting transport. - ² Animal-drawn or man-drawn.

Section 7 - IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Introduction

This section of the Program deals with the area and methods of irrigation and drainage on agricultural holdings.

The items proposed in this section are the same as those proposed in the 1960 Program, with the exception that provision has been made for the enumeration of nonirrigated areas drained through open drains.

Proposed census items

The following is the list of items for which it is suggested that countries participating in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture produce comparable information. For item 71.2 printed in **bold type**, information is desired from all countries. From the items printed in ordinary type countries may select those which are suitable to their conditions.

SECTION 7 — IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

| Major group Group | Hectares |
|---|----------|
| 71. IRRIGATION | |
| 71.1 Area of land provided with irrigation facilities | ... |
| 71.2 Area of land actually irrigated at any time of the year by source of water | ... |
| 71.21 Area supplied with water from the holding itself... | ... |
| 71.22 Area supplied with water from outside the holding. | ... |
| 71.23 Area supplied with water from inside and outside the holding | ... |
| 71.3 Area of land actually irrigated at any time of the year by method of water supply | |
| 71.31 Area supplied with water by gravity flow..... | ... |
| 71.32 Area supplied with water by pumping from streams, canals, tanks, lakes, and other surface-water sources | ... |

| Major group Group | Hectares |
|--|----------|
| 71. | |
| 71.33 Area supplied with water by pumping from ground water. (Includes all devices for raising water, e.g., Persian wheels, buckets, etc.) | ... |
| 71.34 Area supplied with water by other means (e.g., flowing wells, springs, etc. — Specify) | ... |
| 71.4 Of the land actually irrigated (reported under Group 71.2), how much was irrigated by the sprinkler method? | ... |
| 72. DRAINAGE | |
| 72.1 Area of irrigated land provided with drainage facilities | ... |
| 72.11 Area drained by pumping through open drains | ... |
| 72.12 Area drained by pumping through covered drains ... | ... |
| 72.13 Area drained by gravity flow through open drains | ... |
| 72.14 Area drained by gravity flow through covered drains | ... |
| 72.2 Area of nonirrigated land provided with drainage facilities | ... |
| 72.21 Area drained through open drains | ... |
| 72.22 Area drained through covered drains | ... |

Definition of census items and explanatory notes

TIME REFERENCE

Information on area of land actually irrigated should refer to a specific year, such as the last agricultural year or the year preceding the date of enumeration. Information on area of land actually provided with irrigation facilities (Group 71.1) and that provided with drainage facilities (Major group 72) should refer to a specific date, usually the day of enumeration or some other day close to this.

IRRIGATION

For purposes of this ~~census~~ ^{Programme}, irrigation is considered to denote the practice of purposively providing land

with water other than rain (but including flooding of the land by river water) for crop production or pasture improvement. However, when rain water has been collected and brought to the field later, that practice should also be considered as irrigation.

AREA OF LAND ACTUALLY IRRIGATED

Land actually irrigated should be considered any land of the holding irrigated during the year in question, whether several times or only once. The *physical area* of such a land should be reported.

GROUNDWATER

The water that occurs beneath the land surface and from which wells are supplied.

SOURCE AND METHOD OF WATER SUPPLY

The information required on source of water relates solely to the source from which the holder draws the water directly for irrigation. The information on method used relates solely to the methods of water supply used on the holding without regard to the method by which water is brought to the holding.

DRAINAGE

Drainage should be considered the removal of excess water from the surface of the land from the upper layers of the soil or subsoil by *artificial means* for the purpose of making nonproducing land productive and producing land more productive.

An area provided with small drains should be considered as provided with drainage facilities, even if large drains are needed for effective drainage.

Tabulation plans

The tables attached are submitted to indicate the comparable data which are desired from countries taking part in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. The items printed in **bold type** are those on which information is desired from all countries. From the items printed in ordinary type countries may select those which are suitable to their conditions.

Table 7.1. - Number of holdings reporting, area of land provided with irrigation facilities and area of land actually irrigated, by source of water and method of water supply

| Number of holdings reporting area of land actually irrigated | Hectares |
|--|-----------------|
| Area of land provided with irrigation facilities | ... |
| Area of land actually irrigated | ... |
| <i>By source of water</i> | |
| By water supplied from the holding itself | ... |
| By water supplied from outside the holding | ... |
| By water supplied from inside and outside the holding | ... |
| <i>By method of water supply</i> | |
| By gravity flow | ... |
| By pumping from streams, canals, tanks, lakes, and other surface water sources | ... |
| By pumping from ground water | ... |
| By other means (specify) | ... |
| Area irrigated by sprinklers | ... |

Table 7.2. - Number of holdings reporting and area of land provided with drainage facilities

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Number of holdings reporting land provided with drainage facilities | ... |
| Area of irrigated land provided with drainage facilities (total) | Hectares |
| By pumping through open drains | ... |
| By pumping through covered drains | ... |
| By gravity flow through open drains | ... |
| By gravity flow through covered drains | ... |
| Area of nonirrigated land provided with drainage facilities (total) | ... |
| Drained through open drains | ... |
| Drained through covered drains | ... |

Section 8 - FERTILIZERS AND SOIL DRESSINGS

Introduction

This section deals with the enumeration of the use of fertilizers and soil dressings. The items suggested are precisely the same as those of the 1960 Program, except for some rearrangements.

As in the 1960 Program, inorganic fertilizers have been subdivided (in the Expanded List) according to the main plant nutrients. Data on the amount of chemical inorganic fertilizers used are more significant when they are classified according to the plant nutrients. Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to investigate, by means of a sample survey undertaken as part of the census, the quantity of fertilizers used in terms of plant nutrients, separately for the various crops.

Proposed census items

The following is the list of items for which it is suggested that countries participating in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture supply comparable information. For item 81.1 printed in **bold type** information is desired from all countries. From the others printed in ordinary type countries may select the items which are suitable to their conditions.

SECTION 8 — FERTILIZERS AND SOIL DRESSINGS

| Major group Group | | Yes | No | Area treated (ha) | Amount applied (kg) |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 81. | CHEMICAL INORGANIC AND ORGANIC MANURES AND OTHER FERTILIZERS | | | | |
| 81.1 | Have any inorganic fertilizers been applied on the holding during the year? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 81.2 | Chemical inorganic fertilizers.... (Enter the total area to which any chemical inorganic fertilizer was applied. If more than one type of this fertilizer was applied to any field, the total area treated may be less than the sum of the areas reported under 81.21 to 81.24 inclusive). | ... | ... | | |
| 81. | 81.21 Nitrogenous fertilizers ... | ... | ... | | |
| | 81.22 Phosphate fertilizers | ... | ... | | |
| | 81.23 Potash fertilizers | ... | ... | | |
| | 81.24 Mixed, compound and complex inorganic fertilizers.. | ... | ... | | |

| Major group Group | | Area treated (ha) | Amount applied (kg) |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| 81. | 81.3 Organic manures | | |
| | 81.31 Farmyard manure and/or compost | ... | xxx |
| | 81.32 Green manure | ... | xxx |
| | 81.33 Seaweed | ... | xxx |
| | 81.4 Other fertilizers (specify) (e.g., guano, bone meal, oilcake, wood-ash etc.) | ... | ... |
| 82. | SOIL DRESSINGS | | |
| | 82.1 Lime | ... | ... |
| | 82.2 Gypsum | ... | ... |
| | 82.3 Other soil dressing, including microbiologic soil dressing (specify) | ... | ... |

Definition of census items and explanatory notes

TIME REFERENCE

Information should refer to a specific year, such as the last agricultural year or the year preceding the census.

AREA TREATED WITH FERTILIZERS

An area treated more than once with the same kind of fertilizer applied to the same crop or group of crops cultivated simultaneously on the same land is to be reported only once. However, if it was applied to different crops grown successively in the year on the same land, the area should be reported for each crop separately.

An area receiving more than one kind of chemical inorganic fertilizer should be reported only once in reporting the total area treated with chemical inorganic fertilizers (Group 81.2) but it should also be reported under each of the fertilizers concerned.

Chemical inorganic fertilizers containing a single plant nutrient are to be reported in 81.21, 81.22 or 81.23, accordingly.

under Nitrogenous fert.

Tabulation plans

The table attached is submitted to indicate the comparable data which are desired from countries taking part in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. Items printed in bold type are those on which information is desired from all countries. From the other items printed in ordinary type, countries may select those which are suitable to their conditions.

Table 8.1. - Number of holdings reporting, area treated with fertilizers and soil dressings, and amount applied, by size of holding¹

| Size class | Chemical inorganic fertilizers ² | | | Organic manures | | | | Other ferti-tilizers (specify) | | | Lime | | | Gypsum | | | Other (specify) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Number of hold-ings reporting | Area treated (ha) | Amount applied (kg) | Number of hold-ings reporting | Area treated (ha) | Number of hold-ings reporting | Area treated (ha) | Number of hold-ings reporting | Area treated (ha) | Number of hold-ings reporting | Area treated (ha) | Amount applied (kg) | Number of hold-ings reporting | Area treated (ha) | Amount applied (kg) | Number of hold-ings reporting | Area treated (ha) | Amount applied (kg) | Number of hold-ings reporting | Area treated (ha) |
| All holdings with land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data by tenure and by type of the holding. ² Countries which are in a position to do so should report separately on the number of holdings reporting, on the area treated with, and the amount applied of nitrogenous, phosphate, potash, and mixed, compound and complex chemical inorganic fertilizers.

Section 9 - WOOD AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

Introduction

This section deals with the enumeration of wood obtained from agricultural holdings and of fishery products from the water areas located within the boundaries of agricultural holdings. It covers the total production of the holding whether for home consumption or for sale.

The number of items on wood products has been increased to include specific items which were included in "Other roundwood" in the 1960 Program.

The questions on fishery products have been increased and changed so as to indicate the source of fishery output, e.g., from fish culture in ponds, dams, hatcheries and reservoirs, from rice fields, etc.

The collection of information on wood and fishery products has been included in the Program because in some countries the production of these commod-

ities on agricultural holdings is not sufficiently covered by the forestry and fishery statistics. The data collected in the agricultural census would thus complement the information provided by the specialized statistics. However, no items in this section are suggested for the Short List. Some countries may obtain information on wood and fishery products on agricultural holdings through other means than the agricultural census.

Proposed census items

The following are the items for which information is requested from countries participating in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. Countries may select from the list the items which are suitable to their conditions.

SECTION 9 — WOOD AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

| Major group Group | | Quantity (indicate unit of measure) |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| 91. | WOOD PRODUCTS OBTAINED FROM THE HOLDING DURING THE YEAR | ... |
| 91.1 | Fuelwood (including wood for charcoal) | ... |
| 91.2 | Sawlogs and veneer logs..... | ... |
| 91.3 | Pulpwood and pitprops | ... |
| 91.4 | Christmas trees | ... |
| 91.9 | Other roundwood (e.g., posts for fencing, poles, piling etc.) | ... |
| 92. | FISHERY OUTPUT FROM WATERS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE HOLDING | |
| 92.1 | Total fishery (animal) output..... | ... |
| | (a) From fish culture in ponds, dams, hatcheries and reservoirs | ... |
| | (b) From rice fields | ... |
| 92.2 | Indicate if any seaweed (marine algae) were taken from the water within the boundaries of the holding | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Definition of census items and explanatory notes

TIME REFERENCE

Information on wood and fishery products should refer to a specific year, such as the year preceding the date of enumeration, i.e., the period of one year which ends at the date of enumeration, or some other one-year period.

WOOD PRODUCTS

The intention of the Program is to record wood products excluding bark. However, in general, the holders may be unable to report the quantities produced excluding bark. In such cases, conversion of the production data by exclusion of bark could be done at the time of processing of the information on wood products.

FUELWOOD

This includes all wood cut on the holding for heating purposes, for cooking, tobacco curing, and other uses, whether by the holder or someone else, including that for home use as well as that for sale. It includes also wood consumed in the manufacture of charcoal and for gasogenes.

CHRISTMAS TREES

It includes all coniferous trees cut during the year to be used as Christmas trees.

OTHER ROUNDWOOD

This item should include all other roundwood cut from the holding not included in any of the previous groups, whether for home use or for sale.

FISHERY (ANIMAL) OUTPUT

By fishery output is understood the quantity of aquatic animals caught during the year in the waters within the boundaries of the holding, after deduction of that part of the catch retained for breeding and restocking. Under aquatic animals are included, e.g., fish, crustaceans, mollusks, amphibia and aquatic reptiles.

Tabulation plans

The tables attached are submitted to indicate the comparable data which are desired from countries taking part in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. Countries may select from these tables the items which are suitable to their conditions.

Table 9.1. - Number of holdings reporting wood products and quantity produced, by size of holding

| Size class | Fuelwood | | Sawlogs and veneer logs | | Pulpwood and pitprops | | Christmas trees | | Other roundwood | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Number of holdings reporting | Quantity (unit of measure) | Number of holdings reporting | Quantity (unit of measure) | Number of holdings reporting | Quantity (unit of measure) | Number of holdings reporting | Number of trees | Number of holdings reporting | Quantity (unit of measure) |
| All holdings with land | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 9.2. - Number of holdings reporting fishery output, source and quantities, by size of holding

| Size class | Fishery (animal) output from the waters within the boundaries of the holdings | | | | | | | | Number of holdings reporting seaweed gathering from their waters |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Total | | From fish culture in ponds, dams, hatcheries and reservoirs | | From rice fields | | Other | | |
| | Number of holdings reporting | Quantity (unit of measure) | Number of holdings reporting | Quantity (unit of measure) | Number of holdings reporting | Quantity (unit of measure) | Number of holdings reporting | Quantity (unit of measure) | |
| All holdings with land | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | |

Section 10 - ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS WITH OTHER INDUSTRIES

Introduction

This section deals with a new concept, namely, the association of agricultural holdings with various other industries. There has been a tendency in recent years for certain industries to become interested in the operation of agricultural holdings. As a result, nonfarming establishments are integrated with agricultural holdings as part of the same enterprise. There has also been a tendency for business enterprises such as feed dealers, processors such as meat packers, canning factories, retailers, co-operatives, etc., to enter into contracts with agricultural holders for the production of certain crops or commodities of animal origin. Another tendency appearing in agricultural holdings of some countries is to have contracts with enterprises providing agricultural services.

The reason for suggesting the enumeration of this topic in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture Program is to investigate to what extent these types of association of agricultural holdings with other industries have developed.

Proposed census items

The following items are suggested to be investigated in this section. No item is proposed for the Short List.

SECTION 10 — ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS WITH OTHER INDUSTRIES

Major group Group

101. TYPE OF INDUSTRY WITH WHICH THE HOLDING IS INTEGRATED

- 101.1 Ascertain if the holding is part of an enterprise having one or more activities other than farming..... Yes
No

Major group Group

101.

- 101.2 If the answer to 101.1 is "Yes," indicate one or more of the following industries according to the kind of economic activities of this enterprise by checking the appropriate box or boxes
- 101.21 Slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat
 - 101.22 Manufacturing of dairy products
 - 101.23 Canning or preserving of fruits and/or vegetables
 - 101.24 Manufacturing of grain mill products
 - 101.25 Sugar factory and refinery.....
 - 101.26 Forestry and logging.....
 - 101.27 Manufacturing of rubber products
 - 101.28 Fishing
 - 101.29 Other industries
 - (a) Wholesale or retail trade
 - (b) Other industries (specify)..

102.

CONTRACT OPERATIONS

- 102.1 Ascertain if any part of the agricultural produce of the holding is produced under contract for the manufacturing industry (check the appropriate box):
- (a) Total agricultural production
 - (b) Part of agricultural production
 - (c) None
- 102.2 If 102.1 (a) or 102.1 (b) has been checked, indicate one or more of the items which are produced under contract by checking the appropriate box or boxes:
- 102.21 Cereals
 - 102.22 Oilseed crops
 - 102.23 Fruits and grapes.....
 - (a) Olives.....
 - (b) Grapes
 - (c) Other fruits
 - 102.24 Sugar crops (sugarcane or sugar beets)
 - 102.25 Vegetables
 - 102.26 Tobacco
 - 102.27 Livestock and livestock products
 - (a) Cattle
 - (b) Pigs
 - (c) Poultry.....
 - (d) Other livestock (specify) ...
 - (e) Milk
 - (f) Eggs
 - (g) Other livestock products (specify)
 - 102.29 Other agricultural products (specify)
- 102.3 Did the holding have any contract during the year with agencies providing agricultural services? Yes
No

Definition of census items and explanatory notes

TIME REFERENCE

Information on the type of industry with which the holding is integrated (Major group 101) should refer to a specific date, usually the day of enumeration or some other day close to this. Data on contract operations (Major group 102) should refer to a specific year, such as the last agricultural year or the year preceding the date of enumeration.

TYPE OF INDUSTRY WITH WHICH THE HOLDING IS INTEGRATED

The various types of industries listed under Group 101.2 are those which are most likely to have agricultural holdings integrated with them, but they are not the only ones. Many other types of industries could be interested in the operation of agricultural holdings. These might be specified under item 101.29 (b).

An agricultural holding which includes forest land should not automatically be considered integrated with the forestry and logging industry. It should be considered integrated with this industry only if it is a part of a forestry and logging enterprise.

CONTRACT OPERATIONS

By contracts (usually written contracts) is understood a reciprocal agreement between a holder and

a private firm, a co-operative or the state, specifying what the holder is to do or provide, and the obligation of the second party. Two kinds of contract operations are investigated in this section: (a) where a contract concerns the production of certain crops or animal products; and (b) where a contract concerns provision of some kinds of agricultural services to the holding. In case (a), a contract provides for the delivery of a certain quantity of one or more agricultural products from the holding, frequently on conditions stipulated with respect to quality, delivery time and prices, the said quantity being determined by count, measurement or area. Rental contracts between the holder and the landlord should be excluded from consideration as contract operations. In case (b), a contract determines what kind of agricultural services will be provided by the contractor to the holder. Agencies providing agricultural services may include agencies for seed cleaning, hatcheries service, and other custom work.

Under Group 102.2, the various crops, livestock and livestock products listed are those which are more likely to be produced under contract, but there could be many others. These might be specified under item 102.29.

Tabulation plans

The following tables are submitted to indicate the comparable data desired from countries which might wish to investigate the topic of this section in their census.

Table 10.1. - Number of holdings¹ reporting integration with industry, by size of holding

| Size class | Total number of holdings reporting | Type of industry with which the holding is integrated | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| | | Slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat | Manufacturing of dairy products | Canning or preserving of fruits and/or vegetables | Manufacturing of grain mill products | Sugar factory and refinery | Forestry and logging | Manufacturing of rubber products | Fishing | Wholesale or retail trade | Other (specify) | | | |
| All holdings | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data by type of holding.

Table 10.2. - Number of holdings reporting¹ operations under contract, by size of holding

| Size class | Total number of holdings reporting products under contract | Type of products under contract | | | | | | | | | | Number of holdings having contracts with enterprises providing agricultural services | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------|------------|---------|--------|------|--|---------|----------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | Cereals | Oilseed crops | Fruits and grapes | | | Sugar crops | Vegetables | Tobacco | Cattle | Pigs | | Poultry | Other live-stock (specify) | Milk | Eggs | Other live-stock products (specify) | Other agricultural products (specify) | |
| | | | | Total | Olives | Grapes | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other fruits |
| All holdings | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data by type of holding.

APPENDIX

Alphabetical list of crops with botanical names

The purpose of this list is to help countries in identifying crops listed in Section 2, Crops, of the Program by indicating their botanical names. The number given opposite each item is the corresponding item number in Section 2. An asterisk before a reference number indicates that the crop is included with others in a general or composite item. The references shown below are not complete, as they are restricted only to those items in the list of Section 2 where the name of the crop has been *specifically* mentioned.

| CROP | REFERENCE NUMBER | BOTANICAL NAME |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Abaca (Manila hemp) | 23.33(c) | <i>Musa textilis</i> |
| Alfalfa for grazing | *21.52(a) | } <i>Medicago sativa</i> |
| Alfalfa for hay, green feed or silage | 21.51(a) | |
| Almonds | 23.16(a) | <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> |
| American cress | *21.61(l) | <i>Barbarea verna</i> |
| Aniseed | *21.44(b) | <i>Pimpinella anisum</i> |
| Apples | 23.12(a) | <i>Malus sylvestris</i> |
| Apricots | 23.13(a) | <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> |
| Arrowroot | 21.34 | <i>Maranta</i> spp., <i>Curcuma</i> spp. |
| Artichokes | 21.61(d) | <i>Cynara scolymus</i> |
| Artichokes, Jerusalem | 21.38(d) | <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> |
| Asparagus | 21.61(e) | <i>Asparagus officinalis</i> |
| Avocados | 23.14(e) | <i>Persea americana</i> |
| | | |
| Bambarra nuts (earth peas) | *21.29 | <i>Voandzeia subterranea</i> |
| Bananas | 23.14(k) | <i>Musa sapientium</i> , <i>Musa cavendishii</i> |
| Barley | 21.16 | <i>Hordeum</i> spp. |
| Beans, dry, edible | 21.22 | <i>Phaseolus</i> spp. |
| Beans, harvested green | 21.64(a) | <i>Phaseolus</i> spp. |
| Beets, fodder (mangels) | 21.38(b) | <i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>alba</i> |
| Beets, red | 21.63(c) | <i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>rubra</i> |
| Beets, silver or spinach | *21.61(i) | <i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>maritima</i> |
| Beets, sugar for feed | 21.38(c) | } <i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>altissima</i> |
| Beets, sugar for sugar or for alcohol | 21.41(b) | |
| Bergamots | *23.11(f) | <i>Citrus aurantium</i> var. <i>bergamia</i> |
| Blackberries | *23.15(g) | <i>Rubus</i> spp. |
| Black pepper | 23.24 | <i>Piper nigrum</i> |
| Black wattle | 23.34(b) | <i>Acacia</i> spp. |
| Blueberries | 23.15(e) | <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> |
| Brazil nut | *23.16(d) | <i>Bertholletia excelsa</i> |
| Breadfruit | 23.14(c) | <i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (<i>incisus</i>) |
| Broad beans, dry | 21.21 | } <i>Vicia faba</i> |
| Broad beans, harvested green | *21.64(c) | |
| Broccoli | *21.65(a) | <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>italica</i> |

| CROP | REFERENCE NUMBER | BOTANICAL NAME |
|---|------------------|--|
| Broom millet | *21.49(e) | <i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> ; <i>eleusine coracana</i> ; <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> ; <i>Setaria italica</i> ; <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> and similar spp. |
| Broom sorghum | *21.49(e) | <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> |
| Brussels sprouts | *21.61(a) | <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>gemmifera</i> |
| Buckwheat | *21.19 | <i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> |
| Cabbage (red, white, savoy, Brussels sprouts) | *21.61(a) | <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>capitata</i> (<i>brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>rubra</i> ; <i>brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>alba</i> ; <i>brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>bullata</i> ; <i>brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>gemmifera</i>) |
| Cabbage, Chinese | 21.61(b) | <i>Brassica sinensis</i> , <i>Brassica pekinensis</i> |
| Cabbage, for fodder | 21.59(a) | <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>capitata</i> |
| Cacao | 23.31(b) | <i>Theobroma cacao</i> |
| Cantaloupes | *21.62(b) | <i>Cucumis melo</i> |
| Caraway seed | *21.44(b) | <i>Carum carvi</i> |
| Cardamom | *21.44(b) | <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> |
| Cardoon | *21.63(h) | <i>Cynara cardunculus</i> |
| Carob | *23.19 | <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> |
| Carrots, edible | 21.63(d) | } <i>Daucus carota</i> |
| Carrots, for feed | 21.38(e) | |
| Cashew nuts | 23.16(c) | <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> |
| Cassava (manioc) | 21.32 | <i>Manihot esculenta</i> (<i>utilissima</i>) |
| Castor beans | 21.43(g) | <i>Ricinus communis</i> |
| Cauliflower | *21.65(a) | <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>botrytis</i> |
| Celeriac | *21.63(h) | <i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>rapaceum</i> |
| Celery | 21.61(f) | <i>Apium graveolens</i> |
| Chayote | *21.62(l) | <i>Sechium edule</i> |
| Cherries | 23.13(b) | <i>Prunus cerasus</i> ; <i>Prunus avium</i> |
| Chestnut | *23.16(d) | <i>Castanea</i> spp. |
| Chick-peas (gram) | 21.24 | <i>Cicer arietinum</i> |
| Chicory | 21.49(c) | } <i>Cichorium intybus</i> |
| Chicory for greens | 21.61(g) | |
| Chilies, dry | *21.44(a) | } <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> (<i>annuum</i>) |
| Chilies, fresh | 21.62(j) | |
| Chinese cabbage | 21.61(b) | <i>Brassica sinensis</i> , <i>Brassica pekinensis</i> |
| Cinnamon | 23.21 | <i>Cinnamomum</i> (<i>Zeylanicum</i>) spp. |
| Citronella | *23.39 | <i>Cymbopogon nardus</i> |
| Citrons | *23.11(f) | <i>Citrus medica</i> |
| Clementines | *23.11(b) | <i>Citrus nobilis</i> |
| Clover for grazing | *21.52(a) | } <i>Trifolium</i> spp. |
| Clover for hay, green feed or silage | 21.51(b) | |
| Cloves | 23.22 | <i>Eugenia aromatica</i> |
| Coconut | 23.32(a) | <i>Cocos nucifera</i> |
| Cocoyams | *21.35 | <i>Colocasia</i> spp.; <i>Xanthosoma</i> spp. |
| Coffee | 23.31(a) | <i>Coffea</i> spp. |
| Cola | *23.31(e) | <i>Cola</i> spp. |
| Colza (rapeseed) | 21.43(j) | <i>Brassica campestris</i> , <i>brassica napus</i> , <i>brassica rapa</i> |
| Corn, for silage | 21.51(h) | <i>Zea mays</i> |
| Corn salad | *21.61(n) | <i>Valerianella olitoria</i> |
| Corn, sweet | 21.65(b) | <i>Zea mays</i> |

| CROP | REFERENCE NUMBER | BOTANICAL NAME |
|----------------------------|------------------|---|
| Cotton | 21.42(a) | <i>Gossypium</i> spp. |
| Cowpeas | *21.29 | } <i>Vigna sinensis</i> |
| Cowpeas, harvested green | *21.64(c) | |
| Cranberries | 23.15(f) | <i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i> , <i>vaccinium macrocarpum</i> |
| Cress | *21.61(l) | <i>Lepidium sativum</i> |
| Cress, water | *21.61(l) | <i>Nasturtium officinale</i> |
| Cress, American | *21.61(l) | <i>Barbarea verna</i> |
| Cucumbers | 21.62(f) | <i>Cucumis sativus</i> |
| Currants | 23.15(d) | <i>Ribes rubrum</i> ; <i>Ribes nigrum</i> |
| Custard apple | 23.14(f) | <i>Anona</i> spp. |
| Dates | 23.14(a) | <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> |
| Drumstick | *23.29 | <i>Moringa pterygosperma</i> |
| Dry beans, edible | 21.22 | <i>Phaseolus</i> spp. |
| Dry broad beans | 21.21 | <i>Vicia faba</i> |
| Dry chilies | *21.44(a) | <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> (annuum) |
| Dry garlic | 21.37 | <i>Allium sativum</i> |
| Dry onions | 21.36 | <i>Allium cepa</i> |
| Dry peas, edible | 21.25 | <i>Pisum sativum</i> |
| Dry peppers | *21.44(a) | <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> (annuum) |
| Earth peas (bambarra nuts) | *21.29 | <i>Voandzeia subterranea</i> |
| Eggplant | 21.62(g) | <i>Solanum melongena</i> |
| Endive | 21.61(k) | <i>Cichorium endivia</i> |
| Esparto grass | *21.49(e) | <i>Lygeum spartum</i> |
| Fennel | *21.61(n) | <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> |
| Fenugreek, for grain | *21.29 | <i>Trigonella foenumgraecum</i> |
| Figs | 23.14(b) | <i>Ficus carica</i> |
| Filbert (hazelnut) | *23.16(d) | <i>Corylus</i> spp. |
| Fiqué | *23.33(f) | <i>Furcraea macrophylla</i> |
| Flax for fiber | 21.42(b) | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> |
| Fodder beets (mangels) | 21.38(b) | <i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>alba</i> |
| Formio (New Zealand flax) | 23.33(b) | <i>Phormium tenax</i> |
| Garlic, dry | 21.37 | } <i>Allium sativum</i> |
| Garlic, green | 21.63(a) | |
| Geranium | *21.45 | <i>Pelargonium</i> spp. |
| Ginger | 23.26 | <i>Zingiber officinale</i> |
| Gooseberries | 23.15(c) | <i>Ribes uva-crispa</i> |
| Gourds | 21.62(e) | <i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i> |
| Gram (chick peas) | 21.24 | <i>Cicer arietinum</i> |
| Grapefruit | *23.11(d) | <i>Citrus decumana</i> ; <i>Citrus grandis</i> |
| Grapes | 23.17 | } <i>Vitis vinifera</i> |
| Grapes for raisins | 23.17(c) | |
| Grapes for table use | 23.17(b) | |
| Grapes for wine and juice | 23.17(a) | |
| Grass, orchard | *21.51(e) | <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> |
| Green garlic | 21.63(a) | <i>Allium sativum</i> |
| Green onions | 21.63(b) | <i>Allium cepa</i> |
| Groundnuts (peanuts) | *21.43(a) | <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> |
| Guava | 23.14(g) | <i>Psidium</i> spp. |

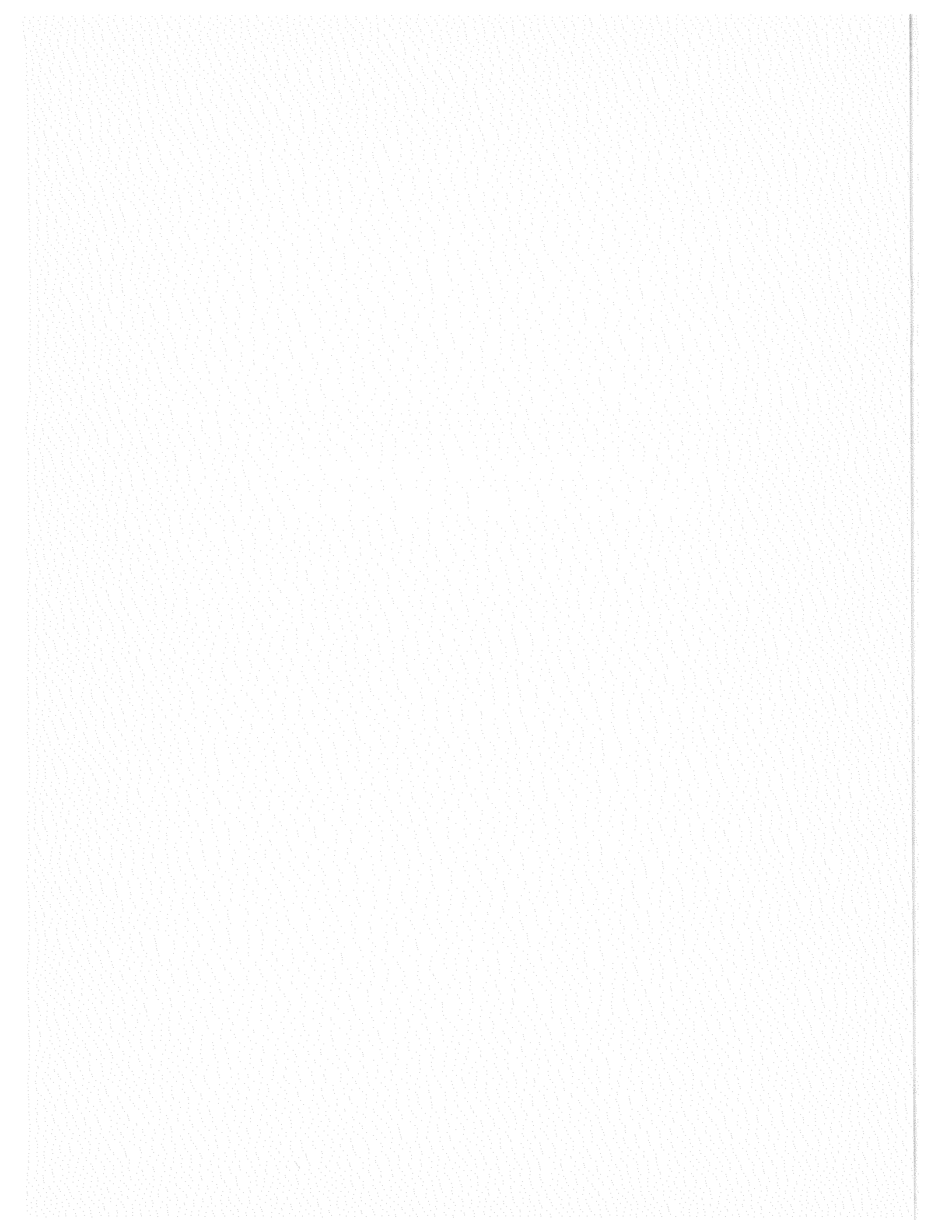
| CROP | REFERENCE NUMBER | BOTANICAL NAME |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Hazelnut (filbert) | *23.16(d) | <i>Corylus</i> spp. |
| Hemp, for fiber or for paper mills | 21.42(c) | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> |
| Hemp, Manila (abaca) | 23.33(c) | <i>Musa textilis</i> |
| Hempseed | 21.43(f) | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> |
| Hemp, sunn | *21.42(e) | <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> |
| Henequen | 23.33(a) (ii) | <i>Agave fourcroydes</i> |
| Henna | *21.49(e) | <i>Lawsonia alba</i> |
| Hops | 21.49(b) | <i>Humulus lupulus</i> |
| Horse radishes | 21.63(e) | <i>Cochlearia armoracia</i> |
| Hybrid maize | 21.15(a) | <i>Zea mays</i> |
| Indigo | *21.49(e) | <i>Indigofera</i> spp. |
| Jerusalem artichokes | 21.38(d) | <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> |
| Jute | 21.42(d) | <i>Corchorus</i> spp. |
| Kale | 21.61(c) | <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>acephala</i> |
| Kapok | 23.33(e) | <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> |
| Kenaf | *21.42(e) | <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> |
| Kohlrabi | *21.63(f) | <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>caulo-rapa</i> |
| Lavender | *21.45 | <i>Lavandula</i> spp. |
| Leek | 21.61(j) | <i>Allium porrum</i> |
| Lemons | 23.11(c) | <i>Citrus limonum</i> |
| Lemon grass | *23.39 | <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> |
| Lentils | 21.23 | <i>Lens esculenta</i> (<i>Ervum lens</i>) |
| Lespedeza | *21.51(c) | <i>Lespedeza</i> spp. |
| Lettuce | 21.61(h) | <i>Lactuca sativa</i> |
| Licorice | *21.44(b) | <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> |
| Limes, sour | 23.11(e) | <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> |
| Limes, sweet | *23.11(f) | <i>Citrus limetta</i> |
| Linseed | 21.43(c) | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> |
| Litchi | *23.19 | <i>Litchi sinensis</i> |
| Loquat | *23.12(e) | <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> |
| Lupines for grain | *21.29 | <i>Lupinus</i> spp. |
| Macadamia (Queensland nut) | *23.16(d) | <i>Macadamia</i> spp. |
| Mace | 23.23 | <i>Myristica fragrans</i> |
| Maize | 21.15 | } <i>Zea mays</i> |
| Maize, hybrid | 21.15(a) | |
| Maize, ordinary, for grain | 21.15(b) | |
| Maize for silage | 21.51(h) | |
| Mandarins | *23.11(b) | <i>Citrus nobilis</i> |
| Mangels (fodder beets) | 21.38(b) | <i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>alba</i> |
| Mangoes | 23.14(d) | <i>Mangifera indica</i> |
| Manila hemp (abaca) | 23.33(c) | <i>Musa textilis</i> |
| Manioc (cassava) | 21.32 | <i>Manihot esculenta</i> (<i>utilissima</i>) |
| Maslin | *21.18 | Mixture of <i>Triticum</i> spp. and <i>Secale cereale</i> |
| Medlars | 23.12(d) | <i>Mespilus germanica</i> |
| Melons (excl. watermelons) | *21.62(b) | <i>Cucumis melo</i> |

| CROP | REFERENCE NUMBER | BOTANICAL NAME |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|
| Millet | 21.14(a) | <i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> ; <i>Eleusine coracana</i> ; <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> ; <i>Setaria italica</i> ; <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> and similar spp. |
| Millet, broom | *21.49(e) | |
| Millet and sorghum | *21.14 | |
| Mint | *21.45 | <i>Mentha piperita</i> |
| Mulberry for fruit | *23.19 | <i>Morus</i> spp. |
| Mulberry for paper | *23.39 | <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> |
| Mulberry for silkworms | *23.39 | <i>Morus alba</i> |
| Mushrooms | 21.66 | <i>Fungi</i> |
| Mustard | 21.43(d) | <i>Brassica nigra</i> ; <i>Sinapis alba</i> |
| Nectarines | *23.13(c) | <i>Prunus persica</i> ; <i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nectarina</i> |
| Niger seed | *21.43(k) | <i>Guizotia abyssinica</i> |
| New Zealand flax (formio) | 23.33(b) | <i>Phormium tenax</i> |
| Nutmeg | 23.23 | <i>Myristica fragrans</i> |
| Oats | 21.17 | <i>Avena</i> spp. |
| Oil palm | 23.32(b) | <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> |
| Okra | 21.62(h) | <i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> |
| Olive | 23.32(c) | <i>Olea europea</i> |
| Onions, dry | 21.36 | <i>Allium cepa</i> |
| Onions, green | 21.63(b) | |
| Opium | *21.44(b) | <i>Papaver somniferum</i> |
| Oranges | 23.11(a) | <i>Citrus sinensis</i> |
| Oranges, bitter | *23.11(f) | <i>Citrus aurantium</i> |
| Orchard grass | *21.51(e) | <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> |
| Palm, oil | 23.32(b) | <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> |
| Palm, palmyra | *23.39 | <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> |
| Palm, sago | *23.39 | <i>Metroxylon</i> spp.; <i>Cycas</i> spp. |
| Papaya | 23.14(n) | <i>Carica papaya</i> |
| Parsnip | *21.63(h) | <i>Peucedanum sativum</i> |
| Peaches | 23.13(c) | <i>Prunus persica</i> |
| Peanuts (groundnuts) | 21.43(a) | <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> |
| Pears | 23.12(b) | <i>Pyrus communis</i> |
| Peas, edible dry | 21.25 | <i>Pisum sativum</i> |
| Peas, harvested green | 21.64(b) | |
| Pecan nut | *23.16(d) | <i>Carya pecan</i> (<i>Carya illinoensis</i>) |
| Pepper, black | 23.24 | <i>Piper nigrum</i> |
| Peppers, dry | 21.44(a) | <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> (annuum) |
| Peppers, sweet | 21.62(k) | |
| Persimmon | 23.14(j) | <i>Diospyros kaki</i> and <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> |
| Pigeon peas | *21.29 | <i>Cajanus cajan</i> ; <i>Cajanus indicus</i> |
| Pimentos | *21.44(a) | <i>Capsicum</i> |
| Pineapples | 23.14(m) | <i>Ananas comosus</i> (sativus) |
| Pistachio nut | *23.16(d) | <i>Pistacia vera</i> |
| Plantains | 23.14(l) | <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> |
| Plums and prunes | 23.13(d) | <i>Prunus domestica</i> |
| Pomegranate | 23.14(h) | <i>Punica granatum</i> |
| Poppy seed | 21.43(e) | <i>Papaver somniferum</i> |
| Potatoes | 21.31 | <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> |
| Potatoes, sweet | 21.33 | <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> |
| Prunes and plums | 23.13(d) | <i>Prunus domestica</i> |

| CROP | REFERENCE NUMBER | BOTANICAL NAME |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Pomelo | *23.11(d) | <i>Citrus decumana</i> ; <i>Citrus grandis</i> |
| Pumpkins, edible | 21.62(c) | } <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> |
| Pumpkins for fodder | 21.59(b) | |
| Pyrethrum | 21.49(d) | |
| Quebracho | 23.34(c) | <i>Aspidosperma</i> spp. |
| Queensland nut (macadamia) | *23.16(d) | <i>Macadamia</i> spp. |
| Quince | 23.12(c) | <i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (vulgaris); <i>Cydonia japonica</i> |
| Quinoa | *21.19 | <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> |
| Radishes (incl. horseradishes) | 21.63(e) | <i>Raphanus sativus</i> (incl. <i>Cochlearia armoracia</i>) |
| Ramie | *23.33(d) | <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> |
| Rapeseed (colza) | 21.43(j) | <i>Brassica campestris</i> ; <i>Brassica napus</i> ; <i>Brassica rapa</i> |
| Raspberries | 23.15(b) | <i>Rubus idaeus</i> |
| Red beets | 21.63(c) | <i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>rubra</i> |
| Red cabbage | *21.61(a) | <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>rubra</i> |
| Red-top | *21.51(e) | <i>Agrostis</i> spp. |
| Rhea | *23.33(d) | <i>Boehmeria tenacissima</i> |
| Rhubarb | 21.61(m) | <i>Rheum</i> spp. |
| Rice | 21.13 | <i>Oryza sativa</i> |
| Rubber (hevea) | 23.34(a) | <i>Hevea</i> spp. |
| Rutabagas (swedes) | *21.63(f) | <i>Brassica napobrassica</i> |
| Rye | 21.12 | <i>Secale cereale</i> |
| Safflower | *21.43(k) | <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> |
| Sago palm | *23.39 | <i>Metroxylon</i> spp; <i>Cycas</i> spp. |
| Salsify | *21.63(h) | <i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> |
| Sainfoin | *21.51(c) | <i>Onobrychis</i> spp. |
| Sapodilla (zapote) | 23.14(i) | <i>Achras sapota</i> |
| Satsuma | *23.11(b) | <i>Citrus nobilis</i> |
| Savoy cabbage | *21.61(a) | <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>bullata</i> |
| Scorzonera | *21.63(h) | <i>Scorzonera hispanica</i> |
| Sesame | 21.43(h) | <i>Sesamum indicum</i> |
| Silver beets | *21.61(i) | <i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>maritima</i> |
| Sisal | 23.33(a) (i) | <i>Agave sisalana</i> |
| Sorghum | 21.14(b) | } <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> |
| Sorghum, broom | *21.49(e) | |
| Sorghum, sweet | *21.41(c) | |
| Sour limes | 23.11(e) | <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> |
| Soybeans | 21.43(b) | } <i>Glycine soja</i> |
| Soybean hay | *21.51(c) | |
| Spelt | *21.19 | <i>Triticum spelta</i> |
| Spinach | *21.61(i) | <i>Spinacia oleracea</i> |
| Spinach beets | *21.61(i) | <i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>maritima</i> |
| Spring barley | 21.16(b) | <i>Hordeum</i> spp. |
| Spring rye | 21.12(b) | <i>Secale cereale</i> |
| Spring wheat | 21.11(b) | } <i>Triticum</i> spp. |
| Spring wheat, hard | 21.11(b) (i) | |
| Spring wheat, soft | 21.11(b) (ii) | |
| Sprouts, Brussels | *21.61(a) | <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>gemmifera</i> |
| Squash | 21.62(d) | <i>Cucurbita</i> spp. |

| CROP | REFERENCE NUMBER | BOTANICAL NAME |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Strawberries | 23.15(a) | <i>Fragaria</i> spp. |
| Sudan grass | *21.51(e) | <i>Sorghum sudanense</i> |
| Sugar beets for feed | 21.38(c) | } <i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>altissima</i> |
| Sugar beets for sugar or for alcohol | 21.41(b) | |
| Sugarcane for feed | *21.51(j) | } <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> |
| Sugarcane for sugar | 21.41(a) | |
| Sugarcane for thatching | *21.49(e) | |
| Sunflower for fodder | 21.59(c) | } <i>Helianthus annuus</i> |
| Sunflower for seed | 21.43(i) | |
| Sunn hemp | *21.42(e) | <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> |
| Swedes (rutabagas) | *21.63(f) | } <i>Brassica napobrassica</i> |
| Swedes for feed | 21.38(f) | |
| Sweet corn | 21.65(b) | <i>Zea mays</i> |
| Sweet limes | *23.11(f) | <i>Citrus limetta</i> |
| Sweet peppers | 21.62(k) | <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> (annuum) |
| Sweet potatoes | 21.33 | <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> |
| Sweet sorghum | *21.41(c) | <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> |
| Tangerines | *23.11(b) | <i>Citrus nobilis</i> |
| Tea | 23.31(c) | <i>Thea sinensis</i> ; <i>Thea assamica</i> |
| Timothy | *21.51(e) | <i>Phleum pratense</i> |
| Tobacco | 21.49(a) | <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> ; <i>Nicotiana rustica</i> |
| Tomatoes | 21.62(i) | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> |
| Tung trees | *23.32(d) | <i>Aleurites fordii</i> ; <i>Aleurites triloba</i> <i>A. montana</i> , <i>A. moluccana</i> |
| Turnips for feed | 21.38(a) | } <i>Brassica rapa</i> |
| Turnips, edible | 21.63(g) | |
| Urena | *21.42(e) | <i>Urena lobata</i> |
| Vanilla | 23.25 | <i>Vanilla planifolia</i> |
| Vetches for grain | *21.29 | <i>Vicia sativa</i> |
| Walnuts | 23.16(b) | <i>Juglans</i> spp. |
| Water cress | *21.61(l) | <i>Nasturtium officinale</i> |
| Watermelons | 21.62(a) | <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> |
| Wattle, black | 23.34(b) | <i>Acacia</i> spp. |
| Wheat | 21.11 | <i>Triticum</i> spp. |
| White cabbage | *21.61(a) | <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>alba</i> |
| Winter barley | 21.16(a) | <i>Hordeum</i> spp. |
| Winter rye | 21.12(a) | <i>Secale cereale</i> |
| Winter wheat | 21.11(a) | } <i>Triticum</i> spp. |
| Winter wheat, hard | 21.11(a) (i) | |
| Winter wheat, soft | 21.11(a) (ii) | |
| Yams | *21.35 | <i>Dioscorea</i> spp. |
| Yerba maté | 23.31(d) | <i>Ilex paraguensis</i> |
| Zapote (sapodilla) | 23.14(i) | <i>Achras sapota</i> |

**II - EUROPEAN SUPPLEMENT
TO THE WORLD PROGRAM**



INTRODUCTION

Outline of the European Supplement

The contents of each section on which modifications are made are subdivided as follows:

- (i) Additional and modified census items proposed
- (ii) Additional definition of census items and explanatory notes
- (iii) Modified and additional tabulation plans

Definitions and additional explanations are included in cases where it was judged necessary to clarify a specified item or subject or when these were considered of particular importance for the region.

Changes in tables are made in accordance with those introduced in the list of items. A few additional tabulations are included as a consequence of additional or modified items proposed for the European region.

While indicating modifications in the census items proposed, it has been found necessary at times to repeat an item in the Supplement in the same way as it is presented in the World Program. Such items have been marked with an asterisk (*).

Additional items or any items not in the Short List of the World Program which are considered of major importance to the region are printed in **bold type** in the Supplement to indicate that they are considered to be Short List items for the Regional Program in accordance with the convention adopted (see pages V and 8).

The additional explanations of topics in the introduction to the World Program are given below:

D. Coverage (see page 2)

The following should be added to this topic:

Because of practical considerations, countries find it necessary to limit the enumeration to holdings above a given size of the holding or of its operation, or both. This minimum should be as low as possible. On the other hand, when enlarging the coverage to include the small holdings even for a limited program, the costs of the census might be substantially increased.

As the Program for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture emphasizes, special surveys and studies

should be undertaken to estimate efficiently the main census items on holdings below the minimum size adopted in the census. This can be done by any of the three means indicated below:

1. Sample surveys and special studies.
2. A separate questionnaire containing much simpler questions than those included in the main census questionnaire.
3. Questions could be asked in the population census concerning agricultural activities, particularly regarding the number of livestock and the production of certain vegetables and horticultural specialties.

J. Tabulation of results (see page 8)

The following should be added to this topic:

The basis for the classification by size of holdings as proposed in the World Program is the total area of the holding. However, in conditions prevailing in Europe, classification by agricultural area seems to be more appropriate and provides a better basis for comparison between European countries. It is therefore recommended that countries in Europe include, where feasible (but not in Tables 9.1 and 9.2), a classification of holdings by size of agricultural area instead of total area.

At the same time, countries are requested, in the interests of international comparability, to tabulate data by total area of holdings at least for the items included in the Short List of the World Program. The corresponding tables in the World Program are those in which the size classes are printed in **bold type**, i.e.: 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.6 and 0.7 of Section 0; 1.1 of Section 1; 4.1 of Section 4; 5.1 of Section 5; 6.1 and 6.3 of Section 6.

As stated in the World Program, agricultural area is defined as the sum of arable land, land under permanent crops, and land under permanent meadows and pastures (Major Groups 11, 12 and 13 of the World Program) (page 21).

M. Publication of census results (see page 9)

The following should be added after the last line in column 1, page 9:

It is desirable that item 11 — Analytical summary of the census results, should also include (i) reference to special difficulties which the country encountered in its agricultural census; and (ii) comments on the accuracy and completeness of the results.

N. Relation of the Program to a census of population (see page 9)

The following should be added to the above:

It is not possible at this time to resolve the differences between the concepts of "farm population" and "population engaged in agricultural work," as used in the agricultural census, and "agricultural population" and "economically active agricultural population," as identified in the population census. Although the elimination of these differences would be desirable because it would facilitate the comparison of some results of the two censuses, it would not in itself make possible the simultaneous use of the results.

Simultaneous use is only possible if the two censuses have the same time reference, i.e., if the enumerations take place simultaneously. With simultaneous enumeration, of course, the differences in concept are not important because any group of the population can be identified as required for the purposes of either census. However, the drawbacks of simultaneous enumeration preclude the recommendation of the use of this procedure.

The consequence of this situation is the necessity that it imposes on the agricultural census to collect information on some characteristics of the population which is also collected in the population census. There are only four such characteristics on which data are required for the tabulations recommended in this Program: main occupation of the holder; sex and age of persons connected with agricultural holdings; and level of agricultural education of the members of the holder's household.

The differences among the concepts mentioned above do not affect the most important present

relationship between the two censuses, which is the use of the population census enumeration districts and household lists in the organization of a subsequent agricultural census. Information from the population census on the cultivation of land and the keeping of livestock by households, while usually not sufficiently accurate for analytical purposes, is of use in the preparation of the frame and possible sample design for a subsequent agricultural census. Countries may, therefore, find it useful to include this information in a population census if it is to be followed by an agricultural census after a short time interval.

The following new topic should be added at the end of page 10:

O. Relation of the census of agriculture to current agricultural statistics

An agricultural census provides basic information on the agricultural structure, while other agricultural statistics are collected to supply current information on agricultural operations. A complete picture of the agricultural situation in a country can be obtained only from a combination of both types of statistics.

Agricultural census results, furthermore, are used as a bench mark for checking current agricultural statistics. They also serve as a frame, occasionally with modifications, for the selection of a sample of holdings in subsequent surveys. The sample design of such surveys may be improved by using the census data for stratification purposes or for adopting more efficient estimation procedures. Thus, statistical information supplied by the census of agriculture constitutes an excellent basis for the establishment of a sound system of current agricultural statistics.

For all these purposes, it is essential that the concepts and definitions used in both agricultural censuses and current agricultural statistics should be the same as far as possible.

Section 0 - HOLDING, HOLDER, TENURE AND TYPE OF HOLDING

Additional and modified census items proposed

MODIFICATION OF GROUP 02.1

Group 02.1 - Name of the holder, on page 11 of the World Program, has been modified in the Regional Program and should read:

02.1 Identification of the holder

MODIFICATION OF GROUP 02.3 AND ITS SUBDIVISION

Group 02.3 and its subdivision in the World Program have been modified in the Regional Program and should read as follows:

02.3 Occupation of the holder

- 02.31 Agricultural only
- 02.32 Agricultural and nonagricultural
 - (a) Agricultural as main occupation
 - (b) Nonagricultural as main occupation

Additional definition of census items and explanatory notes

HOLDING (see page 12)

Under this item, the following should be inserted on page 12, column 1 of the World Program, following line 12 (from bottom of page):

By "ancillary activity" is understood a "subsidiary" activity as opposed to "principal" or "major" activity. Hence, forestry production can be understood as an ancillary activity on an agricultural holding if the products are mainly destined for use on the agricultural holding, such as fencing, fuelwood, construction of farm buildings, etc., although a part of the production of forest products can also be destined for sale. In most cases, it is easy to observe that the unit is mainly engaged in agricultural activity. In other cases, it is clear that the major activity of the unit is forestry although some part of the land of the unit is devoted to agricultural production. There may be marginal cases where both agricultural and forestry activities are almost balanced and then the problem arises of how to identify the agricultural holdings. No international solution of this problem is possible. The criterion used for this purpose may differ in particular countries because of variations in conditions.

Further, the following should be added at the end of page 12:

According to the definition of the holding, machinery stations and similar establishments without agricultural land are not considered as agricultural holdings. If information on these and on other establishments providing services to agriculture is collected in the census, data obtained for such establishments should be tabulated separately and not together with those relating to agricultural holdings.

HIRED MANAGER (see page 13)

It is understood that a hired manager, as defined in the World Program, is a person who is paid a salary or wage (and who may receive, in addition, a share of the produce of the holding in cash or in kind) for undertaking the technical and administrative management of the holding of another civil or juridical person.

MAIN OCCUPATION OF THE HOLDER (see page 13)

~~As explained in the World Program, the main occupation of the holder is the occupation at which the holder spends most of his working time. In case of doubt, this should be the occupation from which he obtains the major share of his income.~~

LEGAL STATUS OF THE HOLDER (see page 13)

In the definition of "co-operative or consciously planned collective," on page 14 of the World Program, it is understood that a holding is operated by a consciously planned collective if it is operated by persons who are joined together under *formal institutional arrangements* to exercise land rights in common. In case of the joint operation of a holding *without a legal contract*, the legal status of the holder should be reported as "civil person."

Holdings operated by municipalities, prisons, state asylums and other government institutions should also be considered as "government" holdings.

Modified and additional tabulation plans

According to changes in the list of items introduced in the Regional Program, Table 0.4 of the World Program has been appropriately modified and should read as follows:

Table 0.4. - Number of holders and area operated, by main occupation and by size of holding
(This table refers only to holders who are civil persons, excluding holdings jointly operated by two or more households)

| Size class | Holders with agricultural occupation only | | Holders with agricultural and nonagricultural occupation | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | Agriculture as main occupation | | Nonagriculture as main occupation | |
| | Number of holders | Area operated | Number of holders | Area operated | Number of holders | Area operated |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | xxx | | xxx | | xxx |

Section 1 - LAND UTILIZATION

Additional and modified census items proposed

SUBDIVISION OF GROUP 11.3

In the Regional Program, Group 11.3 - Land under market and kitchen gardens, including cultivation under glass, has been subdivided into two items to distinguish cultivation in the open from that under glass. Therefore, on page 21 of the World Program, the following should be inserted between Groups 11.3 and 11.4:

- 11.31 Cultivation in the open
- 11.32 Cultivation under glass

SUBDIVISION OF GROUP 15.9

In the Regional Program, Group 15.9 - Land in the holding not classified elsewhere, should be sub-

divided into two items. Therefore, on page 21 of the World Program, the following should be added after Group 15.9:

- 15.91 Farmyard and land under farm buildings
- 15.92 Other land not classified elsewhere

Additional definition of census items and explanatory notes

CULTIVATION UNDER GLASS

This includes cultivation under glass or under any structure covered by plastic film or other glass substitute.

It comprises:

- (a) movable and fixed glasshouses;
- (b) movable and fixed Dutch light structures;
- (c) movable and fixed frames;
- (d) cloches.

Cultivation under plastic film *without* any rigid structure should not be considered as cultivation under glass.

Land temporarily fallow (see page 22)

It is emphasized that land which was under permanent crops (e.g., orchards, vineyards), but is temporarily fallow at the date of the census, should be classified as arable land even if it would again be under permanent crops, as it is under rotation and is temporarily resting before it is planted again. In countries where it is important to have separate information on land temporarily fallow previously planted in orchards and vineyards, this category of land could be distinguished from other land temporarily fallow and shown separately by the appropriate subdivision of Group 11.4 - Land temporarily fallow, and in Table 1.2 of the column under the heading "Temporarily fallow."

Unused land potentially productive for agriculture or forestry but not yet developed (see page 23)

In the explanatory notes to this topic in the World Program, it is understood that such land could be brought into crop production by means which are normally available to a holding.

SIMULTANEOUS UTILIZATION OF LAND FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF CROPS (see page 23)

It has been the practice in many European countries to calculate data on land utilization directly from data on crop areas. However, as explained on page 34 of the World Program under the title "~~Crops cultivated simultaneously on the same land~~," the area under mixed and associated crops should be treated differently for the purpose of computing land utilization data and for obtaining data on crops.

In the latter case, the aggregate area of the crops during the crop or calendar year should be taken into account. Moreover, in reporting the area under crops in the case of crops cultivated simultaneously on the same land, the area which each crop would have covered had it been grown alone (i.e., the so-called single-crop equivalent area), should be reported. The total of the single-crop equivalent areas for each component crop may differ from the physical area which they cover.

Modified and additional tabulation plans

According to changes in the list of items introduced in the Regional Program, Tables 1.1 and 1.2 of the World Program have been adequately modified as follows:

In Table 1.1 - Number and area of holdings, by size and by land utilization, the last column has been subdivided to reflect the subdivision of Group 15.9 into two new items.

In Table 1.2 - Area, in hectares, of arable land, by size of holding and by land utilization, the column "Under market and kitchen gardens" has been subdivided into: "Cultivation in the open" and "Cultivation under glass," in accordance with the subdivision of Group 11.3. The above-mentioned tables should therefore read as follows:

Table 1.2. - Area, in hectares, of arable land, by size of holding and by land utilization

| Size class | Area of arable land reported | | | | | | Temporarily fallow | All other arable land | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total | Under temporary crops | Under temporary meadows | Under market and kitchen gardens | | Temporarily fallow | | | All other arable land |
| | | | | Total | Cultivation in the open | | | | |
| All holdings with land | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | |

Section 2 - CROPS

Additional and modified census items proposed

TRANSFER FROM THE EXPANDED LIST TO THE SHORT LIST

From the World Program, subitem 23.13 (c) is transferred from the Expanded List to the Short List for the Regional Program. The appropriate subitem on page 32 of the World Program should, therefore, read as printed in **bold type**, i.e.:

23.13 (c) Peaches (incl. nectarines)

Because of this modification, item 23.13 should also read as printed in **bold type**, i.e.:

23.13 Stone fruit trees

Additional definition of census items and explanatory notes

CROPS GROWN FOR SEED FOR SOWING PURPOSES

The area used for growing seeds is to be included in item 21.8 only in those cases where it is completely clear that the seed is going to be used for sowing purposes. This approach is not suggested, however, where it is doubtful whether the produce will be used for seed, feed or human consumption.

Section 3 - LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Additional and modified census items proposed

MODIFICATION OF GROUP 31.1

In the Regional Program, items regarding the classification of horses are to be modified, so that on page 37 of the World Program, items 31.11 and 31.12 of Group 31.1 should be replaced to read as follows:

| | Number |
|---|--------|
| 31.11 Mares for breeding | ... |
| 31.12 Other horses | ... |
| (a) Under 3 years of age ... | ... |
| (i) Raised mainly for draft purposes (incl. other forms of transport) | ... |
| (ii) Others | ... |
| (b) 3 years of age and over ... | ... |
| (i) Raised mainly for draft purposes (incl. other forms of transport) | ... |
| (ii) Others | ... |

SUBDIVISION OF SUBITEM 36.12 (b)

In the Regional Program, subitem 36.12 (b) has been further subdivided, so that boars for breeding could be distinguished from pigs for fattening. On page 39 of the World Program, after subitem **36.12 (b) - All other pigs 6 months of age and over**, the following should be added as its subdivision:

| | Number |
|--|--------|
| (i) Boars for breeding 6 months of age and over | ... |
| (ii) Pigs for fattening 6 months of age and over | ... |

ADDITIONAL GROUP ON POULTRY

In the Regional Program, a new group on other poultry or birds bred in captivity has been added. Therefore, on page 39 of the World Program, the following should be inserted between Groups 37.7 and 37.8:

37.7 (a) Other poultry or birds bred in captivity (specify)

SUBDIVISION OF GROUP 37.8

In the Regional Program, Group 37.8 has been subdivided to distinguish between rabbits and hares. Therefore, on page 39 of the World Program, after Group 37.8 - Rabbits and hares kept in captivity (all ages), the following two items should be added:

| | Number |
|---------------------|--------|
| 37.81 Rabbits | ... |
| 37.82 Hares | ... |

Modified and additional tabulation plans

According to modifications introduced in the list of items for the Regional Program, Tables 3.1, 3.10 and 3.12 have been adequately modified as follows:

Table 3.1. - Number of horses, mules and asses, by size of holding, has been split up into two tables: Table 3.1 (a) relating only to horses, and Table 3.1 (b) relating to mules and asses; in Table 3.1 (a) additional

columns are added to reflect the changes introduced in the list of items with respect to "horses."

In **Table 3.10. - Number of pigs,** by size of holding, the last column has been subdivided into three columns.

In **Table - 3.12. Number of poultry** and rabbits, by size of holding, new columns have been added for "Other poultry or birds kept in captivity" and separate columns have been introduced for "Rabbits" and "Hares."

Furthermore, in Table 3.4. - Number of holdings reporting specified number of cattle, by size of holding, classification of holding by number of cattle reported for the group 20 to 49 head has been expanded into three groups: "20 to 29 head," "30 to 39 head" and "40 to 49 head."

A new Table 3.12 (a) - Number of holdings reporting specified number of chickens, by size of holding, has been added in the list of tables.

As a result, for the Regional Program, Tables 3.1, 3.4, 3.10 and 3.12 of the World Program should be replaced as follows [including the new Table 3.12 (a)]:

Table 3.1 (a). - Number of horses, by age and purpose, by size of holding¹

| Size class | Horses | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | Number of holdings reporting horses | Total number of horses reported | Mares for breeding | Other horses | | | | | |
| | | | | Horses under 3 years of age | | | Horses 3 years of age and over | | |
| | | | | Total | Raised mainly for draft purposes | Others | Total | Raised mainly for draft purposes | Others |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data according to the form of tenure of the holding.

Table 3.1 (b). - Number of mules and asses, by size of holding¹

| Size class | Mules | | Asses | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Number of holdings reporting mules | Number of mules reported | Number of holdings reporting asses | Number of asses reported |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | |

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data according to the form of tenure of the holding.

Table 3.4. - Number of holdings reporting specified number of cattle, by size of holding

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting cattle | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Total | 1 head | 2 head | 3 to 4 head | 5 to 9 head | 10 to 19 head | 20 to 29 head | 30 to 39 head | 40 to 49 head | 50 to 99 head | 100 to 199 head | 200 to 499 head | 500 head and over |
| All holdings with and without land .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 3.10. - Number of pigs, by size of holding¹

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting pigs | Total number of pigs reported | Number of pigs under 6 ² months of age | Number of pigs 6 ² months of age and over | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Total | Sows and gilts for breeding | All other pigs | | |
| | | | | | | Total | Boars for breeding | Pigs for fattening |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | |

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data according to the form of tenure of the holding. - ² For countries where the age of maturity is different from 6 months the figure "6" should be changed accordingly.

Table 3.12. - Number of poultry and rabbits, by size of holding¹

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting | Number of head reported | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------|
| | | Chickens ² | | | | Ducks | Geese | Turkeys | Guinea fowls | Pigeons | Other ⁴ poultry (specify) | Rabbits and hares | | |
| | | Total | Under 6 ³ months of age | 6 ³ months of age and over | | | | | | | | Total | Rabbits | Hares |
| | | | | Total | Laying hens | | | | | | | | | |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data according to the form of tenure of the holding. - ² Hens, cocks, pullets and chicks (including one-day-old chicks). - ³ For countries where the age of maturity is different from 6 months the figure "6" should be changed accordingly. - ⁴ Other poultry or birds kept in captivity.

Table 3.12 (a). - Number of holdings reporting specified number of chickens,¹ by size of holding

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting chickens | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Total | Under 50 | 50 to 199 | 200 to 999 | 1 000 to 4 999 | 5 000 to 9 999 | 10 000 and over |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | |

¹Hens, cocks, pullets and chicks (total).

Section 4 - EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Additional and modified census items proposed

SUBDIVISION OF ITEM 42.13

In the Regional Program, item 42.13 has been subdivided to distinguish between (1) members of the holder's family; and (2) other persons working for pay. As a result of this modification, the proposed census item 42.13 and its subdivisions (a), (b) and (c) on page 49 of the World Program should be replaced for the Regional Program by the following:

- *42.13 Persons working for pay on the holding ¹
1. Members of the holder's family working for pay
 - (a) Permanent workers
 - (b) Temporary workers
 - (c) Occasional workers
 2. Other persons working for pay
 - (a) Permanent workers
 - (b) Temporary workers
 - (c) Occasional workers

SUBDIVISION OF GROUP 42.4

In the Regional Program, Group 42.4 has been subdivided into two items to record separately (a) number of hours worked on other holdings from (b) those worked on nonagricultural activities.

Therefore, on page 50 of the World Program, Group 42.4 should be replaced by the following:

- *42.4 Total number of man-hours worked off the holding during the census week by the persons reported in 42.11
- 42.41 Number of man-hours worked on agricultural activities
 - 42.42 Number of man-hours worked on nonagricultural activities

SUBDIVISION OF ITEM 43.13

In consistency with the subdivision of item 42.13 mentioned above, item 43.13 and its subdivision on page 50 of the World Program should be replaced for the Regional Program by the following:

- *43.13 Persons working for pay on the holding ²
1. Members of the holder's family working for pay
 - (a) as of (date)
 - (b) as of (date)
 - (c) as of (date)
 - etc.

* Item repeated without modification from the World Program.

¹ See page 49, footnotes (1) and (2), respectively.

² See page 50, footnotes (2) and (3), respectively.

2. Other persons working for pay
 - (a) as of (date)
 - (b) as of (date)
 - (c) as of (date)
 - etc.

SUBDIVISION OF GROUP 43.4

In consistency with the subdivision of Group 42.4 mentioned above, Group 43.4 and its items on page 50 of the World Program should be replaced for the Regional Program by the following:

- *43.4 Total number of man-hours worked off the holding during the survey week by the persons reported in 43.11
1. Number of man-hours worked on agricultural activities
 - (a) as of (date)
 - (b) as of (date)
 - (c) as of (date)
 - etc.
 2. Number of man-hours worked on nonagricultural activities
 - (a) as of (date)
 - (b) as of (date)
 - (c) as of (date)
 - etc.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURAL WORK BY AGE GROUPS

The World Program (see pages 49 and 50) recommends classification of persons employed in agricultural work by three age groups: under 15 years of age; 15 to 64 years of age; 65 years of age and over. In order to analyze the age structure of the agricultural labor force by size of holdings and to make projections of the future age structure and of the likely need for trained manpower in agriculture, it is desirable to collect information on age groups in more detail. The European countries are therefore invited, where possible, to collect data on persons employed in agricultural work (by sex), using the following classification, by age: under 15 years of age; 15 to 34 years of age; 35 to 44 years of age; 45 to 54 years of age; 55 to 64 years of age; and 65 years of age and over.

LABOR PERFORMED BY WORKERS OF ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN PROVIDING AGRICULTURAL SERVICES TO HOLDINGS

There is an increasing tendency in Europe to transfer agricultural activities from agricultural holdings to establishments providing specialized services to agriculture. Enumeration of agricultural holdings

alone gives an incomplete picture of manpower, machinery and equipment employed for agricultural production. It is therefore desirable that the agricultural census be supplemented by a survey of establishments engaged in providing agricultural services to holdings. Such a survey should be undertaken at about the same time as the agricultural census. *should be carried*

The primary purpose of the survey of establishments engaged in providing agricultural services to holdings should be the collection of data needed to complement the agricultural census. Therefore, the concepts used and the time reference in the survey should be the same as in the European Program for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture.

The scope of the survey should at least include data regarding employment and agricultural machinery, i.e., within the frame of Sections 4 and 6 of the Agricultural Census Program.

With regard to employment it is proposed that the following items be enumerated:

- (a) Number of persons employed during the census week.
- (b) Of which those mainly employed in agricultural work on agricultural holdings:
 - (i) permanent workers;
 - (ii) temporary workers;
 - (iii) occasional workers.
- (c) Total number of man-hours worked during the census week by the persons mentioned above under item (b).

Additional definition of census items and explanatory notes

AGRICULTURAL WORK

It is stressed that all work necessary to the management and operation of the holding should be considered as agricultural work, including secretarial work, bookkeeping, repair work performed on a full-time basis by an employee of the holding.

REPORTING OF THE HOLDER AS PERSON EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURAL WORK

It is emphasized that, in accordance with the World Program's explanatory notes on page 51, the holder, if he is a civil person, has always to be included as a person employed in agricultural work, regardless of the amount of time that he spent on agricultural work during the census week. This is because the holder not only incurs the economic risks but also has the final responsibility and exercises some kind of supervision. The holder should be classified as

a permanent, temporary or occasional worker depending on the time spent on agricultural activity on the holding during the year adopted as the time reference.

HIRED MANAGER

The hired manager should in all cases be counted as a person working for pay.

Modified and additional tabulation plans

According to changes in the list of items introduced in the Regional Program, footnote (1) to Table 4.2 and footnote (2) to Table 4.3 (see pages 53 and 54 of the World Program) should be appropriately modified to read as follows:

"This table should be repeated for (a) holders and unpaid members of their households; (b) participants in co-operative, collective and communal holdings; (c) all persons working for pay on the holding; (d) members of the holder's family working for pay on the holding; (e) nonfamily members working for pay on the holding."

With regard to Tables 4.2 and 4.3, countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate data concerning age in more detail, namely, by the following age groups: under 15 years of age; 15 to 34 years of age; 35 to 44 years of age; 45 to 54 years of age; 55 to 64 years of age; 65 years of age and over.

In Tables 4.4 and 4.5 of the World Program, two additional columns have been added for the Regional Program so as to include, separately, data on the number of man-hours worked off the holding on agricultural activities and those worked on nonagricultural activities.

A new Table 4.6, below, has been added for data on employment in establishments engaged in providing agricultural services to holdings.

Table 4.6. - Employment in establishments engaged in providing agricultural services to holdings

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of establishments reporting | ... |
| Number of persons employed during the census week | ... |
| Of which: | |
| Number of persons mainly employed in agricultural work on agricultural holdings: | ... |
| Number of permanent workers | ... |
| Number of temporary workers | ... |
| Number of occasional workers | ... |
| Total number of man-hours worked during the census week by persons mainly engaged in agricultural work on agricultural holdings | ... |

Tables 4.4 and 4.5 for the Regional Program should read as follows:

Table 4.4. - Number of man-hours worked on the holding and off the holding during the census week by the holder and unpaid members of his household, and man-hours of work on the holding by other persons, by size of holding

| Size class | Man-hours worked on the holding during the census week | | | | Man-hours worked off the holding during the census week by the holder and "unpaid" members of his household | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | By the holder and unpaid members of his household | | By other persons | | Number of holdings reporting | Number of man-hours reported ² | Number of man-hours worked | |
| | Number of holdings reporting | Number of man-hours reported | Number of holdings reporting | Number of man-hours reported | | | On agricultural activities | On nonagricultural activities |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | |

¹ These persons may be paid for work *off* the holding. - ² This should be equal to the sum of man-hours worked "on agricultural activities" and those worked "on nonagricultural activities."

Table 4.5. - Estimated total number of man-hours worked on the holding and off the holding during the year by the holder and unpaid members of his household, and man-hours of work on the holding by other persons, by size of holding¹

| Size class | Estimated man-hours worked on the holding during the year | | | | Estimated man-hours worked off the holding during the year by the holder and the "unpaid" members of his household | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | By the holder and unpaid members of his household | | By other persons | | Number of holdings reporting | Number of man-hours reported ³ | Number of man-hours worked | |
| | Number of holdings reporting | Number of man-hours reported | Number of holdings reporting | Number of man-hours reported | | | On agricultural activities | On nonagricultural activities |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | |

¹ This table should be based on the results of the census and the successive surveys. - ² These persons may be paid for work *off* the holding. - ³ This should be equal to the sum of man-hours worked "on agricultural activities" and those worked "on nonagricultural activities."

Section 5 - FARM POPULATION (Population on agricultural holdings)

Additional and modified census items proposed

ADDITIONAL ITEMS REGARDING AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In the Regional Program, new items regarding agricultural education and training have been introduced. Therefore, on page 56 of the World Program, after Group 51.2 and its items, the following should be added:

| Major Group | Group | Holder ¹ | Number of other members of the holder's household ² |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| 52. | LEVEL OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE HOLDER AND MEMBERS OF HIS HOUSEHOLD | | |
| | 52.1 The highest level of instruction received: | | |
| | 52.11 Higher agricultural education or training (university or equivalent level) | <input type="checkbox"/> | ... |
| | 52.12 Intermediate or technical agricultural education or training | <input type="checkbox"/> | ... |
| | 52.13 Vocational agricultural education or training.. | <input type="checkbox"/> | ... |
| | 52.14 Farmer training (short courses) | <input type="checkbox"/> | ... |
| | 52.15 None | <input type="checkbox"/> | ... |

¹ Check the appropriate box. - ² Holder's household is to be interpreted as in Group 51.1.

CLASSIFICATION OF FARM POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS

It is recommended that classification of farm population by age groups should be the same as the

one developed in Section 4 with regard to persons employed in agriculture. Therefore, countries using the more detailed classification as advised on page 97 of this Program, under "Classification of persons employed in agricultural work by age groups" should appropriately modify age groups indicated for Groups 51.1 and 51.2 on page 56 of the World Program.

Additional definition of census items and explanatory notes

TEMPORARY VISITORS

Visitors temporarily present on the holding should be excluded from the persons counted in the household concerned.

Modified and additional tabulation plans

EXPANDING AGE GROUPS IN TABLE 5.2

Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate data concerning age in Table 5.2 - Farm population by sex and age, by size of holding, in more detail, namely, by the following age groups: under 15 years of age; 15 to 34 years of age; 35 to 44 years of age; 45 to 54 years of age; 55 to 64 years of age; 65 years of age and over.

In the Regional Program, a new Table 5.3 - Level of agricultural education and training of holders and members of their households, by size of holding, has been added as a result of the additions introduced in the list of items. This table is given as follows:

Table 5.3. - Level of agricultural education and training of holders and members of their households, by size of holding
All persons¹

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting | Number of persons with highest level of instruction such as: | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|--|---|---------------------------------|------|
| | | Higher agricultural education or training | Intermediate or technical agricultural education or training | Vocational agricultural education or training | Farmer training (short courses) | None |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | |

¹This table should be repeated for (a) holders; (b) members of the holder's household, excluding holders.

Section 6 - AGRICULTURAL POWER AND MACHINERY AND GENERAL TRANSPORT FACILITIES

Additional and modified census items proposed

TRANSFER FROM THE EXPANDED LIST TO THE SHORT LIST

From the World Program (see pages 58 to 60), the following items are transferred from the Expanded List to the Short List for the Regional Program and should read as printed in **bold type**:

| Major Group | Group |
|-------------|---|
| | 62.2 Electric generators |
| 65. | HARVESTING AND THRESHING EQUIPMENT |
| | 65.4 Combines (harvester-threshers) |
| | 65.41 Tractor-operated |
| | 65.42 Self-propelled |
| | 65.5 Corn pickers and picker shellers (excl. self-propelled combines) |
| | 65.6 Potato-harvesting machinery |
| | *65.61 Animal-operated diggers |
| | 65.62 Tractor-operated or self-propelled diggers and harvesters |
| | 65.7 Sugar-beet harvesting machinery² |
| | *65.71 Animal-operated sugar-beet lifters |
| | 65.72 Tractor-operated or self-propelled sugar-beet harvesters |
| | 65.9 Other selected harvesting and threshing equipment (specify type and kind of traction) |
| | 65.92 Pick-up balers |
| 66. | FARMSTEAD EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING TRANSPORT MEANS |
| | 66.1 Food and feed-processing and handling equipment |
| | 66.18 Crop-drying equipment |
| | (a) Grain driers |
| | (b) Fodder driers |
| | 66.2 Livestock equipment (incl. dairy, poultry, etc.) |
| | 66.21 Milking machines (number of units) |

* Item repeated without modification from the World Program.

² Modern type only.

MODIFICATION OF ITEMS REGARDING HORSEPOWER OF TRACTORS

In the Regional Program, subdivision of Groups 63.1 - Tracklaying tractors, and 63.2 - Wheel tractors, has been modified from the World Program according to the latest version of classification adopted by the European Committee of Associations of Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery. Therefore, on page 59 of the World Program, Groups 63.1 and 63.2 and their subdivision should be replaced by the following:

- *63.1 Tracklaying tractors
 - 63.11 Up to 25 hp
 - 63.12 More than 25 and up to 40 hp
 - 63.13 More than 40 and up to 80 hp
 - 63.14 More than 80 hp
- *63.2 Wheel tractors (excl. single-axle tractors)
 - 63.21 Up to 24 hp
 - 63.22 More than 24 and up to 34 hp
 - 63.23 More than 34 and up to 50 hp
 - 63.24 More than 50 hp

ADDITIONAL GROUP

In the Regional Program, the following group has been added in the Expanded List and should be inserted on page 59 of the World Program between Group 63.3 and Major Group 64:

- 63.4 Aggregate horsepower of tractors owned by the holder

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY OWNED BY THE ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN PROVIDING AGRICULTURAL SERVICES TO HOLDINGS

On page 97 of this Program, under the topic LABOR PERFORMED BY WORKERS OF ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN PROVIDING AGRICULTURAL SERVICES TO HOLDINGS, a recommendation was made that the agricultural census be supplemented by a survey of establishments engaged in providing agricultural services to holdings. With regard to agricultural machinery, the scope of the survey should be to collect information on agricultural machinery owned by these establishments. The proposed items to be

included in the survey should consist of those items proposed in the Regional Program under Major Groups 63 - Tractors; 64 - Tillage, planting, and cultivating equipment; and 65 - Harvesting and threshing equipment.

Additional definition of census items and explanatory notes

NUMBER OWNED BY THE HOLDER (see page 61)

Data on the number of machinery owned by the holder should cover all serviceable equipment (including equipment under repair) whether it is actually in use at the date to which information relates or not.

MACHINERY USED ON THE HOLDING

The term "provided" in the headings of the last four columns on pages 58 to 60 of the World Program regarding classification of arrangements under which machinery was used on the holding during the year refers to the partner in the transaction by which the machine was supplied for use on the holding.

Modified and additional tabulation plans

TABULATION PLANS REGARDING DATA ON MACHINERY OWNED BY THE ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN PROVIDING AGRICULTURAL SERVICES TO HOLDINGS

Countries collecting data on machinery owned by the establishments engaged in providing agricultural services to holdings (see reference to this topic on page 102 of this Program) are requested to tabulate data for each kind of equipment on the following information: (a) number of establishments reporting this equipment; and (b) number of machines owned by these establishments. With regard to tractors, it is proposed that additional data on horsepower of tracklaying tractors and wheel tractors within the framework of the classification mentioned in Table 6.3 of the Regional Program should be also tabulated, as well as that on aggregate horsepower of tractors owned by the establishments.

* * *

According to changes in the list of items introduced in the Regional Program, Tables 6.2 and 6.3 have been appropriately modified. Furthermore, in the stub of Table 6.4, "Harvesting and threshing equipment" and "Farmstead equipment" should read as printed in **bold type**.

Tables 6.2 and 6.3 should read as follows:

Table 6.2. - Number of holdings reporting stationary power-producing machinery¹ and number owned by holders, by size of holding

| Size class | Internal combustion engines | | Steam engines | | Windmills | | Water wheels | | Other prime movers (specify) | | Electric generators | | Electric motors | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Number of holdings reporting | Number owned by holders | Number of holdings reporting | Number owned by holders | Number of holdings reporting | Number owned by holders | Number of holdings reporting | Number owned by holders | Number of holdings reporting | Number owned by holders | Number of holdings reporting | Number owned by holders | Number of holdings reporting | Number owned by holders |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ This table should be repeated for (a) tillage, planting and cultivating equipment; (b) harvesting and threshing equipment; and (c) farmstead equipment, including transport means; showing data for each kind of machine in these Major Groups.

Table 6.3. - Number of holdings reporting tractors and number of tractors owned by the holder, by horsepower and by size of holding

| Size class | Number of holdings reporting tractors owned ¹ | Number of tractors owned by the holder | | | | | | | | | | Aggregate horsepower of tractors owned by the holder | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Tracklaying tractors | | | | | Wheel tractors | | | | | | Power tillers and other single-axle traction power units | | | | |
| | | Total | Up to 25 hp | More than 25 and up to 40 hp | More than 40 and up to 80 hp | More than 80 hp | Total | Up to 24 hp | More than 24 and up to 34 hp | More than 34 and up to 50 hp | More than 50 hp | | | | | | |
| All holdings with and without land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings without land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Including holdings reporting power tillers, etc.

Section 10 - ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS WITH OTHER INDUSTRIES

Additional and modified census items

This new section of the World Program has special importance for the European countries. Its aim is to throw more light on important and relatively recent developments in the relation between agriculture and other industries. It is only because of lack of experience in collecting data on this topic through agricultural censuses that all items of this section are retained in the Expanded List for the Regional Program. However, European countries are invited, when possible, to include items proposed in this section in their programs for the 1970 Agricultural Census. Special surveys and inquiries undertaken by European countries may be of interest and may help in furthering progress in this field.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS REGARDING GROUP 101.2

In the Regional Program, a new item on integration of agricultural holdings with enterprises producing wine, olive oil and fruit juices has been added. Therefore, on page 72 of the World Program, the following item should be inserted between items 101.23 and 101.24:

- 101.23 (a) Production of wine, olive oil and fruit juices

DELETION OF ITEM

For the Regional Program, item 101.27 of the World Program - Manufacturing of rubber products, has been deleted.

ADDITIONAL GROUP AND ITS ITEMS

In the Regional Program, a new topic of affiliation of agricultural holdings to co-operatives has been introduced. Therefore, at the end of page 72 of the World Program, the following should be added for the Regional Program:

Major Group

| Group | | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 103. | AFFILIATION TO CO-OPERATIVES | | |
| 103.1 | Ascertain if the holding is affiliated to one or more co-operatives | | |
| 103.2 | If the answer to 103.1 is "Yes," indicate type of co-operative or co-operatives to which the holding is affiliated ¹ by checking below the appropriate box or boxes | | |
| 103.21 | Co-operative for the purchase of means of production | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 103.22 | Co-operative for the sale, processing and/or storage of the produce of the holding | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 103.23 | Co-operative for the utilization of agricultural machinery or equipment | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 103.24 | Co-operative providing services to the holding | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 103.25 | Credit co-operative | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 103.29 | Other co-operative (specify) | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

¹ Only those co-operatives should be considered with which the holding had some transactions during the time reference adopted.

Additional definition of census items and explanatory notes

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In this section of the World Program, for the purpose of collecting data on item 102.1, by "agricultural production" is to be understood only production for sale, i.e., excluding that for consumption on the farm. Therefore, a box in item 102.1 (a) - Total agricultural production, should be checked in the case where total production for sale has been produced under contract. Only if a part of production destined for sale is produced without any contract, a box in item 102.1 (b) - Part of agricultural production, should be checked.

AFFILIATION TO CO-OPERATIVES

A holding is to be considered as affiliated to one or more co-operatives if it is a member of the respec-

tive co-operative(s). In the case of items of Group 103.2, data should, however, relate *only* to those co-operative(s) to which the holding is affiliated and with which it had some transaction(s) during a one-year period as accepted for time reference (see explanatory note under TIME REFERENCE on page 73 of the World Program). Transactions with the co-operative(s) of which the holding is not a member should be excluded from consideration, as in such cases the holding is not affiliated to those co-operatives.

CO-OPERATIVE FOR THE UTILIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT

Item 103.23 refers only to cases where the co-operative provides the machinery or equipment without the corresponding services, whereas all cases where it also provides the necessary labor and carries out the work will fall under item 103.24 – Co-operative providing services to the holding.

Modified and additional tabulation plans

It should be noticed that in Tables 10.1 and 10.3 (see below), as well as in Table 10.2 (see page 75 of the World Program), a holding may appear under more than one heading, i.e., under more than one of the subdivisions by type of industry, by type of products under contract, and by type of co-operative, respectively. This is true if the holding is associated with more than one type of industry, has contracts relating to more than one type of product, or engages in transactions with more than one type of co-operative.

According to changes in the list of items introduced in the Regional Program, Table 10.1 of the World Program has been modified by adding a column under the heading “Production of wine, olive oil and fruit juices” and deleting a column under the heading “Manufacturing of rubber products.” Moreover, a new Table 10.3 has been added. The above tables should read as follows:

Table 10.1. - Number of holdings¹ reporting integration with industry, by size of holding

| Size class | Total number of holdings reporting | Type of industry with which the holding is integrated | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat | Manufacturing of dairy products | Canning or preservation of fruits and/or vegetables | Production of wine, olive oil and fruit juices | Manufacturing of grain mill products | Sugar factory and refinery | Forestry and logging | Fishing | Wholesale and retail trade | Other (specify) |
| All holdings | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Countries which are in a position to do so are requested to tabulate these data by type of holding.

Table 10.3. - Number of holdings reporting affiliation to co-operatives, by size of holding

| Size class | Total number of holdings reporting affiliation to co-operatives | Type of co-operative to which the holding is affiliated, as well as transactions carried through during past year | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|---------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Co-operative for the purchase of means of production | Co-operative for the sale, processing and/or storage of the produce of the holding | Co-operative for the utilization of agricultural machinery or equipment | Co-operative providing services to the holding | Credit co-operative | Other co-operative (specify) |
| All holdings | | | | | | | |
| Holdings under 0.5 hectare | | | | | | | |
| under 0.1 hectare | | | | | | | |
| 0.1 hectare and under 0.2 | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 hectare and under 0.5 | | | | | | | |
| Holdings 0.5 hectare and over | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 hectare and under 1 | | | | | | | |
| 1 hectare and under 2 | | | | | | | |
| 2 hectares and under 3 | | | | | | | |
| 3 hectares and under 4 | | | | | | | |
| 4 hectares and under 5 | | | | | | | |
| 5 hectares and under 10 | | | | | | | |
| 10 hectares and under 20 | | | | | | | |
| 20 hectares and under 50 | | | | | | | |
| 50 hectares and under 100 | | | | | | | |
| 100 hectares and under 200 | | | | | | | |
| 200 hectares and under 500 | | | | | | | |
| 500 hectares and under 1,000 | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 hectares and under 2,500 | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 hectares and over | | | | | | | |
| Holdings of size not reported | | | | | | | |