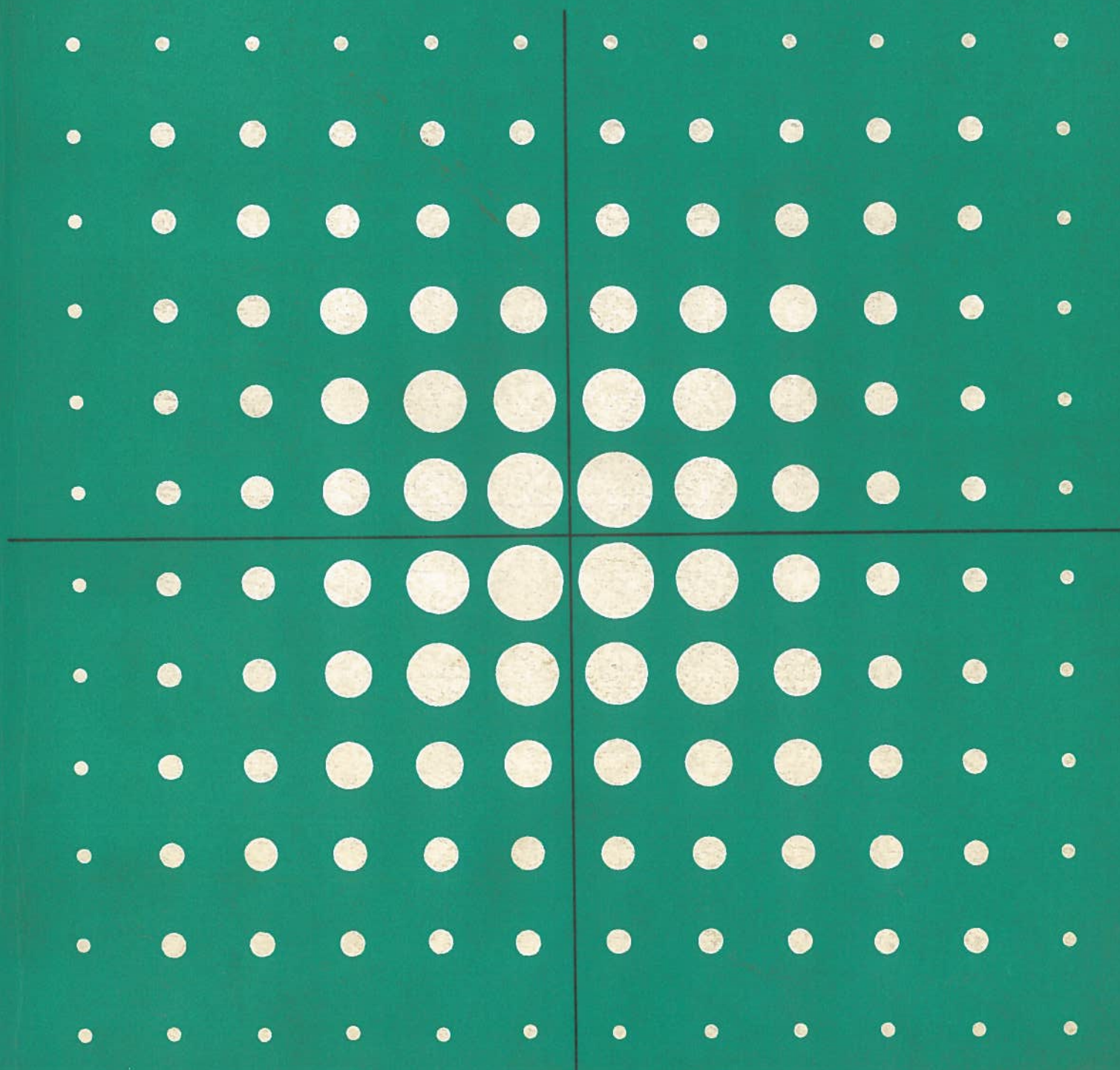


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report on the 1960 world census of agriculture

CENSUS RESULTS BY COUNTRIES

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS



REPORT ON THE 1960 WORLD CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

Volume I - Part A

CENSUS RESULTS BY COUNTRIES

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME, 1966**

Definitions of symbols used in the tables:

- None, in negligible quantity (less than one half of the unit indicated) or entry not applicable.
- ... Data not available.
- () Component of a total.

P.V. SUKHATME,
Director, Statistics Division

C.P.G.J. SMIT,
Chief, Census and Social Statistics Branch

R. ZASEPA, Editor

PREFACE

The world census of agriculture has been a major project of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) from its very inception, and is intended to serve two main purposes:

1. Introduce and improve agricultural statistics in countries where these are lacking or unsatisfactory.
2. Obtain international comparable statistics on agricultural structure.

The 1950 world census of agriculture was the first attempt by FAO to secure comparable statistics on agricultural structure. The results of this census have been made available in a series of publications. With the publication of the present volume of the *Report on the 1960 world census of agriculture, Census results by countries*, the Organization begins the series of publications on the 1960 census. The aim of this publication, which is the first of the series, is primarily to provide, in a unified form, census results for countries that have participated in the 1960 world census of agriculture.¹ These data otherwise can be found only in scores of national census reports presented in diverse forms in many different languages and therefore not readily accessible to the reader. It is intended to issue Volume I in three parts: A, B and C. This publication is Part A. Other parts will be issued as final results from other countries become available and are processed in FAO. The report will include census figures for only those countries which complied with the following definition of an agricultural census: "A government-sponsored operation for the collection of quantitative information on agricultural structure, using as a unit of enu-

meration the agricultural holding, and covering the whole country (or territory) within a single agricultural year." In this respect, therefore, the report is different from the 1950 one, which included, for several countries and territories, data not collected holdingwise, but obtained by rough estimates or intelligent guesses. Part A includes information on 25 countries and territories for which the Organization has received the final national reports.² The *Program for the 1960 world census of agriculture*³ constituted the framework for the world census. In addition, regional census programs prepared within the framework of the World Program were also drawn upon by countries in preparing their national census plans; hence, this publication contains, in addition to items of the world census program, certain census items characteristic of individual regions, for example, production of livestock products in the Americas.

Data on crops not mentioned in any of the census programs, but for which some countries collected information because they were of substantial importance from the national point of view, are also included in exceptional cases.

Furthermore, comparative tables from the 1950 and 1960 censuses have been included to provide an idea of the changes in the agricultural structure of the countries during this ten-year period, even though these tables are limited to selected items.

The selection of comparable items for crops required a certain discrimination. Generally, the area or number criteria, that is, crops showing the largest area or the largest number of trees, were used. In certain cases additional criteria

¹ As participating countries are considered those conducting censuses between 1958 and 1964.

² Provisional census results for 57 countries and territories have been published in the *FAO Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*.

³ Published by FAO in Rome in 1957.

were applied as, for instance, the economic value of the crops, the amount of production or the magnitude of the changes during the period of the two censuses.

Even for the selected items it needs to be stressed that the figures for 1950 and 1960 are not always strictly comparable. There are many factors affecting this comparability, for example, coverage of items, periods of enumeration, time reference and use of different concepts and definitions. It is considered, however, that the data presented here for the two censuses are adequate for giving a general idea of agricultural changes which have occurred in countries between the two censuses.

For each country the publication is divided into two parts: text and tables. The text includes only those explanations necessary for a clear understanding and interpretation of the census figures, in addition to the definitions of the main items and concepts used by each country in its agricultural census. It is subdivided into three sections as follows:

- (a) Date of the census and time reference.
- (b) Method of collection and processing of census data.
- (c) Scope and definition of items.

Section (c) is further subdivided according to the main sections of the Program. The following subdivision also applies to the tables:

- 0 - Holder, holding and tenure
- 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

The terminology used is, as far as possible, that of the Program. In a few cases, however, that of the country had to be adopted.

Most of the countries have used in their tabulation a size classification of holdings according to the total area of the holding as requested in the Program. There were, however, certain deviations, as, for instance, size classification by crop area, by agricultural area, etc. In these cases, in the tables "Classified by size of holding," the criterion used for classification has been specifically indicated.

Countries included in this publication, in general have tabulated their census results by size of holdings. This does not imply, however, that *all data* were so classified. Where countries have tabulated *a part* of their census data by size, these have been included also in the tables "Not classified by size of holding." If countries, however, have tabulated *all data* by size of holding, the tables "Not classified by size of holding" were omitted.

P.V. SUKHATME
Director, Statistics Division

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AMERICAN SAMOA

Date of the census and time reference

The census enumeration started on 1 April 1960. It was completed within two weeks.

Data for inventory items — land in farms, fruit and nut trees, livestock and poultry — represent the situation existing on or about 1 April 1960. Data for area harvested and production of crops relate to the crop year 1959.

Method of collection and processing of census data

No definition of holding was given to the enumerators; they were instructed to fill a questionnaire for each *Matai*¹ who had title to land or claimed ownership of land; for each person who was not a Matai but who had charge of raising crops in 1959 or of keeping livestock or poultry on privately owned land on 1 April 1960; and for each agricultural experiment station, school, church, or other institution that had land on which crops were raised in 1959, or on which livestock or poultry were kept on 1 April 1960.

After the completion of the enumeration, census questionnaires were sent to the Agriculture Operations Office in Parsons, Kansas (U.S.A.). There, questionnaires that did not represent holdings according to the census definition were withdrawn from further processing.

¹ A *Matai* is a titled person, either a chief or an orator.

Scope and definition of items

0 - HOLDER, HOLDING AND TENURE

Holder

A holder was defined as a person who operated a holding, either doing the work himself or supervising it directly.

Holding

A holding was defined as any “place” on which crops were harvested in 1959, or on which any livestock or five or more poultry were kept on or about 1 April 1960. The term “place” designated all land operated under the control or supervision of one person.

Total area of the holding. The land that constituted the total area of each holding was determined from the reports for land owned, land rented from others, and land rented to others. The figures for land owned and land rented from others were first added together and then the figure for land rented to others subtracted.

Tenure

Area owned by the holder or in ownerlike possession includes all land which the holder holds by legal ownership title, and also land which he claims to own without title.

Area rented from others includes all land used by the holder, other than land he owns, whether or not any rent is paid to the owner.

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