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Agrarian Census 2009

Main results

- The number of agrarian operations decreases 23.2% between the years 1999 and 2009.
- The average used agricultural area (UAA) per operation registers an 18.5% increase over those 10 years.
- In Livestock, the number of operations for each livestock species decreases, but the average number of head per operation increases.
- All of the Autonomous Communities register an increase in the average size per operation. The greatest increases are recorded in Galicia (45.9%), La Rioja (32.6%) and Cantabria (30.2%).
- Castilla y León has the greatest number of head of cattle and sheep, whereas Cataluña has the greatest number of head of swine and poultry.

National results

The number of registered agrarian operations in the year 2009 stood at 989,796, with a 23.2% decrease, as compared with those registered in the previous agrarian census, which took place in 1999.

The Used Agricultural Area (UAA) decreased by more than 2.4 million hectares since 1999 (9.2%), standing at 23.75 million hectares.

The decrease in the UAA was reflected in both the cultivated land (-8.43% variation from the last census), and the land for permanent pastures (-10.58%).

The annual labour units per operation (average ALU per operation) registered a 7.3% increase, as a result of the concentration and specialisation process of the operations that has occurred between 1999 and 2009.

	Agrarian Census 2009	Agrarian Census 1999 ^(*)	Variation %
Number of registered operations	989,796	1,289,451	-23.24
Registered total area (TA)	30,614,351	35,207,283	-13.05
Used Agricultural Area (UAA)	23,752,688	26,159,165	-9.20
Cultivated Land (CL)	15,375,299	16,790,750	-8.43
Arable and fallow land ⁽¹⁾	11,289,057	12,368,593	-8.73
Fruit trees	1,037,117	1,133,217	-8.48
Olive groves	2,153,727	2,220,287	-3.00
Vineyards	852,618	1,010,105	-15.59
Other woody crops	42,780	58,548	-26.93
Permanent pastures	8,377,389	9,368,415	-10.58
Annual Labour Units (ALU)			
Total	889,497	1,081,583	-17.76
Family labour	564,093	711,318	-20.70
Non-family labour	325,405	370,265	-12.12
Structural Indicators			
Average TA per operation	31.51	27.75	13.56
Average UAA per operation	24.56	20.73	18.49
Average ALU per operation	0.90	0.84	7.30

(*) Data refers to the population studied in 2009. See methodological note

(1) This includes kitchen gardens

Livestock

The number of operations for each livestock species decreased between 1999 and 2009. The greatest decreases were recorded among the operations of swine (-61.4%), poultry (-59.6%) and equine (-52.4%) livestock. In turn, the number of caprine and bovine livestock operations decreased more than 40%, and the number of ovine operations decreased 35.6%.

Nevertheless, during the inter-census period, there was an increase in the average number of head per operation, for all livestock species. The greatest increases occurred in swine operations (190.7% more in the average number of head), in poultry operations (173.9% more) and in equine operations (128.1%).

By species, the greatest number of head corresponded to poultry, with almost 201 million, followed by swine, with 24.7 million, and ovine, with 16.6 million.

Between the years 1999 and 2009, the number of head increased in swine livestock (12.3%), poultry livestock (10.7%) and equine livestock (8.7%). Conversely, it decreased in ovine livestock (-20.8%), caprine livestock (-13.3%) and bovine livestock (-8.0%).

	Agrarian Census 2009	Agrarian Census 1999^(*)	% variation
Bovine (cattle)			
Operations	111,837	188,211	-40.58
Head	5,840,801	6,346,469	-7.97
Head/operation	52.23	33.72	54.88
Ovine (sheep)			
Operations	68,975	107,024	-35.55
Head	16,574,220	20,926,834	-20.80
Head/operation	240.29	195.53	22.89
Caprine (goats)			
Operations	29,862	53,610	-44.30
Head	2,363,522	2,724,680	-13.26
Head/operation	79.15	50.82	55.73
Porcine (swine)			
Operations	69,772	180,692	-61.39
Head	24,712,057	22,015,123	12.25
Head/operation	354.18	121.84	190.70
Poultry			
Operations	96,958	239,921	-59.59
Head	200,903,726	181,502,606	10.69
Head/operation	2,072.07	756.51	173.90
Equine (horses)			
Operations	51,033	107,148	-52.37
Head	317,874	292,579	8.65
Head/operation	6.23	2.73	128.11

(*) Data refers to the population studied in 2009. See methodological note

Results by Autonomous Community

During the inter-census period (1999-2009), all of the Autonomous Communities recorded an increase in the average used agricultural area per operation.

The greatest increases were recorded in Galicia (45.9%), La Rioja (32.6%) and Cantabria (30.2%). In turn, the most moderate increases took place in Andalucía (6.9%) and Canarias (7.2%).

Castilla y León (with 56.58 hectares), Aragón (45.73) and Extremadura (40.91) continued to have the greatest averages sizes per operation. Comunidad de Madrid (39.78), Comunidad Foral de Navarra and Castilla-La Mancha also recorded values above the national average.

In contrast, Canarias (4.16 hectares), Comunitat Valenciana (5.50) and Galicia (8.15) presented the smallest average sizes, as occurred in the 1999 agrarian census.

	Average UAA per operation 2009 ha	Average UAA per operation 1999 ^(*) ha	2009/1999 Variation in % ha
National Total(1)	24.56	20.73	18.47
Andalucía	18.19	17.01	6.94
Aragón	45.73	38.71	18.14
Asturias, Principado de	16.10	13.71	17.42
Balears, Illes	17.22	14.61	17.85
Canarias	4.16	3.88	7.24
Cantabria	24.48	18.80	30.22
Castilla y León	56.58	47.50	19.12
Castilla - La Mancha	33.93	29.71	14.22
Cataluña	19.50	17.68	10.29
Comunitat Valenciana	5.50	4.33	27.23
Extremadura	40.91	35.35	15.74
Galicia	8.15	5.59	45.88
Madrid, Comunidad de	39.78	31.61	25.85
Murcia, Región de)	12.38	9.91	24.86
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	35.42	29.91	18.45
País Vasco	11.57	10.43	10.92
Rioja, La	23.03	17.37	32.59

(1) This includes Ceuta and Melilla

(*) Data refers to the population studied in 2009. See methodological note

In **livestock**, the different specialisation among Autonomous Communities was observed. Thus, Castilla y León had the greatest number of bovines (1,220,631 head of cattle), followed by Galicia (971,540) and Extremadura (675,637).

In ovine livestock, Castilla y León, Extremadura and Castilla-La Mancha presented the highest figures (3.41, 3.40 and 2.58 million head, respectively).

Cataluña was the leading Community in the number of pigs, with 6.74 million head of swine. It was followed by Aragón (5.47 million) and Castilla y León (3.11 million).

Cataluña was also worth noting, due to the number of head of poultry, with 43.89 million. It was followed by Castilla-La Mancha (25.42 million) and Andalucía (24.02).

	Bovine		Ovine		Porcine		Poultry	
	Operations	Head	Operations	Head	Operations	Head	Operations	Head
National Total ⁽¹⁾	111,837	5,840,801	68,975	16,574,220	69,772	24,712,057	96,958	200,903,726
Andalucía	5,612	538,909	8,581	2,118,935	5,708	2,047,976	5,523	24,017,096
Aragón	2,786	330,515	4,048	1,936,347	2,809	5,473,937	1,771	21,388,186
Asturias, Principado de	15,992	389,389	2,540	38,882	3,576	15,135	8,556	288,560
Balears, Illes	518	32,895	3,235	286,247	1,726	65,555	3,079	706,175
Canarias	746	15,528	1,262	61,945	553	52,878	1,365	2,704,579
Cantabria	6,925	278,456	1,760	52,628	334	3,157	2,329	180,492
Castilla y León	15,136	1,220,631	8,973	3,408,569	7,316	3,110,201	6,212	21,571,243
Castilla-La Mancha	2,590	355,471	5,434	2,580,226	1,199	1,403,733	1,975	25,423,149
Cataluña	4,523	544,135	2,085	600,082	4,983	6,742,638	3,871	43,890,563
Comunitat Valenciana	508	51,001	1,208	338,989	816	1,111,502	1,465	18,398,081
Extremadura	7,876	675,637	9,301	3,395,638	7,181	1,074,722	3,330	5,151,248
Galicia	39,220	971,540	12,148	186,050	30,726	1,154,403	48,847	21,148,004
Madrid, Comunidad de	1,209	92,552	393	86,442	67	27,970	348	2,268,206
Murcia, Región de	281	57,339	1,093	482,640	955	1,635,122	790	4,629,112
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1,681	108,065	2,060	600,381	810	664,077	981	4,089,088
País Vasco	5,930	136,246	4,539	272,167	898	16,092	6,299	1,596,474
Rioja, La	303	42,487	313	128,033	115	112,959	214	3,453,172

(1) This includes Ceuta and Melilla

Methodological note

Agrarian Census 2009 is the sixth agrarian census conducted in Spain, and has been carried out in coordination with the rest of the European Union countries. It is regulated by European Parliament and Council Regulation no. 1166/2008.

The first Agrarian Census was conducted in the year 1962, in accordance with the General Census Law of 1957. This census was followed by the censuses of 1972 and 1982.

With our incorporation into the European Union on 1 January 1986, the next agrarian census was carried out in the year 1989, in order to adjust to the execution dates established by the European Union. Subsequently, the 1999 Agrarian Census was conducted.

The census has been carried out by the National Statistics Institute (INE), in partnership with the Euskal Estatistika-Erakundea/Basque Statistics Institute and the Institut d' Estadística de Catalunya/Statistics Institute of Catalunya, pursuant to the agreements signed between the INE and the respective Statistics Institutes.

The census enables obtaining results on national, Autonomous Community, provincial, agrarian region and municipal levels.

Following the methodological recommendations of the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), the following definitions have been used:

Population studied by the agrarian census

This includes all of the agricultural and livestock operations existing in the country, at 30 September 2009, regardless of whether the acting owner is an individual or a company, and regardless of the destination of the agrarian production, which fulfil any of the following criteria:

- All agricultural operations that have at least 1 ha of Used Agricultural Area (UAA).
- All agricultural operations that have at least 0.2 ha of UAA used for vegetables and ornamental flowers and plants in the open air or sheltered, or Fruit trees (including citrus fruit trees) that are irrigated or in nurseries or greenhouses.
- All agricultural operations that have at least 0.1 ha of UAA used for vegetables in greenhouses.
- All agricultural operations that have at least 0.1 ha of UAA used for ornamental flowers and plants in greenhouses.
- All agricultural operations that have at least 0.5 ha of UAA used for tobacco.
- All agricultural operations that have at least 0.5 ha of UAA used for hops.
- All agricultural operations that have at least 0.5 ha of UAA used for cotton.

– Those agricultural operations with one or more Livestock Units (LSU) and a Total Standard Production (TSP) greater than or equal to 0.75 European Size Units (ESU).

These criteria are independent, in other words, at least one of them needs to be met in order for the operation to be considered part of the target population of study.

Those operations that are clearly forestry are excluded from the census, if they do not comply with the aforementioned conditions, given that the census refers to strictly agricultural operations. However, when the operation researched has a certain amount of forest area, it will be included in the questionnaire.

Main characteristics studied

The main characteristics refer to the size of the operations, legal status of the operation, tenancy regime of the land, areas of cultivation, mushroom, greenhouse, head of livestock, labour force, rural development, organic production and installations for the production of renewable energy.

Reference period of the data

For the characteristics relating to the land or to the labour force, the reference year is the 2009 agricultural year, that is, the agricultural season between 1 October 2008 and 30 September 2009.

For the head of livestock, the reference date is 30 September 2009.

For the rural development measurements, the reference period is three years (from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009).

Total area

This includes the area of all of the plots comprising the operation: the area owned by the owner, the area rented out for working and the area worked and governed by other types of tenancy agreement. Areas owned by the owner, but granted to third persons, are excluded.

The total area includes the used agricultural area and the other land that, forming a part of the operation, is not productive or not capable of substantial vegetable exploitation, such as waste land, threshing floors, stony ground, roads, water and forest land.

Used Agricultural Area

The used agricultural area is the whole of the cultivated areas of land, and land used as permanent pastures. The cultivated land includes arable crops, fallow lands, kitchen gardens and land for woody crops.

For further information see [INEbase-**www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm**](http://INEbase-www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm) All press releases at: www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm

Press Office: Telephone numbers: 91 583 93 63 / 94 08 – Fax: 91 583 90 87 - gprensa@ine.es

Information Area: Telephone number: 91 583 91 00 – Fax: 91 583 91 58 – www.ine.es/infoine/?L=1
