

What do we really know about the number and distribution of farms and family farms in the world?

Background paper for *The State of Food and Agriculture 2014*

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Sarah K. Lowder, Jakob Scoet and Saumya Singh¹

Abstract

The agricultural economics literature provides various estimates of the number of farms and small farms in the world. This paper is an effort to provide a more complete and up to date as well as carefully documented estimate of the total number of farms in the world, as well as by region and level of income. It uses data from numerous rounds of the World Census of Agriculture, the only dataset available which allows the user to gain a complete picture of the total number of farms globally and at the country level. The paper provides estimates of the number of family farms, the number of farms by size as well as the distribution of farmland by farm size. These estimates find that: there are at least 570 million farms worldwide, of which more than 500 million can be considered family farms. Most of the world's farms are very small, with more than 475 million farms being less than 2 hectares in size. Although the vast majority of the world's farms are smaller than 2 hectares, they operate only a small share of the world's farmland. Farmland distribution would seem quite unequal at the global level, but it is less so in low- and lower-middle-income countries as well as in some regional groups. These estimates have serious limitations and the collection of more up-to-date agricultural census data, including data on farmland distribution is essential to our having a more representative picture of the number of farms, the number of family farms and farm size as well as farmland distribution worldwide.

Keywords: family farm; small farm; farm size; smallholders; farmland distribution

JEL codes: O13, Q10, Q15, Q24

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1. Introduction

The agricultural economics literature provides various estimates of the number of farms and small farms in the world. Nagayets (2005) used agricultural census data from FAO to estimate that there are about 525 million farms of all sizes in the world. Other authors use similar data to maintain that there are about 500 million small farms (those with less than 2 hectares) (Hazell, Poulton, Wiggins, & Dorward, 2010) (IFAD, 2011).

This paper is an effort to provide a more complete and up to date as well as carefully documented estimate of the total number of farms in the world, as well as by region and level of income. It provides some estimates of the number of family farms, the number of farms by size as well as the distribution of farmland by farm size. These estimates find that there are at least 570 million farms worldwide, of which at least 500 million can be considered family farms.

Estimates are made using data from numerous rounds of the World Census of Agriculture (WCA), the only survey program which describes the entire farming sector for countries throughout the world in an internationally comparable manner. The WCA was first conducted in 1930 and FAO has promoted it since 1950. For the first six rounds (from 1930 to 1980) countries conducted the census in the same year, but for the 1990 census, this constraint was relaxed and countries conducted the census during the period 1987 – 1993 (FAO, 2005). The 2000 and 2010 rounds span the periods 1996 – 2005 and 2006 – 2015, respectively.

FAO works closely with many member governments providing guidance on methodology and contents for the agricultural census. Agricultural censuses are typically representative of all farms or farm households in a country; they are conducted by using complete enumeration and/ or sampling methods. FAO recommends the census include a core module on number of holdings and household size and status as well as 12 supplementary themes, which are: agricultural land; irrigation and water management; crops; livestock; agricultural practices; agricultural services; demographic and social characteristics; farm labour; household food security; aquaculture; forestry and management of the holding. Agricultural holdings and agricultural area reported by the census include crop and livestock production only; holdings engaged in forestry or fisheries are only included if they also are engaged in crop and livestock production. That is, when a country chooses to report on units which are purely used for forestry or fisheries, they are described separately and as part of the supplementary theme.

2. Limitations of the data and estimates

Problems arise when making international comparisons and global estimates using the agricultural census data, since information is not available for each indicator in every country and all decades. Furthermore, although the WCA provides a large degree of standardization among countries, there is naturally variation among countries in terms of how they define indicators.

For this paper we have chosen to combine estimates from numerous census rounds. We use the most recent observation we were able to reasonably locate for each indicator-country combination. This approach is by no means without fault, since, as the available data show us, the farm sector is dynamic and the number of farms in a country changes greatly over time.

Most of the data used in this paper was collected under the agricultural censuses' core module (number of holdings, household size and status), as well as the agricultural land and farm labor themes. It relies heavily on data presented in international comparison tables from the 2000 and 1990 rounds (FAO, 2013a) (FAO, 2001). For some indicators (such as total number of holdings) we were able to use results from the ongoing 2010 round. In examining the total number of agricultural holdings, recent estimates were not available for some countries and we used estimates from past rounds dating back as far as 1960.

The agricultural holding measure reported in national agricultural censuses is not without fault, but it is the best available proxy measure for estimating the total number of farms in the world. The FAO's theoretical definition of an agricultural holding is "an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form, or size. Single management may be exercised by an individual or household, jointly by two or more individuals or households, by a clan or tribe, or by a juridical person such as a corporation, cooperative or government agency" (FAO, 2005). FAO encourages countries to use an operational definition based on this theoretical definition when carrying out their agricultural census.

Although the agricultural holding measure is largely standardized, thanks to the work of the WCA, it does nevertheless vary from one country to another. For example, most countries establish a threshold farm size above which farms are included in the census. The minimum threshold varies from one country to the next, and in some countries it can be extremely small. This means that when we report a total number of farms or agricultural holdings in the world, we are reporting the sum of variables which are not uniform.

In both China and India, the countries reporting the largest number of farms, very small farms are included in the census. In China in 2006 farms as small as 0.07 hectares were included in the census and slightly more than 200 million agricultural holdings were reported for the country (Government of China, 2009). In India in 2011, no minimum size was established and about 137 million holdings were counted (Government of India, 2012), whereas in Bangladesh farms were only included if they were larger than 0.2 hectares (Government of Bangladesh, 2010). Furthermore, some countries (such as Rwanda), report a number of agricultural households rather than agricultural holdings (Government of Rwanda, 2010). Clearly, there is wide variation among countries in terms of what is reported as an agricultural unit in the agricultural census.

Just as there is wide variation among countries in terms of what is considered an agricultural holding and included as such in the census, there is likewise variation within countries regarding what is considered an agricultural holding. For example, for its 2006 agricultural census, the Russian Federation reports several different types of agricultural holdings (Government of the Russian Federation, 2008). The vast majority of holdings (about 98 percent) are owned by private households and other individual operators; they represent only about 2 percent of the farmland in the country. Farms in the other categories of agricultural holding (agricultural enterprises, both small and large, institutional farms, private farms, individual entrepreneurs and non-profit citizen associations) represent only about 2 percent of the holdings in Russia, but about 98 percent of the farmland. The average farm size for the farms in the private household and other individual operator size is about

0.4 hectares, whereas it is far larger for the other categories. The Russian Census recognizes this heterogeneity and does not provide a total number of agricultural units for the country; it rather reports on different types of agricultural holdings separately. We have, however, chosen to consider all agricultural units enumerated by each country, including those in the Russian census.

Beyond variation in terms of what is counted as a farm, there is variation in what land size classes are used by countries in reporting the agricultural census results. The smallest land size class reported by many countries where average farm sizes are large, is less than 2 hectares; in many cases farms smaller than one hectare are included in that group. For example, we see in Annex 6 that in France there are 111,740 farms smaller than 2 hectares in size operating a total of 212,000 hectares of agricultural land. Such farms are reported in the cohort 1 – 2 hectares, with shading to indicate that an unknown number of them are in fact smaller than 1 hectare in size. A similar limitation applies to the farms in the larger farm size classes, particularly for countries where average farm sizes are relatively small. Again, referring to Annex Table 6, we see that in the Philippines the largest farm size class reported is 20 – 50 hectares where there are a total of 20,666 farms operating 1,072,845 hectares. The average farm size for this group is larger than 50 hectares and so we know that, as indicated by the shading in the table, some of the Filipino farms reported as being between 20 and 50 hectares in size actually belong to a larger farm size class. For some other countries similar interpolations have been made; details may be found referring to WCA documents (FAO, 2013a) and (FAO, 2001).

For these reasons it is important to stress that when we report a total number of farms or family farms, we are reporting a very rough estimate of the total number of very diverse entities; they include quite small operations which may be little more than a hobby for the owner whose main livelihood is based on off-farm income. Others may be small farms which provide a substantial share of the owner's income and/ or food consumption; and the owners may be subsistence farmers living in poverty or they may have an adequate income to provide for themselves and their family. As we know from other work, small farmers in developing countries earn income from several sources and off-farm income sources can also be quite important (Stamoulis & Rapsomanikis, 2012) (Rapsomanikis, 2014). Large scale industrial ventures are likewise included in the agricultural census and therefore in our total number of farms in the world. Given this diversity, we therefore strongly caution the reader that when we refer to a total number of farms in the world we are describing entities which vary greatly from one country to another as well as within each country.

Despite obvious weaknesses, we have chosen to use the agricultural unit as reported by the census as a proxy for the total number of farms. Throughout the rest of this paper we will use the word farm loosely –referencing the agricultural units reported in the national agricultural censuses considered – whether they be agricultural holdings or agricultural households.

3. How many farms are there in the world?

In order to estimate the number of farms in the world, we used information from 6 different WCA rounds dating back to 1960. We recorded the most recent estimate of the number of agricultural holdings for each country or territory for which an agricultural census has been carried out and for which a report was available. We report estimates of the number of farms in 157 of the 194 FAO member states as well as in an additional 10 non-member states. These 167 countries and

territories² represent 96 percent of the world's population; 97 percent of the population active in agriculture and 90 percent of agricultural land worldwide. The resultant estimate of the total number of farms in the 167 countries comes to nearly 570 million (Annex 1).

For numerous reasons, we may expect that the actual number of farms in the world is larger than this 570 million estimate. Firstly, no agricultural census which reported a total number of agricultural holdings was available for 37 FAO member states; including estimates from those countries would of course increase the total. Second, many of the estimates of number of farms for low- and middle-income countries are from old agricultural census rounds. For example, the last census for three of the countries (Brunei Darussalam, Nigeria and Zimbabwe) was conducted in 1960. Average farm size and the number of farms worldwide has increased from 1961 to 2000 (see section 6 on average farm size), largely due to increases in the number of farms in low- and middle-income countries, which represent the vast majority of farms worldwide. For these reasons we may conclude that the total number of farms has increased and that there are now more than 570 million farms worldwide.

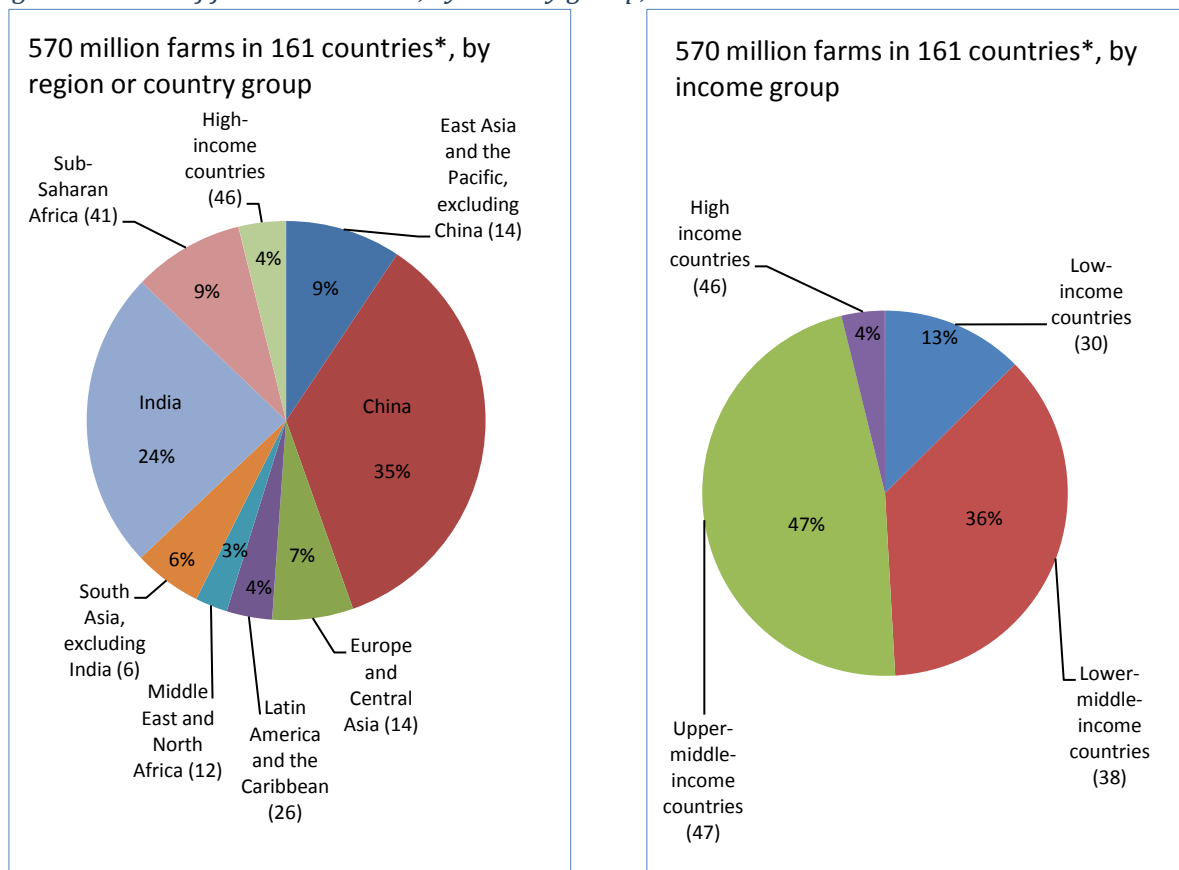
Farm sizes and the total number of farms change greatly over time as a result of population growth, agricultural development, land policies and other factors. We might expect that in some countries the number of farms in past decades has little bearing on the current number of farms in those countries. Regardless, this is the most complete estimate available, and the vast majority of agricultural holdings were reported from more recent agricultural census rounds (1990, 2000 or 2010).

Of the 570 million farms, 74 percent are located in East Asia and the Pacific or South Asia (Figure 1). China alone represents 35 percent and India 24 percent of the 570 million farms. Nine percent of the farms are located in Sub-Saharan Africa and seven percent in Europe and Central Asia. Only 3 percent of the world's farms are located in the Middle East and North Africa. Farms in Latin America and the Caribbean each represent only 4 percent of the farm holdings.

The majority of farms are located in lower- or upper-middle-income countries, (representing respectively 36 and 47 percent of the 570 million figure); this largely results from the classification of India as belonging to the former and China the latter group (Figure 1). Thirteen percent of farms are located in low-income countries. Farms in high-income countries represent 4 percent of the world's farms.

² Because we are interested in the number of farms worldwide, we consider estimates of farms in all geographical entities, whether recognized as sovereign states or not. For ease of communication, from this point forward the paper refers to number of "countries" used in various calculations without drawing the distinction among actual geographic areas that are widely recognized as sovereign states and those that might be considered as territories of sovereign states.

Figure 1: Share of farms worldwide, by country group, most recent observation



Notes: Number of countries included are shown in parentheses. Country regional and income groupings are the same as those used by the World Bank (2011). * Only 161 of the 167 countries with observations are classified by the World Bank groupings. Sources: Various from FAO. For details see Annex 1.

4. What is family farming?

There is no universally agreed definition of family farms, although various stakeholders have established definitions either for purely analytical purposes or for the implementation of government programmes. The term is most commonly used in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean as well as in high-income countries, including the United States and some European countries. In many instances the term is used more or less interchangeably with that of smallholders (Garner & de la O Campos, 2012). There is wide variation among definitions of family farms, with some national definitions being more restrictive than others.

The official Brazilian definition of a family farm is, for example, very different from that used by the United States. In short, the Brazilian definition of the family farm focuses on less affluent farms, while the US definition includes farms of all sizes, ranging from farms with low levels of revenue to farms that are multi-million dollar enterprises (FAO, 2013b).

In Brazil, a farm is considered a family farm if: the owner manages it with his or her family; it is smaller than 4 fiscal modules (one module may be between 5 and 110 ha depending on the locality); it relies mostly on family rather than hired labour; and the majority of household income is derived from the family farm. The definition can apply to some farms that are collective property as long as they don't exceed a certain size limit (FAO, 2013b). The family farm category is used for targeting of programmes as well as in the country's agricultural census. The census shows that most of Brazil's farms are family farms (Table 1). They are smaller than non-family farms (averaging 18 hectares and 309 hectares, respectively), and they have a far lower average value of agricultural production than do non-family farms (13,884 R\$ and 126,628 R\$ respectively). Although 84 percent Brazilian farms are family farms, they only represent 24 percent of farmland area and 38 percent of the value of agricultural production in the country (Government of Brazil, 2006).

Table 1: Extent of family and non-family farms in Brazil

	Number of farms	Average farm size (hectares)	Average value of agricultural production per farm (R\$)	Share of farms	Share of land area	Share of value of agricultural production
				Percentage		
Family farms	4,367,902	18.4	13,884	84.4	24.3	37.5
Non-family farms	807,587	309.2	126,628	15.6	75.7	62.5
Total	5,175,489	63.8	31,283	100	100	100

Source: Adapted from (Government of Brazil, 2006).

A less restrictive definition of family farms is used for analytical purposes (not as a criterion for targeting programmes) by the Economic Research Service (ERS) of the United States Department of Agriculture. Family farms are defined as agricultural businesses where the operator and his or her relatives own the majority of the business; all other farms are considered non-family farms. In its most recent analysis ERS considered 97.7 percent of US farms to be family farms. The ERS also groups family farms by the size of their revenues. Small family farms are those with revenues less than 350,000 US\$. Family farms with annual revenues between 350,000 and 999,999 US\$ are considered midsize while farms with revenues exceeding 1 million US\$ are considered large-scale (Hoppe & MacDonald, 2013).

The vast majority (90 percent) of US farms are classified as small family farms, based on their revenue (Table 2). Most of them are classified as "retirement or off-farm occupation" farms, indicating that the owner is currently engaged in or retired from off-farm work which is or was his principal source of income. Small family farms where farming is the chief occupation of the holder (designated as "farming-occupation") represent 30 percent of the farms in the US but only 15 percent of the value of the country's agricultural production. Eighty percent of US agricultural production, in value, results from agricultural production by mid-size and large-scale family farms as well as non-family farms, three farming categories which represent less than 10 percent of the countries' farms (Hoppe & MacDonald, 2013).

Table 2: Family farms by type in the United States, 2010

Farm type	Revenues (Gross cash farm income)	Total number of farms	Share of farms	Share of value of agricultural production
			Percentage	
Small family farms		1,975,386	90.1	21
<i>Retirement or off-farm occupation</i>	<i>Less than 350,000 US\$</i>	<i>1,317,790</i>	<i>60.1</i>	<i>6.2</i>
<i>Farming-occupation</i>	<i>Less than 350,000 US\$</i>	<i>657,596</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>14.8</i>
Midsized family farms	350,000 - 999,999 US\$	123,748	5.6	25.8
Large-scale family farms	1,000,000 US\$ or more	43,929	2.0	40.9
Nonfamily farms	na	49,711	2.3	12.3
Total		2,192,774	100	100

Source: Adapted from (Hoppe & MacDonald, 2013).

Despite such variation among definitions of family farms, there are some commonalities. A survey of 36 definitions of family farms found that nearly all definitions of family farms specify that a member of the household owns, operates and/or manages the farm either in part or fully. Often the definition specifies a minimum share of labour that must come from the owner and his or her relatives. Many definitions limit the size of the farm explicitly by establishing a maximum land area for the farm, beyond which the farm is no longer considered a family farm. Some definitions require that the share of household income from non-farm activities not exceed a certain level (Garner & de la O Campos, 2012).

For the International Year of the Family Farm being celebrated throughout 2014, FAO has defined family farming as follows:

Family Farming (which includes all family-based agricultural activities) is a means of organizing agricultural, forestry, fisheries, pastoral and aquaculture production which is managed and operated by a family and predominantly reliant on family labor, including both women's and men's. The family and the farm are linked, co-evolve and combine economic, environmental, social and cultural functions. (FAO, 2013c)

5. How prevalent are family farms worldwide?

Information from national agricultural censuses can provide insights into the prevalence of some of the characteristics that commonly enter into the various definitions of family farms. International comparison tables are available describing such characteristics for some countries included in the 2000 round (FAO, 2013a). The sample sizes are small since many countries chose not to report such information in their census. We first consider whether the farm is owned by a family and next whether the labor is supplied by the family or by hired workers.

Most definitions of a family farm require the farm to be partially or entirely owned and/or operated by an individual and his relatives. The censuses report on ownership, but not operation of the farm. In most (all but four) of the 52 countries for which we have information (see Annex 2), more than 90 percent of farms are owned by a single individual, a group of individuals or a household, either with

or without a formal contract; in the four countries for which this is not the case between 80 and 90 percent of the farms are owned by households or individuals. Only a very small share of farms are owned by a corporation, cooperative, governmental institution, religious institution or an unknown arrangement. In contrast to the share of farms, the share of farmland owned by households or individuals is lower (averaging about 70 percent) in most countries, although this assessment is based on a small subset of 31 countries for which data was available (see Annex 2).

Several definitions of family farms also require the family to supply the majority of the labour. In a sample of 14 agricultural censuses, on average about 50 percent of the farm household engaged in some form of labour on the household's farm (Annex 3). The number of permanent workers hired to work on the farm is on average very small (far less than 1 per farm) for nearly all 55 countries and territories for which information is available. Comparing the number of permanent hired workers on the farm to the number of household members engaged in agriculture shows that (in a 31 country sample), family members outweigh hired permanent labour by more than 10 to 1 on average (FAO, 2013a). In many contexts, seasonal hired workers provide an important source of labour for farms, but data on seasonal hired workers are not available from agricultural censuses and there is variation among countries in terms of whether or not their data includes seasonal as well as permanent work by family members.

Although the sample is rather small, especially for land shares, this would suggest that more than 90 percent of the world's farms are family farms and that they control about 70 percent of the world's land. Non-family farms, which represent less than 10 percent of the world's farms, make up about 30 percent of the world's farmland (Annex 2). More simply stated, by family farms we are mainly referring to the world's smaller and medium-sized farms as well as some larger farms. Non-family farms are, on average, larger than family farms.

We may use this information, together with our estimate of the total number of farms worldwide, to provide a rough estimate of the total number of family farms worldwide. In the absence of more information on total labor provided by the family as opposed to that which is hired on both a seasonal and permanent basis, we assume that the majority of labor is provided by the family – as is by far the case in our 31 country sample (Annex 3). We assume that at least 90 percent of the world's more than 570 million farms are owned by an individual, small group of individuals or household, as was the case for our 52 country sample. Applying this share to the estimate of the total number of farms would suggest that there are more than 513 million family farms worldwide, or, for ease of communication: there are more than 500 million family farms in the world.

In summary, the evidence available from agricultural censuses suggests that most farms in most countries are owned by an individual or group of individuals and use mostly household labour. Thus according to most of the commonly used definitions, family farms are likely to be by far the most prevalent form of farming in most countries and contexts. These farms are smaller than non-family farms so as a group the proportion of land that they control is smaller than their share of the number of farms.

6. What do we know about average farm size?

Nagayets (2005) reported that average farm sizes decreased globally from 1960 through 1990. FAO (2013a) likewise reports that, on the global level, average farm sizes decreased from 1950 to 2000. Our findings are similar.

International comparison tables from the 2000 round allow us to consider average farm sizes for a sample of 106 countries for which estimates of average farm size are available for at least two of the census periods from 1960 – 2000 (see Annex 4). We first consider the trends at the country level, recording an increase (decrease) for any country where average farm size has consistently increased (decreased) from one period to the next allowing for only one exception over the period. The level of significance of the increase or decrease is not considered. We see that in most countries farm size has indeed decreased, with clear patterns according to income group (Table 3). In most low- and lower-middle-income countries farm sizes have decreased. A larger share of upper-middle-income countries have exhibited increasing average farm size and the majority of high-income countries have exhibited a clear increase in farm sizes. Patterns according to regional grouping are less evident.

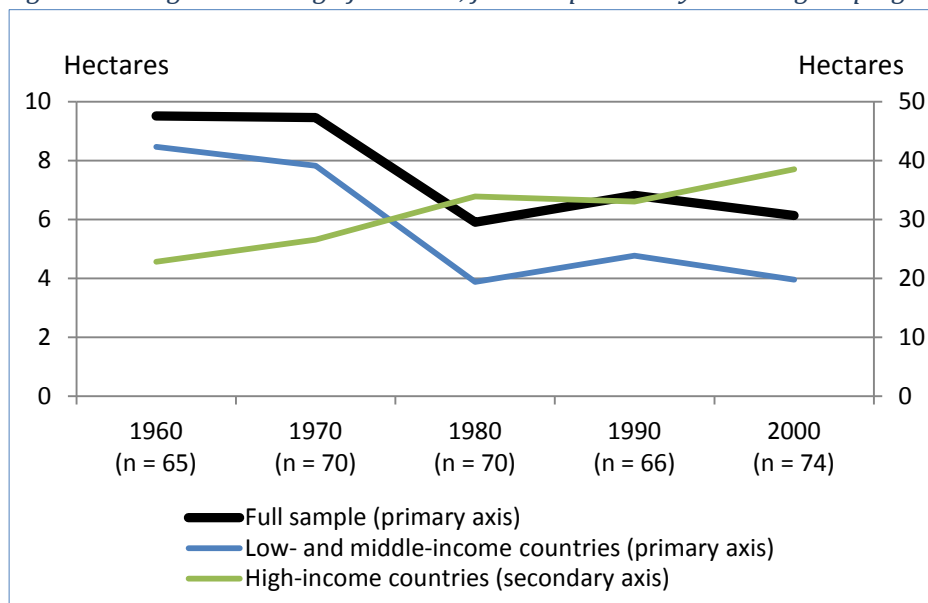
Table 3: Number of countries exhibiting a decrease or increase in the average size of agricultural holdings, 1960 – 2000

	Decrease	Increase	Neither clear increase nor decrease
High-income countries	6	25	4
Low- and middle-income countries, by income group			
Low-income countries	12	2	1
Lower-middle-income countries	24	2	0
Upper-middle-income countries	19	5	1
Low- and middle-income countries, by regional grouping			
East Asia and the Pacific	9	1	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	18	7	2
Middle East and North Africa	10	0	0
South Asia	5	0	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	15	3	1

Sources: Author's compilation using FAO (2013a); for details see Annex 4.

To gain a sense of what trend is evident for the world as a whole, we take a weighted average of average farm sizes. Given the dynamics of farm size, the number of farms in many of the countries has changed dramatically from 1960 to 2000. For simplicity's sake, we choose a fixed weight over time, using the number of agricultural holdings reported in the country's most recent agricultural census as shown in Annex 1. This shows that worldwide, farm sizes have been smaller in the 2000s than they were in the 1960s. However, most of the decrease in size occurred from 1960 to 1980 and there is not a clear increasing or decreasing trend from 1980 to 2000 (Figure 2). This largely reflects the decrease in farm size in the low- and middle-income countries, where the majority of the world's farms are located. By contrast, average farm size in the high-income country group has increased.

Figure 2: Weighted average farm size, full sample and by income grouping



Notes: Total country coverage, by year, is indicated in parentheses; countries included vary from year to year, with a total of 106 countries included over the period 1960 to 2000. Source: Authors' compilation using (FAO, 2013a) for average farm size and Annex 1 for weights.

The average farm size worldwide is largely determined by countries with the largest share of the world's agricultural land. In 2010 those with the largest share of the world's agricultural area (measured as arable land plus permanent crops and permanent pastures) were, in decreasing order of magnitude: China, Australia, the United States of America, Brazil and the Russian Federation (Table 4).

Table 4: Five countries with the largest share of the world's agricultural area

	Total hectares (in millions)		Share of the world's agricultural area (2010)
	1961	2010	
Agricultural area in the world	4,460	4,889	100%
China	343	525	11%
Australia	462	456	9%
United States of America	448	414	8%
Brazil	151	261	5%
Russian Federation	na	217	4%

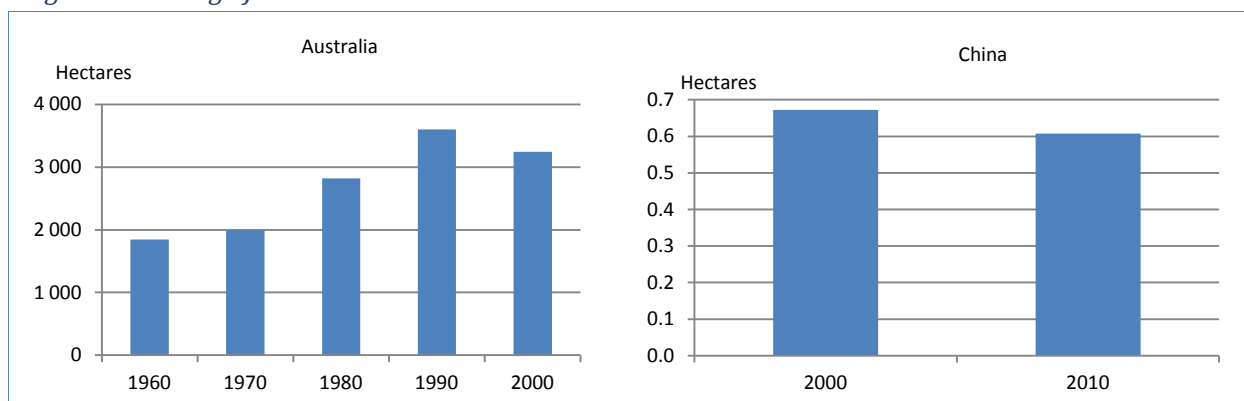
Source: Author's compilation using (FAO, 2014).

Although the 106 country sample considered in Table 3 and Figure 2 above covers much of the world's farms, it excludes some large countries, including 3 of the 5 listed in Table 4 above. The countries excluded are: China, Australia and the Russian Federation. No information is readily available for average farm size in the Russian Federation, but we do have information for Australia and China.

Australia was excluded from the 106 country sample because its farms are so large (averaging in the thousands of hectares) compared to farms in other parts of the world that it appears to be an outlier. Considering it on its own (Figure 3) we see that average farm sizes have clearly increased from 1960 to 2000 in Australia; this lends greater evidence to the tendency for farm size to have increased in high-income countries as depicted in Figure 2.

By considering available information from the 2010 round of agricultural censuses as well as some additional sources, we are able to gain some insight, albeit limited, into the trends in farm size in China (Figure 3). We find that from 2000 to 2010 average farm sizes decreased slightly in China. However, evidence from sources other than the agricultural census would suggest otherwise. Some experts suggest that the decreasing trend observed in average farm size among farms in China has reversed, with average farm size having increased from 2004 to 2007, during which time farm consolidation occurred (Jia & Huang, 2013). Regardless of whether consolidation has already begun, some experts argue that it is likely to begin or continue to occur given current changes in land policy which are facilitating private ownership (as opposed to merely use) of agricultural land by individuals (Nie & Fang, 2013). Should individuals be able to own (rather than simply use) their land, sales of land will be facilitated and consolidation will become much easier. Given the sheer amount of agricultural land in China, what happens in terms of average farm size in that country will be a major determinant of the trend in average farm size observed for low- and middle-income countries as a whole. Evidence on demographics as well as average farm sizes suggests that the trend towards decreased farm sizes continues in Africa, but that consolidation may have begun in Asia (Masters, et al., 2013).

Figure 3: Average farm size over time in Australia and China



Sources: Author's compilation using FAO (2013a) and (Government of China, 2009).

As we have seen, average farm size has decreased in most low- and middle-income countries and for the world as a whole over the period 1960 to 2000. At the same time there has been an increase in the total amount of agricultural land used worldwide (from 4.5 to 4.9 billion hectares from 1961 to 2010 (Table 4). This would suggest that globally the total number of farms has increased over that time period as well.

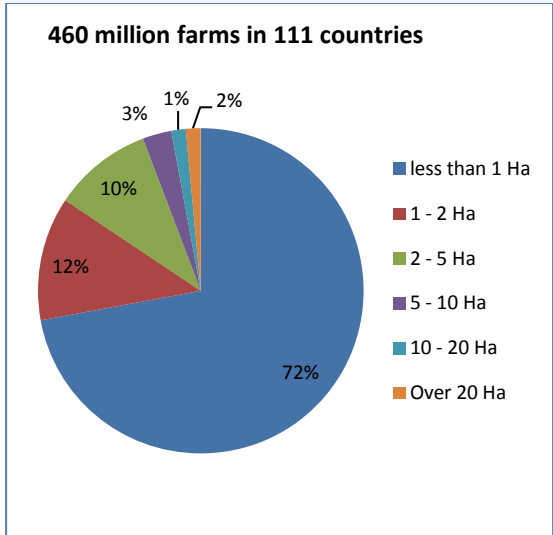
7. How large are the world's farms?

The World Census of Agriculture recommends standardized size classes for countries to follow in reporting the results of their census; however, there is some variation in terms of how closely countries adhere to them. For the 1990 and 2000 round census, FAO has compiled international comparison tables which provide information on farms by size and area in as standardized a format as possible; in compiling the tables, some interpolations and other methods were used to provide the best possible estimates of the number of farms in each size cohort for each of the countries

concerned (see, for example the notes to Annex 6). For example, according to WCA guidelines the smallest size cohort should be farms smaller than 1 hectare. However, some countries, especially several of those located in Latin America and the Caribbean or classified as high-income, use less than 2 rather than 1 hectare as the smallest size class. The less than 2 hectare sized farms are reported in the 1 – 2 hectare category when making cross-country comparisons. For more on the methodologies used, see FAO (2013a) and FAO (2001).

We combine data from the international comparison tables for the 1990 and 2000 rounds of the WCA (FAO, 2001) and (FAO, 2013a)). We are thereby able to consider farms by size for a sample of 111 countries and territories with a total of nearly 460 million farms (Figure 4 and Annex 5). This sample represents at most 80 percent of the world’s farms as well as about 80 percent of the world’s population, 85 percent of the population active in agriculture and 60 percent of agricultural land worldwide (FAO, 2014). Seventy-two percent of the farms are smaller than one hectare in size; 12 percent are 1 to 2 hectares in size and 10 percent are between 2 and 5 hectares. Only 6 percent of the world’s farms are larger than 5 hectares. Assuming this average is representative of the land distribution worldwide, we estimate that there are more than 410 million farms less than 1 hectare in size and more than 475 million small farms that are less than 2 hectares in size³.

Figure 4: Share of farms worldwide, by land size class



Notes: The figures are based on the most recent available estimate for each country from the World Agricultural Census 1990 and 2000 round.

Sources: Authors’ compilation using data from (FAO, 2013a) and (FAO, 2001). See Annex 5.

8. What can we say about farmland distribution?

We now consider how the world’s farmland is distributed among farms. Estimates of the share of farmland controlled by the various farm size classes are available for 92 countries and territories once we combine data from international comparison tables for the 1990 and 2000 rounds of the WCA (Annex 6). This sample of 240 million farms represents 42 percent of the world’s farms, as well as about 56 percent of the world’s population, 43 percent of the population active in agriculture and

³ More than 570 million farms multiplied by 72 and 84 percent, respectively.

38 percent of agricultural land worldwide (FAO, 2014). We cannot claim that this sample is representative of the world's farmland distribution. It does not include China, thus omitting about 35 percent of the world's farms; the Russian Federation is likewise not included. It undersamples countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and the low-income category, with only 9 and 7 countries in each group, respectively.

We nevertheless are able to observe some instructive patterns considering the farmland distribution by region in the low- and middle-income countries (Figure 5). In all regions, except Latin America and the Caribbean, the majority of farms are in the smallest cohort (smaller than 1 hectare in all except the high-income group where the smallest cohort is less than 2 hectares). Despite their being the majority in most regions, farms in the smallest cohort control only a small share of farmland. The distribution of farm sizes and farmland seen for the 9 countries located in Sub-Saharan Africa is similar to that of the 3 South Asian countries, where about 60 percent of farms are smaller than one hectare and control close to 20 percent of the farmland; in those regions few farms reach a size larger than 50 hectares and the few that do comprise only a small share of total farmland. The distribution observed for the 9 countries in East Asia and the Pacific (excluding China) is also quite similar, with about 50 percent of farms being smaller than one hectare and representing about 12 percent of farmland, and farms rarely reaching sizes exceeding 100 hectares. In each of those 3 regions farms up to 5 hectares in size represent at least 90 percent of the total number of farms and cover more than 50 percent of the agricultural area. In Latin America and the Caribbean the pattern is radically different. There are relatively fewer very small farms and the bulk of the land is operated by a small number of very large farms. Farms in Latin America and the Caribbean are often quite large, with a few very large farms exceeding 1000 hectares in size and representing nearly half of the total farmland. In the Middle East and North Africa, 60 percent of all farms are below 1 hectare, but more than 50 percent of the land is farmed by holdings above 10 hectares in size.

Figure 5: Average distribution of farms and farmland area by land size classes and region

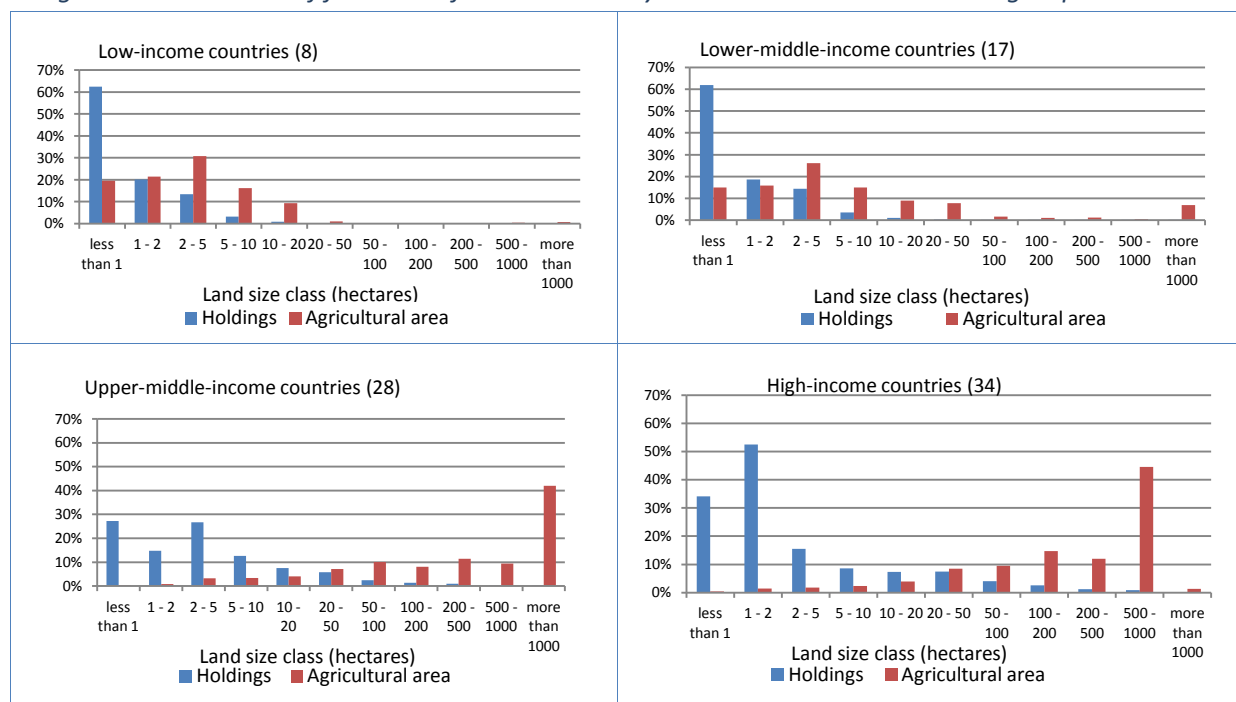


Notes: Country groupings are the same as those used by the World Bank (2011), with the following additions: Cook Islands were classified as East Asia and the Pacific; French Guiana, Guadeloupe, and Martinique as Latin America and the Caribbean; and Réunion as Sub-Saharan Africa. Number of countries shown in parentheses. See Annex 6. Source: Authors' compilation using (FAO, 2013a) and (FAO, 2001).

Agricultural land distribution follows a pattern based on a country's income level as well as its regional grouping. For nearly all income levels we see that, on average, the majority of farms (between 40 and about 80 percent) are smaller than 2 hectares; they control anywhere from a few

percent to about 40 percent of farmland (Figure 6). The share of farms represented by the larger cohorts would seem to increase with each income category. For example, farms greater than 5 hectares in size constitute only 27 percent of the farmland in low-income countries, 43 percent in the lower-middle-income countries, 96 percent in the upper-middle-income countries and 97 percent in the high-income countries. In short, it would appear that both average farm size and the share of farmland controlled by larger farms are higher in countries with larger average incomes.

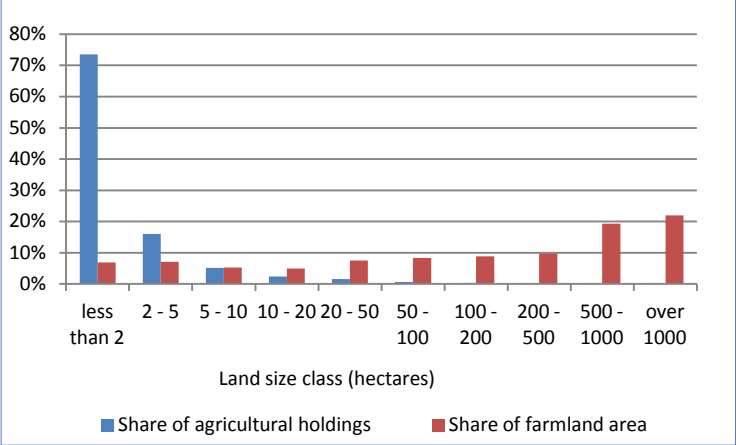
Figure 6: Distribution of farms and farmland area by land size classes and income group



Notes: Country groupings are the same as those used by the World Bank (2011). Number of countries shown in parentheses. Sources: Authors' compilation using (FAO, 2013a) and (FAO, 2001). The figure uses all data presented in Annex 6, with the exception of data for those countries for which the World Bank provides no income classification; these are: the Cook Islands; French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion.

We now present a figure showing farmland distribution for all 92 countries in the sample underlying Figure 5. The results must be interpreted with caution, however, since the sample is not representative at the global level; it represents only about 240 million agricultural holdings, which is less than half of the world's farms. For the 92 countries, we find that the majority of farms are less than 2 hectares in size and they only comprise a small share of the total agricultural land worldwide. That is, nearly seventy five percent of the farms in that sample are smaller than two hectares; and they cover only 7 percent of agricultural land (Figure 7). Conversely, 25 percent of farms are larger than 2 hectares and cover 93 percent of the total agricultural area.

Figure 7: Distribution of farms and farmland area by land size classes, 92 country sample



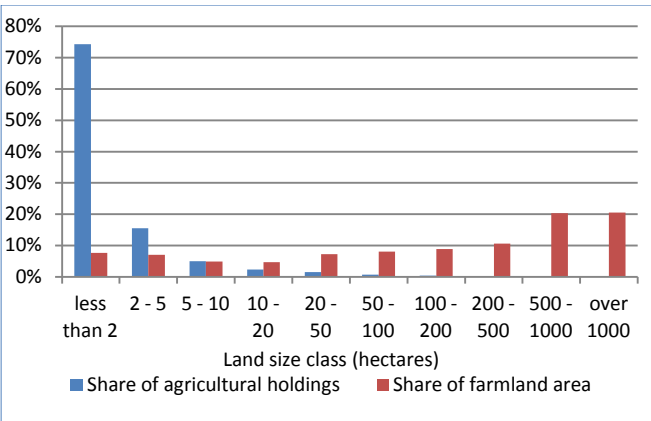
Sources: Author’s compilation using FAO (2013a) and FAO (2001). See Annex 6.

As we saw earlier, the 92 country sample (see annex 6) is not representative of the world’s farms; perhaps most noticeable is the absence of China. We are however, able to estimate what farm distribution looks like in China and in an additional 13 countries, which are: Canada, French Guiana, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, New Zealand, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, St. Kitts & Nevis and Viet Nam. As shown in Annex Table 5, we have information on the number of farms by farm size class as well as the total farmland operated nationally in those 14 countries. We assume that the average farm size is the midpoint of each cohort; that is, in each of the countries the farms in the 0 to 1 hectare cohort average 0.5 hectares; those in the 1 – 2 hectare cohort average 1.5 hectares, etc. The hectares of farmland in the largest farm size class reported by each country is calculated as the difference between the total number of hectares of agricultural land in the country and the sum of the hectares of land in the smaller land size classes (using the midpoint assumption).

Adding the thirteen countries (but not China) to the 92 country sample we have a total of 257 million farms or about 45 percent of the farms worldwide (Figure 8). Of those farms:

- 74 percent of the farms are smaller than 2 hectares, but only control about 8 percent of the world's farmland.
- Conversely, 26 percent of the farms are larger than 2 hectares; they control 92 percent of the farmland.

Figure 8: Distribution of farms and farmland area by land size classes, 105 country sample



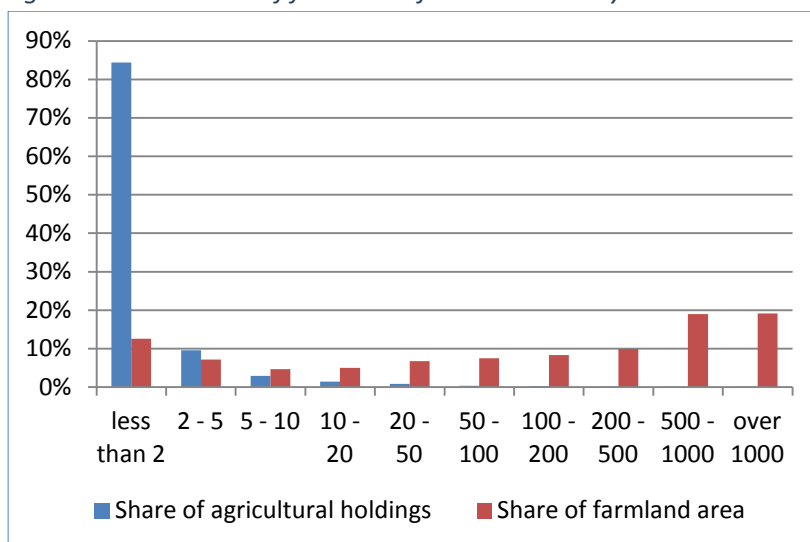
Sources: Authors’ compilation using FAO (2013a) and FAO (2001). See Annexes 5 and 6.

We use a similar approach to include China in the description of farmland distribution. Considering China we now have a 106 country sample a total of 450 million farms, which represent 80 percent of the world's farms⁴. These countries comprise about 85 percent of the world's population active in agriculture as well as about 80 percent of the world's population and 60 percent of agricultural land worldwide (FAO, 2014). Notable omissions are Australia and the Russian Federation.

Figure 9 shows estimates of the share of farmland area falling in each of the land size classes. It shows that:

- 84 percent of the farms are smaller than 2 hectares and they operate about 12 percent of the farmland.
- Conversely, 16 percent of the world's farms are larger than 2 hectares and they represent 88 percent of the world's farmland.

Figure 9: Distribution of farms and farmland area by land size classes, 106 country sample



Sources: Authors' compilation using FAO (2013a) and FAO (2001). See Annexes 5 and 6.

Although farmland distribution may be considered quite unequal at the global level, this is not the case for some income and regional groups. In countries at lower levels of income smaller farms operate a far greater share of farmland than do smaller farms in the higher income countries. This is perhaps best illustrated by considering the share of farms and farmland represented by farms 5 hectares and smaller. Globally, about 95 percent of farms are smaller than 5 hectares and they operate about 20 percent of farmland. In low- and lower-middle-income countries as well as, East Asia and the Pacific (excluding China), South Asia and in Sub-Saharan Africa about 95 percent of farms are smaller than 5 hectares, and they operate the majority of land in those countries. In upper-middle-income countries (excluding China), high-income countries, Latin America and the Caribbean and Middle East and North Africa the majority of farms are likewise smaller than 5 hectares in size, but they operate less than 10 percent of farmland.

⁴ 450 divided by at least 570 million farms.

9. Conclusions

In conclusion, using agricultural census data we see the following:

- There are more than 570 million farms in the world and more than 500 million of these are owned by families. Family farms represent the vast majority of farms in the world, but less of the share of the world's farmland, which means that they are, on average, smaller than non-family farms.
- Most of the world's farms are very small. Worldwide more than 475 million farms are less than 2 hectares in size and more than 410 million farms are less than 1 hectare in size.
- Average farm sizes have decreased and the total number of farms increased from 1960 to 2000.
- Data on farmland distribution are missing for several countries where many of the world's farms are located, but we may nevertheless conclude that although the vast majority of the world's farms are smaller than 2 hectares, they control only a small share of the world's farmland.
- The most comprehensive possible estimate of farmland distribution worldwide suggests that:
 - 84 percent of the farms are smaller than 2 hectares and they operate about 12 percent of the farmland.
 - Conversely, 16 percent of the world's farms are larger than 2 hectares and they represent 88 percent of the world's farmland.
- Although farmland distribution would seem quite unequal at the global level, it is less so in low and lower-middle income countries as well as in East-Asia and the Pacific (excluding China), South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

These estimates are in many ways the most complete description of farms and farmland worldwide, but they do have serious limitations. Efforts to enhance the collection of up-to date agricultural census data, including data on farmland distribution are essential to our having a more representative picture of the number of farms, the number of family farms and farm size as well as farmland distribution worldwide.

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Annexes 1–6: Country level data

Annex 1: Estimate of number of agricultural holdings, by country, most recent observation

Country/ Territory	Census Year	Total Number of Holdings	Source	Region/ country group	Income group
167 country total		569,599,680			
Afghanistan	2002	3,044,670	1	South Asia	Low-income
Albania	2012	324,013	2	Europe and Central Asia	Upper-middle-income
Algeria	2001	1,023,799	1	Middle East and North Africa	Upper-middle-income
American Samoa	2003	7,094	1	East Asia and the Pacific	Upper-middle-income
Andorra	..	..	..	High-income country	High-income
Angola	1970	1,067,230	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper-middle-income
Antigua*	1980	4,654	3	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Argentina	2008	276,581	4	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Armenia	..	..	..	Europe and Central Asia	Lower-middle-income
Australia	2001	140,516	1	High-income country	High-income
Austria	1999-2000	199,470	1	High-income country	High-income
Azerbaijan	2004-2005	1,287,385	1	Europe and Central Asia	Upper-middle-income
Bahamas	1994	1,760	3	High-income country	High-income
Bahrain	1980	806	3	High-income country	High-income
Bangladesh	2008	15,183,183	5	South Asia	Low-income
Barbados	1989	17,178	3	High-income country	High-income
Belarus	..	..	..	Europe and Central Asia	Upper-middle-income
Belgium	2010	42,854	6	High-income country	High-income
Belize	1980	11,011	3	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower-middle-income
Benin	1990	408,020	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Bhutan	2009	61,578	7	South Asia	Lower-middle-income
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	..	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower-middle-income
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	Europe and Central Asia	Upper-middle-income
Botswana	2004	51,264	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper-middle-income
Brazil	2006	5,175,489	8	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Brunei Darussalam	1960	6,306	3	High-income country	High-income
Bulgaria	2010	370,490	9	Europe and Central Asia	Upper-middle-income
Burkina Faso	1993	886,638	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Burundi	..	..	..	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Cabo Verde	2004	44,506	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle-income
Cambodia	..	..	..	East Asia and the Pacific	Low-income
Cameroon	1970	925,895	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle-income
Canada	2001	246,923	1	High-income country	High-income
Central African Republic	1980	303,901	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Chad	1970	366,475	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Chile	2007	301,254	10	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
China	2006	200,555,000	11	East Asia and the Pacific	Upper-middle-income
Colombia	2001	2,021,895	1	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Comoros	2004	52,464	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Congo	1980	143,235	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle-income
Cook Islands	2000	1,721	1	unclassified	unclassified
Costa Rica	1970	81,562	3	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Côte d'Ivoire	2001	1,117,667	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle-income
Croatia	2003	449,896	1	High-income country	High-income
Cuba	..	..	..	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Cyprus	2010	38,859	12	High-income country	High-income
Czech Republic	2010	22,864	13	High-income country	High-income
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	..	East Asia and the Pacific	Low-income
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1990	4,479,600	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Denmark	1999-2000	57,830	1	High-income country	High-income
Djibouti	1995	1,135	3	Middle East and North Africa	Lower-middle-income
Dominica	1995	9,026	3	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Dominican Republic	1970	304,820	3	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Ecuador	1999-2000	842,882	1	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Egypt	1999-2000	4,541,884	1	Middle East and North Africa	Lower-middle-income
El Salvador	2008	397,433	14	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower-middle-income
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	High-income country	High-income
Eritrea	..	..	..	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Estonia	2001	83,808	1	High-income country	High-income
Ethiopia	2001-2002	10,758,597	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Fiji	2009	65,033	15	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle-income
Finland	2010	63,874	16	High-income country	High-income
France	1999-2000	663,810	1	High-income country	High-income
French Guiana	2010	5,983	17	unclassified	unclassified
Gabon	1970	71,074	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper-middle-income
Gambia	2001-2002	69,140	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Georgia	2003-2004	729,542	1	Europe and Central Asia	Lower-middle-income
Germany	1999-2000	471,960	1	High-income country	High-income

Country/ Territory	Census Year	Total Number of Holdings	Source	Region/ country group	Income group
Ghana	1980	1,849,800	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle-income
Greece	1999-2000	817,060	1	High-income country	High-income
Greenland	..	..	..	High-income country	High-income
Grenada	1995	18,277	3	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Guadeloupe	2010	7,852	18	unclassified	unclassified
Guam	2007	104	19	High-income country	High-income
Guatemala	2003	830,684	1	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower-middle-income
Guinea	2000-2001	840,454	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Guinea-Bissau	1988	84,221	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Guyana	..	..	..	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower-middle-income
Haiti	2008	1,018,951	20	Latin America and the Caribbean	Low-income
Honduras	1993	325,750	3	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower-middle-income
Hungary	2000	966,916	1	High-income country	High-income
Iceland	..	..	..	High-income country	High-income
India	2011	137,757,000	21	South Asia	Lower-middle-income
Indonesia	2003	24,868,675	1	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle-income
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2003	4,332,423	1	Middle East and North Africa	Upper-middle-income
Iraq	1970	591,178	3	Middle East and North Africa	Lower-middle-income
Ireland	2000	141,530	1	High-income country	High-income
Israel	..	..	..	High-income country	High-income
Italy	2000	2,590,674	1	High-income country	High-income
Jamaica	2007	228,683	22	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Japan	2000	3,120,215	1	High-income country	High-income
Jordan	2007	80,152	23	Middle East and North Africa	Upper-middle-income
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	Europe and Central Asia	Upper-middle-income
Kenya	1980	2,750,013	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Kiribati	..	..	..	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle-income
Kuwait	..	..	..	High-income country	High-income
Kyrgyzstan	2002	1,130,855	1	Europe and Central Asia	Low-income
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2010-2011	783,000	24	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle-income
Latvia	2001	180,263	1	Europe and Central Asia	Upper-middle-income
Lebanon	1998	194,829	1	Middle East and North Africa	Upper-middle-income
Lesotho	1999-2000	337,795	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle-income
Liberia	1970	121,745	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Libya	1987	175,528	3	Middle East and North Africa	Upper-middle-income
Lithuania	2003	610,543	1	Europe and Central Asia	Upper-middle-income
Luxembourg	1999-2000	2,810	1	High-income country	High-income
Madagascar	2004-2005	2,428,492	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Malawi	2006-2007	2,665,565	25	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Malaysia	2005	526,265	1	East Asia and the Pacific	Upper-middle-income
Maldives	..	..	..	South Asia	Upper-middle-income
Mali	2004-2005	805,194	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Malta	2010	12,529	26	High-income country	High-income
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle-income
Martinique	2010	3307	27	unclassified	unclassified
Mauritania	1980	99,644	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Mauritius	..	..	..	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper-middle-income
Mexico	2007	5,548,845	28	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	..	..	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle-income
Monaco	..	..	..	High-income country	High-income
Mongolia	2000	250,000	1	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle-income
Montenegro	2010	48,824	29	Europe and Central Asia	Upper-middle-income
Morocco	1996	1,496,349	1	Middle East and North Africa	Lower-middle-income
Mozambique	1999-2000	3,064,715	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Myanmar	2010	5,426,083	30	East Asia and the Pacific	Low-income
Namibia	1996-1997	102,357	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper-middle-income
Nauru	..	..	..	unclassified	unclassified
Nepal	2002	3,364,139	1	South Asia	Low-income
Netherlands	1999-2000	101,550	1	High-income country	High-income
New Caledonia	2002	5,574	1	High-income country	High-income
New Zealand	2002	70,000	1	High-income country	High-income
Nicaragua	2011	268,527	31	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower-middle-income
Niger	1980	669,332	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Nigeria	1960	308,000	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle-income
Niue	2009	429	32	unclassified	unclassified
Northern Mariana Islands	2007	256	33	High-income country	High-income
Norway	1999	70,740	1	High-income country	High-income

Country/ Territory	Census Year	Total Number of Holdings	Source	Region/ country group	Income group
Oman	..	..	..	High-income country	High-income
Pakistan	2000	6,620,224	1	South Asia	Lower-middle-income
Palau	1990	300	3	East Asia and the Pacific	Upper-middle-income
Panama	2011	248,560	34	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle-income
Paraguay	2008	289,649	35	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower-middle-income
Peru	2012	2,292,772	36	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Philippines	2002	4,822,739	1	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle-income
Poland	2002	2,933,000	1	High-income country	High-income
Portugal	1999	415,969	1	High-income country	High-income
Puerto Rico	2002	17,659	1	High-income country	High-income
Qatar	2000-2001	3,553	1	High-income country	High-income
Republic of Korea	2000	3,269,527	1	High-income country	High-income
Republic of Moldova	2011	902,463	37	Europe and Central Asia	Lower-middle-income
Réunion	2010	7,623	38	unclassified	unclassified
Romania	2002	4,484,893	1	Europe and Central Asia	Upper-middle-income
Russian Federation	2006	23,224,000	39	Europe and Central Asia	Upper-middle-income
Rwanda	2007-2008	1,674,687	40	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2000	3,066	1	High-income country	High-income
Saint Lucia	2007	9,149	41	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2000	7,380	1	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Samoa	2009	15,793	42	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle-income
San Marino	..	..	..	High-income country	High-income
Sao Tome and Principe	1990	13,882	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle-income
Saudi Arabia	1999	242,267	1	High-income country	High-income
Senegal	1998-1999	437,037	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle-income
Serbia	2002	779,000	1	Europe and Central Asia	Upper-middle-income
Seychelles	2002	4,685	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper-middle-income
Sierra Leone	1980	223,265	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Singapore	1970	15,741	3	High-income country	High-income
Slovakia	2001	71,000	1	High-income country	High-income
Slovenia	2010	74,646	43	High-income country	High-income
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle-income
Somalia	..	..	..	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
South Africa	2000	1,093,000	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper-middle-income
Spain	1999	1,764,456	1	High-income country	High-income
Sri Lanka	2002	3,264,678	1	South Asia	Lower-middle-income
Sudan (former)	..	..	..	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle-income
Suriname	1980	22,103	3	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Swaziland	1990	73,745	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle-income
Sweden	1999-2000	81,410	1	High-income country	High-income
Switzerland	1990	108,296	3	High-income country	High-income
Syrian Arab Republic	1980	485,691	3	Middle East and North Africa	Lower-middle-income
Tajikistan	..	..	..	Europe and Central Asia	Low-income
Thailand	2003	5,792,519	1	East Asia and the Pacific	Upper-middle-income
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2007	192,675	44	Europe and Central Asia	Upper-middle-income
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle-income
Togo	1996	429,534	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Tonga	2001	10,941	1	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle-income
Trinidad and Tobago	2004	19,111	1	High-income country	High-income
Tunisia	2004	515,850	1	Middle East and North Africa	Upper-middle-income
Turkey	2001	3,076,649	1	Europe and Central Asia	Upper-middle-income
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	Europe and Central Asia	Lower-middle-income
Tuvalu	..	..	..	East Asia and the Pacific	Upper-middle-income
Uganda	2002	3,833,485	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Ukraine	..	..	..	Europe and Central Asia	Lower-middle-income
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	High-income country	High-income
United Kingdom	1999-2000	233,250	1	High-income country	High-income
United Republic of Tanzania	2002-2003	4,901,837	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
United States of America	2007	2,204,792	45	High-income country	High-income
Uruguay	2011	44,890	46	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	Europe and Central Asia	Lower-middle-income
Vanuatu	1993	22,000	47	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle-income
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2007-2008	424,256	48	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle-income
Viet Nam	2001	10,689,753	1	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle-income
Virgin Islands, United States	2007	219	49	High-income country	High-income
Yemen	2002	1,488,406	1	Middle East and North Africa	Lower-middle-income
Zambia	2000	1,305,783	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle-income
Zimbabwe	1960	437,589	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income

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Annex 2: Share of holdings and share of farmland held by an individual or household, by country

Countries by region	Census Year	Share of	
		holdings owned by an individual/ household	farmland owned by an individual/ household
		(%)	(%)
Albania	1998	100	24
Belgium	1999-2000	96	
Brazil	1996	97	83
Cape Verde	2004	100	
Chile	1997	97	62
China	1997	100	
Comoros	2004	95	
Cyprus	2003	99	74
Czech Republic	2000	95	17
Denmark	1999-2000	99	
Ecuador	1999-2000	99	86
Egypt	1999-2000	100	94
Estonia	2001	98	76
France	1999-2000	81	
Georgia	2003-2004	100	85
Germany	1999-2000	93	
Greece	1999-2000	100	
Guatemala	2003	98	86
India	2000-2001	100	99
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2003	99	
Ireland	2000	100	
Italy	2000	98	69
Jordan	1997	100	87
Kyrgyzstan	2002	99	
Latvia	2001	95	1
Lebanon	1998		85
Lesotho	1999-2000	86	
Luxembourg	1999-2000	98	
Morocco	1996		76
Myanmar	2003	100	
Nepal	2002	100	
Netherlands	1999-2000	94	
New Caledonia	2002		66
Nicaragua	2001	99	
Northern Mariana Islands	2002	89	
Norway	1999	99	
Philippines	2002	99	96
Portugal	1999	98	59
Qatar	2000-2001	99	
Romania	2002	99	54
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2000	96	23
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2000	100	
Samoa	1999	100	100
Saudi Arabia	1999	100	91
Slovakia	2001	97	
Spain	1999	96	54
Sweden	1999-2000	93	
Thailand	2003	100	
Tonga	2001	94	99
Trinidad and Tobago	2004	100	60
Tunisia	2004	100	93
United Kingdom	1999-2000	88	
United States of America	2002	90	66
Uruguay	2000	86	62
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	1996-1997	98	89
Yemen	2002		88

Source: (FAO, 2013a)

Annex 3: Use of household labor and hired permanent workers on the agricultural holding, by country

Countries	Census year	Average number of household members engaged in agriculture per holding (1)	Share of household members engaged in agriculture (Percentage)	Average number of hired permanent workers per agricultural holding	Average ratio of household members to hired permanent workers in agriculture
Algeria	2001	3.3	48.5	0.1	30.9
Austria	1999-2000	2.5		0.1	26.1
Azerbaijan	2004-2005	2.0	53.3		
Belgium	1999-2000	1.5		0.2	7.8
Botswana	2004			0.3	
Brazil	1996	2.8	58.7	0.9	3.1
Canada	2001			0.4	
Cape Verde	2004			0.0	
Chile	1997			1.6	
China	1997	2.7	64.9	0.0	
Comoros	2004	1.5	23.5	0.1	22.3
Denmark	1999-2000			0.3	
Ecuador	1999-2000			0.3	
Egypt	1999-2000			0.0	
Estonia	2001			0.2	
Finland	1999-2000	2.0		0.2	8.5
France	1999-2000	1.3		0.7	1.9
French Guiana	2000	1.8	46.8	0.1	21.2
Germany	1999-2000	2.0		0.4	4.8
Greece	1999-2000	1.7		0.0	
Guadeloupe	2000			0.4	
Guam	2002	0.9		0.6	1.4
Guinea	2000-2001			0.1	
Hungary	2000	2.1			
Ireland	2000	1.7		0.1	17.0
Japan	2000	1.2	37.2	0.0	
Jordan	1997			0.2	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1998-1999	3.1		0.3	10.6
Lebanon	1998	1.0		0.1	8.2
Lesotho	1999-2000			0.0	
Luxembourg	1999-2000	2.1		0.2	8.8
Madagascar	2004-2005	1.0	18.2		
Martinique	2000	1.5		0.8	1.7
Morocco	1996			0.1	
Nepal	2002			0.1	
Netherlands	1999-2000	1.9		0.8	2.4
New Caledonia	2002	2.4	62.5		
Nicaragua	2001	3.1		0.6	4.9
Northern Mariana Islands	2002			0.7	
Norway	1999			0.3	
Pakistan	2000			0.1	
Portugal	1999	1.2	39.6	0.1	10.5
Puerto Rico	2002			1.8	
Qatar	2000-2001			3.4	
Romania	2002	2.0		0.0	88.2
Saint Lucia	1996			0.6	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2000			0.2	
Senegal	1998-1999	7.1	59.7	0.2	33.8
Spain	1999	0.4		0.1	3.5
Sweden	1999-2000	1.6		0.3	5.5
Thailand	2003			0.1	
Trinidad and Tobago	2004			0.5	
Tunisia	2004	0.9		0.1	9.3
United Kingdom	1999-2000	1.7		0.6	2.8
United States of America	2002			1.4	
Uruguay	2000	2.0	60.3	1.0	2.0
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	1996-1997	0.6		0.4	1.5
Viet Nam	2001	2.1	47.6	0.2	10.7
Yemen	2002	2.3		0.2	10.6
Zambia	2000	1.9	36.4		

Notes: (1) May include full time and/ or part time work by household members.

Source: FAO, 2013a.

Annex 4: Trends in average size of agricultural holding, 1960 – 2000

Country	Average size of agricultural holding, by decade					Trend
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	
American Samoa	2.3	2.2	1.8	6.1	1.1	decrease
Antigua and Barbuda	2.4		0.4			decrease
Argentina	371.3			469.0	582.5	increase
Austria	19.4	20.7	24.2	26.4	34.1	increase
Bahamas			8.5	11.6		increase
Bahrain		4.3	4.4			increase
Bangladesh	1.4		1.3		0.3	decrease
Barbados	1.2	1.1		1.3		increase
Belgium	6.6	8.7	12.4	16.1	23.1	increase
Belize		23.2	23.0			decrease
Brazil	74.9	60.0	70.7	64.5	72.8	neither
Canada	145.2	187.5	207.0	241.9	273.4	increase
Cape Verde			1.5	1.3	1.0	decrease
Central African Republic	1.9	1.7	0.9			decrease
Chile	118.5		92.4		83.7	decrease
Colombia	22.6	26.3		23.3	25.1	increase
Congo		1.4	1.0			decrease
Congo, Democratic Republic of the		2.3		0.5		decrease
Cook Islands				1.2	0.6	decrease
Costa Rica	41.0	38.3				decrease
Cote d'Ivoire		5.0			3.9	decrease
Cyprus			4.5	3.4	4.4	decrease
Denmark	15.9	21.0	26.4	37.8	49.8	increase
Dominican Republic	5.1	9.0				increase
Ecuador		15.3			14.7	decrease
Egypt	1.6		1.0	0.9	0.8	decrease
El Salvador	7.0	4.6				decrease
Ethiopia			1.4	0.8	1.0	decrease
Fiji		7.3	4.2	6.2		decrease
Finland	41.2	51.0	57.0	61.9	72.2	increase
France	18.8	22.1	26.6	31.5	45.0	increase
French Guiana			3.3	9.3	6.5	increase
Germany	12.1	14.2	17.0	29.3	40.5	increase
Greece	3.2	3.4		4.5	4.7	increase
Grenada			1.7	0.8		decrease
Guadeloupe		3.0	3.7	3.2	3.4	neither
Guam	6.5	9.4	5.8	15.1	4.4	neither
Guatemala	8.3		7.8		4.5	decrease
Guinea - Bissau	3.0			1.1		decrease
Honduras		13.5		11.2		decrease
Hungary		9.3	11.7		6.7	decrease
India	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	decrease
Indonesia	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	decrease
Iran, Islamic Republic of	6.0			4.3	4.1	decrease
Iraq	31.8	9.7				decrease
Ireland	16.1	20.2	26.1	26.0	33.3	increase
Israel		13.4	11.3	14.2		increase
Italy	6.2	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.6	increase

Country	Average size of agricultural holding, by decade					Trend
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	
Jamaica	4.4	3.1	2.9		2.2	decrease
Japan	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	neither
Jordan		7.0	5.9		3.3	decrease
Kenya	11.7	4.1	2.5			decrease
Korea, Republic of	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.1		decrease
Lebanon	2.4	4.3			1.9	decrease
Lesotho	2.2	2.0		1.4		decrease
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	26.6	13.0		14.2	10.2	decrease
Luxembourg		17.8	25.1	36.2	49.0	increase
Madagascar	1.0		1.3		0.9	decrease
Malawi		1.5	1.2	0.7		decrease
Mali	4.4		3.3			decrease
Malta	1.5	1.5	1.2		1.0	decrease
Martinique			3.1	3.1	4.0	increase
Mexico	123.9	137.1		41.4		decrease
Morocco	9.8				5.8	decrease
Myanmar				2.4	2.5	increase
Nepal		1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	decrease
Netherlands	8.8	11.6	15.0	17.0	22.1	increase
New Caledonia				30.5	51.9	increase
New Zealand	231.3	303.1	297.0	216.2	223.4	neither
Nicaragua	37.3				31.3	decrease
Northern Mariana Islands			16.5	49.0	4.4	decrease
Pakistan	3.5	5.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	decrease
Panama	19.0	18.2	14.7	13.8	11.7	decrease
Paraguay	108.7		88.1	77.5		decrease
Peru	20.4	16.9		20.1		decrease
Philippines	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.2	2.0	decrease
Poland	6.4	4.8		8.3	6.6	neither
Portugal		6.1	6.6	8.9	12.5	increase
Réunion		2.0	3.6	4.4	4.7	increase
Saint Lucia	2.7	2.7		2.0	1.6	decrease
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				1.4	1.0	decrease
Samoa				6.1	3.6	decrease
Saudi Arabia		6.7	10.1		16.7	increase
Senegal	3.6				4.3	increase
Sierra Leone		1.8	1.6			decrease
Slovenia				5.8	11.0	increase
Spain	14.8	17.8	18.7	18.8	23.9	increase
Sri Lanka	1.6	1.2	1.1		0.5	decrease
Suriname	6.6	5.8	7.5			increase
Swaziland		19.5	11.8			decrease
Sweden		65.4	76.0		93.9	increase
Switzerland		8.5	10.2	11.8		increase
Syrian Arab Republic		9.0	6.5			decrease
Tanzania, United Republic of		1.3		2.8	2.4	increase
Thailand	3.5		3.7	3.4	3.2	decrease
Togo	2.6	1.4	1.5		2.0	neither

Country	Average size of agricultural holding, by decade					Trend
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	
Tonga			3.3		2.6	decrease
Trinidad and Tobago	6.0		4.3		4.4	decrease
Tunisia	15.4				10.5	decrease
Uganda	3.3			2.2		decrease
United Kingdom	40.7	55.1	65.4	70.8	70.9	increase
United States of America	122.6	157.6	168.1	187.0	178.4	increase
Uruguay	195.3	214.1	234.4	286.1	287.4	increase
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	81.2	91.9	82.0		60.0	decrease
Viet Nam				0.5	0.7	increase
Yemen			2.0		1.1	decrease

Sources: Authors' compilation using FAO (2013a).

Annex 5: Number of agricultural holdings by land size class, country and region

Countries, by region/ income	Census year	Total number of holdings	Number of holdings by land size class										
			less than 1 Ha	1 - 2 Ha	2 - 5 Ha	5 - 10 Ha	10 - 20 Ha	20 - 50 Ha	50 - 100 Ha	100 - 200 Ha	200 - 500 Ha	500 - 1000 Ha	> 1000 Ha
East Asia and the Pacific (11)													
American Samoa	2003	7,094	4,064	1,867	926	189	40	8					
China	1997	193,446,000	179,897,000	9,497,000	3,353,000	313,000	386,000						
Cook Islands	2000	1,721	1,403	236	82								
Fiji	1991	95,400	41,320	11,211	18,703	12,703	6,332	3,173	1,407	551			
Indonesia	2003	24,868,675	18,606,642	3,460,406	2,801,627								
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1998-1999	668,000	255,600	235,400	177,000								
Myanmar	2003	3,464,769	1,166,480	805,590	1,036,189	368,928	80,824	6,758					
Philippines	2002	4,822,739	1,935,874	1,349,903	1,133,549	303,139	79,608	20,666					
Samoa	1999	14,734	2,797	4,693	4,422	1,816	717	289					
Thailand	2003	5,795,519	1,314,902	1,321,917	2,077,440	829,813	207,676	40,771					
Viet Nam	2001	10,689,753	9,077,029	1,058,138	506,151	42,796	5,639						
Europe and Central Asia (9)													
Albania	1998	466,809	279,793	140,377	46,639								
Bulgaria	2003	665,500	512,500		131,800			16,100	5,100				
Georgia	2003-2004	729,542	512,445	167,656	37,872	6,541	2,685	1,217	497	315	236	78	
Kyrgyzstan	2002	1,130,855	964,130	78,314	56,409	18,577	7,715	4,119	740	304	231	171	145
Latvia	2001	180,263	62	11,060	35,630	39,967	43,777	36,697	9,631	2,520	689	230	
Lithuania	2003	278,563	418	21,628	131,304	64,038	38,081	17,224	3,593	1,351	617	309	
Romania	2002	4,484,893	2,221,508	897,612	1,027,776	263,715	49,151	10,724	3,965	10,442			
Serbia	2002	778,891	214,388	145,929	244,064	131,438	36,772	6,300					
Turkey	2001	3,076,650	522,990	539,816	950,840	560,049	327,363	153,685	17,429	3,901	520	57	
Latin America and the Caribbean (22)													
Argentina	1988	378,357			57,057	31,680	39,074	59,129	48,006	47,083	47,772	21,101	27,455
Brazil	1996	4,838,183	512,032	471,298	796,723	622,320	701,417	814,695	400,375	246,314	165,243	58,407	49,359
Chile	1997	316,492	46,295	32,175	55,949	50,176	47,936	43,751	18,771	9,855	6,475	2,355	2,754
Colombia	2001	2,021,895	366,244	273,360	428,302	291,752	225,238	219,912	108,715	55,906	40,797	11,669	
Dominica	1995	9,026	4,800	1,922	1,654	443	89	69	30	14	5		
Ecuador	1999-2000	842,882	248,398	117,660	169,251	101,066	75,660	76,792	34,498	12,941	6,616		
French Guiana	2000	5,318	1,108	1,886	1,850	293	94	87					
Grenada	1995	18,277	15,534	1,372	978	243	74	76					
Guadeloupe	1989	16,272	5,043	4,441	5,204	1,163	272	149					
Guatemala	2003	830,684	651,874	86,759	49,570	19,833	6,243	15,569	245	177	203	171	40
Honduras	1993	325,750			178,250	52,770	38,770	55,960					
Jamaica	1996	187,791	130,247	28,548	22,332	3,886	1,351	795	263	164	205		
Martinique	1989	15,460	9,830	2,086	2,427	634	252	231					
Nicaragua	2001	199,549	24,837	18,341	37,174	28,232	29,541	34,869	15,565	6,996	3,994		
Panama	2001	236,613	124,720	24,433	27,369	15,724	15,353	16,253	7,555	3,282	1,522	274	128
Paraguay	1991	307,221	29,939	30,994	61,817	66,605	66,223	31,519	7,577	4,279	3,503	1,525	3,240
Peru	1994	1,756,141			1,222,935	261,958	127,596	92,004	51,648				
Saint Lucia	1996	13,366	8,394	2,402	1,975	435	94	66					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2000	7,380	5,375	1,102	712	121	42	28					
St. Kitts & Nevis	1987	3,269		3,148	87	11	23						

Countries, by region/ income	Census year	Total number of holdings	Number of holdings by land size class										
			less than 1 Ha	1 - 2 Ha	2 - 5 Ha	5 - 10 Ha	10 - 20 Ha	20 - 50 Ha	50 - 100 Ha	100 - 200 Ha	200 - 500 Ha	500 - 1000 Ha	> 1000 Ha
Uruguay	2000	57,131			6,260	7,086	7,118	8,934	6,647	6,382	6,783	3,887	4,034
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	1996-1997	500,979	42,758	70,663	128,821	75,282	59,354	51,659	27,318	18,565	15,587	6,027	4,945
Middle East and North Africa (9)													
Algeria	2001	1,023,799	223,115	128,864	239,844	181,267	142,980	88,130	14,294	4,063	1,242		
Djibouti	1995	1,135	944	191									
Egypt	1999-2000	4,541,884	3,955,941	365,362	170,625	35,996	10,953	3,007					
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2003	4,332,423	2,056,727	522,956	797,006	491,156	295,179	135,649	24,576	6,723	2,021	312	118
Jordan	1997	88,452	47,509	28,728	6,532	3,291	1,778	409	151	54			
Lebanon	1998	194,829	141,594	27,434	19,536	3,127	1,983	911	244				
Libya	1987	175,528	25,213	17,654	43,904	40,406	28,285	15,987	393	686			
Morocco	1996	1,496,349	380,039	272,412	411,967	247,766	125,169	47,985	7,829	3,182			
Yemen	2002	1,180,105	865,733	124,052	107,170	83,150							
South Asia (3)													
India	2001	119,894,000	75,390,000	22,687,000	16,639,000	3,948,000	1,004,000	226,000					
Nepal	2002	3,364,139	2,521,292	588,649	228,840	21,575	3,783						
Pakistan	2000	6,620,054	2,389,423	1,425,370	1,857,166	580,200	260,791	87,408	19,696				
Sub-Saharan Africa (16)													
Burkina Faso	1993	886,638	114,377	172,894	365,295	186,194	47,878						
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	1990	4,479,600	3,882,900	468,100	128,600								
Côte d'Ivoire	2001	1,117,667	470,433	158,933	215,974	148,516	91,416	32,395					
Ethiopia	2001-2002	10,758,597	6,762,166	2,612,288	1,276,773	97,037	10,333						
Guinea	1995	442,168	150,950	137,247	123,732	30,239							
Guinea Bissau	1988	84,221	59,120	14,809	8,531	1,590	171						
Lesotho	1999-2000	289,184	234,343	49,024	5,817								
Malawi	1993	1,561,416	1,212,967	270,326	78,123								
Mali	2004-2005	805,194	255,596	108,998	189,636	142,932	79,065	28,967					
Mozambique	1999-2000	3,037,782	1,633,986	922,603	426,665	49,941	3,939	488	69	37	21	11	22
Namibia	1996-1997	102,357	14,742	25,115	50,012	11,493	861	119	15				
Réunion	2000	9,387	2,246	1,679	2,769	1,988	485	220					
Senegal	1998-1999	437,037	91,532	72,226	142,213	90,669	34,326	6,071					
Togo	1996	842,124	81,620	165,413	365,412	179,777	45,800	4,102					
Uganda	1991	1,704,721	839,369	411,810	296,560	97,013	59,969						
Zambia	1990	520,520			479,717	29,950	8,801	2,052					
High Income countries (41)													
Australia	1990	129,540			3,368	3,052	4,808	9,144	12,607	17,415	27,615	19,924	31,607
Austria	1999-2000	199,470		29,110	43,440	38,170	44,760	35,080	5,980	2,930			
Bahamas	1994	1,760	639	437	360	140	78	50	56				
Barbados	1989	17,178	16,315	485	190	44	27	23	26	33	34	1	
Belgium	1999-2000	61,710		10,610	8,420	8,300	10,140	16,720	6,230	1,290			
Canada	1991	280,043		6,911	9,250	10,039	14,030	38,329	55,843	51,621	58,577	35,443	
Croatia	2003	449,896	227,761	71,984	85,985	42,553	15,765	5,848					

Countries, by region/ income	Census year	Total number of holdings	Number of holdings by land size class										
			less than 1 Ha	1 - 2 Ha	2 - 5 Ha	5 - 10 Ha	10 - 20 Ha	20 - 50 Ha	50 - 100 Ha	100 - 200 Ha	200 - 500 Ha	500 - 1000 Ha	> 1000 Ha
Cyprus	2003	45,199	24,780	7,546	7,240	2,850	1,522	845	256	160			
Czech Republic	2000	56,487	16,368	8,697	9,722	6,225	5,345	4,379	1,844	1,105	902	752	1,148
Denmark	1999-2000	57,830		980	1,020	9,460	11,530	17,170	11,510	6,160			
Estonia	2001	68,869	13,450	14,065	16,545	10,818	7,759	4,239	973	1,020			
Finland	1999-2000	81,200		2,750	5,780	11,120	20,220	30,360	9,270	1,700			
France	1999-2000	663,810		111,740	81,620	60,510	71,240	137,800	122,150	78,750			
French Polynesia	1995	6,223	4,789	733	388	139	64	110					
Germany	1999-2000	471,960		37,830	79,797	73,949	87,368	114,347	54,311	16,335	4,787	1,599	1,637
Greece	1999-2000	817,060		400,690	226,500	109,000	52,670	23,920	3,350	930			
Guam	2002	153	46	24	42	24	10	7					
Hungary	2000	966,916	260,987	128,417	185,208	108,278	131,302	98,958	45,738	8,028			
Ireland	2000	141,530		3,100	8,570	16,740	34,290	54,670	19,540	4,620			
Italy	2000	2,590,674	986,031	496,231	532,431	262,536	158,495	103,599	31,288	20,063			
Japan	1995	3,444,000	2,359,000	688,000	315,000	46,000	19,000	14,000	3,000				
Korea, Rep. of	1990	1,768,501	1,051,861	543,182	173,458								
Luxembourg	1999-2000	2,810		350	280	270	210	530	900	270			
Malta	2001	11,959	9,086	1,752	959	144	18						
Netherlands	1999-2000	101,550		16,120	15,620	15,780	17,510	28,180	7,150	1,190			
New Zealand	2002	70,000			11,750	7,300	7,300	9,946	9,254	9,700	9,578	3,022	2,150
Northern Mariana Islands	2002	214	56	59	59	18	8	14					
Norway	1999	70,740	1,122	2,482	10,913	16,720	22,286	15,640	1,451	119	7		
Poland	2002	2,933,000	977,100	517,000	629,600	426,800	266,600	96,000	12,400	3,400	2,400	1,100	600
Portugal	1999	415,969	111,802	115,272	100,715	42,123	23,064	13,088	4,126	5,779			
Puerto Rico	2002	17,659			9,310	3,461	2,287	1,528	572	501			
Qatar	2000-2001	3,553	2,444	189	212	148	157	211	113	79			
Slovakia	2001	71,038	49,809	8,188	7,265	1,682	895	934	486	340	364	353	722
Slovenia	1991	156,549	44,428	19,992	36,335	28,112	19,637	8,045					
Spain	1999	1,764,456	455,424	262,835	380,293	226,005	177,104	137,010	58,994	33,278	21,594	11,919	
Sweden	1999-2000	81,410		2,780	7,000	13,960	17,040	21,650	12,540	6,440			
Switzerland	1990	108,296	21,381	7,724	11,988	15,543	31,006	19,432	1,115	107			
Trinidad and Tobago	2004	19,111	6,780	3,448	6,445	1,683	478	220	31	14	9	3	
United Kingdom	1999-2000	233,250		32,380	21,480	25,670	30,420	47,830	36,600	38,870			
United States of America	2002	2,128,982			228,527	211,864	297,944	459,660	344,141	244,952	201,981	139,913	
Virgin Islands, United States	2002	191		95	43	24	7	14	6	2			
Total (111):		459,056,462	330,204,109	56,255,668	44,978,667	13,148,949	6,576,533	4,089,708	1,710,693	1,003,288	632,130	320,613	130,104
Share (111):		100%	72%	12%	10%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Notes: Some countries used different land size classes than those presented here for their census reports; in those cases interpolations and other methods were used to approximate the number of farms in the standardized land size classes reported here. For more information refer to original source.													
Sources: FAO, 2013a and FAO, 2001.													

Annex 6: Number of holdings and size of agricultural area, by land size class, most recent from 1990 or 2000 round

Countries by region and group	Census Year	Holdings/ agricultural area	Land size class											
			Total	less than 1 Ha	1 - 2 Ha	2 - 5 Ha	5 - 10 Ha	10 - 20 Ha	20 - 50 Ha	50 - 100 Ha	100 - 200 Ha	200 - 500 Ha	500 - 1000 Ha	> 1000 Ha
All 92 countries		Share of holdings	100%	55%	17%	14%	4%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Share of area	100%	3%	4%	7%	5%	5%	8%	8%	9%	10%	19%	22%
		Total holdings	238,850,964	131,845,211	39,708,051	33,588,565	10,560,931	5,295,979	3,660,976	1,527,309	882,183	514,381	249,941	95,603
		Total area	1,639,999,655	52,599,504	61,250,253	116,063,479	85,876,017	80,790,138	123,618,197	136,099,038	146,130,678	160,124,685	316,709,251	360,738,415
East Asia and the Pacific, excluding China (9)		Share of holdings	100%	54%	10%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
		Share of area	100%	13%	16%	34%	21%	9%	4%	2%	0%			
		Total holdings	34,428,659	18,473,417	3,323,665	2,194,360	244,903	44,240	3,173	1,407	551			
		Total area	56,121,698	7,132,209	9,130,068	19,219,941	11,879,592	5,274,668	2,378,476	974,245	132,499			
American Samoa	2003	Holdings	7,094	4,064	1,867	926	189	40	8					
		Agricultural area	7,949	1,511	2,245	2,352	1,097	483	261					
Cook Islands	2000	Holdings	1,721	1,403	236	82								
		Agricultural area	1,029	445	301	283								
Fiji	1991	Holdings	95,400	41,320	11,211	18,703	12,703	6,332	3,173	1,407	551			
		Agricultural area	591,407	11,358	16,132	65,189	87,283	85,334	98,141	95,471	132,499			
Indonesia	1993	Holdings	19,713,806	13,955,905	3,312,218	2,175,575	232,200	37,908						
		Agricultural area	17,145,036	5,105,398	4,254,082	5,754,989	1,442,915	587,652						
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1998-1999	Holdings	668,000	255,600	235,400	177,000								
		Agricultural area	1,047,700	133,800	314,800	599,100								
Myanmar	2003	Holdings	3,464,769	1,166,480	805,590	1,036,189	368,928	80,824	6,758					
		Agricultural area	8,721,115	478,102	1,181,560	3,239,363	2,496,993	1,105,838	219,259					
Philippines	2002	Holdings	4,822,739	1,935,874	1,349,903	1,133,549	303,139	79,608	20,666					
		Agricultural area	9,559,958	827,031	1,635,995	3,143,996	1,914,396	965,695	1,072,845					
Samoa	1999	Holdings	14,734	2,797	4,693	4,422	1,816	717	289					
		Agricultural area	53,382	1,108	5,954	13,408	11,970	9,553	11,389					
Thailand	1993	Holdings	5,647,490	1,114,038	1,272,048	2,102,358	912,378	203,861	36,688	6,119				
		Agricultural area	19,002,071	574,967	1,721,244	6,403,613	5,926,035	2,520,596	976,842	878,774				
Europe and Central Asia (9)		Share of holdings	100%	43%	16%	21%	8%	4%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
		Share of area	100%	4%	6%	19%	14%	13%	13%	9%	17%	1%	2%	
		Total holdings	11,791,966	5,013,846	1,856,463	2,418,270	952,887	468,772	239,766	40,955	18,833	2,293	845	
		Total area	49,575,053	1,746,266	2,734,001	9,336,564	7,081,197	6,607,159	6,626,600	4,637,167	8,611,216	703,753	1,231,748	
Albania	1998	Holdings	466,809	279,793	140,377	46,639								
		Agricultural area	1,889,498	128,508	198,921	1,562,069								
Bulgaria	2003	Holdings	665,500	512,500		131,800		16,100	5,100					
		Agricultural area	2,904,500	192,600		241,900		191,100	2,278,900					
Georgia	2003-2004	Holdings	729,542	512,445	167,656	37,872	6,541	2,685	1,217	497	315	236	78	
		Agricultural area	886,766	213,266	207,570	108,584	42,663	35,453	35,833	33,029	42,393	71,796	96,179	
Kyrgyzstan	2002	Holdings	1,130,855	964,130	78,314	56,409	18,577	7,715	4,119	740	304	231	171	
		Agricultural area	1,306,787	107,686	99,503	202,144	124,305	104,293	120,590	49,839	42,044	76,349	120,652	
Latvia	2001	Holdings	180,263	62	11,060	35,630	39,967	43,777	36,697	9,631	2,520	689	230	
		Agricultural area	3,586,200		16,100	117,800	285,800	626,500	1,113,100	645,300	337,100	203,000	241,500	
Lithuania	2003	Holdings	278,563	418	21,628	131,304	64,038	38,081	17,224	3,593	1,351	617	309	
		Agricultural area	2,939,100	100	32,000	407,700	443,700	520,700	504,600	244,000	183,200	182,300	420,800	
Romania	2002	Holdings	4,484,893	2,221,508	897,612	1,027,776	263,715	49,151	10,724	3,965	10,442			
		Agricultural area	15,707,957	770,666	1,274,151	3,168,392	1,740,279	615,560	315,125	264,244	7,559,540			
Serbia	2002	Holdings	778,891	214,388	145,929	244,064	131,438	36,772	6,300					
		Agricultural area	1,919,423	89,994	167,954	574,813	631,747	316,213	138,702					
Turkey	2001	Holdings	3,076,650	522,990	539,816	950,840	560,049	327,363	153,685	17,429	3,901	520	57	
		Agricultural area	18,434,822	243,446	737,802	2,953,162	3,812,703	4,388,440	4,207,550	1,121,855	446,939	170,308	352,617	

Countries by region and group	Census Year	Holdings/ agricultural area	Land size class											
			Total	less than 1 Ha	1 - 2 Ha	2 - 5 Ha	5 - 10 Ha	10 - 20 Ha	20 - 50 Ha	50 - 100 Ha	100 - 200 Ha	200 - 500 Ha	500 - 1000 Ha	> 1000 Ha
Latin-America and the Caribbean (21)		Share of holdings	100%	17%	9%	25%	13%	11%	12%	6%	3%	2%	1%	1%
		Share of area	100%	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%	7%	10%	8%	13%	10%	48%
		Total holdings	12,883,929	2,227,049	1,168,959	3,256,662	1,631,678	1,441,765	1,522,569	727,213	411,958	298,705	105,416	91,955
		Total area	743,290,347	1,148,898	1,706,303	8,207,912	11,455,851	19,713,108	49,325,704	74,201,503	55,954,759	93,391,260	74,899,752	353,285,296
Argentina	1988	Holdings	378,357			57,057	31,680	39,074	59,129	48,006	47,083	47,772	21,101	27,455
		Agricultural area	177,437,398			148,000	247,140	612,991	2,053,096	3,646,960	6,929,412	15,290,155	14,870,541	133,639,103
Brazil	1996	Holdings	4,838,183	512,032	471,298	796,723	622,320	701,417	814,695	400,375	246,314	165,243	58,407	49,359
		Agricultural area	353,611,246	280,956	637,186	2,543,527	4,420,526	9,799,204	25,438,629	27,455,753	32,919,190	50,436,030	40,186,297	159,493,948
Chile	1997	Holdings	316,492	46,295	32,175	55,949	50,176	47,936	43,751	18,771	9,855	6,475	2,355	2,754
		Agricultural area	26,502,363	20,944	43,145	174,216	355,137	672,098	1,363,334	1,290,506	1,356,763	1,985,089	1,625,089	17,616,042
Colombia	2001	Holdings	2,021,895	366,244	273,360	428,302	291,752	225,238	219,912	108,715	55,906	40,797	11,669	
		Agricultural area	50,705,453	191,820	387,632	1,356,816	2,042,050	3,127,283	6,884,453	7,487,517	7,566,533	11,598,122	10,063,227	
Dominica	1995	Holdings	9,026	4,800	1,922	1,654	443	89	69	30	14	5		
		Agricultural area	21,146	1,783	3,196	4,618	2,942	1,181	2,119	2,112	1,902	1,293		
Ecuador	1999-2000	Holdings	842,882	248,398	117,660	169,251	101,066	75,660	76,792	34,498	12,941	6,616		
		Agricultural area	12,355,831	95,834	156,016	522,375	688,987	1,017,807	2,372,027	2,242,409	1,666,879	3,593,497		
French Guiana	1989	Holdings	4,480	729	1,403	1,902	269	68	109					
		Agricultural area	20,642	392	1,791	5,189	1,751	911	10,608					
Grenada	1995	Holdings	18,277	15,534	1,372	978	243	74	76					
		Agricultural area	14,164	2,583	1,950	2,791	1,598	980	4,262					
Guadeloupe	1989	Holdings	16,272	5,043	4,441	5,204	1,163	272	149					
		Agricultural area	46,740	2,409	5,926	15,393	7,539	3,489	11,984					
Guatemala	2003	Holdings	830,684	651,874	86,759	49,570	19,833	6,243	15,569	245	177	203	171	40
		Agricultural area	3,750,855	435,318	251,735	359,828	345,045	200,284	1,353,840	121,327	109,198	167,520	247,923	158,837
Honduras	1993	Holdings	325,750			178,250	52,770	38,770	55,960					
		Agricultural area	3,637,469			280,531	249,098	369,364	2,738,476					
Jamaica	1996	Holdings	187,791	130,247	28,548	22,332	3,886	1,351	795	263	164	205		
		Agricultural area	407,434	43,459	38,215	63,762	26,217	17,732	23,774	18,319	23,165	152,791		
Martinique	1989	Holdings	15,460	9,830	2,086	2,427	634	252	231					
		Agricultural area	37,173	3,181	2,931	7,286	4,212	3,346	16,217					
Nicaragua	2001	Holdings	199,549	24,837	18,341	37,174	28,232	29,541	34,869	15,565	6,996	3,994		
		Agricultural area	6,254,514	15,878	29,029	132,712	224,205	473,233	1,247,190	1,192,009	1,039,403	1,900,855		
Panama	2001	Holdings	236,613	124,720	24,433	27,369	15,724	15,353	16,253	7,555	3,282	1,522	274	128
		Agricultural area	2,769,529	17,273	27,539	76,050	101,864	199,721	484,939	493,790	419,984	416,101	180,680	351,587
Paraguay	1991	Holdings	307,221	29,939	30,994	61,817	66,605	66,223	31,519	7,577	4,279	3,503	1,525	3,240
		Agricultural area	23,817,737	8,499	31,431	191,374	430,658	806,802	857,909	502,648	569,169	1,050,034	1,010,952	18,358,261
Peru	1994	Holdings	1,756,141			1,222,935	261,958	127,596	92,004	51,648				
		Agricultural area	35,381,809			1,927,545	1,776,221	1,559,312	2,654,079	27,464,652				
Saint Lucia	1996	Holdings	13,366	8,394	2,402	1,975	435	94	66					
		Agricultural area	20,770	6,457	3,426	4,103	921	662	5,201					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2000	Holdings	7,380	5,375	1,102	712	121	42	28					
		Agricultural area	7,199	1,335	1,477	1,816	711	530	1,330					
Uruguay	2000	Holdings	57,131			6,260	7,086	7,118	8,934	6,647	6,382	6,783	3,887	4,034
		Agricultural area	16,419,683			16,516	47,611	97,841	285,254	472,928	910,286	2,162,836	2,725,637	9,700,774
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	1996-1997	Holdings	500,979	42,758	70,663	128,821	75,282	59,354	51,659	27,318	18,565	15,587	6,027	4,945
		Agricultural area	30,071,192	20,777	83,678	373,464	481,418	748,337	1,516,983	1,810,573	2,442,875	4,636,937	3,989,406	13,966,744

Countries by region and group	Census Year	Holdings/ agricultural area	Land size class											
			Total	less than 1 Ha	1 - 2 Ha	2 - 5 Ha	5 - 10 Ha	10 - 20 Ha	20 - 50 Ha	50 - 100 Ha	100 - 200 Ha	200 - 500 Ha	500 - 1000 Ha	> 1000 Ha
Middle East and North Africa (7)		Share of holdings	100%	60%	11%	14%	8%	4%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Share of area	100%	6%	5%	14%	19%	19%	20%	8%	5%	2%	0%	1%
		Total holdings	12,857,841	7,670,658	1,469,808	1,752,680	1,045,753	578,042	276,091	47,094	14,022	3,263	312	118
		Total area	40,742,815	2,362,010	2,170,865	5,671,075	7,647,120	7,876,256	8,208,062	3,105,096	2,157,546	1,003,184	196,293	345,308
Algeria	2001	Holdings	1,023,799	223,115	128,864	239,844	181,267	142,980	88,130	14,294	4,063	1,242		
		Agricultural area	8,458,680	70,516	162,315	722,275	1,200,598	1,896,466	2,484,971	930,765	532,146	458,628		
Egypt	1999-2000	Holdings	4,541,884	3,955,941	365,362	170,625	35,996	10,953	3,007					
		Agricultural area	3,750,699	1,403,153	665,914	684,168	353,250	236,010	408,204					
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2003	Holdings	4,332,423	2,056,727	522,956	797,006	491,156	295,179	135,649	24,576	6,723	2,021	312	118
		Agricultural area	17,665,198	407,070	655,129	2,377,091	3,230,892	3,788,275	3,736,337	1,547,657	836,590	544,556	196,293	345,308
Jordan	1997	Holdings	88,452	47,509	28,728	6,532	3,291	1,778	409	151		54		
		Agricultural area	278,589	12,003	60,857	41,892	41,032	48,787	25,734	18,871	29,413			
Lebanon	1998	Holdings	194,829	141,594	27,434	19,536	3,127	1,983	911		244			
		Agricultural area	247,940	48,648	37,716	62,649	23,517	26,246	26,518	22,646				
Morocco	1996	Holdings	1,496,349	380,039	272,412	411,967	247,766	125,169	47,985		7,829	3,182		
		Agricultural area	8,732,223	170,361	420,577	1,495,239	1,894,722	1,880,472	1,526,298	585,157	759,397			
Yemen	2002	Holdings	1,180,105	865,733	124,052	107,170	83,150							
		Agricultural area	1,609,486	250,259	168,357	287,761	903,109							
South Asia (3)		Share of holdings	100%	62%	19%	14%	4%	1%	0%	0%				
		Share of area	100%	18%	19%	31%	17%	9%	6%	1%				
		Total holdings	129,878,193	80,300,715	24,701,019	18,725,006	4,549,775	1,268,574	313,408	19,696				
		Total area	182,454,819	32,021,733	34,902,242	56,123,458	30,609,978	16,598,517	10,227,906	1,970,985				
India	2001	Holdings	119,894,000	75,390,000	22,687,000	16,639,000	3,948,000	1,004,000		226,000				
		Agricultural area	159,394,000	29,806,000	32,129,000	49,788,000	26,579,000	13,220,000	7,872,000					
Nepal	2002	Holdings	3,364,139	2,521,292	588,649	228,840	21,575	3,783						
		Agricultural area	2,654,037	1,031,944	791,965	636,171	139,750	54,207						
Pakistan	2000	Holdings	6,620,054	2,389,423	1,425,370	1,857,166	580,200	260,791	87,408	19,696				
		Agricultural area	20,406,782	1,183,789	1,981,277	5,699,287	3,891,228	3,324,310	2,355,906	1,970,985				
Sub-Saharan Africa (9)		Share of holdings	100%	62%	20%	13%	3%	1%	0%	0%				
		Share of area	100%	19%	20%	28%	16%	13%	5%	0%				
		Total holdings	19,938,172	12,328,715	4,060,292	2,601,928	663,149	245,268	38,805	15				
		Total area	28,055,007	5,306,205	5,657,069	7,744,231	4,474,697	3,598,682	1,272,743	1,380				
Burkina Faso	1993	Holdings	886,638	114,377	172,894	365,295	186,194	47,878						
		Agricultural area	3,472,480	62,504	256,963	1,201,476	1,274,404	677,133						
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	1990	Holdings	4,479,600	3,882,900	468,100	128,600								
		Agricultural area	2,387,700	1,500,400	552,500	334,800								
Côte d'Ivoire	2001	Holdings	1,117,667	470,433	158,933	215,974	148,516	91,416	32,395					
		Agricultural area	4,351,663	202,483	235,993	672,454	967,115	1,178,444	1,095,174					
Ethiopia	2001-2002	Holdings	10,758,597	6,762,166	2,612,288	1,276,773	97,037	10,333						
		Agricultural area	11,047,249	2,993,645	3,682,947	3,605,515	612,070	153,072						
Guinea	1995	Holdings	442,168	150,950	137,247	123,732	30,239							
		Agricultural area	895,620	87,884	200,059	375,193	232,484							
Namibia	1996-1997	Holdings	102,357	14,742	25,115	50,012	11,493	861	119	15				
		Agricultural area	295,632	8,477	38,199	159,865	72,595	11,901	3,215	1,380				
Réunion	2000	Holdings	9,387	2,246	1,679	2,769	1,988	485	220					
		Agricultural area	43,691	820	2,172	8,536	12,927	6,359	12,877					
Senegal	1998-1999	Holdings	437,037	91,532	72,226	142,213	90,669	34,326	6,071					
		Agricultural area	1,877,684	45,383	106,628	473,239	632,071	458,886	161,477					
Uganda	1991	Holdings	1,704,721	839,369	411,810	296,560	97,013	59,969						
		Agricultural area	3,683,288	404,609	581,608	913,153	671,031	1,112,887						

Countries by region and group	Census Year	Holdings/ agricultural area	Land size class											
			Total	less than 1 Ha	1 - 2 Ha	2 - 5 Ha	5 - 10 Ha	10 - 20 Ha	20 - 50 Ha	50 - 100 Ha	100 - 200 Ha	200 - 500 Ha	500 - 1000 Ha	> 1000 Ha
High-income countries (34)		Share of holdings	100%	34%	18%	15%	9%	7%	7%	4%	3%	1%	1%	0%
		Share of area	100%	1%	1%	2%	2%	4%	8%	9%	15%	12%	45%	1%
		Total holdings	17,072,204	5,830,811	3,127,845	2,639,659	1,472,786	1,249,318	1,267,164	690,929	436,819	210,120	143,368	3,385
		Total area	539,759,916	2,882,183	4,949,705	9,760,298	12,727,582	21,121,748	45,578,706	51,208,662	79,274,658	65,026,488	240,381,458	6,848,429
Austria	1999-2000	Holdings	199,470		29,110	43,440	38,170	44,760	35,080	5,980	2,930			
		Agricultural area	6,804,610		148,860	357,340	656,790	1,208,900	1,636,300	650,490	2,145,930			
		Holdings	1,760	639	437	360	140	78	50	56				
Bahamas	1994	Agricultural area	20,336	290	584	1,025	872	966	1,456	15,143				
		Holdings	17,178	16,315	485	190	44	27	23	26	33	34	1	
Barbados	1989	Agricultural area	21,560	2,146	660	552	294	366	669	1,938	4,680	9,605	650	
Belgium	1999-2000	Holdings	61,710		10,610	8,420	8,300	10,140	16,720	6,230	1,290			
		Agricultural area	1,426,780		12,380	30,860	62,870	153,600	551,060	425,130	190,880			
		Holdings	449,896	227,761	71,984	85,985	42,553	15,765	5,848					
Croatia	2003	Agricultural area	1,391,622	81,982	103,484	276,780	294,253	210,401	424,722					
		Holdings	45,199	24,780	7,546	7,240	2,850	1,522	845	256	160			
Cyprus	2003	Agricultural area	156,380	9,954	10,633	22,554	19,652	21,197	25,723	17,951	28,716			
		Holdings	56,487	16,368	8,697	9,722	6,225	5,345	4,379	1,844	1,105	902	752	1,148
Czech Republic	2000	Agricultural area	3,643,168	5,137	11,924	29,879	43,318	74,474	134,779	128,596	154,665	289,745	555,147	2,215,504
		Holdings	57,830		980	1,020	9,460	11,530	17,170	11,510	6,160			
Denmark	2000	Agricultural area	2,878,730		3,140	5,350	79,990	185,360	599,480	853,950	1,151,460			
		Holdings	68,869	13,450	14,065	16,545	10,818	7,759	4,239	973	1,020			
Estonia	2001	Agricultural area	875,799	4,694	19,631	52,658	76,356	107,814	125,751	66,346	422,549			
		Holdings	81,200		2,750	5,780	11,120	20,220	30,360	9,270	1,700			
Finland	2000	Agricultural area	5,865,530		62,800	168,550	416,110	1,092,980	2,500,220	1,196,790	428,080			
		Holdings	663,810		111,740	81,620	60,510	71,240	137,800	122,150	78,750			
France	2000	Agricultural area	29,897,670		212,000	395,120	564,790	1,250,550	5,176,970	9,148,280	13,149,960			
		Holdings	6,223	4,789	733	388	139	64	110					
French Polynesia	1995	Agricultural area	18,534	1,561	1,003	1,097	898	857	13,118					
		Holdings	471,960		37,830	79,797	73,949	87,368	114,347	54,311	16,335	4,787	1,599	1,637
Germany	2000	Agricultural area	19,097,990		63,885	410,018	714,453	1,578,673	4,270,457	4,078,209	2,322,179	1,540,487	1,182,704	2,936,925
		Holdings	817,060		400,690	226,500	109,000	52,670	23,920	3,350	930			
Greece	2000	Agricultural area	3,875,180		442,040	797,380	791,000	739,860	707,980	225,720	171,200			
		Holdings	153	46	24	42	24	10	7					
Guam	2002	Agricultural area	667	18	27	119	142	117	243					
		Holdings	214	56	59	59	18	8	14					
Northern Mariana Islands	2002	Agricultural area	952	31	70	166	113	115	458					
		Holdings	141,530		3,100	8,570	16,740	34,290	54,670	19,540	4,620			
Ireland	2000	Agricultural area	4,714,970		5,210	37,360	141,680	543,020	1,864,840	1,366,740	756,120			
		Holdings	2,590,674	986,031	496,231	532,431	262,536	158,495	103,599	31,288	20,063			
Italy	2000	Agricultural area	19,607,094	472,729	696,959	1,674,692	1,831,387	2,200,929	3,155,271	2,136,698	7,438,429			
		Holdings	3,444,000	2,359,000	688,000	315,000	46,000	19,000	14,000	3,000				
Japan	1995	Agricultural area	4,120,000	1,037,000	948,000	894,000	316,000	287,000	423,000	215,000				
		Holdings	1,768,501	1,051,861	543,182	173,458								
Korea, Rep. of	1990	Agricultural area	1,857,491	567,691	765,943	523,857								
		Holdings	2,810		350	280	270	210	530	900	270			
Luxembourg	2000	Agricultural area	137,600		450	1,170	2,170	3,700	21,070	69,700	39,340			
		Holdings	11,959	9,086	1,752	959	144	18						
Malta	2001	Agricultural area	9,656	3,196	2,404	2,805	931	320						

Countries by region and group	Census Year	Holdings/ agricultural area	Land size class												
			Total	less than 1 Ha	1 - 2 Ha	2 - 5 Ha	5 - 10 Ha	10 - 20 Ha	20 - 50 Ha	50 - 100 Ha	100 - 200 Ha	200 - 500 Ha	500 - 1000 Ha	> 1000 Ha	
Netherlands	1999-	Holdings	101,550		16,120	15,620	15,780	17,510	28,180	7,150	1,190				
	2000	Agricultural area	2,239,290		22,050	59,780	123,700	272,710	954,960	490,220	315,870				
Norway	1999	Holdings	70,740	1,122	2,482	10,913	16,720	22,286	15,640	1,451		7			
		Agricultural area	1,038,246	338	3,501	37,800	121,246	322,217	444,725	91,889	14,766	1,765			
Poland	2002	Holdings	2,933,000	977,100	517,000	629,600	426,800	266,600	96,000	12,400	3,400	2,400	1,100	600	
		Agricultural area	19,324,800	537,400	892,300	2,435,000	3,505,200	4,126,700	3,003,600	937,500	517,700	854,100	819,300	1,696,000	
Portugal	1999	Holdings	415,969	111,802	115,272	100,715	42,123	23,064	13,088	4,126	5,779				
		Agricultural area	5,188,955	146,386	331,130	544,666	446,878	502,468	506,326	360,662	2,350,439				
Puerto Rico	2002	Holdings	17,659			9,310	3,461	2,287	1,528	572	501				
		Agricultural area	271,440			18,945	23,375	30,489	46,597	40,003	112,031				
Qatar	2000-	Holdings	3,553	2,444	189	212	148	157	211	113	79				
	2001	Agricultural area	42,328	547	246	671	1,047	2,276	6,750	7,680	23,111				
Sweden	1999-	Holdings	81,410		2,780	7,000	13,960	17,040	21,650	12,540	6,440				
	2000	Agricultural area	7,641,890		124,030	294,800	709,200	1,055,310	1,894,610	1,694,860	1,869,080				
Switzerland	1990	Holdings	108,296	21,381	7,724	11,988	15,543	31,006	19,432	1,115	107				
		Agricultural area	1,262,167	8,236	12,760	39,985	117,567	456,887	539,443	70,112	17,177				
Trinidad and Tobago	2004	Holdings	19,111	6,780	3,448	6,445	1,683	478	220	31	14	9	3		
		Agricultural area	84,990	2,847	4,632	18,361	11,643	4,949	6,526	2,150	2,003	2,857	29,022		
United Kingdom	1999-	Holdings	233,250		32,380	21,480	25,670	30,420	47,830	36,600	38,870				
	2000	Agricultural area	16,527,630		46,900	86,400	206,600	471,530	1,662,100	2,711,940	11,342,160				
United States of America	2002	Holdings	2,128,982			228,527	211,864	297,944	459,660	344,141	244,952	201,981	139,913		
		Agricultural area	379,712,151			540,430	1,446,884	4,214,923	14,879,051	24,204,526	34,303,773	62,327,929	237,794,635		
Virgin Islands, United States	2002	Holdings	191		95	43	24	7	14	6	2				
		Agricultural area	3,710		69	128	173	90	451	439	2,360				

Notes: For estimates from the 2000 round of the WCA, interpolated data are printed in bold; and the figures in shaded cells refer to size classes represented by the continuum of shaded cells. Interpolations and continuums are not shown for estimates coming from the 1990 round; that information may be found by referring to FAO, 2001.

Sources: FAO, 2001 and FAO, 2013a.

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