



# Census of Agriculture 2007

## Preliminary Report



Statistical Institute  
of Jamaica

# ***Census of Agriculture 2007***

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## **PREFACE**

This report presents the preliminary results from the 2007 Census of Agriculture. The conduct of the 2007 census is guided by the principles and recommendations of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) World Programme for the 2010 round of censuses covering the period 2005-2014.

Census taking is a very costly exercise, so, to help countries meet the need for a wider range of data from the agricultural census, while minimizing the cost, the FAO recommended that for the 2010 round, countries use a modular approach. This approach comprises a core census module, to be conducted on a complete enumeration or a large sample basis, to provide data on a limited range of key structural items and one or more supplementary modules basis at the same time as, or immediately after, the core census module to provide more detailed structural data. This approach was adopted by Jamaica. The census was conducted in 2007 and the more detailed data will be provided from sample surveys to be conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, in the years following the census.

The subjects covered in the report are related to the number and area of holdings for parishes and size groups, land use, main activity, age, sex and educational attainment of individual holders. Two additional reports presenting final data will be published by June 2009.

The 2007 Census of Agriculture Preliminary report was prepared in the Division of Censuses, Demographic and Social Statistics and was printed by the Printing Unit of STATIN

Sonia M. Jackson  
Director General  
November 2008

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A number of persons contributed to the implementation of this census. Planning was organized through a joint consultative committee comprising representatives from STATIN, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Rural Agricultural Development Authority, the University of the West Indies and the Planning Institute of Jamaica, providing advice and technical guidance to the census organization. The Statistical Institute records special thanks to Mr. Michael Pryce Director of the Data Bank and Evaluation Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Mr. Harold Spaulding, Senior Director, Rural Agricultural Development Agency, who as members of the Technical Working Committee gave invaluable guidance and support in the planning and conduct of the census. STATIN expresses gratitude also to Mr. Albert Shand Executive Director of R.A.D.A. for allowing the use of the agency's parish facilities during the training and data collection phases of the project.

The publicity programme was executed by the Jamaica Information Service. XSOMO International undertook the printing of the questionnaires and also had responsibility for the electronic data capture of the information from the questionnaires. STATIN would like especially to recognize Miss Cara Murray, Mr. Douglas Aris and Miss Gizelle Brice of XSOMO.

The execution of this census was carried out mainly by the staff of the Statistical Institute. A large number of the staff of STATIN from every Division participated in the exercise. The planning, organization and management was done by the Division of Censuses, Social and Demographic Statistics, headed by Mrs. Valerie Nam, assisted by Miss Philone Mantock, Senior Statistician and Mrs. Heather Prendergast, Statistician (acting). Mrs. Merville Anderson, Head of the Field Services Division had responsibility for the preparation of maps; Mrs. Renee Stewart-Lloyd Systems Analyst, developed the data processing procedures and systems, Mrs. Pamela Blake then Manager of Communications and Marketing assisted the Jamaica Information Services, while payments to the approximately 600 temporary field personnel was the responsibility of Mrs. Moreen Samuels, Census Accountant who was assisted by Mr. Mark Dempster, Accounting Officer. Mrs. Ruth Williams, Printing Supervisor coordinated the printing of all manuals, administrative forms and documents. Many statisticians from all divisions within STATIN formed the core group of trainers and conducted training for the field staff. They also provided invaluable support in undertaking quality checks of completed documents during the field enumeration. STATIN's senior field supervisors and zone supervisors acted as assistant area managers and provided guidance in the use of maps and the resolution of mapping queries.

The work of Mr. Rohan Smith driver and Mr. Dwayne Hutton attendant, who travelled

throughout the island, many times under very difficult weather conditions, delivering and collecting supplies, materials and completed documents, is gratefully acknowledged.

The contributions of Mr. Garfield Atkinson and Miss Wendy Wignall, Statistical Officers in the Division of Censuses and Demographic Statistics deserve special mention. Mr. Atkinson coordinated the collection, documentation and storage of the completed field work. Miss Wignall provided the liaison with XSOMO during the scanning process, assisting with the verification and correction of data and subsequently guided the editing process in the Division following scanning. To the 600 temporary workers serving as area managers, supervisors and interviewers the Statistical Institute of Jamaica records its deep appreciation.

## **CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE, 2007**

### **BACKGROUND**

#### **Introduction**

A census of agriculture is a large-scale, periodic, statistical operation for the collection of quantitative information on the structure of agriculture. The 2007 census of agriculture of Jamaica was conducted as part of the United Nations Food and Agriculture (FAO) world programme for the 2010 round of censuses, covering the period 2005-2014. The FAO more specifically defines the census as follows:

“A census of agriculture is a statistical operation for collecting, processing and disseminating data on the structure of agriculture, covering the whole or a significant part of the country. Typical structural data collected in a census of agriculture are size of holding, land tenure, land use, crop area harvested, irrigation, livestock numbers, labour and other agricultural inputs. In an agricultural census, data are collected directly from agricultural holdings but some community level data may also be collected. A census of agriculture normally involves collecting key structural data by complete enumeration of all agricultural holdings, in combination with more detailed structural data using sample methods.”<sup>1</sup>

#### **Legal Authority for the Census**

The 2007 Agricultural Census was taken under the provisions of the Statistics Act. In accordance with Section 4 of the Act the Agricultural Order 2007 was approved by the House of Representative on January 22, 2007. This Order authorized the taking of an Agricultural Census in Jamaica between February 19, 2007 and December 31, 2007.

Also under Section 6 of the Act, the Agricultural Census Regulations 2007 were made by the Minister of Finance and Planning on January 22, 2007. These Regulations outlined the conditions under which the census was to be conducted.

#### **Historical Background**

The first action towards a World Census of Agriculture was initiated by the International Institute of Agriculture (IIA) in Rome in 1924, which made an effort to persuade member countries to provide data based on a uniform plan prepared by the Institute. The main objective was to obtain internationally comparable data for 1930 through the enumeration of crop and livestock production in one operation. However, due to its wide scope and

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<sup>1</sup> World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2010, Part One -WCA 2010



emphasis on agricultural output, many countries experienced difficulties in taking their first national agricultural census. After its formation in 1946, the FAO assumed responsibility for agricultural censuses and has promoted the 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 and 2010 programmes.

Since 1950, concepts, definitions and methodology of census taking have evolved and have become more uniform with the scope increasingly focused on the structural aspects of the agricultural sector. The census programme is regarded as the means to achieve harmonization of national practices and the FAO encourages countries to follow the programme as closely as national conditions and practices allow. The role of the FAO is to assist countries by providing definitions, concepts, standards and guidelines for censuses in order to generate a data base of internationally comparable figures.

The first census of agriculture for Jamaica was undertaken with the 1943 Censuses of Population and Housing. A census taken in 1961/62 was conducted as part of a programme of agricultural censuses for member territories in the defunct W.I. Federation. This census was taken under the direction of the Federal Statistical Office and partly financed by federal funds. Jamaica conducted its first agricultural census as part of the FAO's World Programme in 1968/69 then as part of the 1970 World Agricultural Census Programme. Subsequent agricultural censuses were held in 1978/79, 1995/96.

Two agricultural sample surveys were also done in 1954 and 1958 respectively.

### **The 2010 Round of Censuses**

Census taking is a very costly exercise, so, to help countries meet the need for a wider range of data from the agricultural census, while minimizing the cost, the FAO recommended that for the 2010 round, countries use a modular approach. This approach comprises a core census module, to be conducted on a complete enumeration or a large sample basis, to provide data on a limited range of key structural items and one or more supplementary modules basis at the same time as, or immediately after, the core census module to provide more detailed structural data. The sample for the census supplementary modules will be selected based on sampling frames from the core census module. The core module is similar to the conventional agricultural census in the past, but with a much more restricted range of items.

Jamaica adopted the recommendation and accordingly implemented the programme as follows:

the Statistical Institute will undertake the core census module in 2007 to provide the following:

1. an update on the ownership structure and utilization of all lands in farms

2. measurements of structural changes occurring since the last census in such areas as the size and distribution of farms, cropping patterns as well as poultry and livestock rearing;
3. bench mark data for improving current estimates of crop and livestock production;
4. a frame for the agricultural sample surveys which will be undertaken as part of the census supplementary modules.

The Ministry of Agriculture will undertake a series of sample surveys focusing on specific priority topics during the period 2009-2011. A list of the recommended themes for coverage in the supplementary modules is presented in Appendix 1.

### **Design of the Census**

The census was designed to cover farming activities in all non-urban and a few selected urban areas. Enumeration took place through visits to all households in these areas, each household being identified either as a farm or non-farm household. A questionnaire was then administered for every farm identified in each household. The total number of enumeration districts identified for coverage was 3,198 of which 160 were classified as urban. All parishes with the exception of Kingston were included.

Each household in the prescribed areas was to be visited and basic information collected with regard to each household. A listing schedule was designed for this purpose on which was identified the name and address of the head of household, number of persons in each household by gender, the number 14 years and over, the number of persons who operate farms, the names of these persons and the number of farms which they operate. A census questionnaire was then completed for each farm identified.

It was recognized that some persons living in areas not included in the census, operated farms in the rural areas. Since by the design of the census, such persons would not be included in the enumeration, some other method had to be employed in supplementing the list. Accordingly interviewers were advised to check within the areas canvassed, for information concerning absentee operators. The census design also incorporated independent checks on large farms, defined as those 20 hectares and over, which could be identified, some of which would be owned and or operated by residents of urban areas not included in the enumeration districts covered. The basis of these checks was the lists from the previous census.

### **Scope of the Census**

The information collected in the census was as follows:

- (i) Characteristics of Holder:  
Name, address, legal status and where applicable, age, gender, highest level of educational attainment, training in agriculture and years in operating a farm/holding.
- (ii) Characteristics of Holding:  
Main purpose of production (home consumption/sale), main agricultural activity, parish of location, total farm size, number of parcels, tenure of parcels, utilization of land, area under cultivation for specific crops, type and number of livestock or poultry and methods of irrigation used.

The census questions referred to three different reference periods:

- (i) Census Day - which referred to the particular day of the Census ( Friday February 16, 2007)
- (ii) Reference Year (Last calendar year )- which indicates the year 2006 (January – December)
- (iii) Enumeration Day- day on which actual enumeration takes place.

All census information was collected and recorded in acres and squares, and the data converted to hectares for presentation in the tables.

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

### Holding or Farm

The holding or farm is all the land being utilized in full or in part for agricultural purposes ***which is located in a single parish.*** The holding or farm may consist of one parcel of land or may be in several parcels. *Where it comprises several parcels all parcels must be located within the same parish to be considered a single farm. Where parcels are located in several parishes, there will be as many farms as parishes.* Where a holding straddles (i.e. on the border of) two parishes, the parish where the house/residence or the headquarters is located is to be regarded as the parish of location.

A farm may comprise land in crops or it may be animals only. Where there are animals only, *and no land dedicated to their rearing* these are referred to as landless farms. In term of size, a holding or farm is any agricultural enterprise with a minimum of at least one of the following:

- (i) one square chain of cultivation (crops including flowers whether in a

- greenhouse/shade house or not. Note that there is no size limit to the greenhouse/shade house); or
- (ii) twelve *bearing* economic trees e.g. citrus, mangoes, breadfruit etc.; or
  - (iii) two head of cattle; or
  - (iv) two pigs or five goats or five sheep; or
  - (v) fifty poultry (any combination) including ducks, turkeys etc.; or
  - (vi) six beehives; or
  - (vii) one fish (including ornamental) or shrimp pond of any size.

Economic units engaged solely in the following economic activities are **not** considered agricultural holdings and accordingly were not included in the census:

- 1. hunting, horse breeding
- 2. forestry and logging
- 3. marine fishing

### **Parcel**

A parcel is a piece of land entirely surrounded by other land (operated or belonging to someone else), water, road, forest etc. not forming part of the holding. *If roads that are privately owned by the holder divide the parcels into segments, the land is still considered as one parcel.* Additionally, a wire fence cannot separate one farm into parcels and where wire fences divide the farm into segments, the land is still considered as one parcel.

### **Landless Holding/Farm**

It is possible based on the minimum criteria identified, for a holder to be in possession of what may be regarded as a landless holding. This will occur mostly in cases where Livestock and or Poultry are being reared. Persons with one head of cattle or one dozen poultry for example need not be in possession of any land and may be landless farmers/holders.

### **Holder or Farmer**

The words holder, farmer, farm operator are used interchangeably and they all mean the same thing. This is the person who exercises management control over the agricultural

holding operation and takes major decisions regarding the use of resources. The holder may be a single individual, a government company or agency or a private company. The farmer is financially responsible for the business, pays the bills, bears all the risks, and

makes the profits directly resulting from the farming operations. The holder may own the land, he may be a tenant or he may occupy the land without either owning or paying to the owner for his occupancy (squatter) etc.

The interviewers were instructed to note that “the holder may not be doing the actual manual work on the farm. Generally in our society we refer to the small operator who works his own small piece of land and rears his few animals as the farmer and the operator of the large farms who may only direct the labour or delegate the day to day operations of the farm to an overseer or manager, we refer to as the holder. They are both the same as they exercise management control over the operation”.

Holders may be operating farms as individual holders or as joint holders. An **individual holder** is a person making the major decisions regarding the use of resources and exercising management control over the farm operations *on his/her own*. A **joint holder** is a person making the decisions *in conjunction with another person*. This other person may be from within the same household or from a different household. Even in the case of a husband and wife operating a farm together, if only one of them makes the major decisions, he or she is defined as the holder and should be classified as an individual holder. If both are involved in major decision-making, each should be considered a joint holder.

When two or more persons jointly operating the farming enterprise are members of the same household, only one of them, generally the head (if he or she is one) or the more senior person is regarded as the holder for that holding. If however, one of the two (in the same household) also independently operates another piece of land, such a member is considered the holder of this separate piece which should be counted as a separate farming enterprise.

Members of the same family operating their own separate plots whether on one large piece of family land or not are separate holders of those farms.

### **Hired Manager**

The hired manager is the person who takes the technical and administrative responsibility to manage a holding on the holder's behalf. Responsibilities are limited to making day to day decisions in operating the holding including the management and supervision of the hired labour. For this responsibility the hired manager is paid in cash or in kind. In some instances the responsibilities described are carried out by a headman who is to be regarded as the hired manager.

Note that if the manager shares the economic and financial responsibility of the holding he is regarded as a joint holder.

### **Legal Status of Holder**

Six (6) categories have been identified and these are:

- (i) Individual – This refers to the case where the occupier of the holding is a ‘single holder’ or single person, who may or may not be the manager of the holding, but bears all the risks of the agricultural operations.
- (ii) Partnership – A partnership is a business owned by two or more partners who choose to operate under a partnership agreement rather than a corporate charter. Partnership agreements usually define the authority, rights and duties of each partner as well as any limits to individual authority.

Corporation / Private Company – A corporation or a private company is defined as “an artificial person, invisible, intangible and existing only in contemplation of law”. A corporation can incur debts, own property, borrow money and sue and be sued for damages. It can pay salaries to owners as operating expenses. Legally, it is the corporation – not stockholders or officers that operate the farm.

- (iii) Government Company- this is an entity owned by government and operated by public servants, a board of directors, a statutory corporation or some other organization on behalf of the government.
- (iv) Other Government- this refers to the administrative arm of government as for example a ministry or department of government. School farms for example would be included here.

Government owned lands which are leased to tenants, or taken over by squatters do not fall into this category, but would in most instances be individual or joint holders.

### **Size of Farm**

The size of the farm includes all land operated by the holding without regard to title or legal form. Land owned by members of a household but rented or given to others should **not** be included in the area of the holding. Conversely, land not owned by members of a household but rented from others for agricultural production purposes should be included in the holding area. The holding's land may consist of one or more land parcels, located in one or more separate areas in a single parish. *Remember the holding represents all the*

*land in one parish so the size to be recorded here relates to all the land being operated for agricultural purposes, in one parish.*

In determining the area of the holding, the following types of land should be included:

- agricultural land, land used for growing temporary crops, land used for permanent crops, meadows and pastures, and fallow land;
- kitchen gardens;
- forest or other wooded land;
- bodies of water owned or in owner-like possession by the holding, regardless of their use;
- other farmyard and land occupied by farm buildings;
- land for which a holding does not have any rights to agricultural use, except for the products of the trees grown on it.

The following special cases should be noted:

- Where an agricultural holding is operated by a household, the land area of the household's house is included, provided the house is located on the holding (and not, for example, in a nearby village or town).
- Where shifting cultivation is present, the area of holding includes the area under crops during the census reference year, and the area prepared for cultivation but not sown or planted at the time of enumeration. Land abandoned prior to the reference period is excluded.
- Open rangeland, such as land open to communal grazing, is not considered to be part of the holding. For holdings having access to communal grazing land, their share of such land is not included in the area of the holding unless the holding has been specifically assigned a certain area delimited by fencing or other form of boundary demarcation.
- A body of water owned or in owner-like possession by the holding or rented from others is included as part of the area of holding. Data on area of holding refers to *the day of enumeration*. Where a holder bought or acquired land during the census reference year, the area of land bought/acquired is included in the area of the holding; where a holder sold or otherwise disposed of land during the census reference year, the area sold/disposed of is excluded.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### Area in Farms

The 2007 census of Agriculture identified approximately 326,000 hectares of land in farms. This represents a decline of 81,624 hectares representing just over 20 per cent since 1996. Approximately 62 per cent of the land in farming may be classified as active farm land; that is land allocated to crops and pasture.

**Table (i) Area in Farming in Jamaica: 1996 and 2007**

Item	2007		1996		Change 1996-2007	
	Area in hectares	Per Cent of Total	Area in hectares	Per Cent of Total	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
<b>Total Land in Farming</b>	<b>325,810</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>421,550</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95,740</b>	<b>22.7</b>
<b>Active Farmland</b>	<b>202,727</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>273,229</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>70,502</b>	<b>25.8</b>
Crops	154,524	47.4	177,580	42.1	23,056	13.0
Pasture	48,203	14.8	95,649	22.7	47,446	49.6
<b>Inactive Farmland</b>	<b>114,048</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>134,205</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>20,157</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Ruin and Fallow	80,560	24.7	87,300	20.7	6,740	7.7
Woodland and other land on farms	33,488	10.3	46,905	11.1	13,417	28.6
<b>Land identified to be in farming but no information reported</b>	<b>9,035</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>14,116</b>	<b>3.2</b>		

Land in crops declined by over 23,000 hectares between 1996 and 2007 but represented a higher proportion of farmland in 2007. The approximately 154,500 hectares in crops in 2007 represented 47 per cent of farmland. The 177,580 hectares in crops in 1996 accounted for approximately 42 per cent of the total land in farms. In relation to land in pasture, the 48,200 hectares reported in 2007 was just about 50 per cent less than the



approximately 95,600 hectares reported in 1996.

In relation to the parish distribution, the parishes with the largest proportion of the total land in farming reported are: Clarendon (14 per cent), St Catherine (12 per cent), St Ann and Westmoreland (11 per cent). St Elizabeth which reported an estimated 11 per cent of farmland in 1996 accounted for 9 per cent of the total in 2007.

**Table (ii) Area in Farms by Parish 1996 and 2007**

Parish	2007		1996	
	Hectares	Per Cent of Total	Hectares	Per Cent of Total
<b>All Jamaica</b>	<b>325,810</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>407,434</b>	<b>100.0</b>
St Andrew	8,354	2.6	6,743	1.7
St Thomas	22,257	6.8	25,134	6.2
Portland	16,201	5.0	18,620	4.6
St Mary	20,890	6.4	32,232	7.9
St Ann	37,099	11.4	53,081	13.0
Trelawny	24,803	7.6	33,208	8.2
St James	13,893	4.3	16,166	4.0
Hanover	9,751	3.0	18,582	4.6
Westmoreland	35,241	10.8	40,140	9.9
St Elizabeth	30,022	9.2	38,759	9.5
Manchester	24,521	7.5	23,839	5.9
Clarendon	44,856	13.8	58,275	14.3
St Catherine	37,922	11.6	42,655	10.5

Table (iii) shows that the largest declines in area in farming are seen St Ann (15,982 hectares) Clarendon (13,419 hectares), and St Mary (11,342 hectares), which together accounted for approximately 50 per cent of the total land area lost to farming between 1996 and 2007. The parish which shows the largest decline in percentage terms is Hanover with a fall of 48 per cent.

**Table (iii) Change in Farm Area by Parish 1996 - 2007**

Parish	Change 1996-2007	
	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
<b>All Jamaica</b>	<b>-81,623</b>	<b>-20.0</b>
St Andrew	1,611	-23.9
St Thomas	-2,877	-11.4
Portland	-2,419	-13.0
St Mary	-11,342	-35.2
St Ann	-15,982	-30.1
Trelawny	-8,405	-25.3
St James	-2,273	-14.1
Hanover	-8,831	-47.5
Westmoreland	-4,899	-12.2
St Elizabeth	-8,737	-22.5
Manchester	682	2.9
Clarendon	-13,419	-23.0
St Catherine	-4,733	-11.1

### **Number of Farms**

Occurring simultaneously with the decline in the area in farms is the increase in the number of farms, from 187,791 in 1996 to 228,683 in 2007. The increase is largely attributable to a rise in the number of landless farms and farms of less than 1 hectare in size (Table (iv)). The number of landless farms has almost doubled since the last census. There were approximately 28,100 landless farms in 2007 compared to 14,980 in 1996. Landless farms as defined previously are typically those farms in which the minimum criteria for the land are not satisfied but the holder is in possession of the number of animals required to satisfy the criteria to be considered as a farmer. The number of farms of under 1 hectare in size, increased by 36,662, a rise of about 32 per cent between 1996 and 2007.

**Table (iv) Number of Farms by Size Group: 1996 and 2007**

Size Group of Farms	2007	1996	Change 1996-2007	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
<b>All Farms</b>	<b>228,683</b>	<b>187,791</b>	<b>40,892</b>	<b>21.8</b>
Landless	28,070	14,980	13,090	87.4
Under 1 ha	151,929	115,267	36,662	31.8
1 to under 5 ha	43,731	50,880	-7,149	-14.1
5 to under 50 ha	4,543	6,032	-1,487	-24.7
50 to under 200 ha	270	427	-157	-36.8
200+ ha	140	369	-229	-62.1

An examination of the pattern in terms of size groups (Table v) shows that about three quarters of farms account for only 15 per cent of area in farm land. A total of 151, 929 farms of under 1 hectare were reported with total area of 47,712 hectares. Farms of 50 hectares and more totalled 410, representing a small 0.2 per cent of all farms but occupying 141,306 hectares.

**Table (v) Area in Farms by Size Group: 2007**

Size Group Of Farms	Number of Farms		Area in Farms	
	Total	Per cent of Total	Total	Per cent of Total
<b>All Farms</b>	<b>200,613</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>325,810</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Under 1 ha	151,929	75.73	47,712	14.64
1 to under 5 ha	43,731	21.80	86,011	26.40
5 to under 50 ha	4,543	2.27	50,783	15.59
50 to under 200 ha	270	0.13	25,449	7.81
200+ ha	140	0.07	115,854	35.56

**Note: Landless farms excluded**

Declining land area and increasing number of farms has resulted in a decline in the average farm size from 2.2 ha in 1996 to 1.4 ha in 2007 (Table (vi)).

**Table (vi) Area in Farms and Average Size by Size Group: 1996 and 2007**

Size Group of Farms	2007	1996	Average Size in hectares	
			2007	1996
<b>All Farms</b>	<b>325,810</b>	<b>407,434</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Under 1 ha	47,712	43,459	0.3	0.4
1 to under 5 ha	86,011	101,977	1.9	2.0
5 to under 50 ha	50,783	67,723	11.2	11.2
50 to under 200 ha	25,449	41,484	94.3	97.2
200+ ha	115,854	152,791	827.5	414.1

**Note: Landless farms excluded**

Table (vii) shows that the largest number of farms, totaling 34,440, and representing 15 per cent of the total, are to be found in the parish of St Elizabeth. Clarendon (32,003), Manchester (24,190), St Catherine (23,025), Westmoreland (21,031) and St Ann (20,240) are the other parishes with in excess of 20,000 farms reporting.

All parishes with the exception of St James, which reported 536 farms less and Hanover which reported 2,634 farms less than in 1996, show increases in the number of farms. The largest increases in absolute terms is seen for St Elizabeth (8,852) and in percentage terms, the parish of St Andrew shows growth of 69 per cent in the number of farms from 6,368 in 1996 to 10,772 in 2007 (Table viii).

The largest farms are in Trelawny with an average size of 2.3 hectares, while the smallest farms are in St Andrew and St Elizabeth (0.8 hectare and 0.9 hectare respectively).(Table ix).

**Table (vii) Number of Farms by Parish: 1996 and 2007**

Parish	2007		1996	
	Number of Farms	Per Cent of Total	Number of Farms	Per Cent of Total
<b>All Jamaica</b>	<b>228,683</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>187,791</b>	<b>100.0</b>
St Andrew	10,772	4.7	6,368	3.4
St Thomas	12,033	5.3	9,462	5.0
Portland	8,966	3.9	6,701	3.6
St Mary	13,421	5.9	12,645	6.7
St Ann	20,240	8.9	19,449	10.4
Trelawny	10,963	4.8	9,503	5.1
St James	8,514	3.7	9,050	4.8
Hanover	9,085	4.0	11,719	6.2
Westmoreland	21,031	9.2	18,489	9.9
St Elizabeth	34,440	15.1	25,588	13.6
Manchester	24,190	10.6	16,922	9.0
Clarendon	32,003	14.0	24,605	13.1
St Catherine	23,025	10.1	17,290	9.2

**Table (viii) Change in Number of Farms by Parish 1996 - 2007**

Parish	Change 1996-2007	
	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
<b>All Jamaica</b>	<b>40,892</b>	<b>21.8</b>
St Andrew	4,404	69.2
St Thomas	2,571	27.2
Portland	2,265	33.8
St Mary	776	6.1
St Ann	791	4.1
Trelawny	1,460	15.4
St James	-536	-5.9
Hanover	-2,634	-22.5
Westmoreland	2,542	13.7
St Elizabeth	8,852	34.6
Manchester	7,268	43.0
Clarendon	7,398	30.1
St Catherine	5,735	33.2

**Table (ix) Average size of Farms by Parish: 1996 - 2007**

Parish	Average Size of Farm in hectares	
	2007	1996
<b>All Jamaica</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>2.17</b>
St Andrew	0.78	1.06
St Thomas	1.85	2.66
Portland	1.81	2.78
St Mary	1.56	2.55
St Ann	1.83	2.73
Trelawny	2.26	3.49
St James	1.63	1.79
Hanover	1.07	1.59
Westmoreland	10.68	2.17
St Elizabeth	0.87	1.51
Manchester	1.01	1.41
Clarendon	1.40	2.37
St Catherine	1.65	2.47

**Note: Landless farms included**

# ***THE TABLES***



Table 1

**Number of Farms by Size Group and Parish of Location**

Parish of Location	Total Farms	SIZE GROUP IN HECTARES								
		Landless	Under 1 ha	1 to under 5 ha	5 to under 10 ha	10 to under 25 ha	25 to under 50 ha	50 to under 100 ha	100 to under 200 ha	200+ ha
<b>All Jamaica</b>	<b>228,683</b>	<b>28,070</b>	<b>151,929</b>	<b>43,731</b>	<b>2,922</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>140</b>
St Andrew	10,772	538	7,866	2,238	89	31	5	3	2	0
St Thomas	12,033	1,221	7,155	3,258	253	101	24	7	3	11
Portland	8,966	831	4,710	2,981	259	124	36	13	7	5
St Mary	13,421	990	8,360	3,538	321	146	32	15	11	8
St Ann	20,240	1,113	14,748	3,972	216	111	26	15	17	22
Trelawny	10,963	1,123	7,823	1,880	63	40	16	7	2	9
St James	8,514	789	5,921	1,595	94	55	25	19	6	10
Hanover	9,085	1,820	5,727	1,360	93	54	8	11	5	7
Westmoreland	21,031	3,611	14,357	2,546	267	137	45	25	19	24
St Elizabeth	34,440	6,054	24,628	3,395	175	114	34	16	10	14
Manchester	24,190	2,518	16,657	4,623	260	93	28	6	3	2
Clarendon	32,003	4,615	18,996	7,583	541	186	37	24	9	12
St Catherine	23,025	2,847	14,981	4,762	291	91	22	9	6	16

Table 2

**Area in Farms (in hectares) by Size Group and Parish of Location**

Parish of Location	Total Hectares	SIZE GROUP IN HECTARES							
		Under 1 ha	1 to under 5 ha	5 to under 10 ha	10 to under 25 ha	25 to under 50 ha	50 to under 100 ha	100 to under 200 ha	200+ ha
<b>All Jamaica</b>	<b>325,810</b>	<b>47,712</b>	<b>86,011</b>	<b>19,721</b>	<b>19,166</b>	<b>11,896</b>	<b>11,742</b>	<b>13,707</b>	<b>115,854</b>
St Andrew	8,354	2,629	4,000	598	460	175	218	274	0
St Thomas	22,257	2,301	6,673	1,721	1,400	825	429	420	8,488
Portland	16,201	1,802	6,132	1,733	1,909	1,302	888	1,017	1,418
St Mary	20,890	2,586	7,422	2,183	2,072	1,226	998	1,333	3,070
St Ann	37,099	4,972	7,678	1,462	1,620	941	990	2,388	17,048
Trelawny	24,803	2,656	3,428	440	619	562	539	295	16,263
St James	13,893	1,670	3,121	617	851	878	1,335	837	4,583
Hanover	9,751	1,634	2,896	627	754	261	732	724	2,123
Westmoreland	35,241	3,652	5,165	1,789	2,212	1,600	1,768	2,573	16,483
St Elizabeth	30,022	6,995	6,251	1,212	1,865	1,116	1,104	1,393	10,087
Manchester	24,521	5,800	8,654	1,746	1,420	931	462	438	5,069
Clarendon	44,856	6,462	15,284	3,607	2,642	1,311	1,668	1,182	12,699
St Catherine	37,922	4,553	9,307	1,986	1,342	768	611	833	18,523

Table 3

**Area in Farms (in hectares) by Land Use and Parish of Location**

Size Group of Farms	Total Hectares	LAND USE						
		CROPS			Pasture	Timber Forest	Ruin and Fallow	Other Land
		Pure Stand	Mixed Stand	Food Forest				
<b>All Jamaica</b>	<b>321,750</b>	<b>125,411</b>	<b>27,409</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>49,767</b>	<b>8,578</b>	<b>82,924</b>	<b>25,417</b>
St Andrew	8,455	4,076	2,378	144	41	33	1,504	280
St Thomas	21,739	9,395	3,269	214	2,679	956	4,799	428
Portland	16,009	7,453	1,879	67	804	490	4,787	528
St Mary	21,052	6,679	4,244	145	2,300	258	5,737	1,688
St Ann	36,922	7,471	2,305	182	12,995	2,008	9,592	2,369
Trelawny	22,519	9,664	556	22	1,841	111	9,243	1,082
St James	13,389	4,014	1,242	118	1,775	900	3,687	1,653
Hanover	9,786	3,707	575	57	1,512	619	2,496	819
Westmoreland	35,163	13,803	1,149	305	6,607	1,686	6,852	4,761
St Elizabeth	29,582	12,028	1,447	140	8,116	184	4,338	3,330
Manchester	24,653	8,475	1,297	229	6,923	176	4,834	2,720
Clarendon	43,748	20,584	1,872	540	1,581	556	15,720	2,895
St Catherine	38,732	18,062	5,197	81	2,592	602	9,334	2,865

Note: Excludes farms not reporting

Table 4

**Area in Farms (in hectares) by Land Use and Size Group of Farm**

Size Group of Farms	Total Hectares	LAND USE						
		CROPS			Pasture	Timber Forest	Ruinate and Fallow	Other Land
		Pure Stand	Mixed Stand	Food Forest				
<b>All Size Groups</b>	<b>321,750</b>	<b>125,411</b>	<b>27,408</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>49,768</b>	<b>8,579</b>	<b>82,923</b>	<b>25,417</b>
Under 1 ha	79,975	41,908	11,133	1,534	2,959	316	13,713	8,413
1 to under 5 ha	70,972	29,867	11,483	417	5,751	662	19,789	3,004
5 to under 10 ha	14,744	3,902	1,828	0	2,214	263	5,661	875
10 to under 25 ha	20,054	4,373	2,950	0	3,518	512	7,164	1,537
25 to under 50 ha	11,693	3,175	0	0	2,492	407	4,563	1,056
50 to under 100 ha	12,112	2,602	0	0	3,051	671	4,329	1,459
100 to under 200 ha	13,378	3,246	0	0	3,050	653	4,552	1,877
200 to under 500 ha	27,426	5,511	0	293	8,911	3,236	6,932	2,542
500+ ha	71,397	30,827	14	0	17,822	1,859	16,219	4,655

Note: Excludes farms not reporting

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Table 5

**Number of Farms by Main Activity and Parish of Location**

Parish of Location	Total Farms	Main Activity							
		Export Crops	Other Crops	Cattle Rearing	Poultry Rearing	Pig Farming	Goat and or Sheep Rearing	Other Activity	Not Reported
<b>All Jamaica</b>	<b>228,683</b>	<b>60,971</b>	<b>106,834</b>	<b>2,927</b>	<b>19,277</b>	<b>9,551</b>	<b>18,503</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>9,544</b>
St Andrew	10,772	5,345	3,753	48	646	309	270	109	292
St Thomas	12,033	6,380	3,418	106	914	394	601	101	119
Portland	8,968	5,908	1,505	53	570	362	444	78	48
St Mary	13,421	6,620	4,350	92	861	386	630	166	316
St Ann	20,240	3,102	13,890	337	1,136	674	851	37	213
Trelawny	10,963	1,388	7,707	91	664	398	541	32	142
St James	8,512	3,626	3,367	84	536	247	551	71	30
Hanover	9,085	2,658	3,420	296	658	538	1,411	50	54
Westmoreland	21,031	4,914	9,162	578	1,880	965	3,159	129	244
St Elizabeth	34,440	3,249	21,841	661	2,637	2,038	3,700	101	213
Manchester	24,190	2,708	15,652	273	2,197	805	2,026	65	464
Clarendon	32,003	8,225	9,306	194	3,238	1,122	2,618	64	7,236
St Catherine	23,025	6,848	9,463	114	3,340	1,313	1,701	73	173

Table 6

**Area in Farms (in hectares) by Main Activity and Parish of Location**

Parish of Location	Total Farms	Main Activity							
		Export Crops	Other Crops	Cattle Rearing	Poultry Rearing	Pig Farming	Goat and or Sheep Rearing	Other Activity	Not Reported
<b>All Jamaica</b>	<b>325,810</b>	<b>148,554</b>	<b>86,402</b>	<b>45,150</b>	<b>6,810</b>	<b>4,909</b>	<b>9,924</b>	<b>7,755</b>	<b>16,306</b>
St Andrew	8,354	4,973	2,569	35	313	121	57	39	247
St Thomas	22,257	17,285	3,473	302	189	184	241	183	400
Portland	16,201	12,451	1,870	397	174	160	508	48	593
St Mary	20,890	11,884	5,022	1,194	812	330	477	135	1,036
St Ann	37,099	5,451	13,340	13,156	1,389	451	694	2,243	376
Trelawny	24,803	13,098	6,112	1,524	92	216	441	953	2,367
St James	13,893	5,234	3,207	1,086	188	328	607	2,343	901
Hanover	9,751	5,034	2,632	686	227	235	589	276	72
Westmoreland	35,241	15,403	5,351	10,405	346	806	2,042	663	225
St Elizabeth	30,022	5,938	12,079	9,270	335	442	1,282	25	651
Manchester	24,521	2,790	13,596	5,829	468	321	1,007	130	381
Clarendon	44,856	24,472	8,919	661	1,138	446	1,224	542	7,454
St Catherine	37,922	24,541	8,233	605	1,139	870	755	177	1,603

Table 7

**Number of Farms Reporting Crops by Size Group of Farm and Area under Cultivation**

Name of Crop	Total Farms Reporting	Size Group of Farm			Area in Crop (hectares)
		Under 1 ha	1 to under 5 ha	5+ ha	
VEGETABLES					
Cabbage	15,649	10,064	5,125	460	1,917
Carrot	15,614	9,824	5,327	463	2,265
Pumpkin	23,413	14,376	8,131	906	2,782
Tomato	17,260	11,230	5,476	554	1,995
Other Vegetables	25,731	18,551	6,612	568	3,147
SPICES					
Hot Pepper	11,685	6,583	4,563	539	1,380
Sweet Pepper	15,939	10,497	4,985	457	1,705
Escallion	6,308	4,846	1,351	111	846
Thyme	1,758	1,090	614	54	168
LEGUMES AND NUTS					
Red Peas	8,607	5,560	2,826	221	735
Gungo Peas	15,969	9,800	5,648	521	1,957
Peanuts	4,563	3,350	1,138	75	1,477
ROOTS AND TUBERS					
Coco	18,718	10,418	7,505	795	1,560
Irish Potato	3,344	2,032	1,202	110	605
Sweet Potato	28,348	17,859	9,539	950	3,436
Cassava	18,100	11,494	5,945	661	2,750
Dasheen	17,466	10,725	6,134	607	1,790
Yam	95,940	65,779	27,776	2,385	17,345

Table 7 (cont'd)

**Number of Farms Reporting Crops by Size Group of Farm and Area under Cultivation**

Name of Crop	Total Farms Reporting	Size Group of Farm			Area in Crop (hectares)
		Under 1 ha	1 to under 5 ha	5+ ha	
FRUITS					
Pineapple	8,792	4,740	3,614	438	1,630
Watermelon	3,150	2,009	1,043	98	722
Pawpaw	2,658	1,808	736	114	517
Other Fruits	5,535	3,243	1,968	324	998
PERMANENT CROPS					
Ackee	28,475	19,802	7,465	1,208	2,263
Banana	102,802	70,355	29,413	3,034	15,052
Breadfruit	27,174	18,276	7,793	1,105	1,673
Cocoa	13,193	5,803	6,561	829	3,599
Coconut	39,677	25,390	12,259	2,028	7,790
Citrus	29,713	19,101	9,200	1,412	9,570
Coffee	20,838	9,734	10,015	1,089	9,705
Mango	59,265	21,656	7,737	1,184	2,285
Pimento	33,191	5,459	4,172	839	3,103
Plantain	59,262	36,840	20,226	2,199	7,801
Sugar Cane	33,183	19,963	11,818	1,410	58,273
Other Permanent Crops	5,550	3,229	1,986	335	2,216
MISCELLANEOUS CROPS					
Corn	16,824	11,827	4,555	442	1,577
Sorrel	4,012	2,256	1,562	194	662
All Other Crops	8,138	5,578	2,294	226	1,469



Table 8

**Number of Farms Reporting Animals by Size Group of Farm and Number of Animals**

Number of Animals	Total	Size Group of Farm			
		Landless	Under 5 ha	5 to under 50 ha	50+ ha
DAIRY CATTLE					
Farms Reporting Dairy Cattle	837	44	673	92	28
1-4	649	28	582	38	1
5-9	86	10	68	7	1
10-19	44	6	19	18	1
20-49	25	0	3	17	5
50-99	14	0	1	8	5
100+	19	0	0	4	15
Total Dairy Cattle Reported	11,728	201	1,759	2,091	7,677
BEEF CATTLE					
Farms Reporting Beef Cattle	11,119	1,102	8,851	1,015	151
1-4	8,270	764	7,064	435	7
5-9	1,790	228	1,293	259	10
10-19	649	85	376	170	18
20-49	279	22	101	116	40
50-99	67	3	13	29	22
100+	64	0	4	6	54
Total Beef Cattle Reported	71,378	5,102	32,280	11,488	22,508
DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE					
Farms Reporting Dual Purpose Cattle	2,794	210	2,382	189	13
1-4	2,250	154	1,987	105	4
5-9	375	46	299	30	0
10-19	119	8	80	29	2
20-49	32	2	13	17	0
50-99	11	0	3	5	3
100+	7	0	0	3	4
Total Dual Purpose Cattle Reported	11,858	823	7,496	2,479	1,060
GOATS					
Farms Reporting Goats	60,315	12,448	46,054	1,749	64
1-4	23,191	1,389	21,359	431	12
5-9	23,477	7,431	15,504	532	10
10-19	10,158	2,744	6,937	458	19
20-49	3,489	884	2,254	328	23
50-99	443	99	251	79	14
100+	148	20	64	39	25
Total Goats Reported	482,345	117,531	325,029	31,183	8,602

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Table 8 (cont'd)

**Number of Farms Reporting Animals by Size Group of Farm and Number of Animals**

Number of Animals	Total	Size Group of Farm			
		Landless	Under 5 ha	5 to under 50 ha	50+ ha
SHEEP					
Farms Reporting Sheep	454	57	309	55	33
1-4	245	32	193	15	5
5-9	87	14	63	8	2
10-19	50	7	34	7	2
20-49	44	4	15	14	11
50-99	10	0	2	4	4
100+	18	0	2	7	9
Total Sheep Reported	7,255	323	1,848	2,240	2,844
PIGS					
Farms Reporting Pigs	32,865	7,292	24,559	961	53
1-4	21,750	4,243	17,046	451	10
5-9	6,031	1,764	4,082	181	4
10-19	3,336	921	2,267	145	3
20-49	1,305	304	881	109	11
50-99	252	41	172	30	9
100+	191	19	111	45	16
Total Pigs Reported	223,954	46,662	146,744	20,176	10,372
HORSES, DONKEYS AND MULES					
Farms Reporting Horses, Donkeys, Mules	5,980	117	5,300	483	80
1-4	5,832	112	5,232	447	41
5-9	96	4	55	26	11
10-19	37	1	12	9	15
20-49	8	0	1	1	6
50-99	4	0	0	0	4
100+	3	0	0	0	3
Total Horses, Donkeys and Mules Reported	9,363	190	7,079	1,016	1,078
BEEES					
Farms Reporting Bees	578	109	403	48	18
1-9 boxes	288	42	229	14	3
10-19 boxes	109	27	69	9	4
20-49 boxes	111	30	60	17	4
50+ boxes	70	10	45	8	7
Total Boxes of Bees Reported	11,895	2,273	7,220	1,665	737

Table 9

**Number of Farms Reporting Poultry by Size Group of Farm and Number of Birds**

Number of Birds	Total	Size Group of Farm			
		Landless	Under 5 ha	5 to under 50 ha	50+ ha
LAYERS					
Farms Reporting Layers	3,288	724	2,430	122	12
1-9	568	62	493	13	0
10-49	1,282	210	1,037	32	3
50-99	688	246	422	18	2
100-199	464	131	307	24	2
200-499	228	64	136	26	2
500-999	58	11	35	9	3
1000-4999	59	12	32	9	6
5000-9999	8	0	6	1	1
10000+	11	0	6	2	3
Total Layers Reported	765,959	75,669	356,607	173,025	160,658
BROILERS					
Farms Reporting Broilers	29,761	11,701	17,617	410	33
1-9	606	31	562	13	0
10-49	3,264	371	2,849	44	0
50-99	11,515	5,372	6,044	96	3
100-199	9,996	4,425	5,456	111	4
200-499	3,731	1,355	2,270	100	6
500-999	409	106	281	19	3
1000-4999	175	34	121	11	9
5000-9999	16	3	11	2	0
10000+	49	4	23	14	8
Total Broilers Reported	6,008,562	1,357,189	2,754,709	966,575	930,089
OTHER POULTRY					
Farms Reporting Other Poultry	4,802	518	4,072	198	14
1-9	1,565	147	1,373	43	2
10-49	2,662	221	2,315	120	6
50-99	415	113	273	27	2
100-199	138	33	97	6	2
200-499	22	4	14	2	2
500-999	0	0	0	0	0
1000+	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other Poultry Reported	108,305	16,766	84,531	6,210	798

Table10

**Number of Individual Holders by Age Group, Sex and Parish**

Parish	Total	Male	Female	Not Reported
<b>All Jamaica</b>	<b>210,853</b>	<b>139,965</b>	<b>63,690</b>	<b>7,198</b>
Under 25	12,356	9,436	2,473	447
25-34	31,890	21,301	9,479	1,110
35-44	46,898	30,177	15,171	1,550
45-54	43,846	29,133	13,293	1,420
55-64	31,557	21,297	9,248	1,012
65-74	23,914	15,778	7,310	826
75+	14,123	8,913	4,708	502
Not Reported	6,269	3,930	2,008	331
 <b>St Andrew</b>	 <b>10,261</b>	 <b>6,983</b>	 <b>2,787</b>	 <b>491</b>
Under 25	399	319	55	25
25-34	1,551	1,090	403	58
35-44	2,501	1,688	703	110
45-54	2,276	1,543	623	110
55-64	1,618	1,092	443	83
65-74	1,114	749	313	52
75+	595	372	189	34
Not Reported	207	130	58	19
 <b>St Thomas</b>	 <b>11,205</b>	 <b>7,749</b>	 <b>3,266</b>	 <b>190</b>
Under 25	677	545	115	17
25-34	1,735	1,251	451	33
35-44	2,560	1,734	774	52
45-54	2,289	1,579	688	22
55-64	1,515	1,044	445	26
65-74	1,086	757	318	11
75+	702	458	230	14
Not Reported	641	381	245	15

Table10 (cont'd)

**Number of Individual Holders by Age Group, Sex and Parish**

Parish	Total	Male	Female	Not Reported
<b>Portland</b>	<b>8,235</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>212</b>
Under 25	398	341	50	7
25-34	1,148	878	244	26
35-44	1,843	1325	473	45
45-54	1,743	1274	428	41
55-64	1,311	1001	275	35
65-74	1,023	756	231	36
75+	586	423	147	16
Not Reported	183	125	52	6
<b>St Mary</b>	<b>12,753</b>	<b>8,917</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>476</b>
Under 25	476	388	67	21
25-34	1,592	1,080	443	69
35-44	2,729	1,838	795	96
45-54	2,737	1,973	676	88
55-64	2,082	1,458	562	62
65-74	1,618	1,165	385	68
75+	1,013	690	282	41
Not Reported	506	325	150	31
<b>St Ann</b>	<b>19,174</b>	<b>13,277</b>	<b>5,179</b>	<b>718</b>
Under 25	909	735	146	28
25-34	2,637	1,842	698	97
35-44	3,969	2,654	1,160	155
45-54	4,068	2,845	1,086	137
55-64	3,008	2,154	754	100
65-74	2,142	1,440	626	76
75+	1,175	780	349	46
Not Reported	1,266	827	360	79

Table10 (cont'd)

**Number of Individual Holders by Age Group, Sex and Parish**

Parish	Total	Male	Female	Not Reported
<b>Trelawny</b>	<b>10,511</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>360</b>
Under 25	659	547	92	20
25-34	1,532	1,023	448	61
35-44	2,325	1,474	758	93
45-54	2,104	1,385	655	64
55-64	1,594	1,047	482	65
65-74	1,269	846	394	29
75+	700	453	230	17
Not Reported	328	225	92	11
<b>St James</b>	<b>7,877</b>	<b>5,642</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>213</b>
Under 25	349	280	57	12
25-34	1,039	785	226	28
35-44	1,761	1,251	466	44
45-54	1,697	1,202	437	58
55-64	1,273	923	323	27
65-74	991	685	283	23
75+	522	349	156	17
Not Reported	245	167	74	4
<b>Hanover</b>	<b>8,713</b>	<b>6,212</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>203</b>
Under 25	295	249	34	12
25-34	1,015	741	254	20
35-44	2,019	1,385	589	45
45-54	1,871	1,375	466	30
55-64	1,450	1,019	392	39
65-74	1,245	872	340	33
75+	613	429	169	15
Not Reported	205	142	54	9

Table10 (cont'd)

**Number of Individual Holders by Age Group, Sex and Parish**

Parish	Total	Male	Female	Not Reported
<b>Westmoreland</b>	<b>19,840</b>	<b>13,178</b>	<b>5,868</b>	<b>794</b>
Under 25	1,140	860	227	53
25-34	3,044	2,041	870	133
35-44	4,492	2,956	1,365	171
45-54	4,227	2,803	1,249	175
55-64	2,794	1,865	835	94
65-74	2,251	1,471	684	96
75+	1,535	943	533	59
Not Reported	357	239	105	13
<b>St Elizabeth</b>	<b>33,229</b>	<b>20,264</b>	<b>12,175</b>	<b>790</b>
Under 25	2,762	1,966	738	58
25-34	5,681	3,513	2,007	161
35-44	7,551	4,427	2,956	168
45-54	6,739	4,115	2,464	160
55-64	4,747	2,909	1,732	106
65-74	3,389	2,001	1,304	84
75+	2,059	1,140	875	44
Not Reported	301	193	99	9
<b>Manchester</b>	<b>23,138</b>	<b>14,273</b>	<b>7,559</b>	<b>1,306</b>
Under 25	1,454	1,035	325	94
25-34	3,675	2,284	1,196	195
35-44	5,005	3,005	1,759	241
45-54	4,592	2,788	1,534	270
55-64	3,351	2,130	1,042	179
65-74	2,695	1,643	893	159
75+	1,552	922	533	97
Not Reported	814	466	277	71

Table10 (cont'd)

**Number of Individual Holders by Age Group, Sex and Parish**

Parish	Total	Male	Female	Not Reported
<b>Clarendon</b>	<b>24,142</b>	<b>15,630</b>	<b>7,512</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Under 25	1,726	1,336	314	76
25-34	4,101	2,661	1,264	176
35-44	5,240	3,268	1,753	219
45-54	5,051	3,190	1,664	197
55-64	3,629	2,387	1,104	138
65-74	2,711	1,731	861	119
75+	1,641	1,029	544	68
Not Reported	43	28	8	7
<b>St Catherine</b>	<b>21,775</b>	<b>14,717</b>	<b>6,613</b>	<b>445</b>
Under 25	1,112	835	253	24
25-34	3,140	2,112	975	53
35-44	4,903	3,172	1,620	111
45-54	4,452	3,061	1,323	68
55-64	3,185	2,268	859	58
65-74	2,380	1,662	678	40
75+	1,430	925	471	34
Not Reported	1,173	682	434	57



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Table 11

**Number of Individual Holders by Age Group, Sex and Highest Level of Education Attained**

Age Group	Total	Educational Level					Not Reported
		Primary or Less	Secondary	University	Other Tertiary	Other	
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>210,853</b>	<b>97,429</b>	<b>93,911</b>	<b>5,145</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>11,975</b>
Under 25	12,356	1,692	9,560	422	38	46	598
25-34	31,890	6,337	22,556	1,026	236	89	1,646
35-44	46,898	13,147	29,728	1,129	361	110	2,423
45-54	43,846	20,559	19,272	1,122	493	105	2,295
55-64	31,557	22,234	6,336	704	437	43	1,803
65-74	23,914	18,952	2,943	400	239	38	1,342
75+	14,123	11,836	1,270	160	75	11	771
Not Reported	6,269	2,672	2,246	182	66	6	1,097
<b>Males</b>	<b>139,966</b>	<b>67,248</b>	<b>61,232</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>7,268</b>
Under 25	9,436	1,448	7,250	278	21	31	408
25-34	21,302	4,840	14,745	527	134	47	1,009
35-44	30,177	9,471	18,491	543	229	48	1,395
45-54	29,133	14,417	12,328	607	299	59	1,423
55-64	21,297	15,227	4,241	413	273	25	1,118
65-74	15,778	12,574	1,994	218	162	24	806
75+	8,913	7,483	820	90	52	9	459
Not Reported	3,930	1,788	1,363	98	30	1	650
<b>Females</b>	<b>63,690</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>30,006</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>3,077</b>
Under 25	2,473	199	2,011	139	15	12	97
25-34	9,479	1,343	7,147	467	91	41	390
35-44	15,171	3,317	10,458	544	120	61	671
45-54	13,293	5,620	6,386	477	187	44	579
55-64	9,248	6,433	1,923	280	151	15	446
65-74	7,310	5,818	878	175	72	12	355
75+	4,708	3,990	413	65	23	2	215
Not Reported	2,008	780	790	76	33	5	324
<b>Sex Not Reported</b>	<b>7,199</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,630</b>
Under 25	447	45	299	5	2	3	93
25-34	1,110	154	665	32	11	1	247
35-44	1,550	359	779	42	12	1	357
45-54	1,420	522	558	38	7	2	293
55-64	1,012	574	172	11	13	3	239
65-74	826	560	71	7	5	2	181
75+	502	363	37	5	0	0	97
Not Reported	332	104	94	8	3	0	123

# ***APPENDICES***

## **APPENDIX I**

### **FAO list of Items for consideration for the supplementary modules**

#### Theme 01 – Land

##### *For each parcel*

1. Location
2. Area
3. Land tenure
4. *(For rented parcels)* Terms of rental
5. Presence of shifting cultivation
6. Number of years since cleared

##### *For the holding*

7. Presence of soil degradation: type and degree

#### Theme 02 – Irrigation and water management

##### *For the holding*

8. Area of land irrigated according to land use type
9. Area irrigated according to method of irrigation
10. Area irrigated for each crop type
11. Sources of irrigation water
12. Payment terms for irrigation water
13. Other types of water management practices
14. Presence of drainage equipment

#### Theme 03 – Crops

##### *For each temporary crop type*

15. Area of temporary crops harvested
16. *(For selected crop types)* Area of temporary crops harvested according to end-use
17. *(For selected crop types)* Production of temporary crops harvested

##### *For each permanent crop type*

18. Area of productive and non-productive permanent crops in compact plantations
19. *(For tree crops)* Number of permanent crop trees in compact plantations and scattered plantings
20. *(For selected crop types)* Area of productive permanent crops in compact plantations according to end-use .
21. *(For selected crop types)* Production of permanent crops.

##### *For the holding*

22. Area of land used to grow temporary crops as a secondary land use
23. Use of each type of fertilizer
24. Area fertilized for each type of fertilizer and major crop type
25. Source of seed inputs for each major crop type
26. Type of seed for each major crop type
27. Area of nurseries
28. Area of cropped land under protective cover

## **APPENDIX I**

### Theme 04 – Livestock

*(Reference group: holdings with livestock)*

#### *For the holding*

- 29. Type of livestock production system
- 30. Use of veterinary services

#### *For each livestock type*

- 31. Number of animals: age and sex
- 32. Number of animals according to purpose
- 33. Number of milking animals according to milk status
- 34. Number of animals born
- 35. Number of animals acquired
- 36. Number of animals slaughtered
- 37. Number of animals disposed of
- 38. Number of animals died from natural causes
- 39. Types of feed

### Theme 05 – Agricultural practices

*(Reference group: all holdings)*

#### *For the holding*

- 40. Use of agricultural chemicals.
- 41. Use of good agricultural practices.
- 42. Use of organic agricultural practices.
- 43. Use of genetically modified crops according to crop type.
- 44. Selected machinery and equipment used on the holding according to source
- 45. Non-residential buildings according to use
- 46. Percentage of each major agricultural product sold.

### Theme 06– Agricultural services

*(Reference group: holdings in sector “single-holding household” in Item 0002)*

#### *For the holding*

- 47. Receipt of credit for agricultural purposes
- 48. Source of credit
- 49. Type of collateral for credit
- 50. Period of loan or credit
- 51. Sources of agricultural information
- 52. Sources of agricultural extension services
- 53. Travelling time to nearest periodic or permanent agricultural produce market

## **APPENDIX I**

### Theme 07 – Demographic and social characteristics

*(Reference group: holdings in sector “single-holding household”)*

#### *For the holding*

54. Whether holding is part of an agricultural household

55. National/ethnic group of household head or agricultural holder

#### *For each household member*

56. Sex.

57. National/ethnic group of household head or agricultural holder

58. Age

59. Relationship to household head or other reference person

60. Marital status

61. Educational attainment

### Theme 08 – Farm labour

*(Reference group: – holdings in sector “single-holding household” – all holdings)*

#### *For each household member of working age*

62. Activity status

#### *For each economically active household member*

63. Status in employment of main job

64. Occupation of main job

65. Time worked in main job

66. Time worked on the holding

#### *For the holding*

67. of employees on the holding: time worked and sex

68. Form of payment for employees

69. Use of contractors for work on the holding according to type

### Theme 09 – Household food security

*(Reference group: holdings in sector “single-holding household”)*

#### *For the household*

70. Whether household members could not afford to eat what they normally eat at any time during a twelve-month reference period.

71. Months in which food shortage occurred.

72. Reasons for food shortage.

73. How the household’s eating patterns were affected by food shortage.

74. Steps taken to alleviate food shortage.

75. Whether the household fears a food shortage during a future twelve-month reference period

76. Frequency of normally eating selected food products

## **APPENDIX I**

- 77. Effects of natural disasters
- 78. Extent of loss of agricultural output due to natural disasters

*For children aged under 5 years*

- 79. Height and weight

### Theme 10 – Aquaculture

*(Reference group: holdings with aquaculture)*

*For the holding*

- 80. Area of aquaculture according to type of site
- 81. Area of aquaculture according to type of production facility.
- 82. Type of water
- 83. Sources of water for aquaculture
- 84. Type of aquacultural organism cultivated

### Theme 11 – Forestry

*(Reference group: holdings with forest and other wooded land)*

*For the holding*

- 85. Area of forest and other wooded land as primary land use
- 86. Area of forest and other wooded land as a secondary land use on agricultural land
- 87. Main purpose of forest and other wooded land.
- 88. Whether agro-forestry is practised

### Theme 12 – Management of the holding

*(Reference group: holdings in sector “single-holding household”)*

*For each holding*

- 89. Identification of sub-holdings
- 90. Identification of sub-holders.

*For each sub-holding*

- 91. Sex of sub-holder
- 92. Age of sub-holder.
- 93. Area of crops managed for each crop group
- 94. Number of livestock managed for each livestock group

## **APPENDIX II**

### **ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT**

#### **PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION**

##### **Financial Requirements**

The census was fully funded by the Government of Jamaica. The total approved budget for the three year period 2006-2009 is \$182.5 million with the annual allocation as follows:

2006/7 = \$55.5m (preparations, mapping, training, start-up of enumeration)

2007/8 = \$120.0 m (field enumeration and start-up of data processing)

2008/9 = \$7.0 m (data processing and reporting, preparation of listing frame)

##### **The Technical Committee**

All technical issues related to design, methodology and questionnaire content were dealt with by a *Technical Committee* chaired by the Director of Censuses and comprising a 'core', of representatives from relevant Divisions of STATIN, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Rural Agricultural Development Authority (R.A.D.A.), the University of the West Indies and the Planning Institute of Jamaica.

##### **Office Organization and Administration**

The Census Officer had responsibility for the overall policy organization and direction of the agricultural census programme. The core of the office organization was drawn from the Division of Censuses, Demographic and Social Statistics. The Director of the Division assisted by the professional Staff had responsibility for the management of the census operations.

##### **Pre-testing**

The primary purpose of pre-testing is to try out plans, forms and procedures to detect inadequacies, oversights and other defects, and correct plans prior to conducting the actual census as well as to assess the respondents' reaction to the questions, their cooperativeness and their ability to provide reliable and reasonable answers.

## **APPENDIX II**

Following the field work on both tests, debriefing sessions were held with interviewers to discuss their experience. Based on the findings, questions were re-worded, rearranged, revised, some deleted, the questionnaire restructured and a note made of those areas which would need special emphasis in training.

### **Training- Schedule**

1. Core Trainers and STATIN field officers- November 2006
2. Area Managers and Assistants- December 2006
3. Zone Supervisors- January 2-6, 2007
4. Interviewers – January 29-February 2, 2007 and February 5-9, 2007

### **Training Locations - Supervisors**

<b>Parish of Training Site</b>	<b>Parish(es) of Work</b>
St Andrew	St Andrew
St Thomas	St Thomas
Portland	Portland
St Mary	St Mary
St Ann	St Ann
St James	North Trelawny, St James, Hanover
Westmoreland	Westmoreland, St Elizabeth
St Elizabeth	St Elizabeth, Manchester, Westmoreland
Manchester	South Trelawny, Manchester
Clarendon	Clarendon
St Catherine	St Catherine



## APPENDIX II

### Training Locations – Interviewers

Location of Training Site	Number of Classes	Parish(es) of Work
St Andrew	1	St Andrew
Morant Bay	2	St Thomas
Buff Bay	1	Portland
Port Antonio	1	Portland
Highgate	1	St Mary
Port Maria	1	St Mary
St Ann's Bay	1	St Ann
Brown's Town	1	St Ann
Falmouth	1	North Trelawny
Montego Bay	2	St James
Hopewell	1	Hanover
Lucea	1	Hanover
Savanna-La-Mar	1	Westmoreland
Black River	1	St Elizabeth
Santa Cruz	1	St Elizabeth
Mandeville	2	Manchester
Christiana	1	Manchester
May Pen	1	Clarendon
Frankfield	1	Clarendon
Chapelton	1	Clarendon
Linstead	1	St Catherine
Ewarton	1	St Catherine
Spanish Town	1	St Catherine

### Field Organization

The island was divided into seven (7) areas each under the direction of an Area Manager. Each area covered a number of parishes as a whole or in part. Each area manager was assigned one or two assistants with special responsibilities. These assistants were drawn from the regular field staff of STATIN and two main areas of responsibility were dealing with mapping issues and ensuring the coverage of the large farms whose operators might be resident outside of the parish. The assistant also supervised the checking of the completed work in office by the field editor. Each area had two field editors, whose responsibility it was to receive completed work for undertaking specific quality checks based on procedures outlined. A clerical assistant attached to each area office performed routine clerical duties and eventually assisted with the quality checking.

## APPENDIX II

Area	Parish(es)	No. of Supervisory Zones	No. of Enumeration Districts
1	St Andrew East Rural	2	63
	St Thomas	6	203
	Portland	4	164
2	St Andrew West Rural	2	71
	St Mary	7	271
	St Ann (excl. South West)	6	195
3	Trelawny North	2	93
	St James	5	171
	Hanover	4	156
	Westmoreland (excl. East)	5	189
4	Westmoreland East	3	98
	St Elizabeth	8	316
	Manchester South	3	100
5	St Ann South West	2	74
	Manchester Northern	5	194
	Trelawny South	2	77
6	Clarendon	11	415
7	St Catherine	10	348
<b>Total</b>		<b>87</b>	<b>3,198</b>

### Field Enumeration

Data collection for this project, which began at the end of February 2007, proceeded fairly smoothly. A Census of Agriculture is defined as “a statistical operation for collecting, processing and disseminating data on the structure of agriculture, *covering the whole or a significant part of the country*”. Typical structural data are; size of farm, land tenure, land use, and main activity. For the 2007 project the plan was to include all areas classified as rural and a small number of urban areas. The total number of enumeration districts identified for coverage was 3,198 in all parishes except Kingston.

## **APPENDIX II**

The typical problems associated with censuses appeared early; the inability of the temporary field workers to read maps, and poor supervision by the zone supervisors. A map is a basic tool in interviewing. The supervisor, who is selected and assigned based on his or her knowledge of the area, has the responsibility to take each interviewer around the boundary of each area assigned. In some instances supervisors did not know the area, could not read the map and failed to take the interviewers out. The assistance of the regular STATIN staff in this area proved to be of great value. Weak supervision also revealed itself with the checking of the work. In many instances the supervisors returned unchecked work. In all a total of fourteen (14) supervisors were terminated for non-performance after 3 months. Weather problems affected work in many parishes during May and June. The parishes of St Thomas and Portland were the most affected, with delays of about two weeks.

Two factors led to a change of strategy in the middle of the project. The budget approved for the 2007-8 activities was reduced by just over 10% from \$135m to \$120m. In the second place as general elections appeared imminent there was some concern that field work should end before the campaigning began. On this account the number of enumeration districts identified for canvassing was reduced. Area Managers were instructed to review the remaining areas with a view to excluding those which were mainly urban and which were not likely to yield a significant number of farms.

All field work ended by mid August and all the offices were closed at the end of September. The total number of questionnaires collected from the 2,950 enumeration districts which were canvassed, was 228,770.



