

28 November 2017

## Farm Structure Survey

2016

### **Increase in the size of agricultural holdings and improvement in labour force productivity and efficiency**

The structure of agricultural holdings changed significantly from 2013 to 2016: the average size of agricultural holdings increased by 0.3 hectares of the Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) to 14.1 hectares (+2.1%), the economic size per holding grew by €2.8 thousand of total standard output (total SO) to €19.9 thousand (+16.5%), the number of agricultural enterprises increased by 1.4 thousand to 11.4 thousand (+14.3%), and labour productivity and efficiency indicators improved.

In 2016, 70.2% of holdings were specialised, i.e. a single activity provided more than two-thirds of the total SO, in particular specialisation in grazing livestock (34.3% of the national total SO) and permanent crops (21.1% of the national total SO).

Large-scale and entrepreneurial agriculture, mostly composed of agricultural enterprises, although accounting for only 4.4% of holdings in 2016, managed almost one-third of the UAA and produced 44.6% of livestock. In this context, holdings that irrigated most of their UAA, although accounting for less than one-fourth of total holdings and 10.9% of the UAA in 2016, generated 36.2% of the national total SO. This co-existed with small-scale agriculture, composed of a large number of elderly and low-skilled farmers (72.8% of farms had less than €8 thousand of total SO in 2016).

On the negative side was the ageing of agricultural holders, the oldest in the EU28, whose average age increased from 63 in 2009 to 65 in 2016. In 2016 farm managers aged over 65 managed more than half of the holdings, with an economic size of €9.5 thousand, i.e. less than half of the national average.

Despite the positive trend of national agriculture, average productivity of the agricultural labour force was €16.2 thousand of total SO per annual work unit (AWU) in 2016, i.e. less than half of the EU28 value in 2013. Similarly, the efficiency of the agricultural labour force, expressed in UAA per AWU, was lower than the European average (-37.7%).

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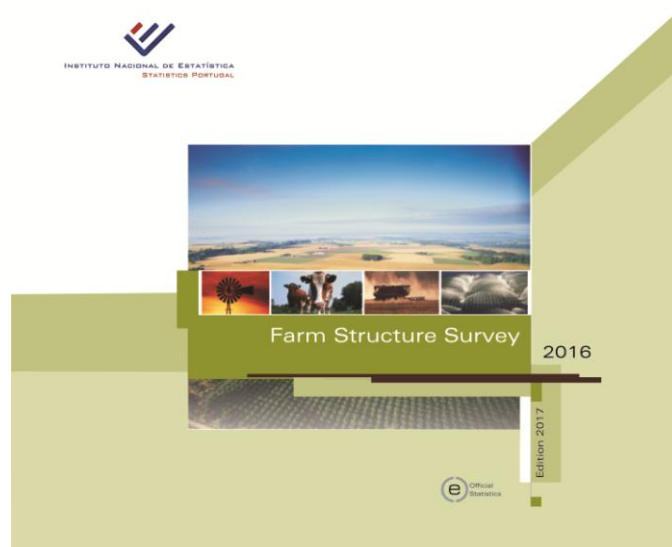
In this press release Statistics Portugal publishes the main results of the farm structure survey 2016 (2016 FSS).

This statistical operation completes the cycle of farm surveys envisaged in Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 and precedes the next agricultural census. Its purpose is to characterise Portuguese agriculture, notably the land structure, the productive systems, and the agricultural labour force and population.

The FSS is one of the main information sources for monitoring and assessing the measures implemented by the current common agricultural policy (CAP), its results contributing to the first performance assessment report of the CAP, which the Commission is expected to submit to the European Parliament and the Council by 31 December 2018.

Statistics Portugal releases a [publication](#) in electronic format with an analysis of the results of the 2016 FSS, comparing it with back data for 2013 and 2009, where appropriate.

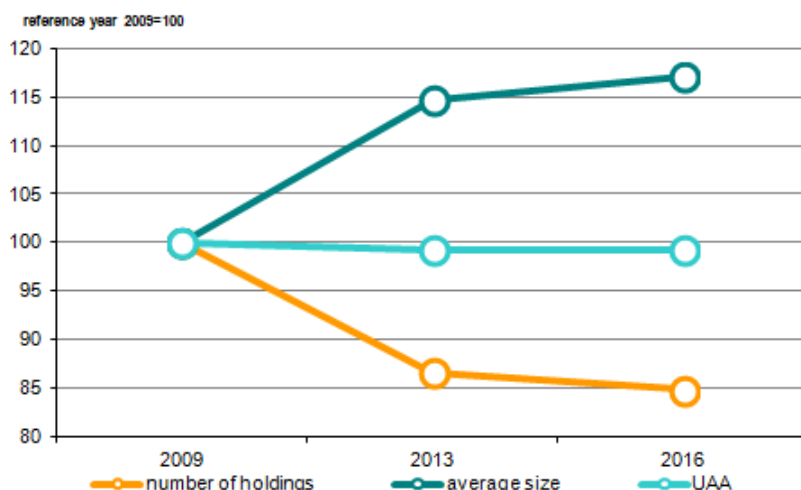
A set of harmonised statistical indicators comparable with previous issues is also available at [www.ine.pt](http://www.ine.pt).



## Agricultural holdings: decrease in farmland abandonment; increase in average size

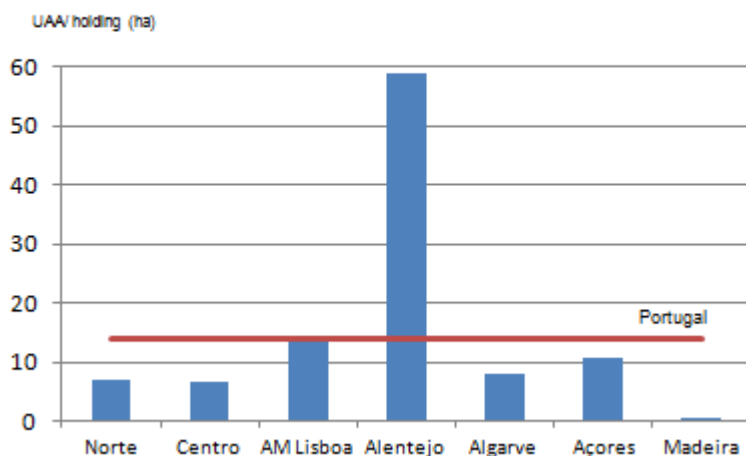
According to the results of the 2016 FSS, there were 259 thousand farms, i.e. -5.4 thousand farms than in 2013 and -46.3 thousand than in 2009, with a slowdown in farmland abandonment in the last three years. Even though a significant number of holders have ceased their agricultural activity since 2009 (-15.2%), the UAA did not undergo significant changes, remaining at 3.6 million hectares (39.5% of the land area).

**UAA, number and average size of agricultural holdings  
(evolution 2009-2016)**



The average size (UAA per holding) increased by 2.1 hectares in seven years, from 12.0 hectares in 2009 to 14.1 hectares in 2016.

## Average size of agricultural holdings by NUTSII (2016)

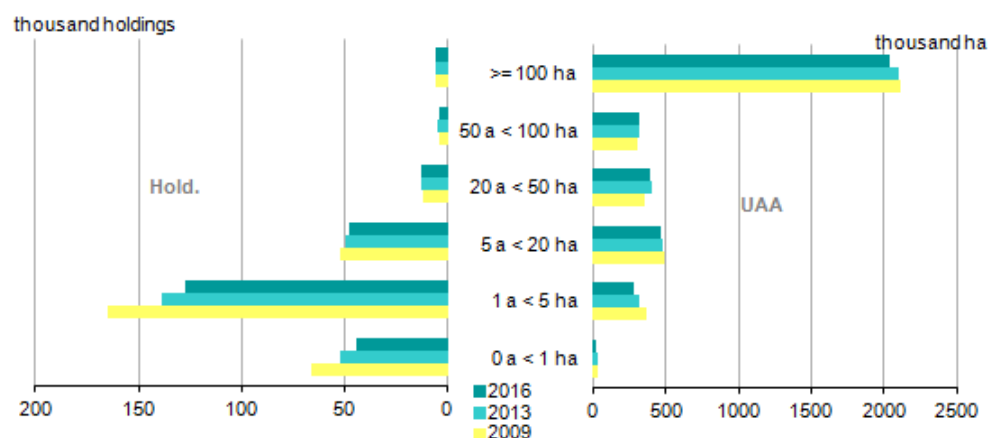


The average size of holdings recorded great regional variability, with the average size of holdings in the Alentejo region four times the national average. By contrast, holdings in the Norte and Centro regions were on average smaller than 7 hectares of the UAA, i.e. less than half of the national value (14.1 hectares of the UAA per holding).

## Land structure: 2.4% of holdings managed 58% of the UAA

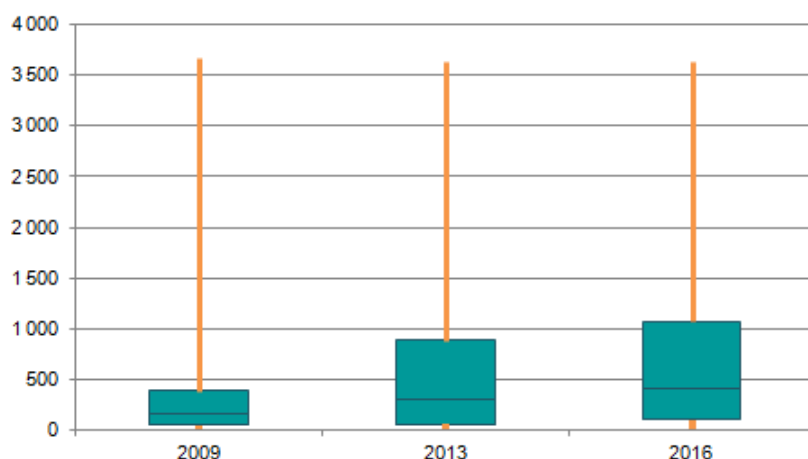
In 2016 holdings with 100 or more hectares managed more than half of the UAA (58.0%), accounting for only 2.4% of agricultural holdings. A reduced number of large-sized holdings (261 farms with 1,000 or more hectares of the UAA) managed 12.3% of the national UAA. By contrast, small-sized holdings (less than 1 hectare), although corresponding to 19.0% of the total, only farmed 0.7% of the UAA.

## Number of agricultural holdings and UAA by UAA classes (2009-2016)



## Distribution of UAA by agricultural holdings (quartiles) (2009-2016)

Accumulated UAA  
(thousand ha)



Quartile	2009		2013		2016	
	UAA <sup>(1)</sup> (ha)	Holdings <sup>(1)</sup> (no.)	UAA <sup>(1)</sup> (ha)	Holdings <sup>(1)</sup> (no.)	UAA <sup>(1)</sup> (ha)	Holdings <sup>(1)</sup> (no.)
Q1	45 481	76 317	54 751	66 105	99 222	64 746
Median	154 995	152 633	306 694	132 210	409 249	129 491
Q3	387 320	228 950	880 069	198 315	1 069 176	194 237
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 668 145</b>	<b>305 266</b>	<b>3 641 592</b>	<b>264 419</b>	<b>3 641 691</b>	<b>258 983</b>

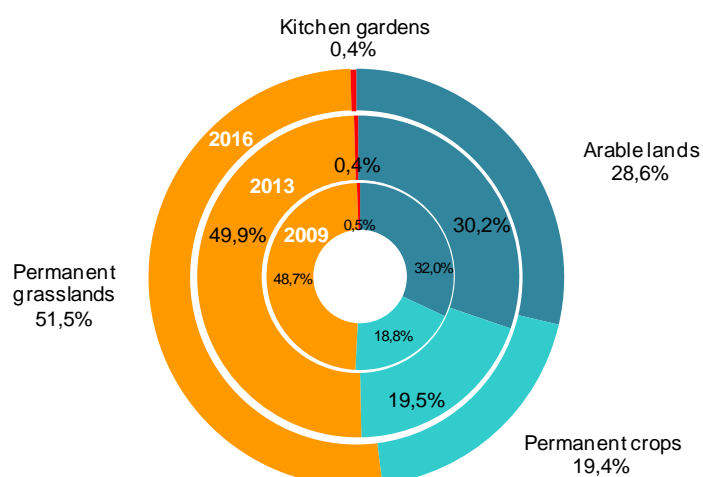
<sup>(1)</sup> Cumulative values

Farmland abandonment occurred mainly in small holdings. The decline in the number of large-sized holdings was limited to less than 100 holdings, probably related to land and business fragmentation.

In turn, land resizing was also evidenced by an increase in the share of the UAA managed by smaller farms (in 2016 holdings of the third quartile managed around 30% of UAA, against 11% in 2009).

## Composition of the UAA: Permanent grassland took up more than half of the UAA

### Composition of UAA (2009-2016)

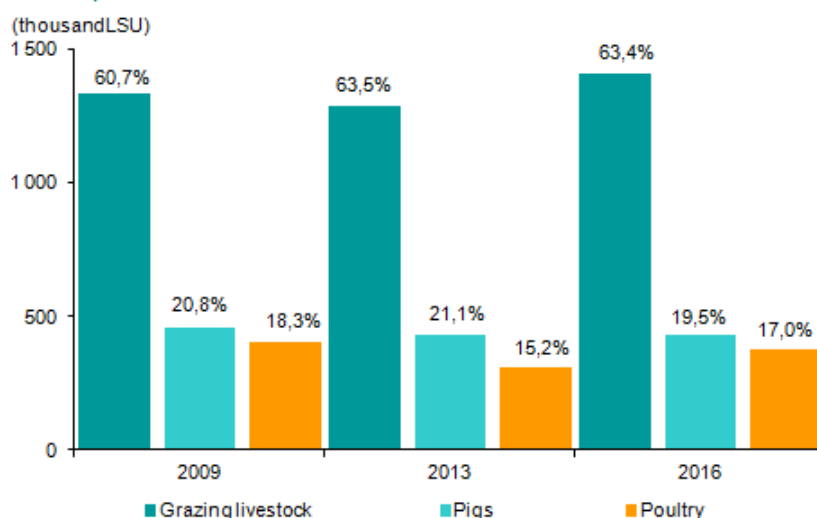


The cultivation area has not changed significantly since 2013, with arable land declining (-5.2%) and permanent crops undergoing almost no change (-0.5%). By contrast, permanent grassland (with or without forest cover) increased by 3.3%. This reinforced the downward trend of arable land (-130 thousand hectares than in 2009) and the upward trend of permanent grassland (+92 thousand hectares than in 2009).

## Livestock: reduction in the number of holdings and increase in the average size of livestock per holding.

In 2016 livestock measured in livestock units (LU), stood at 2.2 million, of which 63.4% were grazing livestock, 19.5% pigs, and 17.0% poultry.

**Livestock units  
(2009-2016)**



An analysis of the livestock sector's productive structure shows that the number of holdings decreased sharply for all species since 2009, notably -20.8% pigs, -18.1% goats, -13.3% cattle, and -11.6% sheep, especially due to the disappearance of small-sized farms.

The average size of livestock per holding increased: the average number of cattle per holding went up from 28.6 heads in 2009 to 36.1 heads in 2016 (+7.5 heads per holding). Holdings

with pigs had an average of 47.3 heads (+9.1 heads), with sheep 48.1 heads (+5.2 heads) and with goats 14.7 heads (+1.7 heads).

## Economic size of holdings: from 2013 to 2016 each holding generated on average +€2.8 thousand total SO

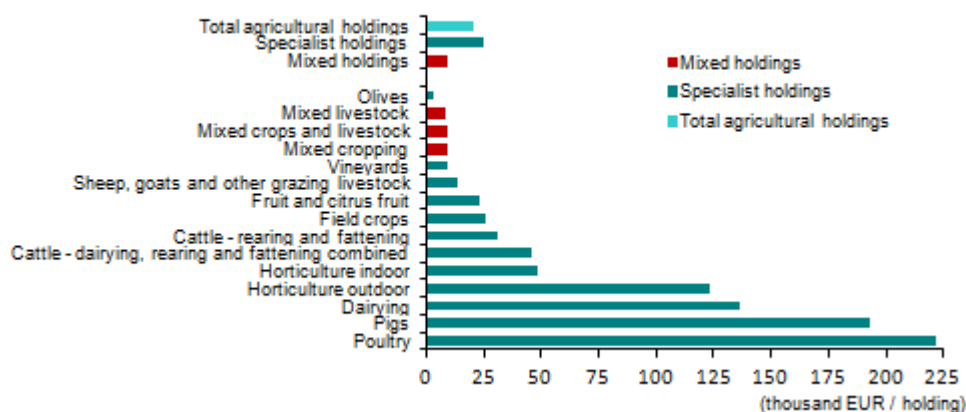
The national total SO for 2016 exceeded €5.1 billion (+14.1% than in 2013), with the Alentejo region contributing over one-third of this value. On average, each agricultural holding generated €19.9 thousand of total SO, i.e. more than €2.8 thousand compared to 2013, corresponding to a 16.5% increase in the average economic size of holdings.

An analysis of holdings according to the Farm Type points to the Portuguese agriculture's specialisation, given that 70.2% of holdings were specialised (more than two-thirds of the total SO originated in a single activity), with mixed holdings contributing only 11.9% of the national total SO (7.3% in the EU28).

Holdings specialised in livestock showed the highest economic sizes, with poultry farms generating on average €221.3 thousand (€229.4 thousand in 2013), industrial pig farms €192.9 thousand (€247.5 thousand in 2013), and dairy farms €136.4 thousand (€123.8 thousand in 2013). The horticulture sector was also formed by holdings of large economic

size. Conversely, and although large-sized holdings were included, olive-growing and viticulture specialised farms recorded low economic sizes per holding.

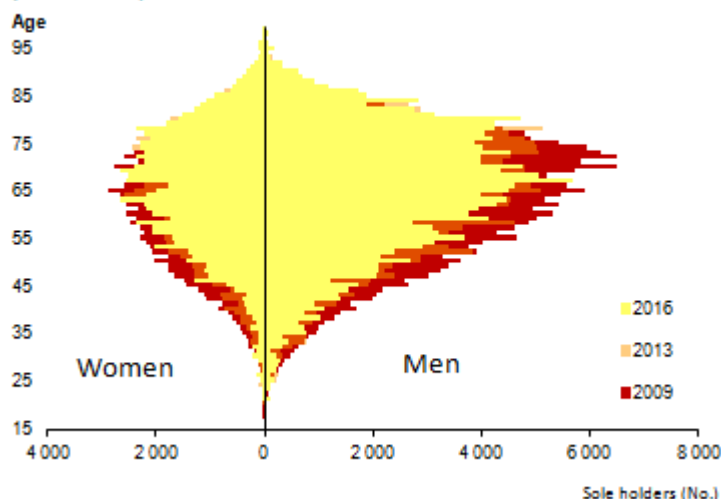
### Average economic size of agricultural holdings by farm type (2016)



### Agricultural sole holders: older and still low skilled

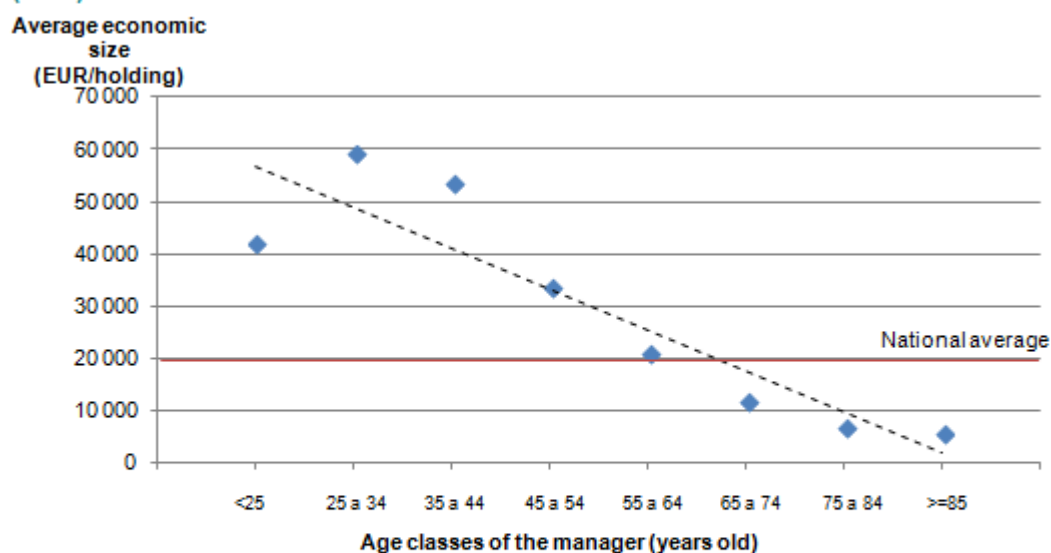
In 2016 agricultural sole holders were mostly men (66.2%) aged 65 on average, with 54.6% aged 65 and over. A large majority of sole holders only completed primary education (71.4%) and only 5.8% had an educational level equivalent to tertiary education.

### Age pyramid of sole holders (2009-2016)



The average age of holders increased from 63 to 65 from 2009 to 2016 and in 2015 the Portuguese population's limit of healthy life years at 65 was 7 years. In regional terms, holders from the Algarve region were the oldest (at an average age of 69) and those from Açores the youngest (57).

## Relationship between the average economic size of the holdings and the age of the managers (2016)

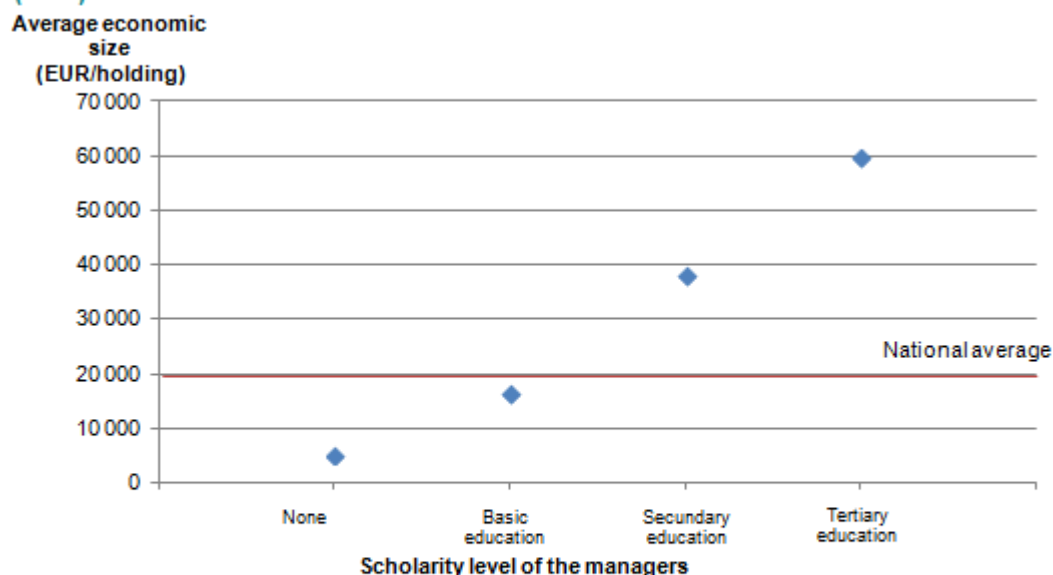


		<25 years old	25 a 34 years old	35 a 44 years old	45 a 54 years old	55 a 64 years old	65 a 74 years old	75 a 84 years old	>=85 years old
Holdings	No.	377	4 556	16 588	40 406	62 603	70 480	52 846	11 127
	%	0%	2%	6%	16%	24%	27%	20%	4%
SO	thousand Euros	15 932	270 034	892 016	1 372 277	1 318 568	848 263	364 206	62 917
	%	0%	5%	17%	27%	26%	16%	7%	1%

There was a strong negative correlation between the manager's age and the economic size, i.e. older managers managed holdings with lower total SO. The economic size of holdings managed by managers aged 65 and over (52% of the total) was lower than the national average in 2016 (€19.9 thousand of total SO).



## Relationship between the average economic size of the holdings and the education level of the managers (2016)



		None	Basic education	Secondary education	Tertiary education
	No.	38 113	182 434	18 785	19 651
Holdings	%	15%	70%	7%	8%
	thousand Euros	206 642	3 042 226	718 800	1 176 545
SO	%	4%	59%	14%	23%

As expected, the manager's educational level and the economic size seemed to have a positive relationship. In fact, the total SOs of holdings managed by uneducated managers were quite low (€5.4 thousand in 2016). By contrast, holdings managed by managers with tertiary education, although representing only 8% of holdings, accounted for 23% of the national total SO and presented an economic size considerably higher than the national average (+201%) and the European average (+96%).

## Labour indicators: increase in agricultural labour force productivity and efficiency

gricultural labour force was mostly composed of family labour force (72.2% of AWUs in 2016, compared to 80.1% in 2009), sole holders contributing the greatest work volume (39.8% of AWUs in 2016 and 43.6% in 2009).



Non-family agricultural labour force included regular employees, which contributed 17.9% to AWUs (11.3% in 2009), and non-regular employees, which accounted for 8.5% of the volume of farm work (7.5% in 2009). 1.3% of farm work in 2016 resorted to the provision of services (1.1% in 2009).

**Composition of the agricultural labour force  
(2009-2016)**



The work volume in the agricultural sector declined (-13.4% between 2009 and 2016) and there was a simultaneous improvement in labour indicators related to productivity (expressed in total SO per AWU) and labour efficiency (measured in AWU per ha of UUA and per LU). Each holding resorted on average to 1.2 AWUs and each AWU generated a total SO of €16.2 thousand (+28.0% than in 2009). On the other hand, 8.7 AWUs were needed, on average, to manage 100 hectares of the UAA (against 10.0 AWUs in 2009) and on average 14.3 AWUs were necessary to produce 100 LUs (-14.1% than in 2009).

## Portuguese agriculture in the European context: aged and less productive

Portuguese agriculture is unproductive compared to the EU28 average. In 2013 average agricultural labour force productivity in the EU28 was €34.8 thousand of total SO per AWU, i.e. more than double the value reached in Portugal in 2016. In addition, agricultural labour force efficiency, expressed in UAA per AWU, although depending on the type of productive system, was higher in the EU28, where each AWU farmed on average 18.4 hectares of the UAA, i.e. 7 hectares more than in Portugal.

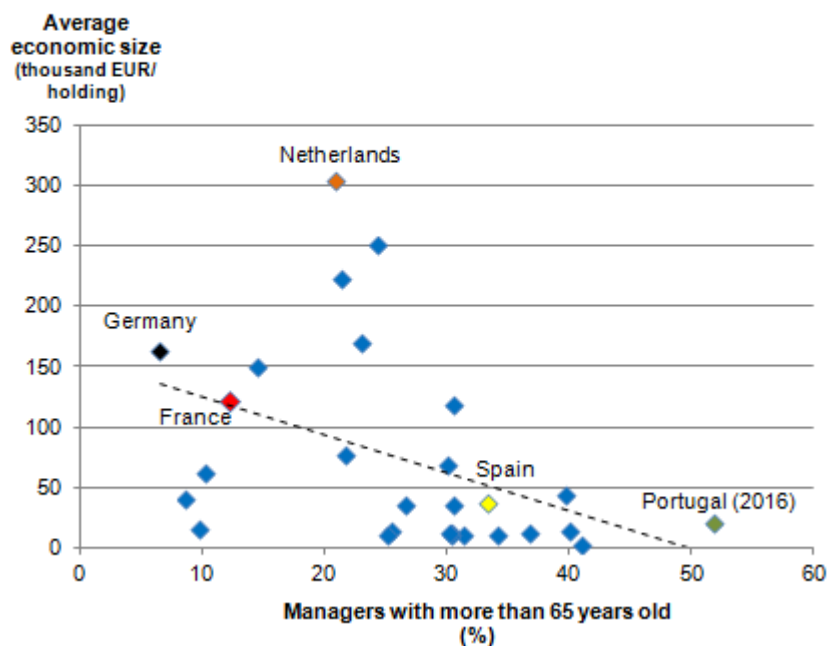
The managers of holdings in Portugal are the oldest of the EU28. In 2016 more than half were aged 65 and over, i.e. a much higher representativeness than that of the EU28 in 2013 (31.1%).

**Structural and social indicators  
(2013)**

Countries	Structural indicators							Social indicators	
	Average UAA per holding	Holdings with less than 2 ha of UAA	UAA of the holdings with more than 100 ha	Average economic size (SO per holding)	Agricultural labour input per holding	SO per AVU	UAA per AVU	Manager with 65 years old or more	More than 50% of production self-consumed by the holder
	ha/holding	%		EURO/holding	AVU/holding	EURO/AVU	ha/UTA	%	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>16,1</b>	<b>44,1</b>	<b>52,0</b>	<b>30 550</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>34 830</b>	<b>18,4</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>11</b>
Germany	58,6	4,3	57,0	162 271	1,8	88 482	31,9	7	0
Austria	19,4	10,4	16,4	40 385	0,8	51 018	24,5	9	0
Belgium	34,6	4,3	24,4	222 634	1,5	148 187	23,1	21	#
Bulgaria	18,3	75,0	83,6	13 111	1,3	10 416	14,5	37	33
Cyprus	3,1	74,9	16,9	14 003	0,5	29 934	6,6	40	55
Croatia	10,0	38,6	40,1	12 888	1,1	11 592	9,0	30	52
Denmark	68,4	0,8	69,0	250 267	1,4	180 181	49,3	24	0
Slovakia	80,7	26,8	90,4	76 887	2,1	35 815	37,6	22	51
Slovenia	6,7	25,4	7,0	13 943	1,1	12 241	5,9	25	59
Spain	24,1	26,8	55,5	37 284	0,8	44 225	28,6	33	0
Estonia	49,9	9,4	73,5	35 243	1,1	30 658	43,4	30	31
Finland	42,0	1,6	30,3	62 464	1,1	59 045	39,7	10	0
France	58,7	11,1	61,9	120 527	1,5	78 536	38,3	12	2
Greece	6,8	51,0	34,8	11 421	0,7	17 469	10,5	31	18
Netherlands	27,4	10,5	20,0	303 765	2,3	133 703	12,1	21	0
Hungary	9,5	73,9	64,4	11 352	0,9	12 861	10,7	30	64
Ireland	35,5	1,7	23,2	35 906	1,2	30 622	30,3	26	0
Italy	12,0	27,5	26,9	43 346	0,8	53 609	14,8	40	13
Latvia	23,0	21,8	53,1	12 103	1,0	12 060	22,9	30	68
Lithuania	16,7	14,1	46,6	11 171	0,8	13 257	19,8	34	56
Luxembourg	63,0	8,7	53,7	150 871	1,7	88 899	37,1	14	#
Malta	1,2	84,4	#	10 341	0,5	21 751	2,4	25	32
Poland	10,1	22,9	21,1	15 254	1,3	11 361	7,5	10	38
<b>Portugal (2016)</b>	<b>14,1</b>	<b>45,8</b>	<b>58,0</b>	<b>19 863</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>16 162</b>	<b>11,4</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>
United Kingdom	94,7	2,2	74,8	119 201	1,5	79 479	63,1	30	#
Czech Republic	133,0	10,4	87,8	169 408	4,0	42 320	33,2	23	19
Romania	3,6	72,7	48,3	3 303	0,4	7 722	8,4	41	88
Sweden	45,2	1,1	55,2	69 674	0,9	78 870	51,2	30	0

Source: Eurostat

**Relationship between the average economic size in EU-28 and the share of managers with more than 65 years old (2013)**



As already mentioned, Portugal stood out as the EU28 country with the highest ageing rate of the agricultural sector. However, in 2016 the economic size recorded identical values to countries with considerably younger farm managers (2013).

# Did you know?

The 1,000 largest farms manage almost 1 million hectares of UAA.

Since 2009, the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa was the region that registered the highest abandonment of agricultural activity, in relative terms.

The size of farms managed by enterprises is 11 times higher than those managed by sole holders (UAA per holding).

Almost 3/4 of the farms are very small, generating less than 8 thousand Euros per year.

Despite the dynamics of the olive sector, small holdings still prevail.

Since 2013, 15 thousand hectares of traditional olive groves have been abandoned or uprooted.

Since 2009, the irrigated area in the Alentejo region has increased by 22.7 thousand hectares.

The decrease in arable land was mainly due to the decrease in fallow land.

The significant increase in the area of dried pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (+ 94.3%) was due to the diversification of crops, a cultural practice eligible under the greening component, complementary to the basic payment.

There was a generalized increase of areas of fruit trees, with special emphasis on the remarkable growth of production of berry species, whose area practically quintupled in 3 years (+ 392.3%).

In 2016, the agricultural household accounted for 6.1% of the resident population.

28,2% of the agricultural household has other gainful activity outside the holding.

Farm holders worked, in 2016, an average of 17.8 hours per week.

Almost 2/3 of the holder's households reported receiving pensions in 2016.

Few holders intend to give up on their agricultural activity in the next 2 years (4.9%).

## ANNEX

Table 1 - Agricultural holdings, by NUTS II

Unit: No. of holdings

	Portugal	NUTS II						
		Norte	Centro	Lisboa	Alentejo	Algarve	Açores	Madeira
<b>Holdings</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>258 983</b>	<b>95 879</b>	<b>87 044</b>	<b>5 458</b>	<b>35 666</b>	<b>11 728</b>	<b>11 580</b>	<b>11 628</b>
<b>Legal personality</b>								
Sole holder	246 149	91 464	84 289	5 040	31 353	11 360	11 105	11 538
Legal person	11 397	3 519	2 629	397	4 221	353	225	52
Other	1 437	896	126	21	92	15	250	38
<b>AWU classes</b>								
< 1 AWU	130 066	36 824	48 299	2 423	20 966	7 957	6 584	7 013
1 - < 1,5 AWU	58 862	23 826	18 744	1 074	7 056	2 039	2 964	3 159
1,5 - < 3 AWU	59 461	30 963	18 006	1 415	4 854	1 339	1 551	1 334
>= 3 AWU	10 594	4 267	1 995	546	2 791	393	481	122
<b>Economic size</b>								
< 8000 €	188 652	71 846	69 477	3 420	22 467	7 098	5 590	8 755
8000 - < 25000 €	40 291	16 267	9 846	960	5 431	3 074	2 160	2 554
25000 - < 100000 €	20 598	5 972	5 557	610	4 549	1 205	2 432	273
>= 100000 €	9 441	1 795	2 165	468	3 219	351	1 398	46
<b>Farm type</b>								
Specialist holdings	181 901	64 571	54 692	4 449	29 447	10 800	10 442	7 500
Field crops	25 019	8 259	7 943	838	5 640	295	846	1 198
of which: horticulture outdoor	1 620	106	649	92	674	33	7	58
Horticulture indoor	8 467	1 849	2 110	1 134	344	196	319	2 515
of which: under glass	1 695	625	629	74	77	146	85	58
Permanent crops	97 935	37 982	28 344	1 519	14 904	9 679	1 824	3 683
of which: vineyards	28 826	15 510	7 594	918	2 842	142	456	1 364
Fresh fruits, nuts and citrus fruits	27 382	7 316	7 077	504	1 573	8 217	1 173	1 521
Olives	22 131	4 787	7 944	10	9 119	271		
Grazing livestock	45 588	15 977	13 131	865	7 919	457	7 167	73
of which: dairying	6 594	3 292	792	51	149	18	2 287	4
Cattle - rearing and fattening	17 661	8 055	2 553	206	2 726	84	4 014	23
Cattle - dairying, rearing and fatteni	738	188	68	2	32	30	415	3
Sheep, goats, other grazing livestock	20 596	4 442	9 718	606	5 011	324	451	42
Granivores	4 892	504	3 164	93	641	173	286	31
of which: pigs	1 507	68	971	51	284	91	39	3
Poultry	1 492	233	822	43	179		189	26
Mixed holdings	77 082	31 308	32 352	1 009	6 219	928	1 139	4 128
Mixed cropping	27 100	12 530	8 261	449	1 612	371	292	3 584
Mixed livestock	10 974	4 087	6 037	162	558	48	80	1
Mixed crops and livestock	37 780	14 614	17 775	265	3 352	477	754	543
Non-classified holdings	1 228	76	278	133	697	32	12	

Table 2 - Agricultural holdings, by UAA classes

Unit: No. of holdings

	Total	UAA classes (ha)					
		< 1	1 to < 5	5 to < 20	20 to < 50	50 to < 100	≥ 100
<b>Holdings</b>							
<b>No.</b>	<b>258 983</b>	<b>49 301</b>	<b>135 827</b>	<b>49 942</b>	<b>12 999</b>	<b>4 697</b>	<b>6 218</b>
<b>Legal personality</b>							
Sole holder	246 149	47 944	133 122	46 956	11 086	3 541	3 501
Legal person	11 397	1 131	2 253	2 711	1 757	1 067	2 479
Other	1 437	226	452	274	156	90	239
<b>AWU classes</b>							
< 1 AWU	130 066	33 111	72 582	19 355	3 215	969	834
1 - < 1,5 AWU	58 862	9 865	30 992	12 051	3 483	1 237	1 234
1,5 - < 3 AWU	59 461	5 509	30 303	15 654	4 525	1 530	1 941
≥ 3 AWU	10 594	817	1 950	2 881	1 776	962	2 209
<b>Economic size</b>							
< 8000 €	188 652	44 854	118 098	23 382	1 772	385	161
8000 - < 25000 €	40 291	3 243	13 972	16 643	4 835	1 081	518
25000 - < 100000 €	20 598	589	2 969	8 006	4 365	2 007	2 662
≥ 100000 €	9 441	615	788	1 911	2 025	1 225	2 877
<b>Farm type</b>							
Specialist holdings	181 901	35 223	88 296	38 333	10 830	4 042	5 176
Field crops	25 019	2 206	14 556	4 708	1 672	822	1 054
of which: horticulture outdoor	1 620	174	525	453	250	119	100
Horticulture indoor	8 467	3 869	3 782	671	95	32	18
of which: under glass	1 695	485	1 024	176	9		
Permanent crops	97 935	22 905	50 832	19 487	3 089	886	736
of which: vineyards	28 826	8 058	14 658	4 917	808	221	164
Fresh fruits, nuts and citrus fruits	27 382	6 243	13 071	6 563	1 013	251	242
Olives	22 131	5 209	12 210	3 489	719	277	228
Grazing livestock	45 588	3 773	17 088	13 195	5 923	2 285	3 324
of which: dairying	6 594	105	1 259	3 089	1 560	427	153
Cattle - rearing and fattening	17 661	1 611	6 605	4 464	2 112	915	1 954
Cattle - dairying, rearing and fattening	738	35	201	287	134	48	34
Sheep, goats, other grazing livestock	20 596	2 022	9 023	5 356	2 116	896	1 183
Granivores	4 892	2 471	2 039	272	51	16	45
of which: pigs	1 507	687	551	176	38	14	40
Poultry	1 492	802	580	91	13	1	4
Mixed holdings	77 082	14 078	47 530	11 608	2 168	655	1 042
Mixed cropping	27 100	5 894	15 368	4 714	689	220	215
Mixed livestock	10 974	1 933	7 722	1 079	97	39	105
Mixed crops and livestock	37 780	6 209	23 795	5 490	1 295	352	639
Non-classified holdings	1 228	42	646	325	88	45	83



**Table 3 - Land use, by NUTS II**

Unit: 1000 hectares

	Portugal	NUTS II						
		Norte	Centro	Lisboa	Alentejo	Algarve	Açores	Madeira
<b>Area</b>								
<b>Total area of the holdings</b>	<b>4 663</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>2 394</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)</b>	<b>3 642</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2 101</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Arable land</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>
Cereals for the production of grain	252	42	47	8	152	3	0	0
Common wheat and spelt	34	4	2	1	26	1	0	0
Durum wheat	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Rye	16	11	4	0	1	0	0	0
Barley	21	0	1	0	19	1	0	0
Oats	45	5	5	0	34	1	0	0
Triticale	21	0	1	0	20	0	0	0
Grain maize	77	22	26	2	27	0	0	0
Rice	29	0	6	4	18	0	0	0
Dried pulses for the production of gra	17	2	3	0	13	0	0	0
Temporary grass	99	17	12	1	59	3	8	0
Plants harvested green	340	66	79	11	167	4	13	0
Feed oats	82	14	23	3	41	1	0	0
Green maize	74	40	19	1	4	0	10	0
Potato	11	4	3	1	2	0	0	0
Industrial crops	20	0	0	1	19	0	0	0
Sunflower	16	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Open field vegetables	33	0	5	5	23	0	0	0
Processed tomato	20	0	0	4	15	0	0	0
Melon	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Market gardening	14	2	5	2	3	1	0	1
Outdoor or under low protective cov	12	2	4	2	3	0	0	1
Under glass or other accessible cove	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Flowers and ornamental plants	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Outdoor or under low protective cov	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Under glass or other accessible cove	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow land	252	39	34	4	160	15	0	0
<b>Kitchen garden</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Permanent crops</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Fruit of temperate climate zones	44	11	27	1	3	2	0	0
Citrus	18	1	1	0	2	14	0	0
Fruit of subtropical climate zones	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Berry species	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Nuts	143	50	9	4	57	22	0	0
Olive	326	74	72	1	172	7	0	0
Vineyard	163	79	38	8	34	1	1	1
<b>Permanent grassland</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1 230</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Wooded area</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Unutilised agricultural land</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Other land</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>



**Table 4 - Land use, by UAA classes**

Unit: 1000 hectares

	Total	UAA classes (ha)					
		< 1	1 to < 5	5 to < 20	20 to < 50	50 to < 100	≥ 100
<b>Area</b>							
<b>Total area of the holdings</b>	<b>4 663</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>2 382</b>
<b>Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)</b>	<b>3 642</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>2 111</b>
<b>Arable land</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>516</b>
Cereals for the production of grain	252	2	31	34	32	27	126
Common wheat and spelt	34	0	2	4	5	3	20
Durum wheat	6	0	0	1	0	1	4
Rye	16	0	2	6	4	2	2
Barley	21	0	0	2	3	2	13
Oats	45	0	2	5	5	5	28
Triticale	21	0	0	1	2	2	17
Grain maize	77	2	25	13	9	6	22
Rice	29	0	0	2	3	6	17
Dried pulses for the production of grain	17	0	2	1	1	2	11
Temporary grass	99	0	11	12	9	9	56
Plants harvested green	340	1	27	61	58	36	158
Feed oats	82	0	8	13	15	10	35
Green maize	74	0	10	29	22	6	7
Potato	11	1	4	3	1	1	1
Industrial crops	20	0	0	1	2	3	14
Sunflower	16	0	0	1	1	2	11
Open field vegetables	33	0	2	4	5	6	16
Processed tomato	20	0	0	1	3	4	12
Melon	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Market gardening	14	1	4	4	2	1	2
Outdoor or under low protective cover	12	1	4	3	2	1	2
Under glass or other accessible cover	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Flowers and ornamental plants	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outdoor or under low protective cover	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under glass or other accessible cover	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow land	252	1	24	39	31	26	131
<b>Kitchen garden</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Permanent crops</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>212</b>
Fruit of temperate climate zones	44	1	9	20	8	4	2
Citrus	18	1	4	5	3	2	4
Fruit of subtropical climate zones	5	1	2	1	1	0	0
Berry species	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Nuts	143	1	17	36	18	9	61
Olive	326	8	65	69	43	32	109
Vineyard	163	6	40	47	24	13	33
<b>Permanent grassland</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1 383</b>
<b>Wooded area</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>Unutilised agricultural land</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Other land</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44</b>

Table 5 - Livestock, by NUTS II

	Unit	Portugal	NUTS II						
			Norte	Centro	Lisboa	Alentejo	Algarve	Açores	Madeira
<b>Livestock</b>	10 <sup>3</sup> LSU	<b>2 224</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>9</b>
of which, grazing livestock	(%)	63	88	32	53	69	73	94	37
<b>Grazing livestock</b>		<b>1 410</b>							
Cattle	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	1 567	365	181	57	690	8	263	3
Dairy cows	(%)	18	29	17	23	5	6	35	9
Other cows	(%)	33	22	27	15	48	42	15	21
Sheep	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	2 200	434	510	38	1 162	46	5	5
Goats	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	390	116	145	5	97	15	5	7
Equidae	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	43	18	8	2	10	3	2	0
<b>Granivores</b>									
Pigs	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	1 875	65	697	131	933	15	31	3
Breeding sows	(%)	11	15	12	9	10	24	9	6
Poultry	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	36 052	2 653	25 116	1 556	5 736	67	441	482
Rabbits	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	392	193	135	15	36	2	2	8
Hives	10 <sup>3</sup> units	179	62	64	0	27	21	4	2
<b>Average size</b>									
Cattle	heads/hold.	36	18	19	127	158	30	35	4
Dairy cows	heads/hold.	34	28	27	156	128	8	34	5
Other cows	heads/hold.	21	7	11	38	90	16	12	2
Sheep	heads/hold.	48	28	28	34	135	58	8	5
Goats	heads/hold.	15	23	10	25	42	24	4	3
Equidae	heads/hold.	2	2	2	5	6	5	2	3
Pigs	heads/hold.	47	5	35	586	373	14	14	2
Breeding sows	heads/hold.	22	7	14	142	83	13	13	2
Poultry	heads/hold.	275	50	457	1 211	771	15	99	90
Rabbits	heads/hold.	9	9	8	38	29	4	5	9
Hives	units/hold.	21	19	15	3	49	71	18	12

LSU = Livestock Unit

**Table 6 - Livestock, by UAA classes**

	Unit	Total	UAA classes (ha)					
			< 1	1 to < 5	5 to < 20	20 to < 50	50 to < 100	≥ 100
<b>Livestock</b>	10 <sup>3</sup> LSU	<b>2 224</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>777</b>
of which, grazing livestock	(%)	63	10	53	74	88	86	76
<b>Grazing livestock</b>								
Cattle	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	1 567	38	124	282	270	148	705
Dairy cows	(%)	18	21	8	31	34	26	6
Other cows	(%)	33	17	29	17	18	28	47
Sheep	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	2 200	73	303	385	321	244	873
Goats	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	390	42	127	98	45	21	58
Equidae	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	43	2	14	13	4	3	7
<b>Granivores</b>								
Pigs	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	1 875	571	220	210	65	80	730
Breeding sows	(%)	11	11	13	12	11	12	9
Poultry	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	36 052	21 578	7 802	4 130	1 144	211	1 186
<b>Rabbits</b>	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	392	46	229	98	17	1	1
<b>Hives</b>	10 <sup>3</sup> units	36 052	21 578	7 802	4 130	1 144	211	1 186
<b>Average size</b>								
Cattle	heads/hold.	36	11	7	24	56	83	218
Dairy cows	heads/hold.	34	38	6	23	51	78	175
Other cows	heads/hold.	21	4	4	8	17	31	117
Sheep	heads/hold.	48	13	13	42	95	184	425
Goats	heads/hold.	15	9	9	20	37	47	106
Equidae	heads/hold.	2	1	2	2	2	6	9
Pigs	heads/hold.	47	94	10	28	28	139	1 024
Breeding sows	heads/hold.	22	34	6	17	14	58	164
Poultry	heads/hold.	275	886	101	183	237	196	1 445
Rabbits	heads/hold.	9	7	8	15	20	7	9
Hives	units/hold.	21	14	16	23	81	35	46

LSU = Livestock Unit

**Table 7 - Livestock, by LSU classes**

	Unit	Total	LSU classes			
			< 5	5 to < 20	20 to < 50	≥ 50
<b>Livestock</b>	10 <sup>3</sup> LSU	<b>2 224</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1 640</b>
of which, grazing livestock	(%)	63	69	91	94	55
<b>Grazing livestock</b>						
Cattle	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	1 567	57	156	242	1 111
Dairy cows	(%)	18	4	8	20	19
Other cows	(%)	33	31	35	32	33
Sheep	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	2 200	341	551	493	815
Goats	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	390	116	126	85	64
Equidae	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	43	17	12	4	10
<b>Granivores</b>						
Pigs	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	1 875	63	62	39	1 710
Breeding sows	(%)	11	17	19	31	10
Poultry	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	36 052	1 672	228	310	33 843
<b>Rabbits</b>	10 <sup>3</sup> heads	392	304	54	25	10
<b>Hives</b>	10 <sup>3</sup> units	179	157	15	4	4
<b>Average size</b>						
Cattle	heads/hold.	36	3	13	41	186
Dairy cows	heads/hold.	34	2	6	21	85
Other cows	heads/hold.	21	2	7	22	108
Sheep	heads/hold.	48	10	67	190	426
Goats	heads/hold.	15	6	30	70	95
Equidae	heads/hold.	2	1	3	3	11
Pigs	heads/hold.	47	2	9	18	915
Breeding sows	heads/hold.	22	2	6	17	204
Poultry	heads/hold.	275	15	19	79	12 331
Rabbits	heads/hold.	9	8	13	25	17
Hives	units/hold.	21	21	18	16	36

LSU = Livestock Unit

**Table 8 - Family labour force, by NUTS II**

	Unit	Portugal	NUTS II						
			Norte	Centro	Lisboa	Alentejo	Algarve	Açores	Madeira
Family agricultural population									
No. persons	(No.)	627 825	242 479	213 519	11 753	71 583	25 336	28 094	35 061
Men	(No.)	323465	120 510	109 601	6 392	38 803	13 836	16 991	17 332
Women	(No.)	304360	121 969	103 918	5 361	32 779	11 500	11 104	17 729
Age									
Average	(years)	55	54	57	57	57	61	47	52
< 35 years	(No.)	110 526	47 161	32 674	1 747	11 247	2 426	7 571	7 700
35 to < 45 years	(No.)	56 783	23 222	16 698	959	5 849	1 780	4 056	4 218
45 to < 65 years	(No.)	214 983	83 110	72 333	3 790	24 477	8 188	10 809	12 276
>= 65 years	(No.)	245 533	88 987	91 814	5 257	30 010	12 941	5 658	10 867
Education level									
None	(No.)	104 007	42 524	34 919	1 795	10 870	4 019	3 125	6 754
Basic education	(No.)	402 470	152 693	141 638	7 883	42 756	16 568	19 933	21 000
Secondary education	(No.)	71 509	26 275	23 383	1 318	9 815	2 547	3 683	4 487
Higher education	(No.)	49 839	20 987	13 579	756	8 141	2 202	1 353	2 820
Working time									
Without activity	(No.)	100 355	37 992	23 937	2 946	16 903	3 347	9 306	5 924
With activity	(No.)	527 470	204 487	189 583	8 807	54 680	21 989	18 789	29 137
>0 to < 50%	(No.)	339 045	114 096	129 772	4 616	37 727	16 635	12 779	23 419
50 to <100%	(No.)	115 003	55 369	40 443	1 939	8 460	3 136	1 751	3 905
Full-time	(No.)	73 422	35 021	19 368	2 252	8 493	2 218	4 258	1 812
Sole holder									
No. persons	(No.)	246 149	91 464	84 289	5 040	31 353	11 360	11 105	11 538
Men	(No.)	162850	55 496	56 650	4 097	23 654	8 065	9 220	5 667
Women	(No.)	83299	35 968	27 639	943	7 699	3 295	1 885	5 871
Age									
Average	(years)	65	64	66	65	66	69	57	65
< 35 years	(No.)	4 182	1 560	1 277	51	520	91	539	143
35 to < 45 years	(No.)	13 359	5 989	2 694	293	2 006	432	1 426	519
45 to < 65 years	(No.)	94 098	36 413	30 694	1 810	11 321	3 338	5 810	4 711
>= 65 years	(No.)	134 510	47 502	49 623	2 885	17 505	7 499	3 330	6 165
Education level									
None	(No.)	40 090	16 082	12 868	546	4 591	2 040	894	3 069
Basic education	(No.)	175 848	63 755	62 923	3 785	20 838	7 691	9 232	7 625
Secondary education	(No.)	15 939	5 734	4 729	457	2 942	893	654	530
Higher education	(No.)	14 273	5 893	3 769	253	2 982	736	325	315
Working time									
>0 to < 50%	(No.)	133 621	40 860	48 544	2 531	19 146	7 862	6 582	8 096
50 to <100%	(No.)	65 233	29 617	23 438	993	5 837	2 045	1 027	2 276
Full-time	(No.)	47 295	20 988	12 306	1 516	6 369	1 453	3 496	1 165



Table 9 - Family labour force, by UAA classes

	Unit	Total	UAA classes (ha)					
			< 1	1 to < 5	5 to < 20	20 to < 50	50 to < 100	≥ 100
Family agricultural population								
No. persons	(No.)	627 825	122 517	331 593	123 692	31 217	9 618	9 189
Men	(No.)	323465	62 671	167 590	65 729	17 016	5 372	5 087
Women	(No.)	304360	59 846	164 003	57 963	14 201	4 246	4 102
Age								
Average	(years)	55	56	57	53	48	49	49
< 35 years	(No.)	110 526	20 327	52 682	24 301	8 319	2 466	2 430
35 to < 45 years	(No.)	56 783	11 893	25 897	12 443	4 338	1 178	1 034
45 to < 65 years	(No.)	214 983	40 601	111 768	44 314	11 245	3 643	3 412
≥ 65 years	(No.)	245 533	49 697	141 246	42 633	7 315	2 330	2 312
Education level								
None	(No.)	104 007	22 594	56 834	18 873	3 706	1 127	873
Basic education	(No.)	402 470	78 393	217 733	77 115	19 091	5 613	4 526
Secondary education	(No.)	71 509	13 500	34 551	15 329	4 880	1 518	1 732
Higher education	(No.)	49 839	8 030	22 475	12 375	3 541	1 360	2 059
Working time								
Without activity	(No.)	100 355	19 906	48 008	20 984	6 655	2 301	2 500
With activity	(No.)	527 470	102 611	283 585	102 708	24 562	7 316	6 689
>0 to < 50%	(No.)	339 045	79 727	183 795	57 010	12 149	3 424	2 940
50 to <100%	(No.)	115 003	15 336	65 441	25 575	5 993	1 405	1 254
Full-time	(No.)	73 422	7 548	34 349	20 122	6 419	2 487	2 495
Sole holder								
No. persons	(No.)	246 149	47 944	133 122	46 956	11 086	3 541	3 501
Men	(No.)	162850	30 575	85 358	32 910	8 346	2 830	2 831
Women	(No.)	83299	17 369	47 764	14 046	2 740	711	669
Age								
Average	(years)	65	66	66	63	58	59	60
< 35 years	(No.)	4 182	614	1 494	1 261	522	163	128
35 to < 45 years	(No.)	13 359	2 339	4 905	3 634	1 623	480	379
45 to < 65 years	(No.)	94 098	17 436	48 053	19 798	5 388	1 723	1 700
≥ 65 years	(No.)	134 510	27 555	78 670	22 263	3 553	1 176	1 294
Education level								
None	(No.)	40 090	9 583	22 994	6 217	900	230	165
Basic education	(No.)	175 848	33 913	96 217	33 386	7 923	2 430	1 978
Secondary education	(No.)	15 939	2 588	7 592	3 585	1 166	429	579
Higher education	(No.)	14 273	1 859	6 319	3 767	1 097	451	779
Working time								
>0 to < 50%	(No.)	133 621	33 632	73 938	20 458	3 598	1 047	948
50 to <100%	(No.)	65 233	9 118	37 559	13 933	3 147	773	703
Full-time	(No.)	47 295	5 193	21 625	12 565	4 341	1 720	1 850

Table 10 - Family labour force, by economic size classes

	Uni.	Total	Economic size classes (Euros)			
			< 8000	8000 to < 25000	25000 to < 100000	≥ 100000
Family agricultural population						
No. persons	(No.)	627 825	450 334	109 130	51 114	17 246
Men	(No.)	323465	228 430	57 847	27 694	9 494
Women	(No.)	304360	221 904	51 284	23 420	7 753
Age						
Average	(years)	55	58	51	47	44
< 35 years	(No.)	110 526	66 089	24 522	14 338	5 577
35 to < 45 years	(No.)	56 783	34 871	12 536	6 890	2 487
45 to < 65 years	(No.)	214 983	149 330	39 654	19 500	6 498
≥ 65 years	(No.)	245 533	200 044	32 419	10 386	2 684
Education level						
None	(No.)	104 007	82 018	15 076	5 362	1 551
Basic education	(No.)	402 470	288 913	70 822	31 970	10 764
Secondary education	(No.)	71 509	47 351	13 544	7 775	2 839
Higher education	(No.)	49 839	32 051	9 689	6 007	2 092
Working time						
Without activity	(No.)	100 355	66 338	18 738	11 176	4 104
With activity	(No.)	527 470	383 996	90 392	39 939	13 143
>0 to < 50%	(No.)	339 045	265 257	49 981	18 880	4 927
50 to <100%	(No.)	115 003	84 296	21 517	7 419	1 770
Full-time	(No.)	73 422	34 444	18 894	13 639	6 445
Sole holder						
No. persons	(No.)	246 149	185 194	38 238	17 262	5 455
Men	(No.)	162850	117 937	27 314	13 301	4 298
Women	(No.)	83299	67 257	10 924	3 962	1 157
Age						
Average	(years)	65	67	61	56	55
< 35 years	(No.)	4 182	1 440	1 344	1 044	354
35 to < 45 years	(No.)	13 359	6 576	3 402	2 590	791
45 to < 65 years	(No.)	94 098	64 328	17 428	9 171	3 170
≥ 65 years	(No.)	134 510	112 850	16 064	4 457	1 139
Education level						
None	(No.)	40 090	35 053	4 022	905	110
Basic education	(No.)	175 848	130 144	28 880	12 690	4 134
Secondary education	(No.)	15 939	10 668	2 813	1 836	622
Higher education	(No.)	14 273	9 330	2 523	1 832	588
Working time						
>0 to < 50%	(No.)	130 852	114 155	12 210	3 731	756
50 to <100%	(No.)	73 219	58 344	10 011	3 855	1 009
Full-time	(No.)	49 422	27 514	10 591	8 039	3 278



**Table 11 - Agricultural labour force, by NUTS II**

	Unit	Portugal	NUTS II						
			Norte	Centro	Lisboa	Alentejo	Algarve	Açores	Madeira
Regular labour force									
No. persons	(No.)	77 041	21 041	14 132	3 685	28 062	4 095	4 147	1 879
Men	(No.)	54522	14 381	9 448	2 423	20 337	2 568	3 821	1 545
Women	(No.)	22519	6 660	4 684	1 262	7 724	1 527	326	334
Working time									
>0 to < 50%	(No.)	22 452	7 859	3 397	490	8 712	308	456	1 230
50 to <100%	(No.)	8 481	3 265	1 739	346	2 402	292	266	170
Full-time	(No.)	46 108	9 917	8 996	2 849	16 948	3 495	3 425	478
Age									
< 25 years	(No.)	2 458	424	579	142	889	206	196	21
25 to < 55 years	(No.)	52 393	13 359	9 327	2 462	19 851	2 995	3 057	1 341
55 to < 65 years	(No.)	15 440	4 868	2 839	573	5 181	750	828	401
>= 65 years	(No.)	6 750	2 390	1 387	508	2 140	143	66	115
Annual work units									
Total	(AWU)	318 292	129 193	91 216	9 335	52 455	13 117	12 183	10 793
Family labour force	(AWU)	229 952	103 837	74 585	4 769	21 937	7 643	7 877	9 303
Holder	(AWU)	126 540	53 870	40 590	2 857	14 494	4 523	5 506	4 698
Spouse	(AWU)	65 191	31 626	23 257	1 299	4 397	1 801	910	1 901
Other family members	(AWU)	38 221	18 341	10 737	612	3 046	1 319	1 461	2 704
Non-family labour force	(AWU)	88 340	25 357	16 632	4 566	30 517	5 474	4 306	1 489
Regular labour force	(AWU)	57 027	14 082	11 112	3 233	20 288	3 773	3 703	836
Non-regular labour force	(AWU)	27 202	9 754	5 072	1 205	8 460	1 601	502	607
Not employed directly by the holdir	(AWU)	4 111	1 520	447	127	1 769	100	101	46

Table 12 - Agricultural labour force, by UAA classes

	Unit	Total	UAA classes (ha)					
			< 1	1 to < 5	5 to < 20	20 to < 50	50 to < 100	≥ 100
Regular labour force								
No. persons	(No.)	77 041	9 946	13 040	14 895	10 107	8 309	20 745
Men	(No.)	54522	6 426	8 725	10 329	7 437	5 737	15 869
Women	(No.)	22519	3 520	4 314	4 566	2 670	2 572	4 876
Working time								
>0 to < 50%	(No.)	22 452	3 910	5 993	4 511	1 685	3 152	3 201
50 to <100%	(No.)	8 481	712	1 381	1 692	1 739	674	2 282
Full-time	(No.)	46 108	5 324	5 665	8 692	6 683	4 483	15 261
Age								
< 25 years	(No.)	2 458	196	178	560	387	361	775
25 to < 55 years	(No.)	52 393	7 239	8 253	9 991	6 675	5 879	14 356
55 to < 65 years	(No.)	15 440	1 758	2 934	2 993	1 993	1 666	4 095
≥ 65 years	(No.)	6 750	753	1 674	1 351	1 052	402	1 518
Annual work units								
Total	(AWU)	318 292	42 126	137 312	71 469	25 981	13 233	28 170
Family labour force	(AWU)	229 952	33969	121850	52142	13652	4288	4052
Holder	(AWU)	126 540	18779	66839	28076	7674	2572	2600
Spouse	(AWU)	456 340	130383	65191	65191	65191	65191	65191
Other family members	(AWU)	38 221	6226	18204	9407	2801	824	759
Non-family labour force	(AWU)	88 340	8157	15462	19327	12329	8945	24119
Regular labour force	(AWU)	57 027	6604	7966	10913	8415	5574	17553
Non-regular labour force	(AWU)	27 202	1422	6864	7704	3028	2956	5227
Not employed directly by the holding	(AWU)	4 111	130	632	710	885	416	1338

**Table 13 - Agricultural labour force, by economic size classes**

	Uni.	Total	Economic size classes (Euros)			
			< 8000	8000 to < 25000	25000 to < 100000	≥ 100000
Regular labour force						
No. persons	(No.)	77 041	12 612	10 460	15 714	38 256
Men	(No.)	54522	8 411	7 837	12 194	26 079
Women	(No.)	22519	4 200	2 623	3 519	12 176
Working time						
>0 to < 50%	(No.)	22 452	7 206	4 848	3 690	6 708
50 to <100%	(No.)	8 481	1 298	1 788	2 154	3 241
Full-time	(No.)	46 108	4 108	3 824	9 869	28 306
Age						
< 25 years	(No.)	2 458	171	62	515	1 710
25 to < 55 years	(No.)	52 393	6 996	7 360	10 285	27 752
55 to < 65 years	(No.)	15 440	3 165	2 070	3 368	6 837
≥ 65 years	(No.)	6 750	2 280	968	1 545	1 957
Annual work units						
Total	(AWU)	318 292	165408	57555	42702	52626
Family labour force	(AWU)	229 952	151602	46223	23352	8775
Holder	(AWU)	126 540	84570	24525	12970	4474
Spouse	(AWU)	65 191	44349	13007	5858	1978
Other family members	(AWU)	38 221	22683	8691	4524	2323
Non-family labour force	(AWU)	88 340	13806	11333	19350	43852
Regular labour force	(AWU)	57 027	6563	6130	12294	32039
Non-regular labour force	(AWU)	27 202	6499	4765	6087	9851
Not employed directly by the holding	(AWU)	4 111	744	438	968	1961

## Technical file

The 2016 Farm Structure Survey is part of the European Union program of surveys concerning agricultural holdings covered by Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which have been carried out in Portugal since 1987. This Regulation defines the conditions of implementation in each of the Member States, harmonizing methodologies, concepts and variables to be collected, which is essential for an accurate assessment of the agricultural situation in the European Union and in each Member State and enables comparative studies between the different countries.

### Main concepts:

**agricultural holding:** a single unit both technically and economically, which uses its own labour and production factors and which compulsorily complies with the following four conditions:

1. it produces 1 or more agricultural products;
2. it has or exceeds a certain size (area, head of livestock, etc.);
3. it has single management;
4. it is located at a specific and identifiable location.

**agricultural household:** members of the (sole) holder's domestic household, no matter whether they work on the holding or not, as well as other family members that regularly carry out farm work on the holding but who do not belong to the household.

**annual work unit (a.w.u.):** a unit of measure corresponding to the work performed by 1 person on a full-time basis over a year, measured in hours (1 AWU = 225 working days of 8 hours each).

**arable land:** land often ploughed for annual or multi-annual (less than 5 years) plant production. It also includes fallow land, land kept in good agricultural and environmental condition and land occupied by greenhouses or covered by fixed or mobile structures.

**economic size:** of the holdings is measured using Standard Output and it's expressed in Euros.

**farm type of a holding:** is determined by the relative contribution of the standard output of the different characteristics of this holding to the total standard output of this one:

Stage 1: The total SO is calculated by valuing the areas of agricultural crops and farm animals, based on the SO established regionally for the different crops and animals.

Stage 2: A holding is allocated to a type of farming class, depending on the relative contribution weighted in value of each plant and animal production to total SO.

**holder:** the holder of the holding is that natural person or the legal person on whose account and in whose name the holding is operated and who is legally and economically responsible for the holding. The holder reaps the benefits and bears any losses, takes the strategic decisions regarding the production system, investment loans, etc.

**livestock unit, (LSU or sometimes LU):** is a reference unit which facilitates the aggregation of livestock from various species and age, via the use of specific coefficients established initially on the basis of the nutritional or feed requirement of each type of animal. The reference unit used for the calculation of livestock units (=1 LSU) is the grazing equivalent of one adult dairy cow.

**resident population:** the persons who regardless of the fact that at the moment of observation are present or absent in a given housing unit, this unit being where they live during most of the year with their family, or where they have all or most of their belongings.

**standard output of an agricultural product (crop or livestock), (SO):** is the average monetary value of the agricultural output at farm-gate price, in euro per hectare or per head of livestock. There is a regional SO coefficient for each product, as an average value over a reference period. The reference period for FSS 2016 covered a five years period from 2011 to 2015.

**total SO:** the sum of all SO per hectare of crop and per head of livestock in a farm is a measure of its overall economic size, expressed in euro.

**utilised agricultural area (UAA):** the area of the holding, which includes: arable land (cleared and under cover of scrub and forests), kitchen garden, land under permanent crops and permanent pasture.

**unutilised agricultural land:** an area of a holding previously used as an agricultural area but which is no longer used for economic, social or other reasons. It is not used in crop rotation. It may be used again with the help of the resources generally available at the holding.