

Guinea-Bissau Agricultural Census 1988 – Main Results

Please refer to the Explanatory Notes given at the end of the document.

NUMBER AND AREA UNDER CROPS OF HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF AREA UNDER CROPS		
Holding size classes	Number of holdings	Area (ha)
Total	84 221	96 375
Under 0.2 ha	26 776	-
0.2 and under 0.5 ha	15 238	-
0.5 and under 1 ha	17 106	-
1 and under 2 ha	14 809	-
2 and under 5 ha	8 531	-
5 and under 10 ha	1 590	-
10 ha and above	171	-

FRAGMENTATION OF HOLDINGS	
Number of parcels	232 638

AREA OF HOLDINGS BY TENURE OF LAND OPERATED	Area (ha)
Area owned or in ownerlike possession	53 770
Area rented from others	518
Area under tribal or traditional or communal forms of tenure	9 725
Area operated under other forms of tenure	32 362

HOLDERS BY AGE	Number of holders
Total	84 221
under 25 years	1 822
25 to 34 years	11 781
35 to 44 years	15 911
45 to 54 years	15 309
55 to 64 years	16 580
65 years and over	22 818

HOLDINGS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE	Number of holdings
Total	84 221
1 person	1 996
2 persons	4 129
3 to 5 persons	23 411
6 to 9 persons	30 291
10 persons and over	24 394

FARM POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX	Total	Male	Female
Total	706 168	353 117	353 051
Under 10 years	230 821	120 929	109 892
10 to 14 years	80 989	46 947	34 042
15 to 24 years	118 033	55 746	62 287
25 to 34 years	97 898	39 736	58 162
35 to 44 years	61 410	26 358	35 052
45 to 54 years	42 393	18 924	23 469
55 to 64 years	34 178	18 440	15 738
65 years and over	40 446	26 037	14 409

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE	
Household members engaged in agricultural work on the holding	396 343
Household members engaged in work off the holding	14 903
Household members not economically active	294 922

TEMPORARY CROPS (on arable land)	Area (ha)
Rice	43 831
Maize	5 872
Millet	16 778
Sorghum	8 036
Fonio	2 209
Sweet potatoes	250
Cassava	1 258
Yams	209
Beans, edible dry	1 197
Groundnuts	13 590
Cotton	2 901

Guinea-Bissau Agricultural Census 1988 – Explanatory Notes

Historical outline: The 1988-89 National Agricultural Census follows those undertaken in the formerly called Portuguese Guinea in 1953 and in 1960-61.

Organization: The census was organized by the Agricultural Statistics Division of the Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with the General Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning and with the financial assistance of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), and the technical assistance of the UN Development Program and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN. The staff consisted of 12 scrutiny clerks at the headquarters, 57 supervisors and 202 enumerators in the field.

Enumeration period: The census was carried out in 1988-89.

Reference date: All census items refer to the agricultural year 1988-89.

Coverage: The census aimed to include both traditional and large holdings, but the complete enumeration of Large Holdings (Ponteiros) failed because only 339 questionnaires, out of a total distribution of 1500, were sent back duly filled in; consequently, the report deals with the census results of the Traditional Sector only. Geographic coverage refers to the entire country, but excludes the autonomous sector of the capital city, Bissau.

Frame: A complete list of villages (tabancas), together with an estimate of their population by sector, was obtained by systematically scanning villages all over the country.

Methods: A stratified two-stage sampling design was adopted; the administrative sectors were considered as strata. Guinea-Bissau consists of 8 regions divided into 37 sectors; each sector consists of sections divided into villages. In weighing the available resources with the required degree of precision (sampling error not exceeding 5 percent), a sample size of 3863 holdings was considered adequate. The primary sampling units, the villages, were systematically drawn with unequal probabilities and with repetitions permitted (each village was drawn with probability proportional to its population). The number of villages sampled was 970, almost 1/3 of the total. The secondary sampling units, the traditional sector holdings, were selected with equal probability and without repetitions permitted, from all sampled villages, in a fixed number of 4, up to the total number of 3863, (almost 1/22 of the total). Data were collected by enumerators through direct interview; objective measurements were made by enumerators on areas and yields.

Data source: Résultats du Recensement National de l'Agriculture 1988-89, Tome I, Résultats Nationaux et Régionaux, Mai 1990.

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