

8. Main Concepts and Definitions Used in the 2004 Agricultural Census

The main concepts and definitions used in the 2004 Agricultural Census as outlined in the Enumerator's Manual were as follows:

Enumeration

Enumeration is the act of locating, identifying\verifying, interviewing and completing a census questionnaire for each agricultural holder.

Enumeration District (ED)

An enumeration district is a defined geographic area outlined on a map comprising of approximately one hundred and fifty to two hundred (150-200) households to be enumerated by one or more enumerators. The Central Statistical Office has subdivided Trinidad and Tobago into approximately two thousand four hundred and ninety two (2492) EDs for the main purposes of workload allocation and data collection in censuses and sample surveys.

Household

A household consists of one person or a group of persons occupying the same living quarters and sharing at least one of the main daily meals. Traditionally, the household usually comprises a family group – father, mother, children and relatives living together, but it may also consists of two or more families, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a common dwelling unit, or one person living alone.

It is should be noted that a member of the household may not necessarily be a relative of the main family unit. For example, a boarder or domestic employee who sleeps in most

nights and share at least one of the daily meals is also included as a member of the household.

Head of Household

The head of the household is the person (male or female) acknowledged as head by the other members. Usually, the head of the household is the main income earner, has primary authority and carries the main responsibility in the affairs of the household.

Holding

An agricultural holding is an economic unit of agricultural production producing primarily for sale under single management comprising all livestock and poultry kept, and all land being used either wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form, size or location. Single management may be exercised by an individual or household, jointly by two or more individuals or households or by a juridical person such as a corporation, co-operative or government agency.

Thus defined, a holding may be owned, leased or rented or operated under some other form of tenure, including squatting. A holding may comprise a “landless” farm i.e. livestock or poultry kept for agricultural purposes even though the holder neither owns nor rents more than a nominal amount of land on which to keep them.

The holding’s land may range in size from one lot or (1/8) of an acre to several acres or hectares which may be a single compact block of land, or may comprise several parcels of land, which may or may not be located in the same administrative area.

Note: the holding does not include lands which the holder is renting out to other persons, but it does cover lands which the holder is renting from other persons, if such land is operated as part of the holding.

In order distinguish any piece of land as a holding it must have associated with it at the time of enumeration at least:

- (a) Two or more heads of cattle, or pigs, or goats or sheep or any other types of livestock, or one head of any two types of livestock being raised for agricultural purposes primarily for sale; or
- (b) A flock of at least 12 poultry of which all or some are being raised primarily for sale or
- (c) Engaged in bee-keeping or fish farming activities primarily for sale.
- (d) Land being cultivated for crops (vegetables fruits and other tree crops) primarily for sale; or
- (e) The growing of Ornamental Plants, Flowers primarily for sale.

Backyard gardens on which crops are being grown solely for home consumption were not included.

- (f) However, where hydro-ponic and grow box techniques are being used to produce crops for sale, such places would qualify as holdings regardless of the size of land being used.

Economic units engaged solely in the following economic activities are not considered agricultural holdings because these economic activities are outside agriculture:

- Hunting, trapping and game propagation
- Forestry and logging
- Fishing
- Agricultural services.

Holder

The holder is the civil person or legal entity with the economic and technical initiative, who makes major decisions regarding resource use and exercises management control over the agricultural holding operation. The holder has technical and economic responsibility for the holding and may undertake all responsibilities directly, or through a manager to whom he has delegated the responsibility for the day-to-day management of the holding.

The holder will therefore normally be an owner or tenant/lessee or he may be a rent-free tenant or a squatter, or an executor after the death of an owner where the heir(s) are not yet in possession. The holder may be an individual, a company, a co-operative society, an institution, a government agency, a commune, a trustee or some other organized entity.

Parcel

A parcel is a contiguous piece of land of a holding held under one form of tenure, whether or not this land is cut by a road, river or administrative boundary. Therefore, a parcel may comprise the entire holding or it may be part of a holding.

A parcel may consist of one or more fields adjacent to each other: A field is a piece of land in a parcel separated from the rest of the parcel by easily recognizable demarcation

lines, such as paths, cadastral boundaries and/or hedges. A field may consist of one or more plots. A plot is a part or whole of a field on which a specific crop or crop mixture is cultivated.

Hired Manager

A hired manager is a person who is responsible for making day to day decisions in operating a holding, including the management and supervision of hired labour on behalf of the holder. A hired manager who shares economic and financial responsibilities in addition to managing the holding should be considered a holder or a joint holder.

Thus a hired manager is usually a paid employee of a holder, but he may be an unpaid relative of the holder. Wages may be in cash and/or kind.

Agricultural Operations

For purposes of the 2004 Agricultural Census, agricultural operations covered:

- The growing of tree crops, field crops, vegetables and other food crops, nurseries and flowers (both in the open and under protection) grasses and other fodder crops.
- The production of coffee, cocoa, copra, citrus and other crop products.
- The rearing of livestock and poultry and the production of livestock and poultry products.
- Bee-Keeping and Fish Farming.

Note: Establishments, which rear horses for racing purposes or dogs, or any other animal for non-agricultural purposes were not considered to be agricultural holdings.