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2006

**FAMILY FARMING
AND THE
BRAZILIAN
AGRICULTURE**

**LIVESTOCK
CENSUS**

Caio Galvão de França
Mauro Eduardo Del Grossi
Vicente P. M. de Azevedo Marques



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FAMILY FARMING AND THE 2006 BRAZILIAN AGRICULTURE/LIVESTOCK CENSUS¹

Caio Galvão de França²

Mauro Eduardo Del Grossi³

Vicente P. M. de Azevedo Marques⁴

1. PRESENTATION

On September 30, 2009, the Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics (IBGE) released the 2006 Agriculture/Livestock Census data with a press conference in which representatives of the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management (MPOG), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) and the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA) participated. This fact reveals the importance of data for the improvement of public policies for rural development.

In an unprecedented manner, in addition to the release of the Agriculture/Livestock Census Report in 2006: Brazil, Regions and Federative Units, the special issue on “Family Farming: Early Results” was presented – the report is a result of the cooperation between MDA and IBGE.

The publication aroused and will continue to arouse public debate about the current situation of Brazilian agriculture, and will also subsidize the analysis of rural development policies, especially the policy for agrarian reform, agricultural policies and, in particular, differentiated policies for family farming. The debate should also cover other issues that are already on the agenda such as the expansion of agriculture in the Amazon Region and its impact on deforestation, poverty reduction, and social and regional inequalities, child labor, among others.

This debate will feed other official statistics, in particular the National Household Sample Survey - PNAD, recently published by IBGE. Being an annual survey, PNAD allows the examination of the development of information on subjects such as employment, income, access to land, among others, in the period between the two Agriculture/Livestock censuses, allowing the quantification of tendencies beyond the situation pictured by the Census.

During the period of 10 years between the Agriculture/Livestock Censuses, Brazilian agriculture has undergone major transformations: the expansion and consolidation of the production in the Central-West Region; the expansion of

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soybean cultivations to new regions (southern Maranhão and Piauí, and west of Bahia), the expansion of sugarcane cultivation and of sugar and alcohol mills in the Southeastern and Central-West Regions, a set of differentiated agricultural policies for family farms were structured, the construction of a network of social protection with emphasis on expanding access to social security in the rural area and the Family Grant Program (Bolsa Família), the intensification of the creation of land reform settlements, the expansion of cellulose and paper production by transnational companies due to the acquisition of large areas, the expansion of agricultural exports brokered by international trading companies, among others. These transformations occurred in a different pace and intensity during this period so that, in order to indicate ongoing trends, they must be analyzed with complementary information and with further studies.

The present report intends to contribute to the full understanding of the results of 2006 Agriculture/Livestock Census and, in particular, of data on family farming, showed in the IBGE thematic report. It is divided into six topics, including this presentation. In the second topic, some of the technological and methodological innovations from the 2006 Census are highlighted. The third topic attempts to situate the debate about the results through a contextualization of agricultural transformations in the center of some key aspects and indicators of changes in Brazilian economy during the period between the 1995/1996 and the 2006 Censuses. Topic 4 draws the attention to the extreme caution needed while comparing the results from these two censuses due to methodological changes. The fifth and longest topic focuses on the presentation of a portrait of family farming in Brazil, beginning with methodological considerations about the derived variable, followed by an explanatory description of available results. In the conclusion, final considerations are drawn, and a summarized data sheets for all Brazilian States is annexed.

2. The new DIMENSIONS of the 2006 Agriculture/ livestock Census

The Census provides new dimensions. The most important is that, for the first time, there are official statistics on family farming. This was only possible through the partnership of the Ministry of Agrarian

Development (MDA) with the Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics (IBGE) in the construction of derived variables that meet the criteria defined by the Law 11.326/2006, The Law of Family Farming⁵.

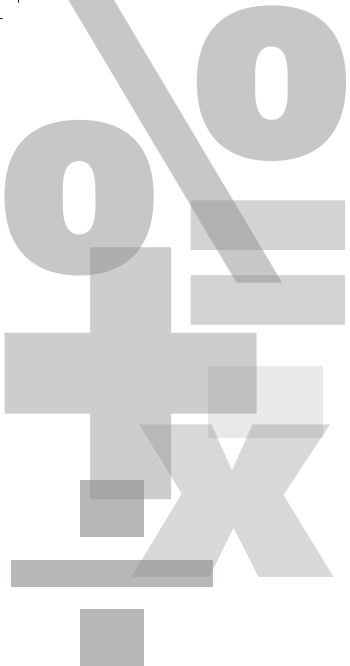
These derived variables have already been incorporated to IBGE's database and will enable any researcher or interested actor to review all the available information with focus on family farming. This unique event is the result of a long journey of affirmation and recognition, by the Brazilian Government, of the economic and social importance and the legitimacy of the claims and demands of family farmers - a plural group formed by small and medium establishments, agrarian reform settlements and traditional rural communities such as - gatherers, fishermen, riverine, and members of quilombo communities - descendants of runaway slaves when the slave system was in force in Brazil. A journey that was driven by social struggles, which were part of the agenda of redemocratization in Brazil, and that gradually became the institutional framework of public policies for rural development. The recognition of the rights for rural social security, the creation of the National Program for the Strengthening of Family Farming (Pronaf) in 1995, the creation and consolidation of a simultaneous and permanent set of differentiated public policies, and the Law of Family Farming are milestones in this story. The "Family Farming Report: First Results"⁶ available on IBGE's website, contains 12 tables, with national data and information of all Brazilian states, on the characterization of family farming in the context of Brazilian agriculture, and the number of family farmers per municipality. IBGE presents the Family Farming Report as follows:

"Initiating the release of 2006 Agriculture/Livestock Census results, IBGE presents, for the first time, information on the economic activities carried out by family farms and rural family enterprises in the country, thus considered the establishments that meet simultaneously the criteria established by the Law 11.326 of July 24, 2006, namely: the area of the establishment or rural enterprise that does not exceed four fiscal modules, the labor used in economic activities is predominantly family related, the family's income is predominantly originated from these activities, and the establishment or enterprise is run by the family. In this pioneering work, a result of

5 Work carried out by Mauro Del Grossi and Vicente Marques in dialogues with Antonio Florido, Coordinator of the Agriculture/Livestock Census and other experts from IBGE.

6 IBGE, 2006 Agriculture/Livestock Census. Family Farming. First Results. Brazil, Regions and Federative Units, 2009.





the partnership with the Ministry of Agrarian Development, IBGE performs a conceptual delimitation of the productive sector thus designated, and brings to public its first official statistics. These results, published in a wide range of tables, allow us to know how many, where they are, and what family farmers and rural enterprises are producing in Brazil, thus attending an expressive demand for quantitative information on the subject, which until now, was only contemplated in dispersed academic and scientific studies based on historical data. The publication also contains comments on these initial results, plus technical notes that describe the concepts required for its understanding. All the information herein disclosed is also available in the CD-ROM that accompanies the publication and in the IBGE's website. The full results of the Agriculture/Livestock Census are available in the volume "2006 Agriculture/Livestock Census: Brazil, Regions and Federative Units"."

Until this moment, the only information available to give visibility to the universe of family farming was the quantification of the potential public for National Program for the Strengthening of Family Farming (Pronaf), the potential beneficiary public of social security, the rural survey conducted by a team of researchers associated with the FAO/INCRA⁷ project, and from official statistics from the 1995/96 Census⁸.

It is worth noting that the criterion adopted by MDA and by IBGE to define family farming – in the Law 11.326/2006 - is more restrictive than the criteria used in the methodologies listed above and its implications will be addressed later.

Another important new aspect was the creation of the National Register of Addresses for Statistical Purposes that contains detailed information of all the households in agricultural establishments using GPS coordinates, taken during the fieldwork. The geo-referenced register will allow the acquisition of samples to update the survey data and also qualitative research to deepen specific topics with reduced costs. With this register, IBGE will be able to conduct sample surveys between the Agriculture/Livestock Censuses, avoiding a long period of discontinuity of updated information. Since it involves a smaller base of respondents,

⁷ INCRA/FAO. New Portrait of Family Farming. Brazil, Rediscovered. Brasília, 2000.

⁸ Another important study that gives visibility to the economic importance of this segment is GILHOTO, JJM; AZZIBUM C. R.; SILVEIRA, F.G. et al. GDP of Family Farming: States and Brazil. Brasília, MDA, 2007 (NEAD Study 19)

these sample surveys, similar to what is currently done by PNAD, can cover both productive and qualitative aspects, and may thus provide important information for rural development public policy managers.

3. CONTEXT AND GENERAL INDICATORS⁹

The period between the 1995/1996 Agriculture/Livestock Census and the 2006 Census coincides with a period of a radical transformation in the country's economy. After the elimination of import substitution industrialization policies in the late eighties, Brazil adopted reforms that led to macroeconomic stabilization (Plano Real), privatization of state companies (National Plan for Privatization), and trade liberalization. Domestic markets were deregulated and a customs union, Mercosul, was established. Significant tariff cuts and the elimination of nontariff trade barriers were observed. Despite rapid growth of exports, about 70% to 75% of the country's agricultural production was destined to the domestic market.

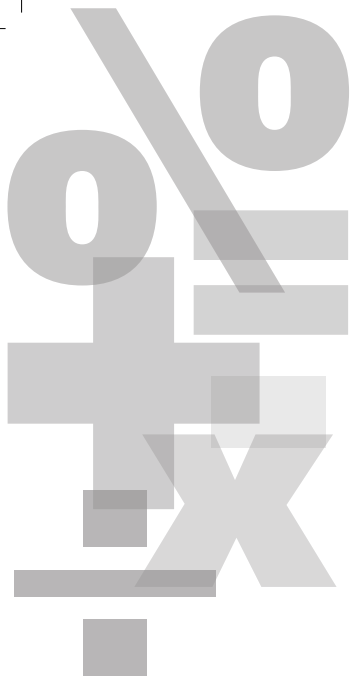
According to the National Supply Company (Conab), the grain planted area increased from 37 million hectares in the harvest of 95/96 to 46.2 million hectares in the season of 2006/2007 (up 25%). Production increased from 73.6 million to 131.7 million tons in the same period (a 79% up). This result was strongly influenced by soybean planted area which almost doubled from 10.7 million in 95/96 to 20.7 million hectares in 06/07. The production achieved in these areas grew 2.5 times, from 23.2 million to 58.4 million tons in the same period. Besides soybeans, sugar cane also had a large growth increasing its planted area of 4.6 million hectares in 1995 to 6.4 million in 2006, according to the Municipal Agricultural Research (PAM/IBGE10) (38% increase). The production of sugar cane increased from 303.7 million to 477.4 million tons (57% variation). The increase in crop production reflected significant gains in physical productivity. In Brazil, the average yield of grain increased from 1990 kg/ha to 2851 kg/ha (up 43%). A 40% productivity increase was obtained in important crops such as cotton, rice, beans and corn.

Although the total area used as grazing land has suffered a reduction, showing a decrease of 20.7 million hectares in areas of natural grazing land,

⁹ Based on: OECD. Analysis of Public Policies: Brazil. Brasília: MAPA, October 2005, and OECD. Agricultural policies in emerging economies. Monitoring and evaluation 2009. Paris: OECD, 2009.

¹⁰ It is important to point out that the methods of gathering information from CONAB and MBP are distinct from the Agriculture/Livestock CENSUS, and cannot be compared directly.





a small increase, of 1.7 million hectares, was registered in the total area of planted grazing land. The Northern Region had a 3.7 million hectares reduction of natural grazing areas, but increased 5.8 million hectares of planted grazing areas (IBGE, Agriculture/Livestock Census in 2006). This region contributed with the largest share (14 million) of increase in the number of cattle, which went up from 153.1 million to 169.9 million heads (an 11% increase). Between the years of 1996 and 2006, Brazilian population grew from 154 million to 187 million, that is, an increase of approximately 33 million people. According to the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD/IBGE), Brazilian population living in rural areas remained stable, ranging from 31.6 million in 1996 to 31.3 million people in 2006. However, there was a significant change in relative terms, as it grew from 20.5% of the national total, in 1996, to 16.7% in 2006.

According to IBGE, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Brazil rose from R\$ 705.6 billion in 1995 to R\$ 2.369 trillion in 2006. GDP per capita grew from R\$ 4.4 thousand (R\$ 4.8 thousand) in 1995 to R\$ 12.8 thousand (US\$ 5.9 thousand) in 2006. The value added¹¹ at basic prices of agriculture grew from R\$ 35.6 billion to R\$ 111.2 billion in same period.

In relative terms, these figures represented a stable contribution to GDP, ranging from 5.8% in 1995 to 5.5% in 2006. Occupied persons in agricultural establishments decreased from 17.9 million to 16.6 million (-7.2%). In relative terms, the share of agriculture in the total number of employment in the country fell from 26.1% in 1995 to 18.9% in 2006, as shown in the results of Agriculture/Livestock Censuses.

According to the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC), Brazilian exports of agrifood products enclosed by the Agricultural Agreement of the Uruguay Round showed significant growth, from US\$ 13.8 billion in 1995 to US\$ 36.9 billion in 2006. Imports of these products fell from US\$ 6.5 billion to US\$ 4.5 billion in the same period. This resulted in a significant surplus in the balance of trade of these products, which rose from US\$ 7.3 billion in 1995 to US\$ 32.6 billion in 2006, which represents a value almost 4.5 times higher than the previous.

In relative terms, the share of agrifood products in total Brazilian exports remained stable, decreasing from 28.7% in 1995 to 26.8% in 2006. Imports of these products fell by 12.5% of total imports in the

¹¹ IBGE defines value added as the one that "the activity adds to the goods and services consumed in its production process." It is the contribution to gross domestic product by the various economic activities obtained by the difference between the value of output and intermediate consumption absorbed by these activities.

country in 1995 to 4.9% in 2006. From these data, it is possible to observe that without the production value generated by family farming (which largely supplies the domestic market)¹² this favorable balance of trade in agriculture would become a deficit. Therefore to generate a surplus it is not enough to just export expressive quantities, but at the same time, import to very little, which is made possible by supplying the domestic market with family farming products.

Export growth showed a change in its structure, since it was supported especially by soybean and its derivatives (with important contributions from sugar and poultry, pigs, and cattle) in detriment to typical tropical products, such as coffee and orange juice. There was also a change in the flow of trade, with growing participation of sales to countries outside the European Union, like China and Russia. It should be pointed out that the new census is the first to capture the effects of the Agricultural Agreement of the Uruguay Round and Mercosul, both implemented in 1995.

In institutional terms, the new Census partially captures the changes due to the creation of the MDA in 2000 and various programs created during this period, as Pronaf (created in 1995 and redesigned especially after 1999), the Rural Proger (Rural Employment and Revenue Generation Program, 1995) and Harvest Insurance (2002). Other major programs to support family farms are recent and were in an initial phase of implementation at the time of the Census: Food Purchase Program (2003), Family Farming Insurance - Proagro More (2004), National Biodiesel Program (2004), Rural Territories (2004) and the Family Grant Program (2004). Likewise, the Second National Plan for Agrarian Reform, launched in 2003, was effectuated in the following year. In the former period, the main governmental program that gave access to land were the Agrarian Reform and Poverty Alleviation Program, commonly known as the Cédula da Terra and the Land Bank Program, created in 1997/1998 and regulated in 2001, and the creation of settlement projects under the responsibility of the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra), intensified since 1995.

Among the remaining actions of agricultural policy developed during the period are the important changes in the system of

¹² In contrast with the data for value of production of AF - Table 1.11 - or Income Obtained by the FA - Table 1.9, published in the Family Farming Report of the 2006 Agriculture/Livestock Census.





guaranteed prices from 1996, with the end of the indexation of minimum prices and the introduction of option contracts of sale and the Production Outflow Awards (PEP), leading to substantial reduction of direct purchases at minimum prices. Moreover, the Kandir (1996) and Storage (2000) Laws were edited, the Promissory of Rural Product - CPR (1994), and Moderfrota (1999), for the mechanization of agriculture were established. Farmers' large debts were the object of the Debt Securitization Program (1995) and the Special Program for the Remediation of Assets - PESA (1999) and their successive amendments.

The creation of new bonds to support financing, such as the Agricultural Deposit Certificate and Agricultural Warrant (CDA / WA) and others, and the establishment of the Grant for the Rural Insurance Prize, also occurred in 2004, shortly before the Census.

In the period between the censuses also occurred the consolidation of universal social security laws in rural areas, that were consecrated by the 1988 Constitution and by the Laws of Cost and Benefits, both from 1991, but were only made effective in 1992. According to the Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Social Welfare, 5.2 million of rural pension benefits¹³ were issued in 1995, of which, 3.9 million were related to retirement and pensions for 1.3 million deaths. Among the retirements, 3.5 million were due to age. In December 2006, the number of welfare benefits issued reached 7.3 million, of which 5.2 million were related to retirement and pensions for 1.9 million deaths. Among retirements, 4.8 million were due to age. The Northeastern Region concentrates 2.4 million rural retirees. That is, during this period of time, about 1.3 million rural retirees were incorporated into the pension system, almost all of them by age and by the status of Special Insured.

4. METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES

Comparative analysis of the results of the 2006 Agriculture/Livestock Census with the 1995/1996 Census should take into account some methodological changes. It refers to the modification in the period of data collection that changed from the agricultural year to

¹³ In the absence of complete series of active benefits, which correspond to those actually received, the benefits considered issued, corresponding to credit issued for the payment of benefits. In other words, they are continuous benefits that are active in the register and for which credits are forwarded to the payment network of benefits. In the 2006 data, there is a close relationship between benefits received and assets.

the calendar year. Until the census of 1985 and in 2006 the reference date for all information was the 31st of December. In the 95/96 census, the data related to the production of permanent and temporary crops, horticulture, forestry and vegetable extraction were referenced on the 1st of August, 1995 until the last day of July 1996. Data on ownership, area, employment, refer to the 31st of December, 1995 and data on actual livestock and crops and forestry, refer to the 31st of July, 1996. Information on investment, financing, costs, revenues, production and other information about agricultural establishments cover the same period.

In exact terms, this means that the adopted methodological modifications in the two most recent censuses are not strictly comparable in all their issues. When this is done, it is necessary to consider the implications of these changes, which focus primarily on the measurement of agricultural establishments with precarious and transitory situation in the previous census. These establishments were only identified during the period between planting and harvesting the crop. The consequence of the methodology would be an underestimation of the cultivated area (particularly in the temporary crops) and of employment¹⁴ in the establishment. Therefore, the results of these issues in the most recent census should consider this effect.

5. FARMING FAMILY IN 2006

This topic begins with a methodological approach that addresses the variables employed that, in return, allowed the delimitation of family farming from the data in the 2006 Census. It also indicates some differences between the family farming derived variable from the 2006 Census and the one established in the FAO/INCRA study, which was the main reference in public debate on the issue.

After that, results on family farms, land use, crop and animal production, producer's situation in relation to land, employment, income, and value of production are presented. As far as possible, besides the description and observations made on the Family Farming Report in the 2006 Census, we present results of previous censuses and compared data from the 1995/96 and the 2006 Census, using the family farming derived variable of FAO/INCRA study.

¹⁴ See: HOFFMAN, R.; GRAZIANO DA SILVA, J. (1999) The 1995-1996 Agriculture/Livestock Census of and the distribution of land ownership in Brazil. IN: Proceedings of the XXXVII Congress of the Brazilian Society of Economics and Rural Sociology, August 1999, Foz do Iguaçu, PR.





5.1. Methodology: Variables used

The derived variable of Family Farming in the 2006 Census, based on the Family Farming Law¹⁵, and the delimitation of the family universe in studies from the Technical Cooperation Project between FAO and INCRA, used available information from the Census that were not prepared for this purpose. In both cases, it was necessary to combine the fundamental concepts with existing data. The two variables have something in common, which is the administration of rural establishment being carried out by the family, as well, the predominance of labor within his/her own family in the economic activities of establishments or enterprises.

The main differences between the two characterizations are related to the area of the establishment, to the characterization of income from activities and the measurement of family and hired work. In the case of the area, the Family Farming Law establishes the limit of four fiscal modules while the FAO/INCRA study established a limit of a maximum of 15 average regional modules¹⁶. The maximum value of the four modules is always less than the limit calculated for that study in every region of the country. That is, the FAO/INCRA study included as family farms establishments with a larger area than those covered by the Law.

In the case of income, it appears as a defining element of the family character of the establishment. According to variable drawn from the Law, "if in 2006 the total income of the enterprise was less than the amount of wages obtained in off-farm activities, then the agricultural establishment was not considered a family farm"¹⁷. In the FAO/INCRA study, income is only an element of complementary classification in the sense that it only occurs on the characterization of the types of family farmers with reference to their capitalization. That is, the FAO/INCRA study considered as family farms, establishments with a higher proportion of income earned off-farm, which is forbidden by the law.

For the quantification of the nature of employment, the two characterizations defined the establishment as being a family farm when the unit of family labor (UTF) was higher than the unit of hired labor

15 See (2009) DEL GROSSI, Mauro and MARQUES, Vicente. Family farming in the 2006 Census: the construction of the derived variable (in press).

16 The fiscal regional average module was calculated from the state average module weighted by the number of municipalities. The regional maximum area of 1,122 ha was established in the North Region; 769 ha in the Central-West, 694 ha in the Northeastern, Southeastern 384 ha and 280 ha in Southern Region.

17 IBGE. 2006 Agriculture/Livestock Census. Family Farming. First results. Brazil, Regions and Federative Units, 2009.

(UTC). In the variable based on law, the UTC was obtained by adding the number of women and men, permanent employees 14 years old or more, plus the half of the number of permanent employees under the age 14 years, 14 years old or more partner employees, plus the half of the number of partner employees with less than 14 years of age, plus the result of the division of the number of daily wages paid in 2006 by 260, and plus the result of division of the days worked by 260. Since the previous census had no items that would allow a precise measure of the actual period of temporary work employed in the FAO/INCRA study, inferences were made from the expenditures, which required calculations based on indicators from other surveys other than the Census¹⁸. This presumes approximate results, which eventually may have caused distortions in the classification of the establishment in relation to the law, and that are not yet possible to estimate.

Besides these methodological differences, others could be mentioned. Among them, the restrictions that the Family Farming Law makes in relation to activities such as aquaculture and vegetable extraction, which were not considered in the study of the previous census. In other words, the universe of family farms according to the FAO/INCRA study considers that establishments with aquaculture activities and with tanks, lakes and ponds larger than 2 hectares are family farms. Establishments with vegetable extraction sales above half the total income from agricultural activities and hiring labor for harvest for more than a month were also considered family farms according to the study, among other criteria.

In summary, the variables obtained by the Family Farming Law and by the FAO/INCRA study have a common central part, but cannot be compared in a strict manner. In a general manner, the criteria used by the FAO/INCRA study are broader in scope in relation to the universe defined by the Family Farming Law.

18 In the FAO/INCRA study, the number of UTC's was calculated from the attainment of the total cost of labor employed (including partner employees and temporary contracts) and the calculation of the annual average cost value of an employee in rural areas, by multiplying the number of days worked during the year by the average daily value established by the state Agricultural Studies Center of the Getúlio Vargas Foundation.





5.2. Family Farms

In the Agriculture/Livestock Census of 2006 there were 4,367,902 family farming establishments¹⁹, representing 84.4% of all establishments in Brazil. This number of farmers occupied an area of 80.25 million hectares, or 24.3% of the area occupied by all agricultural establishments in Brazil. These results show a concentrated agrarian structure in the country: although they represent 15.6% of all establishments, nonfamily establishments occupied 75.7% of total area. The average size of family farms was 18.37 ha, and the nonfamily farms 309.18 hectares. The Northeastern Region contained half of all family farms (2,187,295) and 35.3% of the total area.

In the total, family farms accounted for 89% of all establishments and 37% of the total area. The Southern Region was home to 19.2% of all family farms (849,997) and 16.3% of the total area. In this region, family farms accounted for 84% of all establishments and 37% of the total area.

The third region with the largest number of family farms was the Southeastern, with 699,978 establishments, or 16% of the total. They were occupying 12,789,019 ha, or 15.9% of the total area occupied by this type of establishment in the country. In this region, family farms accounted for 76% of total establishments and 24% of the total area.

The states with the largest number of family farms were Bahia (665,831 or 15.2% of the total), Minas Gerais (437,415 or 10.0% of the total), Rio Grande do Sul (378,546 or 8.7% of total) and Ceará (341,510 or 7.8% of the total). The states with the largest areas occupied by family farming establishments were Bahia (9,955,563 ha or 12.4% of the total), Minas Gerais (8,845,883 ha or 11% of the total) and Pará (6,909,156 ha or 8.6% of the total). The average size of the establishments varied according to the regions from a minimum of 13 ha in the Northeastern Region to a maximum of 43.3 ha in the Central-West Region. In the Southern and Northern Region the average size was 15.4 ha and 40.5 ha respectively. The smallest average size of family farms were found in the Federal District of Brazil (6.0 ha) and in the State of Alagoas (6.1 ha). The largest average size of family farms were in the State of Roraima (71.6 ha) and Tocantins (62.8 ha).

¹⁹ The 2006 Census considered as family farming establishments as "any production unit devoted wholly or in part, to agricultural activities, forestry and aquaculture, subordinated to a single administration: the producer or the administrator. Regardless its size, its legal form or its location in urban or rural area, aiming to produce for subsistence and/or sale, therefore being a countable unit. The non-continuous areas operated by the same producer, was considered as a single establishment, provided they were in the same census sector, used the same technical resources (machinery, agricultural implements and tools, working animals, etc.). And same resources (same personnel), and also, if they were tied to a single administration: the producer or the administrator.

The average size of nonfamily farms according to the regions varied from a minimum of 177.2 ha in the Northeastern Region to a maximum of 944.3 ha in the Central-West Region. In the Southern Region the average size of nonfamily farms reached 182.2 ha and in the Northern Region 608.5 ha. The largest average size of nonfamily farms were found in the State of Mato Grosso (1.600.9 ha) and in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul (1.215 ha) and Amapá (1.119 ha). The largest average size of family farms were in the State of Roraima (71.6 ha) and Tocantins (62.8 ha). The 2006 Census covered 5,175,489 establishments, which represented a 6.5% growth in relation to the 95/96 result of 4,859,865 establishments. In 1985, the Census revealed the existence of 5,802,206 establishments. The total area in 2006 was of 329.9 million ha, which represents a decrease in relation to the 95/96 result of 353.6 million ha. The difference of 23.7 million hectare represents a 6.7% reduction of the area in relation to the former Census. In 1985 the total area of establishments was of 374.9 million hectares. In other words, the data showed a downward tendency of the number of agricultural and livestock establishments and of its total area taking into account the land use (cropland, pasturelands, forests and others).

In the 1995/96 period, the FAO/INCRA study identified 4,139,369 family establishments occupying 107,768,450 ha in Brazil. In 2006, special tables from IBGE following the same criterion pointed out the existence of 4,551,967 establishments in an area of 106,761,753 ha. This reveals 412,598 new production units or 10% more establishments than in the former survey. However, the total area occupied by the establishments suffered a 1006.697 ha decrease or less than 1% in the same period.



Table 1. Share of Family Farming in the total of establishments and area, according to different variables

Region	Establishments - Family Farming / Total		Area - Family Farming / Total		Gross Value of Production / Total/%	
	2006	1995/96	2006	1995/96	2006	1995/96
Northeastern	93	88	47	44	52	43
Central-West	75	67	14	13	17	16
Northern	90	85	42	38	69	58
Southeastern	77	75	29	29	24	24
South	89	91	43	44	58	57
Brazil	88	85	32	31	40	38

Source: FAO/INCRA Agriculture/Livestock Census 1995/96 and 2006

Table 1 shows an increase in the share of family farming in the total of all Brazilian establishments and in all the regions except in the Southern Region. The largest difference occurs in the Central-West Region, with a variation of seven percent. The data also indicates a relative growth in the area occupied by family farming establishments in Brazil and in all the regions, except the Southern Region. The largest difference occurs in the Northern Region with a growth of five percent. There was also an increase in the share of family farming in the Gross Value of Production (GVP) on a national level and in all the regions of the country, especially in the North and Northeastern regions where the variables reached 11 and nine percent, respectively.

Table 2. Family Farming Characteristics per region according to different variables.

Region	Establishments %		Area (%)		GVP (%)		Average Size (ha)	
	2006	1995/96	2006	1995/96	2006	1995/96	2006	1995/96
Northeastern	50	50	33	32	26	17	16	17
Central-west	5	4	14	13	6	6	62	84
Northern	9	9	21	20	7	7	53	57
Southeastern	16	15	15	17	20	22	22	30
South	20	22	17	18	41	47	20	21
Brazil	100	100	100	100	100	100	24	26

Source: FAO/INCRA Agriculture/Livestock Census 1995/96 and 2006

Table 2 shows small differences between the distribution of farming establishments among all the regions in the country, both in terms of number of units, as well as in the total area occupied by them. There are significant differences in relation to the share of each region in the Gross Value of Production and in the average size of the establishments. In relation to the GVP, there is an increase of the share of the Northeastern Region in disadvantage to the share of the Southeastern and Southern Regions. The average size of establishments falls on a national level and in all regions. The main variation occurs in the Central-West Region (less 26%) and in the Southeastern Region (less 25%). The average size of family farming establishments fell 10% in Brazil.

The following tables compare the data from the 2006 Census according to the variables of the Family Farming Law and the FAO/INCRA study. The first variable identified 4,367,902 establishments in 80.25 million hectares and the second 4,551,967 establishments in 106.8 million hectares. This represents a difference between the largest and the smallest of 184.065 establishments (4.2%) and 26.6 million hectares (33%).

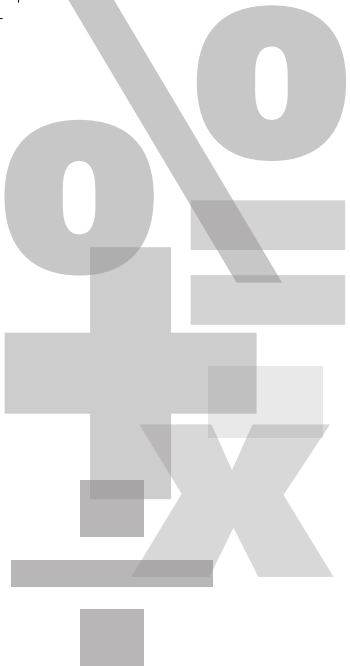
Table 3. Share of Family Farming in the total number of establishments and in area, according to different variables.

Region	Establishments - Family Farming / Total		Area - Family Farming / Total	
	FAO/INCRA	Law	FAO/INCRA	Law
Northeastern	93	89	47	37
Central-west	74	69	14	9
Northern	90	87	42	30
Southeastern	77	76	29	24
South	89	84	43	31
Brazil	88	84	32	24

Source: Agriculture/Livestock Census - IBGE

Table 3 shows the differences between the classifications according to the FAO/INCRA study and the Law of Family Farming for the delimitation of Family Farming. The first study showed a larger universe of family farming establishments in Brazil and in all the regions of the country. The largest differences occurred in the





Southern and Central-West Region where they reached approximately five percent. The same happens in relation to the area according to the FAO/INCRA in which the establishments occupy a larger area than those classified by the Law. The same occurs nationwide and in all the regions of the country. The greater differences take place in the Southern and Northern Region.

Table 4. Family Farming Characteristics in 2006 per region according to different variables.

Região	Establishments		Area%		Average Size (ha)	
	FAO/INCRA	Law	FAO/INCRA	Law	FAO/INCRA	Law
Northeastern	50	50	33	35	16	13
Central-west	5	5	14	12	62	43
Northern	9	10	21	21	53	40
Southeastern	16	16	15	16	22	18
South	20	20	17	16	20	15
Brazil	100	100	100	100	24	18

Source: Agriculture/Livestock Census – IBGE

Table 4 reveals small differences in the distribution of Family Farming establishments among the region, both in terms of number of productive units as in the area occupied by them. The main differences between the classifications occur in the average size of these establishments. In all of the regions, the average size according to the FAO/INCRA criteria is larger. This difference varies from a minimum of 20% in the Northeastern Region to a maximum of 45% in the Central-West Region. In the national count, the difference between the average sizes is 31%.

5.3. Land Use

The 2006 Family Farming Report and the Brazilian Agriculture/Livestock Census presents the Land Use of the establishments, according to the agricultural classification. Of a total of 80.25 million hectares occupied by Family Farming, 45% were destined to grazing areas; while areas covered with woods, forests and systems of agroforests occupied 24% and 22% of the area was destined for crops. The nonfamily farming also follow the same order, although the percentage of pasturelands and woods and/or forests were a little larger (49% and 28% respectively), while

cropland was smaller (17%). It is important to point out that according to Brazilian Forestry Law, in average, 10% of forest areas destined to be permanent conservation areas or Legal Reserves (legal conservation areas) in family farms and in others, 13% of the area covered with native forests. Despite cultivating smaller areas (17.7 and 36.4 million hectares, respectively) for pastures and crops, family farming is responsible for a large part of the food security in the country as an important food supplier for the domestic market.

In this Census, 59.8 million hectares were identified as cropland, of which 44.0 million hectares was occupied with temporary crops; 158.7 million hectares was used as pastures, of which 101.4 million hectares was of planted pastures; and 90.3 million with woods and/or forests, of which 85.8 million were native forests and/or woods.

The 95/96 Census identified 41.8 million hectares as cropland, of which 34.2 million hectares was occupied with temporary crops; 177.7 million hectares was used as pasturelands, of which 99.6 million hectares was of planted pastures; and 94.3 million with woods and/or forests, of which 88.9 million were native forests and/or woods.

The 1985 Census identified a total area of 52.1 million hectares of cropland, of which 42.2 million hectares was occupied with temporary crops; 179.2 million hectares was used as pastures, of which 74.1 million hectares was of planted pastures; and 89.0 million with woods and/or forests, of which 83.0 million were native forests and/or woods. In other words, it is possible to observe an increasing tendency of the area destined for crops, especially of the temporary crops, of planted pastures and native forests. It is possible to calculate the suitable area for crops and livestock of the establishments by subtracting the unsuitable areas from the total area. By similarity to Article 10 of the 8,629/93 Law, unsuitable areas are considered those with constructions, improvements, pathways²⁰, native woods and/or forests destined for permanent conservation or Legal Reserves (legal conservation areas), and unsuitable land for agriculture or livestock (wetlands, sandy soils, quarries, etc.). Therefore, the total suitable area in Brazil would be 269.00 million hectares, of which 68.7 million in family farming establishments (25.5%) and 200.3 million hectares in non family farming establishments (74.5%). Therefore, the share of family farming areas increases when suitable

²⁰ The Clause I of Article 10 mentioned above considers unsuitable areas those areas occupied with constructions and installations, excluding those destined for productive use, such as greenhouses, nurseries, seedling beds, fish breeding tanks and others. The Census does not differentiate constructions and improvements for productive purposes.





areas are considered. Also, if suitable areas are taken into account, the share of each land use would be altered. In the case of family farming, the pasturelands would occupy 53.0% of the area, cropland 25.7% and woods and/or forests (including system of agroforests and excluding the areas destined for permanent conservation), 20.5%. In the case of non-family farming establishments these percentages would be 61.1%, 21.1% and 17.1%, respectively. That is, the share of woods and/or forests in suitable areas in family farming establishments is larger than the share of woods and/or forests in non-family farming establishments.

5.4. Livestock and Vegetable Production

The Family Farming Report draws attention to the share of family farming in some selected crops harvested: it produced 87% of the national production of cassava, 70% of bean production (of which 77% are black beans, 84% black-eyed beans, and 54% of colored beans) 46% of corn, 38% of coffee (55% Robusta coffee, and 34% Arabica coffee) 34% of rice, 58% of milk (58% cow milk, and 67% goat milk), 59% of the herds of pigs, 50% of the poultry flocks, 30% of the herds of cattle, and produced 21% of wheat. The crop with the lowest share of family farm participation was soybean (16%), one of the Brazil's main exporting products. To evaluate the importance of family farming, it is useful to indicate the size of the area destined for crops and the amount of harvested crops checked by the 1985, 1995/96 and 2006 Census.

Table.5 Area (in hectares) and the amount harvested (in tons) of selected crops harvested 1985, 1995/96 and 2006

	Area (in hectares)			Amount (in tons)		
	1985	1995/96	2006	1985	1995/96	2006
Rice	5,173,330	2,977,019	2,409,589	8,986,289	8,047,895	9,447,257
Beans	5,480,286	3,225,092	4,327,696	2,066,556	1,450,570	3,108,983
Cassava	1,635,594	1,233,138	2,702,102	12,432,171	9,099,213	16,093,942
Corn	12,040,441	10,602,850	11,724,362	17,774,404	25,510,505	42,281,800
Soybean	9,434,686	9,479,893	15,646,991	16,730,087	21,563,768	40,712,683
Wheat	2,518,086	893,555	1,300,008	3,824,288	1,433,116	2,257,598
Coffee	2,636,704	1,812,250	1,687,854	3,700,004	2,838,195	2,360,756

Source: Agriculture/Livestock Census – IBGE (1985, 1995/96 and 2006)

Table 5 shows the reduction in planted areas of selected crops in relation to 1985, except in the cases of soybean and cassava. However, the yield is increasing, except in the cases of wheat and coffee. It is important to observe

that the reference date for data collection in 1995/96 is different to that of 1985 and 2006, a fact that can result in the underestimation of data.

The study undertaken by FAO/INCRA did not publish the results of the share of family farming in livestock and vegetable production. Only results of the share of family farming in Gross Value of Products per region were released as can be seen in the following table. Although the data is not comparable, Tables 6 and 7 identify the share of family farming in the total GVP of selected crops according to the study undertaken by FAO/INCRA and the variable originated by the law. It is important to remember that the criterion of definition of family farming of the law is far more restrictive than that adopted by FAO/INCRA.

Table 6. Share of family farming in the GVP of selected crops (in % of the total GVP of the product) - 1995/96 FAO/INCRA

Product	1995/96 FAO/INCRA
Cassava	83.9%
Beans	67.2%
Cow milk	52.1%
Hogs and pigs	58.5%
Corn	48.6%
Rice	30.9%
Coffees	25.5%
Wheat	n.d.
Eggs	n.d.
Soybeans	31.6%

Source: Agriculture/Livestock Census – 1995/96 IBGE and FAO/INCRA 1999

Table 7. Share of family farming in the GVP of selected crops (in % of the total GVP of the product) 2006 - Family Farming Law

Product	2006 Family Farming Law
Cassava	88.30%
Beans	68.7%
Cow milk	56.4%
Hogs and pigs	51.0%
Corn	47.0%
Rice	35.1%
Coffees	30.30%
Wheat	20.7%
Eggs	17.1%
Soybeans	16.90%

Source: Agriculture/Livestock Census – 2006 IBGE



Table 8 compares the physical productivity of Family Farming and Non-family Farming of selected crops.

Table 8. Productivity in selected crops in Family Farming and Non-family Farming establishments (in kg/ha)

Product	Family Farming (A)	Non-family Farming (B)	(B/A)
Beans (black, colored and black-eyed beans)	618	1,151	1.86
Rice	2,741	5,030	1.84
Corn	3,029	4,303	1.42
Coffees (Arabica and Robusta)	1,179	1,582	1.34
Cassava	5,770	7,541	1.31
Wheat	1,480	1,822	1.23
Soybean	2,365	2,651	1.12

Source: Agriculture/Livestock Census – 2006 IBGE

The table shows the significant differences between the average productivities of family farming establishments and non-family farming especially in beans and rice. The smallest differences between productivities were with soybean, which is mainly cultivated in non-family farming establishments.

Table 9 compares the average productivities in Brazil in former years with the productivity of family farming in 2006 in selected crops.

Table 9. Average productivity in selected crops and in family establishments (in kg/ha)

	Brazil 1985	Brazil 1995/96	Brazil 2006	Family 2006
Rice	1,737	2,703	3,921	2,741
Coffe	1,403	1,566	1,399	1,179
Beans	377	450	718	618
Cassava	7,601	7,379	5,956	5,770
Corn	1,476	2,406	3,606	3,029
Soybean	1,773	2,275	2,602	2,365
Wheat	1,519	1,604	1,737	1,480

Source: Agriculture/Livestock Census – IBGE (1985, 1995/96 and 2006)

Table 9 shows a variable behavior of productivities in family farming. In this case, soybean is close to the national average in 2006. In relation to wheat, coffee, and rice, it is still close or below the national average in former census. The information above reveals the potential of rapid growth of the productivity of family farming when properly supported by public policies directed for this specific purpose. Family Farming is able to achieve rapid growth of productivity and total production of food.

5.5. Producer's situation in relation to the Land

Data in the 2006 Census combined in the Family Farming Report, present the situation of the producer in relation to the land. Of the 4.3 million family farming establishments, 3.2 producers owned the land. This number represents 74.7% of the family farmers and added up to 87.7% of all the land. Another 170 thousand producers declared to have access to the land as "settled without definite titles" However, another 691 thousand producers had temporary or precarious access to land, either as a leaseholder (196 thousand), sharecroppers (126 thousand), and settlers without title (398 thousand). The smallest establishments are those of the partners and they add up to 5.59 hectares. The 2006 Agriculture/Livestock Census presented a novelty: in December of that year, 95%, that is, 242 thousand out of the 255 thousand producers without land were family farmers. In this contingent, there were gatherers, honey producers or producers that had ceased their production in temporary areas. Data from former census cannot be compared to the new census in terms of the applied categories, which were then only four and now they include six categories.



Table 10. Share of establishments and their total area according to the producer's situation in relation to the land (in%)

Situation	Establishments			Area (há)		
	1980	1985	1995/96	1980	1985	1995/96
Owner	62.7%	61.0%	69.8%	59.0%	58.2%	64.0%
Leaseholders, sharecroppers	17.3%	17.3%	10.9%	3.8%	3.5%	2.6%
Manager	3.5%	4.0%	4.8%	31.7%	33.9%	30.9%
Settler without title	16.5%	17.7%	14.4%	5.6%	4.3%	2.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total (base)	5,159,851	5,801,809	4,859,865	364,854,421	374,924,929	353,611,246

Source: Agriculture/Livestock Census – IBGE (1980, 1985, and 1995/96)

In the 2006 Census, 72.6% of all the establishments and 93% of the area were held by the owners of the land, 15% had temporary or precarious access of 5.2% of the total area. Among these 15%, the large part was of settlers without title (412 thousand establishments or 8% of the total). In other words, the data of the Census indicated an expressive concentration of area that had owners. There was a relative decline of the establishments and areas temporarily and precariously occupied. The FAO/INCRA study characterized the farmers' situation in relation to the land in four categories: (owner, leaseholder, sharecropper, and settler without title). The categories "settled without definite titles" and "producer without land" were not described and data of the number of establishments and the area per region was released. Although it is not possible to compare the data obtained using the criteria in the Family Farm Law with those from the FAO/INCRA study, in general terms, the results point to the same direction, approximately three quarters of family farmers have access to the land as owners. The data reveals that among the establishments with temporary or precarious access to the land, the proportion of family farm establishments is similar or superior to the national average. Amongst the total of settlers without title and sharecroppers, 89% of the establishments were of family farmers. Amongst the leaseholders, 85% had the same characteristic. The area occupied by family farm settlers without title represented 48% of the total area in this situation and the area occupied by partners, 36%. The share of non-family establishments was very little amongst the producers without area or settled without definite titles. The data also shows that

the average area of the establishments of the category “settled without definite titles” (23.9 hectares) is larger than all other family farming categories, including the owners (21.6 hectares).

5.6. Employment

The Agriculture/Livestock Census registered 12.3 million people employed in family farming (74.4% of employed persons) in 12/31/2006 with an average of 2.4% employed persons at the age of 14 or older. The non-family establishments employed 4.2 million people, a number that corresponds to 25.6% of employed labor. Amongst the people employed in family farming, the large majority were men (2/3), but the number of women (1/3 of people employed) was also significant: 4.1 million women. In average, a family establishment had 1.75 men and 0.86 women employed at the age of 14 or older.

There is an important aspect about the people employed in the establishments: 909 thousand employed in family farming were younger than 14 years old, of this total 507 thousand were men and 402 thousand were women.

The following table indicates a drop in the number of people employed in agricultural establishments in Brazil since 1985. During this period until 2006, approximately 6.8 jobs were eliminated, that is 29% of the total. The difference found between the former Census and the current Census is of less than 1.363.346 people, a number that represents a drop of 7.6% in relation to the former survey.

Table 11. People employed in agricultural establishments

	1980	1985	1996	2006
employed persons	21,163,735	23,394,919	17,930,890	16,567,544

Source: Agriculture/Livestock Census – IBGE (1980, 1985, 1995/96, and 2006)

The FAO/INCRA study on the 1995/96 Census revealed that family farming was the main generator of jobs in the country (13,780,201 people, or 76.9% of the total). This same variable, when applied on the 2006 Census, showed 13,048,855 employed people or 78.8% of the national total. This means that between the two censuses there was a reduction of 731.346 jobs in family farming establishments (5.3%), a number that represents a smaller proportional fall than that observed in national terms. Although there is a





decreasing tendency of people employed in the Brazilian agricultural and livestock sector as a whole, family farming was able to maintain proportionally a larger number of occupations if compared to non-family farming.

Comparison between the results of the 2006 Census and the 1995/96 Census according to the FAO/INCRA variables show a fall of the employed population in all family farming establishments in all the regions, except in the Central-West region where 39,676 jobs were created (+ 7.2%). The largest absolute and proportional drop occurred in the Southern Region (426,515 jobs, or 15% less than in the former Census). The share of family farming in the total of people employed increased in all regions, except for the Southeastern Region.

Table 12. People employed in family farming according to the FAO/INCRA variable.

Region	Employed persons		Family Farming / Total %	
	1995/96	2006	1995/96	2006
Northern	1,542,577	1,456,344	82.2	88.0
Northeastern	6,809,420	6,716,762	82.9	87.2
Southeastern	2,036,990	1,871,374	59.2	57.0
South	2,839,972	2,413,457	83.9	82.6
Central-West	551,242	590,918	54.1	58.5
Brazil	13,780,201	13,048,855	76.9	78.8

Source: Agriculture/Livestock Census – IBGE (1995/96, and 2006)

The data in the 2006 Census reveal that, in average, there are 3.2 employed people per establishment in Brazil. In family farming establishments, this average falls to 2.8 people, while in the non-family establishments this number reaches 5.3 people. The results also reveal that there are 5.0 people employed in every 100 hectares of the total area in the country. In family farming establishments, this average goes up to 15.4 people every 100 ha of the total area and in non-family farms, it drops to 1.7 people in the same size area. This means that the number of employed people in family establishment areas was approximately nine times larger than in non-family establishments. When the suitable²¹ area for cropland and pasture is considered, the national average goes up to 6.2 people in every 100 ha.

21 Of the total area declared, suitable areas are those minus the areas occupied with constructions, improvements, pathways²⁰, native woods and/or forests destined for permanent conservation or Legal Reserves (legal conservation areas) and unsuitable land for agriculture or livestock (wetlands, sandy soils, quarries, etc..).

The average for the family establishments reaches 17.9 people and the non-family establishments 2.1 people on the same size area. There were 1,062,301 employed with less than 14 years old in agricultural establishments. This represents 6.4% of the total of employed people in this situation. In family establishments, employed with less than 14 years old represent 7.4% of the total of employed people. In non-family establishments this proportion is 3.6%. Family farming is responsible for 86% of the total of employed with less than 14 years old in the agricultural sector. Nevertheless, if the relation to persons employed with less than 14 years old per establishment is considered, the average numbers of family farming and non family farming get closer. In 2006, there were 20.5 employed with less than 14 years old for every 100 establishments in Brazil. In family establishments, this average was 20.8 employed with less than 14 years old for every 100 productive units and in non-family establishments, 18.9. This difference represents approximately 10%. Among the 12.3 million employed people in family farming, 11 million of the employed people, that is, 90% were related to the producer. Joint effort is an important characteristic in family farming. Amongst the 11 million employed people related to the producer in family farming, 8.9 million live in their own establishment (81%), while another 2.1 million people are employed in the establishment but live outside the establishment, probably in villages or nearby urban centers.

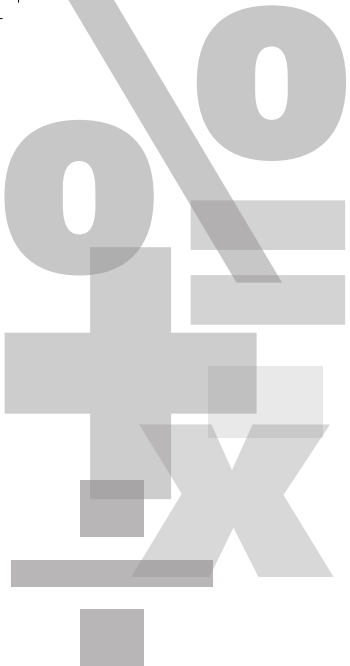
The number of people employed in non-agricultural activities within the establishments was low: only 169 thousand people in family farming and 53 thousand in non-family. However, in 26% of the family establishments, the producer did not dedicate his fulltime working hours within the establishment because he devoted part of his time working outside his establishment, both in agricultural activities and non-agricultural activities. The occupation of producers in off-farm activities is common in developed countries²² and these results reveal its importance among family farming establishments.

5.7. Income and the value of production.

According to the IBGE's Family Farming Report, family farming was responsible for 1/3 of the income of Brazilian establishments. The low share in profits can be explained, in part, because only 3 million

²² Mentioned in international literature as "Part Time Farming" using the agricultural establishment as a unit of analyses. The expression "pluriactivity" is used when the unit of analysis is the family.





(69%) of the family producers declared having had profit during the year of 2006, that is, almost one third of the family farmers declared that they did not have any profit that year.

The three million family farmers, who declared having had profit with the establishment, had an average income of R\$ 13.6 thousand (approximately US\$ 7.6 thousand), especially with the sales of vegetable products, which represented more than 67.5% of the obtained income. The second main source of income of family farming is obtained through the sales of livestock and their products, which represent more than 21% of the family farming income. Services for the integrated companies and sales from the family agro-industries are amongst other type of income.

More than 1.7 million family producers declared having received income besides the one obtained in the establishments, especially from resources from retirement and pensions (65%) and salaries from off-farm activities (24%). The annual average value of this income was R\$ 4.5 thousand (approximately US\$ 2.5 thousand) for family farming. This number was strongly influenced by resources from pensions and retirement, which equals an average monthly value of R\$ 475.27 (approximately US\$ 270). More than R\$ 5.5 billion (approximately US\$ 3.1 billion) reached family producers by means of retirement pensions, pensions, and special government programs in 2006. It is important to observe that these results are based on income declared by the producer and does not consider the other members of the family, which explains the small number of family producers (644 thousand) who declared that they received resources from especial government programs such as the Family Grant (Bolsa Família), a financial aid to poor families on condition that their children attend school. When the amount of all the production was considered and not only the income, 3.9 million family establishments were accounted as having declared some value of production. Family farming was responsible for 38% of the total value of production of the establishments. As an example of income, the production of vegetables was the main production (72% of the value of family farming), especially with temporary crops (42% of the value of production) and permanent (19%). In second place in value of production was livestock production (25%), especially large animals (14%).

The average value of annual production of family farming was of R\$ 13.99 thousand (approximately US\$ 7.7 thousand) of which poultry

achieved the lowest average value (R\$ 1.56 thousand – approximately US\$ 850) and floriculture the largest average value (R\$ 17.56 thousand – approximately US\$ 9.75 thousand).

Non-family farming presented a larger value of production in great part of activities, but in some of these, family farming produced the majority of production, exhibiting 56% of the value of large size livestock, 57% of the added value in the agro-industry, 63% of horticulture, and 80% of vegetable extraction in the country.

IBGE does not provide added information about the income of the establishments. In the Automatic Data Recovery System (SIDRA) there is only the data of the value of production of crops (temporary or permanent), horticulture, forestry and gathering in the former Census.

The FAO/INCRA study calculated the Total Income (TI) of family establishments from the sum of the Gross Value adjusted to Production, the indirect Agricultural Income and the Value of Production of Rural Industry and the subtraction of the Total Value of Expenses. The TI obtained in 1995/96 was R\$ 2.717 (approximately US\$ 1,700) and R\$ R\$19,085 (approximately US\$ 10,580) in non-family establishments (does not include religious and government institutions). The TI per unit of area reached R\$ 104/ha/year (approximately US\$ 58) for the family establishments and R\$ 44/ha/year (approximately US\$ 25) in non-family establishments²³. The relation between the TI of family farms and non-family establishments was of 1:7 and the TI relation per hectare was 2.4:1 for the same establishments.

The former Census did not measure the income with other non-agricultural activities in the establishment (handicraft, weaving, etc., “rural tourism in the establishment” and “services for the integrated companies”) a reason for which it is not possible to compare the results obtained in 2006. For the same reason, the Census 1995/96 did not capture other incomes obtained by the producer such as resources from retirement, pensions, especial government programs and others. For this reason, it is not possible to obtain the variation income between neither the two nor the TI of family establishments.

It is possible to obtain the Gross Value of Production (GVP) according to the variable from the FAO/INCRA study in 1995/96 and in 2006, as demonstrated in the following table.

²³ The values corrected by the IPC-A (IBGE) from July 1996 to December 2006 are: TI family, R\$ 5.359; RT employer, R\$ 37.643; Family TI/ha/year, R\$ 205; non-family RT/ha/year, R\$ 116.





Table 13. Evolution of the GVP (in R\$ mil)

	1995/96	1995/96 corrected* (A)	2006 (B)	(B/A)
Family (C)	18,117,725	35,734,898	57,572,210	1.61
Non-family (D)	29,139,850	57,474,631	84,680,660	1.47
(C) + (D)	47,257,575	93,209,529	142,252,870	1.53

* Consumer Price Index (IBGE) 1.9724

Source: FAO/INCRA

Table 13 shows that GVP of family production grew 61% in real terms (inflation adjusted). This growth was by far higher than non-family agriculture (47%). Of the total of 5,175,489 existing establishments, 3,620,670 declared some income. The difference of 1,554,819 establishments corresponds 30% of the total. Among these 1,336,732 are family units, which represent 31% of the total for this category. Among the non-family productive units the proportion of establishments without income is slightly inferior to the family units (27%). The Family Farming Report – IBGE – shows that among the establishments that declared profits, the average income per non-family productive unit was 10 times larger (R\$ 136,575 – approximately US\$ 76,000) than the average income of family units (R\$ 13,633 – approximately US\$ 7,600).

It is possible to calculate the average value of income per total area and suitable area²⁴. In this case, the average value of income in family units (R\$ 515/ha of total area – approximately US\$ 285/ha of total area) was 1.6 times larger than this same value in non-family units (R\$ 322/ha approximately US\$ 177/ha)

In other words, when only the suitable areas of the establishments are considered, the average value of income in the family units (R\$ 602/ha of suitable area – approximately US\$ 335/ha) was 1.5 times larger than this same value in non-family units (R\$ 402/ha approximately US\$ 225/ha).

Family establishments have an important share of total income generated by the sales of humus (64%), of non agricultural products such as handicraft and weaving (57%), products from family agro-industry (49%), services for the integrated companies (47%) and sales of livestock (43%).

²⁴ Of the total area declared, suitable areas are those minus the areas occupied with constructions, improvements, pathways²⁰, native woods and/or forests destined for permanent conservation or Legal Reserves (legal conservation areas) and unsuitable land for agriculture or livestock (wetlands, sandy soils, quarries, etc.).

It is also possible to calculate the share of each type of resources in the total of income obtained in the establishment and off-farm, which includes income from agricultural, livestock, and mineral production and other activities in the establishment plus the so-called "other incomes" (retirement pensions, especial programs, etc.). In this case, vegetable products then represent 57% of the total income and the livestock products, 18% of general income of family establishments. Among the non-family establishments, these proportions are then 74% and 13% respectively.

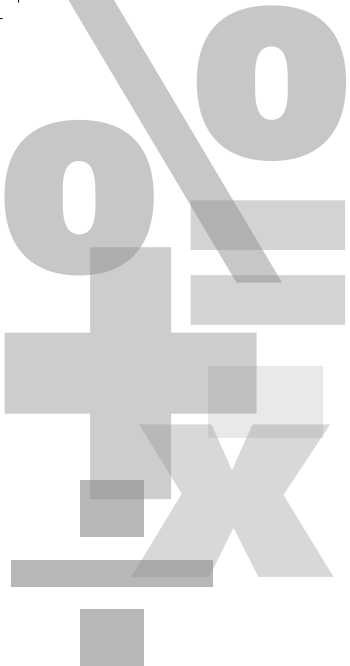
The share of the so-called group "other incomes" obtained in the family establishments is larger in family units (16%) than in the non-family units (6%). That is, the "other incomes" (especially from retirement pensions and off-farm salaries) were the third main source of income in family establishments and were close to the income from livestock sales.

The resources from retirement and pensions represent 10% of total family income, salaries obtained by the producer in off-farm activities, 4%, and especial government programs, 1%. Among the non-family establishments, the main contribution of the so-called "other incomes" comes from salaries obtained by the producer with off-farm activities representing 4% of the total income (agricultural or not), followed by resources from retirement and pensions (1%).

The Family Farming Report shows that 11% of the total number of establishments (579,050) did not declare the value of production. Of these, 481,060 were family units and other 97,990 were non-family. This means that the proportion of establishments with no declaration of value is 11% for the family farmers and 12% for non-family. The gross value of family farming production, according to the Law, was R\$ 54.368 billion, which is approximately 5.5% less than the same indicator obtained according to the FAO/INCRA study for 2006 (R\$ 57.572 billion). The average production for non-family establishments was R\$126.063, which is nine times the value of each family unit (R\$ 13.988).

It is possible to calculate the average production per hectare and by total suitable area. In this case, R\$ 436 were obtained per ha in the national total. This value was of R\$ 677/ha in family farms and of \$ 358/ha in non-family units. That is, the average value of family farming production per unit of total area is 1.9 times larger





than the non-family. If the suitable area is considered, the value of all establishments rises to R\$ 535/ha, the family units to R\$ 792/ha and the non-family to \$ 447/ha. In this situation, the average value of family production per unit of suitable area is 1.8 times higher than the non-family.

6. CONCLUSIONS

By releasing the Family Farming Law in official statistics produced by the 2006 Agriculture/Livestock Census, IBGE and MDA have given an important contribution to identify and characterize a social segment whose economic and social relevance is object of a growing recognition by the State, enlightened by a history of social struggles and academic debates.

A recognition that is aware of the plurality of family farming, the contribution of the diversity of cultures and activities for a more balanced regional economy and a more sustainable pattern of appropriation and use of natural resources.

This official recognition occurs even in the context of Mercosul, as evidenced by the activities of the Specialized Meeting on Family Agriculture - REAF and, in particular, the very "Family Farming Law " adopted by the Common Market Group, which established minimum criteria for identification and guided the countries in the region to establish national systems of registration, the foundation for the implementation of differentiated policies. It is worth noting that this is already underway in all countries.

As it was pointed out by Antonio Florido, Coordinator of the Agriculture/Livestock Census, it is important to listen to the data, dive in deeper and beyond the initial impressions in order to understand what they reveal about broader economic and social processes. This seems to be the big challenge, to contextualize, correlate and analyze data for improving public policies for rural development, to ensure the promotion of equality, sustainable production, and enhancement of regional economies, food security and citizenship for rural populations.

The appropriation of the results of Agriculture/Livestock Census is a mission that has just begun and should be gradually enriched by contributions from different approaches, in dialogue with other data sources, supported both by academic institutions as well as social movements and by public administrators. Approaches that, in addition to

a characterization of the national framework, explore the diversities and regional particularities, the diversity of social actors and situations of life and work, and mainly contribute to the discussion of alternative ways of organizing production, labor and territorial occupation. Finally, the data presented here reveals a productive capacity of family farming that can and should be enhanced in the new agenda of national development.





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ANNEX

**Family Farming and the
2006 Brazilian Agriculture
Livestock Census per States**



Acre

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	35,049	23,788	29,482
Area of the establishments (ha)	5,234,762	3,183,065	3,491,283
Number of employed persons (persons)	115,659	93,586	99,578
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	149.4	133.8	126.5
Gini index	0.619	0.717	0.716

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1995/1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	2,888	3,962	5,275
10 to less than 100 ha	17,944	13,647	14,384
100 to less than 1,000 ha	13,899	5,860	7,572
1,000 ha or more	318	319	376
without info.or without area	0	0	1,875
Total	35,049	23,788	29,482

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1995/1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	9,908	14,293	16,667
10 to less than 100 ha	967,089	659,266	653,596
100 to less than 1,000 ha	2,512,352	1,247,891	1,667,703
1,000 ha or more	1,745,410	1,261,615	1,153,317
Total area	5,234,762	3,183,065	3,491,283

2) Family Farming (according to 11.326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	25,187	85%
Area of the establishments (ha)	1,494,424	43%
Number of employed persons (persons)	82,889	83%
- With 14 years old or more	66,977	83%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	241	69%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		5.5	0.8
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		161	53
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	19,977	26,855	34%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	5,840	81%	
Beans	4,073	82%	
Black beans	232	83%	
Colored beans	2,513	81%	
Black-eyed beans	1,328	83%	
Cassava	9,802	89%	
Corn	10,083	77%	
Soy bean	0	0%	
Wheat	0		
Coffee	834	79%	
Arabica Coffee	426	92%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	408	74%	
Cattle ^a	15,297	44%	
Milk	5,221	74%	
Cow milk	5,219	74%	
Goat milk	2	15%	
Poultry ^a	19,880	73%	
Chicken eggs	-	74%	
Pigs ^a	6,955	81%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Rondônia

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	80,615	76,956	87,077
Area of the establishments (ha)	6,032,645	8,890,440	8,329,133
Number of employed persons (persons)	324,440	304,523	277,756
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	74.8	115.5	96.7
Gini index	0.655	0.765	0.717
Number of agricultural establishments			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	22,467	17,618	16,220
10 to less than 100 ha	42,249	43,581	53,666
100 to less than 1,000 ha	15,431	14,874	15,185
1,000 ha or more	468	881	1,092
without info.or without area	0	2	914
Total	80,615	76,956	87,077
Area of agricultural establishments (ha)			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	99,247	86,085	80,227
10 to less than 100 ha	2,006,252	1,821,932	2,154,939
100 to less than 1,000 ha	2,138,502	2,774,041	3,272,672
1,000 ha or more	1,788,640	4,208,382	2,821,294
Total area	6,032,645	8,890,440	8,329,133
2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)			
Item		2006	%
Establishments		75,251	86%
Area of the establishments (ha)		3,302,769	40%
Number of employed persons (persons)		233,355	84%
- With 14 years old or more		203,060	84%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)		626	74%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		7.1	0.9
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		190	45
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	70,377	78,689	12%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	11,041	67%	
Beans	11,647	93%	
Black beans	382	97%	
Colored beans	8,259	92%	
Black-eyed beans	3,006	94%	
Cassava	4,697	92%	
Corn	15,070	56%	
Soy bean	174	18%	
Wheat	0		
Coffee	32,627	90%	
Arabica Coffee	4,892	89%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	27,735	90%	
Cattle ^a	53,534	49%	
Milk	31,091	82%	
Cow milk	31,073	82%	
Goat milk	18	81%	
Poultry ^a	49,536	65%	
Chicken eggs	-	38%	
Pigs ^a	25,112	82%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			

Amazonas

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	116,302	83,289	66,784
Area of the establishments (ha)	5,859,511	3,322,566	3,634,310
Number of employed persons (persons)	545,077	350,439	266,667
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	50.5	40.0	64.5
Gini index	0.819	0.808	0.837

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1995/1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	54,346	43,793	27,043
10 to less than 100 ha	52,442	34,066	23,145
100 to less than 1,000 ha	8,711	4,910	5,650
1,000 ha or more	545	253	497
sem inf, ou sem área	258	267	10,449
Total	116,302	83,289	66,784

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1995/1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	202,407	157,719	49,131
10 to less than 100 ha	1,477,465	985,933	845,352
100 to less than 1,000 ha	1,803,729	976,291	1,199,430
1,000 ha or more	2,375,905	1,202,623	1,540,397
Total area	5,859,511	3,322,566	3,634,310

2) Family Farming (according to 11.326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	61,843	93%
Area of the establishments (ha)	1,477,045	41%
Number of employed persons (persons)	243,828	91%
- With 14 years old or more	203,161	91%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	539	83%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		16.5	1.1
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		365	52
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	64,101	62,855	-2%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	890	77%	
Beans	2,092	98%	
Black beans	107	99%	
Colored beans	725	95%	
Black-eyed beans	1,260	98%	
Cassava	32,264	95%	
Corn	5,152	92%	
Soy bean	1	100%	
Wheat	0		
Coffee	855	92%	
Arabica Coffee	672	91%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	183	95%	
Cattle ^a	11,762	47%	
Milk	1,958	65%	
Cow milk	1,947	65%	
Goat milk	11	95%	
Poultry ^a	16,244	44%	
Chicken eggs	-	46%	
Pigs ^a	5,877	84%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Roraima

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	6,389	7,476	10,310
Area of the establishments (ha)	2,149,536	2,976,817	1,699,834
Number of employed persons (persons)	21,736	34,443	29,509
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	336.5	402.5	172.3
Gini index	0.751	0.813	0.664
Number of agricultural establishments			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	564	1,025	640
10 to less than 100 ha	2,333	2,990	6,523
100 to less than 1,000 ha	2,914	2,810	2,406
1,000 ha or more	576	570	296
without info.or without area	2	81	445
Total	6,389	7,476	10,310
Area of agricultural establishments (ha)			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	1,123	2,180	1,322
10 to less than 100 ha	144,212	176,412	385,878
100 to less than 1,000 ha	487,073	604,433	539,937
1,000 ha or more	1,517,125	2,193,792	772,697
Total area	2,149,536	2,976,817	1,699,834
2) Family Farming (according to 11.326 Law)			
Item	2006	%	
Establishments	8,908	86%	
Area of the establishments (ha)	637,963	38%	
Number of employed persons (persons)	24,948	85%	
- With 14 years old or more	20,734	83%	
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	38	39%	

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		3.9	0.4
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		60	57
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	6,049	9,149	51%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	1,314	15%	
Beans	177	99%	
Black beans	4	100%	
Colored beans	73	99%	
Black-eyed beans	100	100%	
Cassava	892	92%	
Corn	1,287	61%	
Soy bean	0	0%	
Wheat	0		
Coffee	82	93%	
Arabica Coffee	67	93%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	15	100%	
Cattle ^a	3,626	37%	
Milk	484	32%	
Cow milk	484	32%	
Goat milk	0	0%	
Poultry ^a	4,569	75%	
Chicken eggs	-	61%	
Pigs ^a	1,412	57%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Pará

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	253,222	206,404	222,028
Area of the establishments (ha)	24,727,830	22,520,229	22,466,026
Number of employed persons (persons)	1,210,197	883,925	792,209
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	97.8	109.2	109.1
Gini index	0.827	0.814	0.822

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	82,565	64,838	69,928
10 to less than 100 ha	131,089	104,435	99,378
100 to less than 1,000 ha	36,203	34,476	33,608
1,000 ha or more	2,855	2,450	3,022
without info.or without area	510	205	16,092
Total	253,222	206,404	222,028

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	298,777	210,417	177,975
10 to less than 100 ha	4,567,281	4,117,745	3,952,168
100 to less than 1,000 ha	6,041,640	6,735,076	7,296,028
1,000 ha or more	13,820,125	11,456,992	11,039,855
Total area	24,727,830	22,520,229	22,466,026

2) Family Farming (according to 11.326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	196,150	88%
Area of the establishments (ha)	6,909,156	31%
Number of employed persons (persons)	665,762	84%
- With 14 years old or more	585,412	83%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	2,315	69%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		9.6	0.8
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		335	66
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	183,596	203,985	11%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	22,559	84%	
Beans	17,896	83%	
Black beans	643	87%	
Colored beans	6,343	92%	
Black-eyed beans	10,910	78%	
Cassava	64,078	93%	
Corn	34,319	69%	
Soy bean	19	7%	
Wheat	-		
Coffee	3,675	79%	
Arabica Coffee	2,872	82%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	803	76%	
Cattle ^a	67,704	33%	
Milk	21,784	68%	
Cow milk	21,709	68%	
Goat milk	75	82%	
Poultry ^a	93,148	31%	
Chicken eggs	-	22%	
Pigs ^a	42,035	79%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			

Amapá

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	4,816	3,349	3,527
Area of the establishments (ha)	1,208,020	700,047	873,789
Number of employed persons (persons)	21,449	16,660	13,095
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	250.8	213.8	283.0
Gini index	0.864	0.835	0.852

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	1,371	953	554
10 to less than 100 ha	1,651	1,095	1,520
100 to less than 1,000 ha	1,673	1,152	879
1,000 ha or more	121	75	135
without info.or without area	0	74	439
Total	4,816	3,349	3,527

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	5,361	3,027	1,185
10 to less than 100 ha	65,056	43,572	66,269
100 to less than 1,000 ha	286,753	235,815	179,491
1,000 ha or more	850,847	417,633	626,844
Total area	1,208,020	700,047	873,789

2) Family Farming (according to 11.326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	2,863	81%
Area of the establishments (ha)	130,770	15%
Number of employed persons (persons)	10,371	79%
- With 14 years old or more	9,236	78%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	37	37%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		7.9	0.4
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		283	85
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	2,274	2,963	30%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	115	54%	
Beans	45	93%	
Black beans	0		
Colored beans	0		
Black-eyed beans	45	93%	
Cassava	1,043	89%	
Corn	204	43%	
Soy bean	1	19%	
Wheat	0		
Coffee	29	78%	
Arabica Coffee	23	70%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	6	100%	
Cattle ^a	416	30%	
Milk	27	55%	
Cow milk	27	55%	
Goat milk	0		
Poultry ^a	405	50%	
Chicken eggs	-	53%	
Pigs ^a	300	59%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products			
a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Tocantins

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	47,320	44,913	56,567
Area of the establishments (ha)	17,354,402	16,765,716	14,292,923
Number of employed persons (persons)	239,496	194,221	176,831
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	366.7	390.5	256.9
Gini index	0.714	0.726	0.792

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	3,603	2,614	6,872
10 to less than 100 ha	16,997	17,283	30,489
100 to less than 1,000 ha	23,191	19,565	15,409
1,000 ha or more	3,529	3,475	2,856
without info.or without area	0	1,976	941
Total	47,320	44,913	56,567

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	18,671	11,597	35,222
10 to less than 100 ha	857,179	895,718	1,280,518
100 to less than 1,000 ha	7,073,050	6,286,301	4,792,033
1,000 ha or more	9,405,497	9,572,100	8,185,149
Total area	17,354,402	16,765,716	14,292,923

2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	42,899	76%
Area of the establishments (ha)	2,695,201	19%
Number of employed persons (persons)	122,936	70%
- With 14 years old or more	107,723	69%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	274	36%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		4.6	0.5
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		102	42
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	34,521	45,054	31%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	11,881	38%	
Beans	3,002	66%	
Black beans	217	39%	
Colored beans	1,106	63%	
Black-eyed beans	1,679	92%	
Cassava	4,163	85%	
Corn	9,452	51%	
Soy bean	32	1%	
Wheat	0		
Coffee	467	75%	
Arabica Coffee	356	100%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	111	71%	
Cattle ^a	31,843	28%	
Milk	10,932	62%	
Cow milk	10,914	62%	
Goat milk	18	30%	
Poultry ^a	31,133	48%	
Chicken eggs	-	68%	
Pigs ^a	16,526	59%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Maranhão

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	531,413	368,191	287,037
Area of the establishments (ha)	15,548,267	12,560,692	12,991,448
Number of employed persons (persons)	1,672,820	1,331,864	991,593
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	29.5	35.5	57.0
Gini index	0.923	0.903	0.864

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	445,064	272,100	136,014
10 to less than 100 ha	57,205	59,360	68,034
100 to less than 1,000 ha	23,068	20,796	22,300
1,000 ha or more	2,342	1,681	1,706
without info.or without area	3,734	14,254	58,983
Total	531,413	368,191	287,037

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	675,994	389,795	178,368
10 to less than 100 ha	2,361,581	2,404,123	2,615,218
100 to less than 1,000 ha	6,003,062	5,201,157	5,505,606
1,000 ha or more	6,507,628	4,565,617	4,692,256
Total area	15,548,267	12,560,692	12,991,448

2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	262,089	91%
Area of the establishments (ha)	4,519,305	35%
Number of employed persons (persons)	858,102	87%
- With 14 years old or more	788,178	86%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	2,000	64%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		19.0	1.6
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		443	132
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	294,605	270,267	-8%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	136,374	89%	
Beans	32,507	86%	
Black beans	1,094	74%	
Colored beans	14,617	89%	
Black-eyed beans	16,796	85%	
Cassava	74,226	86%	
Corn	109,231	78%	
Soy bean	27	2%	
Wheat	0		
Coffee	280	93%	
Arabica Coffee	229	96%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	51	74%	
Cattle ^a	78,437	42%	
Milk	12,589	56%	
Cow milk	12,470	56%	
Goat milk	119	67%	
Poultry ^a	119,437	61%	
Chicken eggs	-	65%	
Pigs ^a	62,397	86%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Piauí

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	270,443	208,111	245,378
Area of the establishments (ha)	11,828,025	9,659,972	9,506,597
Number of employed persons (persons)	818,465	666,465	831,827
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	43.8	46.7	43.0
Gini index	0.896	0.873	0.855
Number of agricultural establishments			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	193,056	134,948	134,272
10 to less than 100 ha	57,741	55,192	71,270
100 to less than 1,000 ha	18,032	15,683	14,723
1,000 ha or more	1,433	1,174	1,035
without info.or without area	181	1,114	24,078
Total	270,443	208,111	245,378
Area of agricultural establishments (ha)			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	389,561	290,716	299,457
10 to less than 100 ha	2,093,822	2,008,305	2,414,065
100 to less than 1,000 ha	4,434,013	3,768,890	3,455,727
1,000 ha or more	4,910,625	3,592,061	3,337,349
Total area	11,828,025	9,659,972	9,506,597
2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)			
Item	2006	%	
Establishments	220,757	90%	
Area of the establishments (ha)	3,761,306	40%	
Number of employed persons (persons)	722,154	87%	
- With 14 years old or more	665,275	87%	
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	809	61%	

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		19.2	1.9
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		215	90
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	190,737	230,226	21%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	65,710	70%	
Beans	115,807	88%	
Black beans	1,571	76%	
Colored beans	25,213	90%	
Black-eyed beans	89,023	88%	
Cassava	25,098	95%	
Corn	129,900	82%	
Soy bean	10	1%	
Wheat	0		
Coffee	30	49%	
Arabica Coffee	21	12%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	9	75%	
Cattle ^a	65,121	62%	
Milk	28,002	63%	
Cow milk	26,137	63%	
Goat milk	1,865	82%	
Poultry ^a	141,270	45%	
Chicken eggs	-	45%	
Pigs ^a	92,269	88%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Ceará

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	324,278	339,602	381,014
Area of the establishments (ha)	11,009,161	8,963,842	7,922,214
Number of employed persons (persons)	1,271,800	1,170,724	1,145,985
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	34.0	26.4	23.2
Gini index	0.815	0.845	0.861

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	205,129	245,312	257,459
10 to less than 100 ha	97,243	76,199	68,510
100 to less than 1,000 ha	20,760	16,871	14,828
1,000 ha or more	1,009	835	682
without info.or without area	137	385	39,535
Total	324,278	339,602	381,014

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	679,306	633,509	533,763
10 to less than 100 ha	3,128,033	2,482,144	2,265,444
100 to less than 1,000 ha	4,999,219	4,121,434	3,661,502
1,000 ha or more	2,202,599	1,726,755	1,461,505
Total area	11,009,161	8,963,842	7,922,214

2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	341,510	90%
Area of the establishments (ha)	3,492,848	44%
Number of employed persons (persons)	969,001	85%
- With 14 years old or more	896,238	84%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	2,399	62%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		27.7	4.0
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		687	327
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	306,213	357,486	17%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	26,792	88%	
Beans	243,099	91%	
Black beans	4,994	91%	
Colored beans	37,210	90%	
Black-eyed beans	200,895	91%	
Cassava	26,506	82%	
Corn	252,316	89%	
Soy bean	14	6%	
Wheat	5	100%	
Coffee	1,592	53%	
Arabica Coffee	1,276	55%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	316	45%	
Cattle ^a	107,003	55%	
Milk	71,988	56%	
Cow milk	70,084	56%	
Goat milk	1,904	74%	
Poultry ^a	187,010	25%	
Chicken eggs	-	18%	
Pigs ^a	99,807	81%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Rio Grande do Norte

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	115,736	91,376	83,052
Area of the establishments (ha)	4,383,018	3,733,521	3,187,902
Number of employed persons (persons)	432,317	332,516	247,507
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	37.9	41.0	40.5
Gini index	0.853	0.852	0.824

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	75,606	57,958	43,666
10 to less than 100 ha	32,558	26,355	29,490
100 to less than 1,000 ha	6,974	6,171	5,113
1,000 ha or more	598	492	404
without info.or without area	0	400	4,379
Total	115,736	91,376	83,052

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	207,919	155,526	128,892
10 to less than 100 ha	1,038,381	851,455	856,817
100 to less than 1,000 ha	1,886,494	1,670,287	1,411,913
1,000 ha or more	1,250,219	1,056,254	790,280
Total area	4,383,018	3,733,521	3,187,902

2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	71,210	86%
Area of the establishments (ha)	1,046,131	33%
Number of employed persons (persons)	191,550	77%
- With 14 years old or more	181,074	77%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	421	38%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		18.3	2.6
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		403	327
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	79,852	74,456	-7%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	1,499	90%	
Beans	41,703	86%	
Black beans	285	88%	
Colored beans	4,126	86%	
Black-eyed beans	37,292	86%	
Cassava	8,516	61%	
Corn	32,546	83%	
Soy bean	21	85%	
Wheat	9	7%	
Coffee	108	51%	
Arabica Coffee	98	28%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	10	85%	
Cattle ^a	39,375	48%	
Milk	19,817	45%	
Cow milk	19,264	45%	
Goat milk	553	64%	
Poultry ^a	32,274	23%	
Chicken eggs	-	47%	
Pigs ^a	13,749	75%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			

Paraíba

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	203,277	146,539	167,272
Area of the establishments (ha)	4,872,094	4,109,347	3,782,878
Number of employed persons (persons)	763,963	479,987	490,287
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	24.0	28.1	23.6
Gini index	0.842	0.834	0.822

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	148,052	101,435	110,928
10 to less than 100 ha	46,006	36,840	41,872
100 to less than 1,000 ha	8,665	7,760	6,903
1,000 ha or more	541	420	329
without info.or without area	13	84	7,240
Total	203,277	146,539	167,272

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	393,851	293,012	317,045
10 to less than 100 ha	1,344,469	1,096,442	1,174,738
100 to less than 1,000 ha	2,161,531	1,957,724	1,700,487
1,000 ha or more	972,236	762,167	590,608
Total area	4,872,094	4,109,347	3,782,878

2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	148,077	89%
Area of the establishments (ha)	1,596,273	42%
Number of employed persons (persons)	410,732	84%
- With 14 years old or more	387,002	83%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	836	59%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators

Item	Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)	25.7	3.6
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)	524	268

4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)

Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	131,462	154,312	17%

5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production

Product	Family Farming	
	Number of Properties	% Production
Rough Rice	5,005	92%
Beans	91,417	88%
Black beans	4,690	92%
Colored beans	18,461	85%
Black-eyed beans	68,266	88%
Cassava	19,379	88%
Corn	92,766	84%
Soy bean	2	75%
Wheat	5	4%
Coffee	253	86%
Arabica Coffee	120	89%
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	133	83%
Cattle ^a	79,067	55%
Milk	41,137	62%
Cow milk	39,556	62%
Goat milk	1,581	57%
Poultry ^a	80,741	32%
Chicken eggs	-	21%
Pigs ^a	24,714	79%

Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products

a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006



Pernambuco

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	356,041	258,630	304,788
Area of the establishments (ha)	6,699,919	5,580,734	5,434,070
Number of employed persons (persons)	1,307,160	975,288	944,907
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	18.8	21.6	19.1
Gini index	0.829	0.821	0.825

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	270,756	186,669	208,110
10 to less than 100 ha	72,581	61,672	68,305
100 to less than 1,000 ha	11,794	9,703	8,312
1,000 ha or more	471	439	316
without info.or without area	439	147	19,745
Total	356,041	258,630	304,788

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	714,805	529,764	550,657
10 to less than 100 ha	2,103,664	1,795,139	1,882,520
100 to less than 1,000 ha	2,945,667	2,389,196	1,923,664
1,000 ha or more	935,778	866,635	1,077,229
Total area	6,699,919	5,580,734	5,434,070

2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	275,740	90%
Area of the establishments (ha)	2,567,070	47%
Number of employed persons (persons)	780,048	83%
- With 14 years old or more	726,309	82%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	2,528	52%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		30.4	5.8
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		985	799
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	233,800	285,247	22%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	801	90%	
Beans	142,512	91%	
Black beans	22,474	90%	
Colored beans	35,366	90%	
Black-eyed beans	84,672	93%	
Cassava	40,656	97%	
Corn	138,672	89%	
Soy bean	30	67%	
Wheat	0		
Coffee	2,727	58%	
Arabica Coffee	2,044	54%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	683	71%	
Cattle ^a	124,657	62%	
Milk	48,711	61%	
Cow milk	46,430	61%	
Goat milk	2,281	75%	
Poultry ^a	144,024	22%	
Chicken eggs	-	5%	
Pigs ^a	49,340	81%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Alagoas

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	142,774	115,064	123,331
Area of the establishments (ha)	2,363,770	2,142,460	2,108,361
Number of employed persons (persons)	624,588	432,104	451,742
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	16.6	18.6	17.9
Gini index	0.858	0.863	0.871

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	117,068	92,736	95,791
10 to less than 100 ha	21,649	18,625	18,773
100 to less than 1,000 ha	3,829	3,487	3,030
1,000 ha or more	225	190	197
without info.or without area	3	26	5,540
Total	142,774	115,064	123,331

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	270,333	220,023	226,341
10 to less than 100 ha	632,979	545,369	526,526
100 to less than 1,000 ha	1,063,007	963,371	789,065
1,000 ha or more	397,445	413,698	566,429
Total area	2,363,770	2,142,460	2,108,361

2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	111,751	91%
Area of the establishments (ha)	682,616	32%
Number of employed persons (persons)	326,135	72%
- With 14 years old or more	305,954	71%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	926	28%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		47.8	8.8
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		1,357	1,646
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	105,375	115,722	10%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	537	97%	
Beans	57,988	92%	
Black beans	1,553	88%	
Colored beans	35,484	94%	
Black-eyed beans	20,951	85%	
Cassava	21,743	92%	
Corn	49,013	88%	
Soy bean	1	2%	
Wheat	0		
Coffee	142	69%	
Arabica Coffee	126	100%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	16	3%	
Cattle ^a	39,343	46%	
Milk	16,206	50%	
Cow milk	15,791	50%	
Goat milk	415	80%	
Poultry ^a	46,077	52%	
Chicken eggs	-	61%	
Pigs ^a	14,382	56%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Sergipe

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	115,271	99,774	100,606
Area of the establishments (ha)	1,918,508	1,702,628	1,480,414
Number of employed persons (persons)	348,069	313,271	268,799
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	16.7	17.2	15.1
Gini index	0.858	0.846	0.821
Number of agricultural establishments			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	92,132	77,618	75,759
10 to less than 100 ha	19,505	18,266	20,055
100 to less than 1,000 ha	3,280	3,061	2,464
1,000 ha or more	153	113	82
sem inf. ou sem área	201	716	2,246
Total	115,271	99,774	100,606
Area of agricultural establishments (ha)			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	195,766	174,398	181,314
10 to less than 100 ha	602,407	558,054	564,231
100 to less than 1,000 ha	825,793	772,779	582,233
1,000 ha or more	294,539	197,397	152,637
Total area	1,918,508	1,702,628	1,480,414
2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)			
Item	2006	%	
Establishments	90,330	90%	
Area of the establishments (ha)	711,488	48%	
Number of employed persons (persons)	225,950	84%	
- Less than 14 years old or more	215,540	84%	
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	723	68%	

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		31.8	5.6
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		1,017	445
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	89,983	93,212	4%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	519	78%	
Beans	15,681	95%	
Black beans	507	96%	
Colored beans	9,492	95%	
Black-eyed beans	5,682	94%	
Cassava	21,420	96%	
Corn	28,401	79%	
Soy bean	0	0%	
Wheat	0		
Coffee	55		
Arabica Coffee	45		
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	10		
Bovinos a	35,166	52%	
Milk	14,229	67%	
Cow milk	14,122	67%	
Goat milk	107	77%	
Aves a	31,050	31%	
Chicken eggs	-	21%	
Suínos a	8,247	78%	

Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products
a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006



Bahia

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	739,006	699,126	761,528
Area of the establishments (ha)	33,431,402	29,842,900	29,180,559
Number of employed persons (persons)	3,202,485	2,508,590	2,325,984
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	45.2	42.7	39.3
Gini index	0.840	0.834	0.840

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	424,528	401,734	436,390
10 to less than 100 ha	263,003	251,752	264,546
100 to less than 1,000 ha	47,563	41,874	37,814
1,000 ha or more	3,780	3,563	3,414
without info.or without area	132	203	19,364
Total	739,006	699,126	761,528

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	1,442,426	1,373,887	1,369,883
10 to less than 100 ha	7,976,506	7,534,252	7,802,582
100 to less than 1,000 ha	11,850,758	10,627,611	9,617,562
1,000 ha or more	12,161,703	10,307,151	10,390,532
Total area	33,431,402	29,842,900	29,180,559

2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	665,831	87%
Area of the establishments (ha)	9,955,563	34%
Number of employed persons (persons)	1,881,811	81%
- With 14 years old or more	1,766,572	81%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	3,733	44%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		18.9	2.3
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		375	244
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	623,130	693,192	11%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	4,672	41%	
Beans	225,798	83%	
Black beans	4,301	83%	
Colored beans	91,768	78%	
Black-eyed beans	129,729	89%	
Cassava	126,324	91%	
Corn	216,380	44%	
Soy bean	83	1%	
Wheat	0		
Coffee	28,406	22%	
Arabica Coffee	24,014	23%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	4,392	18%	
Cattle ^a	263,799	43%	
Milk	101,961	52%	
Cow milk	97,854	52%	
Goat milk	4,107	77%	
Poultry ^a	328,607	60%	
Chicken eggs	-	22%	
Pigs ^a	131,267	76%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Minas Gerais

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	551,488	496,677	551,617
Area of the establishments (ha)	45,836,651	40,811,660	32,647,547
Number of employed persons (persons)	2,660,130	2,000,046	1,896,924
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	83.4	82.2	60.8
Gini index	0.770	0.772	0.795

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	183,099	169,638	235,698
10 to less than 100 ha	276,812	246,286	239,697
100 to less than 1,000 ha	84,497	75,805	57,944
1,000 ha or more	5,227	4,529	3,443
without info.or without area	1,853	419	14,835
Total	551,488	496,677	551,617

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	854,340	750,810	899,188
10 to less than 100 ha	9,857,099	8,848,486	8,052,728
100 to less than 1,000 ha	21,857,931	19,546,848	14,796,659
1,000 ha or more	13,267,279	11,665,516	8,898,971
Total area	45,836,651	40,811,660	32,647,547

2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	437,415	79%
Area of the establishments (ha)	8,845,883	27%
Number of employed persons (persons)	1,177,116	62%
- With 14 years old or more	1,113,386	61%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	5,967	32%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item	Family Farming		Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)	13.3		3.0
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)	675		541
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	383,793	449,872	17%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	17,422	44%	
Beans	111,980	32%	
Black beans	14,725	54%	
Colored beans	70,061	28%	
Black-eyed beans	27,194	43%	
Cassava	44,413	84%	
Corn	149,964	47%	
Soy bean	420	3%	
Wheat	0	0%	
Coffee	113,903	32%	
Arabica Coffee	102,449	31%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	11,454	48%	
Cattle ^a	267,527	34%	
Milk	167,877	45%	
Cow milk	167,153	45%	
Goat milk	724	52%	
Poultry ^a	259,079	28%	
Chicken eggs	-	14%	
Pigs ^a	150,650	31%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			

Espírito Santo

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	69,140	73,288	84,356
Area of the establishments (ha)	3,895,426	3,488,725	2,838,178
Number of employed persons (persons)	399,033	351,461	317,559
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	56.3	47.7	33.9
Gini index	0.671	0.689	0.734

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	16,731	23,492	40,248
10 to less than 100 ha	44,984	43,412	39,054
100 to less than 1,000 ha	7,160	6,102	4,299
1,000 ha or more	263	202	157
without info.or without area	2	80	598
Total	69,140	73,288	84,356

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	84,451	120,192	183,081
10 to less than 100 ha	1,546,419	1,415,638	1,142,914
100 to less than 1,000 ha	1,621,073	1,413,808	1,002,758
1,000 ha or more	643,478	539,086	509,425
Total area	3,895,426	3,488,725	2,838,178

2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	67,403	80%
Area of the establishments (ha)	966,797	34%
Number of employed persons (persons)	202,169	64%
- With 14 years old or more	191,239	63%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	1,057	45%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		20.9	6.2
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		1,093	687
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	56,732	71,698	26%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	1,269	71%	
Beans	11,086	77%	
Black beans	6,757	76%	
Colored beans	3,925	78%	
Black-eyed beans	404	78%	
Cassava	3,423	52%	
Corn	12,596	72%	
Soy bean	1	100%	
Wheat	0		
Coffee	48,617	54%	
Arabica Coffee	20,429	57%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	28,188	53%	
Cattle ^a	22,066	31%	
Milk	12,808	42%	
Cow milk	12,661	42%	
Goat milk	147	75%	
Poultry ^a	23,569	39%	
Chicken eggs	-	14%	
Pigs ^a	15,242	47%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products			
a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Rio de Janeiro

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	91,280	53,680	58,482
Area of the establishments (ha)	3,264,149	2,416,305	2,048,973
Number of employed persons (persons)	321,912	174,274	157,674
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	35.8	45.0	36.2
Gini index	0.815	0.790	0.798
Number of agricultural establishments			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	55,845	28,439	33,170
10 to less than 100 ha	28,704	20,005	19,119
100 to less than 1,000 ha	6,330	5,011	4,124
1,000 ha or more	284	200	157
without info.or without area	117	25	1,912
Total	91,280	53,680	58,482
Area of agricultural establishments (ha)			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	176,878	98,055	112,781
10 to less than 100 ha	937,456	681,970	624,151
100 to less than 1,000 ha	1,570,287	1,261,973	1,024,657
1,000 ha or more	579,522	374,306	287,385
Total area	3,264,149	2,416,305	2,048,973
2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)			
Item	2006		%
Establishments	44,145		75%
Area of the establishments (ha)	470,221		23%
Number of employed persons (persons)	91,884		58%
- With 14 years old or more	89,412		58%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	622		50%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item	Family Farming		Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)	19.5		4.2
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)	1,323		396
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	42,883	45,459	6%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	430	55%	
Beans	1,775	68%	
Black beans	1,330	65%	
Colored beans	141	59%	
Black-eyed beans	304	80%	
Cassava	4,877	75%	
Corn	2,196	67%	
Soy bean	0	0%	
Wheat	0		
Coffee	1,882	52%	
Arabica Coffee	1,771	53%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	111	40%	
Cattle ^a	20,333	30%	
Milk	9,710	37%	
Cow milk	9,553	37%	
Goat milk	157	44%	
Poultry ^a	10,830	8%	
Chicken eggs	-	25%	
Pigs ^a	5,402	53%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



São Paulo

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	282,070	218,016	227,594
Area of the establishments (ha)	20,245,287	17,369,204	16,701,471
Number of employed persons (persons)	1,357,113	914,954	910,805
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	71.8	79.8	74.1
Gini index	0.770	0.758	0.804
Number of agricultural establishments			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	100,198	65,303	84,298
10 to less than 100 ha	143,763	119,209	113,567
100 to less than 1,000 ha	35,307	31,162	25,513
1,000 ha or more	2,590	2,086	2,044
without info.or without area	212	256	2,172
Total	282,070	218,016	227,594
Area of agricultural establishments (ha)			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	483,657	307,645	373,869
10 to less than 100 ha	4,878,042	4,116,864	3,631,180
100 to less than 1,000 ha	9,253,555	8,188,570	6,763,711
1,000 ha or more	5,630,029	4,756,125	5,932,711
Total area	20,245,287	17,369,204	16,701,471
2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)			
Item	2006		%
Establishments	151,015		66%
Area of the establishments (ha)	2,506,118		15%
Number of employed persons (persons)	328,177		36%
- With 14 years old or more	319,571		36%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	4,043		16%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item	Family Farming		Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)	13.1		4.1
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)	1,613		1,513
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	150,200	146,271	-3%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	927	33%	
Beans	4,627	21%	
Black beans	137	15%	
Colored beans	2,979	19%	
Black-eyed beans	1,511	30%	
Cassava	7,209	38%	
Corn	17,426	38%	
Soy bean	2,004	17%	
Wheat	39	3%	
Coffee	12,974	26%	
Arabica Coffee	11,744	26%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	1,230	39%	
Cattle ^a	81,853	24%	
Milk	35,881	41%	
Cow milk	35,534	41%	
Goat milk	347	44%	
Poultry ^a	49,186	36%	
Chicken eggs	-	8%	
Pigs ^a	28,453	29%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Paraná

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	466,397	369,875	371,051
Area of the establishments (ha)	16,698,864	15,946,632	15,286,534
Number of employed persons (persons)	1,855,063	1,287,632	1,117,084
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	35.8	43.1	42.2
Gini index	0.749	0.741	0.770

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	229,015	154,620	165,513
10 to less than 100 ha	212,247	188,305	170,403
100 to less than 1,000 ha	23,425	25,432	25,112
1,000 ha or more	1,548	1,450	1,191
without info.or without area	162	68	8,832
Total	466,397	369,875	371,051

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	1,129,730	792,119	725,549
10 to less than 100 ha	5,843,827	5,405,907	4,791,744
100 to less than 1,000 ha	6,017,737	6,550,666	6,814,290
1,000 ha or more	3,707,566	3,197,940	2,954,951
Total area	16,698,864	15,946,632	15,286,534

2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	302,907	82%
Area of the establishments (ha)	4,249,882	28%
Number of employed persons (persons)	780,318	70%
- With 14 years old or more	726,812	69%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	6,840	43%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		18.4	3.1
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		1,610	821
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	321,380	321,439	0,02%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	12,154	38%	
Beans	70,659	66%	
Black beans	51,618	75%	
Colored beans	17,221	45%	
Black-eyed beans	1,820	44%	
Cassava	39,356	81%	
Corn	137,447	44%	
Soy bean	60,516	31%	
Wheat	8,180	23%	
Coffee	18,754	57%	
Arabica Coffee	16,401	56%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	2,353	66%	
Cattle ^a	171,618	35%	
Milk	101,102	68%	
Cow milk	100,845	68%	
Goat milk	257	58%	
Poultry ^a	164,827	67%	
Chicken eggs	-	16%	
Pigs ^a	115,252	62%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Santa Catarina

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	234,973	203,347	193,663
Area of the establishments (ha)	7,419,541	6,612,846	6,040,134
Number of employed persons (persons)	887,287	718,694	571,516
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	31.6	32.5	31.9
Gini index	0.682	0.671	0.682

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	91,883	72,462	69,390
10 to less than 100 ha	133,536	122,036	112,444
100 to less than 1,000 ha	8,861	8,231	7,256
1,000 ha or more	571	508	451
without info.or without area	122	110	4,122
Total	234,973	203,347	193,663

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	448,981	364,673	334,174
10 to less than 100 ha	3,453,442	3,130,948	2,842,347
100 to less than 1,000 ha	2,256,902	2,074,321	1,782,096
1,000 ha or more	1,260,210	1,042,904	1,081,517
Total area	7,419,541	6,612,846	6,040,134

2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	168,544	87%
Area of the establishments (ha)	2,645,088	44%
Number of employed persons (persons)	468,892	82%
- With 14 years old or more	434,327	82%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	5,678	64%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		17.7	3.0
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		2,146	941
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	191,760	178,184	-7%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	6,959	64%	
Beans	38,884	73%	
Black beans	28,698	79%	
Colored beans	9,473	60%	
Black-eyed beans	713	91%	
Cassava	27,605	93%	
Corn	94,712	77%	
Soy bean	7,389	30%	
Wheat	895	17%	
Coffee	334	90%	
Arabica Coffee	286	99%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	48	30%	
Cattle ^a	129,254	65%	
Milk	80,773	87%	
Cow milk	80,574	87%	
Goat milk	199	91%	
Poultry ^a	99,996	68%	
Chicken eggs	-	21%	
Pigs ^a	73,715	67%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Rio Grande do Sul

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	497,172	429,958	441,467
Area of the establishments (ha)	23,821,694	21,800,887	20,199,489
Number of employed persons (persons)	1,747,932	1,377,022	1,231,820
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	48.0	50.8	46.5
Gini index	0.763	0.762	0.773

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	181,777	150,679	171,578
10 to less than 100 ha	279,340	244,905	232,609
100 to less than 1,000 ha	32,133	30,727	27,597
1,000 ha or more	3,329	3,072	2,826
without info.or without area	593	575	6,857
Total	497,172	429,958	441,467

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	874,989	743,402	779,376
10 to less than 100 ha	7,265,896	6,428,393	6,022,889
100 to less than 1,000 ha	9,133,067	8,815,092	7,990,594
1,000 ha or more	6,547,737	5,814,000	5,406,630
Total area	23,821,694	21,800,887	20,199,489

2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	378,546	86%
Area of the establishments (ha)	6,171,622	31%
Number of employed persons (persons)	992,088	81%
- With 14 years old or more	926,715	80%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	9,022	54%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		16.1	1.7
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		1,462	547
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	394,495	400,096	1%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	7,177	11%	
Beans	109,259	84%	
Black beans	95,120	84%	
Colored beans	13,347	87%	
Black-eyed beans	792	97%	
Cassava	125,245	92%	
Corn	226,311	66%	
Soy bean	89,047	36%	
Wheat	14,382	23%	
Coffee	162	100%	
Arabica Coffee	101	100%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	61	100%	
Cattle ^a	283,768	36%	
Milk	183,566	85%	
Cow milk	183,249	85%	
Goat milk	317	56%	
Poultry ^a	263,230	80%	
Chicken eggs	-	27%	
Pigs ^a	209,282	70%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products			
a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Mato Grosso do Sul

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	54,631	49,423	64,862
Area of the establishments (ha)	31,108,813	30,942,772	30,056,947
Number of employed persons (persons)	253,993	202,709	211,191
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	570.2	628.3	465.6
Gini index	0.860	0.822	0.856
Number of agricultural establishments			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	14,916	9,170	13,396
10 to less than 100 ha	18,750	17,753	29,277
100 to less than 1,000 ha	14,674	15,423	15,286
1,000 ha or more	6,215	6,902	6,603
without info.or without area	76	175	300
Total	54,631	49,423	64,862
Area of agricultural establishments (ha)			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	64,490	39,681	64,816
10 to less than 100 ha	670,574	637,163	873,699
100 to less than 1,000 ha	5,406,314	5,992,676	5,995,105
1,000 ha or more	24,967,432	24,273,252	23,123,327
Total area	31,108,813	30,942,772	30,056,947
2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)			
Item	2006	%	
Establishments	41,104	63%	
Area of the establishments (ha)	1,190,206	4%	
Number of employed persons (persons)	97,431	46%	
- With 14 years old or more	89,142	45%	
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	500	14%	

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		8.2	0.4
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		420	106
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	26,789	44,846	67%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	829	22%	
Beans	2,093	56%	
Black beans	649	55%	
Colored beans	1,022	62%	
Black-eyed beans	422	23%	
Cassava	5,764	77%	
Corn	5,887	11%	
Soy bean	2,351	6%	
Wheat	26	3%	
Coffee	813	68%	
Arabica Coffee	583	66%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	230	84%	
Cattle ^a	28,017	6%	
Milk	17,140	56%	
Cow milk	17,102	56%	
Goat milk	38	54%	
Poultry ^a	21,717	45%	
Chicken eggs	-	39%	
Pigs ^a	12,752	36%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Mato Grosso

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	77,921	78,762	112,978
Area of the establishments (ha)	37,835,651	49,839,631	47,805,514
Number of employed persons (persons)	359,221	326,767	358,321
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	485.6	632.9	427.0
Gini index	0.909	0.870	0.865

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	25,705	9,801	14,987
10 to less than 100 ha	29,368	37,076	61,774
100 to less than 1,000 ha	17,280	23,861	26,577
1,000 ha or more	5,561	8,010	8,624
without info.or without area	7	14	1,016
Total	77,921	78,762	112,978

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	113,736	46,163	58,602
10 to less than 100 ha	1,099,280	1,588,678	2,582,257
100 to less than 1,000 ha	5,033,007	7,237,076	8,109,978
1,000 ha or more	31,589,622	40,967,713	37,054,676
Total area	37,835,651	49,839,631	47,805,514

2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	86,167	76%
Area of the establishments (ha)	4,884,212	10%
Number of employed persons (persons)	215,117	60%
- Less than 14 years old or more	191,492	58%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	1,119	12%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		4.4	0.3
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		229	198
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	55,070	90,038	63%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	5,012	14%	
Beans	2,238	16%	
Black beans	204	9%	
Colored beans	1,292	10%	
Black-eyed beans	742	32%	
Cassava	8,837	86%	
Corn	8,525	6%	
Soy bean	944	3%	
Wheat	1	4%	
Coffee	4,465	89%	
Arabica Coffee	1,159	87%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	3,306	89%	
Cattle ^a	60,808	21%	
Milk	26,230	72%	
Cow milk	26,192	72%	
Goat milk	38	65%	
Poultry ^a	51,247	28%	
Chicken eggs	-	40%	
Pigs ^a	28,675	30%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Goiás

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	131,365	111,791	135,683
Area of the establishments (ha)	29,864,104	27,472,648	25,683,548
Number of employed persons (persons)	616,336	471,657	418,050
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	227.4	245.8	192.3
Gini index	0.766	0.740	0.776

Number of agricultural establishments

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	25,361	12,526	21,834
10 to less than 100 ha	58,944	55,073	72,241
100 to less than 1,000 ha	41,217	38,728	34,549
1,000 ha or more	5,811	5,437	4,946
without info.or without area	32	27	2,113
Total	131,365	111,791	135,683

Area of agricultural establishments (ha)

Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	144,981	69,284	111,343
10 to less than 100 ha	2,586,472	2,425,310	2,840,569
100 to less than 1,000 ha	12,622,853	12,011,556	10,691,762
1,000 ha or more	14,509,795	12,966,497	12,039,873
Total area	29,864,104	27,472,648	25,683,548

2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)

Item	2006	%
Establishments	88,436	65%
Area of the establishments (ha)	3,329,630	13%
Number of employed persons (persons)	212,980	51%
- Less than 14 years old or more	195,775	50%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)	1,029	16%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		6.4	0.9
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		309	233
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	79,569	98,034	23%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	6,933	46%	
Beans	2,283	4%	
Black beans	93	2%	
Colored beans	1,545	4%	
Black-eyed beans	645	9%	
Cassava	5,468	67%	
Corn	14,894	10%	
Soy bean	917	3%	
Wheat	0	0%	
Coffee	1,374	7%	
Arabica Coffee	1,059	11%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	315	1%	
Cattle ^a	69,401	17%	
Milk	43,164	43%	
Cow milk	43,106	43%	
Goat milk	58	62%	
Poultry ^a	61,644	22%	
Chicken eggs	-	12%	
Pigs ^a	41,744	35%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			



Distrito Federal

1) General Information

Item	1985	1995/1996	2006
Establishments surveyed	3,420	2,459	3,955
Area of the establishments (ha)	313,822	244,930	251,320
Number of employed persons (persons)	17,178	14,307	22,324
Average size of establishments (ha/estab.)	92.3	99.6	63.6
Gini index	0.767	0.801	0.818
Number of agricultural establishments			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	1,097	930	2,038
10 to less than 100 ha	1,696	1,069	1,432
100 to less than 1,000 ha	560	429	453
1,000 ha or more	48	31	30
without info.or without area	19	0	2
Total	3,420	2,459	3,955
Area of agricultural establishments (ha)			
Land size groups	1985	1996	2006
Less than 10 ha	4,900	4,222	8,379
10 to less than 100 ha	60,238	38,367	47,753
100 to less than 1,000 ha	147,254	116,633	129,814
1,000 ha or more	101,424	85,708	65,374
Total area	313,822	244,930	251,320
2) Family Farming (according to 11,326 Law)			
Item		2006	%
Establishments		1,824	46%
Area of the establishments (ha)		10,867	4%
Number of employed persons (persons)		6,481	29%
- Less than 14 years old or more		6,274	29%
Gross value of production (R\$ / millions)		47	11%

3) Family Farming Productivity Indicators			
Item		Family Farming	Nonfamily farming
Labor (worker /100 ha)		59.6	6.6
Annual gross value of production (R\$ / ha)		4,286	1,606
4) Expansion from 1995/1996 to 2006 (FAO/INCRA criteria)			
Item	1995/1996	2006	Variation
Establishments	634	2,360	272%
5) Share of Family Farming in agriculture and livestock production			
Product	Family Farming		
	Number of Properties	% Production	
Rough Rice	16	2%	
Beans	356	1%	
Black beans	13	1%	
Colored beans	201	1%	
Black-eyed beans	142	8%	
Cassava	520	43%	
Corn	498	2%	
Soy bean	7	0%	
Wheat	0	0%	
Coffee	73	2%	
Arabica Coffee	65	1%	
Canephora or Robusta Coffee	8	11%	
Cattle ^a	484	9%	
Milk	372	17%	
Cow milk	363	17%	
Goat milk	9	6%	
Poultry ^a	882	5%	
Chicken eggs	-	1%	
Pigs ^a	481	8%	
Note: number of establishments that stated the production of products a - Share of family farming in livestock heads in 12/31/2006			







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