

1. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The first All-Russian Agricultural Census was conducted by the Russian Empire in 1916, and the next in 1917. The last large-scale census was conducted in Russia in the Soviet period in 1920. The 2006 All-Russia Census of Agriculture (CA) was the first comprehensive agricultural census conducted in the country, in line with the 2010 WCA recommendations.

2. LEGAL BASIS AND ORGANIZATION

Legal framework

The census was taken within a secure legal environment, based on the Federal Law on the All-Russian Agricultural Census, No.108-FZ, dated 21 July 2005 and four Resolutions of the Government of the Russian Federation.

Institutional framework and international collaboration

The main institution responsible for conducting the agricultural census in the country is the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat). The CA was carried out in collaboration with other organizations and ministries, which provided assistance to Rosstat in matters related to their area of competence.

Census staff

In total, approximately 200 000 temporary census staff (enumerators, supervisors/instructors, coordinators, etc.) participated in data collection.

3. REFERENCE DATE AND PERIOD

Reference days:

- 1 July 2006, for data on land use, land tenure, livestock numbers, permanent crops and the currently available labour force; and
- 1 September 2006, for livestock in the Far North and equated areas.

Reference periods:

- agricultural year 2006, for sown areas of temporary crops, use of fertilizers, pesticides and soil improvement procedures;
- from 1 January to 31 December 2005, for labour force and sales of agricultural production.

4. ENUMERATION PERIOD

The enumeration was carried out in the country from 1 July to 25 July 2006, except for the remote and difficult access areas (Far North and equated areas), where the census data were collected from 15 September to 15 November 2006.

5. SCOPE OF THE CENSUS AND DEFINITION OF THE STATISTICAL UNIT

Census scope. The census covered agricultural activities (crop and livestock production).

Statistical unit. The enumeration unit for the CA 2006 was defined as “a legal or natural person that owns, uses or rents land designated or used for agricultural production, or possesses livestock.”

6. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The census covered the entire territory of the country.

7. CUT-OFF THRESHOLD AND OTHER EXCLUSIONS

For subsidiary holdings of non-agricultural organizations, the following minimum size limits were applied: more than 1 ha of sown area of agricultural crops; not having agricultural crops, but having more than ten head of livestock, more than three head of cows, more than 20 head of pigs, more than 15 head of sheep and goats, more than 30 head of poultry, or more than three head of horses. For the households engaged in agricultural production, a threshold of 4 ares (0.04 ha) was established.

8. METHODOLOGY

Methodological modality for conducting the census. The classical approach was applied for conducting the CA 2006.

Frame

The creation of the census frame (lists of enumeration units) was a major pre-census activity. The sources of the list were: the Statistical Business Register of Rosstat, the State Land Register maintained by the Real Estate Agency of Russian Federation, the Household Books (Registers) in the village administrations, the State Register of Real Estate Rights and Transactions, records of the Technical Inventory Bureaus, records of the Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service, records from the bodies of the State Technical Supervision Service, the State Register of Urban Development and the lists of households in the urban settlements compiled for the 2002 Census of Population.

Complete and/or sample enumeration methods

A combination of complete enumeration and sampling was adopted for data collection:

- complete enumeration covered agricultural enterprises, private farms, individual entrepreneurs, horticultural, kitchen-garden, livestock-growing and dacha non-profit associations, households in rural settlements, households in cities and urban settlements with less than 500 households;

- sample enumeration covered cities and urban settlements with more than 500 households, as well as operated plots of horticultural, kitchen-garden, livestock-growing or dacha non-profit associations.

Sample design (if sampling was used)

In urban settlements with more than 500 households, those with livestock and/or large land areas (the threshold being established individually for each urban settlement) were singled out into a separate stratum and enumerated completely. For the remaining households, a 20 percent simple random sample was used.

To obtain more detailed information for horticultural, kitchen-garden, livestock-growing or *dacha* non-profit associations, within each of them, a systematic random sample was selected from the list of operated plots, and each selected plot was enumerated using the annex of the corresponding questionnaire.¹

Data collection method(s)

Representatives of agricultural enterprises were given the paper questionnaires during the instruction seminars organized for them and the completed questionnaires were sent back by post to the territorial statistical office (self-interviewing method). Face-to face interviews with paper questionnaires were conducted for the remaining census units (PAPI method).

Questionnaire(s)

Four questionnaires were used to collect information, one for each category of enumeration units.

The AC 2006 census questionnaire covered 14 of the 16 core items² recommended for the WCA 2010 round.

9. USE OF TECHNOLOGY

OCR was applied for data capture. Census results were disseminated and are accessible online.

10. DATA PROCESSING AND ARCHIVING

The computerized system for the processing of the CA 2006 data covered the regional and federal levels. The regional level was a network of regional information-processing centres based at Rosstat regional offices equipped with hardware and software facilities. Data capture using scanning technology, as well as checking of full coverage of census units was carried out at that level.³ At the federal level, the Rosstat Computer Centre completed the data processing of census data.

11. CENSUS DATA QUALITY

A great deal of emphasis was placed on data quality throughout the exercise from, planning, questionnaire design, training, supervision, data entry and editing, to validation and analysis. A comprehensive mechanism for the monitoring and supervision of fieldwork was established. It included supervision of fieldwork at the level of instruction areas and at different subnational levels, regular reporting and analysis of response rates during data collection, field checks, etc.

12. DATA DISSEMINATION

The final results of the CA 2006 were printed in nine volumes, published in 2008. The volumes contain census methodology, legal framework, census instruments, instructions, data tables, diagrams and maps. The electronic versions of the publications were also issued on two CD-ROMs. The census results are available on the Rosstat website.

13. DATA SOURCES

FAO. 2017. Regional Roundtable on the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020), 3–7 April 2017, Budapest, Hungary. In: *World Programme for the Census of Agriculture* [online]. Rome, Italy. [Cited 9 September 2019]. <http://www.fao.org/world-census-agriculture/events/wca2020budapest/en/>

Rosstat. 2008a. *All-Russia Census of Agriculture 2006: The programme, Methodology and Organization: Volume 8*. Moscow, the Russian Federation. (also available at <http://www.gks.ru/news/perepis2006/totals-osn.htm>).

Rosstat. 2008b. *Results of All Russia Census of Agriculture 2006* (on 9 volumes), Moscow, the Russian Federation. (also available at http://www.gks.ru/news/perepis2006/T8/part1_t8.pdf).

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¹ The sampling rate depended on the total number of operated plots in the association: 100 percent for less than ten plots, 50 percent for 10 to 99 plots, 25 percent for 100 to 199 plots, 20 percent for 200 to 299 plots, 15 percent for 300 to 499 plots, and 10 percent for more than 500 plots.

² The exceptions were the following items: (i) "Household size" and (ii) "Presence of forest and other wood land on the holding".

³ At the regional level the following main tasks were carried out: (i) scanning of census forms; (ii) checking full coverage of census units.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION – 2006 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS – MAIN RESULTS

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND AREA, BY LEGAL STATUS		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
Total		450 599 500
Agricultural enterprises	59 208	410 263 700
Large and medium agricultural enterprises	27 787	329 666 300
Small agricultural enterprises	20 392	76 296 600
Units of non-agricultural organizations	11 029	4 300 900
Private farms	253 148	25 972 800
Individual entrepreneurs	31 993	3 398 000
Private households and other individual farm operations	22 799 400	9 713 000
Non-profit associations of citizens	80 348	1 252 100

DISTRIBUTION OF LARGE, MEDIUM AND SMALL ENTERPRISES, BY LAND SIZE CLASSES		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
Total agricultural enterprises	59 208	410 263 700
Holdings without land	7 219	
Holdings with land	51 989	410 263 700
less than 4 ha	3 309	5 700
4 – 10 ha	2 232	14 800
11 – 20 ha	1 564	24 500
21 – 50 ha	2 695	94 600
51 – 100 ha	2 472	187 100
101 – 200 ha	2 719	397 800
201 – 500 ha	4 756	1 598 700
501 – 1 500 ha	7 758	7 251 700
1 501 – 3 000 ha	6 806	15 077 400
3 001 – 4 000 ha	3 508	12 237 300
4 001 – 6 000 ha	4 943	24 293 200
6 001 – 10 000 ha	4 495	34 345 000
10 001 – 40 000 ha	4 195	72 270 300
40 000 ha and over	537	242 465 600

LAND USE	
	Area (ha)
Total	450 599 500
Agricultural land	165 985 100
Arable land	102 140 000
Land under meadows	13 930 200
Land under pastures	35 200 500
Land under permanent crops	778 200
Other (lode)	13 936 100
Other land	284 614 400

EMPLOYEES WORKING IN THE AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES	
	Number
Total	2 613 900
Permanent workers	2 447 200
Male	1 496 700
Female	950 500
Temporary workers	166 700

HOLDINGS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE	
	Number
Total	21 092 400
1–2 person	11 735 200
3–4 persons	7 163 600
5–6 persons	1 815 900
7 persons and over	377 700

LIVESTOCK	
	Head
Cattle	23 514 200
Sheep	19 609 000
Goats	2 851 800
Pigs/swine	17 091 800
Equines	1 357 400
Horses	1 343 900
Asses (donkeys)	13 200
Mules	300
Camel	6 200
Poultry (1 000 head)	391 160
Chickens	354 991
Geese	10 945
Turkeys	2 116
Ducks	21 715
Guinea fowl	78
Quail	1 286
Pheasants	24
Ostriches	5
Other animals	
Rabbits and hares	6 322 400
Insects	
Bees (hives)	3 727 800

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT USED ON THE HOLDING	
	Units
Total tractors of all kinds	1 102 700
Crop harvesting machinery/equipment	n.a
Grain harvesting	192 100
Corn pickers	3 800
Potato harvesting	6 600
Forage harvesting	33 800
Ploughs (machine-powered)	3 200
Other (machine-powered)	
Beet harvesting machine	8 200
Milking machines	60 500
Tiller	627 400
Tractor plow	351 100
Tractor mower	220 600
Seeders	309 900

IRRIGATION	
	Area irrigated (ha)
Total land area irrigated	939 200