

1. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

Annual June agricultural censuses (ACs), covering the entire population of farms, were conducted since 1946 until 1988. Next agricultural censuses were conducted in 1996, 2002 and the latest in 2010. The AC 2010 was carried out together with the SAPM.

2. LEGAL BASIS AND ORGANIZATION

Legal framework

The AC legislation includes:

- Act of 17 July 2009 on the Agricultural Census in 2010 (Journal of Laws No. 126, dated 10 August 2009, pos. 1040); and
- EU legislation relevant for implementing the FSS 2010.

Institutional framework and international collaboration

The institution with the authority and responsibility for conducting the AC 2010 was the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The AC Act specifies that the census work is to be managed by the President of the CSO as the General Census Commissioner. The Central Census Bureau was responsible for the operational activities of the AC and it was supported in content-related matters by the 2010 AC Working Group.

Census staff

The AC staff exceeded 15 000 people, out of which 12 000 census enumerators for the CAPI component and approximately 360 interviewers for the CATI component.

3. REFERENCE DATE AND PERIOD

Reference day: 30 June 2010, for land use, sown area, livestock, machinery and equipment.

Reference periods:

- From 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, for the structure of household income, economic activity, use of fertilizers, for labour force, other gainful activities, irrigation of agricultural area, SAPM, manure storage, animal housing, etc.,
- the last 3 years (2008–2010), for landscape features, rural development support measures and average irrigated area.

4. ENUMERATION PERIOD

The enumeration period for the AC and SAPM was between 1 September and 31 October 2010.

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

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

The **statistical unit** was the agricultural holding, defined as “an agricultural area, including forest land, buildings or their parts, equipment and stock if they constitute or may constitute an organized economic unit as well as rights related to running the farm”. Two types of holding were distinguished (i) the natural persons’ holdings (to which thresholds were applied) and (ii) legal persons’ holdings (no threshold applied). See also section 7 below.

6. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The AC covered the entire country.

7. CUT-OFF THRESHOLD AND OTHER EXCLUSIONS

For the AC 2010, Poland adopted the following thresholds, with regard to natural persons’ holdings: (i) at least 1 ha of agricultural area; (ii) less than 1 ha of agricultural area if they have at least: 0.5 ha of fruit trees plantations, fruit shrubs plantations, field vegetables and strawberries, or hops; or 0.3 ha ornamental plants and orchard nurseries; or 0.1 ha vegetables and strawberries under cover, flowers and ornamental plants under cover, or tobacco; or ten head of total cattle, five cows, 50 pigs, ten sows, or 20 sheep/goats; 100 head of poultry; or five horses.¹

8. METHODOLOGY

Methodological modality for conducting the census

The classical approach was used in the AC. Some census data were collected directly from administrative registers.

Frame

The frame for the AC and the SAPM was based on the list of agricultural holdings which was the result of an extensive multiyear exercise. The list was updated with data of the Personal Identification Number (PESEL) and the National Official Business Register (REGON) in respect of personal data and addresses.

¹ For domestic purposes, the farms with the smallest areas and of little economic importance were included in the sample survey carried out jointly with the census. Nevertheless, the final census results do not include the data for the smallest farms. The results of the census confirmed the small significance of the agricultural farms, which do not meet the threshold adopted for the AC 2010.

Complete and/or sample enumeration methods

The AC was conducted on a complete enumeration basis (of the agricultural holdings, above the established threshold). The SAPM was conducted on a sample basis.²

Sample design (if sampling was used)

The SAPM was designed as a sample survey of about 200 000 farms (10 percent of the holdings included in the AC 2010). The sample was based on a stratified random sampling scheme.

Data collection methods

The AC 2010 and SAPM were conducted jointly, using CAPI, CATI, and CAWI. Administrative data were also used in the AC, as a source of census data and for the validation purposes.

Questionnaire(s)

A single electronic questionnaire was used for data collection, combining information related to both the AC 2010 and the SAPM. The census covered all 16 core items recommended in the WCA 2010.

9. USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Data collection using CAPI, CATI and CAWI channels was used in the AC 2010. Use of administrative data reduced respondent burden and ensured better data quality with regard to information on the use of Rural Development Programmes and organic production. Multimode data collection and merging data from several sources were implemented. Census results were disseminated and are accessible online. In addition, user access to anonymized microdata was also provided.

10. DATA PROCESSING AND ARCHIVING

The data captured through the CAPI, CATI and CAWI channels were gathered in the Operational Microdata Base (OMB) built for the AC 2010 and processed there (including control and correction of data, as well as completing the file obtained in the AC with the data obtained from administrative sources, imputed units and estimation for the SAPM). The data, depersonalized and validated in the OMB, were exported to an Analytical Microdata Base (AMB) to conduct analyses, prepare the data set for transmission to Eurostat and develop multidimensional tables for internal and external users.

11. CENSUS DATA QUALITY

Except for a few isolated cases, the CAPI and CATI method resulted in fully completed questionnaires. The computer applications used enabled controls for completeness and correctness of the data already at the collection stage, also facilitating the use of necessary definitions and clarifications during the questionnaire completion process. A set of detailed questionnaire completion guidelines was developed and delivered during training sessions.

12. DATA DISSEMINATION

The preliminary results of the agricultural census were published in February 2011 (basic data at the national level), and then in July 2011 in the publication entitled "Report on the Results of the 2010 Agricultural Census" (in a broader thematic scope, at NUTS³ 2 level).

The final results of the AC 2010 were disseminated by a sequence of publications, covering the main thematic areas of the census. The reference publications were released in paper form, and are available online (www.stat.gov.pl), and on CD-ROMs.

13. DATA SOURCES

Central Statistical Office (GUS). 2012. *Farm Structure Survey 2010, Survey on agricultural production methods 2010, National Methodological Report*. Warsaw, Poland. (also available at http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/749240/749313/PL_NMR_FSS_2010.pdf/98f9e957-3787-4ff3-8faf-865e52504fb8).

Eurostat. 2019a. Archive: Agricultural census in the Poland. In: *European Commission: Eurostat* [online]. Luxembourg [Cited 23 August 2019]. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Archive:Agricultural_census_in_Poland

Eurostat. 2019b. Database, Agriculture, forestry and fisheries. In: *European Commission: Eurostat* [online]. Luxembourg. [Cited 26 August 2019]. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

14. CONTACT

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² In addition, a sample survey was conducted for the farms with the smallest area and of little economic importance, which were included in the sample survey carried out jointly with the census.

³ Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics.

POLAND – AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 2010 – MAIN RESULTS¹

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND AREA, BY LEGAL STATUS		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
Total	1 506 620	16 982 340
Civil persons	1 502 470	15 003 210
An individual (sole holder holdings) ²	1 502 470	15 003 210
Juridical persons (legal entities)	4 150	1 979 130

LAND TENURE		
	Holdings	UAA (ha)
Total	1 506 620	14 447 290
Legal ownership and owner-like possession (owned land)	1 306 900	10 265 210
Rented from others (land rented)	252 240	2 706 250
Other form of tenure (shared farming or other modes)	207 250	1 475 830

DISTRIBUTION OF UAA, BY LAND SIZE CLASSES		
	Holdings	UAA (ha)
Total	1 506 620	14 447 290
Holdings without UAA	7 960	
Holdings with UAA	1 498 660	14 447 290
Less than 2 ha	355 220	474 910
2–4,99 ha	468 200	1 529 270
5–9,99 ha	334 950	2 387 340
10–19,99 ha	218 510	3 010 790
20–29,99 ha	59 970	1 447 360
30–49,99 ha	35 310	1 331 720
50–99,99 ha	16 840	1 145 010
100 ha and over	9 650	3 120 900

LAND USE		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
Total	1 506 620	16 982 340
UAA	1 498 660	14 447 290
Arable land	1 351 940	10 797 430
Land temporarily fallow	180 690	431 570
Land under permanent crops	266 830	389 670
Permanent meadows and pastures	1 072 890	3 229 200
Kitchen garden	299 570	31 000
Other land	1 399 860	2 535 050
Wooded area	741 450	1 162 820
Unutilised agricultural land and other areas	1 337 420	1 372 220

MANAGERS BY SEX ³		
	Number	UAA operated (ha)
Total	1 506 620	14 447 290
Male	1 058 500	11 958 270
Female	448 120	2 489 020

MEMBERS OF HOLDER'S HOUSEHOLD, BY SEX ⁴	
	Number
Total engaged in agricultural activities on the holding	2 233 530
Male	1 014 650
Female	1 218 880

LABOUR FORCE OF THE HOLDING	
	Number
Total	3 802 590
Male	2 100 370
Female	1 702 220
Family labour force	3 716 120
Male	2 038 590
Female	1 677 530
Regular non-family labour force	86 470
Male	61 780
Female	24 690

MANAGERS BY SEX AND AGE ³	
	Number
Total	1 506 620
Male	1 058 500
Female	448 120
Less than 35 years	221 580
Male	159 340
Female	62 240
35–44 years	369 560
Male	265 590
Female	103 970
45–54 years	486 300
Male	350 320
Female	135 980
55–64 years	302 790
Male	214 670
Female	88 120
65 years and over	126 400
Male	68 580
Female	57 820

LIVESTOCK		
	Holdings	Head
Total holdings with livestock	918 870	
Cattle	514 120	5 742 010
Sheep	11 230	261 080
Goats	22 710	107 070
Pigs/swine	388 460	15 244 170
Equines (Equidae)	96 160	256 640
Poultry (1 000 head) ⁵	680 790	174 300
Poultry–broilers	337 540	102 180
Laying hens	580 020	51 080
Other	233 500	21 040
Other animals	n.a	
Rabbits (breeding females)	94 510	513 490
Other	15 960	
Insects		
Bees (hives)	28 520	432 100

METHODS OF IRRIGATION		
	Holdings	Irrigable area (ha)
Total holdings with irrigable area	19 560	85 200
Holdings with irrigated area⁵	12 550	45 530
Surface	3 640	n.a
Sprinkler	2 660	n.a
Localized irrigation (drop irrigation)	4 080	n.a

¹ Data source – Eurostat database, available at:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/agriculture/data/database>

² The categories in brackets are presented as indicated in the Eurostat database (if different from the WCA 2010).

³ According to Eurostat, managers include holders that manage the holding themselves, and managers that are not holders, including of legal units

⁴ Data are presented without holders.

⁵ Excluding kitchen garden and area under glass.

⁶ Additional data are provided by Statistics Poland.