

1. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

Two independent censuses of agriculture were conducted by complete enumeration in Slovenia before the year 2000: the first was in 1930 and the second in 1960. In 1969, a sample agricultural census (AC) was carried out. In 1971, 1981 and 1991, censuses of agricultural holdings were conducted as a component of population censuses. The first agricultural census to be carried out in the independent Republic of Slovenia took place in 2000; the second and the most recent one, to which the metadata review and data presented here refer, was conducted in 2010.

2. LEGAL BASIS AND ORGANIZATION

Legal framework

The agricultural census legislation consisted of:

- the National Statistics Act (OJ RS No. 45/95 and No. 9/01);
- the National Programmes of Statistical Surveys (OJ RS No. 114/08, 35/09 and 51/09; No. 93/09, 19/10, 50/10 and 72/10), which addressed all statistical surveys to be conducted in 2009 and 2010; and
- Regulation (EC) No. 1166/2008.

Institutional framework and international collaboration

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURS) is the census-executing institution with the authority for collecting, compiling and publishing statistical information.

No special Census Committee was formed for the AC 2010; however, the Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Statistics Advisory Committee (ASC) performed such a role (various working groups were established).

Census staff

For field data collection, an external contractor was hired. It undertook the activities under methodological guidance from SURS, ensuring the required quality standards. All subsequent activities were carried out by the SURS staff.

3. REFERENCE DATE AND PERIOD

Reference day: 1 June 2010, for livestock, total land area, UAA, etc.

Reference periods:

- the 12 months preceding the reference day (from 1 June 2009 to 31 May 2010), for labour force items, machinery used, etc.
- the period of three years preceding the reference day, for data on rural development measures.

4. ENUMERATION PERIOD

The enumeration was conducted from 1 June to 15 July 2010.¹

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

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

The **statistical unit** was the agricultural holding, defined as a single unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management and which undertakes agricultural activities within the economic territory of the EU, as either its primary or secondary activity.

6. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The AC 2010 covered the entire country.

7. CUT-OFF THRESHOLD AND OTHER EXCLUSIONS

In line with EU legislation, Slovenia applied the following thresholds for the AC 2010:

- at least 1 ha of UAA, or less than 1 ha of UAA, but:
- at least 0.1 ha of UAA and 0.9 ha of forest;
- at least 0.3 ha of vineyards and/or orchards;
- two or more livestock units (LSUs);
- 0.15 to 0.3 ha of vineyards/orchards and one or two LSUs;
- more than 50 beehives; or
- the holdings are market producers of vegetables, herbs, strawberries, mushrooms, flowers or ornamental plants.

8. METHODOLOGY

Methodological modality for conducting the census

The classical approach was used in the AC. Along with field data collection, administrative data were used as a source of census data.

¹ The fieldwork data collection finished on 15 July; however, the telephone interviewing of some agricultural holdings continued until 25 July 2010, the purpose being to check the correctness of entered data and to resolve nonresponse by agricultural enterprises.

Frame

The list of agricultural holdings was fully based on the Statistical Farm Register (SFR).

Complete and/or sample enumeration methods.

The AC 2010 was conducted on a complete enumeration basis. The SAPM, conducted together with the AC, was carried out using sample enumeration.

Sample design (if sampling was used)

For the SAPM, a stratified sampling with systematic random selection of units was used. The selected sample covered 10 percent of total agricultural holdings (9 863 units).

Data collection methods

The AC 2010 and the SAPM were conducted using the CAPI method in combination with the use of administrative data sources kept by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MAFF). Also, CATI was used for some agricultural holdings used (approximately 0.6 percent of units) to perform data quality checks.

Questionnaire(s)

One consolidated electronic questionnaire was used to collect information for both the AC 2010 and the SAPM. The census questionnaire covered all 16 core items recommended in the WCA 2010.

9. USE OF TECHNOLOGY

CAPI was used for field data collection; CATI was used for data quality checks. Some census data were collected directly from administrative registers. Census results were disseminated and are accessible online.

10. DATA PROCESSING AND ARCHIVING

SAS was used for data editing and estimation of sampling errors. The imputations were applied using the following methods: logical correction, hot deck, structural hot deck and average values.

11. CENSUS DATA QUALITY

The AC 2010 results were reconciled with all the available data sources.² If data were inconsistent, they were examined and, if necessary they were revised. Records from some interviews were checked using CATI.

12. DATA DISSEMINATION

The census results were disseminated gradually. The first preliminary census results were released in September 2010, followed by the dissemination of census information in March and September 2011. The final AC results, including the detailed data in the web database, were disseminated in March 2012. The dissemination of the AC data was done mainly through electronic publications and the Internet portal.

In addition, researchers may have access to the AC 2010 micro data under specific conditions. Instructions concerning access to and use of statistically protected microdata are available on the SURS website.

13. DATA SOURCES

Eurostat. 2019a. *Archive: Agricultural census in Slovenia*. In: *European Commission: Eurostat* [online]. Luxembourg. [Cited 28 August 2019]. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Archive:Agricultural_census_in_Slovenia

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

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Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURS). Environment and natural resources. In: *SURS* [online]. Ljubljana, Republic of Slovenia. [Cited 12 September 2019]. https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatDb/pxweb/en/30_Okolje/Data%20sources

14. CONTACT

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² Administrative data, previous surveys and other surveys conducted by SURS, and other sources at micro and macro data level.

SLOVENIA – AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 2010 – MAIN RESULTS¹

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND AREA, BY LEGAL STATUS		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
Total	74 650	905 990
Civil persons	74 430	875 950
An individual (sole holder holdings) ²	74 430	875 950
Juridical persons (legal entities)	220	30 040

LAND TENURE		
	Holdings	UAA (ha)
Total	74 650	482 650
Legal ownership and owner-like possession (owned land)	73 420	345 260
Rented from others (land rented)	21 960	129 170
Other form of tenure (shared farming or other modes)	1 640	8 220

DISTRIBUTION OF UAA, BY LAND SIZE CLASSES		
	Holdings	UAA (ha)
Total	74 650	482 650
Holdings without UAA	190	
Holdings with UAA	74 460	482 650
Less than 2 ha	20 280	21 900
2–4,99 ha	24 920	82 460
5–9,99 ha	17 440	122 320
10–19,99 ha	8 350	113 120
20–29,99 ha	2 020	48 480
30–49,99 ha	970	36 150
50–99,99 ha	380	25 350
100 ha and over	100	32 880

LAND USE		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
Total	74 650	905 990
UAA	74 460	482 650
Arable land	58 660	169 080
Land temporarily fallow	350	350
Land under permanent crops	39 400	26 800
Permanent meadows and pastures	61 960	285 710
Kitchen garden	41 470	1 060
Other land	74 650	423 340
Wooded area	62 830	373 630
Unutilised agricultural land and other areas	74 650	49 710

MANAGERS BY SEX ³		
	Number	UAA operated (ha)
Total	74 650	482 650
Male	54 310	386 920
Female	20 340	95 740

MEMBERS OF HOLDER'S HOUSEHOLD, BY SEX ⁴	
	Number
Total engaged in agricultural activities on the holding	134 030
Male	58 760
Female	75 270

LABOUR FORCE OF THE HOLDING	
	Number
Total	208 490
Male	113 020
Female	95 470
Family labour force	205 240
Male	110 910
Female	94 330
Regular non-family labour force	3 250
Male	2 120
Female	1 140

MANAGERS BY SEX AND AGE ³	
	Number
Total	74 650
Male	54 310
Female	20 340
Less than 35 years	3 240
Male	2 690
Female	550
35–44 years	10 440
Male	8 050
Female	2 390
45–54 years	18 710
Male	14 600
Female	4 110
55–64 years	19 560
Male	14 270
Female	5 290
65 years and over	22 700
Male	14 700
Female	8 000

LIVESTOCK		
	Holdings	Head
Total holdings with livestock	59 220	
Cattle	36 120	472 330
Sheep	6 180	137 740
Goats	4 210	34 860
Pigs/swine	26 440	382 030
Equines (Equidae)	5 950	22 670
Poultry (1 000 head)	n.a.	n.a.
Broilers	2 910	2 800
Laying hens	34 840	1 500
Others	19 290	600
Other animals	n.a.	
Rabbits (breeding females)	5 910	17 370
Other	380	
Insects		
Bees (hives)	2 390	59 860

METHODS OF IRRIGATION		
	Holdings	Irrigable area (ha)
Total holdings with irrigable area	1 620	5 210
Holdings with irrigated area⁵	820	1 260
Surface	120	n.a.
Sprinkler	240	n.a.
Localized irrigation (drop irrigation)	390	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.