Slovakia - Agricultural Census, 2010

Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (SOSR)

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
SVK_2010_AC_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT
The 2010 Census of Agriculture was the second Census of Agriculture undertaken since 2001. The 2001 was an enumeration of all known agricultural holdings. In 2003, 2005, and 2007 sample farm structure

surveys were conducted. The 2010 Census of Agriculture was a combination of an enumeration of all households for the Farm Structure Survey data and a sample survey for the information collected for the

Survey of Agricultural Production Methods.

KIND OF DATA
Census/enumeration data [cen]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Households

Scope

NOTES
The census scope covered the units engaged in agricultural activities (crop and livestock production).

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Livestock	FAO	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
National coverage

UNIVERSE
The statistical unit was the agricultural holding (farm), defined as a single unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management and which undertakes agricultural activities listed in annex Ito the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No. 1166/2008 within the economic territory of the EU, as either its primary or secondary activity.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (SOSR)	

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Department of Agricultural and Environment Statistics		Project tasks

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Census team, Statistics Division	ESS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata producer

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
SVK_2010_AC_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_SVK_2010_AC_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The Statistical Register of the SOSR provided information on the registered units reporting agricultural activity to build the Register of Farms (RF). The RF was then reviewed, supplemented and updated with information from other available agriculture data sources, such as on orchards, vineyards, cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, organic farms, and applicants of the single area payment scheme (SAPS).

Questionnaires

Overview

One single questionnaire was used for data collection of the AC and SAPM items. The census questionnaire covered all 16 core items recommended in the WCA 2010.

0001 Identification and location of agricultural holding
0002+ Legal status of agricultural holder
0003 Sex of agricultural holder
0004 Age of agricultural holder
0005 Household size
0006 Main purpose of production of the holding
0007 Area of holding according to land use types
0008 Total area of holding
0009 Land tenure types on the holding
0010 Presence of irrigation on the holding
0011 Types of temporary crops on the holding
0012 Types of permanent crops on the holding and whether in compact plantation
0013 Number of animals on the holding for each livestock type
0014 Presence of aquaculture on the holding
0015+ Presence of forest and other wooded land on the holding
0016 Other economic production activities of the holding's enterprise

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2010-11	2011-02	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Mail Questionnaire [mail]

Data Collection Notes

Questionnaires were sent by post to the registered agricultural holdings, well in advance of the survey date, and respondents were informed of the deadline for completing the questionnaire and returning it to the SOSR regional offices. Interviewers received questionnaires for non-registered units (households). The data collection for non-registered units was carried out by face-to-face interviews, while other holdings were enumerated using self-interviewing, by reporting to the regional SOSR through the post. Data collection methods included also telephone and e-mail. Data for both the AC and the SAPM were collected at the same time (using one questionnaire).

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Data Processing

Data Editing

a. DATA PROCESSING AND ARCHIVING

Data entry was done by the SOSR regional offices using computer software and working in an Oracle environment. After the checking, editing and revision of data at regional offices, data files were created and saved in regional AC databases, from where they were incorporated into the databases of the SOSR. Nonresponse was followed up on by telephone. In case of item nonresponse, supplementary data from external sources or qualified estimates were used to handle missing data. Unit imputations were applied for 329 farms (1 percent of all farms). Final unit nonresponse rate was 2.1 percent. Item imputation was not performed because the missing data was re-surveyed during the data processing. Unit imputation was applied when, for the unit involved, there were relevant internal or external resources created for the reference period. Data archiving is secured in compliance with the archiving policy of the SOSR. Data anonymization for Eurostat was secured by replacing the identification number by a randomly assigned sequence number.

b. CENSUS DATA QUALITY

The census data were compared with information from the FSS of previous years, and other statistical data. Close supervision, coordination and monitoring activities were undertaken during the field data collection operations by the regional SOSR offices; extensive quality checks were made once the census questionnaires were returned to those offices.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

The primary methodology for minimising non-sampling errors was rigorous controls and procedures for the data collection activity. Interviewers were carefully trained, as were their supervisors and once in the field they were provided with detailed procedures and questionnaire manuals. There was also close supervision and coordination of the field collection operation by the regional Offices and extensive checks on the data collected once it was returned to the Regional Office for data entry and checking.

Other forms of Data Appraisal

Part A of the technical project contains the checking rules - mandatory or informative. During the processing of data at the decentralized level (regional offices of the SO SR) binding errors must be eliminated because these indicate errors that cannot occur in the file, and errors of informative type must be verified. After saving data in a central database, we verify the completeness of the file, check out what informative errors have passed through, and in case on any doubt, the regional office is consulted. In the next step, the data file for Eurostat in the prescribed structure was compiled. After creating the data set we have used all control rules described in the manual (DSM).