

## Explanatory Document on the Published Data

**Name (please insert survey name)**

**Survey of plant production and input in higher lands - 2014**

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**Sector:**

Agricultural statistics

**Directorate and contact person**

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**Purpose and historical reference**

**Purpose**

The agricultural survey aims to:

1. Estimating the volume of farm labor in terms of type, sex, nationality and age group of employment in the higher lands;
2. Estimating the value and requirement of agricultural productions used per one agricultural year in higher lands.
3. Estimating the total production of the Kingdom and its governorates in terms of production of fruit trees, vegetables and field crops;
4. Estimating the contribution of plant businesses in the GDP;
5. Estimating the expenditure and revenues for field crops, vegetables and tree.

**Historical reference (please indicate the year the survey started)**

The survey was conducted in 2014

**Users and Applications:**

Users: economic and social experts and researchers in the agricultural, economic and social fields in both private and public sectors, in addition to regional and international organization.

Applications: agricultural, economic and social planning and development of agricultural policies.

**Source (please write all data resources)**

Data is collected by means of an annual survey

**Authorized organization to collect and publish data**

Department of Statistics, as per law no. 12/2012.

# 1. Contents

## 1-1 Content description

This survey provides the following basic information:

- Identification data of the agricultural tenancy and tenant
- Workers of agricultural tenancy and their revenues in field crops, trees and vegetables
- Plant production input for field crops, trees and vegetables.
- Expenses and revenues field crops, trees and vegetables.
- Estimating the contribution of the agricultural activity along with the plant production in GDP.

## 1-2 statistical definitions

- **Agricultural Tenancy:** is an economic unit for the agricultural production that is subject to one management and it includes all animals available and lands used partially or wholly for the agricultural production purposes irrespective of the ownership, legal status or area. The management of a tenancy may be assumed by one person or family, shared between two persons or two families, or may be assumed by a clan or tribe, or may be managed by a legal personality such as a company, cooperative association, or government department. The lands of a tenancy may be composed of one or more parts, located in one or more region of the separate regions, or in one or more of the regional and administrative sections, provided that all parts of the tenancy must share the same production means such as the labor force, agricultural facilities and equipment, and tending animals. Each of the following economic activities are not considered as agricultural tenancies as they are located outside the scope of agriculture:
  - 1- Hunting and breeding of hunter animals;
  - 2- Forestry or timber harvesting;
  - 3- Fishing;
  - 4- Agricultural services;
  - 5- Private or public arboretum;

**Agricultural tenant:** is a civil or legal person who exercises an administrative control over the

operation of the agricultural tenancy and takes major decisions related to the use of available resources. The agricultural tenant assumes technical and economic responsibilities regarding the agricultural tenancy, and he/she may directly assume all responsibilities or assign the daily management responsibilities to a salaried manager. In case two or more members of the family managed the same tenancy, then the head of the household will be the agricultural tenant. However, if two or more persons jointly managed the tenancy and they were from different families, then each of them must be registered as a partner tenant.

**Informant:** is the person from whom the data is collected with respect to the agricultural tenancy, and he/she must be able and qualified to give such data.

**Exposed land of temporary crops:** are all lands cultivated in the exposed (unprotected) method, which were used to implant the crops of life cycle less than one year; they are cultivated, harvested and its production is collected in less than one year, including the field crops and exposed vegetables, and exposed cut flowers.

**Land of permanent crops:** is an area of land planted with permanent crops that don't need to be replanted after each harvesting season, such as the fruit trees, which live for several years.

**Crops area:** is the total of different crops areas that were implanted during the agricultural year, whether implanted alternately or simultaneously.

**Irrigated area:** is the area of land that is usually and deliberately provided with water other than rain waters in order to improve the productions of crops and pastures.

**Permanent agriculture worker:** is the person who works regularly and continuously in the agricultural tenancy throughout the agricultural year.

**Temporary agriculture worker:** is the salaried person who works in agricultural tenancy for one or two thirds of the work period during the agricultural year.

**Temporary agricultural worker (casual):** is the worker employed in agricultural tenancy irregularly and intermittently during the agricultural year. The temporary labor force is frequently used for short time periods to perform limited tasks such as harvesting and picking fruits ... etc. so as their services end with the accomplishment of the task.

### **3-1 variables**

Estimating the value and volume of plant productions requirements used during the agriculture year.

Estimating the volume of labor force in agricultural field by category, gender, nationality and age group.

Estimating the contribution of the agricultural activity along with the plant production in GDP.

### **4-1 Classifications (basis of details in the tables)**

Published tables are based on publishing the data according to the type of crop in a specific administrative region.

## **2- Time**

### **2-1 reference period (during which the data is collected)**

Data is collected over three rounds:

First round: March – May

Second round: September – October

Third round: November – to the end of December

### **2-2 date of dissemination**

22/02 – 26/03/2015

### **3-2 commitment to date of dissemination**

22/02/ - 26/03/2015

### **4-2 periodicity**

Annual

### **5-2 availability of time series (mention available time series of this survey)**

There is a time series of annual surveys from 1994 – 2013.

## **3- Accuracy**

**3-1 overall accuracy (very high if all items in checklist are implemented, high if two thirds are implemented, medium if less than half the items are implemented)**

Very high

### **3-2 sources of inaccuracy**

Errors of lack of inspection

### **3-3 available accuracy measures**

Descriptive accuracy measures

## **4- Comparability**

### **4-1 comparability over time (ability to compare data with previously published data)**

The data is comparable with previously published data, due to using the same methodology and application of international standards.

### **4-2 comparability with other statistics (ability to compare data with figures in other surveys, and with other countries)**

The data is comparable with other statistics, which use the same international standards and classifications.

## **5- data accessibility**

**5-1 publication formats (how can the user access the data, e.g. DOS website, paper copies, etc..)**

The data is published in printed and electronic format on DOS website.