

Explanatory Document on the Published Data

Name (please insert survey name)

Statistical survey of agricultural areas in the higher lands during the winter period - 2014

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Sector:

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Purpose and historical reference

Purpose:

The survey aims to:

1. The irrigated and rainfed planted areas for the field crops, tree crops, and vegetables crops.
2. The areas planted according to an agricultural method and irrigation system for each of the field crops.
3. The areas planted according to an agricultural method and irrigation system for each of the tree crops.
4. The areas planted according to an agricultural method and irrigation system for each of the vegetable crops.
5. Number of total trees; those under fruiting age and those in the age of fruiting for each of the tree crops.

Historical reference (please indicate the year the survey started)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

- Identifiable data on the agricultural tenant and tenancy;
- Use of land
- Planted area, irrigation method, and system of implantation for each of the vegetable crops.
- Implanted area, total number of trees, number of trees in the fruiting age for each of the fruiting trees crops.
- Implanted area and irrigation method for each of the field crops.

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.

Winter Period in higher lands is the time period during which the temporary crops such as vegetables and field crops are implanted. This period comes between September and the end of January

3-1 variables

The cultivated area, method of irrigation, and method of cultivation for each of vegetables crops.

The cultivated area, total number of trees, number of trees in fruiting ages for each of the fruiting trees crops.

The cultivated area and irrigation method for each of the field crops.

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)

The survey was conducted during the months of September, October, November, December, and January of 2014.

2-2 date of dissemination

25/08/2014

3-2 commitment to date of dissemination

25/08/2014

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.