

Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)

Country: Greece

Domain name: Farm Structure Survey, 2007

ELSTAT metadata	
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1. Contact		Contents
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2. Introduction	Contents
<p>The Farm Structure Survey (FSS) is a wide range, periodic statistical survey carried out in two forms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A basic survey (Agricultural-Livestock Census), conducted every ten years • A sample survey conducted on a two-year basis, in the period between Agricultural-Livestock Censuses. <p>The FSS aims at collecting quantitative information in order to determine the key characteristics of the structure of agricultural holdings in Greece. The data are collected at regular time intervals at the level of the holding, in order to compile time series of data at overlaying geographical levels: Great Geographical Areas (NUTS 1), Decentralized Administrations- Regions (NUTS 2), Departments (NUTS 3), Municipalities, Municipal Units, Municipal/Local Communes, Settlements. Therefore, the FSS provides the basis for decision-making concerning the Common Agricultural Policy.</p>	

3. Metadata update	Contents
3.1 Metadata last certified	October 2014
3.2 Metadata last posted	October 2014
3.3 Metadata last update	October 2014

4. Statistical presentation	Contents
4.1 Data description	
<p>Through the FSS, statistical data are collected on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of agricultural and livestock holdings at national, regional and local level • the characteristics of the holdings in terms of their legal status, tenure status, the structure of the holding (types of crops, species of bred animals and birds, cultivating methods, etc) • methods of agricultural production. 	
4.2 Classification system	
<p>Typology is a classification system of the agricultural holdings. Analytical information on the typology of agricultural holdings can be found in the following Community legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission Decision (EEC) No 377/85 of 7 June 1985 establishing a Community typology for agricultural holdings, • Commission Decision of 19 April 1988 fixing the agro-economic trend coefficient to be used for defining the European size unit in connection with the Community typology for agricultural holdings (1988/284/EEC), • Commission Decision of 13 June 1996 amending Decision No 85/377/EEC establishing a Community typology for agricultural holdings (1996/393/EC), • Commission Decision of 22 October 1999 amending Decision 85/377/EEC establishing a Community typology for agricultural holdings (1999/725/EC), • Commission Decision of 16 May 2003 amending Decision 85/377/EEC establishing a Community typology for agricultural holdings (2003/369/EC). • Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS). 	
4.3 Sector coverage	
The Farm Structure Survey covers at least 99% of the agricultural activity.	

4.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

The main purpose of the Structure Survey is to measure in a harmonized way the characteristics, which are studied on the basis of common rules and procedures, thus offering the possibility to make comparisons among the agricultural and livestock holdings all over the European Union. As a result, a complex volume of statistical data is compiled. Both Farm Structure surveys and Agricultural-Livestock Censuses produce statistical information on specific targets set by the Common Agricultural Policy and at the same time they offer a basis for the compilation of statistical data on agriculture.

The surveyed characteristics and the relevant definitions are laid down by EU legislation.

The characteristics which are surveyed by the Farm Structure Survey are compliant with the relevant Decision of the Commission. More specifically, the collected information pertains to the following characteristics:

- The number of the agricultural and livestock holdings at national, regional and local level,
- Geographical location of the holdings
- Legal personality and management of the holding,
- Other areas of the holdings (wooded area, not utilized area under rough grazing, areas which are not cultivated for several reasons, etc)
- Tenure status of the utilized agricultural areas (owner farming, tenant farming, share farming)
- Utilized agricultural areas (arable land, permanent crops, permanent meadows, kitchen gardens)
- Animal capital
- Labour force of the holdings
- Watering and other cultivations methods
- Agro-environmental information and information on the development of rural areas

The survey characteristics are analytically listed in Annex I of Regulation (EEC) 571/88.

The survey typology, which is also laid down in Community legislation, consists of a harmonized classification of the holdings all over the European Union. The two factors on which the Community typology is based are the type of farming and the economic size of the holding.

The classification is based on the Standard Gross Margin, that is the average value of output minus certain specific costs of each agricultural product (crop or livestock) in a given region. This difference which is applied depending on the region, is defined and applied for each branch of production of the holding, either per hectare of utilized agricultural land, in case of crop output, or per animal head in the case of livestock output. The Standard Gross Margin is expressed in European Currency Units.

The type of farming and the economic size of the holding are determined on the basis of the Standard Gross Margin (SGM).

- The type of farming pertains to the typology of the agricultural holdings on the basis of the specialization of their production.
- The economic size of the holding is the total standard gross margin of the holding. This is calculated as the sum of the standard gross margins of each one of the several branches of production of the holding.

4.5 Statistical unit

The statistical unit of the survey is the agricultural, livestock or mixed holding whose owner:

- a) Owns at least 0.1 ha (1 stremma) of utilized land or at least 0.05 ha (0.5 stremma) of greenhouses, regardless of the production type, ownership, or the location of the holding, or
- b) Breeds animals of its own and more specifically at least: one (1) or more cows or two (2) or more other "large animals" of any type and age (oxen, horses, donkeys, mules), or five (5) or more "small animals" (sheep, goats, pigs) of any age and type, or fifty (50) or more poultry birds, or twenty (20) or more hives of "domestic" or "European" bees or five (5) or more ostriches.

4.6 Statistical population

The reference population of the survey consists of all the agricultural and livestock holdings of the country fulfilling the criteria of the previous paragraph. The basic survey is conducted as a census, whereas the intermediate surveys are sample surveys.

The sampling frame, which was used for the Farm Structure Survey, was the updated Register of Agricultural and Livestock Holdings as this was compiled after the conduct of the 1999/2000 Agricultural and Livestock Census. This Register is updated with data deriving from other surveys conducted by ELSTAT such as the structure surveys, the special annual agricultural surveys (on fruit trees, vines, cereals, or other

arable cultivations, surveys on pig, cattle, sheep and goat capital). The Register is also updated with data coming from administrative sources (Ministry of Rural Development and Food).

4.7 Reference area

The survey was conducted in all the Departments of Greece (NUTS 3 level: 51 Departments and the Department of Attica divided into 4 Prefectures).

4.8 Time coverage

FSS data are available for the following years: 1983, 1985, 1987, 1991 (Census), 1993, 1995, 1997, 2000 (Census), 2003, 2005 and 2007. Data after 2000 are available in electronic form from the of ELSTAT in the form of fixed tables grouped into categories:

Statistical Themes >Agriculture>

- Arable land vegetables: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0403
- Vineyards: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0401
- Land use: Κάλυψη-Χρήσεις Γης: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0406
- Employed (Agriculture and Livestock): http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0402
- Agricultural Equipment: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0405
- Type of Tenure of the Holding: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0410
- Tree crops: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0407
- Pastures and Meadows: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0408
- Cultivated areas, Irrigated areas, Other cultivations: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0404
- Organic crops: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0412

Statistical Themes >Livestock

- Animals (Other): http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1005
- Bovine: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1003
- Employed (Agriculture and Livestock): http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1002
- Livestock Equipment: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1004
- Goats: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1001
- Pigs: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1009
- Poultry: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1007
- Sheep: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1008

Data are also available as ad-hoc tables through the online Database on the website of ELSTAT. (<http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-database>).

Data for previous years are available in hardcopy or digitised publications through the Digital Library of ELSTAT.

(http://dlib.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/categoryyears?p_cat=10007960&p_topic=10007960 and http://dlib.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/categoryyears?p_cat=10007966&p_topic=10007966).

4.9 Base period

The base year of the weights of the Standard Gross Margin for the 2007 FSS (as stated in the relevant EC Regulation) was the year 2004.

5. Unit of measure

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Two kind of units of measure are usually used:

- The units for measuring the survey characteristics (stremmas for agricultural areas-0.1 ha, number of heads for livestock, persons or annual work units for the labour force), and
- The number of agricultural holdings having the specific characteristic.

6. Reference period

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The reference period of the 2007 FSS data as regards crops, labour force and other characteristics was the cultivation period from 1st October 2006 to 30th September 2007. The reference date of the survey data as regards livestock was 1st November 2007.

7. Institutional mandate

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7.1 Legal acts and other agreements

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) is an independent Authority enjoying operational independence as well as administrative and financial autonomy. It is not subject to the control of governmental bodies or other administrative authority. Its operation is subject to the control of the Hellenic Parliament. The legal framework concerning the organization and operation of ELSTAT is as follows:

- Law 3832/2010 (Government Gazette No 38, Issue A): "Hellenic Statistical System Establishment of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) as an Independent Authority", as amended by article 90 paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Law 3842/2010 (Government Gazette No 58, Issue A): "Restoration of fiscal justice, confrontation of tax evasion and other provisions", by article 10 of the Law 3899/2010 (Government Gazette No 212, Issue A): "Urgent measures for the implementation of the assistance program of the Greek Economy", by article 45 of the Law 3943/2011 (Government Gazette No 66, Issue A): "Combating tax evasion, staffing of auditing services and other provisions falling within the competence of the Ministry of Finance", by article 22 paragraph 1 of the Law 3965/2011 (Government Gazette No 113, Issue A): "Operations Reform of the Consignment and Loan Fund, Public Debt Management Agency, Public Enterprises and Government bodies, the establishment of the General Secretary of Public Property and other provisions", by article first of the Law 4047/2012 (Government Gazette No 31, Issue A): "Ratification of the Act of Legislative Content "Very urgent measures for the implementation of the Medium-term Fiscal Strategy 2012-2015 and of the State Budget for 2011" and of the Act of Legislative Content "Regulation of very urgent issues for the implementation of law 4024/2011 "Pension provisions, uniform pay scale - grading system, labour reserve and other provisions for the implementation of the Medium-term Fiscal Strategy Framework 2012-2015" and of issues falling within the competence of the Ministries of Administrative Reform and E-Governance, Interior, Finance, Environment, Energy and Climate Change, and of Education, Lifelong Learning and Religious Affairs and related to the implementation of the Medium-term Fiscal Strategy Framework 2012-2015" and other provisions", by article 323 of the Law 4072/2012 (Government Gazette No 86, Issue A): "Improvement of the business environment New corporate form - Trade Marks - Realtors - Regulating maritime, port and fishing matters and other provisions" and by article 7 paragraph 1 of the Act of Legislative Content dated 18/11/2012 (Government Gazette No 228, Issue A): "Financial rules and other provisions", by Article 93 of the Law 4182/2013 (Government Gazette No 185, Issue A): "Code of charitable estate, inheritances in abeyance and other provisions", by Article 6 paragraph 8 of the Law 4244/2014 (Government Gazette 60, Issue A): "Integration in Greek law of the Council Directive 2013/1/EU of 20 December 2012 amending Directive 93/109/EC as regards certain detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament for citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals and amendment of law 2196/1994 (A' 41) and other provisions", by Article first subparagraph C.3 of the Law 4254/2014 (Government Gazette No 85, Issue A): "Measures for the support and development of the Greek economy, in the context of the implementation of Law 4046/2012, and other provisions of law" and by Article 33, paragraphs 5a and 5b of the Law 4258/2014 (Government Gazette No 94, Issue A): "Demarcation process and arrangements of matters for streams - arrangements of Urban Planning legislation and other provisions".
- Regulation on the Operation and Administration of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT), 2012, (Government Gazette No 2390, Issue B, 28-8-2012)
- Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, on the European statistics (Official Journal of the European Union L 87/164).
- Article 14 of the Law 3470/2006 (Government Gazette No 132, Issue A): "National Export Council, tax regulations and other provisions".
- Article 3, paragraph 1c, of the Law 3448/2006 (Government Gazette No 57, Issue A): "For the further use of information coming from the public sector and the settlement of matters falling within the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization".

- European Statistics Code of Practice, adopted by the Statistical Programme Committee on 24 February 2005 and promulgated in the Commission Recommendation of 25 May 2005 on the independence, integrity and accountability of the national and Community statistical Authorities, after its revision, which was adopted on 28 September 2011 by the European Statistical System Committee.
- Presidential Decree 226/2000 (Government Gazette No 195, Issue A): "Organization of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece".
- Articles 4, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Law 2392/1996 (Government Gazette No 60, Issue A): "Access of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece to administrative sources and administrative files, Statistical Confidentiality Committee, settlement of matters concerning the conduct of censuses and statistical works, as well as of matters of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece".

The FSS 2007 was conducted pursuant to Joint Ministerial Decision 9509/Γ2-1580/30-08-2007 of the Ministers of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and the competent Ministers of the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Rural Development and Food.

The rules governing the Farm Structure Surveys are laid down in a number of Community Regulations and Decisions published in the Official Journal of the European Communities:

- Basic rules on organising the survey up to the 2007 FSS (Regulation (EEC) No 2467/96 and 571/88).
- List of surveyed characteristics in the Member States (Regulation (EC) No 204/2006, 2139/2004, 143/2002, Decision (EC) No 377/98, 621/97, 170/96, 677/94, 156/93, Regulation (EEC) No 807/89, 571/88)
- Definitions of the characteristics (Regulation (EC) No 1444/2002, Decision (EC) No 115/2000, 418/97, 170/96 and (EEC) No 651/89)
- Use of data sources other than statistical surveys (Regulation (EC) No 124/2005, Decision (EC) No 377/98, 621/97)
- Deadlines for transmission of FSS data (Regulation (EC) No 2139/2004, Annex 3 , 68/2003, 714/1999, 407/97, Decision (EEC) No 502/93, 652/89)
- Classification of holdings on the basis of their economic size and farm types (typology) up to the 2007 FSS (Decision (EC) No 369/2003, 725/1999, 393/96, Decision (EEC) No 284/88, 377/85).

7.2 Data sharing

No.

8. Confidentiality

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8.1 Confidentiality policy

The issues concerning the observance of statistical confidentiality by the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) are arranged by articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Law 3832/2010 as in force, by Articles 8, 10 and 11(2) of the Regulation on Statistical Obligations of the agencies of the Hellenic Statistical System and by Articles 10 and 15 of the Regulation on the Operation and Administration of ELSTAT.

More precisely ELSTAT disseminates the statistics in compliance with the statistical principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice and in particular with the principle of statistical confidentiality.

8.2 Confidentiality-data treatment

ELSTAT protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units that have provided them by the disclosure of individual information directly received for statistical purposes or indirectly supplied from administrative or other sources. ELSTAT takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by ELSTAT if and only if:

- a) these data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation on Statistical Obligations of the agencies of the Hellenic Statistical System (ELSS), in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or
- b) the statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data.

The confidential data that are transmitted by ELSS agencies to ELSTAT are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task and appointed by an act of the President of ELSTAT.

ELSTAT may grant researchers conducting statistical analyses for scientific purposes access to data that enable the indirect identification of the statistical units concerned. The access is granted provided the following conditions are satisfied:

- a) an appropriate request together with a detailed research proposal in conformity with current scientific standards have been submitted;
- b) the research proposal indicates in sufficient detail the set of data to be accessed, the methods of analyzing them, and the time needed for the research;
- c) a contract specifying the conditions for access, the obligations of the researchers, the measures for respecting the confidentiality of statistical data and the sanctions in case of breach of these obligations has been signed by the individual researcher, by his/her institution, or by the organization commissioning the research, as the case may be, and by ELSTAT.

Issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality are examined by the Statistical Confidentiality Committee (SCC) operating in ELSTAT. The responsibilities of this Committee are to make recommendations to the President of ELSTAT on:

- the level of detail at which statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible;
- the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users;
- the granting to researchers access to confidential data for scientific purposes.

The staff of ELSTAT, under any employment status, as well as the temporary survey workers who are employed for the collection of statistical data in statistical surveys conducted by ELSTAT, who acquire access by any means to confidential data, are bound by the principle of confidentiality and must use these data exclusively for the statistical purposes of ELSTAT. After the termination of their term of office, they are not allowed to use these data for any purpose.

Violation of data confidentiality and/or statistical confidentiality by any civil servant or employee of ELSTAT constitutes the disciplinary offence of violation of duty and may be punished with the penalty of final dismissal.

ELSTAT, by its decision, may impose a penalty amounting from ten thousand (10,000) up to two hundred thousand (200,000) euros to anyone who violates the confidentiality of data and/or statistical confidentiality. The penalty is always imposed after the hearing of the defense of the person liable for the breach, depending on the gravity and the repercussions of the violation. Any relapse constitutes an aggravating factor for the assessment of the administrative sanction.

9. Release policy

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9.1 Release calendar

The release calendar fully meets legal requirements concerning the deadlines for the release of data by:

- meeting the legal and contract requirements concerning the deadlines for the transmission of the survey results,
- ensuring the longest possible time for data checking,
- ensuring additional time in case it is needed.

Users can request data or other statistical analysis, by submitting an application to the Hellenic Statistical Authority, Statistical Information and Publications Division, 46, Pireos & Eponiton Str, P.O.Box 80847, GR-18510, Piraeus, tel. (30)213-1352022, FAX: (30)213-1352312, e-mail: data.dissem@statistics.gr.

9.2 Release calendar access

The annual announcements calendars of ELSTAT are accessible through the website of ELSTAT (for year **yyyy** http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/General/calendar_en_yyyy.pdf)

9.3 User access

Users can have direct access to the results of the survey through the updated database and the webpage of

Eurostat.

10. Frequency of dissemination

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The reference period of the 2007 FSS data as regards crops, labour force and other characteristics was the cultivation period from 1st October 2006 to 30th September 2007. The reference date of the survey data as regards livestock was 1st November 2007. The results were published 14 months after the end the reference period of the survey.

The results of the basic survey (Agricultural-Livestock Census) are disseminated every 10 years and the results of the sampling surveys are disseminated every two years.

11. Dissemination format, Accessibility and clarity

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11.1 News release

No relevant press releases are compiled.

11.2 Publications

The results of the 2007 Farm Structure Survey have been published in the Statistical Yearbook of Greece of the years 2008 and 2009 as well as Eurostat publications "Farm Structure Survey 2007" and "Farm Structure Survey in Greece – 2007" Statistical focus 96/2009.

(http://dlib.statistics.gr/Book/GRESYE_01_0002_00060.pdf,

http://dlib.statistics.gr/Book/GRESYE_01_0002_00061.pdf,

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Farm_structure_survey_2007

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-SF-09-096/EN/KS-SF-09-096-EN.PDF)

Also, in a special publication entitled "Farm Structure Survey Statistics 2007" available in hardcopy.

11.3 On-line database

The data are available through the online Database on the website of ELSTAT (<http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-database>), as well as the website of Eurostat (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agriculture/data/database>) (see also paragraph 11.5 *Other*).

11.3.1 Data tables-consultations (webpage traffic)

4790 hits during 2013 (including hits on metadata)

11.4 Micro-data access

Users can request access to microdata by submitting an application to the Hellenic Statistical Authority, Statistical Information and Publications Division, 46, Pireos & Eponiton Str, P.O.Box 80847, GR-18510, Piraeus, tel. (+30)213-1352022, FAX: (+30)213-1352312, e-mail: data.dissem@statistics.gr.

11.5 Other

There 48 Tables with data from the FSS 2007, available on the website of ELSTAT, grouped in categories and accessible to all users, through the routes Statistical Themes>Agriculture and Statistical Themes>Livestock. More specifically:

Statistical Themes >Agriculture>

- Arable land vegetables: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0403
- Vineyards: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0401
- Employed (Agriculture and Livestock): http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0402
- Agricultural Equipment: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0405

- Tree crops: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0407
- Pastures and Meadows: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0408
- Cultivated areas, Irrigated areas, Other cultivations: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0404
- Organic crops: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0412

Statistical Themes >Livestock

- Animals (Other): http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1005
- Bovine: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1003
- Employed (Agriculture and Livestock): http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1002
- Livestock Equipment: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1004
- Goats: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1001
- Pigs: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1009
- Poultry: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1007
- Sheep: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A1008

Also through the Eurostat website

(http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agriculture/data/main_tables)

11.5.1 Metadata-consultations (webpage traffic)

4790 hits during 2013 (including hits on data Tables)

12. Accessibility of documentation

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12.1 Documentation on methodology

The principles of documentation on the methodology of data collection and dissemination are laid down by ELSTAT, taking into consideration international practices, guidelines and rules set out by Eurostat on the specific statistical theme:

- Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 19 November 2008, on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008R1166&from=EN>)
- Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 11 March 2009, on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009R0223&from=EN>)
- European Statistics Code of Practice (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-32-11-955/EN/KS-32-11-955-EN.PDF)
- Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/QAF_2012/EN/QAF_2012-EN.PDF)
- ESS Quality Glossary (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/coded_files/ESS_Quality_Glossary.pdf)
- ESS Handbook for Quality Reports (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/quality/documents/ESS_Handbook_for_Quality_Reports_2014.pdf)
- Principles Governing International Statistical Activities (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/statorg/Principles_stat_activities/principles_stat_activities.pdf)

12.1.1 Metadata completeness-rate

100%, complete metadata are available.

12.2 Quality documentation

According to the provisions of paragraph 12.1 *Documentation on methodology* the following quality reports were made available:

- Summary quality report for users, Farm Structure Survey, Year 2007 (http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/A0401/Other/A0401_SPG03_MT_2Y_00_2007)

[_00_2007_01UO_F_EN.pdf](#))

- Metadata in Euro-SDMX format (ESMS), Farm Structure Survey, 2007, ELSTAT (http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/A0401/Other/A0401_SPG03_MT_2Y_00_2007_00_2007_01_F_EN.pdf)
- Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS), Farm Structure Survey, 2007, Greece (http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/A0401/Other/A0401_SPG03_MT_2Y_00_2007_00_2007_SIMS_F_EN.pdf)
- National Methodological Report, Farm Structure Survey, 2007, Greece (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agriculture/documents/EL_NMR_FSS_2007.pdf)

The National Methodological Report of the survey is also available upon request. Users can send their request to: Statistical Information and Publications Division, 46, Pireos & Eponiton Str, P.O.Box 80847, GR-18510, Piraeus (tel (+30)213-1352022, FAX: (+30)213-1352312, e-mail: data.dissem@statistics.gr.)

13. Quality management

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13.1 Quality assurance

ELSTAT aims at ensuring and continuously improving the quality of the produced statistics and maintaining user's confidence in these statistics. These goals are achieved, as described in the Quality Policy of ELSTAT, through the following principles:

- Safeguard and document the operational independence of ELSTAT
- Produce timely and relevant statistics using scientifically sound methods
- Establish and maintain users' confidence in the reliability of the statistics
- Safeguard the confidence of the statistical units who provide their confidential information for the production of the statistics

(http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/General/ELSTAT_Quality_Policy.pdf)

The realisation of the quality objectives is effected by incorporating the directions listed above in all the stages of collection, production and dissemination of the statistics, following the relevant Quality Guidelines (http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/General/ELSTAT_quality_guidelines.pdf).

The quality assurance procedures followed during the collection and production of the statistics and especially the procedures of systematic data validation are described in the National Methodological Report (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agriculture/documents/EL_NMR_FSS_2007.pdf).

13.2 Quality assessment

Phase 1. During phase 1 the following tasks took place:

1. Logical checks and completeness checks. At a first stage, the interviewers and then the assistant supervisors checked all the questionnaires for completeness and consistency.
2. Data entry. The data are checked automatically during data entry. Any errors are to be corrected either directly, or in a later stage, as soon as the correct answer is available.
3. Quality checks at the level of the Department (NUTS 3). The unified file was checked at the level of the Department in order to identify general errors, such as double recordings of holdings, etc. Moreover, quality checks were conducted to the aggregated data of the Departments. Quality checks aimed at ensuring quality both of the final file and the file at the level of the Department.

Phase 2. The final file was checked at a central level for the following:

1. Validation of the individual files of the 51 Departments
2. Integration of data and creation of a unified Oracle Database.
3. Checks on the data of the Database
4. Identification of double recordings or multiple recording in the Database. A series of checks, similar to the checks conducted at the level of the Department, was conducted in the central Database which included all the data. In the cases where errors were found, there was a contact with the Regional Statistical Offices in order to validate the data or to correct the errors.
5. Quality checks of data. The results of the survey were compared with the results from other surveys and with the available administrative data in order to identify the longitudinal trend and to assess the results over time.

14. Relevance	Contents
14.1 User needs	
<p>As already mentioned, as main users are considered all National and European experts involved in the drawing of national and Community agricultural policy.</p> <p>Also, researchers involved in agricultural topics.</p> <p>Finally one of the main users is the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.</p>	
14.2 User satisfaction	
<p>ELSTAT conducts, on a daily basis, a User Satisfaction survey through a questionnaire. Results and more information can be found at: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-conferences.</p>	
14.3 Completeness	
<p>The FSS covers all the variables laid down by Community legislation [Annex I of the Regulation (EEC) 571/88], therefore there is a completeness of 100%.</p>	

15. Accuracy and reliability	Contents
15.1 Overall accuracy	
<p>The initial sample included 100,407 agricultural and livestock holdings (sampling fraction = 11.8%) The size of the sample was defined taking into consideration economic criteria and criteria in terms of precision and more specifically:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At national level, the standard relative error for an arable crop is set to be less than 5% when this crop covers an area bigger than 0.5% of the total utilized area (at national level) 2. At national level, the standard relevant error for the number of cattle, pig, sheep, goat and poultry is set to be less than 3.0%. 3. At the level of the Region (NUTS 2), the standard relative error for an arable crop is set to be less than 5%, when this specific crop covers an area bigger than 5% of the total utilized area at the level of the region, under the condition that the utilized agricultural area of this region (NUTS 2) is bigger than 5% of the total utilized area at national level. 4. At the level of the Region (NUTS 2), the standard relevant error for the number animals of a specific species is set to be less than 5% when the animal units of the specific species are more than 5% of the total animal units of the region, under the condition that the animal units of the region are more than 5% of the total animal units at national level. 	
15.2 Sampling error	
<p>The sampling method used by ELSTAT is the single random stratified sampling. During the phase of the survey design, an initial weight (design weight) was given to each sampling unit (holding), estimated as the inverse of the probability of selection. The initial weights were corrected by a factor that takes into account the change in sample size imposed by the holders that refused to respond. Corrections of this type were not applied to exhaustively surveyed strata.</p> <p>Furthermore, for holdings that were split into two or more new ones, all the resulting new holdings were surveyed and the weight of the initial holding was given to each one of them. For cases where the result of the survey indicated that a holding has changed stratum, the holding retained the initial weight assigned to it during the design stage of the survey.</p> <p>Sampling errors are estimated in terms of the coefficient of variation, CV (%) according to the following formula:</p> <p>In each stratum, h, let:</p> <p>y_{hi}: the value of the characteristic y of the holding of order i belonging to stratum h</p> <p>N_h: the total number of holdings belonging to stratum h</p> <p>n_h: the number of the respondent holdings in stratum h</p>	

Then:

Y_h : the sum of variable Y over all the holdings in stratum h

$$Y_h = \sum_i y_{hi} \quad (1)$$

Y: : the sum of variable Y over all the holdings in all the strata

$$Y = \sum_h Y_h \quad (2)$$

Estimates for Y_h and Y are given by:

$$\hat{Y}_h = \frac{N_h}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi} \quad (3)$$

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_h \hat{Y}_h \quad (4)$$

The variance estimation of \hat{Y}_h and \hat{Y} is given by:

$$v(\hat{Y}_h) = \frac{N_h(N_h - n_h)}{n_h} S_h^2 \quad (5)$$

where

$$S_h^2 = \frac{1}{n_h - 1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi}^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi} \right)^2}{n_h} \right] \quad (6)$$

and

$$v(\hat{Y}) = \sum_h v(\hat{Y}_h) \quad (7)$$

The coefficient of variation of the estimate of Y is given by:

$$CV(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{v(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \quad (8)$$

15.2.1 Sampling errors-indicators

Sampling errors, expressed as coefficient of variation, CV (%), are presented in the following table:

Code	Variable	CV (%)	Code	Variable	CV (%)
A11	Utilized agricultural	0,4	D18	Forage plants (total)	1,2
D01	Common wheat	1,7	D21-D22	Fallow land	1,4
D02	Durum wheat	1,1	D23	Tobacco	2,2
D03	Rye	4,5	D25	Cotton	1
D04	Barley	1,6	G01	Fruit plantations	1,2
D05	Oats	1,8	G02	Citrus plantations	1,4
D06	Grain maize	1,3	G03	Olive plantations	0,4
D07	Rice	3,6	G04	Vineyards (total)	1
D01-D08	Cereals (total)	0,6	G01-G06	Permanent crops	0,3
D09	Edible pulses (total)	3,7	J02 - J08	Bovine animals (total)	2,2
D10	Potatoes	2,6	J09	Sheep (total)	0,9

D10	Potatoes	2,6	J09	Sheep (total)	0,9
D11	Sugar beets	4,2	J10	Goats (total)	1,3
D13	Industrial plants	0,9	J11 - J13	Pigs (total)	1,7
D14-D15	Fresh vegetables (total)	1,7	J14 - J16	Poultry (total)	2,4

15.3 Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors are those errors which are due to any other reasons except sampling and arise during the planning, conducting, processing and final stages of estimation, in all surveys. Non-sampling errors cannot be estimated through the sampled data.

In order to identify possible non-sampling errors, the survey results were compared with the corresponding data from administrative sources (Greek Ministry of Rural Development and Food), the Annual Agricultural Statistical Survey, as well the Livestock and the Crop Production Statistical Surveys.

No statistically significant differences were detected during the comparisons, therefore non-sampling errors are considered almost negligible.

15.3.1 Coverage error

The Farm Structure Survey covered all the regions of Greece and therefore there were not any under-coverage errors.

15.3.1.1 Overcoverage rate

Over-coverage is due to the fact that there are units accessible via the frame but they do not belong to the target population. In agricultural surveys, the over-coverage mainly has to do with holdings that were included in the farm register, they were selected in the sample, but they did not actually exist at the time of the survey (holdings out of operation). These holdings actually reduce the initial sample size and inflate the variance of the survey characteristics

15.3.1.2 Common units- proportion

Not applicable.

15.3.2 Measurement error

Measurement errors were detected and corrected through logical tests.

15.3.3 Non-response error

Holders which do not respond reduce the initial sample size by a small fraction. As a result, the variance of the estimates of the surveyed characteristics is somewhat inflated.

15.3.3.1 Unit non-response-rate

11% of the surveyed holdings were inactive.

15.3.3.2 Item non-response-rate

0% ; the holders who respond provide all the requested information.

15.3.4 Processing error

Processing errors were detected and corrected through logical tests.

15.3.5 Model assumption error

No.

16. Timeliness and punctuality	Contents
16.1 Timeliness	
<p>The deadline for the submission of data is 14 months after end of the reference period of the survey (T), that is (T+14).</p> <p>16.1.1 <u>Time lag-first results</u> 14 months, in time.</p> <p>16.1.2 <u>Time lag-final results</u> 14 months, in time.</p>	
16.2 Punctuality	
<p>The data were announced within the deadline.</p> <p>16.2.1 <u>Punctuality-delivery and publication</u> 0 day, there was no delay.</p>	

17. Comparability	Contents
17.1 Comparability-geographical	
<p>The main purpose of the Farm Structure Survey is to provide a common list of characteristics, which are surveyed on the basis of common rules and procedures, thus ensuring homogeneity and comparability among all EU Member States.</p> <p>17.1.1 <u>Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics-coefficient</u> No.</p>	
17.2 Comparability - over time	
<p>The comparability of the results over time is ensured through the use of the same data collection methodology and the same definitions for the surveyed characteristics. Therefore, the results are comparable over time.</p> <p>17.2.1 <u>Length of comparable time series</u> 11 reference periods since 1983</p>	

18. Coherence	Contents
18.1 Coherence- cross domain	
<p>The results are partially coherent with the Livestock and the Crop Production Statistical Surveys, while there is no cross-domain coherence with the Annual Agricultural Statistical Survey (AASS), since the statistical unit differs. The unit for FSS is the holding, whereas for AASS it is the Municipal/Local Community.</p> <p>18.1.1 <u>Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics</u> Not applicable.</p> <p>18.1.2 <u>Coherence- National Accounts</u> Since the survey takes place every two years, National Accounts can only use FSS results to cross-check the corresponding data from their annual data sources.</p>	

18.2 Coherence – internal

Internal coherence of data is ensured by a common set of validation rules, as well as by common definitions of variables and formulae.

19. Cost and burden

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According to the calculations for the cost and work burden for the 2007 survey, it is estimated that the personnel of the ELSTAT worked during 52,500 hours per year.

20. Data revision

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20.1 Data revision-policy

The first data, which are released, are provisional and become final after having been checked and validated both by ELSTAT and by Eurostat. Furthermore, ELSTAT has issued instructions on the Revision Policy, defining standardised rules and principles for the revision of statistics according to the European Statistics Code of Practice and the principles for a common revision policy within ESS (http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/General/ELSTAT_Revisions_Policy_22_5_2013_EN.pdf).

20.2 Data revision-practice

In case errors are identified during a specific analysis, the data may be revised in accordance with the provisions of the Revision Policy mentioned above.

20.2.1 Data revision-average size

No revisions have taken place.

21. Statistical processing

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21.1 Source data

The sampling method used by the ELSTAT is the single stratified random sampling, with sampling unit the agricultural, livestock or mixed holding. The final sampling size was 98.875 holdings, which is more than 11.6% of the total of the agricultural and livestock holdings of Greece. The stratification was based on the Department (NUTS 3), the Typology and the Economic size of the holdings.

The procedure used for the construction of size classes, the size class boundaries and the number of classes were determined as follows:

- The ideal variable used for the creation of size classes of holdings belonging to the Register of Agricultural and Livestock holdings of the ELSTAT, is the Standard Gross Margin (SGM), y of the holdings, as the value of y in combination with the Typology of the holding is highly correlated with all the survey characteristics.
- If we could stratify the holdings by the value of y in the Departments, and by holding Typology, there would be no overlap between strata, and the variance within strata would be much smaller than the overall variance, particularly if there were many strata.
- For the determination of the sample size, the Neyman optimal distribution method was used in each class. Sample units within each stratum were selected using systematic random sampling.

21.2 Frequency of data collection

The Farm Structure Survey (FSS) is conducted every two years -within the intermediate census period- in order to collect objective quantitative information relating to the structure of the agricultural sector.

21.3 Data collection

The data of the Farm Structure Survey were collected through personal interviews with the farm holders using a specially designed questionnaire.

The questionnaire for the FSS covered all the variables listed in the Council Regulation 204/06/EC which are considered necessary for drawing the agriculture policy and assess the development programmes. It was designed and drawn up on the basis of consultations with main users, (Ministry of Rural Development and Food, Regional Planning and Public Works), and co-responsible departments of the NSSG, (Divisions of Organization and Methodology, Informatics, Statistical Information and Publications and National Accounts).

The Regional Statistical Offices were responsible for data collection. The head of each Office was in charge of organizing and coordinating the whole work of the survey in the particular prefecture. A team of officials of the regional statistical offices (assistant supervisors) assisted the supervisor. The supervisor and the assistant supervisors trained the interviewers, assigned the sampling units to them (approximately 50 units per interviewer) and supervised their work.

The list of the sampling units was sent to each regional office by the central service of NSSG. Supervisors and assistant supervisors had to contact local administrations to update the list of farmers using organic farming systems and the list of new farmers, or to trace new holdings. Furthermore, interviewers had to contact local farmer organizations or administrations in order to update any erroneous contact details.

Prior to the interview date, whenever possible, the interviewers had a first contact with the farmers in order to arrange the date of the interview. The interviews generally took place at the holder's residence, although some interviews were conducted at municipality offices. The interviewer conducted the interviews and completed the questionnaires with data supplied by the holder. The time needed for the completion of the questionnaire was approximately 25 minutes.

In the case the holder was absent, the interviewer had to make a second visit or to obtain the required information from another person, able to give accurate information about the holding i.e., a member of the holder's family, or an employee of the holding (e.g. foreman). In case of difficulties (no response, permanent absence of the holder etc.) the original sample holding was replaced by a holding from the "additional sample" according to the relevant rules that were given to interviewers.

If a sample unit was found split in two or more holdings the interviewer should fill in a questionnaire for each new holding, other than the one included in the original sample unit, reporting the new status of the previous holding.

The interviewer had to report to his/her assistant supervisor every week about the process of his/hers work and to deliver the completed questionnaires. The assistant supervisors gathered the completed questionnaire in order to check the quality of the data collected. They could correct wrong data using a red ink pen and sign each questionnaire at the last page. If the completed questionnaires did not fulfil the requirements of the survey they should be returned to the interviewer to correct them.

21.4 Data validation

The system for processing the survey data was decentralized in the Regional Statistical Offices. The processing and checking of the data was carried out in two phases as follows:

Phase 1. The first phase encompassed the processing of the questionnaires by officials of the Regional Statistical Offices (supervisor and assistant supervisors). During phase 1 the following works took place:

1. Logical checks and completeness checks. At a first stage, the interviewers and then the assistant supervisors checked all the questionnaires for completeness and consistency.
2. Data entry. The data are checked automatically during data entry. Any errors are to be corrected either directly, or in a later stage, as soon as the correct answer is available.
3. Quality checks at the level of the Department (NUTS 3). The unified file was checked at the level of the Department in order to identify general errors, such as double recordings of holdings, etc. Moreover, quality checks were conducted to the aggregated data of the Departments. Quality checks aimed at ensuring quality both of the final file and the file at the level of the Department.

Phase 2. The final file was checked at a central level for the following:

1. Validation of the individual files of the 51 Departments
2. Integration of data and creation of a unified Oracle Database.
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4. Identification of double recordings or multiple recording in the Database. A series of checks, similar to the

checks conducted at the level of the Department, was conducted in the central Database which included all the data. In the cases where errors were found, there was a contact with the Regional Statistical Offices in order to validate the data or to correct the errors.

5. Quality checks of data. The results of the survey were compared with the results from other surveys and with the available administrative data in order to identify the longitudinal trend and to assess the results over time.

21.5 Data compilation

In cases where incorrect or incomplete data were detected, additional interviews took place, mainly through telephone.

In cases of erroneous or missing data, the imputation procedure was used on the basis of the correct answers in relevant questions of the questionnaire.

Re-weighting was also used for addressing cases of non-response. The initial weights (inverse probability of selection) were re-weighted by multiplying by the inverse response rate in each stratum.

Finally, a complementary sample was also drawn in order to replace holdings in the following cases:

- the holding was sold/rented and merged with other holding
- the holding was temporarily closed (for less than 6 months)
- the holding changed location and the new location is out of the surveyed stratum.
- the holder is unknown and/or the sampling unit has been misclassified in the agricultural sector
- the holder refused to give the required information (unit non-response).

21.5.1 Imputation-rate

No.

21.6 Adjustment

No.

21.6.1 Seasonal adjustment

No.

22. Comment

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