

# TURKEY - Agricultural Census 2001 - Explanatory Notes

## Historical outline

The 2001 General Agricultural Census (GAC) is the seventh conducted in Turkey, after those carried out in 1927, 1950, 1963, 1970, 1980 and 1991. It consists of two surveys: the Villages Information Census (full census of villages) and the Agricultural Holdings/Household Sample Survey, to which these notes and data refer.

## Organization

The 2001 GAC was organized by the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. To conduct this census, a Work Group and an Agricultural Census Committee, consisting of personnel from the departments relevant to agriculture, were formed under the supervision of the President of SIS. Province Committees and District Workgroups were also established to implement field work.

## Enumeration period

The census was carried out between 28 May and 30 September 2001.

## Reference date/period

The production year considered was the twelve-month period from 1 October 2000 to 30 September 2001.

## Definition

**Agricultural holding** is defined as an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regarding to title, legal form or size.

## Coverage

Geographically, the census covered the entire country.

## Frame

The frame for the **Village General Information Survey** consisted of Agricultural Holdings Lists prepared by village government administrators (muhtars).

The frame for the **Agricultural Holdings/Households Sample Survey** was:

- For the First Stage: a list of villages/settlements with less than 5000 inhabitants obtained from the 1997 Village Inventory.
- For the Second Stage: a list of holdings prepared by surveyors in the village/settlements sampled at the first stage.

## Method

- **Complete enumeration** was applied to holdings in villages/settlements with 5 000 inhabitants and more.
- **A stratified two-stage sampling design** was applied to holdings located in villages/settlements with less than 5 000 inhabitants.
  - The first-stage sampling units were villages/settlements (with less than 5 000 inhabitants) which were selected with probability proportional to village size.
  - The second-stage sampling units were the agricultural holdings, which in rural areas generally correspond to households.

Ten holdings were drawn by systematic sample selection from each sample village/settlement.

## Data source

Census of Agriculture 2001. State Institute of Statistics, Prime Ministry, Republic of Turkey.

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