

Farm Structure Survey 2009/2010 Survey on agricultural production methods 2009/2010

National Methodological Report (NMR)

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FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY 2009/2010

SURVEY ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION METHODS 2009/2010

NATIONAL METHODOLOGICAL REPORT

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

1	CONTACTS	6
2	SURVEY METHODOLOGY	6
2.1	National legislation.....	6
2.2	Characteristics and reference period.....	8
2.2.1	National characteristics.....	8
2.2.2	Characteristics not collected.....	11
2.2.3	Reference dates and reference periods.....	12
2.2.4	Changes of definitions of characteristics	13
2.2.5	Implementation Manual of the definitions of the farm structure survey and the survey on agricultural production methods - version used.....	14
2.3	Survey organisation.....	15
2.3.1	The project team.....	15
2.3.2	Advisory Committee on Agricultural Statistics.....	16
2.3.3	The Communes and their survey bodies.....	16
2.4	Calendar (overview of work progress).....	17
2.5	Population and frame.....	18
2.5.1	Population	18
2.5.2	Definition of a holding.....	19
2.5.3	Frame ()	19
2.6	Survey design	20
2.7	Sampling, data collection and data entry	20
2.7.1	Drawing the sample –for SAPM and/or OGA, if applicable	20
2.7.2	Data collection and data entry.....	20
2.7.3	Use of administrative data sources.....	21
2.8	Specific topics.....	29
2.8.1	Common Land	29
2.8.2	Geographical reference of the holding	30
2.8.3	Volume of water used for irrigation.....	31
2.8.4	Other issues.....	32
2.9	Response-burden policy.....	34
3	ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY OF THE DATA COLLECTED	35
3.1	Data processing, analysis and estimation	35
3.1.1	Estimation and sampling errors – for SAPM and/or OGA, if applicable	35
3.1.2	Non sampling errors.....	35
3.1.3	Methods for handling missing or incorrect data items.....	37
3.1.4	Control of the data	37
3.2	Evaluation of results.....	39
3.3	Data Revision Policy	42
4	ACCESSIBILITY AND PUNCTUALITY	43
4.1	Publications	43

4.2	Timeliness and Punctuality.....	44
5	CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY	44
6	REFERENCES	44
7	ANNEXES	44
8	List of abbreviations	45

SUMMARY

The Farm Structure Survey 2010 was conducted in form of a census on the reference date 31 October 2010. The legal basis was Commission Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council of 19 November 2008. The list of characteristics was defined by Regulation (EC) No 1200/2009.

At national level, Austria's Federal Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, Environment and Water Management (MoA) adopted a Regulation (BGBl. II No. 122/2010) on the basis of the Federal Statistics Act 2000, BGBl. I No 163/1999, as last amended by BGBl. I No 136/2001, BGBl. I No 71/2003, BGBl. I No 92/2007, BGBl. I No 125/2009.

Austria conducted its first survey of all agricultural and forestry holdings in 1902. Subsequent farm surveys were held in 1930, 1939 and 1951, and every ten years from 1960 to 1990. These were interspersed with land-use surveys, conducted every three to four years, and, as from 1973, labour-force surveys. Surveys of machinery and equipment were also carried out separately at six-year intervals. The first Farm Structure Survey based on a random sample was conducted in 1993, but the questionnaire was still largely based on the characteristics of the 1990 Agricultural Census for the sake of comparability in the continuation of the national time series. It nevertheless incorporated some initial adjustments to bring it closer into line with EU requirements while taking account of Austria's own needs. The questionnaire for the 1995 survey was completely aligned with the EU's list of characteristics in the year of accession. Following a consequent recommendation by the Working Party of the special advisory subcommittee on Agricultural Statistics, a full survey was conducted. Another sample survey was carried out in 1997, and Austria was permitted for the first time to use administrative data. The European Union intended the Farm Structure Survey to be carried out in the form of a comprehensive at the turn of the decade, with the Member States able to choose between 1999 and 2000. In Austria, the FSS took place in 1999, with a reference date of 1 June. The Farm Structure Surveys 2003 and 2005, in common with that of 2007, took the form of a sample survey with 1 December as the reference date. The next sample surveys are planned for 2013 and 2016.

The Agricultural Census 2010 is carried out in three phases:

1. Preparation and planning tasks (internal and external organization of the Agricultural Census (administrative data)), creation of a legal basis, compilation to the electronic questionnaire, dispatch of census documents, training of the survey bodies, provision of information over telephone (hotline);
2. Processing incoming census data, e.g. checks on completeness, implementation of extensive plausibility checks, initiating reminder procedures, obtaining administrative data;
3. Preparation and analysis of data in the form of tables and graphs, drafting the corresponding texts, publication of results in numerous publications and preparation and transmission of data sets on individual holdings to EUROSTAT.

The Agricultural Census 2010 was held solely using an electronic questionnaire, i.e. farmers again were able to submit their return either directly at the computer after entering their user ID and password (direct respondents) or via a computer at their municipality offices. The census took the form of a personalised electronic questionnaire in which the name and the address of the holdings were already entered and only had to be checked and, if necessary, corrected. A dedicated free hotline was set up by Statistics Austria to answer any questions that arose during the survey phase. In addition, queries could be sent by e-mail to Agarstrukturhebung@statistik.gv.at.

In common with many other agricultural surveys, the Agricultural Census was implemented with the help of the local authorities. The communes are required to take part in the survey in that the census bodies designated by the Mayor question the respondents in person and complete the questionnaire electronically. Communal officials were used in most cases. The advantage of this was that they were personally acquainted with some of the respondents and were familiar with regional circumstances. By and large, the communal officials were able to perform their survey duties in normal working hours. The task of the survey bodies was to encourage respondents to visit the communal offices with a view to answering the questions and to help them with their answers. They were also responsible for correct completion of the questionnaires and for the complete coverage of local holdings which were covered by the survey. The communes were legally obliged to cooperate in the Agricultural Census. They were paid a fixed sum per holding surveyed (an amount laid down in the regulation).

Farmers who had not filled in their questionnaires within the given period and those who refused to provide information were reminded by registered post and informed about the legal consequences of refusal. Once the replies were received, they were loaded into the database. The data sets were checked for missing, incorrect or implausible information, using an extensive plausibility application. Holdings with missing, incorrect or implausible data were detected by the program. 25 % of the questionnaires were initially plausible. For each holding, all errors were listed and categorised (information, other). The Statistics Austria's project team which were authorised to process and rectify the data sets made the corrections. In the case of missing or implausible entries, information from other sources, such as administrative data or individual data from the 1999, 2003, 2005 and 2007 Farm Structure Survey were used, if possible, to supplement and/or check the data. Otherwise, the respondents were contacted by telephone.

Once the processing was complete, the results were then checked at macro-level and compared with the results of the 1999, 2003, 2005 and 2007 Farm Structure Surveys, and with other available sources such as the Cattle Survey, subsidy data, the Livestock Register, and information on organic farms etc. For some characteristics, wherever necessary, micro-level sample-based verification was performed.

After completion of the processing and after final adjustment of the data sets and checks on all the data, it was possible to draw up and publish the figures in tabular form.

1 CONTACTS

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2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 National legislation

The legal basis for implementing the 2010 Farm Structure Survey and the survey on agricultural production methods was the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council of 19 November 2008. For conducting this survey, the list of characteristics was defined by Regulation (EC) No 1200/2009.

At national level, Austria's Federal Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, Environment and Water Management (MoA) adopted the Regulation (BGBl. II No 122/2010) regarding the preparation of statistics concerning the structure of the agricultural holdings and agricultural production methods on the basis of the Federal Statistics Act 2000, BGBl. I No 163/1999, as last amended by BGBl. I No 136/2001, BGBl. I No 71/2003, BGBl. I No 92/2007, BGBl. I No 125/2009.

The above-mentioned Ministerial Regulation governs the following:

Ordinance on the compilation of statistics: Implementing of the Farm Structure Survey by Statistics Austria

Statistics Austria has to fulfill the commitments of Austria, by conducting surveys and producing reliable statistics according to EU and national legal bases.

Statistical units, survey population

Statistical units are:

- Agricultural and forestry holdings with an utilized agricultural area of at least 1 hectare;
- Wine-growing holdings with at least 25 ares under market vines;

Holdings with at least 15 ares of intensively utilized fruit orchards or 10 ares under berries, strawberries, vegetables, hops, flowers or ornamental plants or under vine or forestry or nurseries;

Holdings which operate greenhouses (under glass or foil) covering at least one are, the majority of the produce being grown for market;

Forestry holdings with at least 3 hectare of wooded area;

Livestock holdings with at least 3 head of cattle or 5 pigs or 10 sheep or 10 goats or 100 poultry (any type).

Reference date, reference period

Reference dates are:

- 1 April 2010 for details regarding livestock data,
- 15 Mai 2010 for details regarding ownership conditions and land-area-related survey characteristics (including horticulture and field vegetable farming) and
- 31 October 2010 for all other survey characteristics.

Reference periods are:

- 1 November 2009 to 31 October 2010 for details regarding land use, labour force, other gainful activities and agricultural production methods,
- 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2010 for details regarding landscape features and average irrigated area,
- the calendar year 2009 for details regarding the annual consumption of fuel and energy in horticultural holdings and
- the calendar year 2010 for details regarding the predominant type of production in horticulture and field vegetable farming, the cultivation of vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants, tree nurseries and characteristics regarding livestock, in cases where livestock husbandry holdings have not put up a single head of the reared livestock on the reference day (1 April 2010).

Survey characteristics

The characteristics to be surveyed are listed in the appendix of the regulation.

Survey type

Individual characteristics shall be covered by using administrative data, if available. Other survey characteristics shall be collected by questioning all statistical units.

Implementation of the survey

The questions are asked using standardised survey documents (electronic questionnaire and explanatory notes), which are designed and made available to the respondents by Statistics Austria.

Obligation to provide information

Article 9 of the Federal Statistics Act 2000, as amended on survey characteristics lays down an obligation to provide information insofar as it cannot be obtained from administrative data. Physical and legal persons and partnerships under commercial law who/which operate a statistical unit in their own name are obliged to provide information. Moreover, natural and legal persons and partnerships under commercial law who either operate a selected holding which does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the survey or who sold or closed their holding are required to provide the relevant information in the form of a reasoned nil return.

Obligation on respondents to cooperate

Respondents have to provide their information on time, in full and to best of their knowledge. The information can be provided at the offices of the local authority within a deadline determined by the

authority or independently by 28 November 2010, by filling in an electronic questionnaire which the data provider then sends to Statistics Austria.

Obligation on the communes to cooperate

Local authorities within whose jurisdiction a farm is situated are required to cooperate in the survey. Where information is provided directly by the communes, they are required to cooperate, in that the census bodies appointed by the Mayor must enter the results of oral interviews in the questionnaire electronically. The completed questionnaire must be sent electronically to Statistics Austria by 31 March 2011 at the latest.

Obligations on other persons

The former managers (holders) of statistical units are obliged to cooperate in the identification of the new respondent by Statistics Austria. In these cases, municipalities are obliged to carry an interview with the notified respondent.

Information on respondents

Statistics Austria is required to inform respondents of the legal consequences, under Article 66 of the Federal Statistics Act 2000, as amended, of refusing to provide information and of giving information which the respondent knows to be incorrect.

Obligations on the holders of administrative data to cooperate

Agrarmarkt Austria is required to transmit the administrative data necessary for collecting the survey characteristics at the request of Statistics Austria free of charge on an electronic data carrier.

Reimbursement of expenses

The communes were paid for taking part in the survey by way of reimbursement of the cost for all surveyed units.

Transmission of data to the LFBIS

Statistics Austria is required to transmit the data on individual holdings to the Federal Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, the Environment and Water Management for inclusion in the Agriculture and Forestry Holding Information System (LFBIS).

The tasks and obligations of Statistics Austria in terms of compiling federal statistics are laid down in the Federal Statistics Act 2000 (BGBl. I No 163/1999, in the version in BGBl. I No 136/2001, BGBl. I No 71/2003, BGBl. I No 92/2007, BGBl. I No 125/2009). Thus, under the Federal Statistics Act, Statistics Austria is required, among other things, to use the available administrative data instead of information obtained using its own questionnaires, so as to minimize the respondents' workload. The Act also contains provisions governing data protection. The surveyed data are subject of confidentiality (§ 17 Federal Statistics Act – Statistical Confidentiality) and will be treated in the strictest confidence; a forwarding of data to third parties is permitted only under the in the legal bases mentioned conditions.

2.2 Characteristics and reference period

2.2.1 National characteristics

In order to satisfy both national needs and various Directives, the survey of the individual characteristics was more detailed for certain groups. Those characteristics were aggregated prior to transmission to EUROSTAT in line with the rules for the provision of FSS data (see table 1).

Table 1: National characteristics, resulting from a more detailed breakdown of defined EU characteristics

National characteristic	Explanatory statement	Requested by
Total land area under ownership	Given the importance of forestry in the Austrian economy, it was decided to continue surveying the type of tenure of the total area of holdings for the purpose of national analysis, in order to ensure comparability with data from previous surveys.	MoA
Arable land		
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with rye (mixtures of rye and other cereals sown in autumn/ maslin are listed as separate position)	<p>Since information regarding land use serve as basis for harvest calculations, and is integrated thereafter i.e. in agricultural accounts, the survey of individual land use characteristics are conducted in a more detailed form than specified in the EU Regulation.</p> <p>These positions may be predominantly taken from administrative data.</p> <p>Continuation of national time series.</p>	Statistics Austria
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with barley in winter barley and spring barley		
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with oats (mixtures of oats and other cereals sown in the spring are listed as separate position)		
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with grain maize (maize for CCM is listed as separate position)		
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with other cereals for the production of grain (triticale is listed as a separate position)		
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with dried pulses and protein crops for the production of grain		
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with potatoes (including early potatoes and seed potatoes) in early and mid-early potatoes (including seed) and late potatoes		
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with rape and turnip rape in winter oilseed rape and summer rape and turnip rape		
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with other oil-seed crops (poppy seed and oil pumpkin are listed in separate positions)		
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with other industrial crops, not mentioned elsewhere (energy grasses are listed as separate position)		
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with green maize (silo maize is listed as separate position)		
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with leguminous plants in red clover and other type of clovers, lucerne and clover grass		
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with other plants harvested green, not mentioned elsewhere (forage grasses and areas with other fodder plants are recorded here)		
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with fallow land (incl. green fallow), subject to the payment of subsidies with no economic use (arable areas under the GAEC standards are listed as separate position)		

Permanent grassland		
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with permanent pasture and meadows according to the number of mowing	See above!	MoA, Statistics Austria
Detailed breakdown of rough grazings in common pastures, alpine pastures, mountain meadows and litter meadows		
Permanent crops		
Differentiation between intensive and extensive fruit plantations resp. between intensive and extensive berry plantations (without strawberries)	See above!	Statistics Austria
Detailed breakdown of areas with nurseries (vine nurseries, tree nurseries (for fruit trees, ornamental woods) and forestry nurseries are listed as separate positions)		
Unutilized agricultural land		
Detailed breakdown of wooded area in forest and seedling nurseries within woodland.	The detailed acquisition in the census is used as an opportunity, to obtain reliable data at regional level after a longer time period.	Statistics Austria
Detailed breakdown of other land in flowing and still water, uncultivated moorland, building and yard areas and other unproductive areas.		
Energy crops		
Detailed breakdown of cultivated areas with energy crops (biofuel, biogas and „other“).		MoA
Livestock		
Detailed breakdown of breeding sows with a live weight of 50 kg and over	Since the information is e.g. integrated in the agricultural accounts, the survey of individual positions is conducted in a more detailed form than specified in the EU Regulation.	MoA, Statistics Austria
Additional position for young pigs from 20 to > 50 kg live weight and detailed breakdown of fattening pigs with a live weight of 50 kg and over.		
Detailed breakdown of laying hens (breeding cock is listed as separate position)	These positions may be predominantly taken from administrative data. Mixed positions are not significant. Continuation of national time series.	
Differentiation between geese, ducks, turkeys, ostriches and other poultry.		
Reared game (per head) is recorded in the position livestock, not mentioned elsewhere.	Yes/No answer not significant.	Statistics Austria
Labour force		
The labour force for each person in % is separated in agricultural and forestry activities.	Forestry is of great importance in Austria and often closely associated with the agricultural holding. Thus, agricultural and forestry activities has been collected in sum so far. For proposes of calculating the total agricultural account, the agricultural and forestry activities are differentiated in the Agricultural Census 2010. To get a general view for the employment of labour in agricultural and forestry holdings, forestry services are included as well.	LGR
Differentiation between agricultural and forestry services		LGR

To cope with national needs, further individual characteristics were incorporated into the questionnaire (see table 2).

Table 2: National characteristics with no relation to defined EU characteristics

National characteristic	Explanatory statement	Requested by
Horticulture and field vegetable cultivation (module)	National requirements for actual data on horticulture and field vegetable cultivation. The Agricultural Census as medium for the horticultural module. Only affected holdings are confronted with the survey module horticulture.	MoA
Extensive fruit farming	Underlying data for the calculation of extensive fruit production is partly based on outdated information. An acquisition of extensive fruit farming was necessary to update the data base resp. to estimate the production potential of rural extensive fruit farming	LGR, supply balance, fruit production
Tourism	National importance of tourism. The detailed acquisition in the census is used as an opportunity, to obtain reliable data at regional level after a longer time period. Continuation of national time series.	MoA

2.2.2 Characteristics not collected

According to art 7 par. 3 and article 11 par. 6 of the Regulation 1166/2008 Austria informed the Commission on 16. 12. 2009 about the characteristics excluded from the data collection (shown in Table 3).

Table 3: Characteristics not collected

	Characteristic	NE/NS	Justification
1.03.02.03.09	Citrus plantations	NE	No citrus cultivation in Austria.
1.03.02.03.10	Olives plantations	NE	No olive cultivation in Austria
1.03.03.01	Household consumes more than 50% of the value of the final production of the holding	NS	In Austria farms that are producing mainly for own consumption are of marginal importance and negligible.
2.01.01.07	Rice	NE	No rice cultivation in Austria
2.01.06.01	Tobacco	NE	No tobacco growing In Austria since 2006.
2.01.06.03	Cotton	NE	No cotton cultivation in Austria.
2.01.06.09	Flax	NS	In 2007 the last flax-processing plant in Austria closed down, since then the flax-area slumped and

			fluctuates between 0,02 ha and 3 ha in total (source: IACS-data)
2.04.01.01.02	Fruit of subtropical climate zones	NS	The growing of fruit of the subtropical climate zones (e.g. kiwi) plays a minor role in Austria.
2.04.01.03	Nuts	NS	According to the Austrian survey of fruit plantations 2007 there are only 231 farms with 143 hectares of walnut and chestnut trees.
2.04.02	Citrus plantations	NE	No citrus cultivation in Austria.
2.04.03	Olive plantations	NE	No olive cultivation in Austria.
2.04.03.01	Normally producing table olives	NE	No olive cultivation in Austria.
2.04.03.02	Normally producing olives for oil production	NE	No olive cultivation in Austria.
2.04.04.02	Other wines	NE	There are only wine areas declared for quality wine production in Austria
2.04.04.03	Table grapes	NS	The production of table grapes in Austria plays only a minor role.
2.04.04.04	Raisins	NE	No raisin production In Austria.
2.04.07	Permanent crops under glass	NE	No production of perennial crops under glass in Austria.
2.06.04	Genetically modified crops	NE	No cultivation in Austria of genetically modified crops.
3.06	Rabbits, breeding females	NS	These animals are not significant in agricultural production in Austria. Number of breeding females: 3800 (average stock) and 12800 (stock on reference date) on about 3000 farms.
5.03.02	Battery cage (all types)	NE	In Austria no longer allowed.
5.03.02.01	Battery cage with manure belt	NE	In Austria no longer allowed.
5.03.02.02	Battery cage with deep pit	NE	In Austria no longer allowed.
5.03.02.03	Battery cage with stilt house	NE	In Austria no longer allowed.
	Irrigation		
8.01.02.03	Rice	NE	No rice cultivation in Austria.
8.01.02.14	Citrus plantations	NE	No citrus cultivation in Austria.
8.01.02.15	Olive plantations	NE	No olive cultivation in Austria.
8.03.99.	Other sources for water used for irrigation	NE	There are no other sources of irrigation water in Austria.

2.2.3 Reference dates and reference periods

Table 4: Reference dates and reference periods

Characteristic	Reference date
Livestock data	1 April 2010
ownership conditions and land-area-related survey	15 May 2010

characteristics (including horticulture and field vegetable farming).	
All other survey characteristics	31 October 2010
	Reference period
Characteristics regarding land use, labour force, other gainful activities and agricultural production methods	1 November 2009 to 31 October 2010
Landscape features and average irrigated area	1 January 2008 to 31 December 2010
2009 annual consumption of fuel and energy in horticultural holdings	Calendar year 2009
Livestock characteristics, in cases where livestock husbandry holdings have not put up a single head of the reared livestock on the reference day (1 April 2010). Horticulture and field vegetable cultivation, determination of the predominant production type. Characteristics regarding cultivation of vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, tree nurseries.	Calendar year 2010

2.2.4 Changes of definitions of characteristics

Definitions used in the Agricultural Census 2010 are mainly based on the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1200/2009. Furthermore, the guidelines according to the „Handbook on implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions“ are implemented as far as possible.

Definitions of characteristics, already different to EU definitions that do NOT affect the comparability with previous survey (census) data:

Deviations from the EU definitions can be found in only a few areas. Those deviations have not changed in time series and can mostly be attributed to specific national circumstances. Examples include:

The number of hours for a „full-time employee“ was set 2 000 hours per year (250 working days of eight hours), whereas the EU Regulation provides for only 1 800 hours per year (225 working days of eight hours). As these are only guidelines, and as the European requirements are, according to experts, too low for Austria, the national Working Party of the Agricultural Statistics Advisory Committee decided to increase the number of hours as from the 1995 Farm Structure Survey.

National justified changes of the definitions of characteristics that affect the comparability with previous survey (census) data:

Increased use of administrative data made an adaption of the subsidy requirements necessary. The Agricultural Census 2010 defined, in contrast to previous surveys, the holding as company (main holding) that includes all production units (part holdings). About 7% of the holdings managed 2 or more part holdings, whereas most part holdings cultivated areas with alpine pastures.

Rented area: In the Agricultural Census 2010, leased areas within the family (e.g. father to son) are valued as rented areas and not as property of the tenant as in previous surveys.

Many Austrian agricultural holdings include forest land. In previous surveys, agricultural and forestry activities were recorded together; thus it was difficult to make a precise division between agriculture and forestry or to attribute activities to one or the other. Agricultural activities included therefore to some extent forestry activities. In the frame of the Agricultural Census 2010, agricultural and forestry activities are recorded separately. This leads to a break in the time series.

Deviations from characteristics according to EU reference book, which affect the comparability with previous survey (census) data:

Other gainful activities of the holding:

6.01.03 Processing of farm products – since 2010 wine processing is excluded unless the bought-in proportion of wine is significant.

6.01.08 Forestry – new since 2010; in the past forestry was not seen as other gainful activity in Austria.

Christmas tree plantations are not longer attributed to the forest area, but recorded as agricultural area under permanent crops (area size low).

Pullets for laying purposes (< 0,5 year) not stalled up on egg farms were add to the position other poultry 3.05.03.

2.2.5 Implementation Manual of the definitions of the farm structure survey and the survey on agricultural production methods - version used

The latest version used during the organisation of the Agricultural Census 2010 (preparation of the questionnaire and manual for the respondents) was version CPSA_SB_652_Rev_7.

Later substantial amendments of the handbook affect the following points:

Poultry (amendment according to circular note of 28 March 2011)

The amendment happened near the end of the data collection. The Austrian data on these characteristics are not quite compliant with the new recommended definitions, because the original explanatory notes given in the handbook under the positions 3.05.03 and 3.05.03.99 (Other poultry, not mentioned elsewhere) were literally applied as explanatory notes in the Austrian questionnaire. Observing these definitions it cannot be expected that pullets were reported under this position.

In Austria the section poultry was queried in the following detailed way (see table 5):

Table 5: Section “poultry” – how it was asked in the Austrian questionnaire and how it was assigned to the Codes.

QUESTIONNAIRE				CODES
Gallus gallus:				
Broilers	Domestic animals of the species Gallus gallus, which are kept for the production of meat. Pullets, laying hens and cull layers are excluded.	→		3.05.01
Pullets for laying purposes, laying hens (< 0,5 year)	pullets for laying purposes are included	→	Pullets for laying purposes (< 0,5 year) already stalled up on egg farms	3.05.02
		→	Pullets for laying purposes (< 0,5 year) not stalled up on egg farms	3.05.03
Laying hens (0,5 year and older)	Cull hens are included.	→		3.05.02
cocks		→		3.05.02
Sum (species gallus gallus)				

Other poultry:	Pullets and chicks are excluded	→		
Turkeys		→		3.05.03
Ducks		→		3.05.03
Geese		→		3.05.03
Ostriches		→		3.05.03
Other poultry, not mentioned elsewhere	Other poultry species, not mentioned elsewhere, for example quails, pheasants, guinea-fowls, pigeons.	→		3.05.03

Finally the issue was managed as follows:

Pullets for laying purposes (< 0,5 year) already stalled up **on egg farms** were included under 3.05.02 Those pullets for laying purposes not stalled up **on egg farms** were add to the position other poultry 3.05.03 (see table 5).

Volume of water used for irrigation per year (amendment according to CPSA_SB_652_Rev_9)

All water use for irrigation purposes (also the water used for irrigation of crops under glass, protective cover and the kitchen gardens) should be included.

The amendment happened after the end of the data collection. The original explanatory notes given in the handbook were literally applied as explanatory notes in the Austrian questionnaire. Observing these definitions it cannot be expected that water consumption for crops under glass, protective cover and for kitchen gardens was reported by the respondents.

In WG 2011/09 the expert of Statistics Austria agreed to attempt an estimate on the basis of standard values (literature) or typical values given by experts for crops under cover. This attempt turned out to be not successful (see also 2.8.3).

The volume of water used for irrigation of kitchen gardens could not be imputed seriously. Due to the marginal relevance of kitchen gardens regarding water consumption Statistics Austria had not provided data on this issue.

2.3 Survey organisation

2.3.1 The project team

Statistics Austria bears ultimate responsibility for implementing the Farm Structure Survey. The Farm Structure Survey is one of many projects of the Agriculture and Forestry Sector of the Directorate for Spatial Statistics (Raumwirtschaft). Its specialist team is supported by EDP and statistical experts.

Technical advice concerning the contents is provided by the Working Party of the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Statistics, which comprises leading experts at various relevant institutions/organizations in the agricultural sector.

The Farm Structure Survey as census is carried out in three phases:

1. Preparation and planning tasks (internal and external organization of the Farm Structure Survey (administrative data)), creation of a legal basis, compilation of the electronic questionnaire, dispatch of survey documents, training of the survey bodies, provision of information over telephone (hotline);
2. Processing incoming survey data, e.g. checks on completeness, implementation of extensive plausibility checks, initiating reminder procedures, obtaining administrative data;
3. Preparation and analysis of data in the form of tables and graphs, drafting the corresponding texts, publication of results in numerous publications and preparation and transmission of data sets on individual holdings to EUROSTAT.

The main tasks were:

- Compiling the survey program in line with EU requirements and taking national requirements into account;
- Cooperating in drafting the national regulation with the Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry, Environment and Water Management (MoA);
- Placing information articles in relevant media;
- Coordination of tasks between special departments and IT Department;
- Design of a plausibility program in cooperation with the IT Dept.;
- Compilation of the questionnaire, implementing Directives for the local authorities and other documents, instructing printers to print the documents, dispatching documents to the communes and respondents;
- Preparing instructions for use by the authorities involved in the survey;
- Training staff in how to execute the survey (hotline agents of Statistics Austria and survey bodies of the municipalities); training staff of Statistics Austria in how to process the survey;
- Telephone hotline providing survey bodies and respondents with information during the survey phase;
- Obtaining, processing and combining data from the various sources;
- Initiating reminder procedures in case of belated respondents;
- Reminding respondents who had not replied and reporting non-respondents to the competent authorities;
- Checks on the completeness and plausibility of the data;
- Specifications for the creation of the database (STATcube - data cube), tabulation, publication and dissemination of results;
- Processing individual data in line with EU rules and transmitting them to EUROSTAT.

2.3.2 Advisory Committee on Agricultural Statistics

The Federal Statistics Act 2000 (BGBl. I Nr. 163/1999, BGBl. I No 136/2001, BGBl. I No 71/2003, BGBl. I No 92/2007, BGBl. I No 125/2009) provides for the creation of Advisory Committees for the various relevant areas of activity. The Farm Structure Survey comes under the aegis of the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Statistics, which comprises experts from various Austrian institutions (representatives of the MoA, the Governments of the *Bundesländer*, Chambers of Agriculture at *Bundesland* level, the Austrian Chamber of Agriculture, LBG Wirtschaftstreuhand- and Beratungsgesellschaft (a limited company), the University of Agriculture (Universität für Bodenkultur) etc.). This body is tasked with providing Statistics Austria, which bears ultimate responsibility for the survey as such, with mainly technical advice and support in the planning and implementation of the survey.

2.3.3 The Communes and their survey bodies

In common with many other agricultural surveys, the Agricultural Census was implemented with the help of the local authorities. Austrian territory is divided into 2 357 regional administrative units (communes). This means that there was an average of about 88 survey-able holdings in each commune, although the number of holdings in each commune varies from just one to 1 052. As it was again possible to submit replies directly, an option which was used by about 35% to 46% (FSS 2005: 25%, FSS 2007: 34%) of farmers and forest managers, there was a decrease in the number of units needing to be surveyed by the survey bodies.

The communes are required to take part in the survey in that the census bodies designated by the Mayor question the respondents in person and complete the questionnaire electronically. Communal officials were used in most cases. The advantage of this was that they were personally acquainted with some of the respondents and were familiar with regional circumstances. By and large, the communal

officials were able to perform their survey duties in normal working hours. The task of the census bodies was to encourage respondents to visit the communal offices with a view to answering the questions and to help them with their answers. They were also responsible for correct completion of the questionnaires and for the complete coverage of local holdings which were covered by the survey. The communes were legally obliged to cooperate in the Agricultural Census. They were paid a fixed sum per holding surveyed (an amount laid down in the regulation).

2.4 Calendar (overview of work progress)

Table 6: Time schedule

Discussion and analysis of suggestion for improving the 2007 Farm Structure Survey and checks on implementation of those suggestions	From April 2009
Design, further development and testing of the electronic questionnaire	April 2009 – September 2010
Checks on the availability of administrative data	3 rd quarter of 2009
Compilation of other survey documents (instructions for use etc.)	January – September 2010
Drafting of the national Regulation in cooperation with the MoA	October 2009 – March 2010
Design of the plausibility program by specialists	April – December 2010
Obtaining administrative data	September 2010; April 2011
Determining the survey population; checks and release for dispatch	July – September 2010
Printing, addressing and sending the survey documents (external)	July – October 2010
Meetings of the Working Party of the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Statistics	August 2006; April 2008; August 2008; September 2008; January 2009; June 2010
Publication of the national regulation	26 th April 2010
Training survey bodies of the municipalities	September – October 2010
Reference date of the survey	31 October 2010
Programming the plausibility program; design of the plausibility application by the IT Dept. and tests of its functions by specialists, using fictitious holdings	June 2010 – July 2011
Data taken from the electronic questionnaire in tranches for processing by the IT Dept.	December 2010 – February 2012
Reminder and warning procedures	March – December 2011
Plausibility checks	July 2011 – February 2012

Compilation and programming of the tabulation program and of the EUROSTAT data files	January – March 2012
Checks on results; analysis	February/March 2012
Transmission of individual data of the Agricultural Census 2010 to EUROSTAT	30 March 2012
National dissemination and publication of the results in the form of a press release, rapid report, and publication on the Internet	From May 2012
Checks and analysis of the SAPM results	May 2012 – November 2012
Discussion of results by a Committee of Experts	September 2012
Transmission of SAPM characteristics to EUROSTAT	13 December 2012

No significant deviations from the schedule. Expenditure of time and resources for warning procedures were due to a deteriorating reporting moral higher than expected.

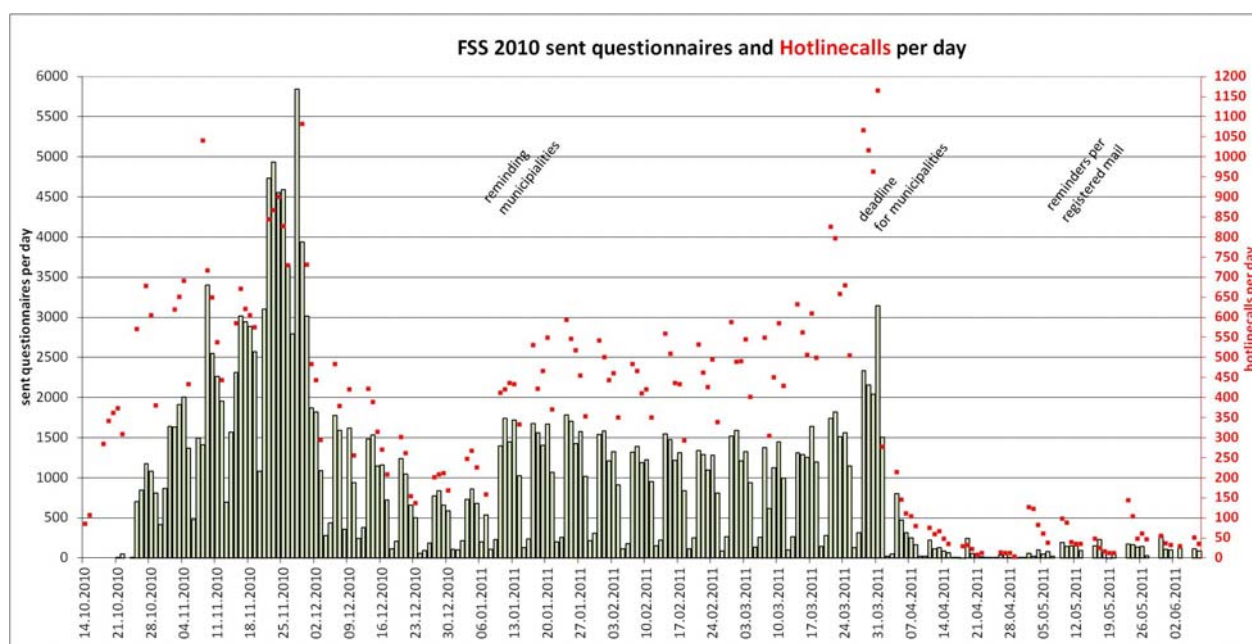


Figure 1: Survey phase –sent questionnaires and hotline calls per day

2.5 Population and frame

2.5.1 Population

- Target population (1999/2000 census, register, etc.)

The population of the Agricultural Census included all the agricultural and forestry holdings in the Agriculture and Forestry Register which carry out agricultural and forestry activities.

2.5.2 Definition of a holding

„Agricultural holding“ or „holding“ means a single unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management and which undertakes agricultural activities listed in Annex I to the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 within the economic territory of the European Union, either as its primary or secondary activity.

Thresholds of the Agricultural Census comply with requirements in Article 3.2. of the Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008. Statistical units are, in accordance with § 2 of the National Regulation BGBI. II No 122/2010 regarding the preparation of statistics concerning the agriculture and agricultural production 2010, agricultural holdings in line with Article 2 lit. a of the Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008, that reach one of the following thresholds:

1. 1 hectare utilized agricultural area (UAA);
2. Wine-growing holdings with at least 25 areas under market vines;
3. Holdings with at least 15 ares of intensively utilized fruit orchards, or 10 ares under berries, strawberries, vegetables, hops, flowers or decorative plants, or under vine or forest, or nurseries;
4. Holdings which operate greenhouses (high/low glass or foil) covering at least one are, the majority of the produce being grown for market;
5. Livestock holdings with at least three head of cattle, five pigs, 10 sheep, 10 goats or 100 head of poultry of any type.

In addition according to a national regulation, statistical units include forestry holdings with at least three hectares of wooded area.

The only significant changes to the survey size criteria were made at national level for the 1999 Farm Structure Survey. The changes involved raising the lower limits for land area and the size of livestock herds. Concerning the units, which are relevant for the FSS at European level, the thresholds, which were set following Austria's accession to the EU Treaty in 1995, have been maintained/kept unchanged ever since.

Increased use of administrative data made an adaption of the subsidy requirements necessary. The Agricultural Census 2010 defined, in contrast to previous surveys, a holding as company (main holding) that includes all production units (part holdings). About 7% of the holdings managed 2 or more part holdings, whereas most part holdings cultivated areas with alpine pastures.

2.5.3 Frame ⁽¹⁾

The population of the Agricultural Census 2010 essentially comprised the active holding units (208.952) in the Agricultural and Forestry Register. Quality is ensured by the routine maintenance of the Agricultural and Forestry Register, which is continually updated in the light of various primary agricultural surveys and by comparison with various types of administrative data (applications for subsidies, social insurance information, necrologies etc.).

New holdings during the survey phase:

The existence of 170 statistical units emerged during the survey phase, e.g. by notification of the municipalities. An additional questionnaire was created and filled for each new statistical unit.

New holdings during the processing phase:

⁽¹⁾ The *frame* is the listing or listings of units that delimit, identify, and allow access to the elements or sets of elements of the target population.

Respondents of statistical units, who sold their holding or returned a nil return due to other reasons, are obliged to cooperate in the identification of the new respondent. This evidence served as basis for determination if the objective areas were integrated into another existing statistical unit; if this was not the case, a new holding with new identification number was created. These 100, to the reference days existing units, had to fill a questionnaire.

2.6 Survey design

The Farm Structure Survey 2010 (FSS2010) was conducted together with the survey on agricultural production methods (SAPM) in form of a census.

2.7 Sampling, data collection and data entry

2.7.1 Drawing the sample –for SAPM and/or OGA, if applicable

Not applicable, census.

2.7.2 Data collection and data entry

Support by the local authorities

The Farm Structure Survey 2010 was conducted with the support of the municipalities, which were obliged under national regulations to manage the survey locally. During September and October 2010 the municipalities were trained at regional level by advisory bodies of Statistics Austria regarding contents of the survey as well as organizational and technical execution. In October 2010, the offices of the regional governments were asked by Statistics Austria to issue official instructions for conducting the survey to administrative district offices, to municipal departments of the town with their own statute and to municipalities. These letters contained the most important information for ensuring the smooth management of the survey.

The survey documents were sent by post in October 2010 to both the municipalities and the respondents. For the farmer these consisted of a survey folder with the most important information including an outline for the use of the electronic questionnaire. Furthermore an accompanying letter, a letter from the Austrian Chamber of Agriculture (letter of motivation) and an instruction leaflet with a full description of the electronic questionnaire were provided. The municipalities received an additional manual with instructions, address lists of the holdings to be surveyed and „Official Announcements“ which were to be put up at various visible locations in the local area.

e-Quest (electronic questionnaire)

The Farm Structure Survey was held solely using an electronic questionnaire, i.e. farmers again were able to submit their return either directly at the computer after entering their user ID and password (direct respondents) or via a computer at their municipality offices. The census took the form of a personalised electronic questionnaire in which the name and the address of the holdings were already entered and only had to be checked and, if necessary, corrected. Detailed information material on how to use the electronic questionnaire and administer the Farm Structure Survey was sent directly to the respondents and municipalities. A dedicated free hotline was set up by Statistics Austria to answer any questions that arose during the survey phase. In addition, queries could be sent by e-mail to Agrarstrukturhebung@statistik.gv.at.

Those farmers, who took the help of the municipalities to complete and submit their questionnaire, visited the municipality office on an agreed date with their access data (user ID and password), prepared information and required documents. The competent officers logged onto the municipally computer, opened the farmer's survey form using the farmer's access data and assisted him/her in filling out the electronic questionnaire.

Municipalities received a CD with the QUESTIONNAIRE MANAGER; this application software was installed on the PC and worked, in contrast to earlier surveys, also offline. The municipalities could access a list of holdings (all holdings in the local area still to be surveyed) by entering their own access data (user ID and password). This list of holdings helped the municipalities during the reminder phase since those holdings that had sent their questionnaire directly to Statistics Austria were removed from the list with each server synchronization, i.e. the list only showed those holdings that had not yet made a return to Statistics Austria and therefore needed to be reminded or summoned to do so by the municipality. A questionnaire, begun by a farmer at home, could be finished on the municipality office, if previously stored on the server of Statistics Austria before closing.

Municipalities accessed the no longer existing holdings (sold, leased etc.) by selecting the holding from the list and reported them after selection of the appropriate reason as nil return.

Manner of data acquisition

Due to an exclusive use of the electronic questionnaire, no separate data collection was necessary. The IT department took the data directly from the questionnaire and imported it into a database. Only the data of a few holdings, who submitted their questionnaire by mail or fax to Statistics Austria, had to be entered manually into the electronic questionnaire.

2.7.3 Use of administrative data sources

Article 4 (1) of the regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 governs the use of following administrative data:

Integrated administration and control system (IACS) including the Austrian program for the funding of environmentally sustainable extensive agriculture that conserves the natural world (ÖPUL)

System for identification and registration of cattle (cattle register)

Register of organic farms (comment: in a strict sense, there is no register of organic farms in Austria, information is taken from IACS/ÖPUL).

Measures for rural development

Based on Article 4 (2), Austria requested further the use of following administrative data:

Veterinary Information System (VIS)

Petroleum Tax Refund (MÖST)

Coordinates

Integrated administration and control system (IACS) including ÖPUL

Legal basis

Council Regulation [\(EC\) No 73/2009](#) of 19 January 2009 establishing common rules for direct support schemes for farmers under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers, amending Regulation [\(EC\) No 1290/2005](#), [\(EC\) No 247/2006](#), [\(EC\) No 378/2007](#) and repealing Regulation [\(EC\) No 1782/2003](#), [\(EC\) No 992/2009](#), [\(EC\) No 1120/2009](#), [\(EC\) No 1250/2009](#), [\(EU\) No 360/2010](#), [\(EU\) No 730/2010](#).

Definition and identification of the reporting unit (holding)

Every agricultural and forestry holding has a unique identification number, that is used in subsidies as well as in the frame of statistical surveys. The assignment between various data sources is done with this unique identification number.

Assumed characteristics according to IACS/ÖPUL

In the AMA multiple application, area data are often recorded more detailed in *Schlagnutzungsarten* (land parcels). Transition tables were used for aggregating these *Schlagnutzungsarten* to the required FSS categories. Not sufficiently by administrative data covered characteristics, were entered into the electronic questionnaire in the frame of the Agricultural Census by respondents.

Table 7: Assumed characteristics taken from IACS/ÖPUL

2.01.01	Cereals for the production of grain (including seed):
2.01.01.01	Common wheat and spelt
2.01.01.02	Durum wheat
2.01.01.03	Rye
2.01.01.04	Barley
2.01.01.05	Oats
2.01.01.06	Grain maize
2.01.01.99	Other cereals for the production of grain
2.01.02	Dried pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)
2.01.02.01	of which peas, field beans and sweet lupins
2.01.03	Potatoes (including early potatoes and seed potatoes)
2.01.04	Sugar beet (excluding seed)
2.01.05	Fodder roots and brassicas (excluding seed)
2.01.06	Industrial crops:
2.01.06.02	Hops
2.01.06.04	Rape and turnip rape
2.01.06.05	Sunflower
2.01.06.06	Soya
2.01.06.07	Linseed (oil flax)
2.01.06.08	Other oil seed crops
2.01.06.10	Hemp
2.01.06.11	Other fibre crops
2.01.06.12	Aromatic plants, medicinal and culinary plants
2.01.06.99	Other industrial crops not mentioned elsewhere
2.01.07	Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries of which:
2.01.07.01	Outdoor or under low (not accessible) protective cover
2.01.07.01.01	Open field
2.01.07.01.02	Market gardening
2.01.07.02	Under glass or other (accessible) protective cover
2.01.08	Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries):
2.01.08.01	Outdoor or under low (not accessible) protective cover
2.01.08.02	Under glass or other (accessible) protective cover
2.01.09	Plants harvested green:
2.01.09.01	Temporary grass
2.01.09.02	Other plants harvested green:
2.01.09.02.01	Green maize
2.01.09.02.02	Leguminous plants
2.01.09.02.99	Other plants harvested green not mentioned elsewhere
2.01.10	Arable land seed and seedlings
2.01.11	Other arable land crops
2.01.12	Fallow land
2.01.12.01	Fallow land without any subsidies
2.01.12.02	Fallow land subject to the payment of subsidies, with no economic use
2.03	Permanent grassland
2.03.01	Pasture and meadow, excluding rough grazings

2.03.02	Rough grazings
2.03.03	Permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies
2.04	Permanent crops
2.04.01	Fruit and berry plantations
2.04.01.01	Fruit species, of which:
2.04.01.01.01	Fruit of temperate climate zones
2.04.01.02	Berry species
2.04.04	Vineyards, of which normally producing:
2.04.04.01	Quality wine
2.04.05	Nurseries
2.04.06	Other permanent crops
2.04.06.01	of which Christmas trees (not to be provided in 2010.)
2.05	Other land
2.05.01	Unutilised agricultural land
2.05.02.01	of which short rotation coppices
1.03.02	Organic farming
1.03.02.03.01	Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)
1.03.02.03.02	Dried pulses and protein crops the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)
1.03.02.03.03	Potatoes (including early potatoes and seed potatoes)
1.03.02.03.04	Sugar beet (excluding seed)
1.03.02.03.05	Oil seed crops
1.03.02.03.06	Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries
1.03.02.03.07	Pasture and meadow, rough grazing
1.03.02.03.08	Fruit and berry plantations
1.03.02.03.11	Vineyards

Relevance and comparability

Essentially, there is a good correlation between the characteristics. In isolated cases Statistics Austria had to assign the IACS data to relevant items in the census program. The record day of the area data correlates with the record day of the IACS data (15 May 2010).

Clarity

Area data has to be provided by 15 May of the current harvest year. Information on ecological farming has to be provided by 15 November. Both data sources were matched by the unique holding number. There were no mismatching cases.

Completeness

With the exception of ecological holdings, data are only available for holdings which submit a multiple application to Agrarmarkt Austria. Holdings which do not submit a claim in a particular year are required to make the data available in the course of the Agricultural Census.

Coherence and Accuracy

The information in the IACS was compared with the results of agricultural surveys carried out in the traditional manner (Farm Structure Surveys and livestock censuses). Comparison of the items revealed a very good match.

As *in situ* inspections are carried out at farmers' premises as part of the IACS and false declarations punished by reductions in premiums, it can be assumed that the administrative data are highly accurate. The use of a digital cadaster map (DCM) is also expected to yield accurate information on areas.

How were administrative data integrated into the census?

The administrative data (IACS) were integrated into the electronic questionnaire and checked by respondents while completing the questionnaire.

Limitations, drawbacks of the use of data from administrative source

None.

System for identification and registration of bovine animals (cattle register)

Legal basis

Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97; (EC) No 1082/2003.

Definition and identification of the reporting unit (holding)

Every agricultural and forestry holding has a unique identification number, that is used in subsidies as well as in the frame of statistical surveys. The assignment between various data sources is done with this unique identification number.

Table 8: Assumed characteristics taken from cattle register

3.02	Bovine animals:
3.02.01	Bovine animals, under one year old, male and female
3.02.02	Bovine animals, one but less than two years old, male
3.02.03	Bovine animals, one but less than two years old, female
3.02.04	Male bovine animals, two years old and over
3.02.05	Heifers, two years old and over
3.02.06	Dairy cows
3.02.99	Other cows

Relevance and comparability

The cattle register contains the complete bovine categories, with exception of dairy cows/other cows, for the breakdown of individual items in accordance with the guidelines of the Agricultural Census. Dairy cows and other cows are calculated subsequently.

Record day of cattle data (census) correlates with the record day of the cattle data base (1 April 2010).

Clarity

Since the end of 1998, the entire Austrian cattle stock has been recorded in the Cattle Register. Since 1 January 1999, it has been obligatory, in line with the requirements of EU law, to report birth and other changes within seven days of the change (birth, disposal, purchase, death) all changes must be reported to the Cattle Register. Analyses can therefore be made for any reference date.

Completeness

Under and over coverage, misclassifications and duplicates are excluded.

Coherence and Accuracy

Comparisons were made between the analyses of the Cattle Register and the results of the livestock censuses. There was a close correlation between the results of the two data sources.

The data were checked as part of the application to use administrative data from the Cattle Register instead of statistical cattle surveys. The use of data from the Cattle Register makes for a greater accuracy

and reliability of the results for a cattle population, as a series of checks are performed in the course of the administrative process.

How were the administrative data integrated into the census?

The total number of cattle for the reference date 1 April 2010 was integrated into the electronic questionnaire.

Limitations, drawbacks of the use of data from administrative source

None.

Measures for rural development

Legal basis

Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD).

Definition and identification of the reporting unit (holding)

Every agricultural and forestry holding has a unique identification number, that is used in subsidies as well as in the frame of statistical surveys. The assignment between various data sources is done with this unique identification number.

Table 9: List of characteristics taken from the data-source

SUPPORT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Characteristic
7.01	Holding benefited from one of the following rural development measures during the last 3 years
7.01.01	Use of advisory services
7.01.02	Modernisation of agricultural holdings
7.01.03	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products
7.01.04	Meeting standards based on Community legislation
7.01.05	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes
7.01.06	Natura 2000 payments for agricultural area
7.01.07	Payments linked to the Water Framework Directive
7.01.08	Agri-environment payments
7.01.08.01	of which in the framework of organic farming
7.01.09	Animal welfare payments
7.01.10	Diversification into non-agricultural activities
7.01.11	Encouragement of tourism activities

Relevance and comparability, Clarity, Completeness, Coherence and Accuracy

Data came from administrative sources and correlated with quality requirements.

How were the administrative data integrated into the census?

Administrative data (funding data for rural development) were consolidated after the census with census data using the unique identification number of the holding.

Limitations, drawbacks of the use of data from administrative source

None.

Electronic Veterinary Register pursuant to §8 Animal Diseases Act (TSG) – Veterinary Information System (VIS)

Legal basis

Directive 2000/16/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 10 April 2000 amending Council Directive 79/373/EEC on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs and Council Directive 96/25/EC on the circulation of feed materials;

Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 of 17 December 2003 establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC;

Animal Diseases Act – TSG, Act of 6 August 1909, RGBl. No 177, concerning the defense and eradication of animal diseases (as amended in 2008 BGBl. I 2008/36);

Animal identification and registration act 2009 BGBl. II No 291/2009: Regulation of the Minister of Health on the identification of pigs, sheep, goats and equidae and the registration of animal husbandry (Animal identification and Registration ordinance 2009; TKZVO 2009).

Definition and identification of the reporting unit (holding)

Every agricultural and forestry holding has a unique identification number, that is used in subsidies as well as in the frame of statistical surveys. The assignment between various data sources is done with this unique identification number.

Table 10: List of characteristics taken from the VIS

3.01	Equidae
3.03	Sheep and goats:
3.03.01	Sheep (all ages)
3.03.01.01	Breeding females
3.03.01.99	Other sheep
3.03.02	Goats (all ages)
3.03.02.01	Breeding females
3.03.02.99	Other goats
3.04	Pigs:
3.04.01	Piglets having a live weight of under 20 kilograms
3.04.02	Breeding sows weighing 50 kilograms and over
3.04.99	Other pigs
3.05	Poultry:
3.05.01	Broilers
3.05.02	Laying hens
3.05.03	Other poultry:
3.05.03.01	Turkeys (not to be provided in 2010)
3.05.03.02	Ducks (not to be provided in 2010)
3.05.03.03	Geese (not to be provided in 2010)
3.05.03.04	Ostriches (not to be provided in 2010)
3.05.03.99	Other poultry, not mentioned elsewhere (not to be provided in 2010)
3.99	Livestock not mentioned elsewhere

Relevance and comparability

There is a good correlation given. The Veterinary Information System (VIS) contains animal category data in detailed form; these data are aggregated for the Agricultural Census in accordance with the requirements. Reference day of livestock data (census) equates with the reference day of VIS data (1 April 2010). Once a year (reference day 1 April), a VIS annual survey (census) is conducted for holdings

with pigs, sheep and/or goats. Reporting requirements for holdings with pigs existed since 1 April 2004 and for holdings with sheep and goats since 1 January 2008.

Clarity

Clarity is ensured by the legal basis (see above).

Completeness

Complete data sets with all animal categories are available for holdings with pigs, sheep and goats as well as for holdings which submit an IACS proposal. Holdings with livestock farming, which neither report in the frame of the VIS annual survey nor submit an IACS proposal, have to submit the data in the frame of the Agricultural Census.

Coherence and Accuracy

Comparisons of VIS data with results from statistical surveys suggest a good correlation between results from various data sources. The annually on 1 April surveyed data were integrated into the VIS database. As these administrative data underlie continuous controls, a great accuracy and reliability of the results can be assumed.

How were the administrative data integrated into the census?

The administrative data (VIS) concerning the livestock were integrated into the electronic questionnaire and checked by respondents while completing the questionnaire.

Limitations, drawbacks of the use of data from administrative source

None.

Petroleum Tax Refund (MÖST)

Legal basis

Agricultural Diesel Regulation BGBl. II No 506/2004

Regulation of the Minister of Finance in agreement with the Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management on the compensation of fuel tax for agricultural diesel

Definition and identification of the reporting unit (holding)

Every agricultural and forestry holding has a unique identification number, that is used in subsidies as well as in the frame of statistical surveys. The assignment between various data sources is done with this unique identification number.

Table 11: List of characteristics taken from MÖST

2.05.02	Wooded area
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Relevance and comparability

There is a good correlation given. Applications are submitted annually until May 15 of the current year.

Clarity

Agricultural diesel Regulation BGBl. II No 506/2004

Regulation of the Minister of Finance in agreement with the Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management on the compensation of fuel tax for agricultural diesel

Completeness

Available data refer to holdings, which submitted a proposal in the reference year. Holdings that do not submit a proposal have to give their data in the frame of the Agricultural Census.

Coherence and Accuracy

Data were compared with results from agricultural statistics (agricultural surveys). Comparison between individual positions showed excellent correspondence. MÖST applications are submitted in the same way as the IACS applications in the competent local Agricultural Chamber. At least 5% of the received applications were checked randomly.

How were the administrative data integrated into the census?

The administrative data (MÖST) were integrated into the electronic questionnaire and checked by respondents while completing the questionnaire.

limitations, drawbacks of the use of data from administrative source

None.

Coordinates

Legal base

Regulation on the address register BGBI. II No 218/2005: Regulation of the Federal Minister for the Economy and Labour concerning the content and the structure of the address register and the reimbursement of costs of queries and excerpts

Definition and identification of the reporting unit (holding)

Every agricultural and forestry holding has a unique identification number, that is used in subsidies as well as in the frame of statistical surveys. The assignment between various data sources is done with this unique identification number.

Table 12: List of characteristics

1.01.01	Latitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less)
1.01.02	Longitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less)

Relevance and comparability

Holdings in the Agricultural and Forestry Register are clearly connected with an object number to objects of the address resp. the building and apartment register (ABDR). The building and apartment register contains address data for the parcel of land, buildings and apartments and other units of use. Each object number is assigned with x/y coordinates. Actualization is done with information regarding changes in the address or in the existence of buildings as well as by acquisition of building measures.

Clarity, Completeness, Coherence and Accuracy

The used coordinates meet all requirements concerning clarity, completeness, coherence and accuracy. The process of allocating coordinates to the individual addresses in Austria is the task of the local authorities and still in progress.

The project team of Statistics Austria assigned missing coordinates manually by using a GIS application (AGRARGIS).

method of integration of the coordinates into the FSS:

The coordinates were merged with the data of the Agricultural Census by means of the unique holding number.

The coordinates were perturbed to prevent an identification of single units, nonetheless it was ensured to provide the location only to the nearest 5 minutes.
For further details see point 2.8.2.

Limitations, drawbacks of the use of the coordinates

No essential drawbacks occurred. Only 434 holdings could not be processed automatically due to missing coordinates. They had to be located „by hand“ by using a GIS-application (AGRARGIS). In the user interface of this GIS-application the location of the unit was identified on a topographical map (ÖK50) and on aerial photographs, the cursor was set on the right spot and the coordinates were added into our database.

2.8 Specific topics

2.8.1 Common Land

The national situation of COMMON LAND

In Austria an AGRARIAN COMMUNITY is described as an association of real estate property owners, who have a common right of ownership over a piece of land, the so-called common land. The agrarian community is a public body and thus an independent legal body, which can acquire a title and incur debts. The registered owner of the properties is in each case the agrarian community. The affiliation of the individual members to the agrarian community is evident as „portion right“.

Each agrarian community must have a chairman, the plenary assembly of all members is the most substantial decision maker and often there is also an executive committee or a committee.

There are different possibilities to manage the common land. Predominantly the area is managed jointly (in one unit). But the area could also be physically divided and individual members manage assigned parts independently.

Some agrarian communities are a few centuries old, but the legal form “agrarian community” has only been existing since some decades. Previously they were organized in other legal forms. The historical development of the individual agrarian communities can be quite different. Mostly they resulted from common property of farmers of one village in alpine pastures or forests.

Former and current methodology

Common land has been included in the previous FSS as special agricultural holdings. This methodology was kept unchanged for the FSS 2010. There were no particular questions for and no separate questionnaire for common land units.

The UAA of the common land is predominantly made up of grassland. Only very few AGRARIAN COMMUNITIES own arable land. Machinery in the possession of the AGRARIAN COMMUNITIES is irrelevant. Mostly the work is done by the members of the agrarian community. Sometimes a herder, milker, or cheese maker is paid.

Referring to the ANNEX IV, 5. TREATMENT OF SPECIAL CASES, (h) Forage of COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1242/2008 of 8 December 2008 establishing a Community typology for agricultural holdings, the following **problem** appears:

If there is no grazing livestock (i.e. equidae, cattle, sheep or goats) on the holding, the forage (i.e. roots and brassicas, plants harvested green, pasture and meadows) is considered as intended for sale and is part of the general cropping output.

Agrarian communities (predominantly alpine pastures) do not own livestock by themselves. The grazing livestock is owned by the individual members of the community, who have their own holdings, where the livestock is allocated. By definition the forage (i.e. ... pasture and meadows)

is considered as intended for sale and is part of the general cropping output. In opinion of Statistics Austria an agrarian community managing an alpine pasture should not be equated with cropping farms in this context.

Results

Table 13: results regarding common land

Common Land	2007	2010
units	2.944	2.715
Total area	641.321	785.993
UAA	240.468	252.872

only about 50 units with arable land; The delta (total area minus UUA) are forests and “other land”. In most cases those common land-units are situated in the alpine region; so practically the “other land” comprises infertile land, heaths, rock, scree, marshland, tracks etc.

2.8.2 Geographical reference of the holding

The location of the agriculture holdings to be included in the Agricultural Census/ Survey on Agriculture Production Methods (SAPM) was obtained by the National Statistical Institute by compiling existing data of the Address-Buildings and Dwellings Register (ABDR).

In a first step the location of the holdings is determined individually (one set of coordinates for each holding). In a second step the coordinates were perturbed to prevent identification of single units. The individual holding is allocated to the central point of the corresponding 5 km grid cell. In this step it was ensured not to change the individual allocation to the correct NUTS 3 region (see below “GIS-operations and perturbation”). The coordinates of the central points themselves are precise ones.

After the census the coordinates were amalgamated with the surveyed data via the unique holding number.

basis:

- There is a linkage between the unique holding number and the unique object number (ABDR) for each holding in the Agriculture and Forestry register.
- Coordinates are assigned to each ABDR-Object (object number).
- Exact allocation of plots to NUTS3-regions.
- 5000m grid as polygon; the central-points of the grid-cells are assigned to a NUTS3-region.
- The original coordinates are collected in the EPSG 31254 31255 31256 coordinate reference system.

GIS-operations and perturbation

- Linking the objects of the Agriculture and Forestry register with the ABDR-Objects. (44 objects, which could not be found in the ABDR, and another 390 Objects without coordinates were assigned manually by using a GIS application (AGRARGIS).
- Assigning the grid cells (5000m) to the individual objects (point in polygon).
- Assigning the NUTS3 region to the individual objects (point in polygon).
- Checking the compliance of the NUTS3 (farm) with NUTS3 (central-point of grid-cell)
- If the NUTS3 attribution was matching, the central point of the grid cell was assigned to the object.
- If the NUTS3 attribution was not matching, the object was moved to a matching neighbouring grid-cell (Sequence: S-E-N-W-SO-NO-NW-SW; see Figure 2).

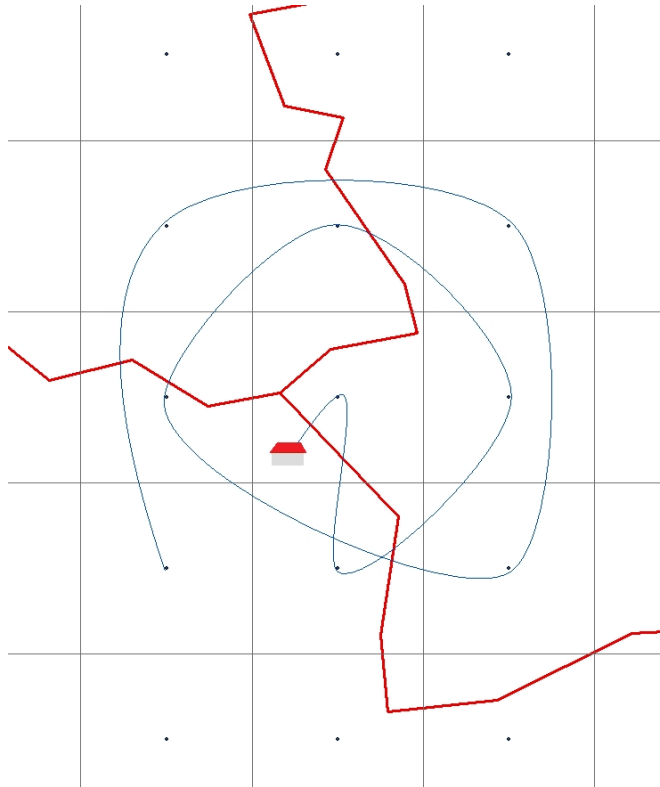


Figure 2: Moving order of holdings, which had to be reallocated

- Safeguarding data-protection: The holdings in grid cells containing a not sufficient number of holdings in terms of confidentiality (a minimum of three holdings are necessary) were reallocated to a suitable neighbouring grid cell in the above mentioned moving order: S-E-N-W-SE-NE-NW-SW; see Figure 2). In this step it also was ensured not to change the individual allocation to the correct NUTS 3 region.
- Assessing accuracy by calculating the distance between the original coordinate and the chosen/perturbated coordinate:
 - Distances:
 - Mean, Median: 1,9 km, 2 km
 - min, max: 0,01 km, 13,9 km
 - only 22 holdings do not meet the required accuracy (distance below 9,27 km), due to perturbation. Those 22 holdings remained perturbed and were not moved again.
- Conversion of the original coordinates (EPSG 31287) into coordinates of the European Terrestrial Reference System WGS84 (Decimal-Degrees).

2.8.3 Volume of water used for irrigation

Information on the volume of water used for irrigation has been asked for in the electronic Questionnaire. The farmers had the possibility to give the information as a total in m³ or in mm per crop (see Annex Figure 12). In the later case the volume of water used for irrigation was calculated automatically for each crop by combining the irrigated area with the corresponding water gift. By totalizing the 'volume of water used for irrigation per year' (characteristic 8.04) was reached.

Since there were no uniform guidelines for documenting volumes of water used in Austria, numerous missing and implausible data for this variable had to be expected. In order to be able to react to this problem, in the scope of the Eurostat project “Pilot studies on estimating the volume of water used for irrigation” the Federal Statistical Office developed a method for estimating the missing data together with the Institute for Land and Water Management Research at the Federal Agency for Water Management. This Institute has many years of experience in the use of the SIMWASER soil water balance model.

For each municipality concerned with irrigation a centroid was calculated. Closely meshed soil and climate data were assigned to the centroids and the irrigation requirements were evaluated for the different crops. The outcome was the range of the plausible irrigation demand for the soil form and the crop and was specified in grades (low, medium and high).

The information provided by the farmers was evaluated by means of this range of the plausible irrigation water demand. Obvious outliers were replaced by the complying range value. Missing values were imputed with the calculated medium value. In some cases the results were additionally back-checked with the farmers and the official agricultural extension (advisory) services.

Regarding to the applied definition of the irrigated area it has to be mentioned that Austria designed the questionnaire and the accompanying help texts and instructions for interviewers and hotline agents on the basis of the Handbook on implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions, version rev. 7 (excluding kitchen gardens and covered areas).

According to Handbook rev. 9 those definitions were modified by Eurostat at a very late stage (including kitchen gardens and covered areas). If farmers nevertheless have given information on the water quantity consumed including kitchen gardens and covered areas, Statistics Austria decided to accept those data entries during the plausibility checks. 33% of the farmers with covered areas (cultivating 48% of the covered areas) gave information on irrigation, which was kept in the dataset. 67 % of the farmers gave no information on irrigation on covered areas; those farmers cultivate 52% of the covered areas. As the variation of the water demand of these categories (especially the flowers and ornamental plants) is too high, a serious imputation turned out to be problematic.

2.8.4 Other issues

Organic farming - Rough grazings and total area of organic farming

Following our interpretation of the definitions laid down in the regulations (EC) No 1166/2008 and No 1200/2009, the handbook and the validation rules rough grazing was not included in the organic area position 1.03.02.03 (total area of organic farming) of the FSS 2010 for Austria.

Precipitation in 2010

From the perspective of irrigation in agriculture the year 2010 has shown a very atypical situation. In Austria districts with a negative water balance are only to be found in east and the north-east of the country. Especially in those traditional irrigation areas (see Figure 3) rainfall in 2010 was far higher than the average of the 20th century.

Agrarstrukturerhebung 2010
Landwirtschaftlich genutzte Fläche: bewässerte Fläche
nach Gemeinden

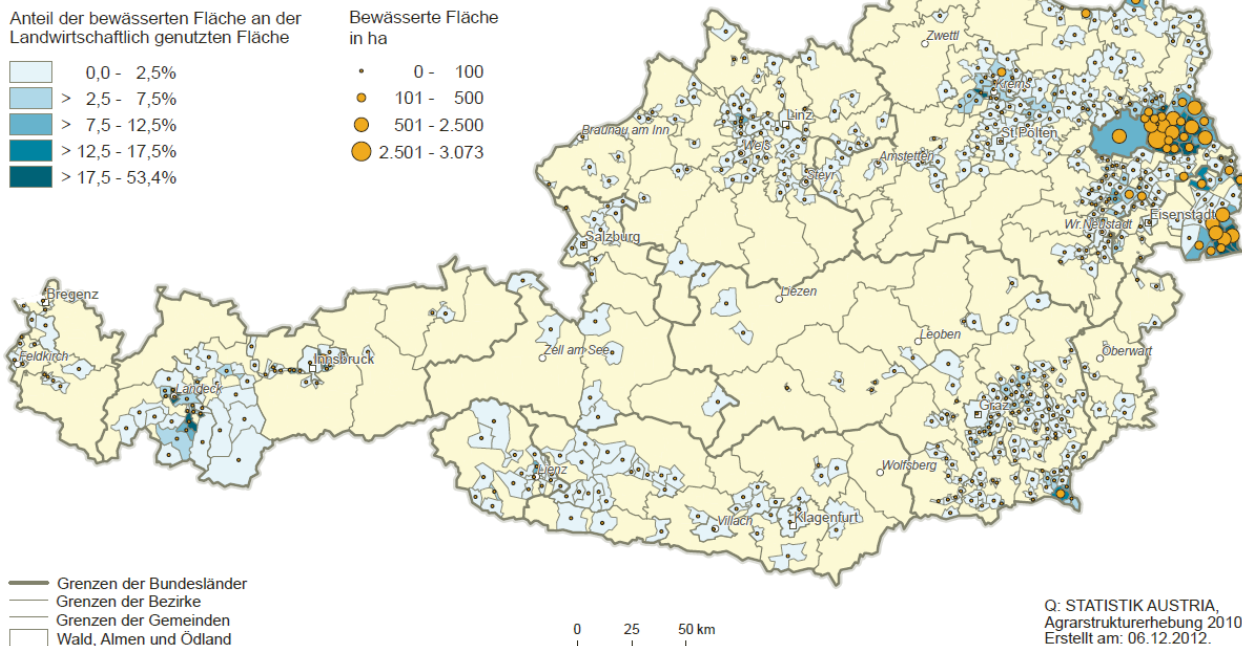


Figure 3: Municipalities with irrigated land (FSS 2010): Dots in orange representing ha irrigated area and blue colour shades representing the proportion of irrigated areas related to the UAA.

In the period surveyed like in the year before the main area of precipitation was the north-east of Austria. In seven out of twelve months there were significant relative divergences from the respective monthly average for precipitation, especially very high divergences in the months April to September (30 to 160% more precipitation than the long time average).

http://www.zamg.ac.at/klima/klima_monat/wetterueckblick/?jahr=2010&monat=GJ

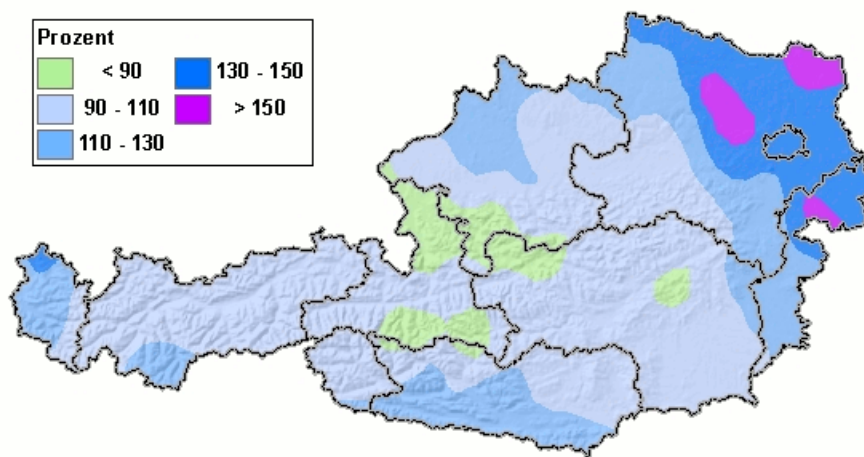


Figure 4: Total annual precipitation in 2010 as a percentage of the normal value. (http://www.zamg.ac.at/klima/klima_monat/niederschlagssummenabweichung/?jahr=2010&monat=GJ)

2.9 Response-burden policy

The following measures were taken to increase response rates.

Maintaining up-to-date information in the Agriculture and Forestry register

The Agriculture and Forestry Register on which the Agricultural Census is based is constantly being enhanced in terms of technical aspects and content maintenance as a result of increased updating options (administrative data, other registers etc.). In the run-up to the census additional measures were taken to improve the up-to-dateness (e.g. adjustments with necrologies etc.)

Awareness campaign

Concerted articles were published in the relevant newspapers, journals and web pages to inform on the census, its purposes and the importance of cooperation. The respondents were also prepared for the extended list of characteristics.

Trainings

Training of all local authority staff engaged in the Agricultural Census.

Training of all hotline agents of Statistics Austria engaged in the Agricultural Census.

Special telephone-training and coaching of these hotline agents to deal with „difficult“ respondents.

Survey documents

The survey documents contained a letter of motivation of the chamber of agriculture and a leaflet with brief information to help respondents use the questionnaire. The following points (based on FAQ) were addressed:

„Statistics counts (on) you!“

„Who or what is Statistics Austria?“

„Why do you have to provide information?“

„Why did we catch you?“

„Aren't the data available elsewhere?“

„Your data are safe at Statistics Austria.“

„How does the census work?“

„How do I fill in the questionnaire?“

„How do I get advice?“

Hotline-strategy

For the hotline staff at Statistics Austria, a list of frequently asked questions was compiled as a means of preparing them for questions from "difficult" respondents. These colleagues also helped the survey bodies associated with the "difficult" respondents. Regular meetings of the hotline agents and the issue of newsletters facilitated information flows.

Hotline agents were trained to convince respondents, who called and signalled to boycott the census, to give the information via direct telephone interview.

Reminders for overdue questionnaires

A graded series of reminders for overdue questionnaires was applied.

To minimise non-response through unreturned questionnaires, Austrian local authorities are involved in carrying out the survey. These authorities are well acquainted with local circumstances and are, in most cases, familiar with the agricultural holdings in their area. The local authorities also have to ensure that all questionnaires are returned, and it was their responsibility to ask the holdings (either in person, over the telephone, in writing or by

registered mail) to complete the questionnaire. Some local authorities and holdings then requested a new deadline for returning the forms. Such holdings were partly targeted by telephone-interview procedures by staff at Statistics Austria. The local authorities had to complete the census by 31 March 2011. Pending questionnaires had to be sent back as nil returns giving one of the following justifications:

- „Direct refusal of response.“
- “Despite of repeated effort to get in contact no response was given until 31 March 2011.”

About 5.400 farmers, who refused to provide information or who had failed to complete the questionnaire on time, were reminded and notified of the legal consequences via registered letter.

2011/04/27	2985 farmers
2011/05/18	2269 farmers
2011/06/09	105 farmers
2011/06/22	45 farmers

1287 farmers insisted on their refusal and were ultimately reported by Statistics Austria to the relevant authorities in August 2011 to initiate administrative penal proceedings. Since Statistics Austria has no executive power to pursue administrative penal proceedings, information about these holdings had to be given to the relevant administrative districts that are responsible in Austria for conducting prosecutions. Normally a fine is imposed and a deadline is set for supplying the required information, i.e. payment of the fine does not release the farmer from the duty of supplying information; he/she must still provide the data in all cases.

After prosecution 446 farmers submitted their data properly – if late in some cases – to Statistics Austria. 841 farmers did not cooperate at all. Their data had to be imputed.

3 ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY OF THE DATA COLLECTED

3.1 Data processing, analysis and estimation

3.1.1 Estimation and sampling errors – for SAPM and/or OGA, if applicable

Not applicable, as the production methods and OGA were surveyed as an integral part of the Agricultural Census 2010.

3.1.2 Non sampling errors

Quality of data sources used

1. Primary statistics

The characteristics collected as primary statistics during the Farm Structure Survey were subjected to a plausibility check at micro level and key characteristics were also compared with any available data (see also "Plausibility check").

2. Secondary statistics (see point 2.7.3)

Types of errors

- **Coverage errors**

- Under-coverage:

There is no under-coverage of agricultural holdings because newly created holdings

usually submit subsidy applications and their administrative data are used for inclusion in the Agriculture and Forestry Register. There has been a sharp decline in the number of small agricultural holdings which are above the FSS thresholds established, but– for various reasons – do not submit funding applications.

- Over-coverage and multiple listing errors:
Since only one return can be submitted for each holding number, there has been practically no over-recording and no multiple listing errors.
- Misclassification:
Did not occur.
- Contact errors:
Documents had to be reissued to 17 800 holdings whose documents had been lost or “mislaid”.
570 holdings had their documents sent 2 times, 21 holdings needed 3 and 4 holdings even needed 4 deliveries.
About 4 600 holdings (approximately 2.2 % of the number to whom the documents were sent) whose documents were returned to Statistics Austria as undeliverable because of incorrect or incomplete addresses were identified with the help of the communes, and the documents were resent.

- **Measurement errors**

- Measurement errors:
The recording errors that were made by respondents or survey assistants in isolated cases (e.g. wrong unit of measurement for cultivated area) were able to be adjusted during the plausibility checks.
- Processing errors:
There were occasional internet problems where datasets could not be sent or only incomplete datasets could be sent. The missing data was then completed by a phone call or by resending the data.
- Information on failure rates during data editing:
not applicable due to the electronic questionnaire

- **Non-response errors**

- Unit non-response:
The response rate for the 209.222 surveyed agricultural and forestry holdings after processing and checking the data was ultimately 99.6% (208.354 units): In the end 841 units refused to fill in the questionnaire. 721 of them could be imputed by using administrative or other data-sources (Internet etc.). Only 120 units could not be imputed due to missing alternative information.
- Item non-response
The electronic questionnaire was designed in such a way that it could only be sent once the compulsory fields had been correctly completed. This made it possible to reduce the non-response rate. In the paper-based questionnaires in previous surveys, characteristics frequently came back uncompleted.
Similarly, to prevent individual pages of the questionnaire being inadvertently missed out, a marker was placed on each page of the Internet questionnaire which had to be set

to signify that the page had been completed. In addition, various monitoring measures were carried out in the plausibility check.

Moreover, various tests were performed as part of the plausibility check.

3.1.3 Methods for handling missing or incorrect data items

The data sets were checked for missing, incorrect or implausible information, using an extensive plausibility application. Holdings with missing, incorrect or implausible data were detected by the program. 25 % of the questionnaires were initially plausible. For each holding, all errors were listed and categorised (information, other). The Statistics Austria's project team which were authorised to process and rectify the data sets made the corrections.

The correcting operations took place directly in the plausibility application. The staff themselves could correct logical obvious errors. Weekly meetings of the staff facilitated information flows. Discussing the main issues arising from the work made it easier to standardise the criteria to solve similar situations.

Missing or incorrect entries were completed from other data sources wherever available (e.g. administrative data from IACS or ÖPUL) to avoid burdening the respondents. The forestry yearbook, containing the areas of Austria's largest forestry holdings, was another means of checking data, but even the information on applications for the petroleum tax refund were used for error-checks. If these sources were not exhaustive, individual items from the 1999, 2003, 2005 or 2007 Farm Structure Survey were used, wherever possible, to supplement and/or check the data. Where this did not provide clarity, individual holdings had to be contacted by telephone.

Moreover, the nil returns were examined. If, for example, administrative information on the holding was available, the holding was surveyed again. This was done in close collaboration with staff dealing with the Agriculture and Forestry Register, as the information from the nil returns (business closure, leasing, etc.) were used for updating the registers.

3.1.4 Control of the data

Electronic questionnaire

The questionnaire was designed in such a way that certain data items were checked for plausibility before being entered or before the questionnaire was sent out, with the result that serious errors did not go undetected and were not accepted. Preventive measures were also taken to avoid instances of individual questionnaire sheets inadvertently being "skipped over": the marker was required to enter either "No entries on this page" or "The entries on this page are complete" on every page of the questionnaire.

Plausibility program

The screenshot shows the AS2010 web application interface. At the top left is the logo for 'STATISTIK AUSTRIA Die Informationsagentur'. At the top right is the 'AS2010' logo. Below the logos, the user is identified as 'User: PEYRSS'. There is a 'Schnellabfrage' dropdown menu and two buttons: 'Suchen' and 'Löschen'. A navigation bar contains three tabs: 'Allgemeines', 'Suche', and 'Abfragen', with 'Suche' being the active tab. The main content area is titled 'Suche' and contains a 'Suchkriterien' section. This section includes a 'Löschen' button, a 'GemNr' input field, a 'PLZ' input field, and a 'Rechtsform' dropdown menu. Below these are several other dropdown menus: 'Richtig/Falsch', 'Plausstatus', 'Meldung/Leermeldung', 'Fehlercode', 'Reservierte Einheiten', and 'Status Leermeldungen IFarm'. A 'Suchen' button is located to the right of the search criteria.

Figure 5: Plausibility application - search function

Formal checks on the data involved a plausibility program containing about 180 plausibility rules, which again included all the controls of the Data Suppliers Manual. The program was developed in cooperation with the IT Dept. Care was taken to ensure that missing, incorrect and implausible entries were detected by the program and either highlighted or immediately corrected.

The plausibility rules made distinctions between the following types of error:

Automatic errors

These were errors that could be automatically corrected using programmed instructions

Information errors

This mainly involved identifying input errors. Limit values were incorporated into the program for certain items in particular, e.g. to prevent entries being made in the wrong units of measurement (for example m²) in the case of specialised crops. If these limits were exceeded, this fact was reported. Processing staff then had to investigate or use their specialised knowledge to confirm that the data were correct or make the necessary corrections.

Other errors

Processing staff had to correct these, either by consulting the information providers or on the basis of their specialised knowledge.

The functionality of the plausibility program was first checked using fictitious holdings. The correction applications contained a number of deliberate errors in order to check whether the program would recognise and report them.

Micro-level processing was carried out by means of extensive plausibility checks. The types of checks performed were completeness checks, data validation, valid value checks, range checks, relational checks, arithmetic checks, ratio edits.

The errors detected (incorrect entries, missing or implausible data) had to be investigated and rectified by the processing team. Errors were eliminated and plausibility checks carried out directly via the application. Holdings for which errors still remain are flagged as incorrect and had to be processed once again. This process was repeated until the program detected no more errors or inconsistencies.

AS2010 - Daten UNRH 11000134385

UNRH 11000134385

Daten auf Stand Wartungseinstieg | Daten auf Stand Fragebogenexport | Info-Meldungen bestätigen
 Daten prüfen | S P E I C H E R N | Einheit reservieren

Kontrolle | Stammdaten | Ackerland | Bodennutzung | Bewässerung | Bodenbewirtschaftung | Gartenbau | Viehbestand/Bienenstöcke | Nebentätigkeiten | Arbeitskräfte

Kulturarten | Daten auf Stand Wartungseinstieg | Daten auf Stand Fragebogenexport | Info-Meldungen bestätigen

Flächenangaben in Ar (ohne Kommastellen) | Betrieb 1472879 (HB)

2001	Ackerland (Der Wert wird aus dem Blatt Ackerland übernommen)	1682	1682
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Dauerkulturen

P2002	Haus- und Nutzgärten		
P2003	Intensivobstanlagen ohne Beerenobst		
P2004	Intensiv-Beerenobst (ohne Erdbeeren)		
P2005	Extensivobstanlagen ohne Beerenobst		
P2006	Extensiv-Beerenobst (ohne Erdbeeren)		
P2007	Weingärten		
P2008	Rebschulen		
P2009	Baumschulen		
P2010	Forstbaumschulen		
P2011	Christbaumkulturen		

Dauergrünland

P2012	Einmähdige Wiesen		
P2013	Mähweide/-wiesen mit zwei Nutzungen	25	25
P2014	Mähweide/-wiesen mit drei und mehr Nutzungen	210	210
P2015	Dauerweiden	135	135
P2016	Hutweiden		
P2017	Almen		
P2018	Bergmäher		
P2019	Streuwiesen		
P2020	GLÖZ G-Flächen		
P2099	Landwirtschaftlich genutzte Fläche (Summe Pos. 2001 bis 2020)	2052	2052

FPNR - Fehler	Betrieb	Fehlertext
53		Die im Abschnitt "Biolandbau" bewirtschaftete Fläche darf nicht größer sein als die "landwirtschaftlich genutzte Fläche" im Abschnitt "Besitzverhältnisse".

Schließen

Figure 6: Plausibility application – list of errors

The corrections are made by specially trained staff of Statistics Austria. In the plausibility work, particular attention is given to large holdings, so as to prevent area underestimates. A comparison was made with the previous Farm Structure Surveys (1999, 2003, 2005 and 2007), and holdings with substantial area discrepancies (200 ha difference in farms of up to 1 000 ha or a 20% discrepancy in farms of more than 1 000 ha) were listed. Years of experience showed that area figures (especially for Alpine pastures and wooded areas) are very often missing in this domain, but can be corrected by researching the available data sources (applications for Alpine farming incentive grants, forestry yearbook, etc.) or by telephoning the respondents.

3.2 Evaluation of results

Once the processing was complete, the results were then checked at macro-level and compared with the results of the 1999, 2003, 2005 and 2007 Farm Structure Surveys, and with other available sources such as the Cattle Survey, subsidy data, the Livestock Register, and information on organic farms etc. For some characteristics, wherever necessary, micro-level sample-based verification was performed. Because of the disparate aims, definitions, etc. of the various data sources the results do not provide a 100% match.

The differences between microdata were clarified and also corrected if needed. If necessary, the holders were contacted for additional information. The differences occurred due to differences in definitions, units and methodology.

The differences with IACS data on macro data level were caused by differences in definitions and methodology (not all holdings are applying for subsidies etc.). For example, IACS data includes the data of 132.653 subsidy applicants (11,7% less than the number of agricultural holdings in the Agricultural Census 2010) with 2.760.257 hectares total utilized agricultural area (4.1% less than in the Agricultural Census 2010) with 1.362.411 hectares arable land (0.6% less than in the Agricultural Census 2010).

There were practically no differences with the crop production survey. Differences with animal surveys were small and caused by different reference dates.

A comparison of the Agricultural Census labour force data with the Labour Force Survey is not reasonable due to fundamental methodological differences.

Table 14: Number of surveyed units

	Survey		
	FSS (excl. OGA in case of sample survey)	OGA (if sample survey)	SAPM (if sample survey)
Initial list of units	209 222	---	---
Initial sample	NA	---	---
Number of holdings with completed questionnaires (incl. Eventual imputed questionnaires) **:	173 317	---	---
Number of units under the threshold applied *	6 393	---	---
Holdings with ceased activities:	29 392	---	---
- (If information is available) of which definitely ceased, i.e. the land is abandoned	15 175	---	---
- (If information is available) of which holdings with change of the manager	14 217	---	---
Unit Non-response:	841	---	---
- Refusals – not corrected	120	---	---
- Refusals – corrected (imputed)	721	---	---
Number of records transferred to Eurostat *	150 165	---	---
Common land units (A_2_1)	2 715	---	---

* Units that do not meet the national threshold criteria (in some countries there could be completed questionnaires for them, in others – not). In case it's impossible to provide this information, a short explanation about the reasons to be provided.

**The number of holding with completed questionnaires for FSS 2010 is higher than the number of records transferred to Eurostat due to holdings that only comply with the national definitions (eg: forestry holdings).

Comments on major trends from FSS 2007 to FSS 2010.

Table 15: Comments on mayor trends in the FSS2007 and FSS2010

	From FSS 2007	From FSS 2010	Difference in %	Comments
Number of holdings;	165 417	150 165	-9,22	
UAA (A_3_1), ha;	3 189 109	2 878 165	-9,75	See comment below
Arable land, ha;	1 388 639	1 371 288	-1,25	
Permanent grassland (B_3), ha;	1 730 263	1 439 474	-16,81	The decline of permanent grassland is caused by various reasons (e.g. an increase of permanent grassland no longer used for production, Scrub encroachment and forest growth etc.). But, to a non-negligible extent this trend is superimposed by the following effect: Alpine pastures often have a gradual transition to wooded area or unproductive area (heaths, rock, scree, marshland etc.). It is difficult to divide these areas exactly from the forage areas. With the progressing use of GIS-tools, and aerial photographs this separation of areas is done more exactly than it was done in the past.
Permanent crops (B_4), ha;	66 203	65 199	-1,52	
Wooded area (B_5_2), ha;	2 738 582	2 269 851	-17,12	Specialization of holdings in agriculture or forestry (e.g. through total lease of agricultural used areas are forestry holdings not longer in the EU data file)
Unutilized Agricultural area (B_5_1), ha;	47 842	85 349	+78,40	This trend is mainly due to an increase of B_3 (permanent grassland no longer used for production purpose)
Fallow land (B_1_12_1 + B_1_12_2), ha;	78 588	43 105	-45,15	Cancellation of set-aside requirements in 2008
LSU in LSU;	2 473 239	2 517 174	+1,78	
Cattle (C_2), head;	1 973 405	2 023 512	+2,54	
Family Labour force - in persons (without holder);	229 965	174 405	-24,16	2007 included also persons with forestry activities
Family Labour force - in AWU (without holder);	53 673	32 375	-39,68	working time 2007 included partially forestry activities
Holder - in persons	159 171	146 183	-8,16	

Holder - in AWU	89 830	65 409	-27,19	working time 2007 included partially forestry activities
Non family labour force - in persons (regularly employed);	29 501	27 079	-8,21	
Non family labour force - in AWU (regularly employed)	15 653	13 396	-14,42	working time 2007 included partially forestry activities

3.3 Data Revision Policy

Data revision is not planned so far. Normally, data in the Agricultural Census is not subject to revision.

4 ACCESSIBILITY AND PUNCTUALITY

4.1 Publications

EUROSTAT – Eurofarm data base and various publications

Individual data on each holding unit in accordance with EU criteria and requirements were transmitted to EUROSTAT via eDAMIS for entry in the Eurofarm data base and publication purposes.

Publication of results at national level

Publication of the results of the 2010 Farm Structure Survey were scheduled to take place as follows:

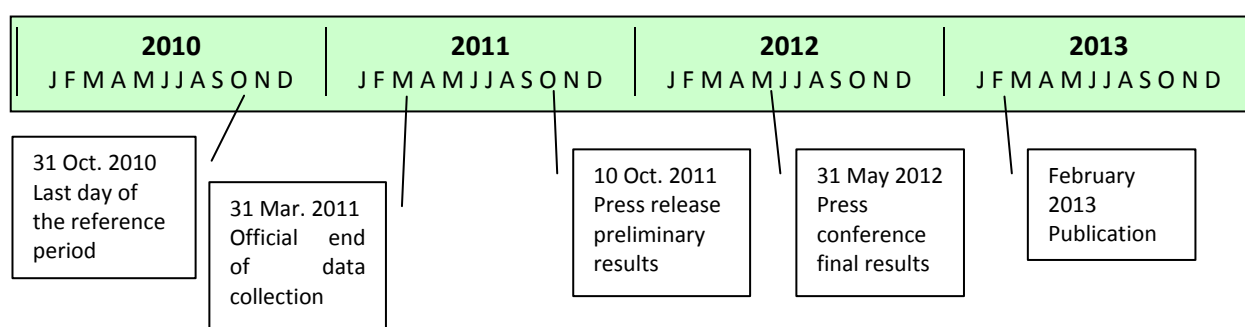
- **Press release**
The most important data were available in the form of a press release containing preliminary national information on October 10, 2011. The press release was made available on the Internet at www.statistik.at.
- **Press conference**
on the Final results was held on May 31, 2012.
- Regional Data (LAU2) were published in summer 2012
- **Summary report**
Furthermore, a summary report containing the results was published in the 2nd quarter of 2012.
Pursuant to the Federal Statistics Act 2000, in the version in BGBl. I No 136/2001, BGBl. I No 71/2003, BGBl. I No 92/2007, BGBl. I No 125/2009 Statistics Austria is obliged to make the main results available via the Internet free of charge. They are available at www.statistik.at.

The summary report is available on the Internet free of charge as a pdf file or, for a fee, in electronic form (Excel file).
- **Results Folder and Agricultural Statistics and Farming in Figures ("Zahlenspiegel")**
- **Statistical News**
The Statistical News will examine various topics arising from the 2010 Agricultural Census. In addition to describing the method and results, the articles contain graphs as an aid to interpretation.
- **Standard publications:**
 - **Agricultural Census 2010**
 - **Agricultural Statistics**
- **Statistical Yearbook of Austria,**
Various Statistics Austria publications contain contributions setting out the results of the 2010 Agricultural Census.
These publications, which include a CD-ROM, are also available for a fee. They can also be downloaded as pdf files free of charge at www.statistik.at.
- **Internet – On the Statistics Austria homepage**

- **Standard documentation; meta-information**
(Definitions, explanatory notes, methods, quality)
Concepts, definitions and explanations relating to the information on the 2010 Agricultural Census, plus notes on the methods used and on quality, are available free of charge, in a standardised form, at www.statistik.at.
- **LFBIS (Agricultural and Forestry Holdings Information System)**
The Regulation governing the Farm Structure Survey obliges Statistics Austria to transmit the data to the Federal Minister of Agriculture for entry in the LFBIS.

4.2 Timeliness and Punctuality

Figure 7: Schedule of the publication of the results



5 CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

Data is published and circulated in accordance with the Federal Statistics Act 2000, as amended by BGBl. I No 136/2001, BGBl. I No 71/2003 and BGBl. I No 92/2007 and BGBl. I No 125/2009, and the Data Protection Act 2000, BGBl. I No 165/1999. This means that only anonymised data is transmitted. No information relating to individuals can be inferred from publication of the results and the provision of anonymised individual data.

Under the Federal Act on the Information System for Agricultural and Forestry Holdings (LFBIS Act) BGBl. No 448/1980, as amended by BGBl. No 597/1981 and BGBl. No 505/1994 § 3 (1), data obtained in the course of surveys ordered by regulation of the Federal Minister of Agriculture and Forestry on the basis of the Federal Statistics Act must be forwarded to the Federal Minister of Agriculture and Forestry insofar as this was ordered in said regulation.

In accordance with EU regulation (EEC) No 1166/2008 anonymised individual data must be transferred to Eurostat.

At this stage there are no plans to provide access to micro-data for research purposes.

6 REFERENCES

N.A.

7 ANNEXES

Annex 1 Questionnaire

8 List of abbreviations

ABDR	Address-Buildings and Dwellings Register
AGRARGIS	GIS based farming information system
AMA	Agrarmarkt Austria; in addition to its functions as Austria's office for market organisation, intervention and payments, Agrarmarkt Austria is also responsible for administering most subsidies.
BGBI.	<i>Bundesgesetzblatt</i> (Federal Law Gazette)
BMLFUW	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Environment and Water Management
EC	European Commission
DCM	Digital Cadaster Map
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
eDAMIS	Electronic Dataflow Administration and Management Information System
EU	European Union
EUROFARM	An agricultural data base created by the Statistical Office of the European Communities
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FSS	Farm Structure Survey
GAEC	Standards of Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition
Ha	Hectare
IACS	Integrated Administration and Control System
LAU	Local administrative unit
LBG	Wirtschaftstreuhand- und Beratungsgesellschaft m.b.H., (LBG Business Trust and Consultancy Company) which, among other things, is also responsible for the Agricultural Informations Network (INLB)
LFBIS	Agriculture and Forestry Holding Information System, which allows the Federal authorities to combine data on individual holdings (statistical data on holdings and on agricultural subsidies).
LGR	<i>Landwirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnung</i> (Agricultural Accounts)
MoA	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Environment and Water Management
MÖST	Petroleum Tax Refund (for agricultural diesel)
NA; N/A	Not applicable
NE	Not existent
NMR	National Methodological Reports
NS	Not significant
NUTS	"Nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques"; It divides the territory of the EU into territorial units on 3 levels, which normally consist of entire administrative units or groupings of such units: NUTS 1 Regions of the European Communities, NUTS 2 Basic administrative units, NUTS 3 Subdivisions of the basic administrative units.
OGA	Other gainful activities
ÖPUL	Austrian Programme for Environmental Sustainable Agriculture
SAPM	Survey on agricultural production methods
STATcube	Statistical Database
TSG	<i>Tierschutzgesetz</i> (Animal Diseases Act)
UAA	Utilized Agricultural Area
VIS	Veterinary Information System


ANNEX 1

Hauptseite | Übersicht | Stammdaten | Ackerland | Bodennutzung | Bodenbewirtschaftung | Gartenbau | Viehbestand/Bienenstöcke | Nebentätigkeiten | Arbeitskräfte | Fragen zur Erhebung

Bundesanstalt Statistik Österreich
Direktion Raumwirtschaft

Guglgasse 13, 1110 Wien
Telefon: 0800 799 766
agrarstrukturhebung@statistik.gv.at
DVR: 0000043

Die erhobenen Daten (Informationen) unterliegen der Geheimhaltung (§ 17 BStatG - Statistikgeheimnis)! Die Daten werden vertraulich behandelt!



Agrarstrukturhebung 2010


Start der Erhebung: 31. Oktober 2010
Letzter Einsendetermin: 28. November 2010


Information

Pflichtfelder im Fragebogen sind durch rote Schrift gekennzeichnet.

F1-Taste Ausfüllhilfe zu einem Feld anfordern.

In der Fehlerliste unter dem Fragebogen bedeuten...

 Hinweis auf einen Fehler

 Warnhinweis

AS 2010	Ergebnisse der Eingabeprüfung (Mit Doppelklick auf einen Fehler springen Sie zur betroffenen Frage)

Figure 1: Questionnaire – main page

Hauptseite | Übersicht | Stammdaten | Ackerland | Bodennutzung | Bodenbewirtschaftung | Gartenbau | Viehbestand/Bienenstöcke | Nebentätigkeiten | Arbeitskräfte | Fragen zur Erhebung

Dateneingabe

Von diesem Blatt aus können Sie zu den einzelnen Abschnitten des Fragebogens navigieren. Den aktuellen Bearbeitungsstand aller Bereiche können Sie jederzeit hier ablesen.

Stammdaten	<input type="button" value="Bearbeiten"/>	<input type="button" value="Hilfe"/>	Eingabe erforderlich
Betriebe/Betriebsstätten			
Betrieb 1234567	<input type="button" value="Bearbeiten"/>	<input type="button" value="Hilfe"/>	Daten kontrollieren und ergänzen
Weitere und neue Betriebe	<input type="button" value="Bearbeiten"/>	<input type="button" value="Hilfe"/>	Keine weiteren Betriebe angeben
Ackerland nach Betriebsstätten			
<input type="button" value="Bearbeiten"/>	<input type="button" value="Hilfe"/>	Eingabe erforderlich	
Bodennutzung nach Betriebsstätten			
<input type="button" value="Bearbeiten"/>	<input type="button" value="Hilfe"/>	Eingabe erforderlich	
Bewässerung			
<input type="button" value="Bearbeiten"/>	<input type="button" value="Hilfe"/>	Derzeit keine Eingabe erforderlich	
Bodenbewirtschaftung			
<input type="button" value="Bearbeiten"/>	<input type="button" value="Hilfe"/>	Eingabe erforderlich	
Gartenbau und Feldgemüse nach Betriebsstätten			
<input type="button" value="Bearbeiten"/>	<input type="button" value="Hilfe"/>	Eingabe erforderlich	
Viehbestand/Bienenstöcke nach Betriebsstätten			
<input type="button" value="Bearbeiten"/>	<input type="button" value="Hilfe"/>	Eingabe erforderlich	
Nebentätigkeiten			
<input type="button" value="Bearbeiten"/>	<input type="button" value="Hilfe"/>	Eingabe erforderlich	
Arbeitskräfte			
<input type="button" value="Bearbeiten"/>	<input type="button" value="Hilfe"/>	Eingabe erforderlich	
Fragen zur Erhebung			
<input type="button" value="Bearbeiten"/>	<input type="button" value="Hilfe"/>	Eingabe erbeten	

AS 2010

Ergebnisse der Eingabeprüfung (Mit Doppelklick auf einen Fehler springen Sie zur betroffenen Frage)

Figure 2: Questionnaire – overview page

Hauptseite | Übersicht | Stammdaten | Ackerland | Bodennutzung | Bodenbewirtschaftung | Gartenbau | Viehbestand/Bienenstöcke | Nebentätigkeiten | Arbeitskräfte | Fragen zur Erhebung

Stammdaten

Firmenwortlaut/Name des Betriebs

Registrierte Rechtsform

Rechtsform 2010

Bei Nichtzutreffen oder Änderung Rechtsform 2010 bitte richtigstellen. Bitte achten Sie darauf, dass ihre Angaben mit den Meldungen an andere Institutionen (AMA, etc.) übereinstimmen.

Erreichbarkeit für Rückfragen

Telefonnummer 1

Telefonnummer 2

Fax

E-Mail-Adresse

Figure 3: Questionnaire – master data (part 1)

Zustelladresse

Straße

Hausnummer

Postleitzahl

Ort

Gemeinde-Nr.

Gemeinde

Personen

Nachname	Vorname	Geschlecht	Geburtsdatum	Telefon	Fax	E-Mail	
Mustermann	Max	männlich	07.07.1977				Löschen

Leermeldung/Nichtteilnahme an der Erhebung

Gemäß § 9 Bundesstatistikgesetz 2000 sind Sie zur Auskunft verpflichtet und haben die Angaben rechtzeitig, vollständig und wahrheitsgetreu zu machen.

Wenn Sie Ihrer Meldeverpflichtung nicht nachkommen, die Auskunft verweigern oder unwahre Angaben machen, begehen Sie eine Verwaltungsübertretung, welche von der Bezirksverwaltungsbehörde mit einer Geldstrafe von bis zu 2.180 Euro geahndet wird.

Betriebe, die für mindestens einen ihrer Teilbetriebe im Erntejahr 2010 bei der AMA einen Mehrfachantrag gestellt haben, können keine Leermeldung abgeben.

Grund der Leermeldung

-- nur auswählen, wenn keine zu erhebenden Daten vorliegen --

Übergabe des Betriebs

Bei einer Übergabe des Betriebs geben Sie bitte an, an wen Sie den Betrieb übergeben haben!

Werden einzelne Teilbetriebe an verschiedene Personen übergeben, geben Sie diese bitte bei den jeweiligen Betrieben an!

Nachname	Vorname	Straße	Hausnr.	PLZ	Ort

Anmerkung

Figure 4: Questionnaire – master data (part 2)

Betriebsliste

Betrieb 1234567
Musterstraße 1, 1111 Musterort
Hauptbetrieb (HB). Verwaltungsdaten vorhanden

Betriebe, für die im Erntejahr 2010 bei der AMA ein Mehrfachantrag gestellt wurde bzw. für die ein Viehbestand aus der Rinderdatenbank oder aus dem VIS vorhanden ist, können keine Leermeldung abgeben.

Weitere Betriebe

LFBIS	Straße	Hausnr.	PLZ	Ort

Bei Übernahme eines Betriebs: Bitte geben Sie an, von wem Sie den Betrieb übernommen haben!

Nachname	Vorname	Straße	Hausnr.	PLZ	Ort

Anmerkungen (max. 500 Zeichen)

BITTE SCHLIESSEN SIE DAS BLATT AB!

Das Blatt wird bearbeitet.

Die Einträge zu diesem Blatt sind abgeschlossen.

Ergebnisse der Eingabeprüfung (Mit Doppelklick auf einen Fehler springen Sie zur betroffenen Frage)

Figure 5: Questionnaire – master data (part 3)

Hauptseite | Übersicht | Stammdaten | **Ackerland** | Bodennutzung | Bodenbewirtschaftung | Gartenbau | Viehbestand/Bienenstöcke | Nebentätigkeiten | Arbeitskräfte | Fragen zur Erhebung

Anbau auf dem Ackerland (Hauptnutzung - Ernte 2010)

Hinweis:

V-Daten: Bei Betrieben, für die Sie im Erntejahr 2010 aktive Meldungen vorgenommen haben (AMA-Mehrfachantrag, VIS etc.), werden diese Daten im Fragebogen als Verwaltungsdaten vorgegeben. Diese sind in der Spalte V/A-Daten mit V gekennzeichnet.

A-Daten: Zu Ihrer Information sind Daten aus älteren Erhebungen in der Spalte V/A-Daten angegeben und mit einem A (Andere Datenquellen) gekennzeichnet.

Bitte beachten Sie, dass es sich dabei um die digitalisierten Flächen (basierend auf der Hofkarte = Luftbildaufnahme in Verbindung mit digitaler Katastermappe) handelt. Vergessen Sie daher nicht, um auf die Gesamtfläche ihres Betriebs zu kommen, die Differenzflächen entweder entsprechend ihrer tatsächlichen Nutzung (z.B. Grünlandflächen) oder bei unproduktiven Flächen (z.B. Vorgewende/Manövriertflächen) einzutragen.

Fehlende Positionen sind unbedingt zu ergänzen bzw. wenn erforderlich, allfällige Änderungen bei den vorgegebenen Flächendaten durchzuführen.

Flächen, auf denen nachwachsende Rohstoffe für industrielle Zwecke oder energetische Nutzung angebaut werden, sind im Blatt Ackerland bzw. Bodennutzung im Abschnitt Kulturarten unter der jeweiligen Position zu erfassen.

Angabe der Daten bei Hauptbetrieb (HB) oder Teilbetrieb (TB)

Erklärung zur Flächeneinheit

Bitte die Flächenangaben in Ar (ohne Kommastellen) eintragen. (1 ha = 100 Ar = 10.000 m²)
Beispiele: 7,32 ha = 732 Ar; 51262 m² = 513 Ar (runden)

Ackerland	Betr.	1234567 (HB) AMA
		V/A-Daten

Getreide und Mais (einschl. Saatgut)	Pos.	Betr. 1234567 (HB) AMA	
		Ar	V/A-Daten
Winterweichweizen	1001	252	252V
Sommerweichweizen	1002		
Hartweizen (Durum)	1003		
Dinkel	1004		
Winter-/Sommer-Roggen	1005		
Wintergerste	1006	163	163V
Sommergerste	1007	278	278V
Winter-/Sommer-Hafer	1008		
Winter-/Sommer-Triticale	1009		
Wintermenggetreide	1010		
Sommermenggetreide	1011		
Sonstiges Getreide (Sorghum, Hirse, Buchweizen, Quinoa, Amaranth etc.)	1012		
Körnermais	1013		
Mais für Corn-Cob-Mix (CCM)	1014		
Grünmais	1015		
Silomais	1016	253	253V

Figure 6: Questionnaire – arable land (part 1)

e-Quest electronic questionnaire
Agricultural Census 2010

Eiweißpflanzen (einschl. Saatgut)	Betr. 1234567 (HB) AMA	
	Pos.	Ar
Körnererbsen	1101	
Ackerbohnen	1102	
Süßlupinen	1103	
Linsen, Kichererbsen und Wicken	1104	
Andere Hülsenfrüchte (einschl. Gemenge von Getreide mit Körnererbsen oder Ackerbohnen)	1105	
Sojabohnen	1106	107 107V

Ölsaaten (einschl. Saatgut)	Betr. 1234567 (HB) AMA	
	Pos.	Ar
Winterraps zur Ölgewinnung	1201	148 148V
Sommerraps und Rübsen	1202	
Sonnenblumen	1203	
Öllein	1204	
Ölkürbis	1205	
Sonstige Ölf Früchte (Saffor, Senf, Öldistel, Sesam etc.)	1206	

Sonstige Alternativkulturen	Betr. 1234567 (HB) AMA	
	Pos.	Ar
Mohn	1301	
Hopfen	1302	
Hanf	1303	
Sonstige Faserpflanzen (Flachs, Fasermessel etc.)	1304	
Heil-, Duft- und Gewürzpflanzen (Mariendistel, Kümmel etc.)	1305	
Sonstige Handelsgewächse (Rollrasen etc.)	1306	

Ackerfutterflächen	Betr. 1234567 (HB) AMA	
	Pos.	Ar
Rotklee und sonstige Kleearten	1401	
Luzerne	1402	
Kleegras	1403	
Futtergräser und sonstiger Feldfutterbau (Mischling u.ä.)	1404	208 208V
Wechselwiesen (Ackerweiden, Egart)	1405	373 373V

Andere Ackerkulturen	Betr. 1234567 (HB) AMA	
	Pos.	Ar
Frühe und mittelfrühe Speisekartoffeln (einschl. Saatkartoffeln)	1501	
Spätkartoffeln	1502	25 25V
Zuckerrüben (ohne Saatgut)	1503	
Futterrüben und sonstige Futterhackfrüchte (ohne Saatgut)	1504	
Erdbeeren	1505	
Gemüse im Freiland: Feldanbau	1506	110 110V
Gemüse im Freiland: Gartenbau	1507	75 75V
Gemüse unter Glas bzw. Folie	1508	
Blumen und Zierpflanzen: Im Freiland	1509	
Blumen und Zierpflanzen: Unter Glas	1510	
Energiegräser (Miscanthus, Sudangras)	1511	
Sämereien und Pflanzgut (Klee- u. Gräsersamen, Zuckerrüben etc.)	1512	
Blüh- und Brachefläche, für die keine Beihilfe gewährt wird	1513	
Blüh- und Brachefläche, die einer Beihilfenregelung unterliegt	1514	
GLOZ A	1515	
Sonstige Kulturen auf dem Ackerland	1516	

Figure 7: Questionnaire – arable land (part 2)

Summen	Betr:	1234567 (HB) AMA
		V/A-Daten
	Pos.	Ar
Ackerland (Summe 1001 - 1516)	1999	1992 1992V

Feldgemüse im Zweitanbau	Betr:	1234567 (HB) AMA
		V/A-Daten
	Pos.	Ar
Bauen Sie Feldgemüse im Zweitanbau an?	1517	--

BITTE SCHLIESSEN SIE DAS BLATT ABI

Das Blatt wird bearbeitet.
 Die Einträge zu diesem Blatt sind abgeschlossen.

Ergebnisse der Eingabeprüfung (Mit Doppelklick auf einen Fehler springen Sie zur betroffenen Frage)

Figure 8: Questionnaire – arable land (part 3)

Hauptseite | Übersicht | Stammdaten | Ackerland | Bodennutzung | Bewässerung | Bodenbewirtschaftung | Gartenbau | Viehbestand/Bienenstöcke | Nebentätigkeiten | Arbeitskräfte | Fragen zur Erhebung

Kulturarten

Das Blatt "Bodennutzung" kann erst nach dem Fertigstellen des Blatts "Ackerland" beendet werden. Daten und Berechnungen in diesem Blatt verweisen auf Einträge im Blatt "Ackerland" und können erst nach Fertigstellen Ihrer Einträge richtig gesetzt bzw. berechnet werden.

Hinweis:

V-Daten: Bei Betrieben, für die Sie im Erntejahr 2010 aktive Meldungen vorgenommen haben (AMA-Mehrfachantrag, VIS etc.), werden diese Daten im Fragebogen als Verwaltungsdaten vorgegeben. Diese sind in der Spalte V/A-Daten mit V gekennzeichnet.

A-Daten: Zu Ihrer Information sind Daten aus älteren Erhebungen in der Spalte V/A-Daten angegeben und mit einem A (Andere Datenquellen) gekennzeichnet.

Bitte beachten Sie, dass es sich dabei um die digitalisierten Flächen (basierend auf der Hofkarte = Luftbildaufnahme in Verbindung mit digitaler Katastermappe) handelt. Vergessen Sie daher nicht, um auf die Gesamtfläche ihres Betriebs zu kommen, die Differenzflächen entweder entsprechend ihrer tatsächlichen Nutzung (z.B. Grünlandflächen) oder bei unproduktiven Flächen (z.B. Vorgewende/Manövriertflächen) einzutragen.

Fehlende Positionen (z.B. Forstflächen, Haus- und Nutzgärten sowie unproduktive Flächen des Betriebs) sind unbedingt zu ergänzen bzw. wenn erforderlich, allfällige Änderungen bei den vorgegebenen Flächendaten durchzuführen.

Flächen, auf denen nachwachsende Rohstoffe für industrielle Zwecke oder energetische Nutzung angebaut werden, sind im Blatt Ackerland bzw. Bodennutzung im Abschnitt Kulturarten unter der jeweiligen Position zu erfassen.

Flächen, die der Erzeugung von Biokraftstoffen oder sonstigen erneuerbaren Energien dienen, sind zusätzlich im Abschnitt Sonderpositionen anzugeben.

Angabe der Daten bei Haupt- oder Teilbetrieb

Erklärung zur Flächeneinheit

Bitte die Flächenangaben in Ar (ohne Kommastellen) eintragen. (1 ha = 100 Ar = 10.000 m²)
Beispiele: 7,32 ha = 732 Ar; 51262 m² = 513 Ar (runden)

Ackerland	Betr:	1234567 (HB) AMA
		V/A-Daten
	Pos.	Ar
(Der Wert wird aus dem Blatt Ackerland übernommen)	2001	1992 1992V

Bodennutzung	Betr:	1234567 (HB) AMA
		V/A-Daten

Figure 9: Questionnaire – land use (part 1)

Dauerkulturen (Wein, Obst)	Betr: 1234567 (HB) AMA	
	Pos.	V/A- Daten
	Ar	
Haus- und Nutzgärten	2002	1
Intensivobstanlagen ohne Beerenobst	2003	20V
Intensiv-Beerenobst (ohne Erdbeeren)	2004	
Extensivobstanlagen ohne Beerenobst	2005	20
Extensiv-Beerenobst (ohne Erdbeeren)	2006	
Weingärten	2007	
Rebschulen	2008	
Baumschulen	2009	
Forstbaumschulen	2010	
Christbaumkulturen	2011	

Dauergrünland	Betr: 1234567 (HB) AMA	
	Pos.	V/A- Daten
	Ar	
Einmähdige Wiesen	2012	
Mähweiden/-wiesen mit zwei Nutzungen	2013	109V
Mähweiden/-wiesen mit drei und mehr Nutzungen	2014	484V
Dauerweiden	2015	
Hutweiden	2016	
Almen	2017	
Bergmähder	2018	
Streuwiesen	2019	
GLÖZ G	2020	
Landwirtschaftlich genutzte Fläche (Summe 2001- 2020)	2099	2606 2605V

Nicht landwirtschaftlich genutzte Flächen	Betr: 1234567 (HB) AMA	
	Pos.	V/A- Daten
	Ar	
Wald	2101	1510 1510A
Energieholzflächen (Kurzumtriebsflächen)	2102	
Forstgärten	2103	
Nicht genutzte landwirtschaftliche Fläche/Nicht genutztes Grünland	2104	
Fließende und stehende Gewässer	2105	
Unkultivierte Moorflächen	2106	
Gebäude- und Hofflächen	2107	55
Sonstige unproduktive Flächen (Ödland, Wege, Ziergärten etc.)	2108	80

Gesamtfläche	Betr: 1234567 (HB) AMA	
	Pos.	V/A- Daten
	Ar	
Gesamtfläche (Summe 2099, 2101 - 2108)	2199	4251 4115V

Besitzverhältnisse	Insgesamt	darunter landwirtschaftlich genutzte Flächen	
		Ar	V/A- Daten
Eigentumsfläche	3901	2256	
verpachtete Fläche			
zur Bewirtschaftung abgegebene Fläche			
zugepachtete Fläche	350	350	350V
zur Bewirtschaftung erhaltene Fläche			
GESAMTFLÄCHE	4251	2606	

Figure 10: Questionnaire – land use (part 2)

Sonderpositionen (Pilze, Energiepflanzenflächen)		Pos.	Ar	m²
Pilze		2171		
Anbauflächen (z.B. Raps, Sojabohnen, Weizen und Zuckerrüben) für Biokraftstoffe oder sonstige erneuerbare Energien nach deren Verwendung als ...	Biokraftstoffe (reines Pflanzenöl, Beimischung)	2172	Ar	
	Biogas	2173		
	Sonstiges (Energiekorn, Energiegräser etc.)	2174		
	Insgesamt	2175		

Biolandbau	Pos.	Ar
Landwirtschaftlich genutzte Fläche, die gemäß VO 834/2007 biologisch bewirtschaftet wird		
von Landeshauptleuten anerkannt	2201	
in Umstellungsphase	2202	

Extensivobstanlagen (Streuobst)

Obstbäume, meist unregelmäßig gepflanzt, auch in gemischter Kultur - oft auf Wiesen- und Weidflächen oder in Gärten - deren Ernte vornehmlich für den Eigengebrauch (Tafel-/Wirtschaftsobst) oder für Verarbeitungszwecke (z.B. Saft, Most, Brände etc.) bestimmt ist. Oft Hochstämme unterschiedlichen Alters und Pflegezustands. Ausgenommen sind intensiv kultivierte Erwerbsobstanlagen.

Hinweis: Sie haben unter "Kulturarten" die folgenden, häufig für Extensivobstbau genutzten Flächen angeführt. Bitte geben Sie im unteren Teil der Tabelle die Anzahl der extensiv genutzten Apfel-, Birnen- und Zwetschenbäume an!

Flächen, auf denen üblicherweise Extensivobst kultiviert wird (Übertrag aus den Tabellen Dauerkulturen, Dauergrünland)	Pos.	Insgesamt
		Ar
Haus- und Nutzgärten	aus 2002	1
Extensivobstanlagen ohne Beerenobst	aus 2005	20
Einmähdige Wiesen	aus 2012	
Mähweiden/-wiesen mit zwei Nutzungen	aus 2013	109
Mähweiden/-wiesen mit drei und mehr Nutzungen	aus 2014	484
Dauerweiden	aus 2015	
Hutweiden	aus 2016	
Streuwiesen	aus 2019	
GLÖZ G	aus 2020	
Summe	2198	614

Anzahl der extensiv genutzten Apfel-, Birn- und Zwetschenbäume, die sich z.B. auf oben angeführten Flächen befinden:	Pos.	Insgesamt
		Anzahl
Äpfel	2301	6
Birnen	2302	
Zwetschen	2303	3
Summe (2301 - 2303)	2399	9

Bewässerung

Bewässerung	Pos.	Ar
Fläche, die tatsächlich im Zeitraum vom 01.11.2009 - 31.10.2010 bewässert wurde	2401	110
Fläche, die bewässert werden könnte	2402	150
Durchschnittlich bewässerte Fläche (Mittelwert der Jahre 2008 - 2010)	2403	120

BITTE SCHLIESSEN SIE DAS BLATT ABI

Das Blatt wird bearbeitet
 Die Einträge zu diesem Blatt sind abgeschlossen.

Extensivobstanlagen ohne Beerenobst	Ergebnisse der Eingabeprüfung (Mit Doppelklick auf einen Fehler springen Sie zur betroffenen Frage)

Figure 11: Questionnaire – land use (part 3)

Hauptseite | Übersicht | Stammdaten | Ackerland | Bodennutzung | Bewässerung | Bodenbewirtschaftung | Gartenbau | Viehbestand/Bienenstöcke | Nebentätigkeiten | Arbeitskräfte | Fragen zur Erhebung

Das Blatt "Bewässerung" kann erst nach dem Fertigstellen der Blätter "Ackerland" und "Bodennutzung" beendet werden. Daten und Berechnungen in diesem Blatt verweisen auf Einträge in den Blättern "Ackerland" und "Bodennutzung" und können erst nach Fertigstellen Ihrer Einträge richtig gesetzt bzw. berechnet werden.

Hinweis: Bitte tragen Sie zuerst die tatsächlich bewässerte Fläche bei den einzelnen Positionen ein.
Die für die Bewässerung verbrauchte Wassermenge können Sie je nach vorliegender Information auf zwei Arten angeben:
Entweder geben Sie zu jeder bewässerten Kultur(gruppe) die jeweilige Summe der Bewässerungsgaben in mm an.
Oder tragen Sie die gesamte für die Bewässerung verbrauchte Wassermenge in m³ im Kästchen rechts unten ein.

Bewässerte Kulturarten
Im Zeitraum vom 01.11.2009 - 31.10.2010 mindestens einmal bewässerte Kulturen

	Pos.	Bebaute Fläche	Tatsächlich bewässerte Fläche	Für die Bewässerung verbrauchte Wassermenge im Zeitraum vom 01.11.2009 - 31.10.2010	
				je nach vorliegender Information	
				ENTWEDER in mm zu jeder Kultur(gruppe) (mm=l/m²)	ODER insgesamt in m³
Getreide zur Körnergewinnung (ohne Mais)	2413	693		mm	
Mais (Körnermais, CCM, Silo- und Grünmais)	2414	253		mm	
Eiweißpflanzen (ohne Sojabohnen)	2415			mm	
Kartoffeln	2416	25		mm	
Zuckerrüben	2417			mm	
Raps und Rübsen	2418	148		mm	
Sonnenblumen	2419			mm	
Textilpflanzen (Hanf, sonstige Faserpflanzen)	2420			mm	
Gemüse im Freiland (Feldanbau), Erdbeeren	2421	110	110	90 mm	
Wechselwiesen und Dauergrünland	2422	966		mm	
Sonstige Kulturen auf dem Ackerland	2423	390		mm	
Obstanlagen (einschließlich Beerenobstanlagen)	2424	20		mm	
Weingärten	2425			mm	
Sonstige bewässerte Flächen	2426			mm	
Insgesamt	2449	2605	110		m³

Angewandte Bewässerungsverfahren

	Pos.	
Sprinklerbewässerung	2431	ja
Tröpfchenbewässerung	2432	--
Oberflächenbewässerung (Flutung, Furchenbewässerung)	2433	--

Ursprung des im Betrieb verwendeten Bewässerungswassers

	Pos.	
außerhalb des Betriebs	2434	--
	2435	--
im Betrieb	2436	ja
	2437	--

BITTE SCHLIESSEN SIE DAS BLATT AB!

Das Blatt wird bearbeitet.
 Die Einträge zu diesem Blatt sind abgeschlossen.

Ergebnisse der Eingabepfprüfung (Mit Doppelklick auf einen Fehler springen Sie zur betroffenen Frage)

Figure 12: Questionnaire – irrigation (module)

Hauptseite | Übersicht | Stammdaten | Ackerland | Bodennutzung | Bewässerung | Bodenbewirtschaftung | Gartenbau | Viehbestand/Bienenstöcke | Nebentätigkeiten | Arbeitskräfte | Fragen zur Erhebung

Das Blatt "Bodenbewirtschaftung" kann erst nach dem Fertigstellen der Blätter "Ackerland" und "Bodennutzung" beendet werden. Daten und Berechnungen in diesem Blatt verweisen auf Einträge in den Blättern "Ackerland" und "Bodennutzung" und können erst nach Fertigstellen Ihrer Einträge richtig gesetzt bzw. berechnet werden.

Bodenbearbeitung und Bodenerhaltung		Pos.	Ar	V/A- Daten
Ackerland (Der Wert wird aus der Position 2001 übernommen)		2500	1992	
Methoden der Bodenbearbeitung				
Herkömmliche Bodenbearbeitung (Scharpflug und Anbaukombination)		2501		
Konservierende Bodenbearbeitung (pfluglose Bearbeitung, Grubber, Egge)		2502		
Direktsaat (ohne Bodenbearbeitung)		2503		
Bodenerhaltung				
Normale Winterkulturen (Wintergerste, Wintererbsen etc.)		2511		
Bodenbedeckende Winterbegrünungen (Variante B.C.C1.D.D1.H.L.) und Zwischenfruchtanbau		2512		
Restbewuchs		2513		
Vegetationsloser Boden		2514		
Fruchtfolge				
Geben Sie den % - Anteil an der Ackerfläche an, auf der mindestens dreimal in Folge (Jahre 2008 - 2010) die gleiche einjährige Kultur angebaut wurde		2515	- bitte auswählen -	

Landschaftselemente		Pos.	
Landwirtschaftlich genutzte Fläche (Ar, aus Position 2099 übernommen)		2530	2605
In den letzten 3 Jahren gepflegte, bereits bestehende Landschaftselemente		2531	--
	Hecken	2532	--
darunter	Baumreihen	2533	--
	Steinmauern	2534	--
In den letzten 3 Jahren neu angelegte Landschaftselemente		2541	--
	Hecken	2542	--
darunter	Baumreihen	2543	--
	Steinmauern	2544	--

Nährstoffe		Pos.	
Landwirtschaftlich genutzte Fläche (Ar, aus Position 2099 übernommen)		2560	2606
Landwirtschaftlich genutzte Fläche, auf der Festmist/Wirtschaftsdünger ausgebracht wird		2561	--
Landwirtschaftlich genutzte Fläche, auf der Festmist/Wirtschaftsdünger innerhalb von 4 Stunden eingearbeitet wird		2562	--
Landwirtschaftlich genutzte Fläche, auf der Gülle ausgebracht wird		2563	--
Landwirtschaftlich genutzte Fläche, auf der Gülle innerhalb von 4 Stunden eingearbeitet wird (bzw. Gülleinjektion)		2564	--

BITTE SCHLIESSEN SIE DAS BLATT AB!

Das Blatt wird bearbeitet.
 Die Einträge zu diesem Blatt sind abgeschlossen.

Blatt prüfen

← Zur Übersicht

Bearbeitungsstand des Blattes	Ergebnisse der Eingabeprüfung (Mit Doppelklick auf einen Fehler springen Sie zur betroffenen Frage)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sie bewirtschaften Ackerlandflächen. Bitte machen Sie die entsprechende Angabe in Position 2515. ● Sie bewirtschaften Ackerlandflächen. Bitte machen Sie die entsprechenden Angaben zu den Methoden der Bodenbearbeitung (Pos. 2501 bis 2503). ● Sie bewirtschaften Ackerlandflächen. Bitte machen Sie die entsprechenden Angaben zur Bodenbedeckung im Winter (Pos. 2511 bis 2514). ● Bitte geben Sie an, ob in den letzten 3 Jahren Landschaftselemente gepflegt bzw. angelegt wurden. ● Bitte geben Sie die Positionen 2561 und 2563 an.

Figure 13: Questionnaire – land management (SAPM)

Hauptseite | Übersicht | Stammdaten | Ackerland | Bodennutzung | Bewässerung | Bodenbewirtschaftung | Gartenbau | Viehbestand/Bienenstöcke | Nebentätigkeiten | Arbeitskräfte | Fragen zur Erhebung

Das Blatt "Gartenbau" kann erst nach dem Fertigstellen der Blätter "Ackerland" und "Bodennutzung" beendet werden. Daten und Berechnungen in diesem Blatt verweisen auf Einträge in den Blättern "Ackerland" und "Bodennutzung" und können erst nach Fertigstellen ihrer Einträge richtig gesetzt bzw. berechnet werden.

Erklärung zur Flächeneinheit

Bitte im Blatt "Gartenbau" die Flächenangaben in m² eintragen. (1 ha = 100 Ar = 10.000 m²)
Beispiele: 7,32 ha = 732 Ar = 73200 m²

Für Gartenbau bzw. Feldgemüsebau relevante Flächen (aus "Ackerland" und "Bodennutzung")	Betr.	1234567
	Pos.	m ²
Gemüse im Freiland: Feldanbau	1506	11000
Gemüse im Freiland: Gartenbau	1507	7500
Gemüse unter Glas bzw. Folie	1508	
Blumen und Zierpflanzen: Im Freiland	1509	
Blumen und Zierpflanzen: Unter Glas	1510	
Baumschulen	2009	
Summe über die oben angegebenen Positionen	2100	18500

Bewirtschaftungsform

Bitte wählen Sie ihre Bewirtschaftungsform (überwiegende Produktionsrichtung) für jeden der angegebenen Betriebe aus!

Pos.	Betrieb	Bewirtschaftungsform 2010
6000	1234567	– bitte auswählen –

Reine Selbstversorgungsbetriebe (einschließlich Blumen-Selbstpflückerbetriebe) müssen nach Auswahl "Reine Selbstversorgung" keine weiteren Angaben im Blatt "Gartenbau" tätigen.

Gartenbaubetriebe müssen alle mit GB gekennzeichneten Abschnitte bearbeiten.
Feldgemüsebetriebe müssen alle mit FG gekennzeichneten Abschnitte bearbeiten.

Gartenbaubetrieb (GB)		Betr.	1234567
		Pos.	m ²
Flächen in befestigten Gewächshäusern mit Glas-, Folien- oder Kunststoffabdeckung sowie unbefestigte Folientunnels			
Glashaus einschl. Kunststoffeindeckung beheizt		6001	
Glashaus einschl. Kunststoffeindeckung nicht beheizt		6002	
Foliengewächshaus beheizt		6003	
Foliengewächshaus nicht beheizt		6004	
Folientunnel	unter 7,5 m Basisbreite	beheizt	6005
		nicht beheizt	6006
	über 7,5 m Basisbreite	beheizt	6007
		nicht beheizt	6008
Freilandfläche (einschl. Feldgemüse, Flachfolie/Vlies, Netzhäuser, Niederglas und Baumschulkulturen)		6009	
Gärtnerisch genutzte Fläche insgesamt (Summe 6001 - 6009)		6010	

Feldgemüsebetrieb (FG)		Betr.	1234567
		Pos.	m ²
Feldgemüse (einschl. Flachfolie/Vlies, Netzhäuser, Niederglas)		6011	
Flächen in befestigten Gewächshäusern mit Glas-, Folien- oder Kunststoffabdeckung sowie unbefestigte Folientunnels		6012	
Gemüsefläche insgesamt (Summe 6011 - 6012)		6013	

Figure 14: Questionnaire – Horticulture and field vegetable cultivation (module, part 1)

Gemüsebau im Jahr 2010 (Anbauflächen einschl. Mehrfachnutzung)

Gartenbaubetrieb (GB) und Feldgemüsebetrieb (FG)	Betr. 1234567			
	Pos.	Gewächshäuser ¹	Freiland ²	Verarbeitung ³
		m ²		
Fisolen	6201			
Grünerbsen	6202			
Einlegegurken (inkl. Schälgurken)	6203			
Salatgurken, Feldgurken	6204			
Kartoffel und Brokkoli	6205			
Kraut	6206			
Andere Kohlgemüse	6207			
Karotten	6208			
Kopfsalat, Bummerlsalat (Lactuca sativa L.)	6209			
Sonstige Blattsalate	6210			
Knollensellerie	6211			
Kräuter	6212			
Kren	6213			
Paprika bunt (inkl. Capia)	6214			
Paprika grün	6215			
Radieschen	6216			
Rispen Tomaten	6217			
Sonstige Tomaten	6218			
Spargel	6219			
Spinat	6220			
Zwiebeln	6221			
Übrige Gemüsearten	6222			
Gemüsesaatgut und -jungpflanzen	6223			

¹ Gewächshäuser = in Gewächshäusern einschl. Folientunnels

² Freiland = im Freiland einschl. Flachfolie/Mies, Netzhäuser, Niederglas

³ Verarbeitung = darunter für Verarbeitung (ohne Frischmarkt)

Gartenbaubetriebe (GB)

Alle weiteren Positionen sind nur für Gartenbaubetriebe anzugeben. Haben Sie nur Feldgemüse, vergessen Sie bitte nicht, den Bearbeitungsstand am Ende des Blattes anzugeben.

Art des Betriebs	Betr. 1234567	
	Pos.	
	6021	--

Anzahl und Fläche der Glashäuser einschl. Kunststoffeindeckung (ohne Foliengewächshäuser und Folientunnels) nach Altersgruppen	Betr. 1234567		
	Pos.	Anzahl	m ²
älter als 30 Jahre	6041		
21 bis 30 Jahre	6042		
11 bis 20 Jahre	6043		
bis inkl. 10 Jahre	6044		

Anzahl der Heizanlagen nach Altersgruppen		Betr. 1234567	
		Pos.	Anzahl
älter als 30 Jahre	Kessel	6051	
	Brenner	6052	
	Heizkanone	6053	
21 bis 30 Jahre	Kessel	6054	
	Brenner	6055	
	Heizkanone	6056	
11 bis 20 Jahre	Kessel	6057	
	Brenner	6058	
	Heizkanone	6059	
bis inkl. 10 Jahre	Kessel	6060	
	Brenner	6061	
	Heizkanone	6062	

Figure 15: Questionnaire – Horticulture and field vegetable cultivation (module, part 2)

Brennstoffe und Energie		Betr:	1234567
Pos.	Einheit	Jahresverbrauch 2009	
Ofenheizöl (rot gefärbt)	6063	Liter	
Heizöl	6064		
Kohle einschl. Koks	6065	Tonnen	
Erdgas	6066	m³	
Flüssiggas	6067	Tonnen	
Fernwärme	6068	MWh	
Biogene Brennstoffe			
Pellets	6069	Tonnen	
Hackschnitzel, Holzabfälle	6070	Schüttraum-	
Rinde	6071	meter	
Sonstige Biogene Brennstoffe (Stroh, Biogas usw.)	6072	--	

Blumen und Zierpflanzenbau (einschl. Mehrfachnutzung) im Jahr 2010

Schnittblumen		Betr:	1234567
		Pos.	m²
In Gewächshäusern einschl. begehbare Folientunnels		6101	
Im Freiland		6103	

Topfpflanzen/Beet- und Balkonpflanzen		Betr:	1234567
		Pos.	Stück
Topfpflanzen		6111	
Beet- und Balkonpflanzen		6112	


Jungpflanzen zum Verkauf		Betr:	1234567
		Pos.	Stück
Schnittblumen		6122	
Topfpflanzen		6123	
Gemüsejungpflanzen		6124	


Baumschulen im Jahr 2010		Betr:	1234567
		Pos.	m²
Baumschulmäßig genutzte Fläche insgesamt		6130	

		Betr:	1234567
		Pos.	Stück
		Produktion insgesamt	Verkaufsfähige Ware aus eigener Produktion im Jahr 2010
			ohne Jungpflanzen
			Jungpflanzen
Obstgehölze		6131	
Rosen		6132	
Laubgehölze		6133	
	Bäume	6133	
	Sträucher	6134	
	Insgesamt	6135	
Nadelgehölze		6136	
Stauden und Alpenpflanzen		6137	


BITTE SCHLIESSEN SIE DAS BLATT AB!

- Das Blatt wird bearbeitet.
 Die Einträge zu diesem Blatt sind abgeschlossen.

 Blatt prüfen

 Zur Übersicht

Ergebnisse der Eingabepflichtung (Mit Doppelklick auf einen Fehler springen Sie zur betroffenen Frage)

 Sie bewirtschaften Ackerlandflächen. Bitte machen Sie die entsprechende Angabe in Position 2515.


 Sie bewirtschaften Ackerlandflächen. Bitte machen Sie die entsprechenden Angaben zu den Methoden der Bodenbearbeitung (Pos. 2501 bis 2503).

Figure 16: Questionnaire – Horticulture and field vegetable cultivation (module, part 3)

Hauptseite | Übersicht | Stammdaten | Ackerland | Bodennutzung | Bewässerung | Bodenbewirtschaftung | Gartenbau | Viehbestand/Bienenstöcke | Nebentätigkeiten | Arbeitskräfte | Fragen zur Erhebung

Viehbestand/Bienenstöcke

Hinweis: Auch eingestellte Tiere gelten als Teil des Betriebsbestandes und müssen mit angegeben werden!

Gesamtanzahl der Rinder aus der Rinderdatenbank (lt. AMA April 2010)		3300	30	
Haltungsverfahren Rinder		Pos.	Anzahl der Plätze	
Anbindestall	Einstreu (Festmist und Jauche)	3301		
	Gülle	3302		
Laufstall	Festmist und Jauche oder Tiefstallmist	3303		40
	Gülle	3304		
Sonstige (Iglu, Kälberbox, Liegeplatz bei Freilandhaltung)		3305		8
Gesamtanzahl der Plätze (Summe 3301 - 3305)		3309		48

Pferde und andere Einhufer		Betr:	1234567 (HB) AMA	
			V/A- Daten	
		Pos.	Anzahl	
Pferde und andere Einhufer (Esel, Muli etc.)		3002		

Schweine		Betr:	1234567 (HB) AMA		
			V/A- Daten		
		Pos.	Anzahl		
Ferkel unter 20 kg Lebendgewicht		3011			
Jungschweine von 20 bis unter 50 kg Lebendgewicht		3012			
Mastschweine (einschließlich ausgemerzte Zuchttiere) mit einem Lebendgewicht von 50 kg und darüber	50 bis unter 80 kg	3013	2	2V	
	80 bis unter 110 kg	3014			
Zuchtschweine mit einem Lebendgewicht von 50 kg und darüber	Jungsauen	110 kg und mehr	3015		
		noch nie gedeckt	3016		
	ältere Sauen	erstmalig gedeckt	3017		
		gedeckt	3018		
nicht gedeckt		3019			
Zuchteber		3020			
Schweine insgesamt (Summe 3011 - 3020)		3049	2	2V	

Gesamtanzahl der Schweine aus Position 3049		3048	2	
Haltungsverfahren Schweine		Pos.	Anzahl der Plätze	
Teilspaltenboden		3311		
Vollspaltenboden		3312		
Stroh (Tiefstreu oder Schrägboden)		3313		2
Sonstige (Herkömmliches Festmist - Jauchesystem)		3314		
Gesamtanzahl der Plätze (Summe 3311 - 3314)		3349		2

Schafe und Ziegen		Betr:	1234567 (HB) AMA	
			V/A- Daten	
		Pos.	Anzahl	
Schafe				
Mutterschafe und gedeckte Lämmer (Weibl. Zuchttiere)		3051		
Andere Schafe (inkl. Widder und Lämmer)		3052		
Schafe insgesamt (Summe 3051 - 3052)		3059		
Ziegen				
Ziegen, die bereits gezickelt haben und gedeckte Ziegen (Weibl. Zuchttiere)		3061		
Andere Ziegen (inkl. Böcke und Kitze)		3062		
Ziegen insgesamt (Summe 3061 - 3062)		3069		

Geflügel		Betr:	1234567 (HB) AMA	
			V/A- Daten	
		Pos.	Anzahl	
Masthähnchen und -hühnchen		3101		
Küken für Legezwecke und Legehennen unter einem halben Jahr alt		3102		
Legehennen ein halbes Jahr und älter		3103	10	10V
Hähne		3104		
Hühner insgesamt (Summe 3101 - 3104)		3139	10	10V
Truthühner		3141		
Enten		3142		
Gänse		3143		
Strauße		3144		
Sonstiges Geflügel (Perlhühner etc.)		3145		

Figure 17: Questionnaire – livestock (part 1)

Gesamtanzahl der Küken für Legezwecke und Legehennen (Summe 3102 - 3103)	3140		10
Halteverfahren Geflügel			
Stroh (Tiefstreu - Laufstall)	3321		
Sonstige (z.B. mobile Stallsysteme)	3322		
Gesamtanzahl der Plätze (Summe 3321 - 3322)	3329		

Sonstige Nutztiere	Betr:	1234567 (HB) AMA
		V/A- Daten
	Pos.	Anzahl
Sonstige Nutztiere (Zuchtwild in Fleischproduktionsgattern etc.)	3071	

Bienen	Betr:	1234567 (HB) AMA
	Pos.	Anzahl
	Anzahl der Bienenstöcke	3200

Einrichtungen zur Lagerung und Aufbereitung von Wirtschaftsdünger (im Erhebungszeitraum in Verwendung stehende Anlagen)

Lagerkapazitäten	Pos.		Fläche bzw. Volumen
Lagerfläche für Festmist	3411	--	m ²
Lagervolumen für Jauche	3412	--	m ³
Lagervolumen für Güllebehälter/-keller	3413	--	m ³
Gülle Lagune	3414	--	m ³
Sind die Lagereinrichtungen abgedeckt?			
Festmist	3421	--	
Jauche	3422	--	
Gülle	3423	--	
Vom Betrieb verbrachter Wirtschaftsdünger in % der erzeugten Gesamtmenge	3401	--	– bitte auswählen – %

Weidehaltung	Pos.		
Summe der Weideflächen (in den Blättern Ackerland und Bodennutzung)	3500	Ar	966
Im Jahr 2010 beweidete Fläche	3501		
Zeit die die Tiere im Freien auf der Weide verbringen	3502	Monate pro Jahr	
Gesamtzahl der auf gemeinschaftlich genutzten Flächen (z.B. Almgemeinschaften) weidenden Tiere	3511	Anzahl Tiere	
Zeit die die Tiere auf gemeinschaftlich genutzten Flächen (z.B. Almgemeinschaften) weiden	3512	Monate pro Jahr	

BITTE SCHLIESSEN SIE DAS BLATT AB!

Das Blatt wird bearbeitet.
 Die Einträge zu diesem Blatt sind abgeschlossen.

Ergebnisse der Eingabeprüfung (Mit Doppelklick auf einen Fehler springen Sie zur betroffenen Frage)

- Sie bewirtschaften Ackerlandflächen. Bitte machen Sie die entsprechende Angabe in Position 2515.
- Sie bewirtschaften Ackerlandflächen. Bitte machen Sie die entsprechenden Angaben zu den Methoden der Bodenbearbeitung (Pos. 2501 bis 2503).

Figure 18: Questionnaire – livestock (part 2)

Hauptseite | Übersicht | Stammdaten | Ackerland | Bodennutzung | Bewässerung | Bodenbewirtschaftung | Gartenbau | Viehbestand/Bienenstöcke | **Nebentätigkeiten** | Arbeitskräfte | Fragen zur Erhebung

Nebentätigkeiten		Pos.	
Werden Nebentätigkeiten (nichtlandwirtschaftliche Erwerbstätigkeiten) ausgeübt, die direkt mit dem Betrieb in Verbindung stehen?		5000	--
Werden nachstehende Nebentätigkeiten ausgeübt?			
Fremdenverkehr, Beherbergung und sonstige Freizeitaktivitäten		5001	--
Handwerk (z.B. Holzschnitzerei)		5002	--
Verarbeitung und Verkauf landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugnisse (ausgenommen Weinproduktion)		5003	--
Erzeugung und Vermarktung von erneuerbarer Energie		5004	--
Be- und Verarbeitung von Holz (z.B. Sägewerk)		5005	--
Aquakultur		5006	--
Vertragliche Arbeiten (unter Einsatz von Produktionsmitteln des Betriebs)	Für andere land- und forstwirtschaftliche Betriebe	5008	--
	Kommunaldienst Winterdienst udgl.	5009	--
Forstwirtschaft		5010	--
Sonstige (z.B. teilweise Vermietung von überwiegend landwirtschaftlich genutzten Gebäuden)		5011	--
Bedeutung der Nebentätigkeiten			
Anteil der Nebentätigkeiten am Gesamtumsatz des Betriebs in %		5020	--

Fremdenverkehr		Pos.	Anzahl
(z.B. Urlaub am Bauernhof)			
Fremdenzimmer	Anzahl	5031	
	dazugehörige Betten (inkl. Zusatzbetten)	5032	
Ferienwohnungen	Anzahl	5033	
	dazugehörige Betten (inkl. Zusatzbetten)	5034	
Einsaison- oder Zweisaisonbetrieb?		5035	--
Angebot von	Voll-/Halbpension	5037	--
	Frühstückspension	5038	--

Erzeugung von erneuerbarer Energie (für Vermarktungszwecke sowie für den Betrieb)		Pos.	
Einrichtungen nur für den Haushalt sind nicht einzubeziehen			
Verwendete Einrichtungen nach Art der Energiequelle			
Windkraft		5051	--
Biomasse	Feste und flüssige Biomasse	5052	--
	Biogas (Methan)	5053	--
Sonnenkraft		5054	--
Wasserkraft		5055	--
Sonstige Energiequellen		5056	--

BITTE SCHLIESSEN SIE DAS BLATT AB!

Das Blatt wird bearbeitet.
 Die Einträge zu diesem Blatt sind abgeschlossen.

Ergebnisse der Eingabeprüfung (Mit Doppelklick auf einen Fehler springen Sie zur betroffenen Frage)
 Sie bewirtschaften Ackerlandflächen. Bitte machen Sie die entsprechende Angabe in Position 2515.
 Sie bewirtschaften Ackerlandflächen. Bitte machen Sie die entsprechenden Angaben zu den Methoden der Bodenbearbeitung (Pos. 2501 bis 2503).

Figure 19: Questionnaire – OGA

Hauptseite | Übersicht | Stammdaten | Ackerland | Bodennutzung | Bewässerung | Bodenbewirtschaftung | Gartenbau | Viehbestand/Bienenstöcke | Nebentätigkeiten | **Arbeitskräfte** | Fragen zur Erhebung

Arbeitskräfte

Das Blatt "Arbeitskräfte" kann erst nach dem Fertigstellen des Blattes "Nebentätigkeiten" beendet werden. Daten und Berechnungen in diesem Blatt verweisen auf Einträge im Blatt "Nebentätigkeiten" und können erst nach Fertigstellen ihrer Einträge richtig gesetzt bzw. berechnet werden.

Registrierte Rechtsform: Einzelperson, natürliche Person
Rechtsform 2010: Einzelperson, natürliche Person

Hinweis: Es sind die im Zeitraum vom 01.11.2009 - 31.10.2010 im Betrieb beschäftigten Arbeitskräfte sowie die zum Stichtag im Betriebshaushalt lebenden Personen anzugeben. Für jede Person ist eine Zeile auszufüllen.

Betriebsinhaber/Betriebsinhaberin = Bewirtschafter/Bewirtschafterin

Pos.		Geburtsjahr (JJJJ)	Geschlecht	Hauptberuflich ausgeübte Tätigkeit	Arbeitszeit im Betrieb	
					in der Landwirtschaft	in der Forstwirtschaft
4001	Inhaber/Inhaberin	--	--	– bitte auswählen –	--	--

Nebenberuflich ausgeübte Erwerbstätigkeiten (Mehrfachauswahl möglich)

keine nebenberuflichen Erwerbstätigkeiten
 Landw. Nebentätigkeiten (in Verbindung mit dem Betrieb)
 andere Erwerbstätigkeiten (außerbetrieblich)

Betriebsleiter/Betriebsleiterin

Inhaber/Inhaberin ist auch Leiter/Leiterin des (Haupt-) Betriebs

Pos.	Verwandtschaftsverhältnis zum Inhaber/zur Inhaberin	Lebt im gemeinsamen Haushalt mit dem Inhaber/der Inhaberin	Geburtsjahr (JJJJ)	Geschlecht	Hauptberuflich ausgeübte Tätigkeit	Arbeitszeit im Betrieb	
						in der Landwirtschaft	in der Forstwirtschaft
4003	– bitte auswählen –	--	--	--	– bitte auswählen –	--	--

Berufsausbildung des Leiters/der Leiterin des (Haupt-) Betriebs (auch für den Inhaber/die Inhaberin als Leiter/Leiterin): -- bitte auswählen --

Nebenberuflich ausgeübte Erwerbstätigkeiten (Mehrfachauswahl möglich)

keine nebenberuflichen Erwerbstätigkeiten
 Landw. Nebentätigkeiten (in Verbindung mit dem Betrieb)
 andere Erwerbstätigkeiten (außerbetrieblich)

Hat der Leiter/die Leiterin in den vergangenen 12 Monaten eine berufliche Weiterbildung absolviert? --

Familieneigene land- und forstwirtschaftliche Arbeitskräfte und sonstige Personen im Betriebshaushalt des Betriebs

Pos.	Verwandtschaftsverhältnis zum Inhaber/zur Inhaberin	Lebt im gemeinsamen Haushalt mit dem Inhaber/der Inhaberin	Geburtsjahr (JJJJ)	Geschlecht	Hauptberuflich ausgeübte Tätigkeit	Arbeitszeit im Betrieb	
						in der Landwirtschaft	in der Forstwirtschaft
4004	– bitte auswählen –	--	--	--	– bitte auswählen –	--	--

Nebenberuflich ausgeübte Erwerbstätigkeiten (Mehrfachauswahl möglich)

keine nebenberuflichen Erwerbstätigkeiten Landw. Nebentätigkeiten (in Verbindung mit dem Betrieb) andere Erwerbstätigkeiten (außerbetrieblich)

Person löschen

Person hinzufügen

Figure 20: Questionnaire – labour force (part 1)

Familienfremde land- und forstwirtschaftliche Arbeitskräfte

Familienfremde land- und forstwirtschaftliche Arbeitskräfte

Hinweis: Die im Zeitraum vom 01.11.2009 - 31.10.2010 im Betrieb beschäftigten Arbeitskräfte sind anzugeben.

Regelmäßig beschäftigte familienfremde land- und forstwirtschaftliche Arbeitskräfte

Beschäftigungsgruppen: Bitte geben Sie zuerst die Daten zur Beschäftigung einer Arbeitskraft an. Dann ergänzen Sie das Feld "Anzahl der Personen, ..." mit der Zahl der Arbeitskräfte, für die das gleiche Beschäftigungsmuster gilt, die also zur gleichen Beschäftigungsgruppe gehören. Fahren Sie zeilenweise solange fort, bis Sie alle Beschäftigungsmuster ihrer Arbeitskräfte erfasst haben.

Pos.	Geschlecht	Anteil an einer Vollarbeitskraft		landw. Nebentätigkeiten (z.B. Urlaub am Bauernhof, Verarbeitung landw. Erzeugnisse)	Anzahl der Personen, für welche alle in der Zeile getätigten Angaben zutreffen	
		in der Landwirtschaft	in der Forstwirtschaft			
4200	--	--	--	--	--	Löschen
	--	--	--	--	--	Löschen
	--	--	--	--	--	Löschen
	--	--	--	--	--	Löschen

Hinzufügen Gesamtanzahl der oben angegebenen Arbeitskräfte **0**

Unregelmäßig beschäftigte familienfremde land- und forstwirtschaftliche Arbeitskräfte (ohne Maschinenring und ohne Nachbarschaftshilfe)

Pos.		Anzahl	
		männlich	weiblich
4301	Personen		
4302	Summe der Arbeitstage		

Inanspruchnahme von Agrar- und Forstdienstleistungen (Maschinenring u.ä.)

Pos.	Arbeitsstage
4303	Agrardienstleistungen
4304	Forstdienstleistungen

BITTE SCHLIESSEN SIE DAS BLATT AB!

Das Blatt wird bearbeitet.
 Die Einträge zu diesem Blatt sind abgeschlossen.

Ergebnisse der Eingabepflichtung (Mit Doppelklick auf einen Fehler springen Sie zur betroffenen Frage)

- Sie bewirtschaften Ackerlandflächen. Bitte machen Sie die entsprechende Angabe in Position 2515.
- Sie bewirtschaften Ackerlandflächen. Bitte machen Sie die entsprechenden Angaben zu den Methoden der Bodenbearbeitung (Pos. 2501 bis 2503).

Figure 21: Questionnaire – labour force (part 2)

Hauptseite | Übersicht | Stammdaten | Ackerland | Bodennutzung | Bewässerung | Bodenbewirtschaftung | Gartenbau | Viehbestand/Bienenstöcke | Nebentätigkeiten | Arbeitskräfte | Fragen zur Erhebung

Fragen zur Erhebung mittels elektronischem Fragebogen

Die Beantwortung nachstehender Fragen ist freiwillig!
Die gewonnenen Informationen werden von der Statistik Austria dazu verwendet, die Fragebögen künftiger Erhebungen zu verbessern.

Wer erledigte die unmittelbare Dateneingabe?	- bitte auswählen -
Wurde für das Ausfüllen des Fragebogens die Hilfe der Gemeinde in Anspruch genommen?	- bitte auswählen -
Aus welchen Gründen wurde die Hilfe der Gemeinde benötigt?	- bitte auswählen -
Über welchen Internetzugang verfügt der Betrieb?	- bitte auswählen -
Gab es Probleme bei der Handhabung des Fragebogens?	- bitte auswählen -
Waren der Fragebogen und die angebotenen Hilfen inhaltlich verständlich?	- bitte auswählen -
Wie viele Personen waren an der gegenständlichen Meldung aktiv beteiligt, gegliedert nach:	Personen des Betriebs
	Externe Beteiligte (Steuerberater u.ä.) exkl. Gemeinden
Wie viel Zeit in Minuten wurde für die Erstattung der Meldung benötigt (exkl. Aufwand der Gemeinden)?	Ausfälltätigkeit und inhaltliche Vorbereitung (Unterlagen sichten u.ä.)
	Sonstiges (Wegzeiten zur Gemeinde u.ä.)

Anmerkungen

Falls der hier angebotene Platz (2000 Zeichen) nicht ausreicht, können Sie Ihre Anmerkungen auch per E-Mail an agrarstrukturhebung@statistik.gv.at schicken

[← Zur Übersicht](#)

Ergebnisse der Eingabeprüfung (Mit Doppelklick auf einen Fehler springen Sie zur betroffenen Frage)

- Sie bewirtschaften Ackerlandflächen. Bitte machen Sie die entsprechende Angabe in Position 2515.
- Sie bewirtschaften Ackerlandflächen. Bitte machen Sie die entsprechenden Angaben zu den Methoden der Bodenbearbeitung (Pos. 2501 bis 2503).
- Sie bewirtschaften Ackerlandflächen. Bitte machen Sie die entsprechenden Angaben zur Bodenbedeckung im Winter (Pos. 2511 bis 2514).
- Bitte geben Sie an, ob in den letzten 3 Jahren Landschaftselemente gepflegt bzw. angelegt wurden.
- Bitte geben Sie die Positionen 2561 und 2563 an.
- ⚠ Beachten Sie, dass im Abschnitt Gemüsebau im Jahr 2010 die Flächen einschl. Mehrfachnutzung anzugeben sind.
- Die Anzahl der angegebenen Plätze ist geringer als die von der AMA übermittelte Anzahl der gemeldeten Rinder.
- Die Anzahl der angegebenen Plätze ist geringer als die angegebene Gesamtzahl der Schweine.
- Die Anzahl der angegebenen Plätze ist geringer als die von Ihnen angegebene Anzahl der Kücken für Legezwecke und Legehennen.
- ⚠ Für den durch den angegebenen Viehbestand anfallenden Mist wurden keine Lagereinrichtungen angegeben.
- Da in Ihrem Betrieb durch den angegebenen Viehbestand Wirtschaftsdünger anfällt, füllen Sie bitte Position 3401 aus.

Figure 22: Questionnaire – voluntary questions regarding the issue of data collection