

Contact	
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2. Statistical presentation	
2.1. Data description:	The objective of the Agricultural Holdings Survey 2015 is to provide data on the agricultural situation in Kosovo, the use of agricultural land, crops, livestock, agricultural inputs (fertilizers, manure, and pesticides) and farm spending. The survey aims to assist in the calculation of the level of development of the agricultural sector in Kosovo and provide the basis for future monitoring of trends in the sector.
2.2. Classification system:	No classification is applied.
2.3. Sector coverage:	The Agricultural holding survey include only the agricultural holdings which met at least one of the following criteria: The holding is cultivating 10 hectares (1000 m ²) or more agricultural land for producing agricultural products; The holding cultivates vegetables, plants or other agricultural products in greenhouses for further sale; The holding is raising one or more cattle or horses; The holding is raising at least 3 grown up pigs; The holding is raising at least 4 grown up sheep or goat and pigs together; The holding is raising at least 50 heads of grown up poultry and female rabbits together; The holding is in possession of at least 20 bee hives; The holding is producing mushrooms for sale.
2.4. Statistical concepts and definitions:	The survey was conducted by using the following definitions: Agricultural Holding is an independent technical and economic production unit, where (1) the household or (2) legal entity performs (3) agricultural activity as main or secondary activity, under a single management, and which uses joint means of production (land, livestock, equipment, buildings, etc.). Some of the concepts and definition which are used are: household, agricultural household, legal entities, agricultural production, used area of agricultural land, arable land - field, garden, keeping animals, harvested area, production, perennial crops, plantation of trees, extensive orchards, plantation of vineyards, seedlings, meadows, pastures etc.
2.5. Statistical unit:	Units of observation are the agricultural holdings (Agricultural household and legal entity dealing with agricultural activity).
2.6. Statistical population:	Agricultural Household - is a family or community of people, where its members are engaged in agricultural production as their primary or secondary activity, which have a single management, using the tools of joint production, such as land, machinery, buildings, etc. Agricultural household can produce agricultural products for sale, for own consumption or for both.

	<p>Legal entities - are agricultural cooperatives, individual businesses and other forms of organization with legal entity status, which are registered to have agricultural production as their main activity; as well as enterprises, institutions and other legal entities that are registered in another activity, which have branches or other organizational part where agricultural production is carried out.</p> <p>Agricultural production means: Cultivation of agricultural crops (cereals, potatoes, dried legumes with grain, industrial crops, forage crops, vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, seeds, seedlings, fruits, grapes, mushrooms, etc.); Livestock, poultry and other animals (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, donkeys, mules, chickens, bees, rabbits, etc.); and Producing wine from grapes produced in Agricultural Holding.</p>
2.7. Reference area:	Kosovo (National level).
2.8. Time coverage:	The time series are available from 2004 to 2015.
2.9. Base period	No index used.

3. Statistical processing

3.1. Source data:	The Agricultural Holding Survey is based on a survey. As a source for designing the sample was the Agriculture Census (AC) 2014 which was conducted in November 2014. To make the sample design, which would lead to an acceptable accuracy for all or at least most of the key variables, the considerable number of variables were analyzed. For the final design of the sample were taken into account the following parameters: The sample size 6999, Stratification, Allocation (distribution). Stratification is done according to region, class size and farm type. Selection of agricultural holdings for interview is done randomly.
3.2. Frequency of data collection:	The data are collected on annual basis.
3.3. Data collection:	For Agriculture holding survey is using Paper-Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI). The method of data collection was face-to-face interview with questionnaire. The survey was conducted by the Economic Operator by engaging surveyors in the field to conduct the survey. Interviewers were in prior trained on how to complete the questionnaire and how to implement the survey.
3.4. Data validation:	Checking by re contacting in the field in agriculture holding after interviewers finished, logical control in office before putting in data entry, checking data after data entry, comparing data with AC 2014 data and administrative data, calculating of response rate.
3.5. Data compilation:	In order for the estimates in the sample of the Agricultural Holding Survey (AHS) for 2015 to be representative of the population, the data should be multiplied by the weight of the sample. The basic weight for each household in the sample is equal to the probability inversion of the selection (calculated by multiplying the probabilities at each sampling stage). The weight for a household is attached to household data in the database. The probability of the selection is based on a one-stage sample design. At this stage, households with optimum allocation in each layer (regions, type of farm, class size) were selected based on the variability of agricultural land use as auxiliary variable.
3.6. Adjustment:	The weights are adjusted based on adjustment of nonresponse units.

4. Quality management	
4.1. Quality assurance:	KAS is committed to quality assurance in the production of official statistics. Based on the "Law On Official Statistics, Law 04 / L-036", KAS uses statistical methods and processes in accordance with internationally accepted scientific principles and standards and conducts ongoing analyzes in order to improve the quality and delivery of updated statistics. In carrying out its duties, KAS follows the overall quality management principles, in line with the European Statistics Code of Practice. KAS has developed a Quality Statement which is available on the ASK website: http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/1890/statement-of-quality.pdf . The document lists eleven principles, much in line with the CoP principles like professional independence and statistical confidentiality, on which the work of KAS is based.
4.2. Quality assessment:	During July 2017 in Kosovo Agency of Statistics was conducted the process of assessment of the Kosovo Statistical System through the "Peer Review" approach.

5. Relevance	
5.1. User needs:	The agricultural holding survey publish the basic data necessary for designing and assessing the agricultural policies at national level. The results of the survey are used from: Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, research Institutions and universities, farmers associations, researches, journalists, students etc.
5.2. User satisfaction:	One of the key elements to ensure the quality of statistical data is the measurement of the satisfaction of users. The survey aims to gather comprehensive information on the needs and requirements of users of official statistical data. Through this survey the users of statistical data have expressed their thoughts and opinions regarding statistical views, they have provided advice and suggestions regarding their needs for statistics and how to improve these statistical data in the future. This year was conducted for the second time User satisfaction Survey. The purpose of this survey is to measure the level of satisfaction of data users and to have complete information on the needs and requirements of users. The questionnaire was filled by 34 users, consisting of 14 questions. The results of this survey will be available in KAS website.
5.3. Completeness:	Not available.
5.3.1 Data completeness - rate	Not available.

13. Accuracy and reliability	
6.1. Overall accuracy:	The Agriculture Holding Survey covers the agricultural household and legal entity dealing with agricultural activity. As the results are based on a sample of agriculture holding they are subject to the usual types of errors associated with sampling techniques and interviews, such as sampling errors, non-sampling errors, measurement errors, processing errors and non-response. The sampling errors are accompanied by statistical deviations. For this reason, the standard deviations of the choice used for interpreting the results of the survey were calculated.
6.2. Sampling error:	The odd effect due to sampling means that the results calculated from different samples deviate somewhat from each other. Non-accuracy due to design and

	sample selection is assessed by the standard error of estimation. The size of the standard error is influenced by the size of the sample and variance of the variables that are the subject of the study.										
6.2.1. Sampling error - indicators	<p>Based on one stage stratified sample design from the survey results, the variation coefficient for the key variables is calculated:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Variable</th> <th>Coefficient of variation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UAA</td> <td>1, 65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arable land</td> <td>1, 59%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total permanent crops</td> <td>12, 51%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Meadows and pastures</td> <td>1, 70%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Variable	Coefficient of variation	UAA	1, 65%	Arable land	1, 59%	Total permanent crops	12, 51%	Meadows and pastures	1, 70%
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6.3. Non-sampling error:	The non-sampling errors are the error that happened during the other phases of the survey which are: The coverage error which are the divergences between the frame and the target population. The errors which occur during data collection, the processing errors and the non-response error when the survey fails to get a response to one or possibly all of the questions.										
6.3.1. Coverage error	The frame used is from Agriculture Census 2014. The under coverage error are the target population units are not accessible via the frame and those error are difficult to measure. The over coverage error are the error due units accessible via the frame which do not belong to the target population. The main focus was on over coverage error.										
6.3.1.1. Over-coverage - rate	Over coverage consist of the holding which are not dealing any more with agriculture, any empty houses, destroyed houses, etc. The over coverage rate is 6,18%.										
6.3.1.2. Common units - proportion	Not available.										
6.3.2. Measurement error	Training of enumerator, field work monitoring, etc.										
6.3.3. Non response error	Non response error are the errors when the survey fails to get a response to one or possibly all of the questions.										
6.3.3.1. Unit non-response – rate	The unit non response rate is 22,34%.										
6.3.3.2. Item non-response - rate	Not available.										
6.3.4. Processing error	The processing error mostly are due to data entry error, enumerator error, etc.										
6.3.4.1. Imputation - rate	The imputation is done at the level of units of agriculture holding which are not interviewed. From administrative sources we used data from vineyard register (MAFRD) for vineyard area and production, number of vines, and those data were divided by type of grape (table grape and wine grape). This area was included in land use. The imputation rate is 6,62%.										
6.3.5. Model assumption error	Not available.										

6.4. Seasonal adjustment	Not available.
6.5. Data revision – policy	There is no revision policy at KAS.
6.6. Data revision - practice	Revisions have been carried out, for crop statistic 2007-2014.
6.6.1. Data revision - average size	Not available.

7. Timeliness and punctuality	
7.1. Timeliness:	The reference period for use of the land is agricultural year (31 October, 2014 - November 1, 2015). For the livestock is November 1, 2015 for the number of animals.
7.1.1. Time lag - first result	Not available.
7.1.2. Time lag - final result	Publication of final results is 30 September 2016.
7.2. Punctuality:	The data for AHS 2015 are not published in time.
7.2.1. Punctuality - delivery and publication	Delay in time is 12 days.

15. Coherence and Comparability	
8.1. Comparability - geographical:	The statistics refer only to the national level. The methodology of AHS is based on international standards so the data are comparable at national level.
8.1.1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient	Not available.
8.2. Comparability over time:	From 2004 to 2013 was conducted a survey of agricultural households. In November 2014, the Agriculture Census was carried out in accordance with international standards, which provides a new sample framework for AHS 2015 and a review of time series in agricultural crops for 2007-2014. In 2015 the agriculture holding survey was conducted according to the methodology that was harmonized with the Eurostat methodology (questionnaire, guide, definitions) that enables international comparability of data.
8.2.1. Length of comparable time series	Comparability is from 2004- 2006. CC2=3. Comparability is from 2007 -2015. CC2=9.
8.3. Coherence - cross domain:	Annual AHS data are used for: Economic Calculations for Agriculture, Price Index and Prices in Agriculture, National Accounts.
8.4. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics	Not available.
8.5. Coherence - National Accounts	The AHS data are used for National Accounts purposes.
8.6. Coherence - internal:	The internal consistency of the data is checked before it is finalized. The links between variables are checked and coherence between different data series. The data are coherent in the internal aspects.

9. Accessibility and clarity	
9.1. News release:	News releases on-line at the time of data dissemination. Brief description is in the documentation methodology which includes: data on the use of agricultural land, crops and livestock, agricultural inputs (fertilizers, manure, and pesticides) and in agricultural spending.
9.2. Publications:	KAS publications, tables and material for press release are always available in three languages: Albanian, English and Serbian.
9.3. Online database:	KAS has online database: http://askdata.rks-gov.net/PXWeb/pxweb/en/askdata/ .
9.3.1. Data tables – consultations	Not available.
9.4. Micro-data access:	Users do not have direct access to micro-data, but by law researchers and institutions can request access through KAS.
9.5. Other:	Data are also published in the KAS Statistical Yearbook. http://ask.rks-gov.net/en/kosovo-agency-of-statistics/general-statistics/statistical-yearbook .
9.6. Documentation on methodology	Methodology for AHS is described in the publication on the part of the survey methodology: http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/3544/agricultural-holdings-survey-2015.pdf .
9.7. Quality documentation:	Metadata for Crops statistics are sent to Eurostat.
9.7.1. Metadata completeness - rate	Not available.
9.7.2. Metadata - consultations	Not available.

10. Cost and burden	
The data are collected from the economic operator. 5 staff member in main office (1 head of unit and 4 senior officer).	

11. Confidentiality	
11.1. Confidentiality - policy:	<p>“Agency shall ensure that individual data collected for statistical purposes, whether collected from natural or legal persons, or bodies and organizations of the public administration (hereinafter “Respondents”), are handled in a strictly confidential manner and used exclusively for statistical purposes. Law 04/L-036, Article 34.</p> <p>“All respondents shall be obliged, in accordance with the applicable law, to cooperate and provide timely and accurately statistical data to the Agency, and to cooperate with the Agency to verify the accuracy of the collected data. Law 04/L-036, Article 21: http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2024/law-on-official-statistics.pdf</p>
11.2. Confidentiality - data treatment:	Access to confidential data shall be permitted only to persons who are in charge of producing the official statistics up to that level that these data are necessary for producing statistics. Article 37, Law No. 04/L-036: http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2024/law-on-official-statistics.pdf

12. Comment