

TURKEY - Agricultural Census 1991 - Explanatory Notes

Historical outline: The 1991 General Agricultural Census (GAC) is the sixth taken in Turkey, after those carried out in 1927, 1950, 1963, 1970 and 1980. In addition to organizing current agricultural statistics compiled annually by local agricultural technicians and sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) conducts a census every ten years to measure changes in agricultural structure. The 1991 GAC consists of two Surveys: the Villages Information Census (full census of villages) and the Agricultural Holdings/Households Sample Survey, to which the following notes and data refer.

Organization: The 1991 GAC was organized by the SIS with the collaboration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. Census committees and working groups were formed in each Province and District under the chairmanship of the Governors. Comments from several organizations and recommendations from FAO were taken into consideration.

Enumeration period: The census was carried out between 27 May and 15 October 1991.

Reference date: The production year considered was from October 1990 to October 1991.

Coverage: For census purposes, the country was divided into nine agricultural regions.

- In the villages/settlements having 5000 inhabitants and more, all holdings satisfying the following conditions were enumerated:
 - in the agricultural regions identified as Region n. 1, 3, 5, 6, and 9, holdings having at least 50 hectares of irrigated land or 100 hectares of not-irrigated land regardless of number of livestock owned, were covered;
 - in the agricultural regions identified as Region n. 2, 4, 7, and 8, holdings having at least 25 hectares of irrigated land or 50 hectares of not-irrigated land regardless of number of livestock owned, were covered;
 - regardless of regional differences, all holdings having 300 sheep and/or goats and 100 cattle and/or buffaloes were covered.
- In the villages/settlements having less than 5000 inhabitants, all holdings, regardless of size, were listed.

Frame: The frame for the selection of the first-stage sampling unit (village/settlement) was a list of settlements obtained from the results of the 1990 General Census of Population; main information on these settlements was compiled through Agricultural Directorates in each district. The frame for the second-stage sampling unit (the agricultural holding/household) was a list composed in collaboration with government village administrators and village councils, reporting information on area and number of livestock for all agricultural holdings in the sample settlements obtained at the first stage.

Methods: Holdings in villages/settlements with 5000 inhabitants and more were completely enumerated, while a two-stage sampling design was applied to holdings located in villages with less than 5000 inhabitants. The first-stage sampling units were villages/settlements with less than 5000 inhabitants, which were selected with probability proportional to village size. The second-stage sampling unit was the agricultural holding, which in rural areas generally corresponds to a household. In weighing costs, capacity of labour force, previous census experience on the one hand, and the required degree of precision on the other, the number of sample holdings was determined at 32000. Eight holdings were drawn by the systematic sample selection method from each sample village/settlement. Thus, the Agricultural Holdings Survey was conducted in 4000 village/settlements.

Data source: General Agricultural Census 1991, Results of the Agricultural Holdings (Households) Survey.

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