



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Structure of agricultural holdings, Slovenia, multiannually (First release)
- Structure of agricultural holdings, Slovenia, multiannually (Electronic release)
- Agricultural census, Slovenia, multiannually (First release)
- Agricultural census, Slovenia, multiannually (Electronic release)



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1 PURPOSE

The purpose of publishing the data on the structure of agricultural holdings in Slovenia is to present the structure of agricultural production, machinery and equipment and labour input, and the data on agricultural holdings that are comparable with the data of other EU Member States.

Published key statistics are:

- Area and structure of agricultural and other land used on agricultural holdings
- Area and structure of arable land, permanent grassland and permanent crops
- Number and structure of livestock on agricultural holdings
- Structure of the labour force on agricultural holdings and the scope of work in gainful activities on agricultural holdings
- Forestry on agricultural holdings (removals)
- Number of agricultural and forestry mechanization and equipment (in 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2013)
- Livestock units (LSU)
- Economic size of agricultural holdings
- Production type of agricultural holdings

Together with the 2010 Agricultural Census, also some statistics on agricultural production methods was published.

2 LEGAL BASIS

- Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys (LPSR) (only in Slovene)
- National Statistics Act (OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01)

The Agricultural Census 2000 and the Farm Structure Surveys 2003, 2005, and 2007 were established by European Council Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 of 29 February 1988 on the organization of Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings (CELEX 31988R0571).

The legal basis for preparing, organizing and conducting the 2000 Agricultural Census was the 2000 Agricultural Census in the Republic of Slovenia Act, which was adopted in November 1999 and published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 99/99.

The Agricultural Census 2010 and the Farm Structure Surveys 2013, 2016 were regulated by the Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 (CELEX 32008R1166).

The Agricultural Census 2020 and the Farm Structure Surveys 2023, 2026 are regulated by the Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of

the Council of 18 July 2018 on integrated farm statistics and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1166/2008 and (EU) No 1337/2011 (Text with EEA relevance) (CELEX 32018R1091).

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

The units described by the published data are the area, number, and average values of individual categories.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

The unit described is the agricultural holding located in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia: a family farm and an enterprise satisfying a certain production threshold.

Key characteristics of an agricultural holding are the scope of agricultural production, the scope of labour input in gainful activities and production methods used on the holding.

From 2002 on the main sampling frame for selecting observation units, which are also reporting units, has been the Statistical Register of Agricultural Holdings kept by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. Usually between 15% and 20% of units from the sampling frame are selected. Every 10 years (2000, 2010 and 2020) the Agricultural Census is conducted, which includes all units from the sampling frame.

Agricultural holdings that are included in the sampling frame are those having the physical production above certain criteria:

1. a) at least one hectare of utilised agricultural area, or
2. b) less than 1 hectare of utilised agricultural area, but:
 - at least 0.1 hectare of utilised agricultural area and 0.9 hectare of forest, or
 - at least 0.3 hectares of vineyards and/or orchards, or
 - two or more livestock units (LSU), or
 - 15 to 0.3 hectare of vineyards/orchards and 1 or 2 LSU, or
 - more than 50 beehives, or
 - are market producers of vegetables, herbs, strawberries, mushrooms, flowers or ornamental plants.

The survey sample is stratified, systematic, random. The final weights are products of sampling weights and non-response weights at the level of strata (2 regions at NUTS 2 level combined with 4 size classes referring to production).

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

The data are collected with the Farm Structure Survey (sample surveys between two censuses) or the Agricultural Census (every ten years).

The data in the sample surveys are collected with telephone interviewing (CATI) or by postal questionnaires and the use of several administrative data. All units selected in the sample are included in CATI since the statistical survey is the only data source for some of the content.

At the 2010 Agricultural Census, the data were collected in the field with computer assisted personal interviewing. At the 2020 Agricultural Census, most of the data were obtained from administrative sources and with telephone interviewing.

The data from agricultural enterprises are collected by postal questionnaires and the data from family farms with the telephone survey. The two questionnaires are slightly different in the chapter on persons in employment on agricultural holdings.

CATI/paper questionnaire:

Farm Structure, (year of implementation) - KME-JUNSTRK

Agricultural Census, (year of implementation) - POPIS-KME/10L

Data from the statistical survey were supplemented by the following administrative and statistical sources:

Administrative sources:

- Farmland and Forest Fund of the republic of Slovenia (SKZG RS); Record of lease relations
- Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection (UVHVVR); Register of Livestock Owners (EIRŽ), Livestock Register (ERŽ), plant seed material
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MKGP); Register of Agricultural Holdings (RKG), Register of Grape and Wine Producers (RPGV), records of actual use, gainful activities, records of organic producers and processors, support for rural development (RDP), register of laying hen breeding establishments, small ruminants database
- Agency for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development (ARSKTRP); milk, direct payments
- Agricultural Institute of Slovenia (KIS); central cattle database (CPZG)
- Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia (GURS); Register of Spatial Units (RPE), Real Estate Register (REN), Building Cadastre, Land Cadastre
- Ministry of the Interior (MNZ); Central Population Register (CRP)

- Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services (AJPES); Business register of Slovenia (PRS)
- Slovenian Forest Service (ZGS); tree population map

Statistical sources:

- Register-based Census of Population, Households and Dwellings (REGISTRSKI POPIS 2019)
- Agricultural Census (POPIS-KME)
- Farm Structure Survey (KME-JUNSTRK)
- Census of Horticulture (POPIS-VRT/3L)
- Survey on Livestock and Areas Sown (KME-DEC)
- Statistical Register of Employment (SRDAP)
- Labour Force Survey (ANP)
- Socio-economic characteristics of the population and migrants (SEL-SOC)
- Persons in employment (DAK)
- Population structure (DEM-PREB/ČL)
- Statistical Real Estate Register (SREN)

6 DEFINITIONS

Agricultural holding is a single unit, both organisational and operating, of agricultural area utilised, forests, buildings, equipment and labour force, which has a single management and which is engaged in agricultural production. Single management is a situation when it is managed as a single unit in view of sharing the profit and loss, regardless of the number of persons managing it. A single agricultural holding is also a holding in which the management is divided among family members, but the profit and loss, labour force and machinery are common. Its manager can be a natural or a legal person. An agricultural holding can be owned by a natural or legal person who manages the agricultural holding for own account.

Reference date is the date the obtained data refer to. The reference date of the survey is 1 June (July). Some data refer to a period of one year before the survey (labour force, irrigation, removals of wood, import and export of manure, manure and slurry application).

Agricultural production includes:

1. a) crop production:

- production of cereals, other arable crops and grassland
- production of vegetables, ornamental plants
- production of seeds and seedlings
- production of wine, fruit and olives
- mushroom production

1. b) livestock breeding:

- cattle
- pigs
- poultry
- sheep and goats
- horses
- beekeeping
- breeding of other animals for human consumption
- processing of grapes into wine (mostly) from own grapes and olives into oil (mostly) from own olives

1. c) maintenance of own agricultural facilities and equipment, maintenance of agricultural landscape.

Agricultural production does not include:

1. processing of agricultural products produced on agricultural holdings or agricultural products bought
2. agriculture services
3. forestry
4. fish farming and fishery
5. raising horses for recreation, if all fodder is bought

Although these activities are not part of agricultural production, they are often other gainful activities arising from agriculture.

Ownership of land and animals is irrelevant, since in the survey we are interested in the actual user of the land and the actual guardian of animals.

Utilised agricultural area (UAA) consists of arable land, kitchen gardens, grassland, orchards (intensive, extensive), olive plantations, vineyards and nurseries, used for agricultural production (irrespective of their ownership). Common grassland is not included (until 2007 22,786 ha, in 2007 9,062 ha, in 2010 8,221 ha, in 2013 8,733 ha, in 2016 8,812 ha).

Arable land is land ploughed at least every five years and planted or sown with arable crops, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants. Arable land is also fallow land and land sown after 1 June (cabbage, fodder beat and kohlrabi). The areas under clover and lucerne, as well as grassland ploughed after five years and hops fields are also included. Arable land not cultivated due to social, economic or other reasons is included under item not cultivated agriculture land.

Permanent grassland is area used for grazing, making hay and silage. It does not include areas sown with clover and lucerne, which are included in arable land. Common grassland is not included (until 2007 22,786 ha, in 2007 9,062 ha, in 2010 8,221 ha, in 2013 8,733 ha, in 2016 8,812 ha).

Orchard plantations are bigger dense orchards of fruit trees and berries predominantly for market. Plantations are organised so that contemporary agricultural technology and mechanised cultivation can be used.

Extensive orchards are mostly grassland orchards predominantly of old sorts of fruit trees.

Vineyards are land where the vines are growing in dense plantations. Vines in the kitchen gardens are not included in vineyards.

Crop rotation is the practice of alternating annual crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years so that crops of the same species are not grown without interruption on the same field.

Livestock unit (LSU) is a standard measurement unit that allows the aggregation of the various categories of livestock in order to enable them to be compared between years or between different countries. The starting point for the calculation of coefficients is 500 kg of live weight of animals. In Slovenia, we are using LSU coefficients that are different from the ones used by Eurostat. We use coefficients that are harmonized with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (Table 1).

Table 1: List of livestock unit coefficients (LSU) used in Slovenia, by years

	2000	2003	2005	2007	2010	2013	2016	2020
CATTLE								
Young cattle under 1 year								
Calves for slaughter (young bulls)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.285	0.2836	0.2826	0.2831	0.2864
Calves for slaughter (young heifers)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.289	0.2885	0.2880	0.2881	0.2918
Calves for fattening (young bulls)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.285	0.2836	0.2826	0.2831	0.2864
Calves for fattening (young heifers)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.289	0.2885	0.2880	0.2881	0.2918
Young cattle, 1 to 2 years								
Breeding heifers	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Heifers for fattening	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bulls, oxen	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Cattle over 2 years old								
Breeding heifers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Heifers for fattening	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dairy cows	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suckling cows	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulls for breeding	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.065	1	1	1	1
Bulls and oxen for fattening	1	1	1	1.065	1	1	1	1
PIGS								

Piglets under 20 kg, suckling	0.02	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008
Piglets under 20 kg, other		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
Pigs under 30 kg								0.02
Fattening pigs, over 30 kg								0.19
Young pigs, 20 to 50 kg	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	
Fattening pigs, 50 to 80 kg	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	
Fattening pigs, 80 to 110 kg	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	
Fattening pigs, 110 kg or over	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	
Breeding pigs (50 kilograms or over)								
Boars	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
Gilts not yet mated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Gilts mated for the first time	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	
Sows not yet mated	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	
Mated sows	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	
Breeding sows (also gilts)								0.32
POULTRY								
Layers	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Chickens for fattening	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025
Other hens (cocks, spring chickens)	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Turkeys	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Geese and ganders	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ducks and drakes	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Guinea fowl	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035
Ostriches	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Quails	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
Other poultry	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
RABBITS								
Breeding rabbits, females	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
Breeding rabbits, males	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
Rabbits for fattening	0.0024	0.0024	0.0024	0.0024	0.0024	0.0024	0.0024	0.0024

HORSES								
Foals, under 1 year	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Young horses (1 – 3 years old)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mares and fillies in foal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stallions and draught horses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ponies	/	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other horses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SHEEP								
Lambs and young sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breeding sheep:	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Milk ewe lambs put to the ram for the first time	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	/	/	/
Other ewe lambs put to the ram for the first time	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	/	/	/
Milk ewes that have already lambed	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	/	/	/
Other ewes that have already lambed	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	/	/	/
Rams	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Barren sheep	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
GOATS								
Goatlings and young goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breeding goats:	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Milk goats mated for the first time	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	/	/	/
Other goats mated for the first time	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	/	/	/
Milk goats that have already kidded	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	/	/	/
Other goats that have already kidded	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	/	/	/
He-goats	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Barren goats	0.11	0	0	0	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
HONEY BEE COLONIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALLOW DEER	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
ORDINARY DEER	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14

LAME	/	/	/	/	0.25	/	/	/
CHINCHILLAS	/	/	/	/	0.001	/	/	/

Dairy cows are cows whose milk is used predominantly for human consumption or for processing into dairy products. Cull dairy cows are included.

Other cows are cows whose milk is used predominantly for raising calves, irrespective of whether calves suck the milk or are fed the milk. Cull suckling cows and draught cows are included.

Labour force on agricultural holdings consists of persons regularly employed on agricultural holdings (whether in agricultural enterprises or on family farms), family members from family farms if they work in agricultural or gainful activities directly related to agricultural holdings and non-family non-regular employed labour force (persons who are engaged as seasonal, occasional or under contract labour force).

Manager of a family farm as an agricultural holding is the owner, co-owner or family member of family farm owner, who works on the farm and organises the work of all other employed persons on this farm. In agricultural enterprise the director is the manager.

Annual working units (AWU). Expressing the extent of work in annual work units (AWU) is based on the ratio between the number of hours worked on the farm in one year and the extent of work done by one fully employed person in one year (1,800 hours), which is being used by the national labour force statistics.

Typology means a uniform classification of agricultural holdings in the EU Member States at the farm structure surveys: in terms of economic size (expressed in EUR 1000) and according to the type of agricultural production.

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

The published data on the structure of agricultural holdings use the following standard classifications:

NUTS and SKTE – Standard Classification of Territorial Units:
<http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/glavnanaavigacija/metode-in-klasifikacije/klasifikacije#sfContentBlock3>

The typology of agricultural holdings is determined by Commission Regulation No 1242/2008 of 8 December 2008:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SL/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009R0867&from=EN>

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

DATA EDITING

Data were edited with the combination of systematic corrections, individual corrections and imputation procedures. The following imputation methods were used: logical imputations, mean imputations, hot-deck imputations, historical imputations.

For more, see the general methodological explanations [Statistical data editing](#).

WEIGHTING

With weighting adjustment we want to achieve representativeness of the sample, so that the weighted data give us as good population estimates as possible. The process of weighting depends on the sampling design, the unit non-response rate and available auxiliary variables used for calibration. The final weight is the product of the sampling weight, the non-response weight and the calibration factor.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Seasonal adjustment was not performed.

7.3 INDICES

Indices are not published.

7.4 PRECISION

In statistical surveys different kinds of errors can occur (e.g. sampling error, non-response error, measurement error) influencing the reliability and accuracy of the statistical results. Errors deriving from the random mechanisms determine the precision and consequently the reliability of the statistical estimates. The precision of the statistical estimate is estimated by calculating the standard error (SE). The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia draws attention to less reliable estimates by flagging them with a special sign.

If the table contains estimated population totals of (continuous) variables, estimated averages of continuous variables or estimated ratios of population totals of (continuous) variables, publishing limitations are determined by the relative standard errors or the coefficients of variation (CV). In such cases it holds:

If the coefficient of variation (CV) is

- 10% or below ($CV \leq 10\%$), the estimate is reliable enough and is published without limitations;

- between 10% and up to 30% ($10\% < CV \leq 30\%$), the estimate is less reliable and is flagged for caution with letter M;
- over 30% ($CV > 30\%$), the estimate is too unreliable to be published and therefore suppressed for use by letter N.

For more, see the general methodological explanations [Precision of statistical estimates](#).

7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

With **AWU calculation** for every person in employment separately and considering the work of non-regular employed labour force the total annual labour input of each agricultural holding is covered.

In addition to the calculation of AWU for agriculture, AWU for forestry and for other gainful activities directly related to agricultural holding (family farm) was calculated.

Comparing the calculation of total annual labour input in 2010 and onwards with the calculations from previous years the smaller methodological differences occurred: the separation of gainful activities from agriculture is more accurate than before, more control with administrative and other data is done, AWU are calculated on basic data instead of the calculation with coefficients for particular AWU size classes.

Letter »z« is used if the data are suppressed to protect the reporting unit. The data that are suppressed for confidentiality reasons are not published but replaced with letter z.

8 PUBLISHING

SiStat Database: [Agriculture, forestry and fishery](#) - Farms and Agricultural Census. Data are published as absolute values and by NUTS classification to the level of statistical regions (NUTS3) and in the case of census data to the level of settlements (NUTS5).

- First Release (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Farm Structure Survey, Slovenia): "Structure of agricultural holdings, Slovenia, multiannually"
- Electronic Release (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Farm Structure Survey, Slovenia): "Structure of agricultural holdings, Slovenia, multiannually"
- First Release (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Agricultural census, Slovenia): "Agricultural census, Slovenia, multiannually"
- Electronic Release (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Agricultural census, Slovenia): "Agricultural census, Slovenia, multiannually"

Brochure – Agricultural Census 2010 – Every Farm Counts!.

EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Union)

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Publishing of provisional and final data is planned. Due to the needs of users for timely information, provisional data are published that meet the criteria of the quality of official statistical data but do not meet the quality that can be met with complete coverage. Data are revised when recent, more complete and better data can significantly contribute to the quality of data-based decision-making.

9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

Up to 2007, the procedure of typology calculation was defined by Commission Decision No 85/377/EEC establishing a Community typology for agricultural holdings. For each agricultural product the coefficient of standard gross margin (SGM) was calculated, which expresses the difference between the potential income and specific variable costs of production per hectare or per head of livestock. The economic size of an agricultural holding is assessed by summing up the products of SGM values of individual cost items and the extent of their production. The economic size is expressed in ESU (European Size Unit), which equals EUR 1,200. Agricultural holdings are classified into relevant types of farming on the basis of the calculated relative share of individual agricultural activity SGM in the total SGM on an agricultural holding.

From 2010 on, the procedure of typology calculation is defined by a new methodology (Commission Regulation (EC) No 1242/2008 and No 867/2009).

The SO (standard output) is in accordance with the methodology defined as the monetary value of the agricultural gross production at the farm-gate price. The SO includes:

- Sales, farm use, farm consumption and changes in stocks
- Both the value of the principal and secondary product

The subsidies are not included.

The standard output (SO) is a unit value: for each type of crop production, it corresponds to one hectare (or one are = 100 m² for mushrooms), and for livestock production it corresponds to one head of livestock (or 100 heads in the case of poultry or one hive for bees). The »SO 2007« values are calculated according to the »direct observation method«, which means that for each category both the average quantities (calculated per observation unit) and the prices are evaluated. The SO coefficients »2007« are calculated as arithmetic average in EUR of expressed values for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Agricultural holdings are classified into relevant types of farming on the basis of the calculated relative share of individual agricultural activity SO in the total SO on an agricultural holding.

Types of farming are divided into:

- general types
- principal types
- particular types
- sub-divisions of particular types

Due to changes in the methodology of calculating the typology of agricultural holdings, the data for 2010 were not comparable with the data for previous years; therefore, the data for 2007, 2010 and 2013 were recalculated so that they are comparable.

Methodological explanation on revision of statistical data is available on

<http://www.stat.si/dokument/5299/RevisionOfStatisticalDataMEgeneral.pdf>.

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Methodological materials on SURSs website are available at <https://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports>.

- Questionnaire:

Popis kmetijskih gospodarstev, POPIS-KME/10L (only in Slovene)

Struktura kmetijskih gospodarstev, KME-JUNSTRK/3L (only in Slovene)

- Theme: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
- Subtheme: Farms and Agricultural census

Quality report for the survey:

- Strukture kmetijskih gospodarstev (KME-JUNSTRK/3L) (only in Slovene)
- Popis kmetijstva, popis tržnega vrtnarstva, raziskovanje o proizvodnih metodah v kmetijstvu (POPIS-KME/10L, POPIS-VRT/3L, SAPM) (only in Slovene)

Theme: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery

Subtheme: Farms and Agricultural census