



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# FAOSTAT USER CONSULTATION 2018

Office of Chief Statistician

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

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## Background, key findings and recommendations

The Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database (FAOSTAT) is the leading source for food and agricultural statistics worldwide. FAOSTAT includes data that are collected via Questionnaires from member countries,, as well as additional statistics and indicators computed directly by FAO. It is maintained by the Statistics Division (ESS) and publishes time series data for 245 countries going back to 1961 on production, trade, food security, agri-environment and several other domains. During October 2017-October 2018, FAOSTAT received almost 1.8 million page visits, making it the most used FAO database.

During 2018, FAOSTAT was selected for a User Consultation (UC) led by the Office of Chief Statistician in order to monitor compliance with the Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (SQUAF), develop user profiles, and receive feedback on various attributes (e.g. user interface, metadata, etc.). The methodology is described in the FAO's Statistical Standard Series 12, "User Consultations for FAO databases" (SSS12), and the surveys were designed in close collaboration with the Statistics Division (ESS).

### Key findings:

- **For data quality overall, 81% of all responses indicated satisfaction, and the number of fully-satisfied respondents (those who expressed agreement for all five dimensions) was 61%.**
- The **largest user group of FAOSTAT** comes from **higher education** and **research**, followed by **commercial companies**. The main commercial users are major corporate consulting firms;
- **Eighty-six percent of respondents indicated that the metadata were sufficient**, but some indicated **challenges accessing metadata and request that more information be included**;
- **Users of FAOSTAT data are based in member countries all over the world**. During June 18-July 18, 2018, users from 178 countries accessed FAOSTAT;
- **The Country Indicators and Compare Data pages are both widely used**, but among those who do not use them, the most common reason is not knowing that they exist;
- **More than 80% of users would like additional statistical and data visualizations tools**;
- **Among features requested, more than half of users would like automated statistical tools and notifications for updates**.

### Recommendations:

- ESS should look into bottlenecks and challenges that delay the publication of data and propose solutions;
- Access to metadata should be improved by incorporating user suggestions, such as including metadata in downloads, adding links to specific metadata items, and improving navigation under the "Definitions and Standards" to help users find relevant metadata;
- Information provided in the metadata should be expanded. Low-hanging fruit may be including a table for each FAOSTAT group, providing the country-level data sources (i.e. sample surveys, administrative records, expert, etc.) collected in the country questionnaires; however, users would also like methodological documents, formulas, and more information on data processing.
- Implement a system to notify users of updates. Use the list of users generated by the light survey to systematically notify them of updates. Forty percent of users indicated that they would like notifications, and this recommendation is in line with research on increasing data use.<sup>1</sup>
- Add xls<sup>2</sup> as an export format. This format is considered open data compliant, and many users requested it.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.aiddata.org/blog/counting-on-statistics-what-can-data-producers-and-donors-do-differently-to-increase-use>

<sup>2</sup> xls is recommended over xlsx because many users requested generically 'excel format'; however, xlsx is not considered open data compliant while xls is. Notably, .csv is already provided which is open data compliant.

- To be more compliant with open data standards, increase accessibility, and meet the norms in international organizations, FAOSTAT should have an open application programming interface (API).
- Given the large share of commercial users, efforts should be made to understand how they are using the data, and if they are violating the Terms of Use.
- The user interface should be changed to make the Compare Data and Country Indicator pages more visible.

## Process

The FAOSTAT User Consultation took place during April-December 2018. All surveys, and tools were developed by the Office of Chief Statistician (OCS) in compliance with the methodology defined in SSS12 and in close collaboration with the Statistics Division (ESS). At each major milestone, the draft questionnaires were presented, and feedback was collected from ESS. The process consisted of four major steps, as represented in Tab. 1.

**Table 1: Schedule of UC activities**

Main Steps	Months in 2018									
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Development of Concept Note and Light Survey	■	■								
2. Light Survey Implementation			■	■						
3. Development and Implementation of In-depth Survey					■	■	■	■		
4. Data analysis and reporting								■	■	

## Light survey

The light survey was developed by OCS and ESS, and programmed by the technology division (CIO) using a simple HTML form. All FAOSTAT users who downloaded data during June 18-July 18, 2018 received the survey as a pop-up when he/she clicked the download data option. It disappeared once all information was entered and a cookie was inserted into the users' browser to prevent the questionnaire from appearing again.

The light survey (attached as Annex 1) collected personal information on users (e.g. name, email address, institution, and country of institution), user group, FAOSTAT groups that correspond to data downloaded during the last year, and if it was the first time he/she had downloaded data. Users who responded affirmative to latter were presented 5 questions corresponding to the SQAF principles measured at the level of FAOSTAT as a whole. One additional free text question was added after the question pertaining to the time dimension which was enabled if the response was negative. This free text question asked the user to provide a justification. The final three questions consisted of a comment box, and yes/no questions for receiving FAOSTAT updates, and volunteering for the in-depth survey. This last question facilitated the creation of a list of respondents for the in-depth questionnaire. The sample for the light survey is described in Table 2.

**Table 2: Sample characteristics of light form survey**

Respondents	N
Total number of completed user information	11,508
Total number of valid user information	7,477
Total number of completed SQAF questions	2,900
Total number of volunteers for long form	1,658

Notes: User information was considered valid if there was some consistency between the respondent's name, email address, and institution. Only light survey respondents which indicated they had previously downloaded data were asked to complete the SQAF questions.

### In-depth survey

The in-depth survey (attached as Annex 2) collected more detailed information applying the questions related to the 5 principles of the SQAF to each FAOSTAT group (i.e Production, Trade, Food Balance, Food Security, Prices, Inputs, Investment, Macro-statistics, Agri-Environmental Indicators, Emissions – Agriculture, Emissions – Land Use, and Forestry). The questionnaire also asked users if they use the Country Indicators and Compare Data features, and if not, why. If the respondent indicates he/she does use those features, then additional sections were enabled to receive feedback on data download, and visualizations options. The last section of the questionnaire asked users to select which new data visualization and data download options they thought would be useful, and included some open ended questions for new feature suggestions.

The in-depth questionnaire was programmed using Survey Solutions, and distributed by email. A routine was written in the R programming language which automated the distribution of e-mails to respondents. An additional routine was written to query the database using the Survey Solutions Application Programming Interface (API) to send weekly reminders to respondents who had not completed their questionnaire. Table 3 presents details of the in-depth survey sample.

**Table 3: Sample characteristics of in-depth survey**

Respondents	N
Total distributed long form questionnaires	1,658
Total completed questionnaires	666
Total valid questionnaires	501

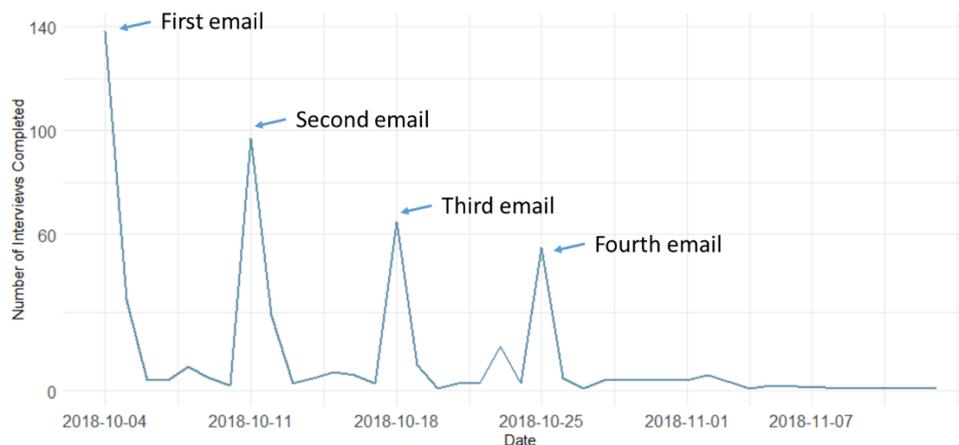
Note: Questionnaires were considered valid if at least 30% of the questions were answered.

The final response rate was 30% which is an acceptable rate given that some research suggests that response rates are generally lower for web surveys<sup>3</sup>. Spikes in responses generally took place on the days reminder were sent out (see Figure 1). No follow-up was undertaken with respondents whose questionnaires were considered invalid.

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<sup>3</sup> Kwak, N., and B. Radler. "A Comparison between Mail and Web Surveys: Response Pattern, Respondent Profile, and Data Quality." *The Journal of Official Statistics*, Vol. 18, No. 2, 2002. pp 257-273. Accessed at: <http://barold.com/www/JOS%20article.pdf>.

**Figure 1: Completed In-depth questionnaires by date**



## Results

This section presents the results from the light and in-depth surveys. User profiles and SQAF results at the level of FAOSTAT are derived from the light questionnaire. Results pertaining to the SQAF assessment by FAOSTAT group, Country Indicators, Compare Data, data visualizations, download formats, metadata, and additional feature are all derived from the in-depth survey. Results derived from comments and open-ended questions are combined from both questionnaires.

### User Profiles

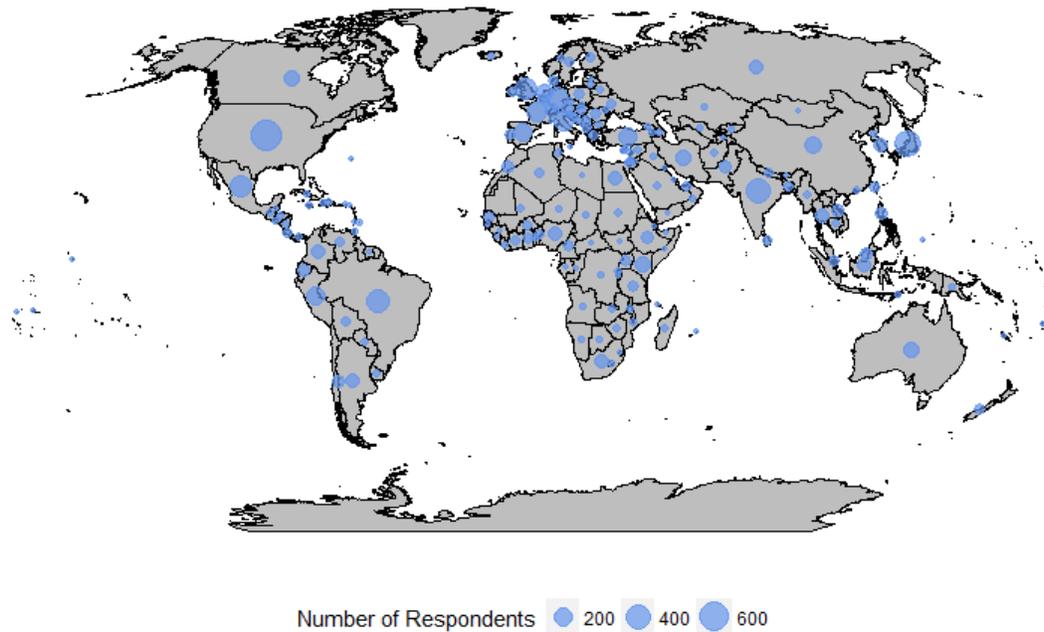
FAOSTAT users are located all over the world, and use FAOSTAT data for a variety of purposes. During June 18<sup>th</sup>, 2018 to July 18<sup>th</sup>, 2018 users from 178 countries downloaded data from FAOSTAT (Figure 2). The United States alone accounted for almost 9 percent of all FAOSTAT users, followed by Japan, and India. The top 10 countries accounted for almost half of all users (45%) (Table 4).

By region, Europe accounts for the largest share of users (29%), followed by the Americas (28%), and Asia (28%). For the other regions, Africa and Oceania account for 13 and 2 percent, respectively.

**Table 4: Top 10 Countries with most FAOSTAT Users, 2018**

Rank	Country Name	Number of users	Share
1	United States	652	8.7%
2	Japan	461	6.2%
3	India	395	5.3%
4	Brazil	353	4.7%
5	United Kingdom	306	4.1%
6	Mexico	301	4.0%
7	Germany	263	3.5%
8	Italy	240	3.2%
9	France	219	2.9%
10	Spain	196	2.6%

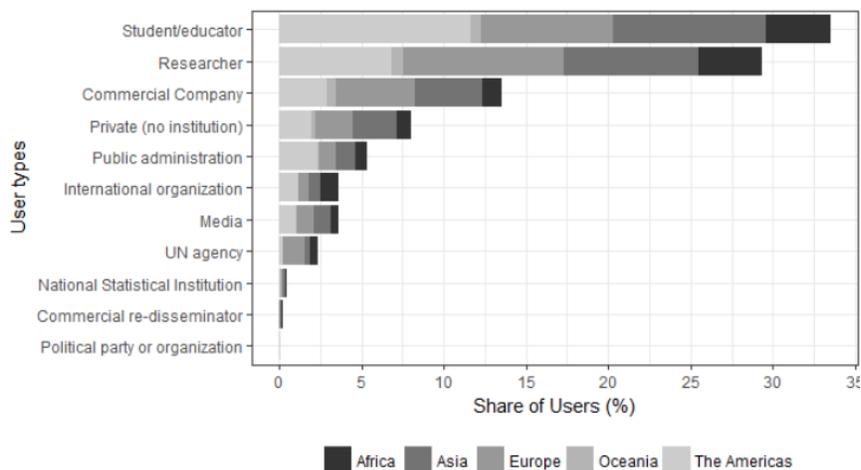
**Figure 2: Map of FAOSTAT Users, 2018**



Over half of FAOSTAT users sampled were either educators/students (33%), or researchers (29%). Unexpectedly, the third largest user group was commercial companies (14%). The top five companies with the most users were Bain & Company, Boston Consulting Group, McKinsey, Price Waterhouse Coopers, and Dalberg. About 8% of users indicated that they were downloading data for reasons unaffiliated with any institution. Users from ministries and other government bodies from the public administration accounted for only 5% of users sampled (Figure 3).

Across regions, the distribution of user types was fairly consistent with the prevailing global distribution. The Americas account for the largest share of each user type, followed by Europe and Asia.

**Figure 3: FAOSTAT User by type and region, 2018**



## SQAF Compliance

As described in the SSS12, user satisfaction is measured against the five Principles of the FAO Statistical Quality Assurance Framework<sup>4</sup>. The light survey of 2,900 respondents showed overwhelming agreement that FAOSTAT statistics meet the SQAF quality standards (Table 5).

**Table 5: Percentage of FAOSTAT responses to question, “FAOSTAT Statistics are...”**

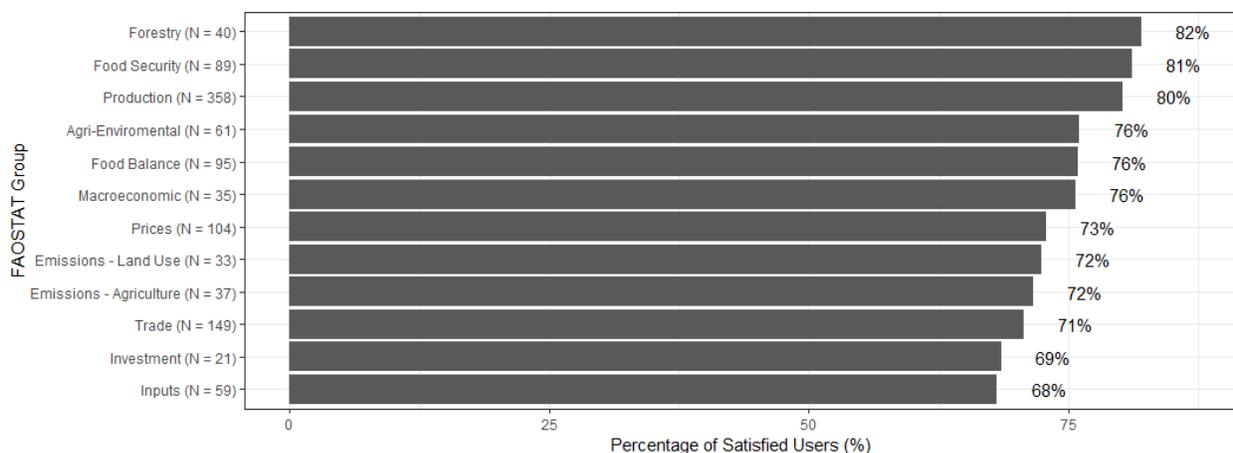
Response	Accessible	Accurate	Consistent	Meets Needs	Timely	Share	Total
Strongly Agree	35%	25%	27%	31%	20%	28%	3,872
Agree	53%	54%	55%	58%	48%	53%	7,488
Neutral	10%	18%	16%	9%	25%	15%	2,156
Disagree	1%	3%	2 %	2%	5%	3%	368
Strongly Disagree	< 1%	1%	1%	< 1%	2%	1%	103

Note: The total indicates the total number of times each response was selected.

Considering only responses that either strongly agree or agree as fully satisfied, the percentage of all responses totally satisfied is 81%. Sixty-one percent of respondents indicated total satisfaction across all SQAF dimensions. Eighty-nine percent of respondents indicated that they agree or strongly agree that FAOSTAT statistics meets their needs, followed by accessible (88%), consistent (82%), and accurate (79%). Sixty-eight percent agreed or strongly agreed that FAOSTAT statistics are timely.

The responses by FAOSTAT group collected by the in-depth survey were largely consistent with FAOSTAT level results. Eighty percent of responses for Production, Food Security, and Forestry were fully satisfied. Investment and Inputs were the only groups for which less than 70% of responses indicated were fully satisfied (Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Percentage of FAOSTAT users fully satisfied by group**



Note: N indicates the number of respondents for each group.

For comparative purposes, responses pertaining to the SQAF principles were combined across groups and users from the in-depth survey (Table 6). Overall, the results were slightly less positive for the in-depth questionnaire reaching 76% of all responses were satisfied compared to 81% for the short-form survey.

**Table 6: Percentage of FAOSTAT responses to SQAF questions combined across FAOSTAT groups, 2018**

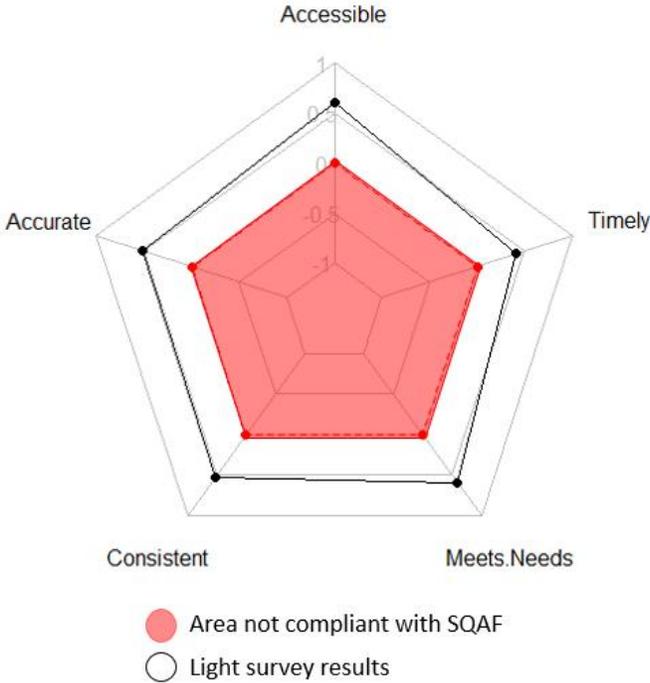
<sup>4</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3664e/i3664e.pdf>

Response	Accessible	Accurate	Consistent	Meets Needs	Timely
Strongly Agree	30%	18%	21%	24%	17%
Agree	56%	54%	55%	57%	49%
Neutral	11%	25%	20%	13%	25%
Disagree	3%	4%	4%	6%	8%
Strongly Disagree	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	1%

**SQAF Composite Scores**

Composite Scoring was computed for comparative purposes with future user consultations for FAOSTAT, and other FAO databases, and the Quality Assessment and Planning Survey (QAPS). To compute the composite scores, variables were re-coded in order to compute a composite score lying between -1 and 1, where less than 0 indicates a lack of compliance, and greater than 0 indicates compliance. The precise formula for computing the score is included in SSS12. The overall composite score for the FAOSTAT light survey sample is .52, varying slightly across each SQAF as seen below. Accessibility was rated the highest with a score .60, followed by Meets Needs (.59), and Consistent (.53). Timeliness scored the lowest with a score of .40.

**Figure 5: FAOSTAT SQAF composite scores across principles**



As a check on the consistency of results, composite scores were computed for each principle by combining group level data from the in-depth questionnaire. The results are very similar, but slightly less positive (Table 7).

**Table 7: Composite Scores FAOSTAT responses to SQAF questions combined across FAOSTAT groups**

SQAF Principle	In-depth	Light
Accessibility	.57	.60

Accuracy	.43	.50
Consistent	.46	.53
Meets Needs	.49	.59
Timely	.36	.40
<b>Overall</b>	<b>.46</b>	<b>.52</b>

Note: In-depth results were obtained by averaging scores across all FAOSTAT groups.

### User needs, metadata, and other data sources

Several other questions were included in the in-depth survey to measure user satisfaction on specific aspects of FAOSTAT, and solicit feedback. If respondents indicated FAOSTAT does not meet their needs, then questions are enabled asking why. Questions on metadata and alternative data sources were also included.

Amongst the respondents which replied their needs were not met, the following reasons were cited, the most common reasons was that they cannot find the data they need (Table 8).

**Table 8: Reasons respondents cited that their needs were not met by FAOSTAT**

Reasons	Percentage
Can't find some data I need.	76%
Data is not of high enough quality (in terms of timeliness or reliability for my purposes).	35%
I encounter technical issues which prevent me from downloading the data I need.	9%
Easily interpretable indicators are not available.	7%
Other	11%

Note: Shares do not sum to 100% because respondents were allowed to choose more than one option.

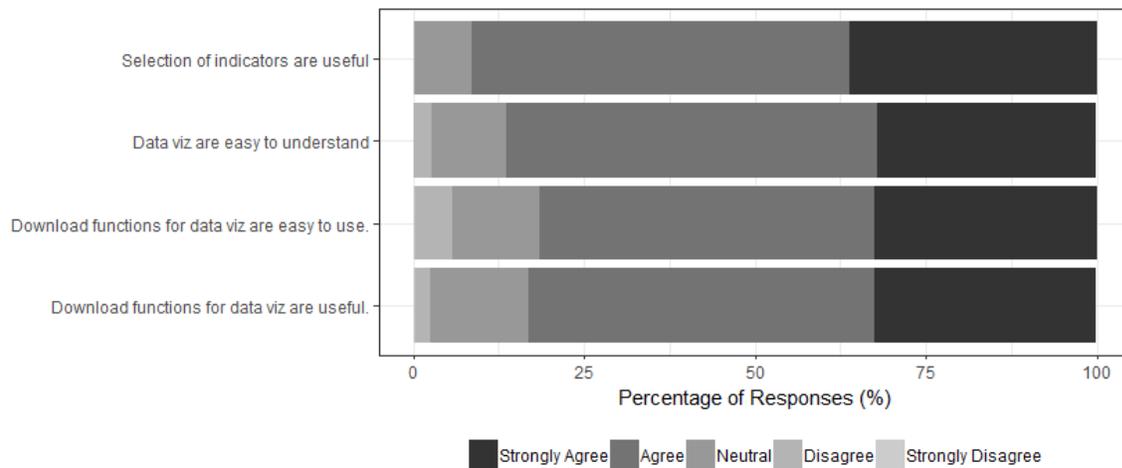
Another question asked respondents if they access other databases for food and agricultural statistics, and if so, which ones. Seventy-nine percent of respondents indicated that they use other data sources. The most commonly listed were national-level data sources. Regarding international databases, the World Bank was listed the most often, followed by the United States Department of Agriculture, EUROSTAT, and the OECD.

A question was also included regarding the sufficiency of metadata. Eighty-six percent of respondents indicated that "...FAOSTAT metadata are sufficient to completely understand the data." For the other 14%, an open-ended question was included allowing the user to enter the reason he/she responded that the metadata was not sufficient. Among them, one of the most common reasons was that more information on data processing is needed. Furthermore, some users found it inconvenient that sometimes reference is made to another publication for methodological details (e.g. FBS and the Orange Book.). Another common request is to include information on how data was compiled at country level. Finally, several users cited difficulties in accessing the metadata.

### Country Indicators

The country indicators page of FAOSTAT is used to download and display data for an individual country. Pre-defined graphs displaying time series are shown when a country is selected, and the user can download the graphs and the data. Eighty-three percent of respondents indicated that they use the Country Indicator page. Regarding specific functionality, over 80% of respondents indicated that the selection of indicators was useful, data visualizations are easy to understand, download functions for data visualization are useful and easy to understand (Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Likert-Results for Country Indicators page**



Note(s): The questions on the y-axis are summarized due to limited space.

Among the 17% of respondents that replied they do not use the country indicators page, almost half indicated that they did not know it exists (Table 9).

**Table 9: Reasons respondents do not use Country Indicators**

Reasons	Percentage
I didn't know it exists.	49%
I do not find the page useful	24%
It's not user friendly	13%
Other	19%

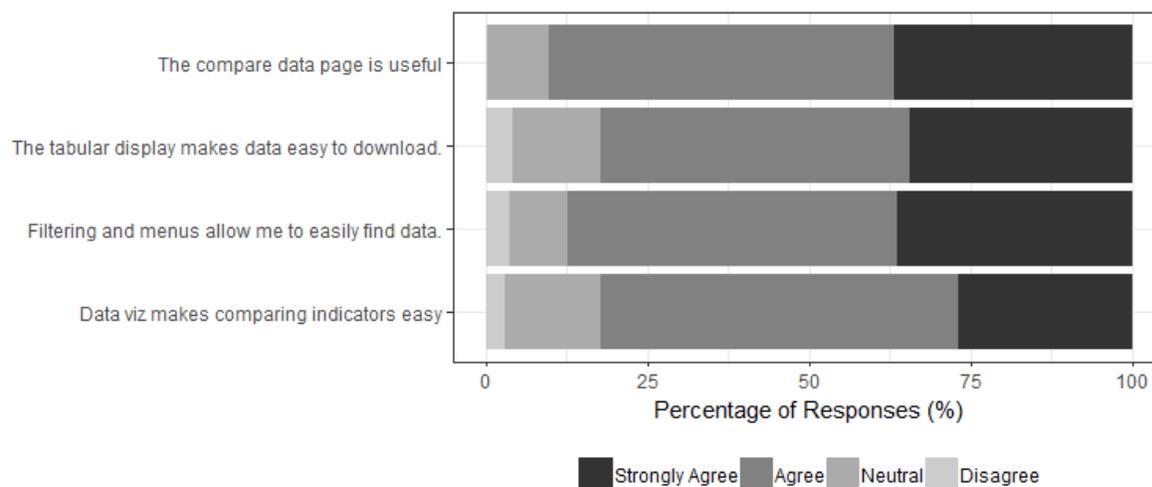
Note: Shares do not sum to 100% because respondents were allowed to choose more than one option.

### Compare Data

The Compare Data page allows users to select indicators, time period, and countries, to generate an automatic line chart allowing for easy comparisons. The data are also displayed in tabular format, and users can download the data in .csv format. Fifty-five percent of respondents indicated that they use the Compare Data page. For these respondents, questions were included asking them to assess specific aspects. Results are summarized in Figure 7.

Respondents which indicated that they do not use the Compare Data page were asked to select the reasons why. Forty-two percent indicated that they did not know it exists, 15% did not find the page useful, 6% replied that it is not user friendly, and 11% do not use it for other reasons (Table 10).

**Figure 7: Likert-Results for Compare page**



**Table 10: Reasons respondents do not use Compare Data page**

Reasons	Percentage
I didn't know it exists.	42%
I do not find the page useful	15%
It's not user friendly	6%
Other	11%

Note: Shares do not sum to 100% because respondents were allowed to choose more than one option.

## Features

The last section of the in-depth questionnaire asked respondents to select different features that could be added to FAOSTAT in order to identify useful additions, and prioritize them for future development. The first question asked users to select which features they would like to see added to FAOSTAT. Then, follow-up questions for respondents which selected automated statistical tools, data visualization, and/or download formats were enabled to collect more detailed information.

Table 11 presents the results of the first question. More than half of respondents indicated that they would like to have additional analytical tools, and be notified of updates. Notably, 40% of short-form respondents indicated that they would like to receive updates. Pop-up metadata, data visualization tools, data download formats, and login/registration system to book-mark queries were selected by more than 40% of respondents. Twenty-seven percent of users would like to see an API be available.

Of the respondents who selected that they would like automated statistical tools, 88% indicated that they would like summary statistics such as mean, media, mode, standard deviation, etc. Eighty-percent indicated that analytical tools such as linear regression, correlations, autocorrelation, and moving averages would be useful. Slightly under half of respondents indicated that they would like automated arithmetic functions.

Regarding data visualizations, 81% of the respondents indicated that they would like histograms, 78% line graphs with multiple variables, and 50% indicated box plots. Eighty-seven percent indicated that they would like to be able to download files in Excel format, while 38% said they would like R format, 35% SPSS, 34% STATA, and 21% tab-delimited.

**Table 11: Additional features by percentage of users**

Reasons	Percentage
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Automated statistical tools (e.g. custom aggregations, correlation, regression, etc.)	56%
Notifications of updates	55%
Pop-up information with definitions and metadata	43%
Additional data visualization tools	42%
Additional data download formats	42%
Login and registration system in order to bookmark queries, and commonly used functions	40%
Ready-made most popular table downloads	32%
Application Programming Interface (API) for machine access to database	27%
Others (specify)	4%

Note: Shares do not sum to 100% because respondents were allowed to choose more than one option.

## Comments

Respondents had opportunities to leave open-ended comments in both the light and in-depth questionnaires. By far, most of the comments were expressing appreciation for the FAOSTAT database or requesting more timely data. Among others, the most common points/suggestions were the following:

1. Provide more disaggregated data (i.e. subnational, by commodity group, etc.)
2. Improve metadata by including calculation methods and examples, formulas, data processing, national data sources, more details on items aggregated, and clearer definitions.
3. Add .xls format as a download option, and provide an application programming interface (API) to facilitate data access.

## Shortcomings of study

The results of this exercise are meant to provide general user feedback, and characteristics. Small differences in results particularly between FAOSTAT groups, and SQAF dimensions should be taken with a grain of salt due particularly to the use of non-random sampling, and biases that may arise from seasonality. Both the light survey, and in-depth samples were essentially voluntary quota samples. The respondents volunteered for the in-depth questionnaire, and the survey was taken offline when 501 responses were obtained. For the light survey, the respondents indicated whether or not they volunteered to participate by putting valid contact information. Due to the use of non-random sampling coupled with small sample sizes of Likert data, results are presented as they are with sample sizes, and confidence intervals were not computed. Lastly, the light survey which provides the overall quality results, and created the frame for the in-depth survey took place over 1 month. It is unknown whether or not seasonality may have impacted the respondent composition, and therefore biased results.

## Conclusion and Recommendations

The FAOSTAT database remains the most widely used source of food and agriculture data in the world. During November 2017-November 2018, more than 1.8 million users accessed FAOSTAT. From June to July, the light survey indicates that these users were located in at least 178 countries, and come from a variety of user groups. The main uses for FAOSTAT data are for research, and higher education, but commercial companies also represent a large group. Eighty-one percent of responses indicated full satisfaction with the quality of FAOSTAT data, and 91% of respondents indicated that they are likely are very likely to recommend it to colleagues. Despite this overall positive feedback, there is scope to further improve data quality, metadata, and add features that would help users better analyze and interpret the FAOSTAT data.

Across the five SQAF principles, FAOSTAT was scored highest on accessibility, indicating satisfaction with the user friendly interface, intuitive data selectors, and easy download. Accessibility could be further improved by developing an application programming interface (API), allowing users to query data from other applications. Additionally, many users requested an .xls download option. FAOSTAT currently uses .csv as a non-proprietary option, which is open data compliant. If it is not cost-prohibitive, the addition of .xls would be appreciated by users.

Users expressed some concerns about the accuracy of data, and consistency with international and national data sources. One option to address these concerns would be to increase the scope of metadata that is published. Many respondents indicated that metadata on national data sources (i.e. administrative, sample survey, expert opinion, etc.), data processing procedures, and more methodological details in general would help them in analyzing and interpreting the data. National data sources are collected through the FAOSTAT country questionnaires, so publishing this information could be a simple way to improve on this dimension. Also, a series of methodological documents detailing processing procedures may further build confidence in users.

The timeliness dimension received the lowest level of satisfaction. Indeed data for many domains are published more than 1 year after the reference period. Though this dimension received the lowest score, many respondents commented they understand the challenges related to collecting and processing such a huge amount of data. ESS should try to identify potential bottlenecks in the collection and processing workflow to identify opportunities to gain efficiency where possible.

Aside from increasing the scope of metadata, some users indicated difficulties in accessing it. Forty-three percent of in-depth respondents indicated that adding pop-ups to show relevant metadata items may help. Other options suggested included adding the metadata to download files, and/or improving the searching functionality in the “Definitions and Standards” tab.

The Country Indicators and Compare Data pages are widely used. Among Users who do not use them, the most often cited reason is that they do not know they exist. FAOSTAT user interface designers should take steps to make these features more visible, to catch the attention of users.

For additional features, over half of in-depth respondents would like to be notified of updates, and 40% of light survey respondents. The list of users generated through this exercise should be used to send emails to notify them. Additionally, users would like the analysis and visualization tools to be expanded.

## Annex 1: Light Survey Form

Dear FAOSTAT user,

Thank you for accessing the FAOSTAT database. FAO is constantly improving its statistical services, and your feedback is important to ensure that FAO has the information it needs to make FAOSTAT the best it can be. We would greatly appreciate a two minutes of your time to fill out the following short form to help us improve FAOSTAT. Your download will begin immediately upon submission.

*Please note that if you have a cookie blocker activated for this site, you will receive this survey form every time you download data. So, please de-activate it to only receive this form one time. Note that this questionnaire will be removed on July 18th.*

Many thanks,

FAOSTAT

### Section 1: FAOSTAT user information form

Text	Question type	Validation
1.1. User Name (First and Last Name)	<i>Short answer</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li></ul>
1.2. User email address	<i>Short answer</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li><li>• Is email address</li></ul>
1.3. User email address (again)	<i>Short answer</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li><li>• Is email address</li></ul>
1.4. Country of work place	<i>Single Select</i> (list of FAO short name countries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li></ul>
1.5. Name of institution or establishment ( <i>Instruction: Please write "none" if you don't belong to an institution.</i> )	<i>Short answer</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li></ul>
1.6. To which user group do you belong?	<i>Single Selection</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Private users (not affiliated to an institution)</li><li>• Student or educators</li><li>• Researchers</li><li>• Commercial Companies</li><li>• Public administration</li><li>• UN institutions and agencies</li><li>• National Statistical Institutes</li><li>• International organization</li><li>• Political parties or organizations</li><li>• Commercial re-disseminators</li><li>• Media</li><li>• Non-governmental Organization (NGO)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li></ul>
1.7 Please select all of the FAOSTAT groups that correspond to data you have downloaded during the last year.	<i>Multi Selection</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Production</li><li>• Trade</li><li>• Food Balance</li><li>• Food security</li><li>• Prices</li><li>• Inputs</li><li>• Population</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment</li> <li>• Macro-statistics</li> <li>• Agri-environmental indicators</li> <li>• Emissions – Agriculture</li> <li>• Emissions – Land Use</li> <li>• Forestry</li> </ul>	
1.8. Is this your first time downloading data from FAOSTAT?	<i>Single Select</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If No -&gt; end of survey, if yes, Section 2.</li> </ul>

## Section 2: Review of FAOSTAT

<i>Please select the category that best corresponds to your opinion</i>						
Quality Dimension	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Validation
2.1. FAOSTAT statistics meet my current & potential needs.						Required
2.2. FAOSTAT statistics are accurate & reliably portray reality.						Required
2.3 FAOSTAT statistics are consistent internally, and over time. FAOSTAT statistics are internationally comparable, and can be used in conjunction with statistics provided by other organizations						Required
2.4. FAO statistics are easily accessible to all users on an impartial basis, are presented in a clear and understandable format, and are accompanied by relevant supporting metadata.						Required
2.5. FAOSTAT statistics are timely & punctual.						Required
2.6 Kindly provide details on your response regarding the timeliness of FAOSTAT statistics to help us improve.						Enabled if 2.5, Disagree or Strongly Disagree
Text	Question type			Validation		
2.7 Do you have any suggestion or general comment to improve FAOSTAT (e.g. new features, innovations, etc.)?	<i>Long answer</i>					
2.8 Would you like receive information regarding FAOSTAT updates via email?	<i>Single Select</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Required</li> </ul>		
2.9 Thank you for completing this form. Would you be willing to fill out a slightly longer questionnaire (5 minutes) which would enable FAO to tailor specific statistical groups to meet your needs?	<i>Single Select</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Required</li> </ul>		

