

# **Standard documentation Meta information**

**(definitions, explanations, methods, quality)**

on the

## **Harvest Survey**

This documentation is valid as of/for the period under review/survey date:

**2003**

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# **1. Summary and important information**

## **Preliminary remarks**

You can find explanations of the specialist vocabulary and abbreviations in the Glossary and list of abbreviations at the end of the standard documentation.

## **Objective and purpose**

The harvest survey is used to record Austria's production of crop products. It does so not in the sense of a traditional survey that consults agricultural holdings, but using regular reports from harvest consultants using regionally defined unit areas. The total harvest is calculated based on hectare yields (or tree yields) and multiplication by the corresponding unit areas, with any crop failures (due for instance to storms, pests, etc.) also taken into consideration. The results must therefore not be equated with the marketed production; rather, they correspond to the usable quantity (gross production minus field losses).

## **Subject of the statistics**

Crop production in Austria (field crops, vegetables, fruits and wine)

## **Data sources, coverage**

As the recorded data stems from different sources, the individual characteristics of the fundamental information must be taken into account when evaluating the results. For data based exclusively on estimates by harvest consultants, it is important to note that such data is practical empirical data which principally allows a very good comparison over a period of many years. Whenever possible, information from outside institutions (administrative data, data from producers' organisations, etc.) should also be used and evaluated as secondary statistics for the harvest survey, to reduce respondent burden and help cut costs.

## **Quality**

As the results are incorporated into both the supply balance sheets (SB) and the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA), there is a constant exchange of survey parameters, methodology and result evaluation in-house between the project managers involved. Working group meetings (to which outside experts are also convened) are held to co-ordinate the yield estimates for vegetables and, from case to case, for fruit, too.

In the case of time series comparisons that date back further (prior to 1950), it should be noted that there have been changes in territorial assignment within some regional units (the affiliation of individual political districts shifted between provinces, e.g. between 1938 and 1947 Lienz belonged to the province of Carinthia).

## **Publication**

Besides detailed descriptions of the procedure of the survey as well as the evaluation methods, the present publication also includes linkages to related documents in connection with this survey (like questionnaires, publications etc.)

## 2. General information

### Type of statistics

Estimates (consultation of experts) and secondary statistics

### Specific field

Agricultural statistics/crop production

### Responsible organisational unit and contact details

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### Objective and history

Harvest statistics provide comprehensive information on the way in which crops are developing, the anticipated harvest yields at the earliest possible point and, once harvesting is completed, the final production of the main field crops and crops of fruit, vegetables and wine.

The data is regularly incorporated into the supply balance sheets (SB) and the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EEA), thus contributing substantially to the description of Austria's agriculture.

Harvest results have been published annually since 1871, initially in the *Statistisches Jahrbuch des K. K. Ackerbauministeriums* [Statistical yearbook of the imperial-royal ministry of arable farming] (1871-1917), later in *Anbauflächen und Ernteergebnisse in der Republik Österreich* [Cultivated area and harvest results in the Republic of Austria] (1918-1924) and in *Statistik der Ernte in Österreich* [Harvest statistics in Austria] (1925-1936). Since 1937, key data on crop production has been included in the series *Ergebnisse der Landwirtschaftlichen Statistik* [Results of agricultural statistics], which was renamed *Statistik der Landwirtschaft* [Agricultural statistics] in 2000.

### Periodicity

Annual, for both initial estimates and final results

### Contracting entity

Statutory in accordance with § 4 (1) of the [Federal Statistics Act 2000](#) (see *Legal basis* below).

### Users

- EU (Eurostat, DG Agriculture);
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW, also known as Ministry of Life);
- Provincial chambers of agriculture of Austria (LKOE);

- Provincial chambers of agriculture;
- Provincial governments;
- Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO);
- Federal Institute of Agricultural Economics (AWI);
- Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES);
- Agricultural colleges;
- Universities;
- Farmers;
- Internal users at Statistics Austria:  
Supply balance sheets (SB), Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA).

## Legal basis

National legal basis:

Federal Law Gazette I No. 141/1999 1999 Wine Act  
as amended by the 2007 Agricultural Amending Act, Federal Law Gazette I No. 55/2007.

EU legal basis:

[Council Regulation \(EEC\) No. 837/1990](#) of 26 March 1990 concerning statistical information to be supplied by the Member States on cereals production

[Council Regulation \(EEC\) No. 959/93](#) of 5 April 1993 concerning statistical information to be supplied by Member States on crop products other than cereals

[Commission Regulation \(EC\) No. 2197/95](#) of 18 September 1995 amending the Annexes to Council Regulations (EEC) No. 837/90 concerning statistical information to be supplied by the Member States on cereal production and (EEC) No. 959/93 concerning statistical information to be supplied by the Member States on crop products other than cereals

[Commission Regulation \(EC\) No. 296/2003](#) of 17 February 2003 amending Council Regulation (EEC) No. 959/93 concerning statistical information to be supplied by Member States on crop products other than cereals

[Commission Regulation \(EC\) No. 1282/2001](#) of 28 June 2001 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1493/1999 as regards the gathering of information to identify wine products and to monitor the wine market and amending Regulation (EC) No. 1623/2000

[Council Regulation \(EEC\) No. 357/79](#) of 5 February 1979 on statistical surveys of areas under vine

## 3. Statistical concepts and methodology

### Subject of the statistics

Crop production in Austria (field crops, vegetables, fruit and wine): calculation of the quantities harvested based on hectare (or tree) yields.

## Observed unit / reporting unit / presentation unit

Yield reports are requested for certain regional units, which are referred to as the reporting regions, and as a rule they correspond with municipalities, political districts or Laender (depending on the survey item).

## Data sources

- Yield estimates by harvest consultants working in an honorary capacity (farmers and other agricultural experts) and employees of the provincial chambers of agriculture and municipalities.
- Data supplied by Agrarmarkt Austria (AMA) (harvest survey, evaluation of multiple applications), by the beet-grower association, AGRANA Zucker und Stärke AG, and producers' co-operatives (e.g. LGV Frischgemüse Wien).
- Results of the wine stock and wine harvest reports of the BMLFUW and the BKI (Federal Winery Inspectorate).
- Statistics Austria (crops on arable land, farm structure survey, survey of areas under vine, horticultural and field vegetable survey, survey of commercial fruit plantations).

Table 1: Source matrix

Criterion groups	Initial estimate	Definitive	For details see Section 4 under:
Field crops – yields	Harvest consultants	Harvest consultants, AMA, Austrian sugarbeet growers association / AGRANA, chambers of agriculture, producers' co-operatives	4.1.1.2. 4.1.2.1. 4.1.3.2.
Field crops – areas	Statistics Austria, AMA	Statistics Austria, AMA, Austrian sugarbeet growers association / AGRANA, chambers of agriculture, producers' co-operatives	4.1.1.2. 4.1.2.1. 4.1.3.1.
Fruit extensive – yields	Harvest consultants	Harvest consultants	4.1.1.3.
Fruit extensive – tree numbers	Statistics Austria	Statistics Austria	4.1.1.3.
Fruit intensive – yields	Chambers of agriculture	Chambers of agriculture	4.1.2.2.
Fruit intensive – areas	Statistics Austria, chambers of agriculture	Statistics Austria, chambers of agriculture	4.1.2.2.
Vegetables – yields	Chambers of agriculture, producers' organisations	Chambers of agriculture, producers' organisations	4.1.2.3.
Vegetables – areas	Statistics Austria, chambers of agriculture, producers' organisations	Statistics Austria, chambers of agriculture, producers' organisations	4.1.2.3.
Wine – production	Harvest consultants (yields), BKI/BMLFUW (areas), Statistics Austria (areas)	BKI/BMLFUW, Statistics Austria (areas)	4.1.1.4. 4.1.3.3.
Wine – stock	---	BKI/BMLFUW	4.1.3.3.

## Reporting unit and respondents

Municipalities, political districts, Laender (federal provinces)

Harvest consultants, employees of the provincial chambers of agriculture and municipalities, other respondents (producers' organisations, etc.)

## Survey format

- Partial survey (see also under *Survey techniques*)
- Secondary statistical evaluation of information from outside institutions (see Section 4), based in part on full surveys or sample surveys.

## Sample characteristics

Not relevant

## Survey techniques / data transmission

By postal and electronic means, if necessary also by phone (e.g. for queries)

- Consultation of experts (see under *Survey unit and respondents*), aiming for the broadest possible distribution of consultants throughout the country.
- Secondary statistical evaluation of information from outside institutions (see Section 4), based in part on full surveys or sample surveys.

## Survey questionnaire (including explanatory notes)

Guidelines for the harvest survey (incl. specimen copies of survey documents), available in German only:

[Field crops](#); [fruit](#); [wine](#)

[Questionnaire for the intensive fruit harvest survey](#)

[Questionnaire for the vegetable harvest survey](#)

## Survey participation (mandatory or voluntary)

- Voluntary (primary statistics)
- Mandatory (secondary statistics/administrative data)

## Variables surveyed and derived, indicators (including definition)

See Table 2 as well as *Survey questionnaire (including explanatory notes)* and *Legal basis*.

Table 2: Survey parameters

Field crops				
<i>Soft winter wheat</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Soft summer wheat</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Durum wheat</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Spelt</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	

<i>Rye</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Winter meslin</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	
<i>Summer meslin</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	
<i>Triticale</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Oats</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Winter barley</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Summer barley</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Grain maize</i>	Growth stage	Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Garden peas</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Broad beans</i>	Growth stage	Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Soya beans</i>	Growth stage	Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Early and medium early table potatoes</i>	Growth stage	Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Late potatoes</i>	Growth stage	Estimated yield	Final yield	
<i>Sugar beet</i>	Growth stage	Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Fodder beet</i>	Growth stage	Estimated yield	Final yield	
<i>Silage and green maize</i>	Growth stage	Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Corn-cob-mix</i>	Growth stage	Estimated yield	Final yield	
<i>Winter rape</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Summer rape and turnip rape</i>			Final yield	
<i>Poppy seed</i>			Final yield	
<i>Oil squash</i>			Final yield	
<i>Sunflowers</i>	Growth stage	Estimated yield	Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Red clover</i>	Growth stage		Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Lucerne</i>	Growth stage		Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Clover grass</i>	Growth stage		Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Arable/temporary grassland</i>			Final yield	Change in area sown
<i>Single hay-crop meadows</i>			Final yield	

<i>Multiple hay-crop meadows</i>			Final yield	
<i>Litter meadows</i>			Final yield	
<i>Meadows</i>			Final yield	
<i>Hops</i>			Final production	
<i>Tobacco</i>			Final production	
<i>Precipitations</i>	Evaluation of the quantity			
<i>Temperature</i>	Evaluation of the level			
<i>Reasons for unusual yields</i>	Qualitative evaluation			
<i>Plant diseases and pests</i>	Qualitative evaluation			
<b>Fruit</b>				
<i>Apples</i>	Inflorescence			
<i>Pears</i>	Inflorescence			
<i>Winter apples</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	
<i>Winter pears</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	
<i>Summer apples</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	
<i>Summer pears</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	
<i>Apricots</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	
<i>Peaches</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	
<i>Plums</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	
<i>Cherries</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	
<i>Morello cherries</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	
<i>Strawberries</i>		Estimated yield	Final yield	
<i>Redcurrants/white currants</i>			Final yield	
<i>Blackcurrants</i>			Final yield	
<i>Gooseberries</i>			Final yield	
<i>Raspberries</i>			Final yield	

<i>Cider apples</i>			Final yield	
<i>Must pears</i>			Final yield	
<i>Walnuts</i>			Final yield	
<i>Elderberry</i>			Final yield	
<i>Precipitations</i>	Evaluation of the quantity			
<i>Temperature</i>	Evaluation of the level			
<i>Course of the bloom</i>	Qualitative evaluation			
<i>Insect flight</i>	Qualitative evaluation			
<i>Reasons for unusual inflorescence</i>	Qualitative evaluation			
<i>Hail-storm/thunderstorm</i>	Qualitative evaluation			
<i>Plant diseases and pests</i>	Qualitative evaluation			
<b>Vegetables</b>				
<i>Broccoli</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Pak-choi</i>		Final yield		
<i>Fennel (finocchio)</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Garden beans (French beans)</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Green peas</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Pickling cucumbers (incl. peel cucumbers)</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Field cucumbers (salad cucumbers)</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Greenhouse cucumbers</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Runner beans</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Cauliflowers</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Carrots</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Garlic</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Cabbages (savoy)</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Kohlrabi</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		

<i>Brussels sprouts</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Fresh/winter cabbages (white cabbages)</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Industrial cabbages (canning cabbages)</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Red cabbages</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Horseradish</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Aubergines</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Melons</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Peppers, various colours</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>of which outdoor</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>of which under cover</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Peppers for processing (Copia)</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Green peppers</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>of which outdoor</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>of which under cover</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Green parsley</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Root parsley</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Pepperoncini</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Leek</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Red radish</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>White radish</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Rhubarb</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Beetroot</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Iceberg lettuce</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Endive lettuce (incl. frisée)</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>of which endives</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>of which frisée</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Head lettuce</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		

<i>Lamb's lettuce</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Other lettuces (incl. romaine lettuce)</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Chives</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Celery</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Asparagus</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>of which white asparagus</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>of which green asparagus</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Marrow</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Spinach</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Outdoor tomatoes</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Tomatoes under glass and plastic-panicle</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Tomatoes under glass and plastic-others</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Courgette</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Sweet corn</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Onions (incl. spring onions)</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Bunching onions</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Other herbs</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Other types of vegetables</i>	Estimated yield	Final yield		
<i>Remarks</i>	Qualitative evaluation			
<b>Wine</b>				
<i>Wine, in total</i>	Grape development	Coulure	Maturity stage	Grape quality
<i>Red wine</i>	Estimated yield	Final production		
<i>White wine</i>	Estimated yield	Final production		
<i>Wine production by quality grades</i>		Final production		
<i>Wine stock by quality grades</i>		Stock at 31.July		
<i>Plant diseases and pests</i>	Qualitative evaluation			

<i>Precipitations</i>	Evaluation of the quantity			
<i>Reasons for unusual yields</i>	Qualitative evaluation			
<i>Reasons for good/poor must quality</i>	Qualitative evaluation			

### **Classifications used**

The data is forwarded to Eurostat using the codes defined by the database system New Cronos (ZPA 1) (classification by type of fruit); however this does not correspond to a classification in the narrower sense such as the [NACE](#) nomenclature

### **Regional breakdown of the results**

- Political district (wine and field crops only – data can be provided as a special evaluation),
- Wine-growing areas (wine),
- Federal provinces,
- Austria

## **4. Production of Statistics, Processing, Quality assurance measures**

### **Data capture**

#### Data acquisition

### **CONSULTATION OF HARVEST CONSULTANTS**

#### ***General***

Analogously to Austria's municipalities the federal territory is broken down into approx. 3 000 reporting regions (approx. 2 700 for field crops, around 2 400 for fruit, and approx. 600 for wine). Each area is under the responsibility of a harvest consultant (usually farmers or other agricultural experts), who submits information to Statistics Austria at set dates (see Section 2 *Periodicity* and Section 6.3 *Timeliness and topicality*).

As part of the ongoing updating work the highest possible placement percentage is sought for harvest consultants in the municipalities relevant for each particular type of cultivation. Currently the degree of coverage for field crops is 91% of the arable land (84% of the relevant number of municipalities); for wine, 95% of the area under vine [=municipalities covering 98% of area under vine according to 1999 Wine Act] or 50% of *all* wine growing municipalities according to 1999 Wine Act), and for fruit, 84% of the relevant number of municipalities.

The harvest consultants' main task is to draw up the monthly estimate of anticipated yields and the final yield results once the harvest is completed. They also provide information on the growth stage, any instances of damage, the weather conditions and the occurrence of pests and diseases. The data is transmitted in the form of reporting maps, which are sent to the harvest consultants by Statistics Austria, to be filled out and returned at set dates. This is done either by post or, at the consultants' request, electronically (e-mail).

At the beginning of each reporting year the harvest consultants are given the relevant guidelines ("Harvest Survey Guidelines") for each area (field crops, fruit and wine) to assist them in their work. Besides explanations of the survey criteria they also contain a preview of all the reporting maps for a given year.

The information provided by the harvest consultants is used for the following areas:

- Yield estimates for field crops (initial estimates and final results where no AMA data is available);
- Yield estimates for extensive fruit crops (initial estimates and final results), as well as
- Yield estimates for wine (initial estimates only).

### **Field crops**

The field crop harvest survey conducted through consultation of the harvest consultants comprises five reporting maps, which are sent back at set dates (June, July, August, September and November) by some 2 000 voluntary consultants. The following data is recorded for each crop type:

- Evaluation of the growth stage;
- Estimate of the anticipated yield;
- Harvest calculation;
- Information on weather conditions, plant diseases and pests, and
- Estimate of the winter and summer sowing areas.

Area data from Agrarmarkt Austria (evaluation of funding applications) is used to calculate the total harvest in tonnes (see under: *Using administrative data*). The yields are then weighted already at the municipal level using the data. Once the results are available they are published in the form of summary reports.

Since the 1997 reporting year a survey has been conducted of the winter and summer sowing areas (percentage changes over the previous year), based on Regulation (EEC) No. 837/90 and Regulation (EEC) No. 959/90. The survey is based on an estimate of the winter sowing area (in December of the year n-1; n=reference year) and the summer sowing area (in April of the current year) submitted by the consultants of the chambers of agriculture.

The results can be evaluated at political district level; in the summary report the data is published at the Laender level. Initial estimates and harvest results are continually communicated to Eurostat at national level.

### **Extensive fruit**

The annual extensive fruit harvest survey is carried out using six reporting maps, which are sent in by harvest consultants working in an honorary capacity (May to October). The following parameters are recorded for each crop type:

- Grading of the fruit bloom and fruit setting (pip fruit only);
- Harvest estimates;
- Harvest calculation, and
- Information on weather conditions, plant diseases and pests.

The harvest calculation from the estimated yields is based on the tree numbers according to the fruit tree count as part of the 1988 Micro census (provincial level). The yield data is weighted using the tree numbers available at the district level from the 1967 fruit tree count (last full survey). Yield averages (arithmetic mean) are calculated within a district.

Due to cost efficiency reasons there will be no order for updating the basis data (stock of extensive fruit trees) in the foreseeable future and so it is not longer collected. In absence of calculation base, since 2007 only revenue data (average yield per tree) is published.

Initial estimates and harvest results are continually communicated to Eurostat at national level.

## ***Wine***

The wine harvest survey (initial estimates) covers the period from August to October. A total of three reporting maps are sent to the harvest consultants, which are then completed and returned at set dates.

The survey covers the following information:

- Evaluation of grape development, grape quality and wine must quality;
- Observation of weather conditions;
- Pest infestation and occurrence of plant diseases, and
- Harvest estimates (August, September and October).

The first level at which data is processed is the level of the municipalities, which are usually identical to the reporting areas.

By weighting the average yield for each municipality using the cropping area under vine for that municipality (according to the last survey of areas under vine conducted by Statistics Austria), a yield average is calculated for each wine-growing area and also for each political district and the federal provinces.

The anticipated wine harvest is calculated from the average yields determined in this way for the wine-growing areas, political districts and federal provinces based on the current area (cropping area according to the last wine harvest survey by the BMLFUW), with the areas broken down according to red and white wine proportions according to the Statistics Austria survey of areas under vine and the Austrian chambers of agriculture survey of the structure of areas under vine 2004 (no such differentiation according to red and white wine areas is made for the data of the wine harvest reports).

After a processing period of approx. 14 days the data is published in the form of a summary report. The evaluation is made according to federal provinces and wine-growing regions, and also separately for red and white wine.

The current data on wine harvest estimates is forwarded by the BMLFUW to Eurostat at the national level (in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1282/2001). Furthermore, in the context of a "gentlemen's agreement" effected monthly fruit harvest report to Eurostat, wine production data calculated in grapes equivalent is transmitted.

## **CONSULTATION OF INSTITUTIONS**

### ***Field crops***

The definitive result of the sugar beet harvest (area and production by federal province) is obtained from the beet-grower association – or from AGRANA ("processed beet") – by federal province.

Each year the production data for hops (areas and quantities harvested) is notified by the provincial chambers of agriculture.

The production data for sugar beet and hops is forwarded to Eurostat at the national level in April resp. October of the following year.

### ***Intensive fruit***

The estimate of the average yields per hectare is carried out each month from May to October by the fruit experts of the relevant provincial chambers of agriculture for each federal province (in the same way as for the reporting maps for the extensive fruit survey) (see [Questionnaire for the intensive fruit harvest survey](#)). This survey is carried out electronically, with pre-prepared Excel forms sent to the provincial chambers of agriculture by e-mail and then returned at the set dates. The consultants also estimate the changes in production areas between the surveys of

intensive fruit orchards of Statistics Austria, which are carried out at five-year intervals (most recently in 2007).

The quantities harvested are calculated by multiplying the hectare yields by the cropping areas according to the last survey of commercial plantations (or based on the areas estimated by the consultants at the provincial chambers of agriculture).

The current fruit production data in each case is forwarded to Eurostat at the national level.

At regular intervals – and more frequently during the preparations for a survey of commercial plantations – working group meetings are held to discuss pomological issues in connection with the fruit harvest survey (e.g. development trends for different fruit crops/varieties, survey programme, data processing, co-ordination with other statistics, etc.) with representatives of the BMLFUW, the provincial chambers of agriculture and the pertinent institutions.

### **Vegetables**

- The *yields for horticultural and field vegetables* are requested from producers' organisations and consultants at the provincial chambers of agriculture twice a year (June and October); the data is forwarded electronically (by e-mail) using the Excel questionnaires provided by Statistics Austria (see [Questionnaire for the vegetable harvest survey](#); available in German only). The anticipated yield is estimated in June; the definitive yield, in October. The percentage changes over the previous year – for areas and yields – are reported in June as an estimate, with the definitive data reported in October as absolute figures.
- The *areas for the cultivation of field and horticultural vegetables* are reported yearly as part of the harvest survey (June and October) by the horticultural consultants at the provincial chambers of agriculture as an estimated forward projection of the field vegetable and horticultural survey conducted every five years (most recently in 1998), and shown at the Laender level.

Once the reports have been processed and subject to a plausibility check the vegetable yields are shown at the level of the federal provinces in the form of a summary report.

The current results are forwarded to Eurostat at the national level.

## **USING ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (secondary statistics)**

### ***Cultivated area data from Agrarmarkt Austria***

The field crop harvests are calculated using the arable land areas by field crops obtained by evaluating the multiple applications from Agrarmarkt Austria. The AMA areas are forwarded to the agricultural and forestry data processing centre and via BMLFUW to Statistics Austria annually in September on the basis of individual holdings, and the figures are then processed and added up at the municipal level; the data is used for both the *Crops on Arable Land* summary report and also – to avoid double-tracking – to complement the farm structure survey (→see also the standard documentation on *Crops on Arable Land* and *Farm Structure Survey*).

The AMA area data (September) transmitted is used – at the municipal level – to evaluate the field crop harvest results (weighting of hectare yields, calculation of the quantities harvested at the federal province and political district levels). The previous year's areas are used for the initial estimates, which are published before the September report. At provincial level the AMA preliminary area data available will be used to calculate the harvest results. All the year's harvest results are also published once again with the updated areas in a complete overview (summary report, early December).

### ***Yield data from Agrarmarkt Austria***

Twelve field crop types (soft wheat, durum wheat, rye, oats, triticale, winter barley, summer barley, grain maize, garden peas, soya beans, sunflowers, oil-seed rape) are recorded by controlling bodies as part of the AMA yield survey (carried out since 1997 instead of Statistics Austria's "special harvest calculation") in the course of the checks for the funding applications

(IACS); the yield results are then made available to Statistics Austria at the provincial level. These yield reports are based on quantities actually harvested and weighed (weighing notes).

The calculation of the quantities harvested uses the provincial hectare yields from the AMA projection (provincial average); based on this data the regional results according to the estimates given by the harvest consultants (at the municipal level) are calculated back on a pro-rata basis. In this way it is possible to provide production data down to the level of the political district.

### ***Wine harvest and wine stock reports***

According to the 1999 Wine Act harvest reports are to be submitted by viticultural establishments on the survey date of 30 November. The data (production quantities by quality grades and cropping areas) is evaluated via the central wine database at district level by the Federal Winery Inspectorate and forwarded to Statistics Austria by the BMLFUW.

As only the total cropping area according to the wine harvest report is available, it has to be broken down on the basis of the red and white wine ratios of the last survey of areas under vine (1999) resp the wine structure survey of the provincial chambers of agriculture 2004 to calculate the yields for red and white wine at the political district level. The yield data according to the last estimate (October) at municipal level is then adapted on the basis of these yields. The same procedure is used to calculate the municipal areas of the survey of areas under vine based on the area data available at the political district level; the production ratios at the municipal level are calculated using the adapted yield data from the harvest consultants (last estimate, October). This weighting is then used to calculate the yields at the level of the wine-growing regions, broken down into red and white wine ratios. The wine harvest is also published according to quality grades (at provincial level).

Reports on *stocks* of wine products (volume in litres) are to be forwarded to the Federal Winery Inspectorate on the survey date of 31 July by the producers and dealers; they are then transmitted to Statistics Austria by the BMLFUW after aggregation at the district and Laender levels. This stock data is published according to federal province and quality grades (secondary statistics).

## **Coding**

Not relevant

## **Editing and verification of data sources used**

### *Data from harvest consultants:*

During data input an input check is carried out by an automated comparison with predefined minimum/maximum values (yield margins specified on the basis of time series comparisons); any values that deviate from these values are therefore immediately flagged up by the IT operator and can, after making enquiries if necessary, be corrected.

Telephone enquiries are made if certain values appear entirely implausible or if there is an accumulation of unjustified extremes.

During input all the requested data records are correlated with the master data records (name, phone number, etc.) of the harvest consultants. Relevant information such as the size of the arable area under cultivation, the area of meadowland of the reporting area, and the phone number to contact for immediate enquiries are instantly displayed on the input form.

### *Estimates by the chamber consultants:*

Telephone enquiries are made if any of the data is unclear.

Regular working group meetings are held to co-ordinate the results and deal with definition issues relating to the survey parameters used.

### *Secondary statistical data:*

The data is checked using comparisons with the previous year and analyses of the coherence of regional units. Implausible values are queried with the data source in question.

### **Imputation (where responses are missing or data incomplete)**

From a programming point of view at least one value has to be available per political district in order to evaluate the yield estimates of the harvest consultants; if this is not the case for a district, the corresponding figure is estimated by the IT operator based on the values for neighbouring districts with similar structural circumstances. This applies in particular to districts which are of lesser significance in terms of area size for the type of cultivation in question, which is why no yield values were entered by the harvest consultants (see Section 6, *Missing responses*).

### **Grossing up procedures (weighting)**

No

### **Compilation of the final data set, (other) models and statistical estimation techniques used**

Weighting model using the corresponding areas for the yield calculation of higher regional levels (political district, federal province, nationwide); where estimates have to be made, the experts are either consulted or the values of comparable regional units as used as a guideline (see Section 4).

### **Other quality assurance measures**

- Response verification: Each year a check is carried out to determine how many reports were returned to Statistics Austria by each harvest consultant.
- Harvest consultants with a low response rate (fewer than two responses per year) are contacted by phone each year.
- Replacements for any defaulting harvest consultants are found with the aid of the municipalities and the district chambers of agriculture (written request).
- Regular comparative analyses of the initial estimates with the final results are carried out as part of an ongoing monitoring process so that measures can be adopted in good time where necessary (working group meetings, verification of the reporting quality, etc.).
- At the start of each reporting year the harvest consultants receive a letter containing a summary list of all the information of relevance for carrying out the harvest survey.

## **5. Publication (accessibility)**

### **Preliminary results**

Yes; reporting date to STAT+14 days

### **Final results**

Yes; reporting date to STAT+14 days

## Revisions

No revisions

## Published in:

Results are published in the following Statistics Austria publication media:

[Press releases](#)

Summary reports

Standard publications

[Agricultural Statistics](#) (available in German only)

[Statistische Nachrichten](#)

[Statistisches Jahrbuch Österreichs](#) (Statistical Yearbook of Austria)

[Österreichischer Zahlenspiegel](#) (monthly/annual edition; monthly edition available in German only)

[Internet](#) - Statistics Austria website

## Treatment of confidential data

Master data is updated using a password-protected ACCESS database operated by the Crop Production Project Team.

## 6. Quality

### 6.1. Relevance

*Field crop harvest survey:*

Main users: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW, also known as Ministry of Life), provincial chambers of agriculture, Eurostat.

The data is made available to users after a processing period of approx. 14 days (press release, summary report). There are no regular working groups outside the Eurostat meetings; changes to the survey contents are co-ordinated with the BMLFUW and in-house with the project managers of the EAA and supply balance sheets.

The requirements of the main users are fulfilled.

*Fruit harvest survey:*

Main users: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW, also known as Ministry of Life), provincial chambers of agriculture, Eurostat.

The data is made available to users after a processing period of approx. 14 days (press release, summary report). Besides the Eurostat meetings convened twice a year there are national working group meetings which are convened "ad hoc" (exception: regular meetings as part of the survey of commercial fruit plantations); changes to the survey contents are co-ordinated with representatives of the BMLFUW, the provincial chambers of agriculture, the pertinent institutions and in-house with the project managers of the EAA and the supply balance sheets.

Requests expressed by users: Regional (district) data is occasionally requested; updated tree numbers would be desirable for extensive fruit; however given the enormous survey effort and the costs involved a new count is unlikely at present.

### *Vegetable harvest survey:*

Main users: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW, also known as Ministry of Life), provincial chambers of agriculture, Eurostat.

The data is made available to users after a processing period of approx. 14 days (press release, summary report). There are regular working group meetings (once a year) to co-ordinate and discuss the final results; changes to the survey contents are co-ordinated with representatives of the BMLFUW, the provincial chambers of agriculture, the pertinent institutions and in-house with the project managers of the EAA and the supply balance sheets, with due consideration also of the horticultural and field vegetable survey.

Requests expressed by users: Regional (district) data is occasionally requested; it should be noted here that the survey was originally conducted at the political district level (survey among district chambers), but that it switched to the provincial level by agreement with the chambers of agriculture. A substantiated survey at the political district level would require setting up a new and reliable reporting system (cost issue).

### *Wine harvest survey:*

Main users: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW, also known as Ministry of Life), provincial chambers of agriculture, Eurostat.

The data is made available to users after a processing period of approx. 14 days (press release, summary report). There are no regular working group meetings; changes to the survey contents are co-ordinated with representatives of the BMLFUW and the provincial chambers of agriculture.

The requirements of the main users are fulfilled.

## **6.2. Accuracy**

The accuracy of the initial estimates is verified annually by a comparison with the final results and illustrated in the form of charts (deviation from the final result). This allows qualitative conclusions to be drawn for those products in particular for which the final results stem from other data sources (AMA yield survey, wine harvest reports of the BMLFUW).

### **6.2.1. Sampling effects**

Since the consultation of the harvest consultants is a voluntary activity, there is no complete level of placement of all the potential reporting municipalities. However the highest possible level of regional coverage is aimed for at all times (see Section 4.1.1.1.).

### **6.2.2. Non-sampling effects**

## **Quality of data sources used**

### Harvest estimates:

The yield data obtained from the harvest consultants is based on estimates drawn from (practical) experience, surveys among farmers and/or sample weighing; the data quality of these estimates can be regarded as good based on comparative analyses with the final results and the favourable feedback from users.

### Harvest calculation:

- *Yield data from the harvest consultants:* based on estimates drawn from (practical) experience, surveys among farmers and producers' co-operatives and/or sample weighing. The quality of these estimates can be regarded as good based on the favourable feedback from users.

- *Agrarmarkt Austria*: The Agrarmarkt Austria yield survey is carried out by controlling authorities as part of the area checks for the multiple applications (IACS); since 1997 it has replaced the “special harvest calculation” carried out by Statistics Austria. The data of the yield survey is based on quantities actually harvested, and weighed with a defined moisture content, from representative areas so that the results for the Laender are within the error margins laid down in Regulation (EEC) No. 837/90 and Regulation (EEC) No. 959/93.

Cultivated area data according to the evaluation of the multiple applications; results for the Laender are within the admissible error margins laid down in Regulation (EEC) No. 837/90 and Regulation (EEC) No. 959/93.

- *Austrian sugarbeet growers association/Agrana*: The data submitted corresponds to the quantity of processed sugar beet actually weighed.
- *Cultivated area data for vegetables*: According to the last field vegetable and horticultural survey (full survey 2004, next survey: 2009); between the surveys, forward projections by experts of the provincial chambers of agriculture → viz. the corresponding standard documentation.
- *Cultivated area data for intensive fruit*: According to the last fruit orchard survey (full survey); between the surveys, forward projections by experts of the provincial chambers of agriculture → viz. the corresponding standard
- *Tree numbers for extensive fruit*: Based on a sample taken as part of the 1988 Micro census (special programme). A new census of the tree stock has been considered on numerous occasions in various working group meetings; however in view of the high costs and difficulties involved, it has been rejected; as a result no current figures are available. Discussions are however underway to record the stock of extensive fruit trees in rural areas as part of the next farm structure survey (2010).

### **Coverage (misclassifications, undercoverage/overcoverage)**

Field crops, extensive fruit, wine harvest estimate: At least one report per political district is required in order to evaluate the data; if this is not the case, the values are estimated (see also Section 4 / *Imputation where responses are missing*).

Vegetables, intensive fruit: Recorded at provincial level; the data must therefore be forwarded in full, i.e. without any missing responses (reminders by telephone may be necessary).

### **Missing responses (unit non-response, item non-response)**

Varies from one product to another; with field crops for example it concerns 5-10% of political districts on average but only 1% of the cultivated area; with fruit, 5-10% of districts and approx. 1-2% of the tree share used for the weighting; with wine 10% of districts and less than 0.5% of the area.

See also *Coverage and Plausibility check*.

### **Measurement errors (entry errors)**

None known

### **Processing errors**

None known

## Model-assumption effects

None known

### 6.3. Timeliness and punctuality

The results of the data recorded as primary statistics are published approx. 14 days after the recording date (see Tables 3-6) at provincial level (summary report, press release).

For the field crop harvest survey the data of Agrarmarkt Austria (areas/yields) is incorporated as soon as it becomes available; with cereals this is usually in mid-September. Until 2002 the August publication always waited until the AMA data was available; since 2003 a second cereals estimate is published in August based on the preliminary AMA areas, which helps to ensure that results are more up to date. The final cereal data is published in mid-September or at the end of September depending on availability or in early October together with the September summary report.

All Eurostat deadlines are met on schedule (see *Legal basis* above).

Table 3: Survey dates by item of survey– field crop harvest survey

Survey item	Growth stage (grade given)	Estimate 1 (dt/ha)	Estimate 2 (dt/ha)	Harvest calculation (dt/ha) <i>[bold=accord. to AMA]</i>	Change in area sown (in % over previous year)
<i>Soft winter wheat</i>		10 June	25 Aug	<b>15 Sep</b>	Mid December
<i>Soft summer wheat</i>		10 June	25 Aug	<b>15 Sep</b>	Mid April
<i>Durum wheat</i>		10 June	25 Aug	<b>15 Sep</b>	Mid April
<i>Spelt</i>		10 June	25 Aug	15 Sep	
<i>Rye</i>		10 June	25 Aug	<b>15 Sep</b>	Mid December
<i>Winter meslin</i>		10 June	25 Aug	15 Sep	
<i>Summer meslin</i>		10 June	25 Aug	15 Sep	
<i>Triticale</i>		10 June	25 Aug	<b>15 Sep</b>	Mid December
<i>Oats</i>		10 June	25 Aug	<b>15 Sep</b>	Mid April
<i>Winter barley</i>		10 June	25 Aug	<b>15 Sep</b>	Mid December
<i>Summer barley</i>		10 June	25 Aug	<b>15 Sep</b>	Mid April
<i>Grain maize</i>		25 Aug	25 Sep	<b>25 Nov</b>	Mid April
<i>Garden peas</i>		10 June	25 July	<b>15 Sep</b>	Mid April
<i>Broad beans</i>	25 July	25 Aug		25 Nov	Mid April
<i>Soya beans</i>	25 July	25 Aug		<b>25 Nov</b>	Mid April

Survey item	Growth stage (grade given)	Estimate 1 (dt/ha)	Estimate 2 (dt/ha)	Harvest calculation (dt/ha) [bold=accord. to AMA]	Change in area sown (in % over previous year)
<i>Early and medium early table potatoes</i>	10 June	25 July		25 Sep	
<i>Late potatoes</i>	10 June; 25 July	25 Aug		25 Nov	
<i>Sugar beet</i>	25 Aug	25 Sep	25 Nov	January	
<i>Fodder beet</i>	25 Aug	25 Sep		25 Nov	
<i>Silage and green maize</i>	25 July	25 Aug		25 Nov	
<i>Corn-cob-mix</i>	25 Aug	25 Sep		25 Nov	
<i>Winter rape</i>		10 June		<b>25 July</b>	Mid December
<i>Summer rape and turnip rape</i>				25 July	
<i>Poppy seed</i>				25 Sep	
<i>Oil squash</i>				25 Nov	
<i>Sunflowers</i>		25 Aug	25 Sep	<b>25 Nov</b>	Mid April
<i>Red clover</i>	10 June; 25 July; 25 Aug			25 July; 25 Sep	
<i>Lucerne</i>	10 June; 25 July; 25 Aug			25 July; 25 Sep	
<i>Clover grass</i>	10 June; 25 July; 25 Aug			25 July; 25 Sep	
<i>Arable/temporary grassland</i>				25 July; 25 Sep	
<i>Single hay-crop meadows</i>				25 Sep	
<i>Multiple hay-crop meadows</i>				25 Sep	
<i>Litter meadows</i>				25 Sep	
<i>Meadows, total</i>				25 July	
<i>Hops</i>				January/Feb	
<i>Tobacco</i>				January/Feb	

Table 4: Survey dates by survey item – fruit harvest survey

Survey item	Stage of the pip-fruit blossom (grade given)	Estimate 1	Estimate 2	Harvest calculation
<i>Apples</i>	25 May			
<i>Pears</i>	25 May			
<i>Winter apples</i>		25 July	25 Aug	25 Oct
<i>Winter pears</i>		25 July	25 Aug	25 Oct
<i>Summer apples</i>		25 June		25 Sep
<i>Summer pears</i>		25 June		25 Sep
<i>Apricots</i>		25 May	25 June	25 Aug
<i>Peaches</i>		25 May	25 June	25 Sep
<i>Plums</i>		25 May	25 June	25 Sep
<i>Cherries</i>		25 May		25 July
<i>Morello cherries</i>		25 May		25 July
<i>Strawberries</i>		25 May		25 July
<i>Raspberries</i>		25 May		25 July
<i>Redcurrants/white currants</i>				25 July
<i>Blackcurrants</i>				25 July
<i>Gooseberries</i>				25 July
<i>Cider apples</i>				25 Oct
<i>Must pears</i>				25 Oct
<i>Walnuts</i>				25 Oct
<i>Elderberry</i>				25 Oct

Table 5: Survey dates by survey item – vegetable harvest survey

Survey item	Initial estimate	Harvest calculation
Broccoli	25 June	25 Oct
Pak-choi	-	25 Oct
Fennel (finnchio)	25 June	25 Oct
Garden beans (French beans)	25 June	25 Oct
Green peas	25 June	25 Oct
Pickling cucumbers (incl. peel cucumbers)	25 June	25 Oct
Field cucumbers (salad cucumbers)	25 June	25 Oct
Greenhouse cucumbers	25 June	25 Oct
Runner beans	25 June	25 Oct
Cauliflower	25 June	25 Oct
Carrots	25 June	25 Oct
Garlic	25 June	25 Oct
Cabbage (savoy)	25 June	25 Oct
Kohlrabi	25 June	25 Oct
Brussels sprouts	25 June	25 Oct

Survey item	Initial estimate	Harvest calculation
Fresh/winter cabbage (white cabbage)	25 June	25 Oct
Industrial cabbage (canning cabbage)	25 June	25 Oct
Red cabbage	25 June	25 Oct
Horseradish	25 June	25 Oct
Aubergine	25 June	25 Oct
Melon	25 June	25 Oct
Peppers, various colours	25 June	25 Oct
<i>of which outdoor</i>	25 June	25 Oct
<i>of which under cover</i>	25 June	25 Oct
Peppers for processing (Capia)	25 June	25 Oct
Green peppers	25 June	25 Oct
<i>of which outdoor</i>	25 June	25 Oct
<i>of which under cover</i>	25 June	25 Oct
Green parsley	25 June	25 Oct
Root parsley	25 June	25 Oct
Pepperoncini	25 June	25 Oct
Leek	25 June	25 Oct
Red radish	25 June	25 Oct
White radish	25 June	25 Oct
Rhubarb	25 June	25 Oct
Beetroot	25 June	25 Oct
Iceberg lettuce	25 June	25 Oct
Endive lettuce (incl. frisée)	25 June	25 Oct
<i>of which endives</i>	25 June	25 Oct
<i>of which frisée</i>	25 June	25 Oct
Head lettuce	25 June	25 Oct
Lamb's lettuce	25 June	25 Oct
Other lettuces (incl. romaine lettuce)	25 June	25 Oct
Chives	25 June	25 Oct
Celery	25 June	25 Oct
Asparagus	25 June	25 Oct
<i>of which white asparagus</i>	25 June	25 Oct
<i>of which green asparagus</i>	25 June	25 Oct
Marrow	25 June	25 Oct
Spinach	25 June	25 Oct
Outdoor tomatoes	25 June	25 Oct
Tomatoes under glass and plastic	25 June	25 Oct
Courgette	25 June	25 Oct

Survey item	Initial estimate	Harvest calculation
Sweet corn	25 June	25 Oct
Onions (incl. spring onions)	25 June	25 Oct
Bunching onions	25 June	25 Oct
Other fresh herbs (dill, cress, etc.) - area		25 Oct
Other types of vegetables - area		25 Oct

Table 6: Survey dates by survey item – wine harvest estimate

Survey item	Grape development (grade given); coulure damage (%)	Grape quality and maturity stage (grade given)	Wine must (grade given)	1st initial estimate	2nd initial estimate	3rd initial estimate
<b>Wine, in total</b>	16 Aug	15 Sep	15 Oct			
<b>Red wine</b>		15 Sep		16 Aug	15 Sep	15 Oct
<b>White wine</b>		15 Sep		16 Aug	15 Sep	15 Oct

## 6.4. Comparability

Over time: Due to the relatively standardised methodology, comparability is generally good, not just over a period of many years but also between the estimates and the final results (see Table 7).

For wine the survey methodology has been altered several times with regard to the final result, resulting in each case in gaps in the time series: up until 1995, surveyed annually by Statistics Austria; as of 1996, carried out through municipalities by the BMLFUW (through the provincial governments); from 2003 direct evaluation by the Federal Winery Inspectorate of the data from the central wine database.

With vegetables, only a few types of field vegetables were recorded prior to 1995 (vegetable crops cultivated within the crop rotation cycles of agricultural holdings); from 1995 – and with the exception of a few insignificant products in terms of quantities – the data comprises a complete catalogue of varieties incl. horticultural vegetables (i.e. incl. the areas of purely horticultural holdings); this means that the data records prior to and after 1995 can only be compared for a few products.

In the case of time series comparisons that date back a long way (prior to 1945), changes in the regional units must also be taken into account (for instance between 1938 and 1947 the district of Lienz belonged to the province of Carinthia; the judicial district of Bad Aussee was located in Upper Austria, etc.).

Geographic: Federal provinces, political districts for wine and field crops; EU comparisons only if the methodological differences and differences in definitions are taken into account.

Others: None known

Table 7: Deviation in yield estimates by harvest consultants compared with the final result (according to Agrarmarkt Austria and Agrana Zucker und Stärke GesmbH [sugar beet])

Crop-type	Deviation in %							Five-year-average of production (t)	Relative share (%)
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Arithm. mean	Mean value		
<b>Soft wheat</b>	-3%	-3%	-2%	-5%	-3%	-3%	3%	1.440.254	18%
<b>Durum wheat</b>	-3%	-12%	-6%	-13%	-9%	-9%	9%	74.491	1%
<b>Rye</b>	-6%	3%	-4%	-4%	1%	-2%	4%	175.607	2%
<b>Winter barley</b>	-2%	-1%	-10%	-6%	-5%	-5%	5%	419.055	5%
<b>Summer barley</b>	-2%	4%	1%	-4%	-1%	-1%	2%	496.809	6%
<b>Oats</b>	-14%	-11%	-8%	0%	-10%	-9%	9%	121.088	2%
<b>Triticale</b>	-6%	-3%	-11%	-10%	-7%	-7%	7%	200.782	3%
<b>Grain maize</b>	3%	0%	3%	-1%	0%	1%	2%	1.738.786	22%
<b>Garden peas</b>	-1%	3%	0%	-1%	3%	1%	2%	80.873	1%
<b>Soya beans</b>	4%	1%	6%	3%	4%	4%	4%	55.471	1%
<b>Sunflowers</b>	5%	6%	8%	13%	4%	7%	7%	76.502	1%
<b>Winter rape</b>	-12%	-7%	-8%	-7%	-7%	-8%	8%	135.810	2%
<b>Sugar beet</b>	-3%	-3%	5%	4%	-4%	0%	4%	2.845.287	36%
<b>Total:</b>								<b>7.860.817</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 6.5. Coherence

Field crop yield estimates from Agrarmarkt Austria: Estimates of cereal yields in early-threshing regions are carried out as part of the AMA harvest discussions and published in market reports. This data can be used at the regional level for comparison purposes.

Wine harvest estimates by the Association of Austrian Wine Producers (expert estimate at national level). These estimates usually cover one production margin and can be used for comparison purposes.

The results from the crop production are incorporated into the supply balance sheets and the Economic Accounts for Agriculture; it should be noted however that after consideration of shrinkage rates and stocks, different production terms are used here (such as gross production, usable quantity, total disposable yield, etc.).

# Annex

## Glossary and list of abbreviations

AMA	Agrarmarkt Austria
AS	Farm Structure Survey
BKI	Federal Winery Inspection
BMLFUW	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (also known as Ministry of Life)
DG Agri	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible for agricultural policy and policy for developing rural areas. It deals with all aspects of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), including market measures, rural development policy, financial matters and international relations relating to agriculture.
EAA	Economic Accounts for Agriculture
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
IACS	The Integrated Administration and Control System is the legal basis on which the EU regulates payments. All regulations governing land and animal-related aid are included in this system. In addition to the regulations governing IACS applications and amendments, the IACS also operates an ITbased verification procedure, on-site controls and monitoring, as well as sanctions.
LFBIS	The Information System for Agricultural and Forestry Holdings (LFBIS) enables the Federal Government to consolidate data on individual holdings (data from holding statistics and agricultural funding). The LFBIS master file is maintained by Statistics Austria, while the LFRZ is responsible for technical support.
LFR	Agriculture and Forestry Register
LFRZ	The Computing and Technology Centre for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management handles databases with different technologies, such as LFBIS (Information System for Agriculture and Forestry Holdings). The LFRZ is also responsible for the data collected by AMA in the course of funding administration.
LK Österreich	Austrian Chamber of Agriculture
MAA	Multiple area application The multiple application, which consists of several forms (cover application form, cultivated area, animal list, etc.), is used by applicants to apply for funding at the competent district chamber of agriculture.
NA	National accounts

## **Attachments**

The following sub-documents are linked in this standard documentation:

Guidelines for the harvest survey (incl. specimen copies of survey documents):

[Field crops; fruit; wine](#)

[Questionnaire for the intensive fruit harvest survey](#)

[Questionnaire for the vegetable harvest survey](#)