

Farm Economic Survey (FADN) in Sweden 1914/15 - ?



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1914/1915 – 1939/1940

- A survey based on double book-keeping, together with collection of yields and labour is made.
- Purpose: Extention and some policy
- It is commissioned by "Lantbruksstyrelsen". The accountancy office Driftsbyrån under the supervision of Professor of business economics Nannesson do the collection
- Farms that use "Driftsbyrån" is participating
- Qualityissues: being representative, wide definitions



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1939/1940 – 1975

- The number of farms is increased, and it is established as a survey under the name Farm Economic Survey
- Purpose: Policy purpose more important. From 1950:s the survey is evaluated several times to see if it can be used to calculate results for "Type farms"
- It is commissioned by "Lantbruksstyrelsen". Driftsbyrån do the job. Farms that use "Driftsbyrån" is participating
- Quality issues: Being representative, not targeting type farms well enough, old and inconsistent definitions



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1976-1989

- The number of farms is increased to around 1100-1200
- Purpose: Policy purpose most important. It is an important source in the negotiations regarding subsidies between the Farmers union and the government
- Statistics Sweden is responsible, It is part of the official statistics of Sweden, random sampling, panels that participate only four years. Targeting specific type holdings.
- Driftsbyrån do the job. Double book-keeping is obligatory – going towards the same rules as for all enterprises. ADB with mainframe.
- Quality: Being representative, standard deviation



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1989-1994

- The number of farms is decreases to under 400. The survey is planned to be dis-continued. Labour is not collected.
- Purpose: Policy purpose not relevant since deregulation of agriculture decided.
- Statistics Sweden is responsible but the responsibility transfered to the Swedish Board of Agriculture, It is part of the official statistics of Sweden, random sampling, panels that participate only four years. Targeting specific type holdings.
- LRF-Konsult do the job. Double book-keeping is obligatory – The legislation is going agianst the same tax rules for farmers as other enterprises
- Quality: Being representative, standard deviaton

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1995-2013

- The number of farms is increased to around 1025. Horticulture is included
- Purpose: Policy purpose (mainly EU-related), and reserach-purpose
- Swedish Board of Agriculture responsible, Statistics Sweden and the accountcy office LRF-Konsult do most of the job.
- Harmonisation in EU
- Quality: Consistant results on microlevel, type farms- all population

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What is important for FADN in the future?

- Uses
 - Policy
 - Research
 - Extension
 - Statistics

Who pays for it?
The Policy purpose

Who will participate
in it?
Challenge with bigger
and fewer farms

Who will work with it?
Sweden small country
important with
knowledge of FADN
among researchers,
policy-makers

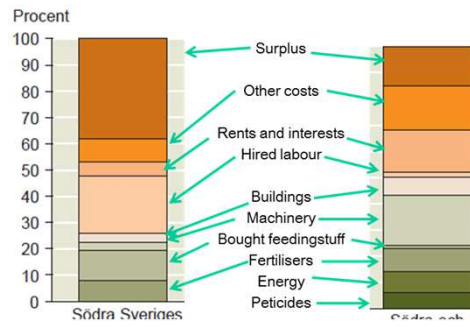
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What makes FADN relevant in the future?

- Content
 - Combines accountancy data with structure, production and input
- Representation
- Micro-economic survey
- Harmonisation in EU

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Average farm in this area



Year	1919/1920	2000
Total output	25 000 SEK	1 200 000 SEK
Hectares	21 ha	126 ha
Household consumption	13 %	0 %
Hours worked	7 600 hours	2 200 hours