

Do agricultural pretests differ from business survey pretests?

QUEST workshop meeting

April 27th to 29th

Granada (Spain)

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Overview

Agricultural Pretesting at the FSO

- Application of the Response Process Model (Willimack/Nichols 2010)
 - → Agricultural surveys differ from business surveys

Discussion: Do you share my experience?



Agricultural Pretesting at the FSO

Subject-matter unit has to connect two competing perspectives:

- Transfer of EU regulation into the national context
- Disburden of respondents in favor of high data quality
- → Testing and revising the draft questionnaire in order to make it applicable to "reality"



Agricultural Pretesting at the FSO

- Recruitment with the help of the Länder offices
 - Regional setting the most important characteristic
 - Structural differences between different parts of Germany
- Company-site-visits (at least 12 farms)
 - Self-completion of the questionnaire in advance
 - Cognitive interviewing (audio-taped)
 - In presence of a subject-matter colleague
 - Narrative description of the agricultural operation
- In addition, expert reviews useful
- Evaluation of the self-completed questionnaires



Meeting unknown perspectives

- **■** "Time is money" (farmer)
 - Cancellations due to weather conditions
 - No self-completion in advance
 - Time pressure during cognitive interviewing
- "All I know is I know nothing" (survey methodologist)
 - Imbalance of knowledge: subject-matter colleague and test person as experts
 - Clear allocation of roles during warming-up
- "I thought I knew the topic and the problems" (subject-matter statistician)
 - Gap between theory and practice
 - Positive experience: being open for "reality"



Agricultural surveys differ from business surveys

- Record formation:
 - Different levels of professionalization
 - Data availability is no major problem (basic numbers by heart)
- Respondent selection/identification:
 - Less problematic due to hierarchic organization: manager in the center of all crucial decisions (incl. external requests)
- Assessment of priorities:
 - Dependent on weather conditions and the natural production cycle



Agricultural surveys differ from business surveys

- Comprehension:
 - Office workers: familiar with terminology of accounting
 - Field and barn workers: terms as close to daily farm routine as possible
- Information retrieval:
 - Coordination is no problem (farms = small or mediumsized enterprises, two respondents maximum)
- Release of the data:
 - Dependent on EU subsidies, questionnaire regarded as control instrument
 - Concerns that statistical data used to discredit the branch



Thanks for your attention.























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