

Animal Husbandry

	Concept Name	Representation
1	Contact	
1.1	Contact organisation	National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat)
1.2	Contact organisation unit	Agriculture and Environment Statistics Department
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2	Metadata update	
2.1	Metadata last certified	February 18, 2020
2.2	Metadata last posted	February 18, 2020
2.3	Metadata last update	February 18, 2020
3	Statistical presentation	
3.1	Data description	The main source of data on livestock is Survey of Agricultural Holdings. Final results of the survey provide information on number of livestock by country and regional level, number of beehives, production of animal husbandry, average yield of dairy cows and buffaloes, litter of livestock and average clip per sheep. Information on number of sheep and goat is obtained through the interviewing of the Mayor's representatives in administrative units.
3.2	Classification system	Classification of livestock // World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020. Volume 1: Programme, Concepts and Definitions / Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. – Rome, 2017, p. 178. http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4913e.pdf
3.3	Sector coverage	Agricultural holdings: family holdings and agricultural enterprises
3.4	Statistical concepts and definitions	Number of livestock – number of heads of livestock of all kinds and age groups as of a definite moment of time. Livestock productivity – average volume of appropriate products, obtained from one dairy cow and buffalo, one laying chicken, one goat and sheep during a year. Milk production – total milk obtained from dairy cows, dairy buffaloes, sheep and goats. Milk consumed by sucking calves, kids and lambs is excluded from the total milk production. Meat production – the total weight of the meat obtained as a result of slaughter of both domestically raised and imported livestock.

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		<p>Average yield of dairy cows – annual milk production divided by the average number of dairy cows during the year.</p> <p>Average clip per sheep – annual total wool production during the reference year divided by the number of shaven sheep during the year.</p> <p>Average litter – number of born animal during the reference year divided by the average number of female animals during the year.</p>
3.5	Statistical unit	Agricultural holding – economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size in which agricultural activities are conducted by the supervision of a holder, who is responsible for making decisions and takes all economic risks and expenses related to agricultural activities.
3.6	Statistical population	Survey sampling frame includes about 642 000 agriculture holdings (households and agricultural enterprises) operated in country. The Agricultural Census 2014 is the main source of the sample frame. Sampling frame is updated on a permanent basis in according to the results of survey of agricultural holdings, business register and different administrative sources.
3.7	Reference area	Entire country (Georgia), excluding occupied regions.
3.8	Time coverage	Since 2006.
3.9	Base period	-
4	Unit of measure	Head, thousand head, thousand hives, million pieces, kilograms, thousand tons, litre, million litres. %.
5	Reference period	Year.
6	Institutional mandate	
6.1	Legal acts and other agreements	<p>The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics; https://www.geostat.ge/media/20817/latest-Law-of-Georgia_2018.pdf Statistical Work Programme (annual); https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/307/statistical-work-programme Charter of the National Statistics Office of Georgia. https://www.geostat.ge/media/20845/10%2Csaqstatis-konsolidirebuli-debuleba.pdf</p>
6.2	Data sharing	-
7	Confidentiality	
7.1	Confidentiality - policy	<p>1. The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the article 4 of the law individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes. • According to the article 28 (Observing Confidentiality of Statistical Data) of the law 1. The data collected for the purpose of producing official statistics shall be confidential if it allows for identification of observation unit or it is possible to identify such data through it. 2. The confidential statistical data shall not be issued or disseminated or used

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		<p>for a non-statistical purpose but for the exceptions envisaged by the Georgian legislation. 3. When producing the official statistics, it is obligatory to destroy or store separately the identity data including the questionnaires containing such data and used for statistical surveys according to the rules defined in the Georgian legislation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the article 29 (The Obligations and Responsibilities of the Employees of the Geostat) of the law the confidential statistical data collected and processed for the purpose of statistical survey shall not be used or disseminated by the employees of the units of the Geostat. <p>https://www.geostat.ge/media/20817/latest-Law-of-Georgia_2018.pdf</p> <p>2. Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_Eng.pdf</p> <p>3. Public Use Microdata Dissemination Policy at Geostat https://www.geostat.ge/media/20862/Microdata-Dissemination-Policy_Eng.pdf</p> <p>4. The Law of Georgia on Personal Data Protection https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/1561437?publication=9</p>
7.2	Confidentiality - data treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidentiality guidelines. • Written undertakings by an employee of Geostat on ensuring confidentiality of gained/collected data as a result of official duties.
8	Release policy	
8.1	Release calendar	Data dissemination dates are defined according to the Advance release calendar, which is available on the website of Geostat and publicly accessible.
8.2	Release calendar access	https://www.geostat.ge/en/calendar
8.3	User access	All users have the equal access to the statistical data simultaneously.
9	Frequency of dissemination	
10	Accessibility and clarity	
10.1	News release	The press releases on statistics data in line to livestock are disseminated in accordance to statistical work program: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/307/statistical-work-programme
10.2	Publications	<p>1. "Agriculture of Georgia": https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-categories/102/agriculture-of-georgia.</p> <p>2. „Statistical yearbook of Georgia“: https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-categories/95/statistical-yearbook</p>
10.3	On-line database	Online database is available on Geostat’s web page in PC axis format: http://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXWeb/pxweb/en/Database/
10.4	Micro-data access	Geostat ensures to relevant researchers with micro-data where the disclosure of confidential concerns is strongly encrypted.
10.5	Other	Statistical data on livestock additionally are disseminated using social network (Facebook).

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10.6	Documentation on methodology	<p>“A System of Integrated Agricultural Censuses and Surveys. V.1-Guidelines for the World Programme of Agriculture Censuses”. FAO Statistical Development Series, No. 11. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Rome, 2005. https://www.geostat.ge/media/19768/WCA2010.pdf</p> <p>“World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020. V.1-Programme, concepts and definitions”. FAO Statistical Development Series, No. 15. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Rome, 2017. https://www.geostat.ge/media/19769/World-Programme-for-the-Census-of-Agriculture-2020.pdf</p>
10.7	Quality documentation	-
11	Quality management	
11.1	Quality assurance	To ensure the quality of the statistical processes and products Geostat follows Article 4 - Basic principles of official statistics - of the Law of Georgia on Official Statistics, as well as the European Statistics Code of Practice, the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF).
11.2	Quality assessment	Methodology and Quality Management Division of Geostat, along with the sectoral departments, is responsible for the quality of the produced statistical products and processes. The Division carries out quality audit of statistical processes and assesses the risks associated with production of statistical data. Geostat has developed policy documents, guidelines and standard routine descriptions. These documents ensure the standardization of statistical processes and products and the establishment of a unified quality assurance system.
12	Relevance	
12.1	User needs	The main stakeholders of data on livestock are: governmental institutions, educational institutions, scientific institutions, different business sector representatives, researchers and students, international organizations, media outlets, etc. They need these data to carry out different types of statistical analysis, to plan a marketing strategy or to evaluate and study the economic situation.
12.2	User satisfaction	In October 2019, user satisfaction survey was conducted, the target of the survey was to analyze the assessment of quality of statistical data by users and explore ways to improve user services. The survey report is available on the website of Geostat (in Georgian): https://www.geostat.ge/ka/single-news/1746/statistikuri-informatsiis-momkhmarebelta-kmaqofilebis-gamokvleva-2019-tseli
12.3	Completeness	The data are comparable to international standards.
13	Accuracy and reliability	
13.1	Overall accuracy	Data accuracy is ensured by comparability of survey and calculation methods to international methodology.
13.2	Sampling error	Sampling error of main indicators do not exceed 5% for a country level and 10% for a regional level.
13.3	Non-sampling error	Non-sampling error examples during The Survey of Agricultural Holdings are: errors made during a data collection by an interviewer, non-response, under coverage and over coverage, errors during an imputation and data processing.
14	Timeliness and punctuality	
14.1	Timeliness	Preliminary quarterly data 50 th days after the reference time;

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		Final annual data - 160 th days of referred year (previous year).
14.2	Punctuality	The data is published according to the date specified in the statistical work program. There has not been any violation of publication dates.
15	Coherence and comparability	
15.1	Comparability - geographical	The same methodological approaches are used for all regions of Georgia and they are comparable to international standards.
15.2	Comparability - over time	The main source of sample frame for 2006-2015 years of surveys was Agricultural Census 2004. The sample frame for 2016-2018 years of survey has been updated and is based on Agricultural Census 2014. Consequently, in order to ensure comparability of data of 2014-2018 years, reconciliation of the data has been made for the years of 2014 and 2015. Therefore, the data of 2014-2018 years are not comparable to the data of 2006-2013 years.
15.3	Coherence - cross domain	Coherent.
	Coherence - internal	Coherent.
16	Cost and burden	The total budget of agriculture holdings survey has been amounted 755 thousand GEL in 2018. Main problem in terms of respondent burden is time required in for complete survey questionnaire. Since 2018 data for Survey of Agricultural Holdings are collected using android based tablets, via CAPI method. Adaptation this method significantly positively influenced on time which was needed for complete questionnaire, as well as respondent burden.
17	Data revision	
17.1	Data revision - policy	Statistical data revision policy is available on the website of Geostat: https://www.geostat.ge/media/20863/Revision-policy_Geostat_Eng.pdf
17.2	Data revision - practice	The statistical data revisions and adjustments are made on a regular basis rely on relevant sources. In addition, a large-scale revision is performed once a year to obtain verified data. Main purpose of this procedures to obtain statistically valid data. The main source of sample frame for 2006-2015 years of surveys was Agricultural Census 2004. The sample frame for 2016-2018 years of survey has been updated and is based on Agricultural Census 2014. Consequently, in order to ensure comparability of data of 2014-2018 years, reconciliation of the data has been made for the years of 2014 and 2015.
18	Statistical processing	
18.1	Source data	Primary data obtained from Survey of Agricultural Holdings.
18.2	Frequency of data collection	Quarterly, annual.
18.3	Data collection	From 2006 to 2017 data for the Survey of Agriculture Holdings were collected using paper-based questionnaires, while since 2018 data are collected tablet-based computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) methods. In case of agricultural enterprises data are collected via online questionnaires (CASI-Computer Assisted Self-interviewing).
18.4	Data validation	The primary logical controls are made by algorithms implemented in android based tablets, which notifies an interviewer on logical errors or mismatching of obtained information. Questionnaires filled by interviewers are sent to field work supervisors in order to retrieve and check data errors or arithmetical mistakes. If such cases will be occurred, field supervisors send the questionnaires back to interviewers for farther correction or adjustment. The final data cleaning and harmonization are made

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		by staff of Agriculture and Environment Statistics department of GEOSTAT. During this process the dubious data and outliers are retrieved, checked and adjusted. For the data validation strongly used comparison of obtained data to previous time series on a micro data level or other valid sources. In case of significant outliers, the main reason of it should be detected and analyzed.
18.5	Data compilation	<p>After data cleaning and statistical weight calculation, indicators are calculated using weighted data. For the calculation of number of livestock following formula is used:</p> $\sum_{i=1}^n W_i * X_i$ <p>Where n is number of surveyed households, W_i – <i>i agricultural</i> holding weight, while X_i - means production of products obtained from livestock within <i>i agricultural</i> holding.</p> <p>Annual data on livestock production are obtained by summarizing the figures for all four quarters of the reporting year.</p>
18.6	Adjustment	Not applicable.
19	Comment	-