



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Bulletin of Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey (Cattle Farms)

2018



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Introduction:

Council of Ministers Resolution No. 211 dated 13/1/1437 Hijri granted the General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT) the authority to conduct statistical operations on economic, social, residential, and agricultural issues in Saudi Arabia and to regularly publish its findings. Based on this prerogative, GASTAT established programs and surveys that seek to provide a large statistical database that covers all areas, including agricultural statistics.

Therefore, the Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey 2018 is considered one of the first surveys concerning agricultural activities issued by GASTAT as part of the agricultural statistics. GASTAT had completed its first agricultural census in 2014/2015 and is aware of the importance of agricultural activities and their impact on food security.

This survey will provide basic data on specialized agricultural projects such as the number of farms, the number of barns and their area, in addition to data on production, distribution and the requirements of agricultural production for specialized agricultural projects related to specialized cattle farms.

GASTAT would like to thank all those who contributed to these efforts, from government partners to data providers at agricultural holdings. Their collaboration has greatly contributed to the publication of this bulletin.

For the purpose of improving the contents of this bulletin and developing future bulletins, GASTAT hopes to receive your comments and suggestions by email on agriculture@stats.gov.sa.



General Authority for Statistics

Data sources in the Specialized Agricultural Projects Bulletin:

The data of the Specialized Agricultural Projects Bulletin relied on the field survey done by GASTAT for the first time in 2018. The survey falls under the category of “agricultural statistics” and collects data through a representative sample of specialized agricultural projects visits (Specialized cattle farms) spread out across all administrative regions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and an electronic form containing multiple questions. Data and indicators regarding specialized agricultural projects production and supplies in the Kingdom are consequently obtained.

Objectives:

- 1- Support decision makers, policy makers, researchers and those interested in updated and comprehensive statistics related to the survey of specialized agricultural projects in Saudi Arabia.
- 2- Obtaining data on production and production supplies for specialized agricultural projects including (specialized cattle farms).
- 3- Provide updated statistics on specialized cattle farms:
 - Number of cattle by age group and sex, data on the capacity and number of barns, in addition to data on production (production quantity and quantity of production sold).
 - Quantity of agricultural production supplies used during the agricultural year in the specialized cattle farms.



Used terminology and concepts

1- Holding

An economic unit of agricultural production, both plant and animal based, with a single source of management. It includes all the animals in the holding and all the lands used fully or partially for agricultural production regardless of ownership, legal description, or area. The holding may be run by one person alone, a household consisting of two people, two households, or more. The holding's management has a legal person similar to a company, cooperative, government agency, etc. The holding land may consist of one part or several parts that fall under the same name provided that all parts of the holding share common means of production such as laborers, machines, and agricultural equipment and that the joint means clearly demonstrate that all parts can be considered one economic unit.

2- Type of Holding (Specialized)

This type of holding includes preapproved holdings (projects) that have acquired a license from the concerned authorities after submitting technical and economic studies. These holdings may be specialized in plant based production, animal based production, poultry farming, or fish farming. They may also be projects that primarily adopt modern and non-traditional techniques of irrigation system, use agricultural mechanization and modern technology in agricultural production and specializes in the production of open or protected agriculture, raising cows for milk production, or in fattening calves, sheep, poultry and fish farming.

3- Specialized Cattle Farms:

Farms (projects) specializing in raising cattle for commercial purposes, whether for dairy production or fattening calves, which contain barns and stalls, an automatic milking machine, a cooling chamber or tank, a fodder warehouse... etc.

4- **Agricultural Production:**

Products made on an agricultural holding, whether plant products, such as crops, vegetables and evergreen trees, or animal products derived from raising livestock, poultry and fish.

5- **Sold Production:**

Production supplied to the market by the specialized project and sold for a price, which forms a part of the total production after deducting self-consumed, lost and damaged produce, including crops and plant and animal products. Endowments and produce gifted to someone other than the holder's family falls within this category.

6- **Farm Capacity:**

The maximum number of poultry or animals a farm can have and raise on any day in the survey year.

7- **Barns:**

The place dedicated to raise animals or poultry, which can be a specialized buildings.

8- **Agricultural Production Requirements (Intermediate Consumption):**

The commodities that the specialized project has actually consumed in the year of conducting the agricultural survey in the process of agricultural production, whether these requirements were bought in the same year or taken from supplies stored in previous years.

Indicators:

The Bulletin includes many results and indicators regarding the Specialized Projects Survey (Cattle Farms), mainly:

Key Indicators
1. Number of specialized cattle farms per project type per administrative region in the Kingdom, 2017.
2. Number of specialized cattle farms and number, size and capacity of barns throughout the year in the Kingdom, 2017.
3. Number of cattle per sex and age group and number of dairy cows per administrative region in the Kingdom, 2017.
4. Number of produced, bought and sold calves per administrative region in the Kingdom, 2017.
5. Total volume of produced and sold milk on specialized cattle farms per administrative region in the Kingdom, 2017.
6. Total volume of produced and sold dairy products on specialized cattle farms per administrative region in the Kingdom, 2017.
7. Quantity of commodity production requirements used on specialized cattle farms per administrative region in the Kingdom, 2017.



Coverage:

1- Spatial Coverage:

The Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey covers data related to specialized agricultural projects in all 13 administrative regions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which are: Riyadh, Makkah, Madinah, Qassim, Eastern Region, Asir, Tabuk, Hail, Northern Borders, Jazan, Najran, Al-Bahah, and Al-Jouf. All holdings of the specialized agricultural projects are visited, including (Specialized cattle farms) in each region.

2- Temporal Coverage:

The Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey data pertaining to project production and production requirements for specialized agricultural projects is dated back to 2017 (1/1/2017 till 31/12/2017, falling on 3/4/1438 till 13/4/1439 AH).

Used Statistical Classifications:

The bulletin's definitions and concepts are based on the FAO World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020

Data Collection Tools

Field data collection questionnaires:

The survey questionnaire was drafted and designed by agricultural statistics experts at GASTAT. International recommendations, standards, and definitions were considered during the design of these questionnaires, which were presented to agricultural statistics experts and specialists. They were also presented to concerned entities for insight and comments. The questions were redrafted based on a specific scientific approach aimed at unifying the structure of questions asked by researchers.

Specialized Agricultural Projects (Cattle Farms) Survey Questionnaire			
The questionnaire was divided into the following 7 thematic sections:			
Geographic and distinctive data	Metadata	Number of Cattle in farm	(A) Production of cattle farms during the year
(B) Production of Cattle fattening farms during the year	Commodity production supplies during the year	Other agricultural activities during the year	Holdings lands uses
The complete questionnaire can be viewed and downloaded through the GASTAT official website:			

After the survey questionnaire was approved, it was turned into electronic format that could be handled through advanced data collection systems on tablet devices. The system includes the following:

1. Presentation of the field researcher's work location (survey sample).
2. Access to the sample (agricultural holding) using the device's maps.
3. High-quality data collection using data and transfer accuracy checks (to automatically identify entry errors and illogical entries at the moment of data collection).

4. Communication between supervising entities by sending and receiving comments to and from the field researcher.

Data Collection Method

- 1- The method of comprehensive enumeration was used. All specialized agricultural project holdings in the agricultural census (2014/2015), as well as new specialized projects developed after the census had been conducted, were visited. Lists of all new projects in each administrative region were obtained through contacting and coordinating with agricultural directorates in MEWA. (761) holdings across the Kingdom were visited in the following manner:

Administrative Region	Number of Holdings	Administrative Region	Number of Holdings	Administrative Region	Number of Holdings
Riyadh	240	Aseer	100	Najran	13
Makkah	139	Tabuk	25	Al Bahah	4
Madinah	25	Hail	12	Al Jawf	8
Qassim	63	Northern Borders	4		
Eastern Region	108	Jazan	20		

- 1) Candidates for the positions of field researchers to visit the specialized agricultural projects for data collection were selected based on several objective and scientific standards related to the nature of the work.
- 2) All candidates (GASTAT employees and the employees of some government entities) were trained through special training programs.
- 3) Direct contact with specialized agricultural projects was adopted as a method to fill the survey form and collect data. The field researchers visited all specialized agricultural projects listed included in his work zone and accessed them through coordinates on the tablets, guiding maps. They were equipped with official documents proving their identity within the statistics project and the aim of the visit. They also provided an overview of the survey and its objectives, and filled-in the forms through verbal discussions with the project manager. In the cases where no manager was available, the data was collected from any member of the project with knowledge of its affairs.
- 4) All field researchers used tablet devices to collect the data in the survey form according to a timeline set based on the specialized agricultural projects and their characteristics.
- 5) Field researchers at work locations across the Kingdom used the “sync” feature on the tablets to download and transfer the collected data on specialized agricultural projects directly to a linked database at GASTAT headquarters where the data was stored appropriately to be reviewed and consulted at a later stage.
- 6) Electronic accuracy checks were conducted to guarantee that the data entered in the specialized agricultural projects survey questionnaire was coherent, accurate, and logical (electronic formula that identify contradictions). The formula were designed using a logical link between answers on the form and their variations to help field researchers directly identify any errors when collecting data from agricultural holders through the form. The programmed formulae don't allow any mistakes to go through when an answer contradicts with another piece of information or answer in the form.
- 7) The authenticity of the collected data was checked by the field researcher, his inspector, and the survey supervisor for the control region. All work locations were monitored and reviewed by the Data Quality Room at the GASTAT headquarters. The Room also controlled and reviewed all field work performances as the data was being collected, from day one until the last working day.

Results preparation and review:

After the collected data on specialized agricultural projects was reviewed, results were analyzed and extracted and outputs were uploaded to and stored in the database. Final reviews were then conducted by agricultural statistics specialists using modern techniques and software designed for review and accuracy checks.

Data Publishing:

First: Preparing results for publishing:

In this stage, GASTAT uploaded the data results to the specialized agricultural projects surveys database. It then prepared publication tables and graphics for data and indicators, and added description and methodology information as seen in this Bulletin. These were prepared in both Arabic and English.

Second: Preparing media content and announcing the Bulletin:

At the start of the Gregorian year, GASTAT announced the dates for issuing the Bulletin through its official website. At this stage, it prepared the media content related to the announcement to be sent to all media outlets and published on its own social media accounts. The announcement will be made on the date of publication and the Bulletin will be initially published on the official website in various forms compatible with Excel. This guarantees its circulation and access to all clients and parties interested in agricultural statistics. The Bulletin will be included in the website's statistics library.

Third: Communicating with clients and sending them the Bulletin:

GASTAT gives great importance to communicating with clients who use its data. Therefore, upon publication of the Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey Bulletin, GASTAT communicates with clients to provide them with the Bulletin. It also receives questions and enquiries from clients regarding the Bulletin and its results through various communication channels, also used to request data.

Enquiries are received through:

- GASTAT website: www.stats.gov.sa
- GASTAT email: info@stats.gov.sa
- Client Support email: cs@stats.gov.sa
- Visiting GASTAT headquarters in Riyadh or one of its branches in the Kingdom.
- Official letters.

- Phone: 920020081

Applied quality procedures:

The agriculture statistics are subject to many technical quality procedures to guarantee the quality of data resulted from this survey. These procedures include:

1. Using the assessment of previous surveys to monitor the strengths and weaknesses in the implemetation of the survey and improve the procedures of statistical data collection.
2. Training and testing researchers to guarantee data access in a way that conforms with the survey objectives.
3. Testing the electronic tools used to collect data to make sure that data are safe and protected during all survey stages.
4. Reducing the respondant burden by using the proper statistical methods.
5. Publishing the results on the dates agreed upon.

In addition to a number of procedures performed in GASTAT data quality room during the data collection field operations:

Data Quality Room:

The Data Quality Room works in parallel to field operations and is equipped with electronic monitoring methods and screens. Its controllers and quality experts check the accuracy of the collected data and identify errors and extreme values during the field data collection process. They do so by immediately reviewing the information filled by the researcher. Their work guarantees that researchers comply with survey guidelines, and checks that the data is authentic, logical, and reliable. They also review some important survey indicators to check data accuracy. The Room has several responsibilities, including:

- Reviewing collected data and sending comments to field teams of all levels through an automatic system linked to the tablet devices used by researchers, who then receive the comments systematically at the work locations.

- Contacting holders by phone and asking them some of the questions on the form to check that the researchers collected the data correctly and complied with instructions during their visits. These calls also seek to obtain any missing data and to thank the holders for their collaboration.
- Answering field enquiries from field researchers and from agricultural holders.
- Checking the accuracy of the location of filling out the form by matching the location's coordinates to those registered in the sample file.

Bulletin users and benefits:

All governmental sectors related to agriculture activities in Saudi Arabia benefit from this bulletin. The Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture, the Agricultural Development Fund, and the Saudi Grains Organization are the main beneficiaries of the bulletin's results, in addition to international and regional organizations, researchers and planners interested in agricultural statistics. Indicators of specialized agricultural projects are among the main statistical products that contribute in supporting decision-making relevant to this field.

The methodology of the specialized agricultural projects survey can be viewed by visiting GASTAT's official website

Key Indicators Report:

The results of the specialized agricultural projects survey related to cattle farms for the year 2018 provided many agricultural statistical data and information on dairy activity and fattening calves in Saudi Arabia in terms of number and characteristics in addition to production achieved within it.

The following is a description of the most important results and indicators of cattle farms within the survey of specialized agricultural projects:

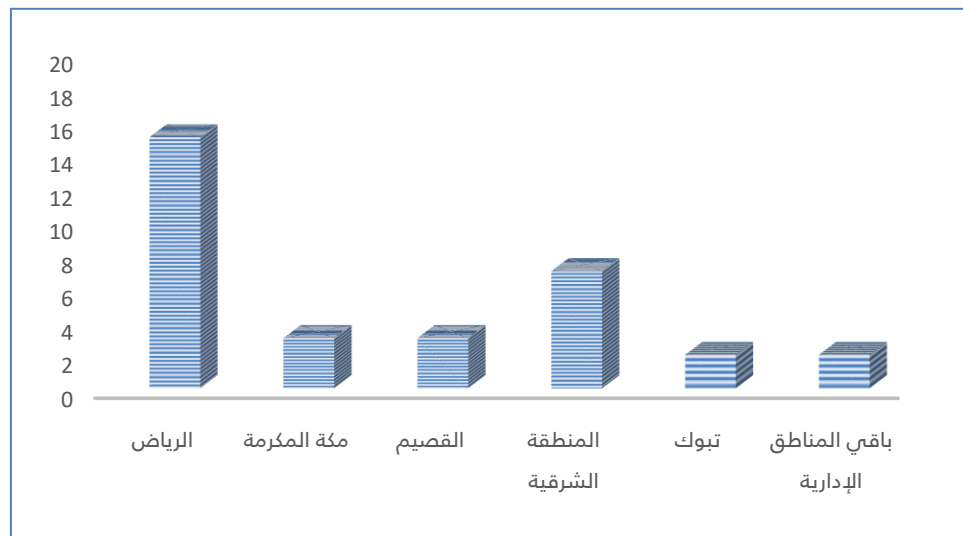
First: Characteristics of specialized cattle farms:

1. Number of specialized cattle farms:

The total number of specialized cattle farms at the level of administrative regions in Saudi Arabia for 2017 reached (32) farms. Riyadh region is the first among administrative regions in terms of number of specialized cattle farms, reaching (15) farms with a percentage of (46.9%) of the total number of specialized cattle farms in Saudi Arabia. Riyadh region was followed by the eastern region which reached (7) farms, with a percentage of (21.9%) of the total specialized cattle farms in Saudi Arabia.

Figure (1)

Number of specialized cattle farms at the level of administrative regions in Saudi Arabia 2017



2. Number of specialized cattle farms by type of project:

The results showed that the specialized cattle farms by type of project come in three types:

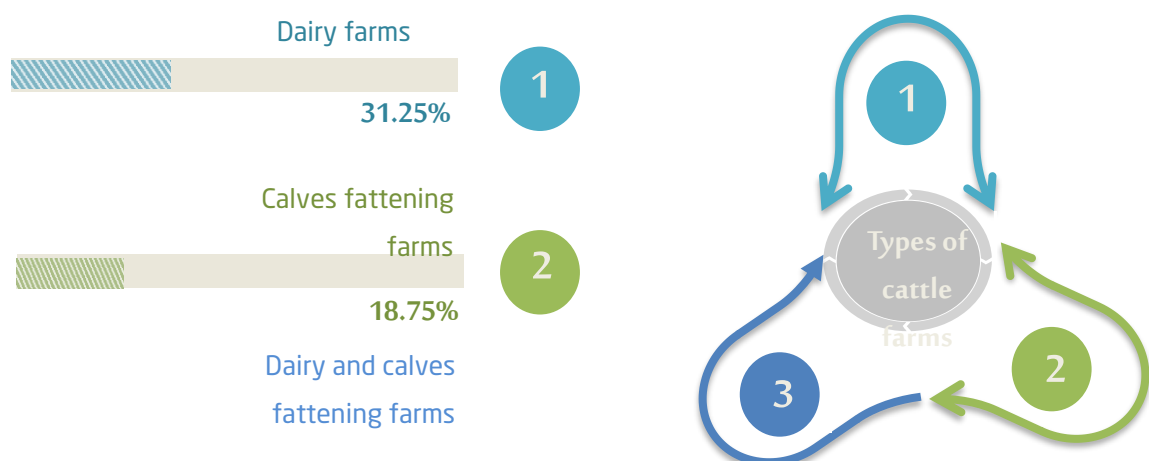
- 1) Dairy farms.
- 2) Calves fattening farms.
- 3) Dairy and calves fattening farms.



The number of dairy farms for 2017 reached (10) farms, with a percentage of (31.3%) of the total specialized cattle farms in Saudi Arabia. Riyadh region is the first among the administrative regions in terms of number of dairy farms which reached (3) farms, with a percentage of (30%) of the total number of dairy farms in Saudi Arabia. The calves fattening farms reached (6) farms with a percentage of (18.8%) of the total number of specialized cattle farms in Saudi Arabia. Riyadh and the eastern region are the most among the administrative regions in terms of number of calves fattening farms which reached (4) farms in both regions, with a percentage of (33.3%) of the total number of calves fattening farms in Saudi Arabia for each region. Regarding the dairy and calves fattening farms, it reached (16) farms with a percentage of (50%) of the total number of specialized cattle farms in Saudi Arabia. Riyadh region is the first among the administrative regions in terms of number of dairy and calves fattening farms which reached (10) farms, with a percentage of (62.5%) of the total number of dairy and calves fattening farms in Saudi Arabia.

Figure (2)

Percentage of specialized cattle farms by type of project Kingdom wide 2017



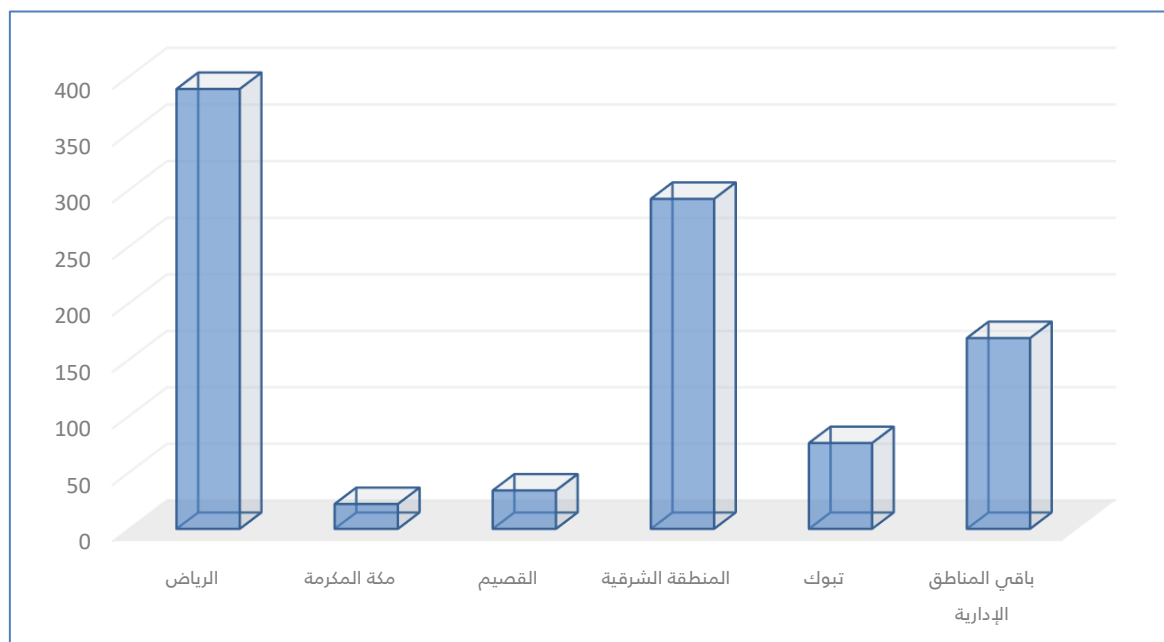


3. Number and area of barns in specialized cattle farms:

In terms of the number of barns in the specialized cattle farms in Saudi Arabia, the total number reached (982) barns. Riyadh region came first among the administrative regions in terms of number of barns, which reached (389) barns with a percentage of (39.6%), followed by the eastern region which reached (292) barns with a percentage of (29.7%) of the total barns of the specialized cattle farms in Saudi Arabia.

In terms of barns area in the specialized cattle farms in Saudi Arabia, the total area reached (7) million square meters. Riyadh region came first among the regions in terms of barns area which exceeded (5) million square meters, with a percentage of (66.2%), followed by the eastern region which exceeded (2) million square meters, with a percentage of (28%) of the total barns area in the specialized cattle farms in Saudi Arabia

Figure (3)



Number of barns in specialized cattle farms Kingdom wide 2017

4. Number of cattle by sex and age group in specialized cattle farms by end of 2017

The age group in specialized cattle farms is limited to only two main categories:

- 1) Less than two years.
- 2) Two years and above.

The total number of cattle in Saudi Arabia reached (334.494) heads at the end of 2017.

The total number of cattle aged (less than two years) reached (151.405) heads. The number of males is (49.327) heads with a percentage of (92.5%) of the total number of

male cattle in Saudi Arabia. Riyadh region is the first among the administrative regions in terms of number of male cattle (aged less than two years) which reached (36.235) heads with a percentage of (73.5%) of the total male cattle aged (less than two years) in Saudi Arabia. The number of female cattle aged (less than two years) reached (102.078) heads, with a percentage of (36.3%) of the total number of female cattle in Saudi Arabia. Riyadh region comes first among the administrative regions in terms of number of female cattle aged (less than two years) which reached (72.690) heads, with a percentage of (71.2%) of the total number of female cattle aged (less than two years) in Saudi Arabia.

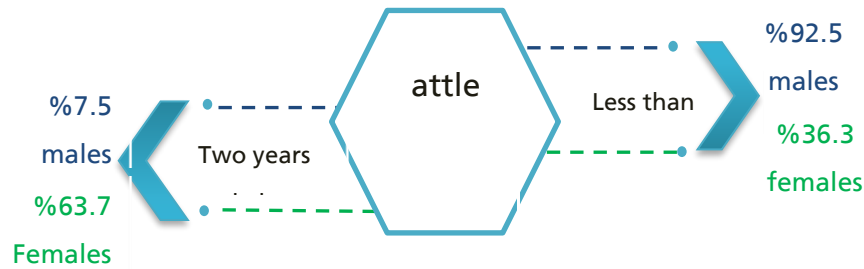
Regarding the age group (Two years and above), the number of cattle reached (183.089) heads. The male cattle reached (3.986) heads, with a percentage of (7.5%) of the total number of male cattle in Saudi Arabia. The eastern region is the first among the administrative regions in terms of number of male cattle aged (two years and above) which reached (3000) heads, with a percentage of (75.3%) of the total number of male cattle aged (two years and above) in Saudi Arabia. The female cattle aged (two years and above) reached (179.103) heads, with a percentage of (63.7%) of the total number of female cattle in Saudi Arabia. Riyadh region is the first among the administrative regions in terms of number of female cattle aged (two years and above) which reached (133.853) heads, with a percentage of (74.7%) of the total number of female cattle aged (two years and above) in Saudi Arabia.

Regarding female dairy cattle, the number of cattle in the specialized cattle farms reached (165.183) heads at the level of the administrative regions at the end of 2017. Riyadh region was the highest with a percentage of (74.4%) of the total female dairy cattle in the specialized cattle farms in Saudi Arabia.

Figure (4)

Percentage distribution of cattle by sex and age group in specialized cattle farms

Kingdom wide (2017)



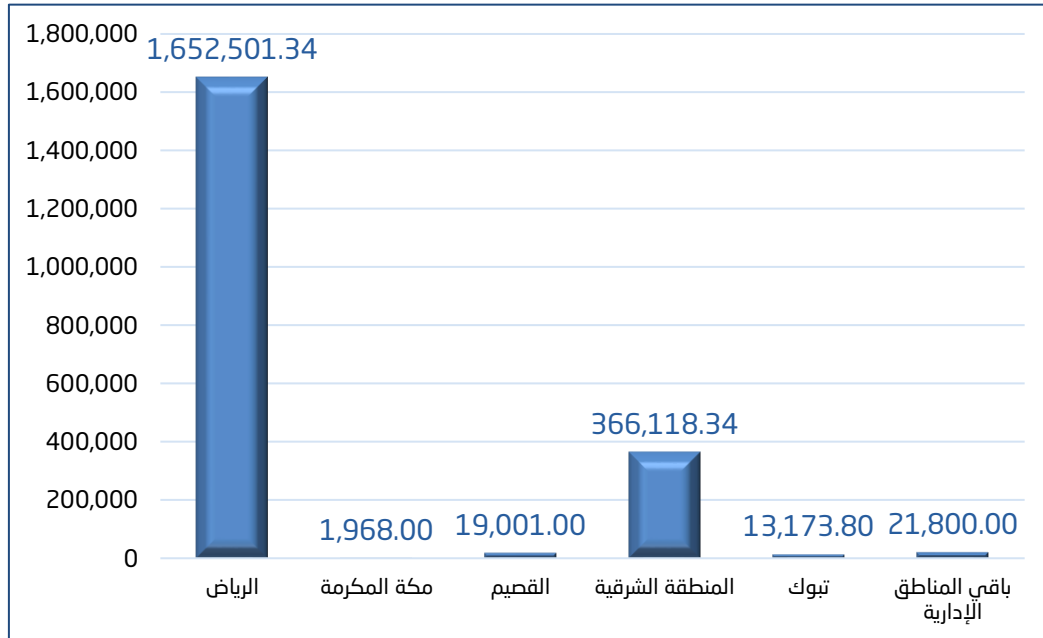
5. Cattle farms production during the year:

(A) Milk production:

The specialized cattle farms in Saudi Arabia produced (2.074.562) thousand liter of milk in 2017. The percentage of sold milk reached (99.4%) out of the total milk production. Riyadh is the most milk producing region among the administrative regions with a percentage of (79.7%), followed by the eastern region with a percentage of (17.6%).

Figure (5)

The amount of milk production from cows (thousand liters) at the level of administrative regions in Saudi Arabia in 2017

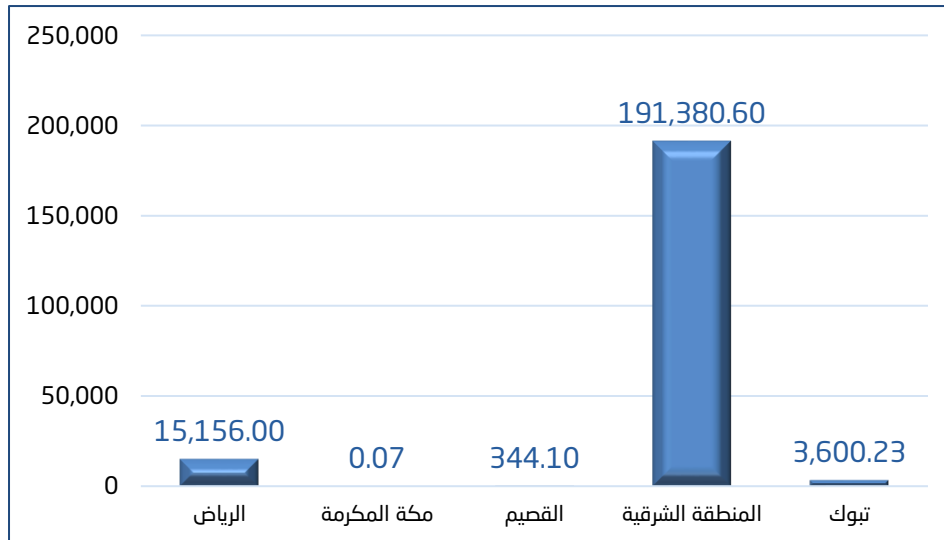


(A) Dairy Products:

The Specialized cattle farms produced (210.481) tons of dairy products. The percentage of sold dairy products reached (99.7%) of total dairy production in Saudi Arabia. The eastern region is the most region producing dairy products among the administrative regions with a percentage of (90.9%), followed by Riyadh with a percentage of (7.2%).

Figure (6)

The amount of produced dairy products from cattle (tons) at the level of



administrative regions in Saudi Arabia (2017)

6. The amount of feed used in the production of cattle farms in Saudi Arabia:

(A) Green feed:

The total amount of green feed used in the production of cattle farms reached (231.576) tons in 2017.

(B) Processed feed:

The total amount of processed feed used in the production of cattle farms reached (55.806) tons in 2017.

(C) Dry feed:

The total amount of dry feed used in the production of cattle farms reached (781.286) tons in 2017.

Publication Tables

Number of cattle farms by type of project at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia in 2017

Table (1)

Number of specialized cattle farms	Number of dairy and calves fattening farms	Number of calves fattening farms	Number of Dairy farms	Administrative Regions
15	10	2	3	Riyadh
3	0	1	2	Makkah
3	1	0	2	Qassim
7	3	2	2	Eastern Region
2	1	0	1	Tabuk
2	1	1	0	Rest of administrative regions
32	16	6	10	Total

Number of dairy farms, and number, area and capacity of barns at the level of administrative regions in Saudi Arabia in 2017

Table (2)

Capacity (head)	Total barns area m ²	Number of barns	Number of farms	Administrative Regions
10,000	263,700	57	3	Riyadh
560	9,000	15	2	Makkah
1,400	31,000	14	2	Qassim
33,000	454,320	121	3	Rest of administrative regions
44,960	758,020	207	10	Total

Number of calves fattening farms, and number, area and capacity of barns at the level of administrative regions in Saudi Arabia in 2017

(2) Sub-table

Capacity (head)	Total barns area m ²	Number of barns	Number of farms	Regions
11,000	167,000	32	2	Riyadh
7,000	150,000	41	2	Eastern Region
3,900	60,600	26	2	Rest of administrative regions
21,900	377,600	99	6	Total

Number of dairy farms and calves fattening farms, and number, area and capacity of barns at the level of administrative regions in Saudi Arabia in 2017

(2) Sub-table

Capacity (head)	Total barns area m ²	Number of barns	Number of farms	Administrative Regions
239,029	4,753,812	300	10	Riyadh
46,500	1,679,539	170	3	Eastern Region
12,000	261,145	206	3	Rest of administrative regions
297,529	6,694,496	676	16	Total

Total number of cattle farms, and number, area and capacity of barns at the level of administrative regions in Saudi Arabia in 2017

(2) Sub-table

Capacity (head)	Total barns area m ²	Number of barns	Number of farms	Administrative Regions
260,029	5,184,512	389	15	Riyadh
960	18,000	22	3	Makkah
4,400	75,000	34	3	Qassim
82,500	2,194,859	292	7	Eastern Region
5,500	156,145	76	2	Tabuk
11,000	201,600	169	2	Rest of administrative regions
364,389	7,830,116	982	32	Total

Total number of cattle farms, number, area and capacity of barns by farm capacity category at the level of Saudi Arabia in 2017.

Table (3)

Capacity (head)	Total barns area m ²	Number of barns	Nnumber of farms	Farm capacity category (head)
39,610	798,257	335	19	Less than 5000
20,500	391,000	193	3	5000- 9999
13,000	200,000	30	1	10000- 14999
16,000	165,320	51	1	15000- 19999
65,500	2,612,539	183	3	20000- 24999
209,779	3,663,000	190	5	25000 and more
364,389	7,830,116	982	32	Total

Number of cattle by sex, age group and number of dairy cattle in cattle farms for all breeds at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia at the end of 2017

Table (4)

Number of female dairy cattle	Total		Two years and above		Less than two years		Administrative Regions
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
122,875	206,543	36,469	133,853	234	72,690	36,235	Riyadh
260	407	463	350	123	57	340	Makkah
2,100	2,993	1,041	2,378	517	615	524	Qassim
36,170	65,020	11,630	38,520	3,000	26,500	8,630	Eastern Region
1,878	2,718	610	2,002	12	716	598	Tabuk
1,900	3,500	3,100	2,000	100	1,500	3,000	Rest of administrative regions
165,183	281,181	53,313	179,103	3,986	102,078	49,327	Total

(Number by heads) in 2017/12/31

Number of produced, purchased and sold cattle in cattle farms by age group at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia (2017)

Table (5)

Two years and above			Less than two years			Administrative Regions
Sold	Purchased	Number of cattle	Sold	Purchased	Number of births	
14,652	330	152,221	22,812	12,947	120,263	Riyadh
77	38	577	130	152	349	Makkah
148	30	3,031	36	100	1,091	Qassim
1,404	2,520	42,826	965	3,008	33,695	Eastern Region
150	0	2,235	564	691	1,560	Tabuk
1,185	200	3,100	2,635	3,518	1,647	Rest of administrative regions
17,616	3,118	203,990	27,142	20,416	158,605	Total

(Number by head)

Number of produced, purchased and sold calves at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia (2017)

Table (6)

Number of sold calves	Number of purchased calves	Number of produced calves	Administrative Regions
16,034	15,250	25,711	Riyadh
300	250	50	Makkah
29	5	80	Qassim
3,157	2,065	4,930	Eastern Region
262	84	212	Tabuk
2,635	2,000	900	Rest of administrative regions
22,417	19,654	31,883	Total

(Number by head)

Total production of cattle milk and the quantity of sold milk at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia (2017)

Table (7)

Sold (thousand liters)	Produced (thousand liters)	Administrative Regions
1,641,023.26	1,652,501.34	Riyadh
1,967.16	1,968.00	Makkah
18,875.60	19,001.00	Qassim
365,317.68	366,118.34	Eastern Region
12,830.80	13,173.80	Tabuk
21,793.50	21,800.00	Rest of administrative regions
2,061,807.99	2,074,562.49	Total

Total production of cattle dairy products and the quantity sold at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia (2017)

Table (8)

Sold (Tons)	Produced (Tons)	Administrative Regions
14,897.00	15,156.00	Riyadh
0.06	0.07	Makkah
338.70	344.10	Qassim
191,176.38	191,380.60	Eastern Region
3,345.20	3,600.23	Tabuk
209,757.33	210,481.00	Total

The amount of feed used in cattle farms production by type at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia (2017)

Table (9)

Processed feed	Dry feed	Green feed	Administrative Regions
Quantity (Tons)	Quantity (Tons)	Quantity (Tons)	
33,620.00	597,334.00	86,319.00	Riyadh
155.00	1,465.00	1,068.00	Makkah
127.00	6,455.00	7,399.00	Qassim
13,330.00	152,710.00	123,760.00	Eastern Region
7,374.00	8,022.00	2,430.00	Tabuk
1,200.00	15,300.00	10,600.00	Rest of administrative regions
55,806.00	781,286.00	231,576.00	Total

Quantity of barley and bran used in cattle farms production at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia (2017).

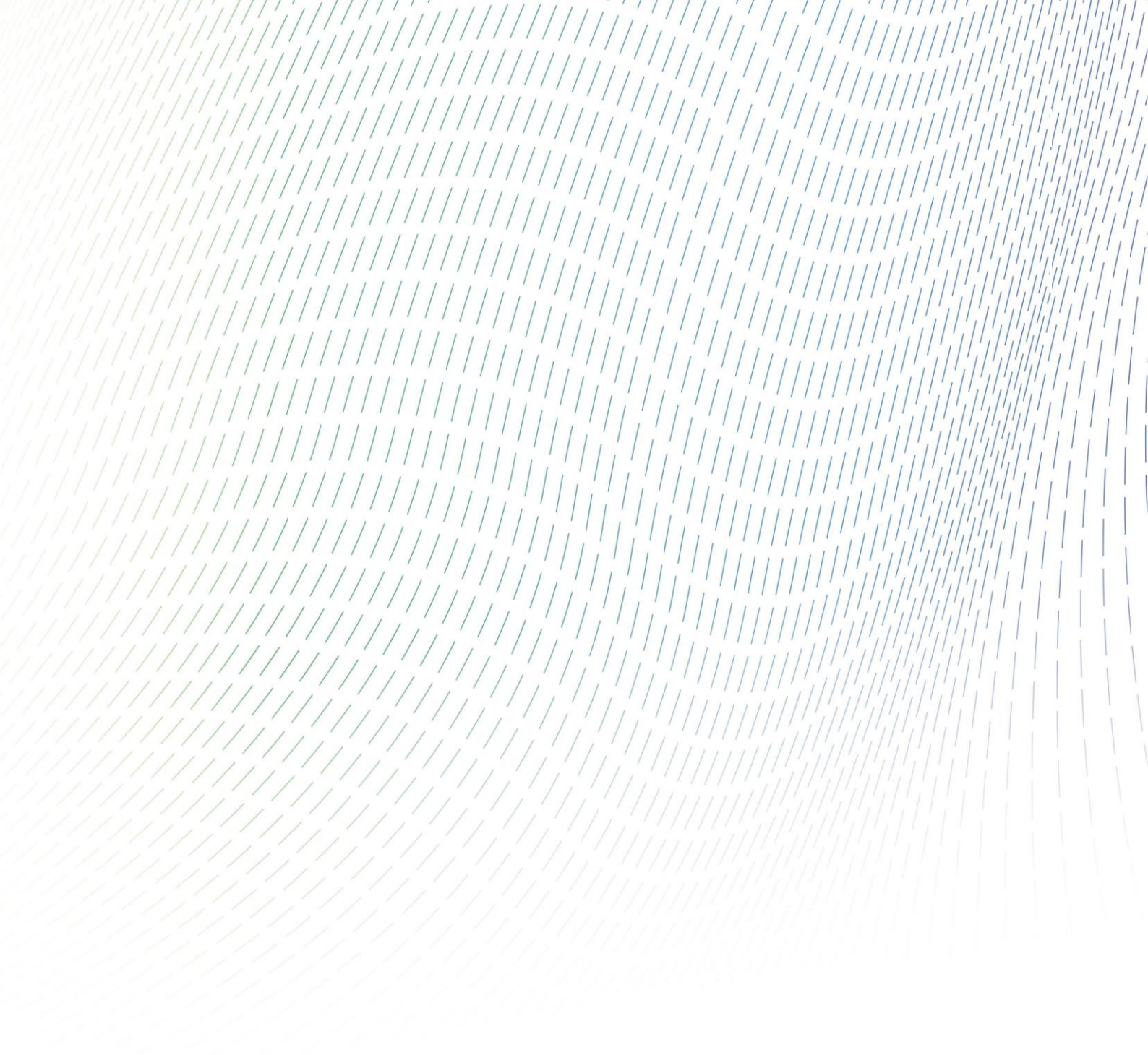
Table (10)

Barley	Bran	Administrative Regions
Quantity (Tons)	Quantity (Tons)	
1,050.00	14,954.00	Riyadh
365.00	0.00	Makkah
66.00	0.00	Qassim
5,853.00	5,080.00	Eastern Region
1,150.00	440.00	Rest of administrative regions
8,484.00	20,474.00	Total

Quantity of salts, vitamins, veterinary medicines and disinfectants used in cattle farms production at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia (2017)

Table (11)

Disinfectants	Veterinary medicines	Salts and vitamins	Administrative Regions
Quantity (kg)	Quantity (kg)	Quantity (kg)	
49,810.00	89,780.00	55,550.00	Riyadh
205.00	500.00	100.00	Makkah
0.00	4,364.00	500.00	Qassim
17,225.00	43,850.00	12,500.00	Eastern Region
4,150.00	2,290.00	875.00	Tabuk
1,000.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	Rest of administrative regions
72,390.00	143,484.00	71,025.00	Total



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