الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

# Metadata Report of Specialized Agricultural Projects Statistics

V-2.1

Quality Management

Latest Update: 05.02.2023

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# 1. Contact Point

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1.1. | Contact point organization | General Authority of Statistics |
| 1.2. | Contact point unit | Department of Environment, Agriculture and Energy Statistics |
| 1.3. | Contact point job title | Director of Department of Environment, Agriculture and Energy Statistics |
| 1.4. | Contact point mail address | P.O. Box: 3735<br>Riyadh, 11481<br>Kingdom of Saudi Arabia |
| 1.5. | Contact point email address | info@stats.gov.sa |
| 1.6. | Contact point phone number | 920020081 |

# 2. Metadata Update

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2.1. | Metadata latest update | |

# 3. Statistical Presentation

| 3.1. Data description |
|---|
| The publication of specialized agricultural projects statistics presents up-to-date data on specialized agricultural projects in Saudi Arabia.<br><br>Specialized agricultural project statistics are based on a survey conducted to collect data on key characteristics as follows: |

1. Specialized cattle farms, by type of project, dairy farms, calves fattening farms, or dairy and calves fattening farms.

2. Barns, space and capacity.

3. Raw milk produced, amount sold, and its value.

3. Dairy in farms.

4. Fattening calves in farms, quantity and value sold.

5. Production requirements such as fodder, veterinary medicines and disinfectants.

6. Fish farming farms.

7. Ponds and their space.

8. Production of fish.

9. Fingerlings used in production.

10. Specialized broiler chicken farms.

11. Barns, space and capacity.

12. Chicken produced and sold.

13. Chicks used in production.

14. Laying hen farms, mothers, grandmothers, and specialized hatcheries.

15. Barns, their space and capacity in laying hen farms, mothers, grandmothers and specialized hatcheries.

16. Table eggs produced and sold in laying hen farms, mothers, grandmothers and specialized hatches.

17. Chicks produced and sold in specialized hatchery farms.

Data is also used to estimate:

1. Quantity of raw milk produced, quantity sold, and the value of production sold.

2. Number of dairy females in specialized agricultural projects for cattle farms.

3. Number of calves in farms and the number and value of calves sold.

4. Quantity and value of fodder used in production.

5. Number of farming farms and number and size of ponds in administrative areas.

6. Total quantity of fish produced, production sold, and value sold.

7. Quantity and value of fingerlings used in fish farming farms.

8. Number of specialized broiler chicken farms, and number, area and capacity of barns in the administrative regions of the Kingdom.

9. Number of chickens produced and sold in the specialized chicken farms in the administrative regions of the Kingdom.

10. Number of shrimps used for production in specialized chicken farms in the administrative regions of the Kingdom.

11. Quantity of manufactured fodder used for production in specialized chicken farms at the administrative level of the Kingdom.

12. Number of laying chicken farms, mothers, and grandmothers, number of specialized hatchery farms, and number of barns, area and capacity.

13. Number of table eggs produced and sold in laying chicken, mothers and grandmothers specialized farms.

14. Number of hatching eggs produced and sold in laying chicken, mothers, grandmothers and hatches specialized farms.

15. Number of chicks produced and sold in specialized hatchery farms.

## 3.2. Classifications

The following classifications are applied in specialized agricultural projects statistics:
For example:

**National classification of economic activities (ISIC4):**

A statistical classification based on the International Standard of Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC4). It issued to describe the productive activities of an establishment.

**Saudi Standard Classification of professions (ISCO_08):**

A statistical classification based on the International Classification (ISCO_08) that provides a system for the classification and compilation of professional information obtained through censuses and statistical surveys, as well as administrative records. This classification is used in the specialized agricultural projects statistics in order to classify employees based on their professions.

**National Code of Countries and Nationalities (3166 ISO – codes Country):**

A statistical classification based on the international standard (ISO 3166_Country codes), which is a standard issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO of the UN), and this classification gives numeric and literal codes for the world's (248) countries, based on the classification of countries. The classification is used in the specialized agricultural projects statistics to classify Saudi or non-Saudi individuals.

The classifications are available on the GASTAT's website: www.stats.gov.sa

## 3.3. Sector coverage

Statistics of specialized agricultural projects cover agricultural economic sectors.

## 3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

Terminologies and concepts:

- 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.

•Type of holding (organised):

Specialized Holding: 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 for agricultural production and that specialize in open field or greenhouse cultivation, dairy farming, or fattening farms for calves, sheep, poultry, or fish farms.

•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.

Fish Farms:

They are farms (projects) dedicated to fish production and contain small ponds or lakes for raising fish within the holding, whether fresh water or salt water is used, and whether the aim of breeding is reproduction or fish production.

Broiler Chicken Farms:

They are farms (projects) dedicated to raising chickens for the purpose of meat production and breeding breeds that have the ability to convert feed into meat.

Specialized laying chicken farms:

Farms (projects) dedicated to egg production, and breeds are raised in them that have a high ability to convert feed into eggs.

Parents of Broiler Chickens Farms:

Farms (projects) dedicated to the production of hatching eggs that are used to produce broiler chickens.

Grandparents of laying chicken:

Farms (projects) dedicated to the production of hatching eggs that are used to produce parents of laying chickens.

Grandparents of Broiler Chickens Farms:

Farms (projects) dedicated to the production of hatching eggs that are used to produce parents of broiler chickens.

Parents of laying chicken Farms:

Farms (projects) dedicated to the production of hatching eggs that are used to produce laying chickens.

Hatcheries:

Projects dedicated to the production of different types of chicks of laying chickens, broilers or broiler parents, whether the hatching eggs used are produced by those projects or purchased from other local projects or hatching eggs imported from abroad.

Table Eggs:

Eggs intended for human eating and produced in laying chicken farms.

Hatching egg (fertilized):

Fertilized egg produced from maternal and grandmother chicken farms and is used in hatcheries to produce chicks for broiler and laying hens and broiler mothers.

Agricultural Production:

Agricultural production is a type of production that consists of plant products that are produced from the cultivation of agricultural holdings with field crops, vegetables or permanent trees. It also consists of animal products that are produced from raising livestock, poultry and fish.

•Sold production:

Production supplied to the market by the farmer and sold for a price, which is a part of the total production including crops and plant and animal products. Endowments and products gifted to someone other than the holder's family falls within this category.

## 3.5. Statistical unit

The statistical unit in statistics of specialized agricultural projects is an agricultural holding.

## 3.6. Statistical population

The statistical population of specialized agricultural projects statistics is agricultural holdings at the level of the 13 administrative regions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

### 3.7. Reference area

The survey sample is a representative sample for Saudi Arabia's 13 administrative regions.

### 3.8. Time coverage

Data is available from 2017-2018-2020-2021.

### 3.9. Base period

Not applicable.

## 4. Unit of measure

Most of results were measured in numbers such as: the number of farms, chicks and cattle. However, most of which are measured in tons.

## 5. Reference period

- The reference period of variables or dataset is as follows:
- Specialized agricultural projects survey data, in terms of the production of specialized agricultural projects for 2020 and 2021, is based on the period from January 1 to December 31.

# 6. Confidentiality

## 6.1. Confidentiality - policy

According to the Royal Decree No. 23 dated 07-12-1397, data must always be kept confidential, and must be used by GASTAT only for statistical purposes. Therefore, the data are protected in the data servers of the Authority.

## 6.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

Data are displayed in appropriate tables to facilitate its summarization, comprehension, results extraction, comparison with other data and coming up with statistical connotations for the study community. It is also easier to check tables without the need to see the original questionnaire, which usually include data like names and addresses of individuals, names of data providers, which violates the confidentiality of statistical data.

"Anonymity of data" is one of the most important procedures. To keep data confidential, GASTAT removed personal information of individuals, households, or business entities in a way that does not allow the identification of the respondent either directly (by name, address, contact number, identity number etc.) or indirectly (by combining different - especially rare - characteristics of respondents: age, occupation, education etc.).

# 7. Release policy

## 7.1. Release calendar

The specialized agricultural projects statistics publication is bound by a release calendar.

## 7.2. Release calendar access

Available on the: https://www.stats.gov.sa/ar/future-releases

### 7.3. User access

One of GASTAT's objectives is to better meet its clients' needs, so it immediately provides them with the publication's results once the publication is published.
**It also receives questions and inquiries from the clients about the Publication and its results through various communication channels, such as:**

- GASTAT's official website www.stats.gov.sa
- GASTAT's official e-mail address info@stats.gov.sa
- Client Support's e-mail address cs@stats.gov.sa
- Official visits to GASTAT's official head office in Riyadh or one of its branches in Saudi Arabia.
- Official letters.
- Statistical telephone (92002008).

## 8. Frequency of dissemination

Annual.

## 9. Accessibility and clarity

### 9.1. News release

The announcements of each publication are available on release calendar as mentioned in 7.2. Release calendar access. The news release can be viewed on the website of GASTAT through the following link https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/news.

### 9.2. Publications

GASTAT issues statistics of specialized agricultural projects publications and reports on a regular basis following a pre-prepared release calendar available on GASTAT's website. GASTAT is keen to publish its publications in a manner that serves all users of different types, including publications in different formats that contain (publication tables, data graphs, indicators, metadata, methodology, and used questionnaires) in both English and Arabic.

The statistics of specialized agricultural projects publications are available on (link of publications).

## 9.3. Online database

Not applicable.

## 9.4. Micro-data access

Not applicable

## 9.5. Other

Not available.

## 9.6. Methodology documentation

Specialized Agricultural Project Statistics Framework:
Raw data tabulation of Specialized Agricultural Project Statistics has relied on classification and coding inputs made during the data collection process to be based on the World Agricultural Statistics Programme 2020 of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

## 9.7. Quality documentation

Quality documentation covers documentation on methods and standards for assessing, measuring, and monitoring the quality of statistical process and output. It is based on standard quality criteria such as relevance, accuracy and reliability, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability, and coherence.

# 10. Quality management

## 10.1. Quality assurance

GASTAT declares that it considers the following principles: impartiality, user orientated, quality of processes and output, effectiveness of statistical processes, reducing the workload for respondents.
Quality controls and validation of data are actions carried out throughout the process in different stages such as the data input and data collection and other final controls.

## 10.2. Quality assessment

GASTAT performs all statistical activities according to a national model (Generic Statistical Business Process Model - GSBPM). According to the GSBPM, the final phase of statistical activities is overall evaluation using information gathered in each phase or sub-process. This information is used to prepare the evaluation report which outlines all the quality issues related to the specific statistical activity and serves as input for improvement actions.

# 11. Relevance

## 11.1. User needs

**Internal GASTAT's users, who make use of survey of specialized agricultural projects data, include:**

- National accounts.

**External users who make significant use of survey of specialized agricultural projects data include, but is not limited to:**

- Governmental entities.
- Regional and International Organizations.
- Research institutions.
- Media.
- Individuals.
-

**The disseminated key variables that mostly used by key users:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture | All data |
| Agricultural Development Fund | All data |
| FAO | All data |

### 11.2. User satisfaction

Not available.

### 11.3. Completeness

Specialized agricultural project statistics data are based on field agricultural surveys to provide comprehensive information on specialized agricultural projects in Saudi Arabia.

## 12. Accuracy and reliability

### 12.1. Overall accuracy

The data collected is improved through the researchers, which have been selected according to a set of practical and objective criteria and training program related to the field of work.

The electronic data collection form of the statistics of specialized agricultural projects questionnaire includes alert, prevention rules and correction rules during the data collection process in order to improve data quality.

Overall, the data is checked with previous years to identify any significant changes in the data. The internal consistency of the data is checked before it is finalized. The links between variables are checked and coherence between different data series is confirmed.

## 13. Timeliness and punctuality

### 13.1. Timeliness

GASTAT uses the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) issued by the International Monetary Fund. According to this Standard, all statistics agencies are required to publish data on an annual basis, and with a delay of not more than six months (180 days) after the end of

| |
|---|
| the reference period. If the data are from different source, they may be published in a different frequency. |
| 13.2. Punctuality |
| Publication takes place in accordance with published release dates for statistics of specialized agricultural projects in the GASTAT webpage. The data are available at the expected time, as scheduled the release calendar, If the publication delayed, the reasons would be provided. |

# 14. Coherence and comparability

| |
|---|
| 14.1. Comparability - geographical |
| Data are fully comparable. |
| 14.2. Comparability - over time |
| Data are fully comparable over time. |
| 14.3. Coherence- cross domain |
| Not applicable. |
| 14.3.1. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics |
| Not applicable. |
| 14.3.2. Coherence- National Accounts |
| Not applicable. |
| 14.4. Coherence - internal |
| Statistics of specialized agricultural projects for a given reference period have full internal coherence, as they are all based on the same corpus of microdata, and they are calculated using the same estimation methods. |

# 15. Resources used

| Description | Total |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| Total staff (GASTAT's staff, researchers). | 641 |
| Number of holdings for survey. | 654 |
| Total number of days of the data collection period (end date - start date) | 30 |
| Average interviews conducted daily (during data collection) . | N/A |

# 16. Data revision

## 16.1. Data revision - policy

Not applicable, only final results will be published.

## 16.2. Data revision - practice

Not applicable, only final results will be published.

# 17. Statistical processing

## 17.1. Source data

The main and only source of data for specialized agricultural project statistics is the survey of specialized agricultural projects.
Data is collected by sample for specialized agricultural projects by project type.
The sample size is estimated at 654 agricultural holdings.
The main published variables of the survey data are:

1. Number of specialized cattle farms, number of barns, its area and capacity of farms.
2. Number of cattle by sex and age group and number of dairy females in cattle farms for all breeds.
3. Numbers produced, purchased, sold and value sold of cattle farms by age group.
4. Number of calves produced and purchased, number of calves sold and value of sold.
5. Total cattle milk produced, amount of milk sold, and its value.
6. Quantity and value of fodder used in the production of cattle farms by type.
7. Quantity and value of barley and bran used in production by cattle farms.
8. Quantity and value of salts, vitamins, veterinary medicines and disinfectants used in the production of cattle farms.
9. Number of specialized fish farming farms and ponds and their space.
10. Total quantity of fish production and fish farming farms sold.
11. Fingerlings used in production.
12. Specialized broiler chicken farms and number, area and capacity of barns.
13. Barns, space and capacity.

14. Chicken produced and sold.
15. Chicks used in production.
16. Laying hen farms, mothers, grandmothers, and specialized hatcheries.
17. Barns, their space and capacity in laying hen farms, mothers, grandmothers and specialized hatcheries.
18. Table eggs produced and sold in laying hen farms, mothers, grandmothers and specialized hatches.
19. Chicks produced and sold in specialized hatchery farms.

## 17.2. Frequency of data collection

Annual.

## 17.3. Data collection

Data collection of statistics of specialized agricultural projects is done by a survey implemented annually by GASTAT through Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) .

## 17.4. Data validation

Data are reviewed and matched to ensure their accuracy and precision in a way that suits their nature with the aim of giving the presented statistics quality and accuracy.

The data of the publication's current year are compared with the data of the previous year to ensure their integrity and consistency in preparation for processing data and extracting and reviewing results.

In addition to the data processing and tabulation to check their accuracy, all the outputs are stored and uploaded to the database after being calculated by GASTAT to be reviewed and processed by specialists in Department of Environment, Agriculture and Energy Statistics through modern technologies and software designed for this purpose.

## 17.5. Data compilation

**Data Coding:**
In specialized agricultural projects survey, interviewers collect from respondents, a detailed description of each field. This information is then coded in-house by an automated process, which is reviewed by a small-dedicated team of coding experts using a series of consistency checks.

**Data Editing:**

Specialists of (Statistical dept. name) Department have processed and analyzed data in this stage, and this step was based on the following measures:

- Sorting and arranging data in groups or different categories in a serial order.
- Summarizing detailed data into main points or main data.
- Linking between many parts of data and make them connected.
- Processing incomplete or missing data.
- Processing illogical data.
- Converting data into statistically significant data.
- Organizing, displaying and interpreting data.

**Imputation (for Non-Response or Incomplete Data Sets):**
The statistical inference method is used to compensate for lost values through the use of some simple mathematical processes such as "averages".

**Extrapolation and weighting:**
After processing the data collected from the responding (holdings), survey weights were generated to produce indicator tables by following two main steps in creating survey weights:

- Adjustment of non-response.
- Calibration weight.

### 17.6. Adjustment

Not applicable, only final results will be published.

## 18. Comments