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**WORKING GROUP ON
'ANIMAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS'
OF THE
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE**

17–18 MARCH 2011

**AMPERE MEETING ROOM, BECH BUILDING
KIRCHBERG, LUXEMBOURG**

CHAired BY: GITA VERGINA

**National quality report
on livestock and meat statistics**

Item 3.4.1 on the agenda

Annex III - Revised proposal

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FOREWORD

This questionnaire focuses on the methodology used for the various processes generating statistics covered by the EU legislation on livestock and meat statistics (Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008).

The report is to be submitted for the first time by 1 July 2011 and then to be updated every three years (Article 17(2)). However, any change which would have a considerable effect on the statistics must be reported in the three months after the change enters into force (Article 17(4)), in which case Eurostat would expect to receive an updated questionnaire.

To make sure that the questionnaire is filled in as completely and efficiently as possible, the following options have been chosen:

1. Processes for estimates (GIP forecast and ‘other slaughtering’¹) are briefly described.
2. In order to avoid each Member State filling in several questionnaires, a standard list of four processes is proposed by default, which are described later. Two more can be added directly. Only countries which identify a larger number of processes need to provide additional questionnaires.
3. An annex on use of administrative sources has been added.
4. Although the information recorded in text fields is non-comparable, several such fields are provided throughout the questionnaire so that respondents can add whatever comments they consider useful.
5. It is impossible to foresee every specific case as long as the questionnaire has not even been tested once. The questionnaire could be changed between 2011 and 2014 in order to take fuller account of some of the cases that emerge. Member States may be asked to answer additional items, whatever their particular situation.
6. All comments on the questionnaire itself are welcome. They can be submitted in the specific field in Section XIII for ‘Additional comments of interest’.
7. Part of the questionnaire has been pre-filled by Eurostat to lighten the burden on Member States.
8. A number of quantitative measures, called ‘**quality and performance indicators**’, have also been included in the questionnaire with the aim of giving a quantitative description of the different quality criteria.

Do not hesitate to contact Eurostat if you have any questions about how to fill in the questionnaire.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation,

The Eurostat team for animal production statistics

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¹ Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008 covers statistics on slaughtering, defined as conducted in slaughterhouses, and estimates of slaughtering carried out other than in slaughterhouses. For simplification, in this questionnaire the former is referred to as ‘slaughtering’ and the latter as ‘other slaughtering’.

Changes in the form since previous version

In this version the numbering has been adapted to the ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRS).

Current version	Previous version	Current version	Previous version	Current version	Previous version
Item 0-A	Item I.1 A	Item V.2-B	Item III.2 A	Item VII.1-A	Item V.1 A
Item I-A	Item I.1 B	Item V.2-C	Item III.2 B	Item VII.2-A	Not numbered
Item I-B	Item I.1 C	Item V.3-A	Item III.3 A	Item VIII.1-A	Item VII.1 A
Item II.1-A	Item I.2 A	Item V.3-B	Item III.3 B	Item VIII.1-B	Item VII.1 B
Item II.2-A	Item I.3 A	Item V.3-C	Item III.3 C	Item IX-A	Item V.2 A
Item II.3-A	Item I.4 A	Item V.3-D	Item III.3 D	Item IX-B	Item V.2 B
Item II.4-A	Item I.5 A	Item V.3-E	Item III.3 E	Item XI-A	Item VIII A
Item II.4-B	Item I.5 B	Item V.3-F	Item III.3 H	Item XIII-A	Item IX A
Item IV.1-A	Item II.1 A	Item V.3-G	Item III.3 I	Item XIV-A	Item X-A
Item IV.1-B	Item II.1 B	Item V.3-H	Item III.3 J	Item XIV-B	Item X-B
Item IV.1-C	Item II.1 C	Item V.3-I	Item III.3 L	Item XIV-C	Item X-C
Item IV.1-D	Item II.1 D	Item V.3-J	Item III.3 F	Item XIV-D	Item X-D
Item IV.2-A	Item II.2 A	Item V.3-K	Item III.3 G	Item XIV-E	Item X-E
Item V.1-A	Item III.1 A	Item V.3-L	Item III.3 K	Item XIV-F	Item X-F
Item V.1-B	Item III.1 C	Item VI.1-A	Item IV.1 A		
Item V.2-A	Item III.1 B	Item VI.2-A	Item IV.2 A		

Under Item VI.1-A (Availability of output to national users) the qualitative answers have been dropped because redundant with the numeric measurement. Answers to Item V.3-J (Internal processing errors) have been adapted to integrate a late comment from NL.

0	QUESTIONNAIRE REFERENCES
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Item 0-A **Questionnaire references**

Member State	
Reference year	
Report issued	
Questionnaire version	

I	CONTACT
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Item I-A **Contact person details²**

Organisation	
Organisation unit	
Name	
Function	
Postal address	
E-mail	
Phone number	

Item I-B **Contact persons by domain**

(i.e. person who may be contacted by Eurostat)

Statistical domain	Contact person	E-mail address
Livestock — Cattle		
Livestock — Pigs		
Livestock — Sheep and goats		
Slaughtering		
GIP forecast		
Other slaughtering		
SBS meat		

² Also required by Annex 1 to Recommendation 2009/498/EC.

II INTRODUCTION

II.1 Identification of the processes

This questionnaire is designed to outline the national methods used to collect, produce and disseminate livestock and meat statistics. The number of possible combinations of data sets produced together is very high.

For instance, one Member State might conduct a single survey for all the livestock statistics in May/June and different surveys in November/December, whereas another might conduct a specific survey for pigs for both reference dates. It would not be efficient if both countries had to answer six redundant questionnaires (for the November/December survey on (i) cattle, (ii) pigs, (iii) sheep and (iv) goats and the May/June survey on (v) cattle and (vi) pigs).

To avoid overburdening countries and allow clear interpretation of the quality report (QR), reporters are asked to identify the different ‘processes’ conducted in their country.

In item I.2 reporters have to label the processes described in the QR. These labels will be used throughout the whole QR.

If you are uncomfortable with the word ‘process’, the terms ‘domain’, ‘topic’ or ‘survey’ may help, as long as they apply to different methods or to different responsible bodies.

The examples set out below should help to identify the processes:

Do the **November/December** and **May/June** surveys follow a similar methodology?
Do the **regional** and **national** statistics follow a similar methodology?
Do the **sheep** and **goat** surveys follow a similar methodology?
Do the **cattle** and **sheep** surveys follow a similar methodology?
Do the slaughtering statistics for **poultry** follow a similar methodology to the slaughtering statistics for **other animals**?
Do the **monthly** and **annual** statistics follow a similar methodology?

Example 1.

Imagine that a country carries out two sample surveys every year to collect data on livestock, the first in June and the second in December. The two surveys can be carried out either on the same sample or on samples with no overlap, in which case reporters should identify two separate processes. If only one process were identified, some indicators (like total non-response rate) could not be supplied.

The processes could be labelled as follows:

Label	Short description of processes identified
SP1	Sample survey for May/June data collection on cattle and pigs
SP2	Sample survey for November/December data collection for all types of animal
SP3	...
SP4
SP5	...
SP6

Example 2.

Imagine that a country uses administrative data (registers) for both cattle and pigs and a single survey for sheep and goats and that the two registers are managed separately. In this case, the reporter can identify three processes: one for the survey on sheep and goats and two for the registers. In this case, the labelling could be as follows:

Label	Short description of processes identified
SP1	Sample survey on sheep and goats
SP2	Bovine register
SP3	Pigs register
SP4	
SP5	
SP6	

Item II.1-A Labelling of the statistical processes

Please identify the processes that are described separately in the QR. List them below. If you identify more than six processes, please fill in an additional questionnaire. Appendix I lists the data currently delivered by your country.

Labels of the processes

Label	Short description of processes identified
SP1	
SP2	
SP3	
SP4	
SP5	
SP6	

II.2 General description of the statistics

Item II.2-A General description — Reference date of the statistics

Livestock statistics	Bovines	Pigs	Sheep	Goats
November/December				
November/December — Regional				
May/June				

II.3 Data sources

Item II.3-A Data sources used to meet Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008

Data set ▼	Process ³ ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
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A. Main source

List of statistical units, frequency of revision (decimal years ⁴)							
Institution in charge of data collection ⁵							
First year of data availability by (current) source							
Type of source							
Ad hoc survey							
Interview							
Post/electronic questionnaire							
Phone							
Administrative source [1]							
Other source [1]							
[1] Please specify							
Does this main source cover							
All the units (census)?							
All the respondents (sample)?							
All the variables?							

If the main source is a source other than a statistical survey, please fill in the additional 'specific questionnaire on use of administrative sources for livestock statistics' (Item XIV-A).

³ See Item II.1-A.

⁴ Decimal year is the conversion of time length into a decimal figure referring to the year. E.g. 18 months=1.5 year; 1 month=1/12, about 0.083 year. For continuous revision please consider frequency as 0. For irregular revisions, please consider the time range between the two last revisions.

⁵ Please use the following acronyms:

NSI = National Statistical Institute;

MoA = Ministry of Agriculture;

MoH = Ministry of Health;

OM = other ministry;

OI = other institution.

B. Additional source of information

None						
Additional survey						
Other statistical source						
Other administrative source						
Set of coefficients						
Other						
Institution in charge of data collection ⁵						
First year of data availability by source						

C. Additional comments

Livestock
Slaughtering

II.4 Production of estimates**Item II.4-A Process for GIP forecast**

Is the following information taken into account to produce the GIP forecast?

	Bovines	Pigs	Sheep and goats
No forecast required for sheep and goats			{[x]}
Extrapolation of known results on slaughtering			
Expert assessment of the market			
Expert assessment of the GIP by internal expert			
by external expert			
Models			
Recent changes in the stocks (livestock for fattening) for the forecast for the short term			
Recent changes in stocks (breeding animals) for the forecast for the longer term			
Production models (e.g. cycle of pig market)			
Consumer survey			
Other			
Other slaughtering covered by the GIP forecast			

Additional comments (on the GIP forecast)

--

Item II.4-B Process for estimate of other slaughtering

What significant source do you use to estimate other slaughtering?

	Bovines	Pigs	Sheep and goats
Administrative information from veterinary service			
Farm survey			
Consumer survey			
Coefficients based on ad hoc study			
Year of calculation			
Discrepancy between slaughtering and estimated GIP ⁶			
Comprehensive study			
Year of the study			

Additional comments (on other slaughtering)

--

III QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Not covered by the questionnaire.

⁶ For instance, if overall GIP is directly estimated based on data at farm level.

IV. RELEVANCE

Definition

Relevance is the degree to which statistics meet users' current and potential needs. It indicates whether all the statistics that are needed are being produced and the extent to which the concepts used (definitions, classifications, etc.) reflect users' needs.

IV.1 Completeness

Item IV.1-A Percentage of data availability

This item is **pre-filled by Eurostat**. The reference year is the latest available, i.e. the previous year, except when data are due by the end of June (estimates). If you disagree with Eurostat's figures, please explain why in the last row of the table.

	Applicable	Delivered	Completeness (%) ⁷	Agreement
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Reference year⁸

Livestock

Bovines				
Pigs				
Sheep and goats				

Slaughtering

Bovines				
Pigs				
Sheep and goats				
Poultry				

Data delivered during the above-mentioned year

GIP forecast

Bovines				
Pigs				
Sheep and goats				
Other slaughtering				

Further comments

Reasons for any disagreement

⁷ **R1 rate of available statistical results:** the ratio of the number of data cells provided to the number of data cells required by Eurostat or relevant.

⁸ The reference year applies to all data except those not delivered during the year concerned, for instance on other slaughtering and GIP forecasts.

Item IV.1-B Main national users of the statistics on livestock and meat

Relevance refers to the user needs. By default the producers of statistics know the main users, i.e. the users with which they have direct contacts or institutional users which needs are known indirectly. The table below proposes some types, which can be completed by a further user or type which you would identify as important to be specified. The purpose is not to be exhaustive or to conduct deep investigations. Only identified users are thus concerned.

The data produced under Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008 are used by the following users, in addition to being delivered to Eurostat:

Main users ►	National accounts ⁹	Supply balance sheets	Gross nutrient balance	Other (please specify)
Livestock				
Bovines				
Pigs				
Sheep and goats				
Slaughtering				
Bovines				
Pigs				
Sheep and goats				
Poultry				
GIP forecast				
Bovines				
Pigs				
Sheep and goats				
Other slaughtering				

Item IV.1-C Main international users of the national statistics on livestock and meat

Does the department in charge of livestock and meat statistics provide data to the following international organisations at their request?	
DG Agriculture and Rural Development	
Other EU institutions	
FAO	
Other international 'governmental' organisation	

⁹ National Accounts, including European Accounts of Agriculture

Item IV.1-D User satisfaction survey

Have you already carried out a survey on user satisfaction?

If yes,

... how long ago (months)?

... are the results available to the public?

IV.2 Definitions, classifications, etc.**Item IV.2-A Use of other definitions, classifications, etc. in the livestock and meat statistics**

The user needs may require adapting or correcting data as defined in animal statistics, because of differences in the definitions, classifications, etc. Please tick where the user requirements require such adaptation of the national statistics on livestock and meat. The columns on Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008 and national accounts should be redundant. The second will be dropped after the first reporting exercise if this proves to be the case. *Item V.3-B Deviation from standard definitions* and *Item V.3-C Checklist on measurement errors* describe the differences in collection, whereas dissemination is covered here.

Main users or use ►	Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008	National accounts ¹⁰	Supply balance sheets	Gross nutrient balance	Other main users or uses (see Item IV.1-B)
Livestock					
Bovines					
Pigs					
Sheep and goats					
Slaughtering					
Bovines					
Pigs					
Sheep and goats					
Poultry					
GIP forecast					
Bovines					
Pigs					
Sheep and goats					
Other slaughtering					

¹⁰ National accounts: including Economic Accounts for Agriculture

V. ACCURACY

Definition
Accuracy means the closeness of estimates to the true values. The difference between these values is the error.

V.1 Overall accuracy

The aim is to give a description of the method, not already provided, sufficient for (i) judging whether it complies with internationally accepted standards and best practice and (ii) enabling the reader to understand specific error assessments.

Item V.1-A Accuracy — Thresholds and legal derogation (Article 4)

Total number of animals if under the legal threshold in December of the previous year

Bovines (under 1.5 million head)	head
Pigs (under 3 million head)	head
Sheep (under 500 000 head)	head
Goats (under 500 000 head)	head

Item V.1-B Quality control survey

- Quality control survey (livestock statistics)
- Quality control survey (meat statistics)

V.2 Sampling error

Definition

Sampling error is the random variation due to the use of sampling.

Item V.2-A Accuracy — CV achieved for the main variables

Please indicate the coefficient of variation¹¹ (CV) of the following variables if they are drawn from a survey (if non relevant, leave the cell empty, for census data indicate 0). For mixed sources please add a comment. If several values are available please indicate the overall value.

CV of variable "Total number of ..." Livestock statistics ¹²	Bovine animals	Pigs	Sheep	Goats
Livestock — Nov./Dec. (%)				
Livestock — Nov./Dec. — Regional(%)				
Livestock — May/June				
Assessment method ¹³				

CV of variable "Total slaughtering (t) of..."	Bovine animals	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Poultry
Slaughtering statistics (%)					
Assessment method ¹³					
Further comment					

Item V.2-B Sampling rate

	NR ¹⁴	Number of units		Sampling rate (2/1) x 100 %
		1. Frame	2. Sample size	
Slaughterhouses				
Cattle farms				
Pig farms				
Sheep farms				
Goat farms				
Animal farms ¹⁵				

¹¹ CV = Coefficient of variation of the main variable. This is defined as the standard error divided by the expected value of the estimator. It is the standard error in relative (percentage) terms.

$$CV = \frac{\sqrt{\text{estimate of the sampling variance}}}{\text{estimated value}}$$

¹² Precision requirements laid down in Article 6 and Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008.

¹³ Describe the method used to assess and calculate the sampling error.

¹⁴ NR = Non-relevant. If the main information is drawn from a census, a register or a source other than a survey, please tick the first column.

¹⁵ Animal farms: if the survey is designed for all livestock together.

Item V.2-C

Sample design

Questionnaire ▼	Process ¹⁶ ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
Random sampling							
Multi-stage sample							
Clustered sample							
Stratified sample							

Stratification criteria

Location						
Size of unit (animals/production level)						
Legal status of unit						
Specialisation (farm type/species slaughtered)						
Total number of strata						
Are some strata surveyed exhaustively? ¹⁷						
% of units in exhaustive strata						
% of animals/meat produced						

Allocation method

Neyman						
Other						

V.3

Non-sampling errors

V.3.1

Sampling frame and coverage errors

Definition
Coverage error is due to divergences between the target population and the frame population.

¹⁶ See Item II.1-A.

¹⁷ Exhaustive strata:

Item V.3-A Coverage errors

Please tick which of the following items are covered

Questionnaire ▼	Process ¹⁸ ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
Geographical coverage							
All separate territories and only them ¹⁹							
Threshold or other conditions							
Small farms/slaughterhouses							
Farms/slaughterhouses which have just started/ceased							
Empty farms/buildings ²⁰							
Farms without milk quotas							
Emergency slaughtering							
Non-agricultural units are excluded (e.g. slaughterhouses or animal traders)							
A2: Rate of overcoverage (%)							
The rate of overcoverage is the proportion of units accessible in the frame that do not belong to the target population (i.e. are 'out of scope').							
Further comments							

Item V.3-B Deviation from standard definitions

Whereas coherence refers to the data disseminated, the coverage errors refer to the survey design. Do the definitions you apply (after possible correction) match the definitions in Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008?

Matching definition match with the EU definition:

Livestock Yes No If no, what is the difference?

- Calves
- Calving status of young females
- Animals for slaughter
- Piglets under 20 kg
- Dairy cows
- Dairy ewes
- Lambs under 12 months

Slaughtering

- Slaughterhouse
- Categories actually based on age
(not on weight)

¹⁸ See Item II.1-A.

¹⁹ Some countries may cover or exclude some specific territories, either remote or kept out of some studies because of their particular status, for instance French overseas "départements", neighbour micro-states, Isle of Man, Mount Athos, etc.

²⁰ On the date of the survey, some farms or holding can be provisionally empty, for instance for sanitary emptying, whereas they have normally an activity and take part to the frame.

V.3.2 Measurement errors

Definition

Measurement error results from deviation in the accuracy of measurement during data collection. In surveys it covers both incorrect recording of an accurate response and correct recording of an inaccurate response.

Item V.3-C Checklist on measurement errors

Whereas coherence refers to the data disseminated, the measurement errors refer to the data collection.

Please tick in the following measures if they are implemented to produce slaughtering statistics.

Slaughtering

Young cattle and calves recorded separately

Goats actually recorded

Carcass weight recorded fully compliant²¹

Even for poultry

Poultry slaughtering recorded in tonnes and head

Item V.3-D Survey questionnaire

Questionnaire ▼	Process ²² ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
Number of surveys already performed with the current questionnaire (or a slightly amended version of it)							
Interviewers having already performed the same survey: Yes As far as possible is there a stable group of interviewers? No Don't know/NR							
Handbook for surveyors/explanatory notes ²³ : year							
Hot-line support for surveyors/respondents?							
On-line FAQ for surveyors/respondents?							
Number of units participating in field testing ²⁴							
Average/normal number of days' training for new interviewers							
Questionnaire based on usual concepts for respondents							
Cross-check of results							
Pre-filled questionnaires							

²¹ Compliant with Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008

²² See Item II.1-A.

²³ Please indicate the year when handbook for surveyors or explanatory notes for respondents have been last revised.

²⁴ If relevant

Please attach the questionnaire (or insert a hyperlink). If you attach questionnaires, please indicate the name of the file to avoid confusion.

Item V.3-E Questionnaire (location)

	Survey questionnaire		
Process ²⁵	Attached	Hyperlink	File name or hyperlink
SP1			
SP2			
SP3			
SP4			
SP5			
SP6			

V.3.3 *Non-response errors*

Definition
<p>Non-response is the failure to collect data on every item from all the population units selected for data collection. The difference between the statistics calculated from the data collected and those that would be calculated if no values were missing is the non-response error.</p> <p>Unit non-response occurs when no data are collected about a given statistical unit designed for data collection.</p> <p>Item non-response occurs when data about a given statistical unit are collected on only some, but not all, of the variables.</p>

²⁵ See Item II.1-A.

Item V.3-F Non-response errors

Non-response error ▼	Process ²⁶ ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
A4: Unit response rate²⁷	in %						
Whatever this rate is, do you need to improve it?							
Treatment of non-response							
Imputation							
Re-calibration							
Other							
A5: Item response rate²⁸	in %						
Whatever is this rate, do you need to improve it?							
Treatment of non-response							
Imputation							
Other							

Item V.3-G Unit non-response analysis

Non-response analysis ▼	Process ²⁹ ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
Have the non-responses been analysed yet?							
Yes, for this survey							
Yes, for a previous survey							
No							
Risk of bias due to non-response							
Very significant							
Significant							
Insignificant							
Proved null							
Unknown							
Further explanations/comments							

²⁶ See Item II.1-A.

²⁷ The ratio of the number of units for which data have been collected for at least some variables to the total number of units designated for data collection.

²⁸ The ratio of the number of units which have provided data for a given data item to the total number of units that have provided at least some data items. For a whole process please consider all the collected data items.

²⁹ See Item II.1-A.

Item V.3-H Imputation procedure

Process ³⁰ ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
Imputation, based on previous data for the same unit similar units other sources Other Imputation is not used						

A6. Imputation rate

The unweighted imputation rate for a variable is the ratio of the number of imputed values to the total number of values of the variable . The weighted rate shows the relative contribution to a statistic from imputed values (typically, a total for a quantitative variable).						
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Item V.3-I Data revision

Process ³¹ ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
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Revision policy

The data are subject to revision						
Update of Eurostat data is covered						
Number of revisions for previous reference year						
The time series are revised after census results						
The statistics previously published are revised after a census (rebasing)						

A8: Average size of revisions

The average, over a period, of the revisions of a key indicator ³²						
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

³⁰ See Item II.1-A.

³¹ See Item II.1-A.

³² A key indicator is understood as the main variable: number of bovine animals, of pigs, of sheep, of goats for livestock statistics or total slaughtering (t) or the most aggregated variables for more specific processes.

V.3.4 Processing errors

Definition

Processing errors occur during data entry, data editing, coding, imputation and transmission.

Item V.3-J Internal processing errors

Processing errors ▼	Process ³³ ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
Change of IT tools (with possible impact on the results): were statistical outputs from both systems compared with each other?	Yes No Not possible No change						

Item V.3-K Transmission processing errors

Use of eDamis webforms

In the department responsible for animal production statistics						
At the central level of the organisation (in charge of livestock and meat statistics) in a specialised department responsible for data transmission						
At central NSI level (if different from the organisation)						

Item V.3-L Control procedure

Under this item a "control set" is understood as a sequence of checks conducted by the same stakeholder/service at a given stage. Whether the sequence is interrupted has no impact as long as the data are not used or disseminated meanwhile.

	Process ³⁴ ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
Control procedure							
Interactive on the interview/electronic form							
Number of control sets from field work to transmission to Eurostat							
Cross-validation against Previous survey Other source							
Sample survey for control							

³³ See Item II.1-A.

³⁴ See Item II.1-A.

VI TIMELINESS AND PUNCTUALITY

VI.1 Timeliness

Definition
The timeliness of statistical output is the length of time between the event or phenomenon described and availability of the output.

Item VI.1-A Availability of output to national users

Process ³⁵ ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
T1: Time lag between the end of the reference period and date of first/preliminary results/statistics (days)						
No preliminary results published						
T2: Time lag between the end of the reference period and date of final results (days)						

³⁵ See Item II.1-A.

VI.2 Punctuality

Definition
Punctuality is the time lag between the release date of data and the target date announced in an official release schedule, laid down by Regulations or previously agreed between the partners involved.

Indicator **T3 Punctuality of data delivery and publication** refers to a time lag. The indicators for every data set transmitted should be aggregated in order to produce a single value. No details are given of how to compare and aggregate indicators with different frequencies and contents. Therefore the values pre-filled by Eurostat are the national data from the November/December survey for livestock statistics.

Item VI.2-A Availability of data to national users

Process ³⁶ ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
In comparison with transmission to Eurostat, the statistical results are usually available to the national users: ▼						
More than three days earlier						
At about the same time						
More than three days later						
Irregularly						
Not relevant (not disseminated)						
The national legislation sets an earlier deadline than the EU legislation						

T3 Punctuality of data delivery and publication (days)³⁷

Negative values indicate early delivery
and positive values late delivery

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³⁶ See Item II.1-A.

³⁷ Filled in by Eurostat on the basis of the process definition.

VII ACCESSIBILITY AND CLARITY

VII.1 Accessibility

Definition

Accessibility measures the ease with which users can obtain the data. It depends on the physical conditions in which users obtain the different data.

Item VII.1-A Data dissemination

Process ³⁸ ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	
On-line dissemination							
Public access to the data							
all							
most							
main results							
none							
Public access to the data sent to Eurostat							Issues /year
Website giving access to the data							▼
Dissemination via publications on:							
General statistics							
Agricultural statistics							
Animal statistics							
Press release							
Specific analyses/specialised papers							
Specific issues							
Access to confidential data (if relevant) for researchers							
Publications available in English							
Further comments							

³⁸ See Item II.1-A.

VII.2 Clarity

Definition

Clarity measures the ease with which users can understand the data. It depends on how the data are presented, whether they are accompanied by appropriate metadata, etc.

Please indicate with the appropriate letter whether the following metadata are available as a **paper document** ('p'), available as **electronic information** ('e') or **not available** ('n').

Item VII.2-A Available metadata

Available metadata ▼	Process ³⁹ ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
National methodology report - national standard - EU standard Reference metadata (Recommendation 2009/498/EC) Definitions Classifications Quality report							

³⁹ See Item II.1-A.

VIII COMPARABILITY

VIII.1 Comparability over time

Definition

Comparability over time is the extent to which data are comparable or reconcilable over time.

Item VIII.1-A First year of availability of comparable data

Indicate the first year when the statistics were produced with comparable figures for all, most or only the main variables (e.g. total numbers of animals).

The **main variables** are normally the total numbers of animals for livestock statistics and the total weight for statistics on slaughtering. **Most** of the data are available if a table of all time series can be displayed, with some flags indicating changes in a few of them. **All** data are comparable if the changes to the method are negligible compared with the changes seen from one period to another.

Year	All	Most	Main variables	Number of periods per year ⁴⁰
Livestock				
Bovines				
Pigs				
Sheep and goats				
Slaughtering				
Bovines				
Pigs				
Sheep and goats				
Poultry				

Item VIII.1-B Reasons for non-comparability

Domain	Process ⁴¹ ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
	Concepts ▼						
Main variables	statistical units						
	coverage						
	reference period						
	classification						
	geographical coverage						

⁴⁰ Number of periods per year: according to the frequency of statistics, i.e. 12 for monthly data, 4 for quarterly data, 1 for annual data, etc.

⁴¹ See Item II.1-A.

IX COHERENCE

Definition

Coherence of two or more statistical outputs means the degree to which the statistical processes by which they were generated used the same concepts — classifications, definitions and target populations — and harmonised methods.

Item IX-A Coherence between concepts for national livestock and meat statistics and those in Regulation 1165/2008

Indicate whether the concepts applied in livestock and meat statistics are the same as those defined by Regulation 1165/2008 (see Appendix II).

		Process ⁴² ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
Statistical concepts ▼								
Population (statistical units)	same							
	close							
	different							
Population (coverage)	same							
	close							
	different							
Reference period	same							
	close							
	different							
Classification	same							
	close							
	different							
Geographical coverage	same							
	close							
	different							
Further explanations								

⁴² See Item II.1-A.

Item IX-B Coherence between selected statistical domains and livestock and meat statistics

Tick the concepts which are the same in livestock and meat statistics and in the following other domains

Domain	Process ⁴³ ▶	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
	Concepts ▼						
National accounts⁴⁴	statistical units						
	coverage						
	reference period						
	classification						
	geographical coverage						
Farm structure survey	statistical units						
	coverage						
	reference period						
	classification						
	geographical coverage						
Administrative source	statistical units						
	coverage						
	reference period						
	classification						
	geographical coverage						
Foreign trade	statistical units						
	coverage						
	reference period						
	classification						
	geographical coverage						
Prices of agricultural products	statistical units						
	coverage						
	reference period						
	classification						
	geographical coverage						
Further explanations							

X COST AND BURDEN

Not covered by the questionnaire.

⁴³ See Item II.1-A.

⁴⁴ National accounts: including Economic Accounts for Agriculture

XI CONFIDENTIALITY

Definition

European Statistics Code of Practice

Principle 5. The privacy of data providers (households, enterprises, administrations and other respondents), the confidentiality of the information they provide and its use only for statistical purposes must be absolutely guaranteed.

Item XI-A Confidentiality and treatment of confidentiality

The purpose is to better understand the criteria and parameters you use. If an accurate parameter would be too sensitive, please give a proxy.

Confidentiality ▼	Process⁴⁵ ►	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6
Rate of confidential primary cells [filled by Eurostat]							
Are certain statistical data transmitted to Eurostat confidential?							
Never							
Rarely							
Often							
Systematically for some variables							

Criteria for treatment of confidentiality

(the following answers will be treated as confidential)

Results are published subject to the following rules						
Minimum number of statistical units						
Maximum weight of the only dominant record ⁴⁶ (%)						
Maximum weight of the two dominant records ⁴⁶ (%)						
To avoid indirect identification ...						
Results are systematically hidden						
Results are perturbed (rounding or other masking)						
Source data are altered						
Another method is applied						
There is no need to avoid identification						
Further explanations/comments						

⁴⁵ See Item II.1-A.

⁴⁶ Dominance threshold: please fill in only the relevant percentage. The non-relevant cells should be left empty.

XII STATISTICAL PROCESSING

Not covered as such by the questionnaire.

XIII ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OF INTEREST

Please add below any further information which could be useful to assess the methodology used for livestock and meat statistics. It will be taken into account as far as possible in the summary published.

Item XIII-A Additional comments (on the questionnaire as a whole)

XIV SPECIFIC QUESTIONNAIRE ON USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SOURCES FOR LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Item XIV-A Use of sources other than statistical surveys to produce livestock statistics

Please indicate here what process you are referring to in questions XIV-B to XIV-F. In case of need please fill in further questionnaires.

	Use	First reference period	Eurostat informed	Report provided
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Livestock statistics

Bovines	Nov./Dec.				
	May/June				
	Regional				
Pigs	Nov./Dec.				
	May/June				
	Regional				
Sheep	Nov./Dec.				
	Regional				
Goats	Nov./Dec.				
	Regional				

Further explanations

Item XIV-B Management of source

	I&R	AR	FR	OTH
	Identification and registration	Animal register	Farm register	Other
Source(s) used for livestock statistics				
Further information				
Creation year				
Designed by (administration)				
Managed by (administration)				
Can the source data be changed or suppressed without the agreement of the administration in charge of animal statistics?				

Item XIV-C Contents and calculation

I&R	AR	FR	OTH
Identification and registration	Animal register	Farm register	Other

Statistical units (basic record or ID recorded)

Animals				
Herd ⁴⁷				
Holder/owner (physical or legal person)				
Farm/holding (economic entity)				
Territorial unit (e.g. municipality)				
Other				

Contents

The following variables are stored in the source

Animal breed [/groups of breeds]				
Animals selected for breeding/renewal				
Animals kept for fattening				
Calving status ⁴⁸				
Culling status ⁴⁸				
Agricultural activity of the person responsible ⁴⁹				
Change of use of animals ⁵⁰				

Coverage

The following animals are recorded:

Leisure/race animals				
Draught animals				
Animals sold/dead before the age threshold ⁵¹				
Animals kept provisionally (transport, short stay, slaughterhouses, etc.)				

Use of animals⁵² is based on:

Use directly recorded in the source				
Coefficient set				
Ad hoc survey				
This calculation also integrates:				
Breed				
Farm type				

⁴⁷ Herd: several animals managed together, e.g. allotted to the same purpose, kept in the same place, with the same use, etc., possibly under farm level.

⁴⁸ Calving and culling status: whether the animal has already calved and whether it is culled.

⁴⁹ The livestock to be recorded in the livestock survey do not cover animals held by traders, transporters, slaughterhouses, etc.

⁵⁰ Livestock surveys distinguish between use for slaughter and other use for several animal categories.

⁵¹ Registration of young animals is mandatory over a given age. If animals are slaughtered or sold earlier, they are not recorded.

⁵² E.g. dairy, for slaughter, renewal, etc.

Item XIV-D Events recorded

	Register by animal	Register by group of animals (herd, farm, owner, etc.)
	Events recorded	Periodic report on the number
Sale of live animals	Event Date	monthly or more often less often than monthly
Slaughtering	Event Date	monthly or more often less often than monthly
Death, loss	Event Date	monthly or more often less often than monthly
Breeding	Event Date	monthly or more often less often than monthly
Birth	Event Date	monthly or more often less often than monthly

Item XIV-E Update of the source

I&R	AR	FR	OTH
Identification and registration	Animal register	Farm register	Other

The register is updated by the:

Unit responsible ⁵³ (voluntary basis)				
Unit responsible ⁵³ (mandatory basis)				
Local authority				
Other administration				

Frequency

Systematic every X months				
Systematic every X weeks				
Within a given time after the event (days)				
Also updated from other sources (checks, spontaneous requests, etc.)				

⁵³ Unit responsible: owner, manager, etc. of the animal (I&R and AR) or of the farm (FR).

Item XIV-F Access to the source

I&R	AR	FR	OTH
Identification and registration	Animal register	Farm register	Other

The service producing animal statistics

... manages the register				
... has direct access to query the register				
... has agreed with the register manager to receive figures on demand				
... has agreed with the register manager to receive figures on set dates				

Time taken to obtain data

After a reference date (days)				
After sending a request (days)				

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Appendix I — Data flow combinations which are described as processes (Item II.1-A)

Statistical process mapping for implementation of Regulation (EC) 1165/2008

The Member States must provide Eurostat with different kinds of figures, which are listed below. In the most complex system, a given Member State could have 20 different methodologies to describe, even if common methods are expected to group different cases together. Most of the items describing the methodology used for the livestock surveys will not be relevant for describing the methodology used for statistics on slaughtering or for GIP forecasts.

No	Statistical process		Admin
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Statistical units: farms or animals (registers)

1	Livestock surveys	National	Nov./Dec.	Cattle		
2				Sheep		
3				Goats		
4				Pigs		
5			May/June	Cattle		
6				Pigs		
7		Regional	Nov./Dec.	Cattle		
8				Sheep		
9				Goats		
10				Pigs		

Statistical units: slaughterhouses (registers)

11	Slaughtering statistics	From slaughterhouses	
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Estimates

12		Other slaughtering	Cattle	
13			Sheep	
14			Goats	
15			Pigs	

16	GIP forecast	Cattle	
17		Sheep and goats	
18		Pigs	

Source: survey or other statistical collection

19	Foreign trade	Live animals	
20		Meat and meat products	

Appendix II - Concepts provided by Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008 (Item IX-A)

	Livestock statistics	Slaughtering statistics	Meat production forecasts	Other slaughtering
Basic concept	Number of animals	Number and carcass weight ¹ of bovine animals, pigs, sheep, goats and poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses	Number of bovine animals, pigs, sheep and goats slaughtered plus the balance of intra-Community and external trade in these live animals	Slaughtering carried out other than in slaughterhouses, so that the statistics [on slaughtering carried out in and out of slaughterhouses] include all bovine animals, pigs, sheep and goats slaughtered on each Member State's territory
Population (statistical units)	Agricultural holdings: a single unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management and which undertakes agricultural activities listed in Annex I ² within the economic territory of the European Union, either as its primary or secondary activity	Slaughterhouses: an officially registered and approved establishment used for slaughtering and dressing animals whose meat is intended for human consumption Animals concerned: bovine animals, pigs, sheep, goats and poultry	NR	NR
Population (coverage)	Units which hold livestock on the reference day	Units which have slaughtered any animal concerned to produce meat for human consumption during the reference period	NR	NR
Reference period	A given day in May/June and/or a given day in November/December	A calendar month	3 or 6 calendar-month periods	A calendar year
Classifications	Animal categories³ Bovine animal: domestic animals of the species <i>Bos taurus</i> and <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> , including hybrids like Beefalo Pigs: domestic animals of the species <i>Sus scrofa domestica</i> Sheep: domestic animals of the species <i>Ovis aries</i> Goats: domestic animals of the subspecies <i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i>			
		Poultry		
	Regions: NUTS 1 and NUTS 2			
Geographical coverage	Territory of Member State			

¹ The term '**carcass**'

(a) for bovine animals means the whole body of a slaughtered animal as presented after bleeding, evisceration and skinning, presented without the head (separated from the carcass at the atloido-occipital joint); without the feet (severed at the carpametacarpal or tarsometatarsal joints); without the organs contained in the thoracic and abdominal cavities with or without the kidneys, the kidney fat and the pelvic fat; and without the sexual organs and the attached muscles and without the udder or the mammary fat;

(b) for pigs means the body of a slaughtered pig, bled and eviscerated, whole or divided down the mid-line, without tongue, bristles, hooves, sexual organs, flare fat, kidneys and diaphragm;

(c) for sheep and goats means the whole body of a slaughtered animal as presented after bleeding, evisceration and skinning, presented without the head (separated at the atloido-occipital joint); without the feet (severed at the carpametacarpal or tarsometatarsal joints); without the tail (severed between the sixth and seventh caudal vertebrae); without the organs contained in the thoracic and abdominal cavities (except the kidneys and kidney fat); and without the udder and sexual organs; the kidneys and kidney fat are part of the carcass;

(d) for poultry means the animal plucked and drawn, without head and feet and without neck, heart, liver and gizzard, known as '65 % chicken', or otherwise presented.

The term '**carcass weight**'

means the weight of the cold carcass which, for pigs, notably, is obtained by subtracting 2 % from the weight recorded warm 45 minutes, at the latest, after the pig is bled, and which for cattle is obtained by subtracting 2 % from the weight recorded warm 60 minutes, at the latest, after the animal is bled.

² **Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008:** The following activities (which may be either primary or secondary activities) are based on the European Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 2) for crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities and are used to define an agricultural holding:

Description of activity	NACE Rev. 2 code	Additional notes on activities included or excluded when defining agricultural activities
Growing of non-perennial crops	01.1	
Growing of perennial crops	01.2	Agricultural holdings which produce wine or olive oil from self-produced grapes or olives are included within the scope of this Regulation.
Plant propagation	01.3	
Animal production	01.4	All activities classified under 01.49 of NACE Rev. 2 (Raising of other animals) shall be excluded from the scope of this Regulation, except: (i) the raising and breeding of ostriches, emus and rabbits; (ii) bee-keeping and production of honey and beeswax.
Mixed farming	01.5	
Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities	01.6	In general, all holdings which carry out activities under 01.6 of NACE Rev. 2 are excluded from the scope of this Regulation if they are undertaken exclusively. However, holdings exclusively maintaining agricultural land in good agricultural and environmental condition (under 01.61 of NACE Rev. 2) are included in the scope of this Regulation.

³ Breakdown of animal categories, depending on the statistical domain

Livestock statistics	Slaughtering statistics	Meat production forecasts	Other slaughtering
Bovine animal: domestic animals of the species <i>Bos taurus</i> and <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> , including hybrids like Beefalo			

<p>— bovine animals aged not over 1 year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - calves and young cattle for slaughter <p>Calves and young cattle aged not over 12 months old for slaughter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - other: - male - female <p>— bovine animals aged over 1 year but under 2 years (except females that have calved):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - male - female (heifers; animals that have not yet calved): - animals for slaughter - other <p>— bovine animals of 2 years and over:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - male - female: <p>Female bovine animals that have not yet calved and which are not included under calves and young cattle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - heifers: - heifers for slaughter <p>Heifers raised for meat production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - other <p>Heifers raised for breeding and intended to replace dairy or other cows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cows (bovine animals that have calved, including those that are under 2 years old): - dairy cows <p>Cows kept exclusively or principally for the production of milk for human consumption and/or for processing into dairy products, including cull cows for slaughter (whether fattened or not between last lactation and slaughter)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - other <p>Cows other than dairy cows, possibly including any draught cows</p> <p>— buffaloes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - female breeding buffaloes - other buffaloes 	<p>— calves</p> <p>Bovine animals aged 8 months or under</p> <p>— young cattle</p> <p>Bovine animals aged over 8 but not over 12 months</p> <p>— bulls</p> <p>Non-castrated male bovine animals not included under calves and young cattle</p> <p>— bullocks</p> <p>Castrated male bovine animals not included under calves and young cattle</p> <p>— heifers</p> <p>Female bovine animals that have not yet calved and which are not included under calves and young cattle</p> <p>— cows (female bovine animals that have calved, including those that are under 2 years old)</p>	<p>— calves and young cattle</p> <p>Bovine animals aged not over 12 months</p> <p>— bulls and bullocks</p> <p>Male bovine animals not included under calves and young cattle</p> <p>— heifers</p> <p>Female bovine animals that have not yet calved and which are not included under calves and young cattle</p> <p>— cows (female bovine animals that have calved, including those that are under 2 years old)</p>	<p>— calves</p> <p>Bovine animals aged 8 months or under</p> <p>— young cattle</p> <p>Bovine animals aged over 8 but not over 12 months</p> <p>— bulls</p> <p>Non-castrated male bovine animals not included under calves and young cattle</p> <p>— bullocks</p> <p>Castrated male bovine animals not included under calves and young cattle</p> <p>— heifers</p> <p>Female bovine animals that have not yet calved and which are not included under calves and young cattle</p> <p>— cows (female bovine animals that have calved, including those that are under 2 years old)</p>
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Pigs: domestic animals of the species *Sus scrofa domestica*

<p>— piglets with a live weight of less than 20 kg</p> <p>— pigs with a live weight of 20 kg or more but less than 50 kg</p> <p>— fattening pigs, including cull boars and cull sows with a live weight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - of 50 kg or more but less than 80 kg - of 80 kg or more but less than 110 kg - of 110 kg or more <p>— breeding pigs with a live weight of 50 kg and over:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - boars - covered sows, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sows covered for the first time - other sows, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gilts not yet covered 	No breakdown	No breakdown	No breakdown
<p>Sheep: domestic animals of the species <i>Ovis aries</i></p> <p>— ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram:</p> <p>Females of the ovine species which have already lambed at least once as well as those which have been put to the ram for the first time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - milk ewes and milk ewe lambs put to the ram <p>Ewes kept exclusively or principally for the production of milk for human consumption and/or for processing into dairy products, including cast milk sheep (whether fattened or not between last lactation and slaughter)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - other ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram <p>Ewes other than milk ewes</p> <p>— other sheep</p>	<p>— lambs</p> <p>Male or female sheep under 12 months old</p> <p>— others</p>	No breakdown	No breakdown
<p>Goats: domestic animals of the subspecies <i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i></p> <p>— goats which have already kidded and goats which have been mated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - goats which have already kidded - goats mated for the first time <p>— other goats</p>	No breakdown	No breakdown	No breakdown
<p>Poultry: domestic birds of the species <i>Gallus gallus</i> (chickens), <i>Meleagris</i> spp. (turkeys), <i>Anas</i> spp. and <i>Cairina moschata</i> (ducks) and <i>Anser anser</i> dom. (geese). Domestic birds of the species <i>Coturnix</i> spp. (quails), <i>Phasianus</i> spp. (pheasants), <i>Numida meleagris</i> dom. (guineafowl), <i>Columbinae</i> spp. (pigeons) and <i>Struthio camelus</i> (ostriches) are included. However, birds raised in confinement for hunting purposes and not for meat production are excluded.</p>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — chickens domestic birds of the species <i>Gallus gallus</i> — turkeys domestic birds of the species <i>Meleagris</i> spp. — ducks domestic birds of the species <i>Anas</i> spp. and <i>Cairina moschata</i> — others domestic birds of the species <i>Anser anser</i> dom. (geese), <i>Coturnix</i> spp. (quails), <i>Phasianus</i> spp. (pheasants), <i>Numida meleagris</i> dom. (guineafowl), <i>Columbinae</i> spp. (pigeons) and <i>Struthio camelus</i> (ostriches) are included 		
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