

Livestock Statistics

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

INSTAT

Reference Metadata

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1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organization	INSTAT, Institute of Statistics
1.2. Contact organization unit	Livestock and Fisheries Statistics Sector
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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	19.06.2020
2.2. Metadata last posted	13.06.2019
2.3. Metadata last update	19.06.2020
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	Livestock statistics provide detailed information on the number of animals by species and categories (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, equities, poultry and beehives). Livestock products include milk production by categories of cow, sheep and goats. Other livestock products include the production of wool, eggs and honey.
3.2. Classification system	The classification used in Livestock Statistics refers to the classifications and definitions under the relevant EU regulations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REGULATION (EC) No 1165/2008 concerning livestock and meat statistics • COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1242/2008 on Typology for Agricultural Holdings • NACE Rev.2 - Statistical classification of economic activities
3.3. Sector coverage	<p>Statistical information is collected by the Agricultural Economic Units operating in the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section A - Agriculture, orchards and fisheries - Group: 01.4 Livestock • Section C - Group 10.1: Manufacture and processing of meat and meat-based products <p>This information covers data on the number of heads and livestock products in the territory of the Republic of Albania.</p>
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	<p>Livestock and poultry cover all animals irrespective of their age, location or purpose for breeding. Animals may be present in the Agricultural Economic Unit, or outside of farmland in pasture.</p> <p>Agricultural and livestock holding: means a single unit, both technically and economically, under a single management and breeds animals as listed below:</p> <p>Cattle: refers to domestic animals of the species Bos Taurus, including the hybrid race as Beefalo.</p> <p>A pig: is a domesticated animal of the species Sus. A distinction is made between pigs, piglets, fattening pigs and breeding pigs.</p> <p>Sheep: are domesticated animals of the species Ovis aries kept in flocks mainly for their wool or meat.</p> <p>Goat: in the context of European Union (EU) statistics, refers to domestic animals of the subspecies Capra aegagrus hircus.</p> <p>Poultry: in the context of European Union (EU) statistics, refers to domestic birds of the species: Gallus gallus (hens and chickens), Meleagris spp. (turkeys), Anas spp. and Cairina moschata (ducks), Anser anser dom. (geese), Coturnix spp. (quails), Phasianus spp. (pheasants), Numida meleagris dom. (guineafowl), Columbinae spp. (pigeons), Struthio camelus (ostriches). It excludes, however, birds raised in confinement for hunting purposes and not for meat production.</p> <p>Meat live weight production: The estimate for the production of meat live weight is carried out for each type of animals. Calculation of meat live weight production is based on the calculations made by the livestock movement, i.e. in the number of culled cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry by slaughtering categories, and the average live weight for slaughtered heads by type and categories of slaughter.</p> <p>Milk production: Milk production includes milk from: cows, sheep and</p>

	<p>goats. Milk production includes all milk produced exclusively for human consumption or for the production of milk products such as cheese, butter, yoghurt in farm or dairies. Milk which is milked by hand or milking machine and given to calves is included in milk production.</p> <p>Note: The milk that calves suckle directly from the cows is not included in milk production. This is calculated as a gain meat live weight.</p> <p>Egg production: included eggs that are produced for human consumption are included. Eggs produced in agricultural units, poultry farms and those from Agro-industry are all included.</p> <p>Honey production: includes all the honey produced by each hive.</p> <p>Wool production: includes wool produced from sheep and goats.</p>
3.5. Statistical unit	The observation unit is the Agricultural Household (AH).
3.6. Statistical population	The data on the number of heads and livestock production are collected from all Agricultural Households (AH) which focus on animal breeding.
3.7. Reference area	Livestock statistics cover the entire territory of the Republic of Albania.
3.8. Time coverage	Statistical data on Number of Heads date back to 2001, while Livestock Production dates back to 2004.
3.9. Base period	Not applicable.
4. Unit of measure	The measuring unit used is tones, number of heads.
5. Reference period	The reference period for livestock products starts from 01 December 2018 - 30 November 2019. For the number of heads the reference period is only 1 day of the year, the reference day is 01 December 2019.
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	<p>The legal basis for collecting Livestock Statistics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No.17/2018 on Official Statistics • Official Statistics National Programmer 2017-2021 • RREGULLORE (KE) NR.1165/2008 “PËR STATISTIKAT E BLEGTORISË DHE TË MISHIT” <p>Classifications and definitions according to relevant EU regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REGULATION (EC) No 1165/2008 concerning livestock and meat

	<p>statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1242/2008 on Typology for Agricultural Holdings • NACE Rev.2 - Statistical classification of economic activities
6.2. Data sharing	Livestock Statistics are transmitted to EUROSTAT via eDAMIS platform.
7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	<p>The data collected are considered as strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes and scientific research in accordance with the national Statistical Law No.17/2018 “On Official Statistics”, date 10.03.2018 and the Law no. 9887, dated 10.03.2008 "Personal Data Protection", Article 31 of the Law on Official Statistics clearly define that all statistical information collected by INSTAT are confidential and may only be used or published in such summary tables that do not identify the information of the unit. The direct identification is called when a statistical unit is directly identified by the name, address or any officially recognized identification number. When data processing is performed in such a way as to enable the data subject to be identified, the data must be coded immediately so that the entities are no longer recognized.</p>
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	<p>Albanian Institute of Statistics protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units. Albania Institute of Statistics takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by Albania Institute of Statistics if and only if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) these data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation, in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or b) the statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data. <p>The confidential data that are transmitted to Albania Institute of Statistics are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task. Issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality are examined by the staff working in Albania Institute of Statistics. The responsibilities of this staff are to recommend on: which detailed level the statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible; the anonymization criteria for the</p>

	microdata provided to users; the access granting to researchers on confidential data for scientific purposes.
8. Release policy	
8.1. Release calendar	Announcements regarding the distribution of statistics are published in the publication calendar, which is available on the website. Notifications and delays are pre-announced in this calendar. In the case of delays, the date of future publication shall be specified as well as the reasons for the delay.
8.2. Release calendar access	The Calendar of Publications is available on INSTAT website.
8.3. User access	<p>In line with the article 34 of National Statistical Law No.17/2018 on Official Statistics, INSTAT disseminates statistics on INSTAT website and other media for simultaneous access, respecting professional independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably. The following dissemination channels are used to release the results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Website – online release; 2. Written requests (by mail or email); 3. Publication (Livestock Statistics, Statistical Yearbook, Regional Yearbook, Albania in figures); 4. Data request, section available for external users.
9. Frequency of dissemination	Livestock statistics are published on annual basis.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	The press release contains information about the main livestock indicators. The Livestock Press Release is published online on the INSTAT website.
10.2. Publications	Results for Livestock Statistics are published in the publication " Livestock Statistics ", " Statistical Yearbook ", " Regional Statistical Yearbook " and " Albania in Figures ". Users can find the results on the INSTAT website.
10.3. On-line database	Data on Livestock Statistics are published on INSTAT official website, Database section.
10.4. Micro – data access	Data on Livestock Statistics are administrative data, and as such the most

	<p>detailed level of data obtained is at municipality level. Therefore, INSTAT does not have available data on Livestock Statistics at micro level.</p>
10.5. Other	<p>Users can submit other specific Livestock Statistics requests through a dedicated Data Requests section.</p>
10.6. Documentation on methodology	<p>A brief explanation of the definitions, key concepts and methodological explanations for users is published in the press release and publications. Additional information is provided to internal users when needed. On the INSTAT website there is a section related on Methodology on Livestock Statistics.</p>
10.7. Quality documentation	<p>The Sector of Livestock and Fisheries documents the entire process and procedures for internal purposes.</p>
11. Quality management	
11.1. Quality assurance	<p>INSTAT is committed to ensure the highest quality with respect to the compilation of statistical information. In accordance with the Statistics Law, INSTAT use statistical methods and processes in compliance with internationally recognized scientific principles and standards conduct ongoing analyses of the statistics with a view to quality improvements and ensure that statistics are as update. In performing its tasks it follows the general principles of quality management from the European Statistics Code of Practice. INSTAT declares that it takes into account the following principles: impartiality, quality of processes and products, user orientation, employee orientation, effectiveness of statistical processes, reducing the workload for respondents.</p>
11.2. Quality assessments	<p>Livestock data are collected on the number of livestock breeding farmers and livestock products. Extension specialists collect data to compare with data from the veterinary service that performs matriculation and vaccination of animals. The veterinary service carries out inventory of animals at the commune level at the time of vaccination. Extension specialists also have relationships with private veterinarians. These veterinarians perform various services privately to farmers (such as disease control, animal death or birth, slaughter, vaccination, etc.). In the end, extension specialists compare data from all three sources. Extension specialists also collect data on agricultural and livestock products from farmers. Product yield data is collected from the most representative farms at the municipal level. The data collected is sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, where livestock specialists make assessments comparing field data collected with farm data</p>

	over the years.
12. Relevance	
12.1. User needs	<p>Users of Livestock Statistics are divided into internal and external users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ External users: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public administration institutions • Universities • National and international non-profit organizations • Businesses • Researchers, students and other similar groups. ➤ Internal users: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate of National Accounts • Directorate of Economic Statistics • Directorate of Social Statistics • Directory of Real Sector <p>Who use Livestock statistics as input to their work.</p>
12.2. User satisfaction	<p>Page Views (Hits) on “Livestock Statistics” in 2019 are around 4.698 clicks.</p> <p>During 2019, INSTAT conducted User Satisfaction Survey from INSTAT publications. The survey results show that the overall quality of Livestock Statistics is rated 3.56 (71.2%) on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good).</p> <p>INSTAT organizes every year User Satisfaction Survey</p>
12.3. Completeness	<p>The completeness of Livestock statistics and livestock product for 2019 is judged by comparing the quality and quantity of indicators covered by INSTAT with those required by the regulations followed.</p> <p>The level of completeness of the indicators at the aggregated level is in full compliance with the regulation: “REGULATION (EC) No 1165/2008”, and as such all indicators required by EUROSTAT are reported. The detailed level of these indicators produced by INSTAT is realized through expert evaluation methods in the field.</p>
13. Accuracy and reliability	
13.1. Overall accuracy	Information on Livestock Statistics is collected from administrative sources, subject to enforcement of the legal basis and applicable Memorandums of

	<p>Understanding.</p> <p>Overall, data have been checked with those of previous years to identify any significant changes in data performance. In case of changes, INSTAT notifies the MARD to inform about the findings in order to correct this data if necessary or to be officially confirmed.</p>																		
13.2. Sampling error	Not applicable because the data are administrative.																		
13.3. Non - sampling error	Data revision only occurs if the relevant institutions revise the data sent to INSTAT for update effect or any potential human error. If the relevant institutions revise the data sent to INSTAT, then in the most recent publication INSTAT will reflect these changes and provide brief clarification information to the users. Non-sampling errors are treated with based on the Error Treatment Policy.																		
14. Timeliness and punctuality																			
14.1. Timeliness	<p>Results of Livestock Statistics are published on INSTAT website (T+202 days) and (T+ 201days) after the end of the reference period. The following are considered two different reference periods for the relevant areas on which these results are based.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Livestock Statistics</th> <th>Statistical domain</th> <th>Reference period</th> <th>Date of publication</th> <th>Timeliness</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Livestock Products</td> <td>11/30/2019</td> <td>6/19/2020</td> <td>202</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Number of Heads</td> <td>12/1/2019</td> <td>6/19/2020</td> <td>201</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Livestock Statistics	Statistical domain	Reference period	Date of publication	Timeliness		Livestock Products	11/30/2019	6/19/2020	202		Number of Heads	12/1/2019	6/19/2020	201			
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14.2. Punctuality	<p>The data of Livestock Statistics are disseminated according to the publication calendar. The publication of Livestock Statistics has been punctuality in time to 100% of publications carried out over the time.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Livestock Statistics</th> <th>Statistical domain</th> <th>Reference period</th> <th>Date of announcement</th> <th>Date of publication</th> <th>Time lag</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Livestock Products</td> <td>11/30/2019</td> <td>6/19/2020</td> <td>6/19/2020</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Number of Heads</td> <td>12/1/2019</td> <td>6/19/2020</td> <td>6/19/2020</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Livestock Statistics	Statistical domain	Reference period	Date of announcement	Date of publication	Time lag		Livestock Products	11/30/2019	6/19/2020	6/19/2020	0		Number of Heads	12/1/2019	6/19/2020	6/19/2020	0
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	Number of Heads	12/1/2019	6/19/2020	6/19/2020	0														
15. Coherence and comparability																			
15.1. Comparability - geographical	Data on Livestock Statistics are all inclusive; they are produced at national level and by municipality level. Statistics are compared by geographical distribution and regionalization of livestock products.																		

15.2. Comparability - over time	Statistical information on Livestock Statistics is collected in the same way dating back to 2001. Data are constantly monitored to ensure their comparability over time.
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	Not applicable.
15.4. Coherence - internal	The internal consistency of the data is checked before being finalized. The relationships between variables and coherence across different series are also checked.
16. Cost and burden	The staff involved in the preparation of agricultural statistics at Livestock and Fisheries Sector is: 1 employ at the central offices of INSTAT, as livestock statistics data are provided by administrative sources of the Agriculture Directorates in the regions, in cooperation with the Statistics Sector at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	Revision policy of is done in accordance with general Revision Policy and Errors Treatment Policy introduced by INSTAT in the links below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision policy • The errors treatment policy
17.2. Data revision - practise	If the authorities that send information on Livestock Statistics to INSTAT will report changes in the information provided through tables, this data will be updated and published in the forthcoming publication accompanied by an explanatory note to the user.
18. Statistical processing	
18.1. Source data	For the production of livestock statistics, the information provided by administrative sources, respectively the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, is used.
18.2. Frequency of data collection	Livestock Statistics data are collected on annual basis.
18.3. Data collection	The Institute of Statistics organizes the work for the calculation of livestock indicators and statistics for 2019, oriented by the Program of Official

	<p>Statistics and the Law on Official Statistics. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is the main source of data for all indicators published under this program.</p>
<p>18.4. Data validation</p>	<p>The data were subjected to logical and mathematical checks. These checks are performed throughout the data processing process for all indicators that INSTAT publishes. Examples of administrative data verification methods include: Completeness check, consistency over time, arithmetic corrections (should not be too high), summary checks, time series check if there are large deviations, etc.</p>
<p>18.5. Data compilation</p>	<p>Not applicable. Livestock data are provided by administrative source, at country, prefecture and municipality level. Statistical information is available on time.</p>
<p>18.6. Adjustment</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p>19. Comment</p>	
<p>Annex</p>	
<p></p>	