



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey Bulletin

(Cattle Farms)

2019

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

Table of Contents:

Subject	Page No.
Introduction	5
Data Sources for the Specialized Agricultural Projects Bulletin	6
Objectives	6
Used Concepts and Terms	7
Indicators	9
Coverage	9
Used Statistical Classifications	10
Data Collection Tools	10
Data Collection Method	11
Result Preparation and Review	12
Data Publication	12
Implemented Quality Procedures	13
Bulletin Beneficiaries and Benefits	14
Key Indicators Report:	15
Publication Tables	21

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

List of Figures:

Subject	Page No.
Figure 1: Number of specialized cattle farms by administrative region in the Kingdom in 2018.	15
Figure 2: Types of specialized cattle farms in the Kingdom in 2018.	16
Figure 3: Number of barns in specialized cattle farms in the Kingdom in 2018.	17
Figure 4: Cows by sex and age group in the specialized cattle farms in the Kingdom at the end of 2018.	18
Figure 5: Cow milk production (in 1,000 liters) by administrative region in the Kingdom in 2018.	19
Figure 6: Cow dairy production (in tons) by administrative region in the Kingdom in 2018.	19

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

List of Tables:

Subject	Page No.
Table 1: Number of cattle farms by project type in the administrative regions of the Kingdom in 2018.	22
Table 2: Number of cattle farms and number, area, and capacity of barns by farm type in the administrative regions of the Kingdom in 2018.	23
Table 2 (continued): Number of cattle farms and number, area, and capacity of barns by farm type in the administrative regions of the Kingdom in 2018.	24
Table 2 (continued): Number of cattle farms and number, area, and capacity of barns by farm type in the administrative regions of the Kingdom in 2018.	25
Table 2 (continued): Number of cattle farms and number, area, and capacity of barns by farm type in the administrative regions of the Kingdom in 2018.	26
Table 3: Number of cattle farms and number, area, and capacity of barns by farm capacity type in the Kingdom in 2018.	27
Table 4: Number of cows by sex and age group and number of milking females in cattle farms across all breeds in the administrative regions of the Kingdom at the end of 2018.	28

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

Table 5: Produced, purchased, and sold numbers in cattle farms per age group in the administrative regions of the Kingdom in 2018. 29

Table 6: Number of produced, purchased, and sold calves by administrative region in the Kingdom in 2018. 30

Table 7: Cow milk production and sales by administrative region in the Kingdom in 2018. 31

List of Tables (Continued):

Subject	Page No.
Table 8: Cow dairy production and sales by administrative region in the Kingdom in 2018.	32
Table 9: Quantity of fodder used in production in cattle farms by type in administrative regions in the Kingdom in 2018.	33
Table 10: Quantity of barley and bran used in production in cattle farms by administrative region in the Kingdom in 2018.	34
Table 11: Quantity of salts, vitamins, veterinary medication, and antiseptics used in production in cattle farms by administrative region in the Kingdom in 2018.	35

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

Introduction:

The Council of Ministers Resolution No. 211 dated 13/1/1437 AH granted the General Authority for Statistics (GASat) the authority to regularly conduct surveys on economic, social, residential, and agricultural issues in the Kingdom and publish their findings. Based on this prerogative, GASat created programs and surveys aimed at creating a large statistical database that covers several areas, including agricultural statistics.

The 2019 survey on specialized agricultural projects is part of the field survey series carried out by GASat. This is GASat's second agricultural survey, after the first one conducted in 2018. This survey indicates GASat's awareness of the importance of agricultural activities for food security.

This survey will provide basic data on specialized agricultural projects, such as the numbers and areas of farms and barns, production, distribution, and production requirements for specialized cattle farms.

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

GASat would like to thank everyone who contributed to this project, namely government partners, as well as respondents from agricultural holdings whose collaboration has the greatest impact on the publication of this bulletin.

To improve bulletin publications, GASat welcomes all comments and suggestions by email on agriculture@stats.gov.sa.

Allah is the Arbiter of Success.

General Authority for Statistics (GASat)

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

Data Sources for the Bulletins on Specialized Agricultural Projects:

The Specialized Agricultural Projects Bulletin is based on the field survey conducted by GStat in 2019 and categorized under "agricultural statistics". Data were collected by visiting all specialized agricultural holdings, including specialized cattle farms, in all administrative regions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and filling an electronic multiple-question form. The questionnaire collected data and indicators on production and its requirements in specialized agricultural projects in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Objectives:

- 1) Support decision-makers, policymakers, researchers, and anyone interested in comprehensive and updated statistics on the Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 2) Obtain data on production and its requirements in specialized agricultural projects, including specialized cattle farms.
- 3) Provide updated statistics on specialized cattle farms:
 - Number of cows by sex and age group, number and capacity of barns, and data on production (production and sales quantities).
 - Quantity of agricultural production requirements used during the agricultural year in specialized cattle farms.

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

Used Concepts and Terms:

1- Holding:

It is an economic unit of agricultural production, of both crops and livestock, under single management. A holding comprises all livestock in it, as well as all the land used totally or partially for agricultural production purposes, regardless of ownership, legal form, or area. A holding may be managed by one person or household or run jointly by two or more individuals or households. The management of a holding may also be undertaken by a legal person such as a corporation, a cooperative, a government entity, or others. The land of a holding may consist of one or more parcels under one name, provided that all the parcels share the same means of production, such as workforce or agricultural machinery and equipment, in an obvious and visible way for them to be considered one economic unit.

2- Type of Holding: Specialized (Regulated):

These are approved holdings that obtained licenses from the relevant authorities after submitting technical and economic studies. These holdings may specialize in crop or livestock production, poultry farming, or fish farming. They may also primarily use modern and non-traditional irrigation techniques, or agricultural mechanization and modern technology for agricultural production. These holdings can also specialize in open or protected cultivation; dairy farming; fattening calves, sheep, or poultry; or fish farming.

3- Specialized Cattle Farms:

They are farms (projects) allocated to breeding cattle for commercial purposes, be it for dairy production or calf fattening. They contain stalls, breeding barns, an automatic milking machine, a cold room or tank, a fodder storeroom, etc.

4- Agricultural Production:

All plant products from an agricultural holding, including crops, vegetables, or evergreen trees, plus animal products derived from raising livestock, poultry, and fish.

5- Sold Production:

Production supplied by a specialized project to the market in exchange of a price. It is part of the total crops and livestock production after deducting self-consumed, lost, or damaged produce. Endowments and produce gifted to people other than the family of the holding's owner fall within this category.

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

6- Farm Capacity:

The maximum number of birds or animals that a farm can contain and raise on any day of the survey's year.

7- Barns:

Places dedicated to raising animals or poultry, and which can be in the form of specialized buildings.

8- Agricultural Production Requirements (Intermediate Consumption):

Commodities that the specialized project actually used during the survey's year as a result of its agricultural production, whether these goods were bought the same year or taken from stored supplies bought in previous years.

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

Indicators:

The bulletin includes several results and indicators from the Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey on specialized cattle farms, mainly:

Key Indicators
1. Number of specialized cattle farms by project type in the administrative regions of the Kingdom in 2018.
2. Number of specialized cattle farms and number, area, and capacity of barns throughout the year in the administrative regions of the Kingdom in 2018.
3. Number of cows by sex and age group and number of milking females in specialized cattle farms in the administrative regions of the Kingdom at the end of 2018.
4. Number of produced, purchased, and sold calves by administrative region in the Kingdom in 2018.
5. Cow milk production and sales in specialized cattle farms by administrative region in the Kingdom in 2018.
6. Cow dairy production and sales in specialized cattle farms by administrative region in the Kingdom in 2018.
7. Quantity of production requirements used in specialized cattle farms by administrative region in the Kingdom in 2018.

Coverage:

1- Spatial Coverage:

The Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey covers all types of specialized projects in all 13 administrative regions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which are: Riyadh, Makkah Al Mukarramah, Al Madinah Al Munawwarah, Al Qaseem, Eastern Region, Aseer, Tabuk, Hail, Northern Borders, Jazan, Najran, Al Bahah, and Al Jawf. Data were collected by visiting all specialized holdings, including specialized cattle farms, in each administrative region.

2- Temporal Coverage:

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

The Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey covers production and its requirements for all specialized projects in 2018 (from 1/1/2018 to 31/12/2018, corresponding to 14/4/1439 to 23/3/1440).

Used Statistical Classifications:

The definitions and concepts used in the bulletin are based on the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020), of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Data Collection Tools:

Field Data Collection Questionnaires: The questionnaire was prepared by agricultural statistics experts at GStat, taking into account international recommendations, standards, and definitions. It was then presented to agricultural statistics experts and specialists and other relevant entities to obtain their feedback. Finally, questions were reformulated based on a specific scientific method to standardize the way researchers ask them.

Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey Questionnaire for Specialized Cattle Farms

The questionnaire was divided into eight thematic sections to meet the technical standards of the field work stage.

Geographic and distinctive data	Identification details	Agricultural labor	Number of cows in the farm	Production of the cow and calf fattening farm during the year
Production requirements during the year	Other agricultural activities during the year	Holding land usage		Holding status

The complete questionnaire can be viewed and downloaded through GStat's official website.

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

After the survey questionnaire was approved, it was transformed into an electronic copy that could be used through the tablet-based data collection system, which has the following features:

- 1- Reviewing the field researcher's work zone (survey sample).
- 2- Reaching the sample (agricultural holding) by using the map in the tablet.
- 3- Collecting high quality data using data auditing and navigation rules, to automatically detect input errors and illogical entries during data collection.
- 4- Allowing communication between supervising entities by exchanging notes with field researchers.

Data Collection Method:

- 1- A comprehensive census method was used, by visiting all specialized agricultural project holdings from the 2014/2015 agricultural census, as well as new projects created after the census. The list of these new projects by administrative region was obtained from the agricultural directorates in the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture (MEWA). A total of 764 projects were visited across the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as follows:

Administrative Region	Number of Holdings	Administrative Region	Number of Holdings	Administrative Region	Number of Holdings
Riyadh	240	Asir	100	Najran	15
Makkah	139	Tabuk	25	Al-Baha	4
Madinah	25	Hail	12	Al-Jouf	9
Qassim	63	Northern Borders	4		
Eastern Region	108	Jazan	20		

- 1- The field researchers tasked with visiting the specialized agricultural projects and collecting data for this survey were selected based on a number of practical and subjective criteria related to the nature of work.

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

- 2- All candidates (GASat staff and collaborators from other government entities) were trained through special training programs.
- 3- Completing the survey questionnaire and collecting data were done through direct contact with the specialized agricultural projects. Field researchers used the coordinates and guiding maps on their tablets to visit all specialized agricultural projects in their work areas. Once on the site, the researchers introduced themselves, showed official documents proving their identity and affiliation with the data collection project, explained the purpose of the visit, and provided an overview of the survey and its objectives. Next, researchers filled in the electronic questionnaires by collecting verbal answers from project managers. In the absence of project managers, data were collected from any knowledgeable project employees.
- 4- All field researchers used tablets to complete survey questionnaires based on the time reference specified according to the specialized agricultural projects and their characteristics.
- 5- Field researchers in all work locations in the Kingdom used the synchronization feature available on the tablets, in order to directly transfer the collected data on specialized agricultural projects to the relevant database at GASat's headquarters, where they are stored for later review and processing.
- 6- Electronic auditing rules are applied to ensure the consistency, accuracy, and logic of the data collected with the Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey questionnaire. These electronic rules detect answer discrepancies, as they are built by creating logical relationships between questionnaire answers and variables, to help field researchers detect any error directly while completing questionnaires with the specialized projects managers. These rules do not allow answers if they contradict another information or answer in the questionnaire.
- 7- The accuracy of the collected data was verified by the field researchers, their inspectors, and the survey supervisors in the supervision areas. All work areas were subjected to a monitoring and reviewing process by the Data Quality Room at GASat's headquarters, which also controls and monitors the performance of all working groups in the field during the data collection process, from the first to the last day.

| Result Preparation and Review:

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

After reviewing the collected data for the Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey, the next steps consisted of analyzing the data, extracting results, and downloading outputs and storing them in the database. A final review was conducted by experts in agricultural statistics using modern technologies and software designed for review purposes.

Data Publication:

First: Preparation of Results for Publication:

In this stage, GStat downloaded the results from the database of the Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey. Next, it prepared tables and charts of data and indicators, and added the metadata and methodology as they appear in this bulletin, in both English and Arabic.

Second: Preparation of Media Materials and Announcement of the Bulletin's Publication Date:

GStat already announced the bulletin's publication date on its official website at the beginning of the year. In this stage, GStat prepares media materials to announce the bulletin's publication on various platforms, including social media. GStat then publishes the bulletin on the defined date on its website using different formats, such as open data in Excel files, to ensure easy dissemination and access for all clients and anyone interested in agricultural statistics. The bulletin is also uploaded to the website's statistics library.

Third: Communication with Clients and Bulletin Dissemination:

GStat believes in the importance of communicating with the clients who use its data. Therefore, once the Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey Bulletin is released, GStat communicates with the clients and provide them with the bulletin. GStat receives the questions and enquiries of the clients about the bulletin and its results through the following channels:

- GStat's official website: www.stats.gov.sa
- GStat's official email: info@stats.gov.sa
- Client support email: cs@stats.gov.sa
- GStat's headquarters in Riyadh or one of its branches in the country.
- Official letters.
- Statistical phone: (920020081)

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

Implemented Quality Procedures:

Several technical procedures are in place to guarantee the quality of the collected data. These procedures include the following:

- 1- Using assessments of previous surveys conducted by GStat to identify weaknesses and strengths in survey implementation and improve data collection procedures.
- 2- Training and testing researchers to ensure their ability to obtain data correctly in line with the survey's objectives.
- 3- Testing the electronic tools used to collect data to ensure data integrity and protection at all stages of the survey implementation.
- 4- Reducing respondent burden by using appropriate statistical methods.
- 5- Committing to the publication of the results as per the previously set issue dates.

Additionally, the Data Quality Room at GStat implements a number of other measures during the field data collection.

Data Quality Room:

The Data Quality Room is an operations room that works simultaneously with the survey field work. It is equipped with electronic monitoring tools and tracking screens used by supervisors and quality experts to review data consistency and detect errors and outliers during the field data collection, by immediately monitoring the collected data by field researchers. The Data Quality Room verifies that researchers follow survey instructions; ensures that the data are logical, correct, and reliable; and reviews some important survey indicators to ensure data accuracy. The main tasks of the Data Quality Room include the following:

- Review the collected data and send notes to all levels of field work teams, through the automated desk system connected to the tablets carried by the researchers, so that they receive the notes quickly at their work sites.
- Call project managers and ask them some questions from the questionnaire, in order to verify the accuracy of the data collected by the researchers and their compliance with instructions during the visit; obtain missing data that were not received yet; and thank project managers for their cooperation.

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

- Answer field inquiries received from both field researchers and specialized agricultural project managers.
- Verify the accuracy of data collection locations by matching them with the coordinates recorded in the sample file.

Bulletin Beneficiaries and Benefits:

All government entities whose work is linked to agricultural activities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia benefit from the Specialized Agricultural Projects Bulletin. Some of the main beneficiaries from the bulletin's results include the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture (MEWA), the Agricultural Development Fund (ADF), the Saudi Grains Organization (SAGO), international and regional organizations, and researchers and planners interested in agricultural statistics. Data and indicators related to specialized agricultural projects are key statistical outputs that support decision-making in this field.

More details on the methodology of the Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey can be found on GAsat's official website.

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

Key Indicators Report:

The 2019 Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey for Cattle Farms offered plenty of data and statistics on dairy and calf fattening activities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in terms of numbers, characteristics, and production.

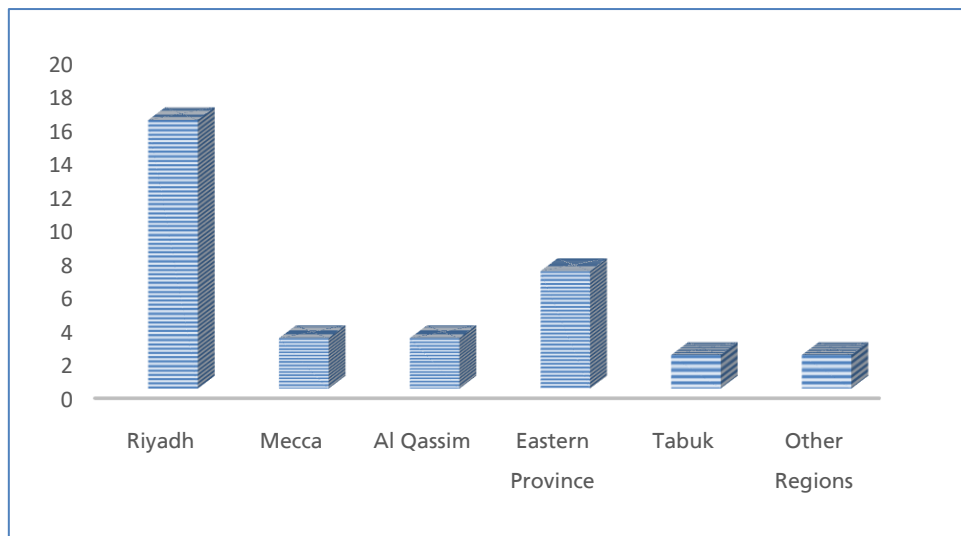
Below is a descriptive presentation of key results and indicators on specialized cattle farms under the Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey.

First: Characteristics of Specialized Cattle Farms:

1. Number of Specialized Cattle Farms:

In 2018, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had 33 specialized cattle farms, 49% of which (16 farms) were located in Riyadh, and 21% (7 farms) in the Eastern Region.

Figure 1: Number of specialized cattle farms by administrative region in the Kingdom in 2018.



2. Number of specialized cattle farms by project type:

There are 3 types of specialized cattle farms, namely:

- 1) Dairy farms.
- 2) Calf fattening farms.
- 3) Dairy and calf fattening farms.

In 2018, there were 13 dairy farms, representing 39% of specialized cattle farms in the country.

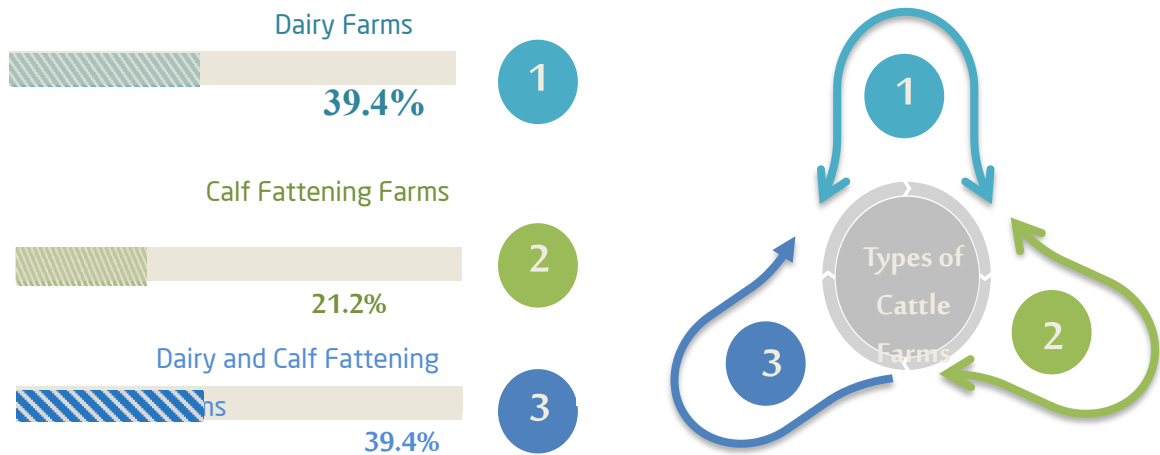
Riyadh had the most dairy farms (4), taking up a share of 31% of dairy farms in the country.

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

There were also 7 calf fattening farms, representing 21% of specialized cattle farms in the country. Riyadh had 57% of calf fattening farms in the country (4 farms). Finally, there were 13 dairy and calf fattening farms, representing 39% of specialized cattle farms in the country. The top share (62%) of dairy and calf fattening farms went to Riyadh with 8 farms.

Figure 2: Types of specialized cattle farms in the Kingdom in 2018.



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

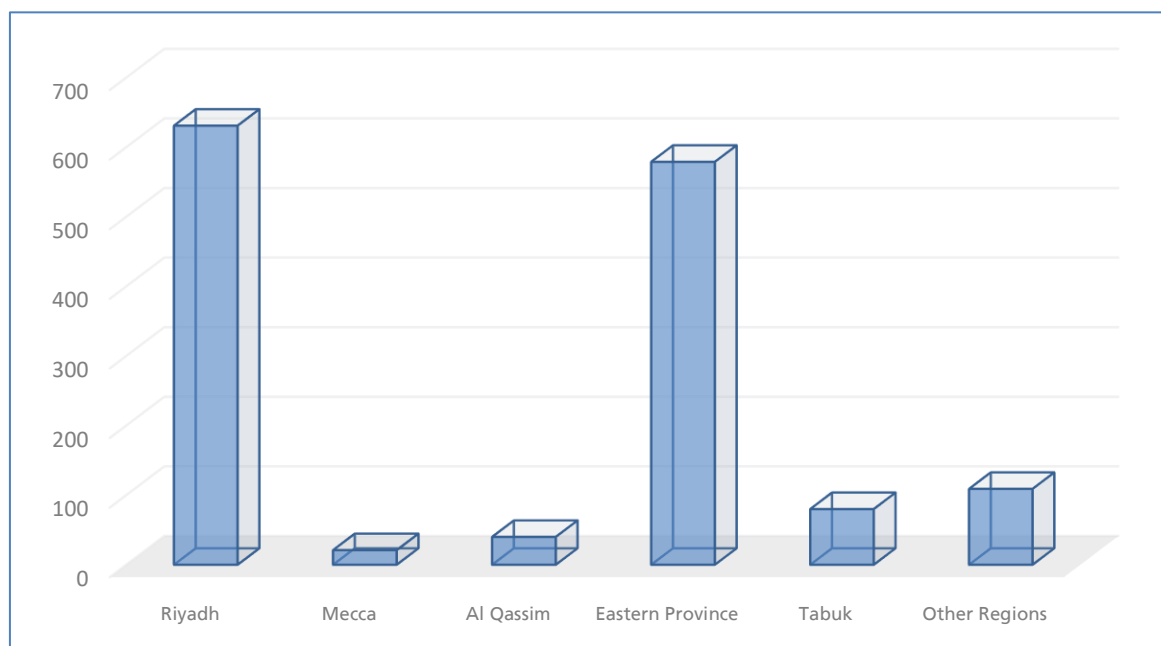
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has 1460 barns in specialized cattle farms. Riyadh ranked first among all administrative regions with 631 barns (43%), followed by the Eastern Region with 579 barns (40%).

The overall area of barns in specialized cattle farms exceeded 8 million square meters in the country. Riyadh had the largest total barn area exceeding 5.5 million square meters (64%), followed by the Eastern Region with a total barn area exceeding 2.6 million square meters (30%).

Figure 3: Number of barns in specialized cattle farms in the Kingdom in 2018.

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019



4-

Number of cows by sex and age group in specialized cattle farms at the end of 2018:

There are only two main age groups in specialized cattle farms, namely:

- 1) Under two years.
- 2) Two years and older.

At the end of 2018, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had 400,561 cows. A total of 200,873 cows were under two years old, with 58,973 males representing 14.7% of all cows in the country. Riyadh ranked first among all administrative regions with 38,789 male cows under two years old, representing 66% of this category in the country. As for female cows under two years old, they were 141,900, representing 35.4% of all cows in the country. Riyadh ranked first among all administrative regions with 85,074 female cows under two years old, i.e. 60% of this category in the country.

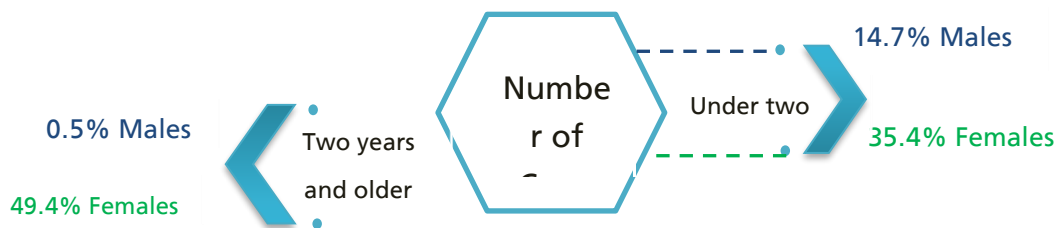
For the age group of two years and older, there were 199,688 cows, 1,904 of which were males representing 0.5% of all cows in the country. The Eastern Region ranked first among all administrative regions with 1,506 male cows aged two years and older, representing 79% of this category in the country. As for female cows aged two years and older, they were 197,784, representing 49.4% of all cows in the country. Riyadh was the top administrative region with 121,711 female cows aged two years and older, i.e. 62% of this category in the country.

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

As for milking females, there were 195,346 of them in specialized cattle farms in the country at the end of 2018. Riyadh had the biggest share of 61% of all milky females in specialized cattle farms in the country.

Figure 4: Cows by sex and age group in the specialized cattle farms in the Kingdom at the end of 2018.

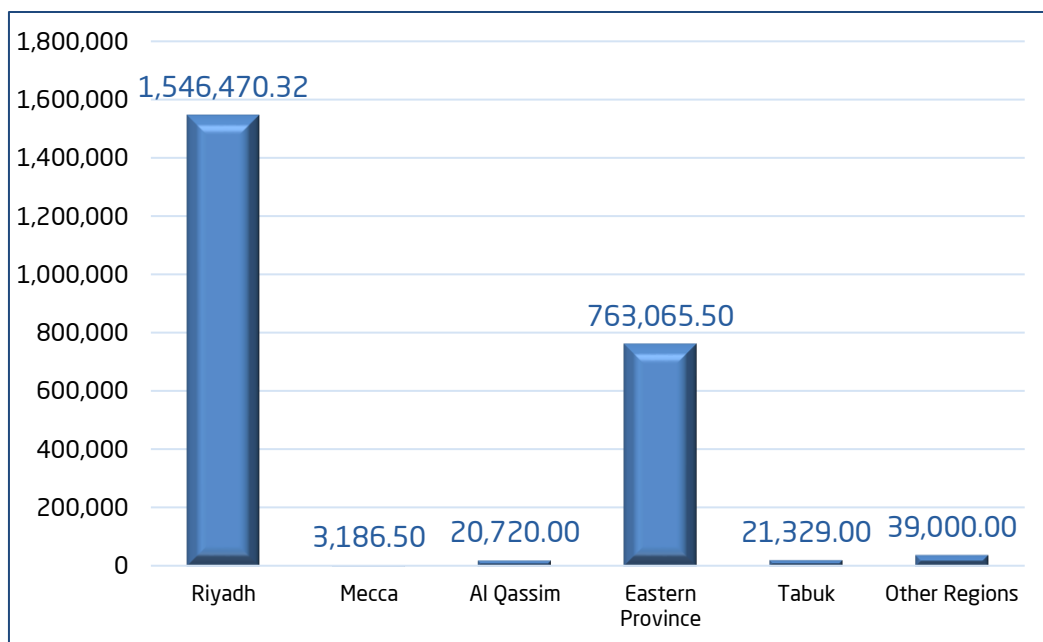


4. Cattle farms production throughout the year:

A. Milk Production:

In 2018, specialized cattle farms produced 2,393,771 thousand liters of milk in the country, 82% of which was sold. Riyadh was the top producer of milk among all administrative regions (65%), followed by the Eastern Region (32%).

Figure 5: Cow milk production (in 1,000 liters) by administrative region in the Kingdom in 2018.



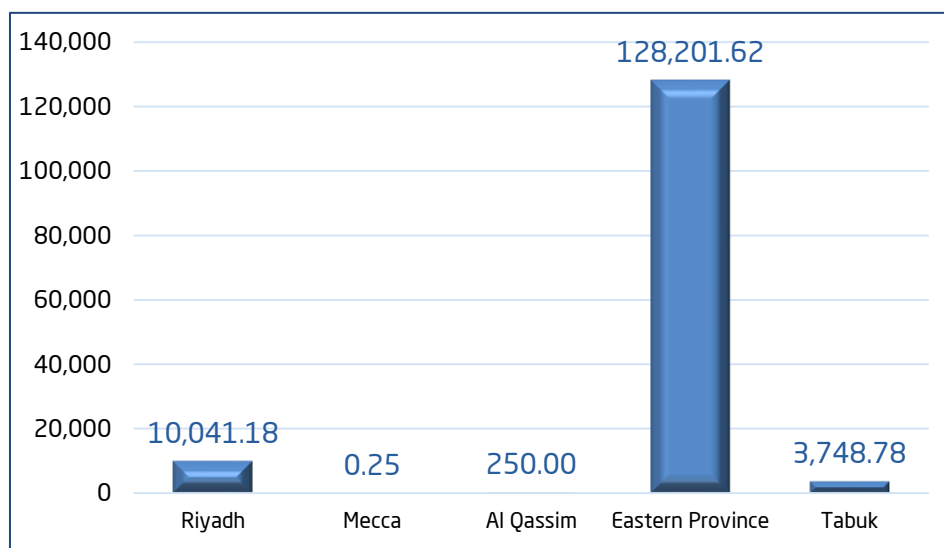
Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey

Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

B. Dairy Products:

Specialized cattle farms produced 142,241 tons of dairy products in the country, 98% of which was sold. The Eastern Region was the top producer of dairy products in the country (90%), followed by Riyadh (7%).

Figure 6: Cow dairy production (in tons) by administrative region in the Kingdom in 2018.



5. Quantity of fodder used in production in cattle farms in the Kingdom:

A. Green Fodder:

In 2018, cattle farms used 349,824 tons of green fodder in production.

B. Manufactured Fodder:

In 2018, cattle farms used 63,937 tons of manufactured fodder in production.

C. Dry Fodder:

In 2018, cattle farms used 714,573 tons of dry fodder in production.

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

Bulletins: Specialized Agricultural Projects Survey Bulletin - Specialized Cattle Farms 2019

Publication Tables:

Number of cattle farms by type of project at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia in 2018

Table (1)

Number of specialised cattle farms	Number of dairy and calves fattening farms	Number of calves fattenning farms	Number of Dairy farms	Administrative Regions
16	8	4	4	Riyadh
3	0	1	2	Makkah
3	1	0	2	Qassim
7	4	1	2	Eastern Region
2	0	0	2	Tabuk
2	0	1	1	Rest of administrative regions
33	13	7	13	Total

Total number of cattle farms, and number, area and capacity of barns at the level of administrative regions in Saudi Arabia in 2018

Table (2)

Capacity (head)	Total barns area m ²	Number of barns	Number of farms	Administrative Regions
50,300	752,100	40	4	Riyadh
860	12,400	14	2	Makkah
1,880	31,400	20	2	Qassim
50,000	881,539	178	2	Eastern Region
5,600	189,000	80	2	Tabuk
7,600	122,500	90	1	Rest of administrative regions
116,240	1,988,939	422	13	Total

Total number of cattle farms, and number, area and capacity of barns at the level of administrative regions in Saudi Arabia in 2018

Table 2 (continued)

Capacity (head)	Total barns area m ²	Number of barns	Number of farms	Administrative Regions
23000	517000	222	4	Riyadh
6000	156600	42	3	Rest of administrative regions
29,000	673,600	264	7	Total

Total number of cattle farms, and number, area and capacity of barns at the level of administrative regions in Saudi Arabia in 2018

Table 2 (continued)

Capacity (head)	Total barns area m ²	Number of barns	Number of farms	Administrative Regions
201,250	4,311,500	369	8	Riyadh
99,200	1,718,000	405	5	Rest of administrative regions
300,450	6,029,500	774	13	Total

Total number of cattle farms, and number, area and capacity of barns at the level of administrative regions in Saudi Arabia in 2018

Table 2 (continued)

Capacity (head)	Total barns area m ²	Number of barns	Number of farms	Administrative Regions
274,550	5,580,600	631	16	Riyadh
1,360	21,400	21	3	Makkah
5,880	85,400	40	3	Qassim
147,200	2,641,539	579	7	Eastern Region
5,600	189,000	80	2	Tabuk
11,100	174,100	109	2	Rest of administrative regions
445,690	8,692,039	1,460	33	Total

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

Table(3)

Capacity (head)	Total barns area m ²	Number of barns	Nnumber of farms	Farm capacity category (head)
36,590	1,136,000	381	20	Less than 5000
15,600	243,500	112	2	5000- 9999
10,000	150,000	100	1	10000- 14999
0	0	0	0	15000- 19999
41,000	1,300,000	55	2	20000- 24999
342,500	5,862,539	812	8	More than 25000
445,690	8,692,039	1,460	33	Total

Number of cattle by sex, age group and number of dairy cattle in cattle farms for all breeds at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia at the end of 2018

Table(4)

Number of female dairy cattle	Total		Two years and above		Less than two years		Administrative Regions
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
119,740	206,785	38,811	121,711	22	85,074	38,789	Riyadh
307	606	552	429	9	177	543	Makkah
1,950	3,555	1,399	2,175	316	1,380	1,083	Qassim
68,468	121,561	14,912	68,565	1,506	52,996	13,406	Eastern Region
1,881	3,177	463	1,904	11	1,273	452	Tabuk
3,000	4,000	4,740	3,000	40	1,000	4,700	Rest of administrative regions
195,346	339,684	60,877	197,784	1,904	141,900	58,973	Total

(Number by head) in 2018/12/31

Number of produced, purchased and sold cattle in cattle farms by age group at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia (2018)

Table (5)

Two years and above			Less than two years			Administrative Regions
Sold	Purchased	Number of cattle	Sold	Purchased	Number of births	
24,861	990	335,466	24,179	25,390	115,432	Riyadh
50	60	546	100	526	304	Makkah
105	30	2,566	235	748	1,946	Qassim
3,038	4,466	70,575	3,950	3,985	67,945	Eastern Region
6	0	1,919	150	10	1,880	Tabuk
800	120	3,760	1,000	1,500	3,000	Rest of administrative regions
28,860	5,666	414,832	29,614	32,159	190,507	Total

(Number by head)

Number of produced, purchased and sold calves at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia (2018)

Table (6)

Number of sold calves	Number of purchased calves	Number of produced calves	Administrative Regions
37,105	17,432	48,963	Riyadh
201	222	0	Makkah
29	5	80	Qassim
4,352	2,733	8,138	Eastern Region
5,570	2,000	4,000	Rest of administrative regions
47,257	22,392	61,181	Total

(Number by head)

Total production of cattle milk and the quantity of sold milk at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia (2018)

Table (7)

Sold (thousand liters)	Produced (thousand liters)	Administrative Regions
1,524,733.34	1,546,470.32	Riyadh
3,150.40	3,186.50	Makkah
20,118.00	20,720.00	Qassim
359,214.92	763,065.50	Eastern Region
8,331.00	21,329.00	Tabuk
37,999.80	39,000.00	Rest of administrative regions
1,953,547.46	2,393,771.32	Total

Total production of cattle dairy products and the quantity sold at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia (2018)

Table (8)

Sold (Tons)	Produced (Tons)	Administrative Regions
9,844.04	10,041.18	Riyadh
0.24	0.25	Makkah
249.89	250.00	Qassim
125,470.19	128,201.62	Eastern Region
3,493.75	3,748.78	Tabuk
139,058.12	142,241.82	Total

The amount of feed used in cattle farms production by type at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia (2018)

Table (9)

Processed feed	Dry feed	Green feed	Administrative Regions
Quantity (Tons)	Quantity (Tons)	Quantity (Tons)	
49,757	574,564	145,355	Riyadh
145	1,285	990	Makkah
97	6,662	6,299	Qassim
4,114	122,340	189,760	Eastern Region
8,924	6,222	2,820	Tabuk
900	3,500	4,600	Rest of administrative regions
63,937	714,573	349,824	Total

Quantity of barley and bran used in cattle farms production at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia (2018)

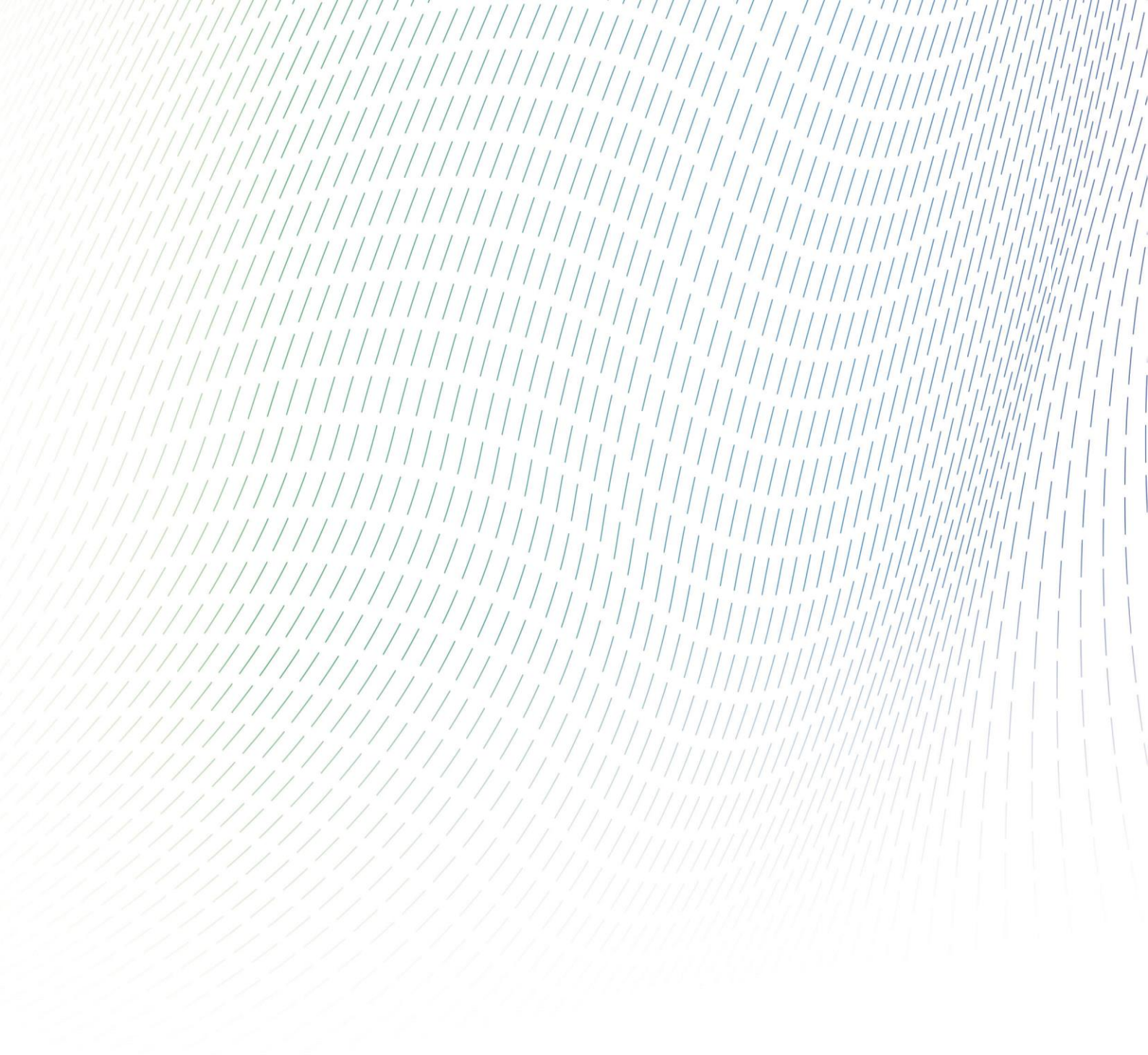
Table (10)

Barley	Bran	Administrative Regions
Quantity (Tons)	Quantity (Tons)	
150	14,141	Riyadh
334	336	Makkah
66	0	Qassim
5,720	5,000	Eastern Region
950	500	Rest of administrative regions
7,220	19,977	Total

Quantity of salts, vitamins, veterinary medicines and disinfectants used in cattle farms production at the level of the administrative regions in Saudi Arabia (2018)

Table (11)

Disinfectants	Veterinary medicines	Salts and vitamins	Administrative Regions
Quantity (kg)	Quantity (kg)	Quantity (kg)	
64,285	56,914	55,182	Riyadh
195	680	100	Makkah
3,000	464	400	Qassim
30,295	45,740	18,940	Eastern Region
2,020	3,000	1,000	Tabuk
1,580	1,500	1,040	Rest of administrative regions
101,375	108,298	76,662	Total



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