

Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products

1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organisation	National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat)
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Price Statistics Department
1.3. Contact name	Giorgi Tetrauli
1.4. Contact person function	Head of Price Statistics Department
1.5. Contact mail address	30, Tsothne Dadiani Str., 0180, Tbilisi, Georgia
1.6. Contact email address	gtetrauli@geostat.ge
1.7. Contact phone number	+995 32 236 72 10 (400)
1.8. Contact fax number	-

2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	June 4, 2024
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3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
The Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products represents the change in the average price level of products that are sold in the reporting period by agricultural holdings throughout the country, compared to the reference period.	
3.2. Classification system	
The structure of the Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products follows the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity (CPA 2008).	
3.3. Sector coverage	
According to CPA 2008 the index covers 01.1 (non-perennial crops), 01.2 (perennial crops) and 01.4 (live animals and animal products) groups of the Section A (agricultural, forestry and fishing products).	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	
The following information is published: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products compared to the previous quarter; • The Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products to the same quarter of the previous year. 	
3.5. Statistical unit	
The observable statistical unit is an agricultural holding – economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size in which agricultural activities are conducted by the supervision of a holder, who is responsible for making decisions and takes all economic risks and expenses related to agricultural activities.	
3.6. Statistical population	
For the sample of agricultural products , the data is obtained from a survey of agricultural holdings conducted by the Agricultural and Environment Statistics about agricultural products sales. The sampling used by the Department of Agricultural and Environment Statistics is the source for the selection of holdings to be observed. For the latter, the population is approximately 642 000 agricultural holdings (households and agricultural enterprises) in the country. The Agricultural Census 2014 is the main source for the sampling base. The sampling base is updated regularly using surveys of agricultural holdings, business registers and other administrative sources available in the country.	
3.7. Reference area	
The Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products corresponds to the products sold across the country (occupied territories are not considered) in agricultural holdings (households and agricultural enterprises).	
3.8. Time coverage	
From 2020.	
3.9. Base period	
The previous quarter and the same quarter of the previous year.	

4. Unit of measure	
Index.	

5. Reference period
Quarter.

6. Institutional mandate

6.1. Legal acts and other agreements

<p>The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics; https://www.geostat.ge/media/56202/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics.pdf Statistical Work Programme (annual); https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/307/statistical-work-programme Charter of the National Statistics Office of Georgia. https://www.geostat.ge/media/20845/10%2Csaqstatis-konsolidirebuli-debuleba.pdf</p>

6.2. Data sharing

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7. Confidentiality

7.1. Confidentiality – policy

<p>1. The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the article 5 of the law Statistical confidentiality and exclusive use for statistical purposes – individual data collected or received by the producer of official statistics, relating to natural or legal persons, must be strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes. • According to the article 34 (Observing Confidentiality of Statistical Data) of the law 1. Data collected, processed, and stored to produce official statistics are confidential if they enable the direct or indirect identification of a statistical unit. In addition, aggregated data are subject to statistical confidentiality: a) Aggregates composed of 1 to 3 units, when the unit is a natural or legal person if one of these units could be identified indirectly, thereby disclosing individual data about this unit. Aggregates composed of more than 3 units may be declared confidential by the Executive Director if required to ensure statistical confidentiality; b) Information declares as a state secret on the basis of the „Law of Georgia on State Secrets“. 2. Confidential data shall be used exclusively for the purposes of producing statistics in accordance with this law. 3. Statistical data about the administrative body cannot be considered confidential information, except for the information determined by the Law of Georgia „On State Secrets“. 4. Individual data obtained from publicly available sources, which are defined as public information in accordance with the legislation of Georgia, shall not be considered confidential information. 5. Confidential (individual) data may be published if there is written consent from the statistical unit regarding the publication of such data. 6. It is not allowed to disseminate and distribute confidential data or use it for non-statistical purposes. • According to the article 38 (Confidentiality commitments) of the law the confidential statistical data collected and processed for statistical purposes shall not be used or disseminated either for personal, academic, research or any other activities, by the employees of the producers of Official Statistics. https://www.geostat.ge/media/56202/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics.pdf <p>2. Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf</p> <p>3. Procedure for providing access to confidential data for research purposes https://www.geostat.ge/media/61533/Rule-on-Access-to-Confidential-Data-for-Scientific-and-Research-Purposes....pdf</p> <p>4. The Law of Georgia on Personal Data Protection https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/1561437?publication=9</p>
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7.2. Confidentiality – data treatment
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidentiality guidelines. • Written undertakings by an employee of Geostat on ensuring confidentiality of gained/collected data as a result of official duties.
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8. Release policy

8.1. Release calendar

Data dissemination dates are defined by the calendar developed on the basis of the Statistical Work Programme, which
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is published on the website of Geostat and is publicly available.
8.2. Release calendar access
https://www.geostat.ge/en/calendar
8.3. User access
All users have the equal access to the statistical data simultaneously.
9. Frequency of dissemination
Quarterly.
10. Accessibility and clarity
10.1. News release
Press release for the Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products is published through Geostat's website on a quarterly basis. It contains information about quarterly and annual index rates, as well as the contributions of the agricultural product groups to the index formation. The press-release is available on the following link: https://www.geostat.ge/en/news?year=&month=&category=7
10.2. Publications
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10.3. On-line database
Data are available to all users on Geostat's website: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/805/unit-value-index-of-agricultural-products
10.4. Micro-data access
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10.5. Other
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10.6. Documentation on methodology
Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products technical manual is available on Geostat's website: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/122/methodologia-price-statistics Also available in PC-Axis format: https://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXweb/pxweb/en/Database/?rxid=190da113-9324-45c5-8228-160074560a52
10.7. Quality documentation
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11. Quality management
11.1. Quality assurance
To ensure the quality of the statistical processes and products Geostat follows Chapter 10 – Quality of official statistics – of the Law of Georgia on Official Statistics, as well as the European Statistics Code of Practice, the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (ESS QAF).
11.2. Quality assessment
Methodology and Quality Management Division of Geostat, along with the sectoral departments, is responsible for the quality of the produced statistical products and processes. The Division carries out quality audit, self assessment of statistical processes and assesses the risks for the quality of statistical processes and products. Geostat has developed policy documents, guidelines and standard routine descriptions. These documents ensure the standardization of statistical processes and products and the establishment of a unified quality assurance system. Quality policy is available on the following link: https://www.geostat.ge/media/44380/QP_Geostat_EN.pdf
12. Relevance
12.1. User needs
The Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products is used for the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The index has an important role in deflating different economic indicators; • The index is an analytical instrument for researchers and representatives of business sector.
12.2. User satisfaction

In 2023 user satisfaction survey was conducted, the target of the survey was to analyze the assessment of quality of statistical data by users and explore ways to improve user services. The survey report is available on the website of Geostat (in Georgian): https://www.geostat.ge/ka/page/customer-service
12.3. Completeness
Data are consistent to the international standards.
13. Accuracy and reliability
13.1. Overall accuracy
Accuracy of data is ensured by compliance with international methodology of research and calculation methods.
13.2. Sampling error
The sampling error of the main indicators for animal husbandry and crops of the Agriculture and Environment Statistics Department does not exceed 5% for a country level and 10% for a regional level. Assessment of sampling errors is not conducted by Price Statistics. The extent of sampling available from existing set of studies is optimal, given the research objectives and limited resources.
13.3. Non-sampling error
Non sampling errors are not assessed. To minimize this kind of errors, the index calculation step involves several levels of control.
14. Timeliness and punctuality
14.1. Timeliness
The data are published on the 65th day after the reporting quarter (in 4-5).
14.2. Punctuality
The data is published according to the date specified in the statistical work program. There has not been any violation of publication dates.
15. Coherence and comparability
15.1. Comparability – geographical
The data is collected across the country (occupied territories are not considered). The principles of data collection and index compilation are based on international methodology and are consistent with it. Furthermore, in all regions the data is collected based on the unified methodology, which ensures the comparability of data across the country.
15.2. Comparability – over time
The index is comparable for the whole period.
15.3. Coherence – cross domain
Data are coherent.
15.4. Coherence – internal
Indices are coherent with the initial data – indices on the aggregate level are compiled using the lowest level indices through a clearly defined procedure.
16. Cost and burden
In 2024 annual budget of statistical surveys of prices (consumer, producer and import prices) amounted to 282 510 GEL.
17. Data revision
17.1. Data revision – policy
Statistical data revision policy is available on the website of Geostat: https://www.geostat.ge/media/59824/Data-Revision-Policy-and-Error-Correction-at-Geostat_Eng.pdf
17.2. Data revision – practice
Planned revision of data is carried out based on annual data revision done by the Agriculture and Environment Statistics Department. Published index data is updated correspondingly, with a proper comment. An Unplanned revision (to clarify data) has not been carried out in 2023.
18. Statistical processing

<p>18.1. Source data</p> <p>The Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products covers the following products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-perennial agricultural crops (wheat, maize, sunflower seeds, potatoes, etc.); • Perennial crops (grapes, fruits, hazelnuts, walnuts. etc.); • Live animals and animal products (cattle, sheep, honey, milk, etc.). <p>The structure of the Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products follows the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity (CPA 2008). According to the CPA, the index covers 01.1, 01.2 and 01.4 groups of the Section A (agricultural, forestry and fishing products).</p> <p>The survey of agricultural holdings is the source of information for the index calculation. The survey provides information on the number of cattle and poultry in the country, number of bee families, production of livestock products, average milk yield, average number of livestock, production and average yield of sown and harvested areas of non-perennial agricultural crops, production of perennial crops, and also information about the sales of the products listed above.</p> <p>For the sample of agricultural products, the data is obtained from a survey of agricultural holdings conducted by the Agricultural and Environment Statistics about agricultural products sales. The selection of specific products is carried out according to the share of this product in the total sales of agricultural products throughout the country. The sampling of agricultural products is carried out once a year, according to the sales data from the preceding year. Based on this information, calculation of unit values and indices is carried out quarterly for the selected agricultural products. The unit value of agricultural products used for the index calculation represents the ratio between the total value of the agricultural and/or livestock products sold by the agricultural holdings and the total volume of these sales in the specified period. The mentioned indicator reflects the average value of agricultural products at the farm gate.</p>
<p>18.2. Frequency of data collection</p> <p>Price collection is conducted quarterly.</p>
<p>18.3. Data collection</p> <p>From 2006 to 2017 data for the Survey of Agriculture Holdings were collected using paper-based questionnaires, while since 2018 data are collected tablet-based computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) methods. In case of agricultural enterprises data are collected via online questionnaires (CASI-Computer Assisted Self-interviewing). Online questionnaires are on the following address: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/564/questionnaires-Agricultural-Statistics</p>
<p>18.4. Data validation</p> <p>Data validation for the Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products is conducted in two stages:</p> <p>At the first stage, the validation is carried out by the Agriculture and Environmental Statistics Department within the framework of the relevant survey.</p> <p>At the second stage, the Price Statistics Department performs additional analysis and processing of the data received from the Agricultural and Environment Statistics Department, in order to ensure its applicability for price statistics purposes.</p>
<p>18.5. Data compilation</p> <p>The Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products represents the change in the average price level of products that are sold in the reporting period by agricultural holdings throughout the country, compared to the reference period.</p> <p>The weights of products included in the Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products are updated annually based on the output structure defined by the system of national accounts. It reflects the latest data on the output of agricultural products across the country. The obtained weights represent the share of the specific type of product's value in the overall value of agricultural products produced throughout the country. Weights for the reporting period t are calculated based on t-2 period information. The list of products included in the index may also be changed while updating the weights.</p> <p>The lowest-level index is the index that is calculated for individual agricultural products. The lowest level long term index is obtained from the ratio of unit values for comparable products in the reporting (t) and reference (0) periods. The long-term Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products for the entire group or sector compared to the price reference period is calculated by using the Laspeyres-type formula. A short-term index compared to the previous quarter is obtained from the ratio of long-term indices in the reporting and previous periods, calculated comparing to the price reference period.</p> <p>During the update of weights, the list of agricultural products may also be updated. At this time, the unit value is calculated for products both in old and new samples, which enables chain-linking of indices calculated for different samples. Chaining enables to calculate indices with a long-term reference period.</p>

During the calculation of the Unit Value Index of Agricultural Products, if in the reporting period there are no sales for a specific product, an imputation method will be used – repeating the latest recorded unit value before the reappearance of the real sales.

18.6. Adjustment

Not applied.

19. Comment

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