

Explanatory Document on the Published Data

Name (please insert survey name)

Apiculture Survey - 2014

Sector:

Agricultural Statistics

[Content](#)

[Time](#)

[Accuracy](#)

[Comparability](#)

[Data Accessibility](#)

Directorate and contact person

Agricultural Surveys Directorate

Animal Production Section

Hanan Shawabkeh

Tel: 5300700 – ext. 1358

Email address: hanan@dos.gov.jo

Purpose and historical reference

Purpose:

The survey aims to:

1. Estimating the beehives classified by type and breed;
2. Provision of accurate, comprehensive and periodical data on the main characteristics of apiculture industry and its technical movements;
3. Quantity and value of bee production;
4. Quantity and value of various bee production inputs.

Historical reference (please indicate the year the survey started)

The survey was conducted in 2014

Users and Applications:

Users: economic and social experts and researchers in the agricultural, economic and social fields in both private and public sectors, in addition to regional and international organization.

Applications: agricultural, economic and social planning and development of agricultural policies.

Source (please write all data resources)

Data is collected by means of biannual survey

Authorized organization to collect and publish data

Department of Statistics, as per law no. 12/2012.

1. Contents

1-1 Content description

This survey provides the following basic information:

- Identifiable data on the agricultural tenant and tenancy;

- Types of local and other breeds.

1-2 statistical definitions

Agricultural tenant: is a civil or legal person who exercises an administrative control over the operation of the apiculture tenancy and takes major decisions related to the use of available resources. The apiculture tenant assumes technical and economic responsibilities regarding the apiculture tenancy, and he/she may directly assume all responsibilities or assign the daily management responsibilities to a salaried manager. In case two or more members of the family managed the same tenancy, then the head of the household will be the apiculture tenant. However, if two or more persons jointly managed the tenancy and they were from different families, then each of them must be registered as a partner tenant.

Informant: is the person from whom the data is collected with respect to the agricultural tenancy, and he/she must be able and qualified to give such data.

Apiculture tenancy: is an economic unit for the apiculture production that is subject to one management and it includes all available beehives. The management of apiculture tenancy may be assumed by one person or family, shared between two persons or two families, or may be assumed by a clan or tribe, or may be managed by a legal personality such as a company, cooperative association, or government department. The apiculture tenancy may be composed of five or more beehives, located in one or more region of the separate regions, or in one or more of the regional and administrative sections, provided that all beehives of the tenancy must share the same production means such as the labor force, facilities and equipment, and towing animals.

Apiculture Tenant: is the person who exercises an administrative control over the operation of apiculture tenancy. The apiculture tenant takes major decisions with respect to the use of available resources and assumes technical and economic responsibilities regarding the apiculture tenancy, and he/she may directly assume all responsibilities or share them with the others. In the apiculture tenancy survey, everyone who owns five beehives or more is considered as an apiculture tenant.

Apiary: is the place or places in which the colonies of bees are present with the aim of production of bee products.

Beehive: the place where a bee colony is present.

Breed: the social colony of bees that belong to the Western Bee Class, and its number is 24 breeds.

Honey: the thick multi-colored and multi-flavored liquid that forms the main product of a bees colony; it serves as food and drink, as well as a treatment for many diseases. Because honey contains several elements and is relatively rich in some of these elements, and because it contains the previously digested and ready-to-use sugars, and because its content of high-energy food, it is a unique food not just a blend of sugars that provide us with energy not associated with nutrients.

Sorting process: is the process of extracting and purifying process.

Bee colonies: naturally or artificially producing groups of bees.

Pollen grains: male organs of a flower collected by bees for feeding purposes as a protein substance of high nutritional value.

Wax: the substance secreted by bees to make a place where the Queen bee can lay eggs and where honey and pollen grains are stored.

Propolis: a brown-colored resin substance that is used by the worker bees for the maintenance of hive parts; and it have a great therapeutic value as an internal and external antiseptic for human body.

Royal Jelly: a creamy white liquid with a thick texture produced by worker bees used to feed the Queen bee and its larvae and male bees.

Bee venom: bee has a sting mechanism to defend itself, its colony and those aspirants of its products. Bee venom had a pharmaceutical importance as it is used in the treatment of arthritis, rheumatism and other ailments.

Base wax: rectangular panels made of pure beeswax; it contains on both sides that bases for walls of hexagonal chambers.

Natural making process: the mother queens goes out with nearly half of the colony after the bees building royal dwellings (about 25 – 30).

3-1 variables

The number of beehives classified according to the type, breed, value, amount of production and number of tenants.

4-1 Classifications (basis of details in the tables)

Published tables are based on publishing the data according to the type, breed, value, amount of production and number of tenants.

2- Time

2-1 reference period (during which the data is collected)

The survey was conducted during the months of July and January of 2014.

2-2 date of dissemination

30/09/2014

3-2 commitment to date of dissemination

30/09/2014

4-2 periodicity

biannual

5-2 availability of time series (mention available time series of this survey)

There is a time series of annual surveys from 2008 – 2013.

3- Accuracy

3-1 overall accuracy (very high if all items in checklist are implemented, high if two thirds are implemented, medium if less than half the items are implemented)

Very high

3-2 sources of inaccuracy

Errors of lack of inspection

3-3 available accuracy measures

Descriptive accuracy measures

4- Comparability

4-1 comparability over time (ability to compare data with previously published data)

The data is comparable with previously published data, due to using the same methodology and application of international standards.

4-2 comparability with other statistics (ability to compare data with figures in other surveys, and with other countries)

The data is comparable with other statistics, which use the same international standards and classifications related to the employment and unemployment.

5- Data accessibility

5-1 publication formats (how can the user access the data, e.g. DOS website, paper copies, etc..)

The data is published in printed and electronic format on DOS website.