Survey: IGenoP

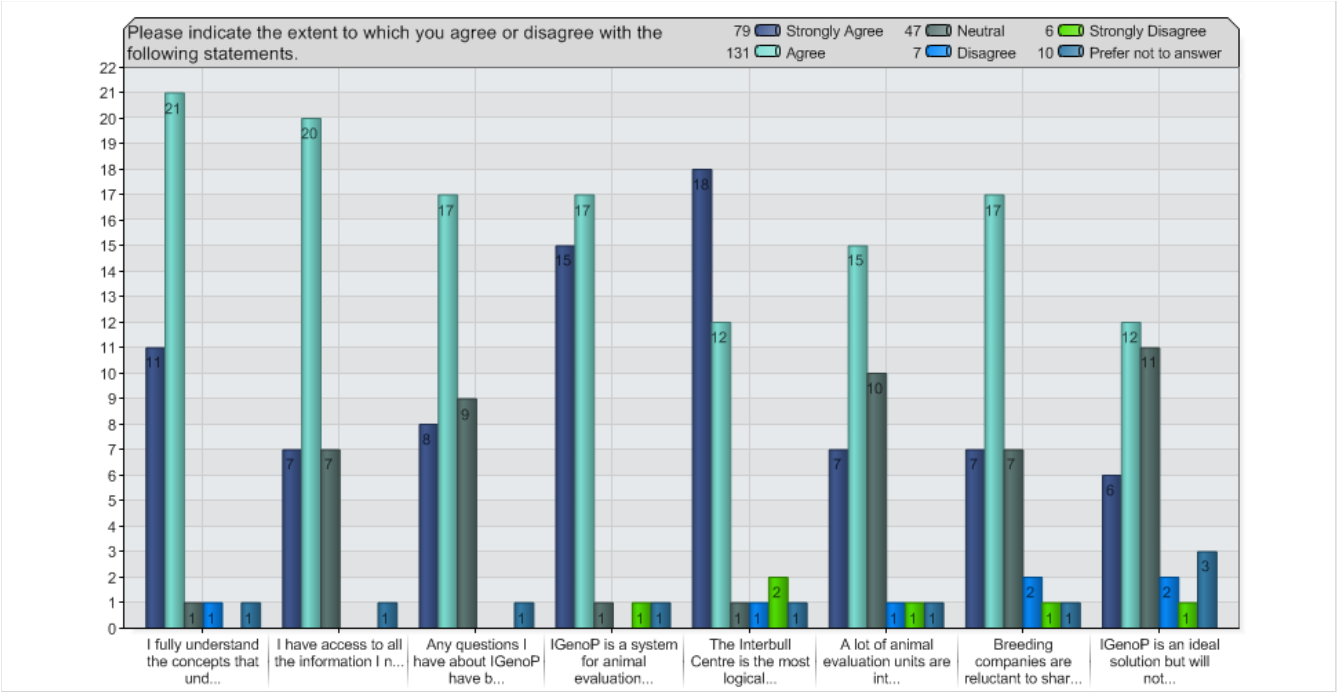
Report: Default Report

Survey Status		Respondent Statistics		Points Summary
Status:	Live	Total Responses:	35	No Points Questions used in this survey.
Deploy Date:	02/10/2011	Completes:	34	
Closed Date:		Partials:	1	

1. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Prefer not to answer	Total
I fully understand the concepts that underlay IGenoP:	11(31.43%)	21(60%)	1(2.86%)	1(2.86%)	0(0%)	1(2.86%)	35
I have access to all the information I need about IGenoP:	7(20%)	20(57.14%)	7(20%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(2.86%)	35
Any questions I have about IGenoP have been well answered:	8(22.86%)	17(48.57%)	9(25.71%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(2.86%)	35
IGenoP is a system for animal evaluation units to share genotypes:	15(42.86%)	17(48.57%)	1(2.86%)	0(0%)	1(2.86%)	1(2.86%)	35
The Interbull Centre is the most logical place to host the IGenoP database:	18(51.43%)	12(34.29%)	1(2.86%)	1(2.86%)	2(5.71%)	1(2.86%)	35
A lot of animal evaluation units are interested in sharing genotypes:	7(20%)	15(42.86%)	10(28.57%)	1(2.86%)	1(2.86%)	1(2.86%)	35
Breeding companies are reluctant to share genotypes:	7(20%)	17(48.57%)	7(20%)	2(5.71%)	1(2.86%)	1(2.86%)	35
IGenoP is an ideal solution but will not be supported by the big countries:	6(17.14%)	12(34.29%)	11(31.43%)	2(5.71%)	1(2.86%)	3(8.57%)	35

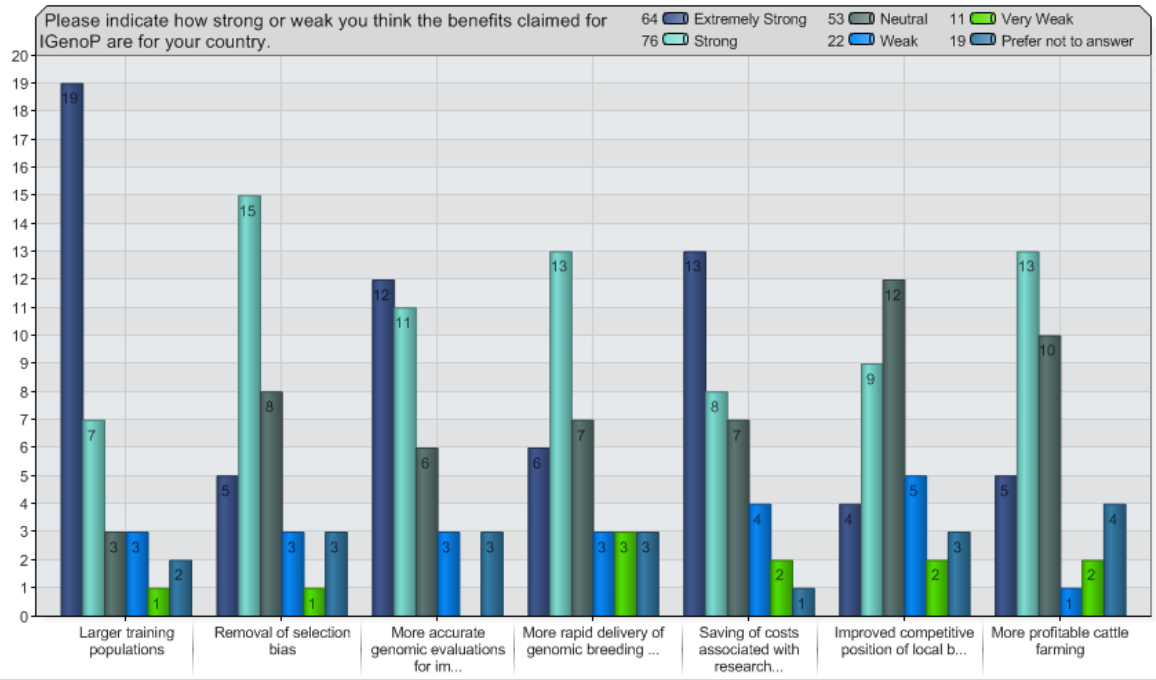
Total Responded to this question:	35	100%
Total who skipped this question:	0	0%
Total:	35	100%


Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.
79 Strongly Agree
131 Agree
47 Neutral
7 Disagree
6 Strongly Disagree
10 Prefer not to answer
I fully understand the concepts that und...
I have access to all the information I n...
Any questions I have about IGenoP have b...
IGenoP is a system for animal evaluation...
The Interbull Centre is the most logical...
A lot of animal evaluation units are int...
Breeding companies are reluctant to shar...
IGenoP is an ideal solution but will not...

2. Please indicate how strong or weak you think the benefits claimed for IGenoP are for your country.

	Extremely Strong	Strong	Neutral	Weak	Very Weak	Prefer not to answer	Total
Larger training populations:	19(54.29%)	7(20%)	3(8.57%)	3(8.57%)	1(2.86%)	2(5.71%)	35
Removal of selection bias:	5(14.29%)	15(42.86%)	8(22.86%)	3(8.57%)	1(2.86%)	3(8.57%)	35
More accurate genomic evaluations for imported selection candidates:	12(34.29%)	11(31.43%)	6(17.14%)	3(8.57%)	0(0%)	3(8.57%)	35
More rapid delivery of genomic breeding values for potential imported selection candidates:	6(17.14%)	13(37.14%)	7(20%)	3(8.57%)	3(8.57%)	3(8.57%)	35
Saving of costs associated with researching, creating, building and maintaining a database of genotypes:	13(37.14%)	8(22.86%)	7(20%)	4(11.43%)	2(5.71%)	1(2.86%)	35
Improved competitive position of local breeding organisations:	4(11.43%)	9(25.71%)	12(34.29%)	5(14.29%)	2(5.71%)	3(8.57%)	35
More profitable cattle farming:	5(14.29%)	13(37.14%)	10(28.57%)	1(2.86%)	2(5.71%)	4(11.43%)	35

Total Responded to this question:	35	100%
Total who skipped this question:	0	0%
Total:	35	100%



3. What other benefits are there for IGenoP?

	Responses	Percent
Responses:	13	100%
Total Responded to this question:	13	37.14%
Total who skipped this question:	22	62.86%
Total:	35	100%

Graph/Chart function not relevant for this question type.

3. What other benefits are there for IGenoP?

Response	Response Text
1	Opportunities to quickly establish most appropriate evaluation methodologies, based on having access to all available information
2	To diminish the price of genotyping if IGenoP searchs to negociate the prices of genotyping.
3	Create links between genomic evaluations and regular international / national evaluations
4	Making genomics available to smaller countries that may not have large training populations.
5	Sharing of research expertise and software, collaboration.
6	I guess you have covered all the major benefits
7	Interbull will have direct access to genotypes for R&D as well as routine genomic analyses
8	Better detection of genotyping errors because of more relatives available for checks Better detection of haplotypes in populations and subpopulations, so better imputations could be achieved Promote collaboration between genetic evaluation units
9	Less bilateral exchange agreements necessary.
10	Joint population from "smaller' countries can be a counterpart for Wuro Genomics.
11	Capacity building, especially in smaller countries. Neutral (unbiased) extension of knowledge base based on genome information in breeding value prediction. Making use of capacities of all participating units and INTERBULL
12	In the long run I hope that all breeders will have more access to all genotypes. That will not occur if EuroGenomics and North America remain competitors, but could happen if they become friends. The Interbull Centre has not been able to keep up with national evaluations centres.
13	The only 'pure' (and most accurate) method of getting genomic EBVs on home country scale without bias.

4. What are the main obstacles to, or problems with, IGenoP?

	Responses	Percent
Responses:	15	100%
Total Responded to this question:	15	42.86%
Total who skipped this question:	20	57.14%
Total:	35	100%

Graph/Chart function not relevant for this question type.

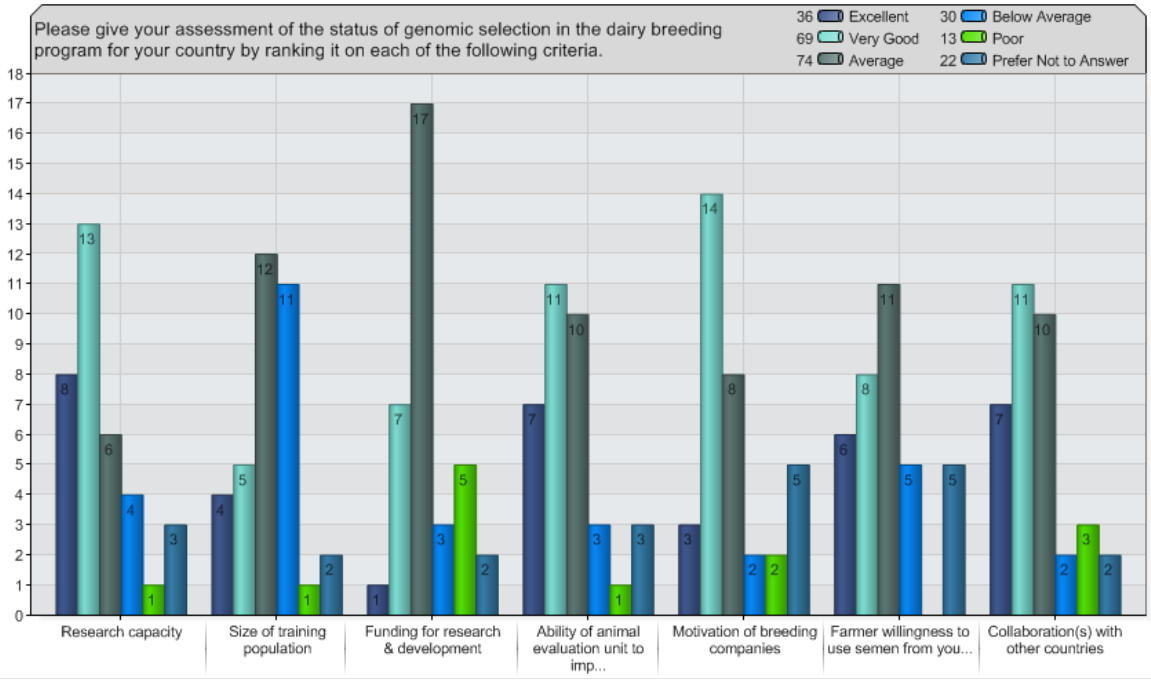
4. What are the main obstacles to, or problems with, IGenoP?

Response	Response Text
1	Initial investments made by AI companies in establishing their training populations. As soon as these companies can see greater benefits to being involved in IGenoP (training, systems and accuracy of evaluation), then they will become involved.
2	Susceptibility. The departure point across countries is very different therefore how can that be overcome?. The feeling of loosing the control of genotypes.. Is everybody using the same density?. If not, imputation could be an issue.
3	Lack of interest of larger countries
4	Standardisation of procedures from different countries.
5	Convincing bigger countries to join (one unified system under the guidance and management of Interbull).
6	The situation might be that a smal country might change genotypes with a large country not in IGenoP. The large country might place a restriction on the small country from putting their bulls in IgenoP. This might hinder the small country from becming part of IgenoP.
7	extra time, space and processes required to fully use it
8	1. Steering Commitee is controlled by countries that do not want IGENOP to be developed. The trend is not to rely on gen ev units but the opposite, AI being at Steering Commitee. Proposals based on minimum number of cows should be considered. 2. Medium countries also have the idea of being a bit ahead of other potencial IGENOP countries..3. Some countries not wanting to give genotypes of bulls of their AIs.4. Interbull having too many tasks?5. Massive female gennotyping database may be too big
9	Benefit is reduced if genotypes from main exporting country populations will be missing.
10	where data is owned by breeding companies, the ability for the data to be accessed by other domestic parties.
11	Different chip versions.
12	Possible own interest of participants (competition).
13	Those that made large investments are not ready to share those... they want their advantage and at least recover the costs. Also they want to be sure that no 'outsider' (plant breeders, pharmaceuticals, farmers) becomes a competitor on the semen market.
14	The large countries will not agree to share genotypes
15	Achieving collaboration from all countries, especially the larger population, who control most of the selection candidates of interest too. In several countries the genotypes (as well as dGVs which may flow into national EBVs) are owned by commercial breeding companies, and therefore not in the traditional members of interbull's control. Perceived loss of 'control' and loss of competitive advantage from the usage of the genotypes is seen as the main obstacle.

5. Please give your assessment of the status of genomic selection in the dairy breeding program for your country by ranking it on each of the following criteria.

	Excellent	Very Good	Average	Below Average	Poor	Prefer Not to Answer	Total
Research capacity:	8(22.86%)	13(37.14%)	6(17.14%)	4(11.43%)	1(2.86%)	3(8.57%)	35
Size of training population:	4(11.43%)	5(14.29%)	12(34.29%)	11(31.43%)	1(2.86%)	2(5.71%)	35
Funding for research & development:	1(2.86%)	7(20%)	17(48.57%)	3(8.57%)	5(14.29%)	2(5.71%)	35
Ability of animal evaluation unit to implement genomic evaluations:	7(20%)	11(31.43%)	10(28.57%)	3(8.57%)	1(2.86%)	3(8.57%)	35
Motivation of breeding companies:	3(8.82%)	14(41.18%)	8(23.53%)	2(5.88%)	2(5.88%)	5(14.71%)	34
Farmer willingness to use semen from young genomically selected bulls:	6(17.14%)	8(22.86%)	11(31.43%)	5(14.29%)	0(0%)	5(14.29%)	35
Collaboration(s) with other countries:	7(20%)	11(31.43%)	10(28.57%)	2(5.71%)	3(8.57%)	2(5.71%)	35

Total Responded to this question:	35	100%
Total who skipped this question:	0	0%
Total:	35	100%



6. What are the biggest obstacles and problems being faced with the use of genomic selection in the dairy breeding programs in your country?

	Responses	Percent
Responses:	15	100%
Total Responded to this question:	15	42.86%
Total who skipped this question:	20	57.14%
Total:	35	100%

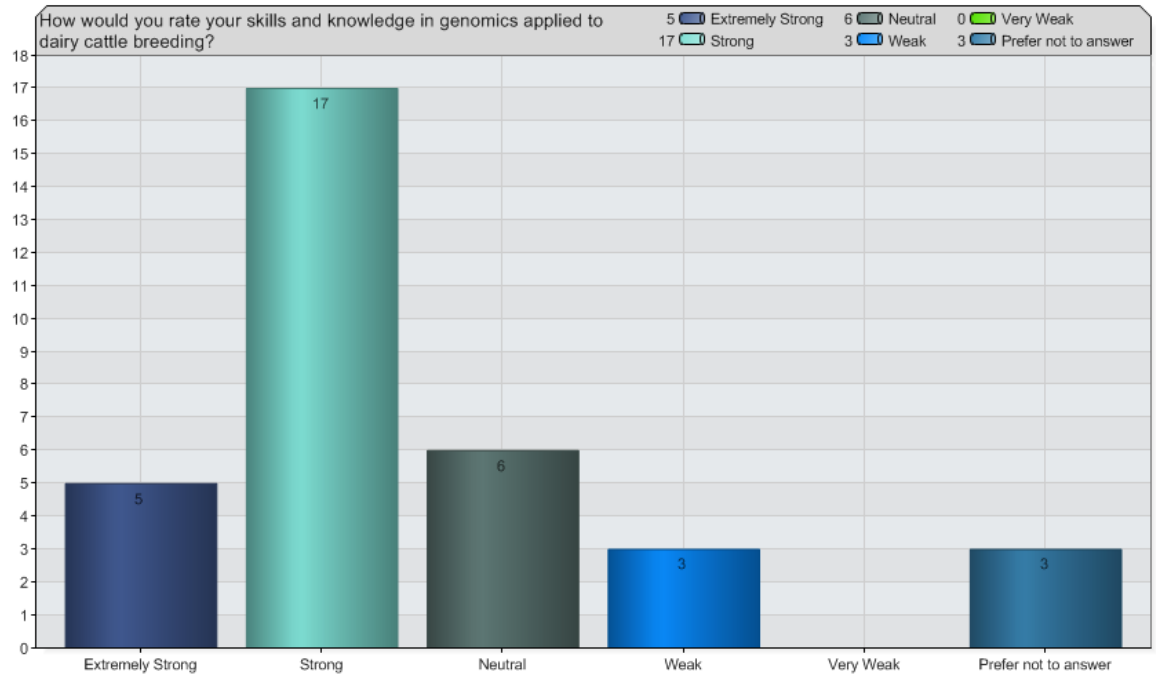
Graph/Chart function not relevant for this question type.

6. What are the biggest obstacles and problems being faced with the use of genomic selection in the dairy breeding programs in your country?

Response	Response Text
1	a small training population
2	Small training poulation
3	Funding to undertake ongoing research and development. hence the need to avoid duplication in this area. Also, size of training population is a limiting factor which we are keen to build on. IGenoP would help us deliver in that regard.
4	I am not very much involved in the dairy breeding programs however the major problem is who is going to assume the cost of genotyping in a long run.
5	The training population. AZlso the access to DNA from older sires.
6	The lack of knowledge amongst farmers in terms of what genomic breeding values are. This is generated by the interest of breeding companies in making profit.
7	Securing funds to genotype the training population and acquiring software and training to use this methodology.
8	Still in an elementary stage in genomic evaluations, so can not say.
9	The biggest has been the initial funding for setting the reference population what has delayed too much the starting of genomic evaluations but lack of coordination of national research goals with other countries is a loss of resources. European FP7 project might be an opportunity for the future.
10	small populations, lack of research at university level, low accuracy of gebvs for some traits
11	Small training population. No logistics and funding for routine genotyping of selection candidates.
12	As mentioned, the rapid building of an adequate training population and proper funding to equip researchers quick enough.
13	Costly and time-consuming to build a reference population and do all necessary research.
14	Our dairy population is too small
15	Reliability

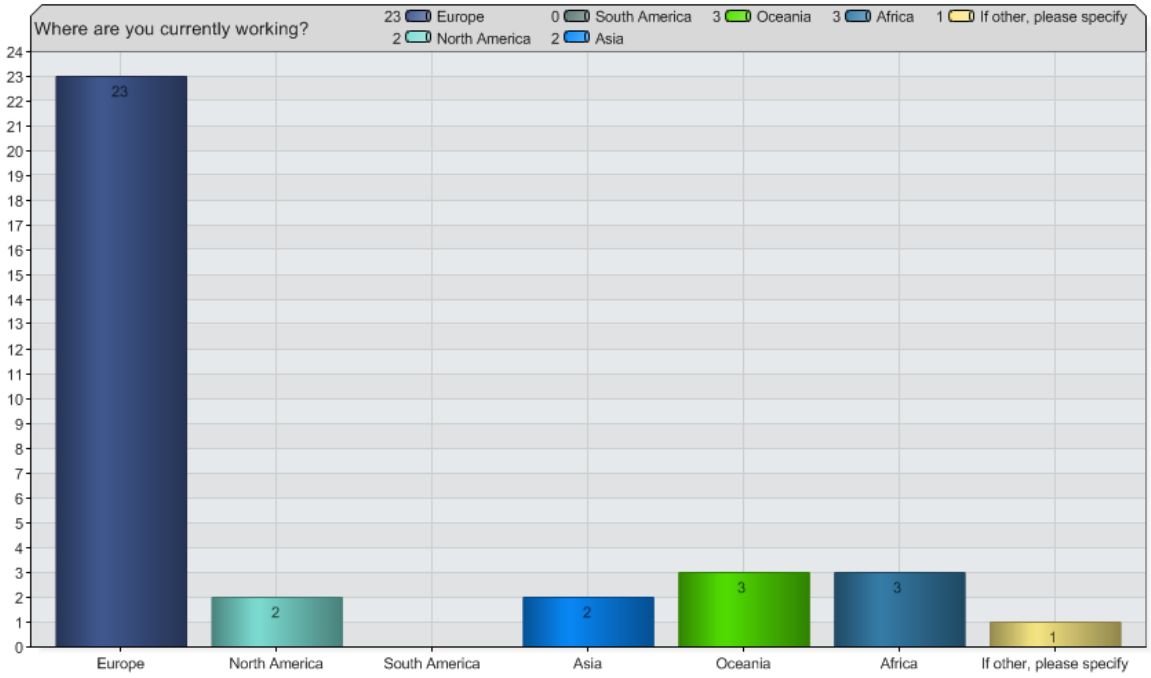
7. How would you rate your skills and knowledge in genomics applied to dairy cattle breeding?

	Responses	Percent
Extremely Strong:	5	14.71%
Strong:	17	50%
Neutral:	6	17.65%
Weak:	3	8.82%
Very Weak:	0	0%
Prefer not to answer:	3	8.82%
Total Responded to this question:	34	97.14%
Total who skipped this question:	1	2.86%
Total:	35	100%



8. Where are you currently working?

	Responses	Percent
Europe:	23	67.65%
North America:	2	5.88%
South America:	0	0%
Asia:	2	5.88%
Oceania:	3	8.82%
Africa:	3	8.82%
If other, please specify:	1	2.94%
Total Responded to this question:	34	97.14%
Total who skipped this question:	1	2.86%
Total:	35	100%

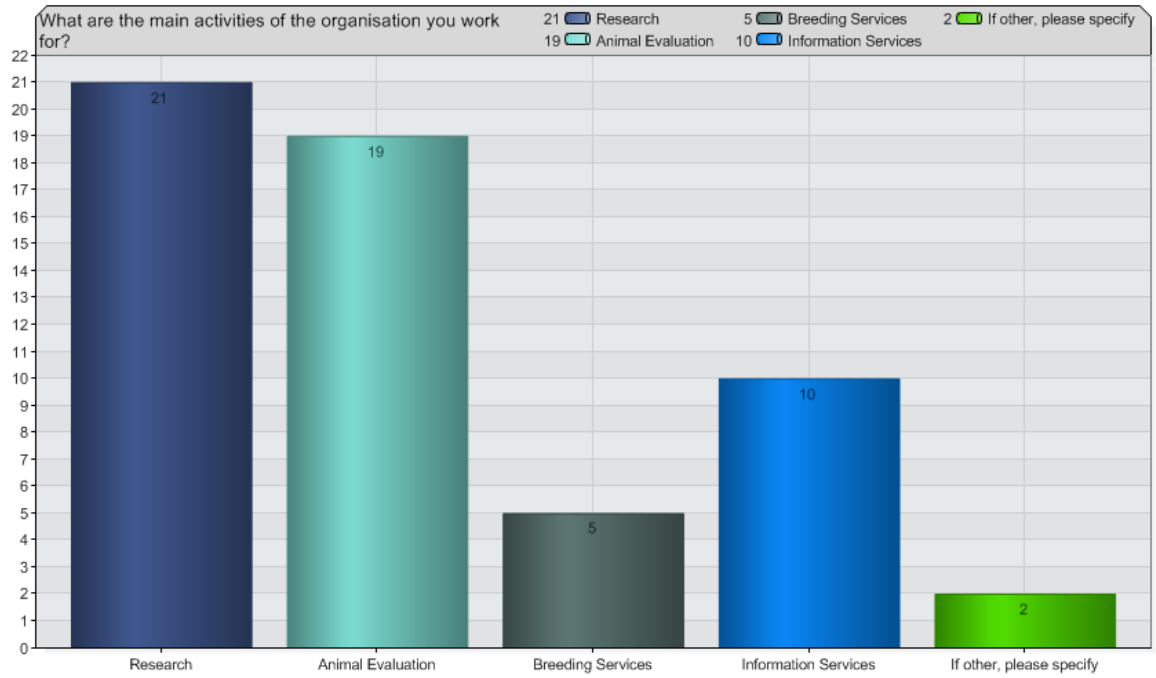


8. Where are you currently working?

Response	Comments
1	Prefer not to answer

9. What are the main activities of the organisation you work for?

	Responses	Percent
Research:	21	61.76%
Animal Evaluation:	19	55.88%
Breeding Services:	5	14.71%
Information Services:	10	29.41%
If other, please specify:	2	5%
Total Responded to this question:	34	97.14%
Total who skipped this question:	1	2.86%
Total:	35	100%



9. What are the main activities of the organisation you work for?

Response	Comments
1	We also perform genetic evaluation for beef, sheep, goats, pigs
2	Prefer not to answer

10. Do you have any other comments? If so, please make them here.

	Responses	Percent
Responses:	5	100%
Total Responded to this question:	5	14.29%
Total who skipped this question:	30	85.71%
Total:	35	100%

Graph/Chart function not relevant for this question type.

10. Do you have any other comments? If so, please make them here.

Response	Response Text
1	The biggest challenge for IGenoP is to get participating groups appreciate that cattle breeding is a business that excels in co-operation, resulting in more profits for farmers and industry. Its is not a business for companies looking to make short profit or market share gains. On that basis it is critical that IGenoP is supported and led by individual members on Interbull (& ICAR).
2	Great job! Thank you.
3	Prefer not to answer
4	We will benefit extremely by the IgenoP concept due to the small size of our dairy population and limitations with regards to research capacity.
5	Hopefully countries will share more and more, but also protect the investors from new competitors that might want to benefit without much investment.