

Livestock, 1 June 2012

Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 1 Cattle stock
- 2 Pig stock
- 3 Poultry stock
- 3 Chicken stock
- 3 Goose, duck and turkey stock
- 4 Sheep stock
- 5 Other animal species
- 5 Fodder prices

Introduction

Data of 1 June 2012 show that the number of cattle continued to grow. The continuous decrease of the pig stock from December 2009 did not stop, and the further decline in the number of breeding sows in farrowing indicates a fall in the willingness to breed pigs. After a decrease lasting for a few years the number of sheep shows some growth by the beginning of June but it does not exceed even so 1.2 million. The stock of poultry decreased compared to June of the previous year.

Cattle stock

The number of cattle was 733 thousand on 1 June 2012, 41 thousand more than in June 2011 and 39 thousand more than what was observed in December 2011. The growth was primarily due to a favourable change in agricultural subsidies and a rise in the market price of cattle for slaughter. The cow stock (335 thousand) increased by 8 thousand over a year. The cattle stock was reduced (from 779 thousand) by 46 thousand (6%) during the past ten years. The number of cows decreased by 33 thousand (9%) compared to 2002.

63% of the cattle stock is held by **agricultural enterprises** and 37% by **private holdings**. These proportions show a slight expansion of private holdings compared to the last few years. (The proportions in 2010 were 66% and 34% respectively.) In the 2000s the ratio of two-thirds to one-third of the above respective legal forms was essentially unchanged.

Over one year the cattle stock of agricultural enterprises was up by 21 thousand, while that of private holdings by 20 thousand. The number of cows kept by agricultural enterprises and private holdings was 8 thousand more and one thousand less respectively than one year earlier.

During the past twelve months the number of dairy cows of agricultural enterprises grew by 8 thousand, while those held by private holdings declined by 10 thousand. The meat cow stock increased by one thousand in case of the former and by 3 thousand in case of the latter legal form of enterprise. The number of meat cows rose by a total of 15 thousand in the last 3 years.

The stock of heifers mated for the first time, aimed to supplement the cow stock, was essentially unchanged compared to June 2011. There were 17 thousand more cattle aged less than one year, and 5 thousand more female cattle aged 1–2 years than one year before.

From June 2011 the number of agricultural enterprises and private holdings **keeping cattle** increased by 3% and 1% respectively, while the number of cow-holder agricultural enterprises grew by 3% and that of private holdings keeping cows decreased by 3%.

Over a year the number of cattle per holder increased to 469 (by 2%) in case of agricultural enterprises and to 13 (by 7%) for private holdings.

The **procurement price** of cattle for slaughter and cows' milk was 7% and 6% higher respectively in the first 5 months of 2012 than in the same period of the previous year. The sales price of feedingstuffs for cattle in the first quarter of 2012 was essentially unchanged compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Between January and May 2012 the number of procured cattle for slaughter was 47%, of which that of calves for slaughter 32% lower than one year before. 10% more cows' milk was procured than in the same period of the previous year.

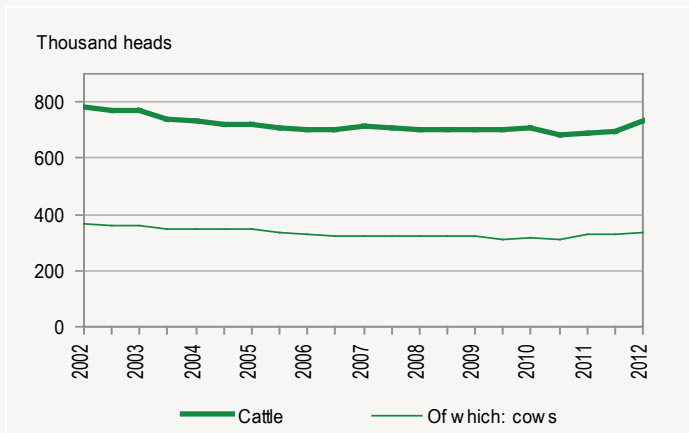
Table 1

Cattle and cow stock in June

Year	Cattle		Of which: cows			
	total	change on the previous year	total	change on the previous year		
	thousand heads	%	thousand heads	%		
2009	703	4	0.6	320	-5	-1.5
2010	706	3	0.4	315	-5	-1.6
2011	692	-14	-2.0	327	12	3.8
2012	733	41	5.9	335	8	2.4

Cattle and cow stock*

Figure 1



* Here and in the following figures: according to data of livestock censuses on 1 June and 1 December.

Cattle stock in June by legal form

Table 2

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on the previous year, %	
	cattle stock, thousand heads		at agricultural enterprises	at private holdings
2009	467	236	-1.1	4.4
2010	463	243	-0.9	3.0
2011	443	249	-4.3	2.5
2012	464	269	4.7	8.0

Pig stock

The number of pigs decreased by 4% in the last six months, their number not reaching 3 million on 1 June. The stock was 229 thousand (7%) lower than one year earlier. The decrease was the combined effect of the growing quantity of pork imported from abroad and high fodder prices. The number of breeding sows (205 thousand) fell by 15 thousand over one year.

The number of pigs varied between 3 million and 5.3 million in the past ten years, furthermore, it was below 3.5 million from December 2008.

72% of the pig stock is held by **agricultural enterprises** and 28% by **private holdings**. The respective shares one and two years before were 70% and 30%. Pig farming in households, in majority back at the beginning of the 1990s, lost in importance year by year: the number of pigs kept in households fell below one million from June 2009.

The pig stock of agricultural enterprises was down by 102 thousand (5%), and that of private holdings by 127 thousand (14%) during the last 12 months. The number of breeding sows decreased by 7 thousand in case of agricultural enterprises and by 9 thousand in case of private holdings from June 2011.

The composition of the pig stock changes seasonally each year: the proportion of piglet and young pig stocks rises by summer periods (between December 2011 and June 2012 that of the former from 23% to 25%, while that of the latter from 23% to 26%), while the proportion of fattening pigs decline: from 45% to 39% between December 2011 and June 2012.

As regards the composition of the pig stock by age, sex and use the number of young pigs and piglets lessened by 6% and 11% respectively. It was only the number of sows mated for the first time that grew by 5%, while the number of fattening pigs and drafts was down by 6% and 11% respectively, and that of sows in farrowing and gilts not yet mated by 5% each compared to June 2011.

The number of agricultural enterprises **holding pigs** on 1 June 2012 was 6%, and that of private holdings 12% lower than one year earlier. Over one year the number of agricultural enterprises and private holdings keeping breeding sows decreased by 8% and 15% respectively. The number of pigs per holder increased and exceeded 4 500 for agricultural enterprises, while it was unchanged in case of private holdings, the value of the indicator hardly surpassing 5 heads.

The **procurement price** of pigs for slaughter, piglets for slaughter and young pigs for slaughter rose by 23%, 46% and 24% respectively in the first 5 months of the year compared to the same period of 2011. The sales price of feedingstuffs for pigs was 2% higher in the first 5 months of 2012 than one year before.

Between January and May 2012, 63 thousand (4%) more pigs for slaughter were procured than in the corresponding period of the previous year. At the same time the procurement of piglets for slaughter and young pigs for slaughter decreased by 51%. The average weight of procured adult pigs for slaughter was 112.7 kg/head.

In the first 5 months of 2012 **average market** prices grew compared to the same period of 2011: the price of piglets and young pigs became 39% and 31% higher respectively, while that of fattening pigs was up by 29%.

Table 3

Pig and breeding sow stock in June

Year	Pigs		Of which: breeding sows			
	total	change on the previous year	total	change on the previous year		
	thousand heads	%	thousand heads	%		
2009	3 181	-502	-13.6	225	-25	-10.0
2010	3 208	27	0.8	228	3	1.3
2011	3 142	-66	-2.1	220	-8	-3.5
2012	2 913	-229	-7.3	205	-15	-6.8

Figure 2

Pig and breeding sow stock, thousand heads*

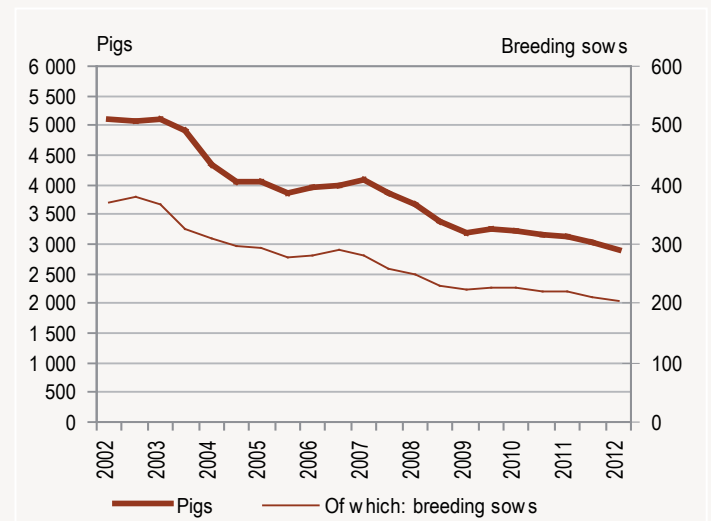


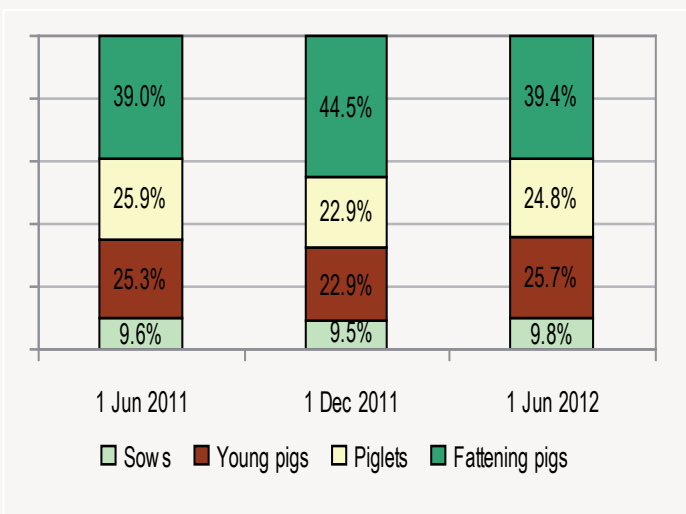
Table 4

Pig stock in June by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on the previous year, %	
	pig stock, thousand heads		at agricultural enterprises	at private holdings
2009	2 187	994	-11.0	-18.9
2010	2 231	977	2.0	-1.7
2011	2 212	930	-0.9	-4.8
2012	2 110	803	-4.6	-13.7

Figure 3

Composition of pig stock



Poultry stock

In poultry breeding it is typical that a substantial proportion of households do not reach the threshold set for a holding. Therefore in the following part of the publication the data on households are included in those on private holdings.

Chicken stock

The number of chickens was 35 million in June, 3.3 million (9%) less than one year earlier. Compared to 1 December 2011 the stock increased by 1.8 million (6%). The stock of laying hens of 10.3 million was 496 thousand (5%) and 1.5 million (13%) less than one year and six months earlier respectively. 56% of the chicken stock was held by agricultural enterprises and 44% was kept by **private holdings** in June 2012, which ratio was 54 to 46 in June of the previous year. According to the survey held in December 2011 the respective shares were 66% and 34%.

During one year the chicken stock of agricultural enterprises fell by 1.1 million, while that of private holdings by 2.2 million. The laying hen stock of agricultural enterprises was 195 thousand (4%) less, while that of private holdings nearly 300 thousand (5%) lower than one year earlier.

Chickens were kept in 542 thousand households, of which 368 thousand can be considered as private holdings. In June 2012 the number of agricultural enterprises holding chickens was 296.

In the first 5 months of 2012 the **procurement price** of chickens for slaughter was 6% and that of fresh eggs 72% higher than in the same period of 2011. Among the sales prices of mixed fodder the price of feedingstuffs for pullets and hens was nearly 2% lower, while that of feedingstuffs for broilers 4% higher in the first quarter of 2012 than in the corresponding period of 2011.

Between January and May 2012 nearly 30% more chickens for slaughter were procured than a year before.

The **average market** price of live chickens was 21% lower, while that of live hens and fresh eggs 5% and 46% higher respectively in the first 5 months of 2012 than in the same period of the previous year.

Table 5

Chicken and laying hen stock in June

Year	Chickens		Of which: laying hens			
	total	change on the previous year	total	change on the previous year		
	thousand heads	%	thousand heads	%		
2009	38 547	942	2.5	11 994	-1 574	-11.6
2010	39 428	881	2.3	12 005	11	0.1
2011	37 947	-1 481	-3.8	10 764	-1 241	-10.3
2012	34 692	-3 255	-8.6	10 268	-496	-4.6

Figure 4

Chicken and laying hen stock*

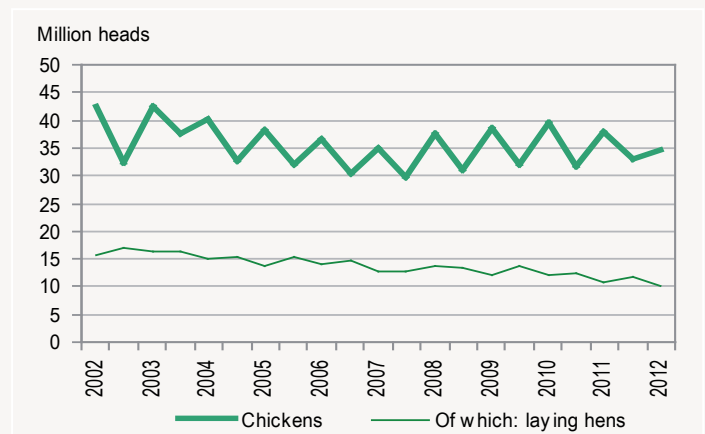


Table 6

Chicken stock in June by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on the previous year, %	
	chicken stock, thousand heads		at agricultural enterprises	at private holdings
2009	18 342	20 205	3.6	1.6
2010	19 933	19 494	8.7	-3.5
2011	20 640	17 308	3.5	-11.2
2012	19 568	15 124	-5.2	-12.6

Goose, duck and turkey stock

The goose stock was 3.3 million on 1 June 2012, 225 thousand (6%) less than one year before. The stock of ducks was 4.5 million, 774 thousand (15%) less than a year earlier, while the turkey stock was more than 3 million, decreasing by 72 thousand (2%) over a year.

Private holdings kept 42% of the goose stock, 53% of the duck stock and 13% of the turkey stock in June 2012.

Geese were held in 31 thousand, ducks in 94 thousand and turkeys in 18 thousand households, of which 22 thousand, 65 thousand and nearly 12 thousand respectively can be considered as private holdings. In June 2012, 82 agricultural enterprises kept geese, 66 held ducks and 106 kept turkeys.

In the first 5 months of 2012 the **procurement price** of geese for slaughter, ducks for slaughter and turkeys for slaughter was up by 9%, 2% and 9% respectively compared to the corresponding period of 2011. Among the sales prices of feedingstuffs the price of feedingstuffs for geese was 5%, and that of feedingstuffs for ducks 6% lower, while that of feedingstuffs for turkeys was 7% higher in the first quarter of 2012 than a year before.

Figure 5

Procurement price of chickens for slaughter, grain maize for fodder and fresh eggs, May 2011 – May 2012 (May 2011 = 100%)



Table 7

Goose, duck and turkey stock in June

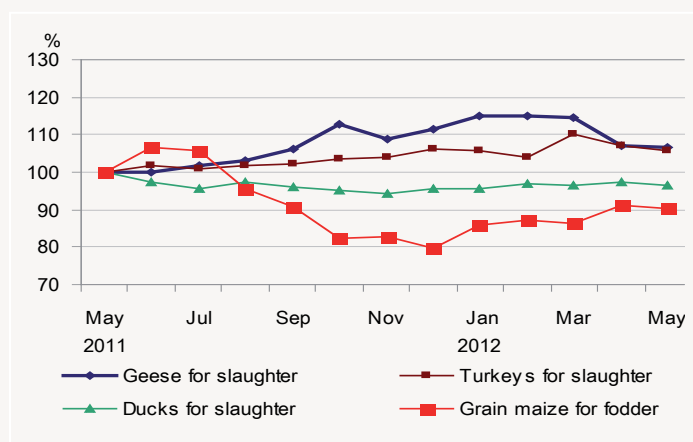
Year	Goose stock, thousand heads	Duck stock, thousand heads	Turkey stock, thousand heads	Change on the previous year, %		
				geese	ducks	turkeys
2009	3 007	4 164	3 572	9.4	25.4	-13.6
2010	3 028	5 547	3 637	0.7	33.2	1.8
2011	3 558	5 294	3 222	17.5	-4.6	-11.4
2012	3 333	4 520	3 150	-6.3	-14.6	-2.2

In the first 5 months of 2012 the procurement of geese for slaughter, ducks for slaughter and turkeys for slaughter increased by 469 thousand (46%), 863 thousand (11%) and 75 thousand heads (2%) respectively compared to the corresponding period of 2011.

Between January and May 2012 the **average market price** of live geese was 17% lower, while that of live ducks and live turkeys 5% and 19% higher respectively than in the same period of 2011.

Figure 6

Procurement price of geese for slaughter, ducks for slaughter, turkeys for slaughter and grain maize for fodder, May 2011 – May 2012 (May 2011 = 100%)



Sheep stock

The sheep stock was 1.2 million on 1 June 2012, within which the number of ewes was 839 thousand. The number of sheep was 18 thousand higher and that of ewes 11 thousand more than in June 2011.

Over one year the sheep stock of agricultural enterprises grew by 18 thousand and that of private holdings hardly changed, while the ewe stock of agricultural enterprises and private holdings increased by 9 thousand and 2 thousand respectively.

86% of the sheep stock is kept by **private holdings** and 14% by **agricultural enterprises**, which ratio was unchanged in the past 10 years. The number of sheep held by private holdings was above one million from 2003.

The number of agricultural enterprises and private holdings **holding sheep** hardly changed during a year, their number was 395 and nearly 31.8 thousand respectively. The average stock of sheep was 400 per agricultural enterprise and 32 per private holding.

Table 8

Sheep and ewe stock in June

Year	Sheep		Of which: ewes			
	total	change on the previous year	total	change on the previous year		
	thousand heads	%	thousand heads	%		
2009	1 292	5	0.4	984	-15	-1.5
2010	1 204	-88	-6.8	864	-120	-12.2
2011	1 150	-54	-4.5	828	-36	-4.2
2012	1 168	18	1.6	839	11	1.3

In the first 5 months of 2012 the **procurement price** of sheep for slaughter rose by 7%, and that of ewes' milk by 1% compared to the same period

of the previous year. Between January and May 8% less sheep for slaughter was procured than in the corresponding period of 2011. The sales price of feedingstuffs rose: in the first 5 months of 2012 the price of feedingstuffs for growing and fattening lambs was 7% and that of feedingstuffs for sheep 6% higher than one year earlier.

Figure 7

Sheep and ewe stock*

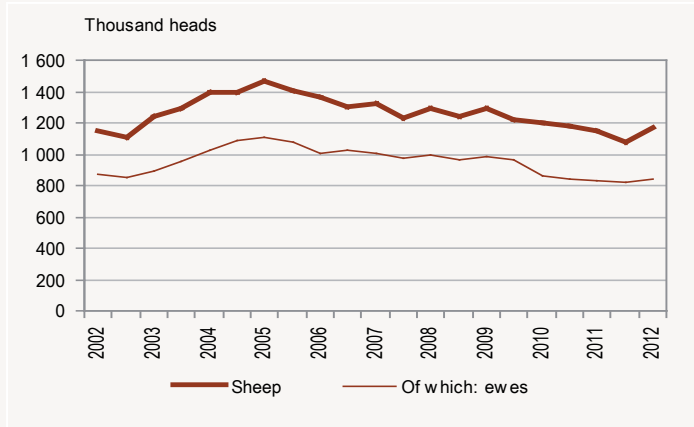


Table 9

Sheep stock in June by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on the previous year, %	
	sheep stock, thousand heads		at agricultural enterprises	at private holdings
2009	166	1 125	-7.3	1.5
2010	162	1 042	-2.4	-7.4
2011	140	1 010	-13.6	-3.0
2012	158	1 010	12.9	0.0

Other animal species

On 1 June 2012 the **horse and mare stocks** in Hungary were practically the same as the values recorded one year earlier (77 thousand and 41 thousand respectively).

The **stock of goats** was 88 thousand at the beginning of June, 3 thousand less than a year before.

The **domestic rabbit stock** of 1.1million was 106 thousand more than one year earlier.

The number of **domestic pigeons for slaughter** was 226 thousand, and that of **beehives** 753 thousand.

Table 10

Stock of other animal species in June

Year	Horses	Of which: mares	Goats	Of which: mother goats	Domes-tic rabbits	Of which: domes-tic mother rabbits	(thousands)	
							Domes-tic pigeons for slaugh-ter	Beehiv-es
2009	60	32	68	36	969	146	406	461
2010	68	35	92	49	1 012	127	338	597
2011	77	41	91	46	999	124	271	679
2012	77	41	88	44	1 105	132	226	753

Fodder prices

In the first 5 months of 2012 the procurement price of fodder cereals decreased compared to the same period of 2011. The procurement price of fodder wheat was 14% lower, and that of fodder barley and fodder maize 7% less each.

Further information, data (links):

- [Tables](#)
- [Methodology](#)

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