

Livestock, 1 December 2012

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Introduction

Data of December 2012 show that the number of cattle continued to grow. The pig stock – after 3 years of decrease – slightly rose in the past six months. The number of sheep was 1.1 million on 1 December, showing a decline after the increase in June. The stock of poultry decreased compared to December of the previous year.

Cattle stock

The number of cattle was 753 thousand on 1 December 2012, 59 thousand more than in December of the previous year and 20 thousand more than what was observed in June 2012. 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 (336 thousand) increased by 9 thousand over a year.

The cattle stock was 17 thousand (2%), while the number of cows 26 thousand (7%) lower than ten years ago.

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 24 thousand, while that of private holdings by 35 thousand. The number of cows kept by agricultural enterprises and private holdings was 4 thousand and 5 thousand more respectively than one year earlier.

During the past year the number of dairy cows of agricultural enterprises grew by 2 thousand, while those held by private holdings went down by one thousand. The meat cow stock increased by 2 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 18 thousand in the last 3 years.

The stock of heifers mated for the first time, aimed to supplement the cow stock, has been essentially unchanged since December 2011. The number

of cattle aged less than one year was 24 thousand more, and that of female cattle aged 1–2 years was 8 thousand more than one year before. Since December 2011 the number of agricultural enterprises **keeping cattle** and cows increased by 6% and 3% respectively, while the number of private holdings keeping cattle and cows diminished by 2% and 5% respectively. In the last year the number of cattle per holder was unaltered (466) in case of agricultural enterprises and went up to 14 (by 16%) for private holdings.

The **procurement price** of cattle for slaughter and cows' milk was 3% and 1% higher respectively in the first 11 months of 2012 than in the same period of the previous year. The price of compound feedingstuffs for cattle rose by 6% in the first three quarters of 2012 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Between January and November 2012 the number of procured cattle for slaughter was 35%, of which that of calves for slaughter 18% lower than one year before. 6% more cows' milk was procured than in the same period of the previous year.

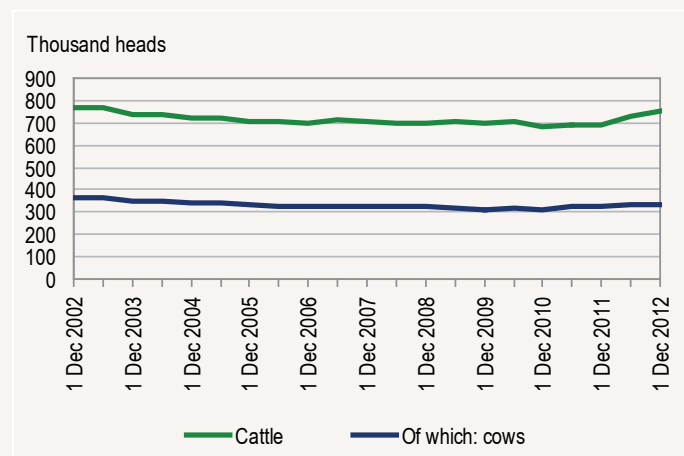
Table 1

Cattle and cow stock in December

Year	Cattle			Of which: cows		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2009	700.1	-0.9	-0.1	312.4	-12.0	-3.7
2010	682.3	-17.8	-2.5	309.2	-3.3	-1.0
2011	693.9	11.7	1.7	326.9	17.7	5.7
2012	753.1	59.1	8.5	336.0	9.1	2.8

Figure 1

Cattle and cow stock*



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

Cattle stock in December by legal form

Table 2

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	cattle stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2009	464.6	235.5	-1.9	3.5
2010	448.9	233.4	-3.4	-0.9
2011	449.6	244.4	0.2	4.7
2012	473.6	279.5	5.3	14.4

Pig stock

The number of pigs was 2 million 956 thousand on 1 December, 43 thousand more than the stock of June, while 69 thousand (2%) less than one year earlier. The number of pigs exceeded 5 million ten years ago; and has been below 3 million since June 2012. The number of **breeding sows** (198 thousand) fell by 11 thousand over one year.

73% of the pig stock is held by agricultural enterprises and 27% by private holdings. The respective shares one year ago were 71% and 29%. 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 800 thousand by December 2012.

The pig stock of **agricultural enterprises** hardly changed, and that of **private holdings** was lowered by 70 thousand (8%) during the last 12 months. The number of breeding sows has decreased by 6 thousand in case of both agricultural enterprises and private holdings since December 2011.

The composition of the pig stock by age, sex and use changes seasonally each year: the proportion of fattening pigs rises by the winter period (it grew from 39% to 45% between June 2012 and December 2012), while the proportion of piglet and young pig stocks declines. The proportion of the former was down from 25% to 23%, while that of the latter from 26% to 23% in the last period. Compared to the corresponding period of the previous year the composition did not change substantially, the number of fattening pigs was down by 3%, and that of sows in farrowing by 7%.

The number of agricultural enterprises **holding pigs** on 1 December 2012 was 1%, and that of private holdings 11% lower than one year earlier. Over one year the number of agricultural enterprises and private holdings keeping breeding sows decreased by 3% and 12% respectively. The number of pigs per holder grew in case of both agricultural enterprises and private holdings: it exceeded 4500 for the former, while the value of the indicator hardly surpassed 5 heads in case of the latter.

The **procurement price** of pigs for slaughter, piglets for slaughter and young pigs for slaughter rose by 20%, 37% and 39% respectively in the first 11 months of the year compared to the same period of 2011. The price of compound feedingstuffs for pigs was 4% higher in the first 9 months of 2012 than one year before.

Pig and breeding sow stock in December

Table 3

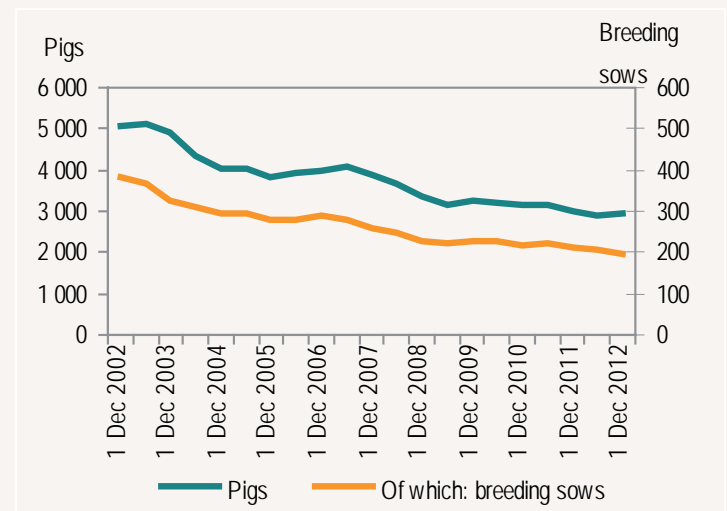
Year	Pigs			Of which: breeding sows		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2009	3 247.1	-136.0	-4.0	225.8	-4.0	-1.7
2010	3 168.9	-78.2	-2.4	219.3	-6.5	-2.9
2011	3 024.7	-144.2	-4.5	209.7	-9.6	-4.4
2012	2 955.6	-69.1	-2.3	198.4	-11.3	-5.4

Between January and November 2012, 56 thousand (2%) more pigs for slaughter were procured than in the corresponding period of the previous year. During this period the procurement of piglets for slaughter and young pigs for slaughter decreased by 12%. The average weight of procured adult pigs for slaughter was 111.6 kg/head.

In the first 11 months of 2012 **average market prices** grew compared to the corresponding period of 2011: the price of piglets and young pigs became 36% and 30% higher respectively, while that of fattening pigs was up by 27%.

Figure 2

Pig and breeding sow stock, thousand heads*



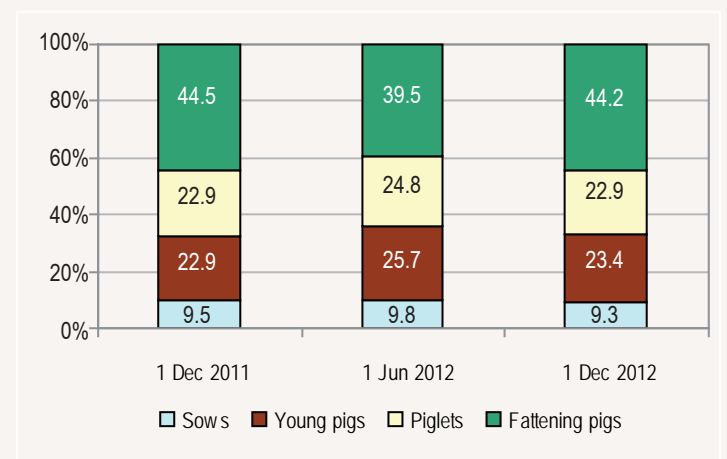
Pig stock in December by legal form

Table 4

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	pig stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2009	2 263.5	983.6	-0.2	-11.9
2010	2 322.6	846.3	2.6	-14.0
2011	2 158.1	866.6	-7.1	2.4
2012	2 159.3	796.3	0.1	-8.1

Composition of pig stock

Figure 3



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 30 million in December, 2.8 million (8%) less than one year earlier. Compared to 1 June 2012 the stock declined by 4.6 million (13%). The stock of laying hens of 12.1 million was 334 thousand (3%) and 1.8 million (18%) more than one year and six months earlier respectively.

63% of the chicken stock was held by agricultural enterprises and 37% was kept by private holdings in December 2012 – shares of 56% and 44% were surveyed respectively in June 2012 –, which ratio was 66 to 34 in December 2011.

During one year the chicken stock of **agricultural enterprises** fell by 2.5 million, while that of private holdings by 291 thousand. The laying hen stock of agricultural enterprises was 20 thousand more, while that of **private holdings** 314 thousand (5%) higher than one year earlier.

Chickens were kept in 558 thousand households, of which 361 thousand can be considered as private holdings. In December 2012 the number of agricultural enterprises holding chickens was 294.

In the first 11 months of 2012 the **procurement price** of chickens for slaughter was 9% and that of fresh eggs 54% higher than in the same period of 2011. The sales prices of compound feedingstuffs for poultry were 5% higher in the first 9 months of 2012 than in the corresponding period of 2011.

Between January and November 2012 19% more chickens for slaughter were procured than a year before.

The average market price of live chickens, live hens and fresh eggs was 13%, 15% and 40% higher respectively in the first 11 months of 2012 than in the same period of the previous year.

Table 5

Chicken and laying hen stock in December

Year	Chickens		Of which: laying hens			
	total	change on previous year	total	change on previous year		
	thousand heads	%	thousand heads	%		
2009	32 128.5	963.0	3.1	13 596.8	253.0	1.9
2010	31 848.4	-280.1	-0.9	12 570.6	-1 026.2	-7.5
2011	32 865.4	1 017.0	3.2	11 743.1	-827.6	-6.6
2012	30 074.7	-2 790.6	-8.5	12 076.6	333.6	2.8

Table 6

Chicken stock in December by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises ¹	Private holdings ¹	Change on previous year, %	
	chicken stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2009	18 187.3	13 941.2	8.5	-3.2
2010	19 621.7	12 226.7	7.9	-12.3
2011	21 529.9	11 335.4	9.7	-7.3
2012	19 030.4	11 044.4	-11.6	-2.6

Chicken and laying hen stock*

Figure 4

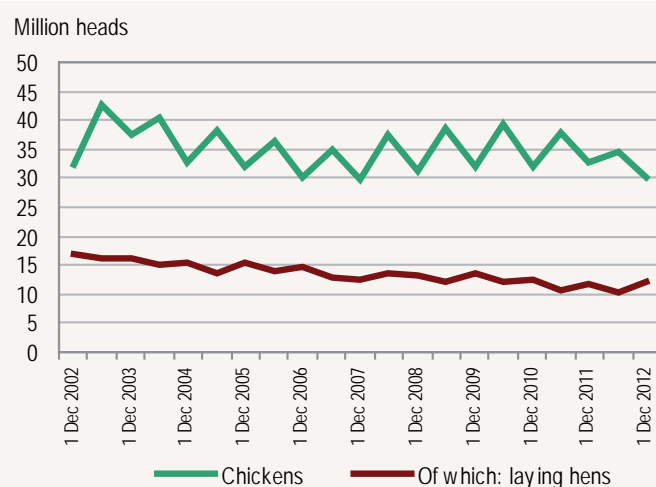
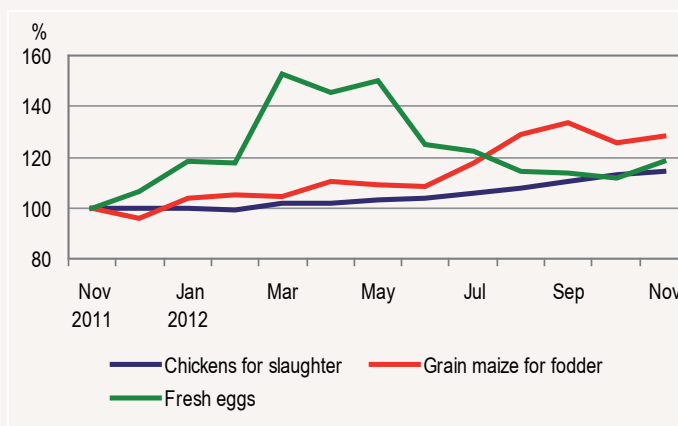


Figure 5

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



Goose, duck and turkey stock

The goose stock was 1.1 million on 1 December 2012, 105 thousand (9%) less than one year before. The duck stock of 4.2 million was 194 thousand (4%) lower than in December 2011. The turkey stock – 2.8 million – was 200 thousand (7%) less than a year earlier.

Private holdings kept 41% of the goose stock, 38% of the duck stock and 14% of the turkey stock in December 2012.

Geese were held in 27 thousand, ducks in 79 thousand and turkeys in 17 thousand households, of which 18 thousand, 47 thousand and 11 thousand respectively can be considered as private holdings. In December 2012, 73 agricultural enterprises kept geese, 68 held ducks and 109 kept turkeys.

In the first 11 months of 2012 the procurement price of geese for slaughter, ducks for slaughter and turkeys for slaughter was up by 8%, 5% and 7% respectively compared to the corresponding period of 2011.

In the first 11 months of 2012 the **procurement** of geese for slaughter, ducks for slaughter and turkeys for slaughter increased by 268 thousand (6%), 715 thousand (4%) and 249 thousand heads (4%) respectively compared to the corresponding period of 2011.

Between January and November 2012 the **average market price** of live geese was 1% lower, while that of live ducks and live turkeys 14% and 6% higher respectively than in the same period of 2011.

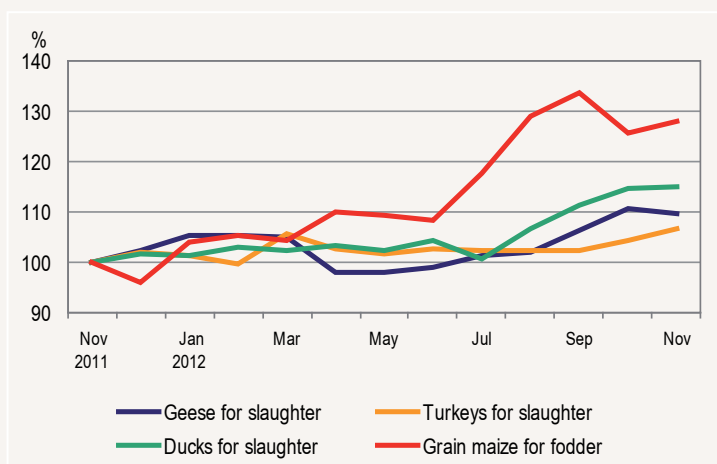
Goose, duck and turkey stock in December

Table 7

Year	Goose	Duck	Turkey	Change on previous year, %		
	stock, thousand heads			geese	ducks	turkeys
2009	1 405.0	3 712.6	3 018.4	-33.7	27.9	-14.4
2010	1 383.9	5 813.2	3 167.6	-1.5	56.6	4.9
2011	1 187.1	4 436.1	2 999.4	-14.2	-23.7	-5.3
2012	1 082.2	4 242.3	2 799.4	-8.8	-4.4	-6.7

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

Figure 6



Sheep stock

The sheep stock was 1.1 million on 1 December 2012, within which the number of ewes was 836 thousand, which were 66 thousand and 15 thousand more respectively than in December 2011.

Over one year the sheep stock of agricultural enterprises grew by 18 thousand and that of private holdings by 48 thousand, while the ewe stock of agricultural enterprises and private holdings increased by 9 thousand and 5 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 agricultural enterprises and **private holdings holding** sheep hardly changed during a year, their number was 410 and nearly 29,300 respectively. The average stock of sheep was 378 per agricultural enterprise and 34 per private holding.

In the first 11 months of 2012 the **procurement price** of sheep for slaughter rose by 4%, and that of ewes' milk was unchanged compared to the same period of the previous year. Between January and November 10% less sheep for slaughter was procured than in the corresponding period of 2011.

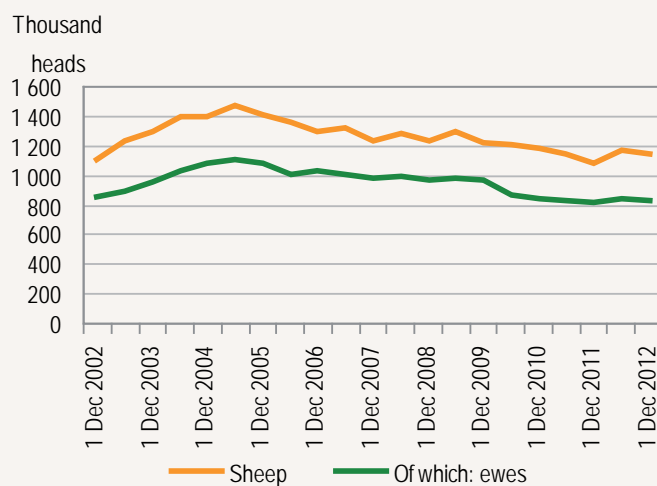
Sheep and ewe stock in December

Table 8

Year	Sheep		Of which: ewes			
	total	change on previous year	total	change on previous year		
	thousand heads	%	thousand heads	thousand heads	%	
2009	1 222.8	-13.0	-1.1	967.6	4.0	0.4
2010	1 180.5	-42.3	-3.5	844.3	-123.2	-12.7
2011	1 081.0	-99.6	-8.4	821.0	-23.3	-2.8
2012	1 147.0	66.1	6.1	835.6	14.6	1.8

Sheep and ewe stock*

Table 8



Sheep stock in December by legal form

Table 9

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	sheep stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2009	152.5	1 070.3	-8.9	0.2
2010	151.5	1 029.0	-0.7	-3.9
2011	136.8	944.2	-9.7	-8.2
2012	155.1	991.9	13.4	5.1

Other animal species

On 1 December 2012 the **horse stock** in Hungary was 76 thousand, 3 thousand more than one year ago, within which the **mare stock** was reduced by one thousand, coming to 40 thousand. The **stock of goats** was 88 thousand at the beginning of December, 9 thousand (11%) more than a year before.

The **domestic rabbit stock** of 1.1 million was 122 thousand more than one year earlier.

The number of **domestic pigeons for slaughter** was 191 thousand, and that of **beehives** 694 thousand.

Stock of other animal species in December

Table 10

Year	Horses	Of which: mares	Goats	Of which: mother goats	Domestic rabbits	Of which: domestic mother rabbits	Domestic pigeons for slaughter	Beehives
2009	61.3	33.0	57.9	35.6	815.2	129.0	361.1	432.3
2010	64.8	35.2	75.4	44.3	825.7	120.4	148.8	610.5
2011	73.6	41.0	79.6	42.7	974.9	125.9	184.0	745.7
2012	76.3	40.2	88.4	46.2	1 096.9	124.1	191.4	694.4

Fodder prices

In the first 11 months of 2012 the procurement price of fodder cereals increased compared to the same period of 2011: the procurement price of fodder wheat, fodder maize and fodder barley was 25%, 14% and 13% higher respectively.

Further information, data (links):[Methodology](#)[Tables](#)**Contact details**Gabriella.Jakubecz@ksh.hu Telephone: (+36-1) 345-6411[Information service](#): Telephone:(+36-1) 345-6789www.ksh.hu