statistical reflections

12/2014
Produced by:
Hungarian Central Statistical Office
www.ksh.hu

Issue 12 of Volume 8 27 February 2014

Livestock, 1st December 2013

Contents

Summary

The growth of the cattle stock continued, so their number at the end of 2013 was already higher than ten years earlier. The number of pigs and sheep slightly rose in the last six months. The number of turkeys grew, while other poultry stocks decreased in line with seasonality compared to June.

Cattle stock

The **number of cattle** was 772 thousand on 1st December 2013, it has increased by 12 thousand since December 2012, by 6 thousand since the survey for June 2013 and by 33 thousand since December 2003. The growth was principally due to advantageous agricultural subsidies and a favourable market for cattle for slaughter. The **cow stock** (340 thousand) was unchanged over a year and decreased by 10 thousand (3 per cent) in the past ten years.

63 per cent of the cattle stock is held by **agricultural enterprises** and 37 per cent by **private holdings**. This distribution was essentially unchanged in the last years.

Over one year the cattle stock of agricultural enterprises was up by 16 thousand, while that of private holdings decreased by 4 thousand. The number of cows kept by agricultural enterprises grew by 5 thousand, while the stock of private holdings was reduced by 4 thousand compared to one year earlier.

The number of dairy cows of agricultural enterprises increased by 2 thousand, while those held by private holdings declined by 3 thousand during the last year. The meat cow stock was up by 4 thousand in case of the former and by 8 thousand in case of the latter legal form of enterprise, while their number rose by a total of 27 thousand in the last 3 years.

The stock of heifers mated for the first time, aimed to replace the cow stock, has been essentially unchanged since December 2012. The number of cattle aged less than one year was 4 thousand less, and that of female cattle aged 1–2 years was 12 thousand more than one year before.

The number of agricultural enterprises **keeping cattle** and cows increased by 5 per cent and 2 per cent respectively, while the number of private holdings keeping cattle and cows diminished by 18 per cent and 22 per cent respectively since December 2012.

The number of cattle per holder (460) was somewhat lowered in case of agricultural enterprises but went up by 20 per cent (17.3) for private holdings in the last year.

The **procurement price** of cattle for slaughter was cut by 17 per cent, while the procurement price of cows' milk was up by 12 per cent in the first 11 months of 2013 compared to the same period of the previous year. The price of compound feedingstuffs for cattle rose by 11% in the first three quarters of 2013 compared to one year earlier.

The number of procured cattle for slaughter was 28 per cent and that of calves for slaughter 23 per cent more between January and November 2013 than one year before, at the same time, 6 per cent less cows' milk was procured than in the same period of the previous year.

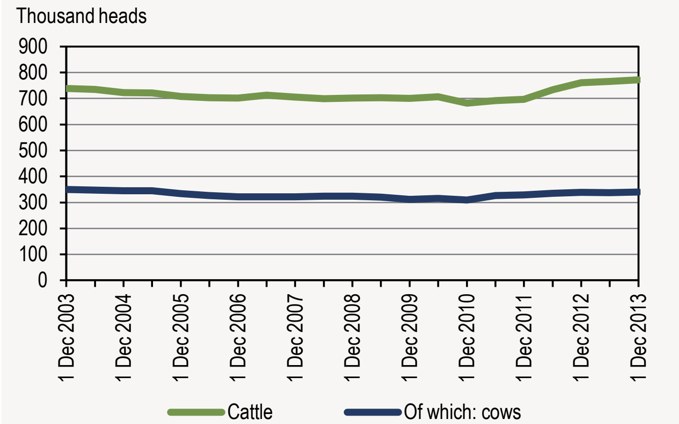
Table 1

Cattle and cow stocks in December

Year	Cattle			Of which: cows		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2010	682.3	–17.8	–2.5	309.2	–3.3	–1.0
2011	697.4	15.1	2.2	328.7	19.6	6.3
2012	759.9	62.6	9.0	339.0	10.3	3.1
2013	772.0	12.1	1.6	339.7	0.7	0.2

Figure 1

Cattle and cow stocks*



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

Table 2

Cattle stock in December by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, per cent	
	cattle stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2010	448.9	233.4	–3.4	–0.9
2011	449.6	247.8	0.2	6.2
2012	473.6	286.4	5.3	15.6
2013	489.2	282.8	3.3	–1.3

Pig stock

The **number of pigs** was 2 935 thousand on 1st December, 32 thousand more than in June 2013 and 54 thousand less than in December 2012. Their number exceeded 5 million back in June 2003, however, it has been below 3 million since June 2012. The number of **breeding sows** (187 thousand) fell by 13 thousand year on year.

75 per cent of the pig stock is held by **agricultural enterprises** and 25 per cent by **private holdings**. The respective shares one year ago were 72 per cent and 28 per cent. 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 was 734 thousand by December 2013.

The pig stock of agricultural enterprises grew by 42 thousand, while that of private holdings became 96 thousand (12 per cent) lower during the last 12 months. The number of breeding sows has decreased by 3 thousand in case of agricultural enterprises and by 10 thousand in case of private holdings since December 2012.

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 40% to 45% between June 2013 and December 2013), contrarily, the proportion of piglet and young pig stocks declines. The proportion of the former was down from 26 per cent to 23 per cent, while that of the latter from 24 per cent to 22 per cent in the last period. Out of the pig stock the number of sows mated for the first time was up by 17 per cent, while the number of drafts, gilts not yet mated and sows in farrowing decreased by 17 per cent, 4 per cent and 2 per cent respectively compared to December 2012.

The number of agricultural enterprises **holding pigs** was 5 per cent more, while that of private holdings 18 per cent less on 1st December 2013 than in the previous year. The number of agricultural enterprises and private holdings keeping breeding sows decreased by 2 per cent and 27 per cent respectively year on year. The number of pigs per holder was cut in case of agricultural enterprises and went up in case of private holdings: it was 4 429 for the former, and the value of the indicator reached 6 heads in case of the latter.

Table 3

Pig and breeding sow stocks in December

Year	Pigs			Of which: breeding sows		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2010	3 168.9	–78.2	–2.4	219.3	–6.5	–2.9
2011	3 043.8	–125.1	–3.9	210.5	–8.8	–4.0
2012	2 989.1	–54.7	–1.8	200.3	–10.3	–4.9
2013	2 934.9	–54.2	–1.8	187.0	–13.3	–6.6

The **procurement price** of pigs for slaughter rose by 3 per cent, while that of young pigs for slaughter fell by 20 per cent in the first 11 months of the year compared to the same period of 2012. The price of compound feedingstuffs for pigs was essentially unchanged in the first three quarters of 2013 compared to one year before.

The procurement of pigs for slaughter was down by 53 thousand heads (2 per cent) between January and November 2013 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The average weight of procured adult pigs for slaughter was 111 kg/head.

The **average market prices** of piglets and fattening pigs were cut (by 4 per cent and 3 per cent respectively), while the price of young pigs was up by 5 per cent in the first 11 months of 2013 compared to the corresponding period of 2012.

Figure 2

Pig and breeding sow stocks, thousand heads*

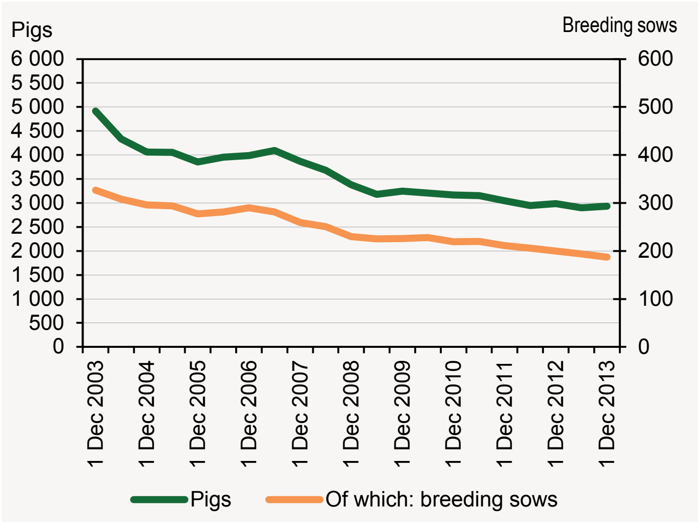


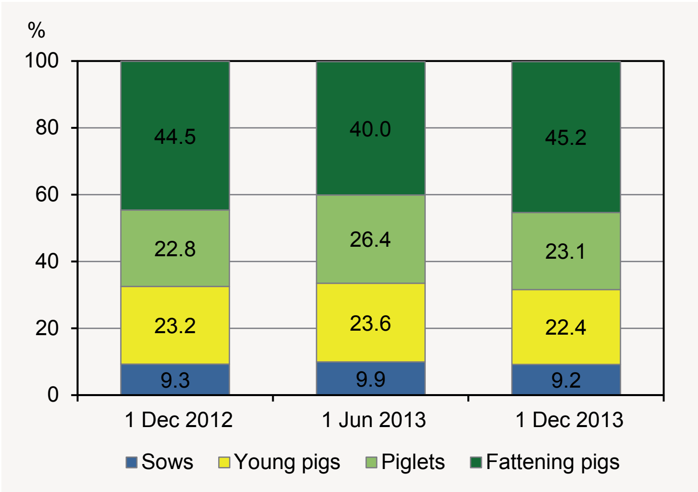
Table 4

Pig stock in December by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, per cent	
	pig stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2010	2 322.6	846.3	2.6	–14.0
2011	2 158.1	885.6	–7.1	4.7
2012	2 159.3	829.8	0.1	–6.3
2013	2 201.3	733.6	1.9	–11.6

Figure 3

Composition of pig stock



Poultry stock

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

Chicken stock

The **number of chickens** was 29 million in December 2013, 1.5 million (5 per cent) less than one year earlier. Compared to 1st June 2013 the stock decreased by 5.4 million (16 per cent). The **stock of laying hens** of 12.5 million was 467 thousand (4 per cent) higher than in December 2012 and 1.3 million (11 per cent) higher than six months earlier.

60 per cent of the chicken stock was held by **agricultural enterprises** and 40 per cent was kept by **private holdings** in December 2013 – shares of 54 per cent and 46 per cent were surveyed respectively in June 2013 –, which ratio was 63 per cent to 37 per cent in December 2012.

The chicken stock of agricultural enterprises fell by 1.9 million, while that of private holdings increased by 421 thousand over one year. The laying hen stock of agricultural enterprises was 35 thousand more, while that of private holdings was 432 thousand (6 per cent) higher than one year earlier.

Chickens were kept in 548 thousand households, 246 thousand of which are considered as private holdings. The number of agricultural enterprises holding chickens was 288 in December 2013.

In the first 11 months of 2013 the **procurement price** of chickens for slaughter was 9 per cent higher and that of fresh eggs 24 per cent lower than in the same period of 2012. The sales prices of compound feedingstuffs for poultry were 4 per cent higher in the first three quarters of 2013 than in the corresponding period of 2012.

Between January and November 2013 8 per cent more chickens for slaughter were procured than a year before.

The **average market prices** of live chickens, live hens and fresh eggs were 4 per cent, 11 per cent and 9 per cent lower respectively in the first 11 months of 2013 than in the same period of the previous year.

Table 5

Chicken and laying hen stocks in December

Year	Chickens			Of which: laying hens		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2010	31 848.4	–280.1	–0.9	12 570.6	–1 026.2	–7.5
2011	32 859.8	1 011.4	3.2	11 747.8	–822.8	–6.5
2012	30 075.0	–2 784.7	–8.5	12 074.3	326.4	2.8
2013	28 596.3	–1 478.7	–4.9	12 541.1	466.9	3.9

Figure 4

Chicken and laying hen stocks*

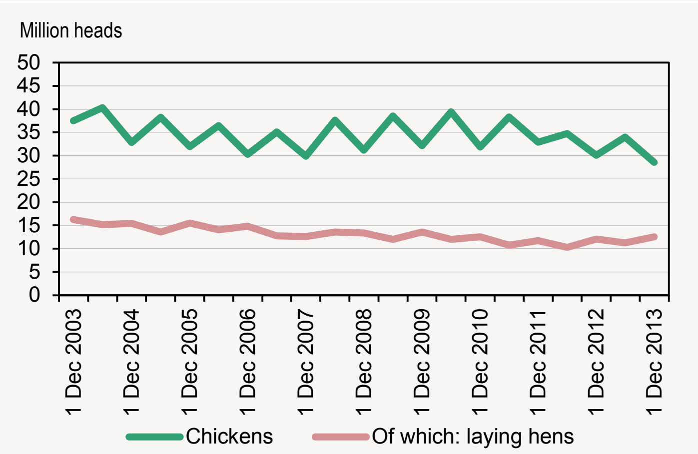


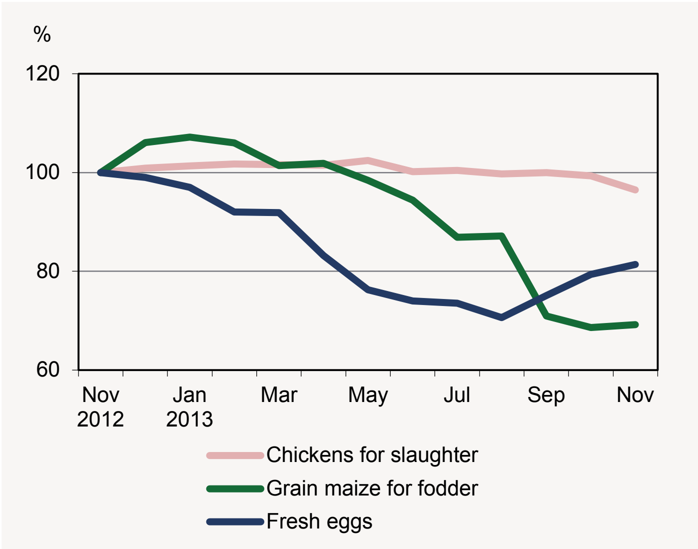
Table 6

Chicken stock in December by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, per cent	
	chicken stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2010	19 621.7	12 226.7	7.9	–12.3
2011	21 529.9	11 329.9	9.7	–7.3
2012	19 030.4	11 044.7	–11.6	–2.5
2013	17 130.2	11 466.1	–10.0	3.8

Figure 5

Procurement prices of chickens for slaughter, grain maize for fodder and fresh eggs, November 2012 – November 2013
(November 2012 = 100%)



Goose, duck and turkey stocks

The **goose stock** rose by 459 thousand (39 per cent) in the year to 1st December, their number exceeded 1.6 million on 1st December 2013. The **duck stock** of 4.4 million was 64 thousand less, while the **turkey stock** of 2.5 million was 273 thousand (10 per cent) lower than in December 2012.

Private holdings kept 55 per cent of the goose stock, 49 per cent of the duck stock and 14 per cent of the turkey stock in December 2013.

Geese were held in 29 thousand, ducks in 78 thousand and turkeys in 14 thousand households, 16 thousand, 35 thousand and 9 thousand of which respectively can be considered as private holdings. 71 agricultural enterprises kept geese, 63 held ducks and 91 kept turkeys in December 2013.

In the first 11 months of 2013 the **procurement price** of ducks for slaughter was up by 13 per cent, that of turkeys for slaughter by 5 per cent and that of geese for slaughter was unchanged compared to the corresponding period of 2012.

The procurement of geese for slaughter and ducks for slaughter was up by 89 thousand (2 per cent) and 880 thousand (5 per cent), while that of turkeys for slaughter decreased by 1 558 thousand heads (22 per cent) in the first 11 months of 2013 compared to the corresponding period of 2012.

The **average market price** of live turkeys was 18% higher, while those of live geese and live ducks 34% and 25% lower respectively in January–November 2013 than in the same period of 2012.

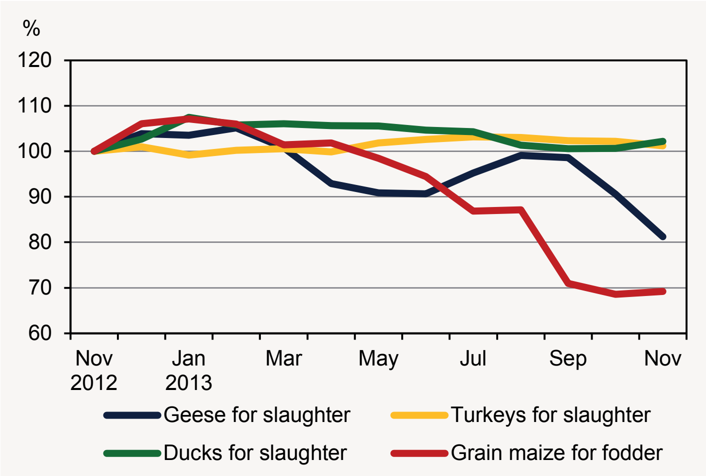
Table 7

Goose, duck and turkey stocks in December

Year	Goose	Duck	Turkey	Change on previous year, per cent		
	stock, thousand heads			geese	ducks	turkeys
2010	1 383.9	5 813.2	3 167.6	–1.5	56.6	4.9
2011	1 184.6	4 433.2	2 999.1	–14.4	–23.7	–5.3
2012	1 189.2	4 483.9	2 797.5	0.4	1.1	–6.7
2013	1 648.4	4 420.0	2 524.2	38.6	–1.4	–9.8

Figure 6

Procurement prices of geese for slaughter, ducks for slaughter, turkeys for slaughter and grain maize for fodder, November 2012 – November 2013 (November 2012 = 100%)



Sheep stock

The sheep stock was 1.2 million and the number of **ewes** was 889 thousand on 1st December 2013, which were 52 thousand and 24 thousand more respectively than in December 2012.

The sheep stock of agricultural enterprises grew by 4 thousand, while that of private holdings by nearly 49 thousand year on year. The ewe stock of agricultural enterprises was essentially unchanged, while that of private holdings rose by 23 thousand.

Table 8

Sheep and ewe stocks in December

Year	Sheep			Of which: ewes		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2010	1 180.5	–42.3	–3.5	844.3	–123.2	–12.7
2011	1 120.3	–60.2	–5.1	858.3	13.9	1.7
2012	1 185.1	64.8	5.8	864.7	6.4	0.7
2013	1 237.6	52.5	4.4	888.7	24.1	2.8

87 per cent of the sheep stock is kept by **private holdings** and 13 per cent by **agricultural enterprises**, which ratio was unchanged in the past 10 years. The number of agricultural enterprises **holding sheep** was 415 and that of private holdings was 24 thousand. The average stock of sheep was 382 per agricultural enterprise and 45 per private holding.

The **procurement price** of sheep for slaughter was cut by 4 per cent in the first 11 months of 2013 compared to the same period of the previous year. 6 per cent more sheep for slaughter were procured between January and November than in the corresponding period of 2012.

Figure 7

Sheep and ewe stocks*

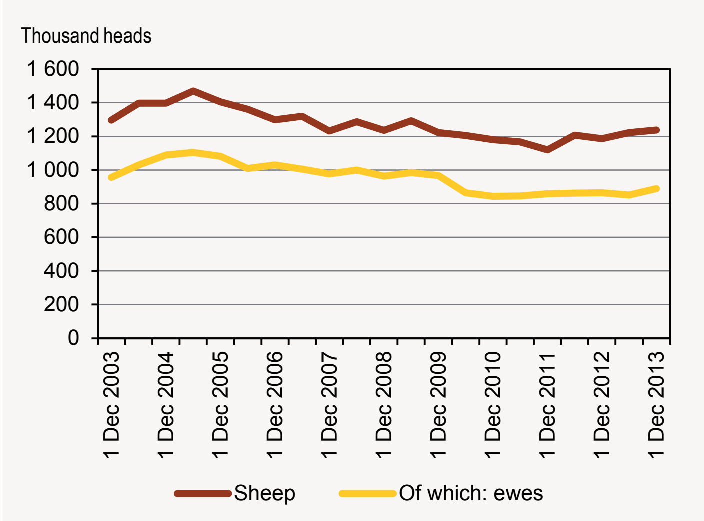


Table 9

Sheep stock in December by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, per cent	
	sheep stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2010	151.5	1 029.0	–0.7	–3.9
2011	136.8	983.5	–9.7	–4.4
2012	155.1	1 030.0	13.4	4.7
2013	158.7	1 078.9	2.3	4.7

Other animal species

The **horse stock** in Hungary was 59 thousand, within which the **mare stock** was 30 thousand on 1st December 2013. The **stock of goats** declined by 26 per cent over a year, their number was 66 thousand on 1st December. The **rabbit stock** of 974 thousand was 122 thousand less than one year earlier. The number of **domestic pigeons for slaughter** was 131 thousand and that of **beehives** was 665 thousand.

Table 10

Stocks of other animal species in December

(thousands)

Year	Horses	Of which: mares	Goats	Of which: nanny goats	Rab-bits	Of which: does	Domestic pigeons for slaughter	Beehives
2010	64.8	35.2	75.4	44.3	825.7	120.4	148.8	610.5
2011	73.7	40.9	78.7	42.3	974.7	125.7	176.9	728.9
2012	76.1	40.1	89.2	46.8	1 096.0	123.4	188.9	678.1
2013	59.2	29.7	66.1	32.9	974.3	119.3	130.5	665.3

Feedingstuffs prices

The procurement prices of fodder wheat, fodder maize and fodder barley were 20 per cent, 16 per cent and 12 per cent lower respectively in the first 11 months of 2013 than in the corresponding period of 2012.

Further infirmation, data (links):

Tables

Tables (STADAT)

Methodology

Contact details:

kommunikacio@ksh.hu

Information service

Phone: +36 (1) 345 6789

www.ksh.hu