38/2015
STATISTICAL REFLECTIONS
7 August 2015

HUNGARIAN CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Livestock, 1 June 2015

Contents

Introduction

The growth of the cattle stock, lasting since December 2010, continued further. The number of pigs and sheep remained essentially unchanged in the last six months. The poultry stock grew in line with seasonality compared to the stock in December 2014.

Cattle stock

The number of cattle was 818 thousand on 1 June 2015, which became 30 thousand more than in June of the previous year and 16 thousand more than what was surveyed in December 2014. The growth exceeded already 100 thousand in the past five years. The stock of cows (366 thousand) was up by 10 thousand over a year and by more than 50 thousand over five years.

62 per cent of the cattle stock is held by **agricultural enterprises** and 38 per cent by **private holdings**, the distribution being essentially unchanged in the last years.

The stock of agricultural enterprises was up by 18 thousand and that of private holdings by 12 thousand over one year. The number of cows kept by agricultural enterprises increased by 9 thousand and those kept by private holdings by 1 thousand compared to a year earlier.

During the past year the number of dairy cows of agricultural enterprises increased by 7 thousand, while the stock held by private holdings went down by 2 thousand. The meat cow stock grew by 2 thousand in the case of the former and by 9 thousand in the case of the latter legal form. The number of meat cows was up by a total of 46 thousand in the last 5 years.

The stock of heifers mated for the first time, aimed to replace the cow stock, increased by nearly one thousand (1.8 per cent) from June 2014. The number of cattle aged less than 1 year was 10 thousand more and that of female cattle aged 1–2 years was 7 thousand higher.

From June 2014 the number of agricultural enterprises **keeping cattle** increased by 5.0 per cent and of those holding cows by 6.1 per cent, while the number of private holdings keeping cattle and cows remained at the same levels.

The number of cattle per holder slightly decreased (437) in the case of agricultural enterprises and rose to 18 (by 5.9 per cent) for private holdings compared to last year.

The **procurement price** of cattle for slaughter was unchanged, while that of cows' milk decreased by 22 per cent until 1 June 2015 year on year.

The number of procured cattle for slaughter was 32 per cent and that of calves for slaughter 59 per cent lower between 1 January and 31 May 2015 than one year earlier, while 19 per cent more cows' milk was procured in the same period.

Table 1

Cattle and cow stocks in June

Year	Cattle			Of which: cows		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2012	732.9	41.8	6.0	334.6	7.8	2.4
2013	763.1	30.3	4.1	335.9	1.3	0.4
2014	788.7	25.5	3.3	356.0	20.1	6.0
2015	818.4	29.8	3.8	365.9	9.9	2.8

Figure 1

Cattle and cow stocks

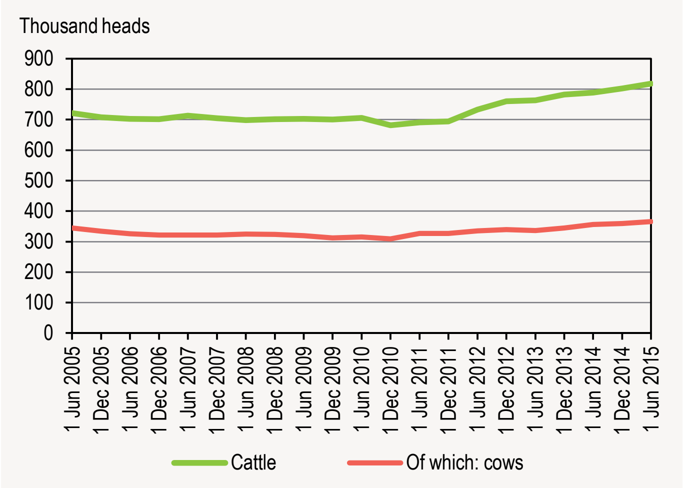


Table 2

Cattle stock in June by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	cattle stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2012	464.3	268.5	4.7	8.1
2013	477.9	285.2	2.9	6.2
2014	491.2	297.5	2.8	4.3
2015	509.2	309.2	3.7	4.0

Pig stock

The number of pigs reached 3.1 million on 1 June 2015, 11 thousand lower than the stock in December 2014 and 64 thousand higher than that in June 2014. The number of **breeding sows** (204 thousand) went up by 2 thousand over a year.

74 per cent of the pig stock is held by **agricultural enterprises** and 26 per cent by **private holdings**. Pig farming in households, in majority back at the beginning of the 1990s, has been losing importance year by year: the number of pigs kept in households was 810 thousand by June 2015.

The pig stock of agricultural enterprises increased by 61 thousand and that of private holdings by 3 thousand during the last year. The number of breeding sows grew by 2 thousand in the case of agricultural enterprises and decreased somewhat in the case of private holdings from June 2014.

The composition of the pig stock by age, sex and use changes seasonally during each year: the proportion of piglet and young pig stocks usually rises by the summer period. The piglet stock grew from 24 per cent to 27 per cent and the young pig stock from 23 per cent to 25 per cent between 1 December 2014 and 1 June 2015. The proportion of fattening pigs declined from 44 per cent to 39 per cent between 1 December 2014 and 1 June 2015. Compared to June 2014, the number of gilts not yet mated fell by 1.5 per cent, that of fattening pigs increased by 1.1 per cent, the number of drafts and young pigs by 2.2 per cent each, that of piglets by 4.3 per cent, while the number of sows in farrowing and sows mated for the first time was unchanged.

The number of **pig holders** was up by 16 per cent and that of **breeding sow holders** by 11 per cent in the case of agricultural enterprises on 1 June 2015 compared to one year earlier, while both proportions remained unchanged for private holdings. The number of pigs per holder was reduced to 3,560 in the case of agricultural enterprises and was unchanged (6) for private holdings.

The **procurement price** of pigs for slaughter was cut by 11 per cent and that of young pigs for slaughter by 39 per cent in the first five months of 2015 compared to the same period of 2014.

Between 1 January and 31 May 2015 the procurement of piglets for slaughter and young pigs for slaughter fell by 3 thousand heads (17 per cent) and that of pigs for slaughter increased by 82 thousand (5.1 per cent) year on year. The average weight of procured adult pigs for slaughter was 114 kilogrammes/head.

In the same period the **average market prices** of piglets, young pigs and fattening pigs were 29 per cent, 32 per cent and 7.1 per cent lower, respectively, compared to the corresponding period of 2014.

Table 3

Pig and breeding sow stocks in June

Year	Pigs			Of which: breeding sows		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2012	2 946.6	–210.2	–6.6	206.0	–14.2	–6.5
2013	2 891.3	–55.4	–1.9	193.3	–12.8	–6.2
2014	3 060.1	168.9	5.8	202.0	8.7	4.5
2015	3 124.1	63.9	2.1	203.7	1.7	0.8

Figure 2

Pig and breeding sow stocks

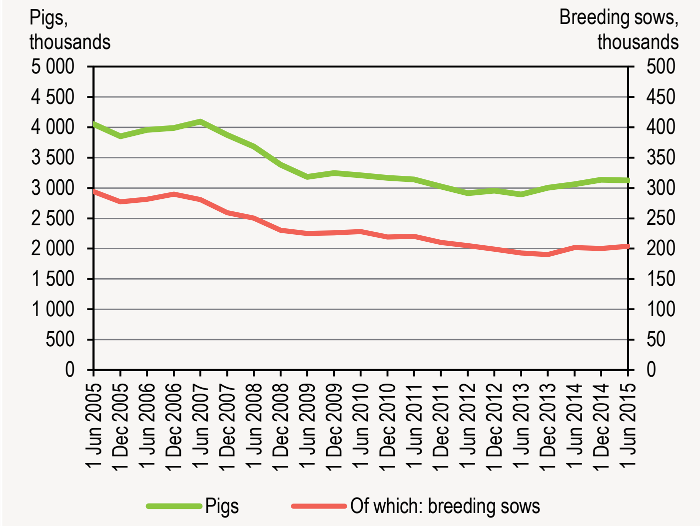


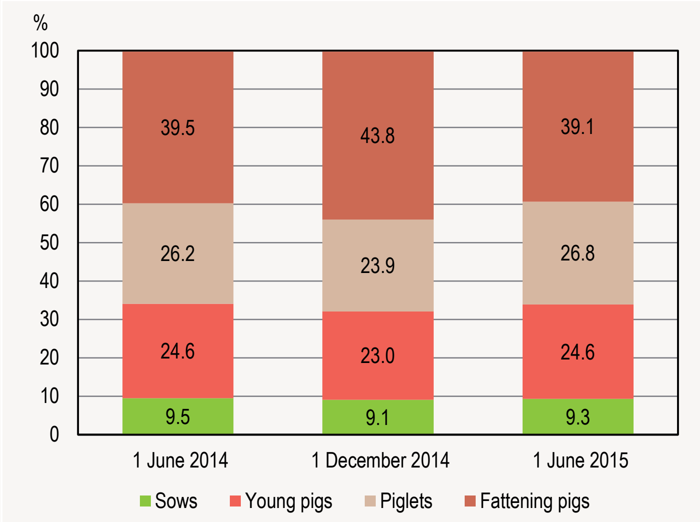
Table 4

Pig stock in June by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	pig stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2012	2 109.9	836.8	–4.6	–13.7
2013	2 116.2	775.0	0.3	–3.4
2014	2 253.5	806.7	6.5	8.6
2015	2 314.2	809.9	2.7	0.4

Figure 3

Composition of pig stock*



* Not including stock of breeding boars.

Poultry stock

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

Chicken stock

The number of chickens was 37.9 million in June, 2.3 million (6.5 per cent) higher than one year earlier. Compared to 1 December 2014, the stock was up by 7.4 million (24 per cent), in line with seasonality. The **laying hen stock** of 11.3 million was 1.1 million (11 per cent) higher than in June 2014 and 5.6 per cent lower than six months ago.

59 per cent of the chicken stock was held by **agricultural enterprises** and 41 per cent by **private holdings** in June 2015. (Shares of 63 per cent and 37 per cent were surveyed, respectively, in December 2014 and of 55 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively, in June 2014.)

The chicken stock of agricultural enterprises was up by 2.5 million (13 per cent) and that of private holdings fell by 237 thousand (1.5 per cent) over one year. The laying hen stock of agricultural enterprises was 348 thousand (7.0 per cent) more and that of private holdings was 777 thousand (15 per cent) higher than one year earlier.

Chickens were kept in 528 thousand households, 247 thousand of which can be considered as private holdings. In June 2015 the number of agricultural enterprises holding chickens reached 434.

In January–May 2015 the **procurement price** of chickens for slaughter was 4.0 per cent lower and that of fresh eggs 4.0 per cent higher than in the same period of 2014.

The volume of procurement of chickens for slaughter was 2.7 per cent more in the first five months of 2015 than a year earlier.

The **average market price** of live chickens was 20 per cent, that of live hens 15 per cent and that of fresh eggs 8.2 per cent higher in January–May 2015 year on year.

Table 5

Chicken and laying hen stocks in June

Year	Chickens			Of which: laying hens		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2012	34 717.6	–3 592.2	-9.4	10 266.5	–481.2	–4.5
2013	33 823.4	–894.2	-2.6	11 183.9	917.4	8.9
2014	35 597.1	1 773.6	5.2	10 152.1	–1 031.8	–9.2
2015	37 895.8	2 298.8	6.5	11 277.2	1 125.1	11.1

Figure 4

Chicken and laying hen stocks

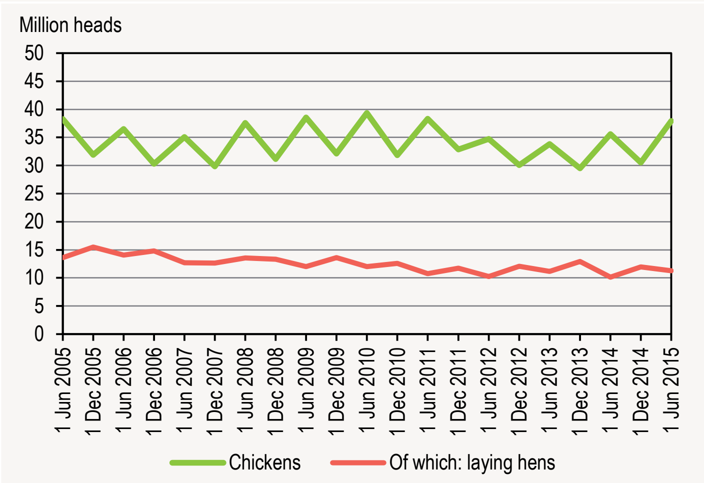


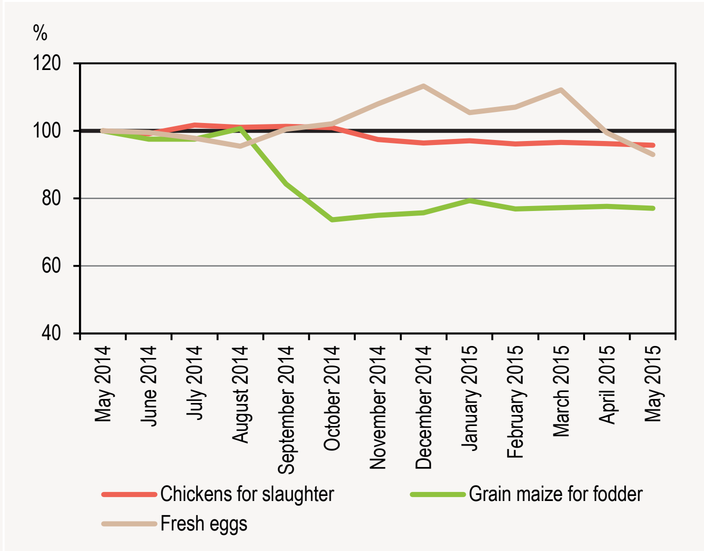
Table 6

Chicken stock in June by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	chicken stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2012	19 568.4	15 149.2	–5.2	–14.3
2013	18 369.0	15 454.4	–6.1	2.0
2014	19 729.6	15 867.5	7.4	2.7
2015	22 264.9	15 631.0	12.9	–1.5

Figure 5

Procurement price of chickens for slaughter, grain maize for fodder and fresh eggs
(May 2014 = 100%)



Goose, duck and turkey stocks

The goose stock decreased by 203 thousand (6.3 per cent) in the past year, their number hardly exceeded 3 million on 1 June 2015. The duck stock of 5.2 million was 70 thousand (1.3 per cent) less than in June 2014. The turkey stock of 3.1 million was 311 thousand (11 per cent) more than in June 2014.

Private holdings kept 31 per cent of the goose stock, 45 per cent of the duck stock and 18 per cent of the turkey stock on 1 June 2015.

Geese were held in 33 thousand, ducks in 84 thousand and turkeys in 15 thousand households, 20 thousand, 45 thousand and 10 thousand of which, respectively, can be considered as private holdings. 106 agricultural enterprises kept geese, 80 held ducks and 100 kept turkeys in June 2015.

In January–May 2015 the **procurement price** of ducks for slaughter and geese for slaughter fell by 9.7 per cent and 5.2 per cent, respectively, while that of turkeys for slaughter remained unchanged compared to the same period of the previous year.

On 1 June 2015, 482 thousand heads (41 per cent) less geese for slaughter, while 139 thousand (1.4 per cent) more ducks for slaughter and 135 thousand (5.1 per cent) more turkeys for slaughter were procured compared to 1 June 2014.

The **average market price** of live ducks was 75 per cent and that of live geese 67 per cent higher than a year earlier.

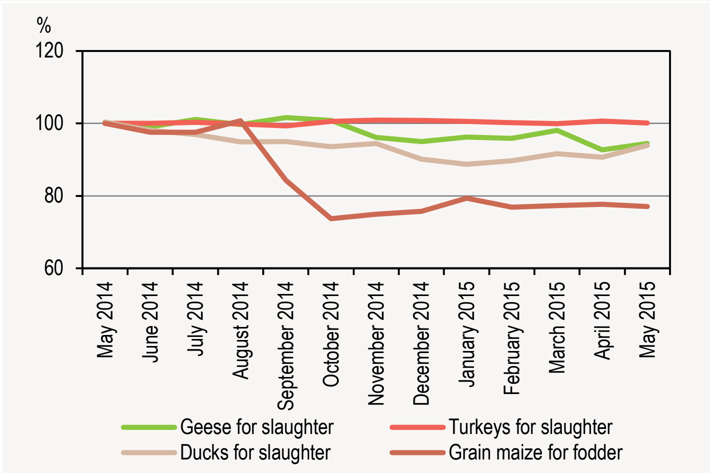
Table 7

Goose, duck and turkey stocks in June

Year	Goose	Duck	Turkey	Change on previous year, %		
	stock, thousand heads			geese	ducks	turkeys
2012	3 435.0	4 519.9	3 148.9	–5.6	–14.7	–2.3
2013	4 139.4	4 691.6	2 202.1	20.5	3.8	–30.1
2014	3 232.8	5 282.2	2 742.6	–21.9	12.6	24.5
2015	3 030.2	5 213.7	3 053.2	–6.3	–1.3	11.3

Figure 6

Procurement price of geese for slaughter, ducks for slaughter, turkeys for slaughter and grain maize for fodder
(May 2014 = 100%)



Sheep stock

The **sheep stock** reached 1.2 million and the number of **ewes** was 858 thousand on 1 June 2015, the former being 45 thousand and the latter 8 thousand fewer than a year earlier.

The sheep stock of agricultural enterprises was reduced by 6 thousand (3.5 per cent) and that of private holdings by 39 thousand (3.7 per cent) in the past year. The ewe stock was essentially unchanged in the case of agricultural enterprises as well as private holdings.

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 ten years. The number of agricultural enterprises **holding sheep** was 518 and that of private holdings 27 thousand. The average stock of sheep was 311 heads per agricultural enterprise and 39 heads per private holding.

The **procurement price** of sheep for slaughter was up by 2.6 per cent and the volume of its procurement by 2.3 per cent in June 2015 compared to a year earlier.

Table 8

Sheep and ewe stocks in June

Year	Sheep			Of which: ewes		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2012	1 205.8	38.3	3.3	863.1	18.5	2.2
2013	1 210.3	4.5	0.4	841.7	–21.4	–2.5
2014	1 245.7	35.4	2.9	866.2	24.5	2.9
2015	1 200.5	–45.2	–3.6	857.9	–8.4	–1.0

Figure 7

Sheep and ewe stocks

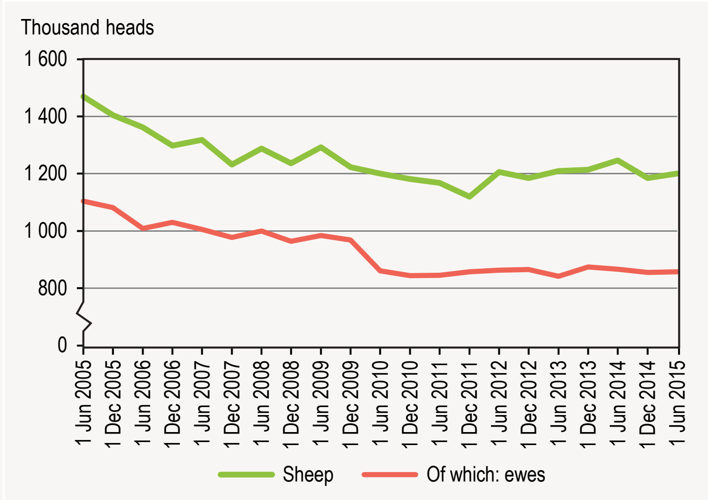


Table 9

Sheep stock in June by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	sheep stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2012	158.0	1 047.8	12.9	2.0
2013	160.5	1 049.8	1.6	0.2
2014	167.0	1 078.7	4.1	2.8
2015	161.2	1 039.3	–3.5	–3.7

Other animal species

On 1 June 2015 the **horse stock** in Hungary was 62 thousand, within which the **mare stock** reached 32 thousand. The **stock of goats** increased by 6 thousand over a year, their number was 88 thousand on 1 June.

The **rabbit stock** of 1.7 million – including data on households below the threshold of a holding – was cut by 95 thousand compared to one year earlier.

The number of **pigeons for slaughter** reached 209 thousand and that of **beehives** 762 thousand.

Table 10

Stocks of other animal species in June

(thousands)

Year	Horses	Of which: mares	Goats	Of which: nanny goats	Rabbits	Of which: does	Pigeons for slaughter	Beehives
2012	77.4	41.1	88.1	50.9	1 501.0	163.7	223.9	743.9
2013	63.0	32.8	89.2	42.6	1 664.8	195.8	221.6	670.8
2014	64.3	31.4	81.9	35.8	1 754.5	205.6	206.1	724.7
2015	62.2	31.6	88.0	38.0	1 659.3	191.1	209.2	762.1

Fodder prices

Between 1 January and 31 May 2015 the procurement price of fodder cereals decreased compared to the same period of 2014: the procurement price of fodder wheat, fodder barley and fodder maize was 3.2 per cent, 12 per cent and 18 per cent lower respectively.

Further information, data (links):

Tables

Tables (STADAT)

Methodology

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