HUNGARIAN CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

STATISTICAL REFLECTIONS

4 March 2016

Livestock, 1 December 2015

Contents

Introduction

The growth of the cattle stock, lasting since December 2010, continued further. The number of pigs and sheep was practically unchanged in the last six months. The chicken stock decreased in line with seasonality compared to the stock in June 2015.

Cattle stock

821 thousand **cattle** were reported on 1 December 2015, the stock increasing by 18 thousand since December 2014 and by 2 thousand since the survey for June 2015. The growth exceeded already 130 thousand in the past five years. The **cow stock** (368 thousand) was up by 9 thousand over a year and by about 60 thousand over 5 years.

63 per cent of the cattle stock is held by **agricultural enterprises** and 37 per cent by **private holdings,** which distribution has been unchanged for practically 5 years.

The stock of agricultural enterprises was up by 15 thousand and that of private holdings by 3 thousand over one year. The number of **cows** kept by agricultural enterprises increased by 3 thousand and the stock of private holdings by 5 thousand compared to a year earlier.

The number of **dairy cows** has not changed in the case of agricultural enterprises and decreased by 2 thousand in the case of private holdings during the last year. The **meat cow stock** grew by 4 thousand in the case of the former and by 10 thousand in the case of the latter legal form. The number of meat cows rose by a total of 48 thousand in the last 5 years.

The stock of **heifers mated for the first time**, aimed to replace the cow stock, has increased by 3 thousand (8.9 per cent) since December 2014. The number of **cattle aged less than one year** was 1 thousand higher and that of **female cattle** aged 1–2 years was 9 thousand more than one year earlier.

The number of agricultural enterprises keeping cattle has increased by 6.6 per cent and that of units keeping cows by 6.4 per cent, while the number of private holdings keeping cattle has fallen by 4.0 per cent and that of units keeping cows by 2.8 per cent since December 2014.

The number of cattle per holder (424) has been lowered by 3.4 per cent in the case of agricultural enterprises and has risen by 5.4 per cent (19) for private holdings since 2014.

The **procurement price** of cattle for slaughter was unchanged until December 2015, while that of cow's milk was cut by 23 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year.

The number of procured cattle for slaughter was 16 per cent and that of calves for slaughter 33 per cent lower between 1 January and 30 November 2015 than one year earlier, while 11 per cent more cow's milk was procured over the same period.

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		%
2012	759.9	62.6	9.0	339.0	10.3	3.1
2013	782.4	22.4	3.0	344.8	5.8	1.7
2014	802.1	19.7	2.5	358.9	14.1	4.1
2015	820.5	18.4	2.3	367.6	8.7	2.4

Figure 1

Cattle and cow stocks

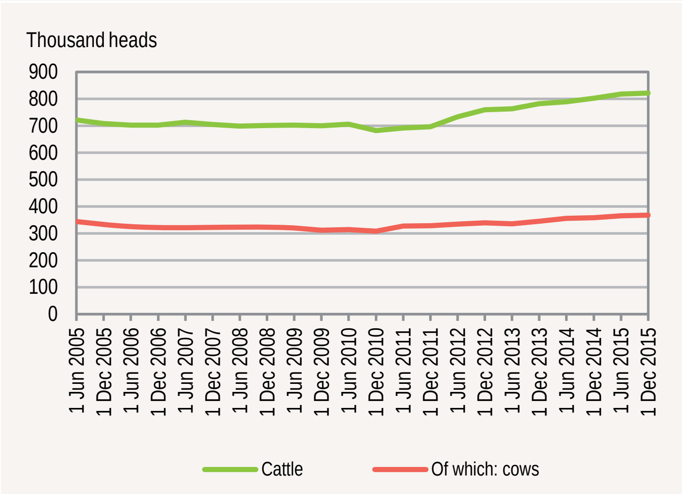


Table 2

Cattle stock in December by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	cattle stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2012	473.6	286.4	5.3	15.6
2013	489.4	293.0	3.3	2.3
2014	500.4	301.7	2.2	3.0
2015	515.4	305.1	3.0	1.1

Pig stock

The **number of pigs** was 3.1 million on 1 December 2015, 11 thousand lower than the stock in December 2014, and it has not changed compared to June 2015. The number of **breeding sows** (197 thousand) was down by 3 thousand over a year.

74 per cent of the pig stock was held by **agricultural enterprises** and 26 per cent by **private holdings.**

The pig stock of agricultural enterprises decreased by 23 thousand, while that of private holdings was up by 12 thousand in the past year. The number of pigs kept in households was 820 thousand by June 2015. The number of breeding sows has been reduced by 1 thousand in the case of agricultural enterprises and by 2 thousand in private holdings since December 2014.

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. The proportion of fattening pigs was up from 39 per cent to 45 per cent between 1 June 2015 and 1 December 2015, while the proportion of the **piglet stock** was down from 27 per cent to 23 per cent and that of the young pig stock from 25 per cent to 23 per cent. The number of gilts not yet mated fell by 5.2 per cent, that of fattening pigs increased by 3.1 per cent, the number of young pigs was cut by 1.9 per cent, that of piglets by 5.1 per cent and the number of **breeding sows in farrowing** by 2.2 per cent, while that of **drafts and gilts mated for the first time** did not change compared to December 2014.

The number of agricultural enterprises **holding pigs** was up by 17 per cent and that of units **keeping breeding sows** by 12 per cent on 1 December 2015 compared to a year earlier, while the respective figures for private holdings fell by 7.4 per cent and 12 per cent. The number of pigs per holder diminished to 3,455 (by 15 per cent) in the case of agricultural enterprises and increased to 7 (by 10 per cent) in the case of private holdings.

The **procurement price** of pigs for slaughter was lowered by 11 per cent, that of young pigs for slaughter by 29 per cent and the procurement price of piglets for slaughter by 16 per cent compared to the same period of 2014.

The procurement of piglets for slaughter and young pigs for slaughter was down by 6 thousand heads (15 per cent) between 1 January and 30 November 2015, while the procurement of pigs for slaughter grew by 198 thousand (5.5 per cent) year on year. The average weight of procured adult pigs for slaughter was 114 kilogrammes.

The **average market prices** of piglets, young pigs and fattening pigs were 31 per cent, 26 per cent and 11 per cent lower, respectively, in the same period compared to the corresponding period of 2014.

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		%
2012	2 989.1	-54.7	-1.8	200.3	-10.3	-4.9
2013	3 003.9	14.8	0.5	189.9	-10.3	-5.2
2014	3 135.5	131.6	4.4	200.2	10.3	5.4
2015	3 124.4	-11.1	-0.4	196.8	-3.5	-1.7

Figure 2

Pig and breeding sow stocks

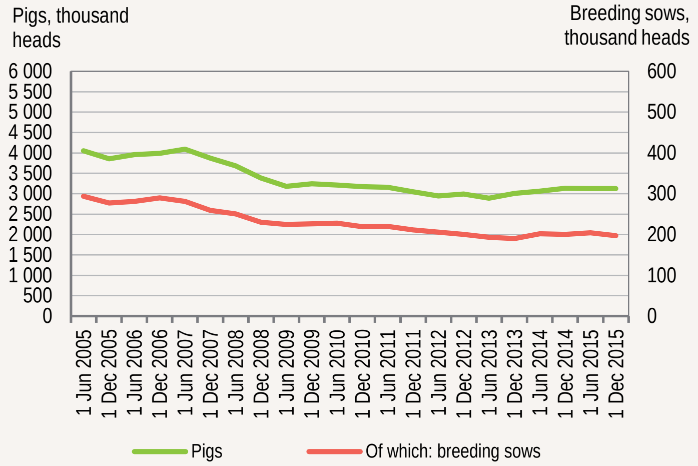


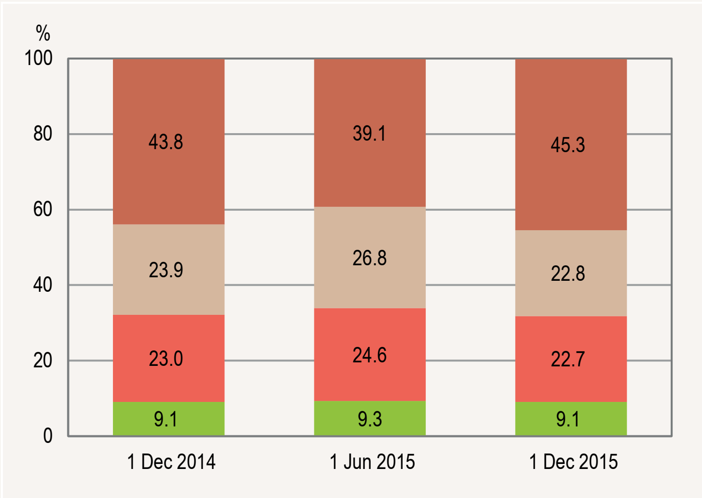
Table 4

Pig stock in December by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	pig stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2012	2 159.3	829.8	0.1	-6.3
2013	2 201.1	802.8	1.9	-3.2
2014	2 327.6	808.0	5.7	0.6
2015	2 304.3	820.2	-1.0	1.5

Figure 3

Composition of pig stock*



* Not including the stock of breeding boars.

Poultry stock

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

Chicken stock

The **number of chickens** was 32.4 million in December, 1.9 million (6.3 per cent) higher than one year earlier. Compared to 1 June 2015, the stock decreased by 5.5 million (14 per cent), in line with seasonality. The **laying hen stock** of 12.4 million was 443 thousand (3.7 per cent) more than in December 2014 and 10 per cent larger than in June 2015.

63 per cent of the chicken stock was held by agricultural enterprises and 37 per cent by private holdings in December 2015. (This ratio was 59 per cent to 41 per cent according to the survey conducted in June 2015.)

The chicken stock of **agricultural enterprises** was up by 1.3 million (7.0 per cent) and that of **private holdings** by 562 thousand (5.0 per cent) over a year. The laying hen stock of agricultural enterprises was 822 thousand (16 per cent) higher, while that of private holdings 378 thousand (5.5 per cent) lower than one year earlier.

Chickens were kept in 514 thousand households, 205 thousand of which can be considered as private holdings. There were 401 agricultural enterprises holding chickens in December 2015.

The **procurement price** of chickens for slaughter was 4.0 per cent lower, while that of fresh eggs 2.3 per cent higher between 1 January and 30 November 2015 than in the same period of 2014.

The procured quantity of chickens for slaughter was 3.3 per cent more until December 2015 than a year earlier.

The **average market price** of live chickens was 20 per cent, that of live hens 12 per cent and the average market price of fresh eggs 8.5 per cent higher until the end of November 2015 year on 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		%
2012	30 075.0	-2 784.7	-8.5	12 074.3	326.4	2.8
2013	29 474.4	-600.6	-2.0	12 917.3	843.0	7.0
2014	30 521.1	1046.7	3.6	11 946.1	-971.2	-7.5
2015	32 431.9	1910.8	6.3	12 389.5	443.4	3.7

Figure 4

Chicken and laying hen stocks

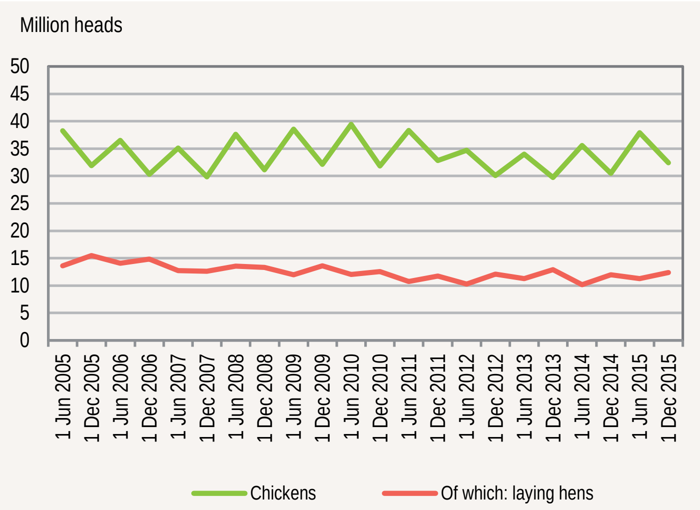


Table 6

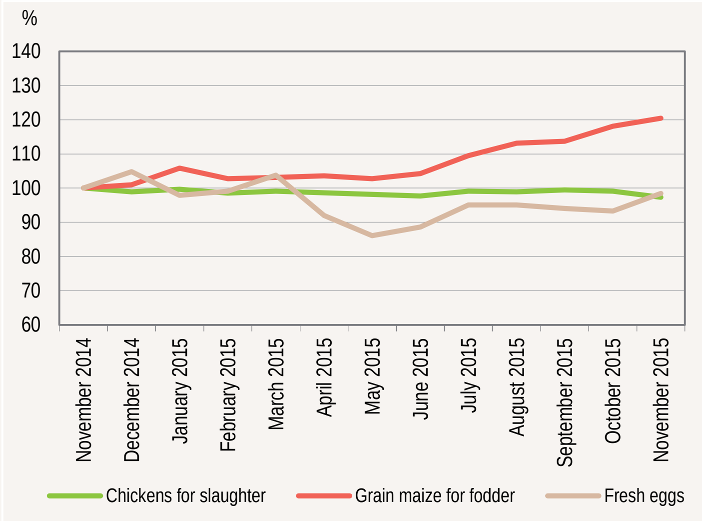
Chicken stock in December by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	chicken stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2012	19 030.4	11 044.7	-11.6	-2.5
2013	17 130.2	12 344.3	-10.0	11.8
2014	19 235.0	11 286.1	12.3	-8.6
2015	20 584.0	11 847.8	7.0	5.0

Figure 5

Procurement prices of chickens for slaughter, grain maize for fodder and fresh eggs

(November 2014 = 100%)



Goose, duck and turkey stocks

The **goose stock** was reduced by 4 thousand in the past year, their number hardly exceeded 1 million on 1 December 2015. The **duck stock** of 4 million was about 267 thousand (6.2 per cent) less than in December 2014. The **turkey stock** – 2.9 million – was 95 thousand (3.5 per cent) more than in December 2014.

46 per cent of the goose stock, 40 per cent of the duck stock and 10 per cent of the turkey stock were kept by private holdings on 1 December 2015.

Geese were held in 28 thousand, ducks in 70 thousand and turkeys in 14 thousand households, 15 thousand, 31 thousand and 8 thousand of which, respectively, can be considered as private holdings. 85 agricultural enterprises kept geese, 74 held ducks and 103 kept turkeys in December 2015.

The **procurement price** of ducks for slaughter was cut by 8.2 per cent and that of geese for slaughter by 2.2 per cent, while the procurement price of turkeys for slaughter was unchanged between 1 January and 30 November 2015 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

The procured quantity of geese for slaughter decreased by 1.2 million heads (28 per cent), while those of ducks for slaughter and turkeys for slaughter were up by 1.5 million (7.0 per cent) and 500 thousand (8.4 per cent), respectively, until December 2015 compared to the same period of 2014.

The **average market price** of live ducks was 26% and that of live geese 62% higher than a year earlier.

Table 7

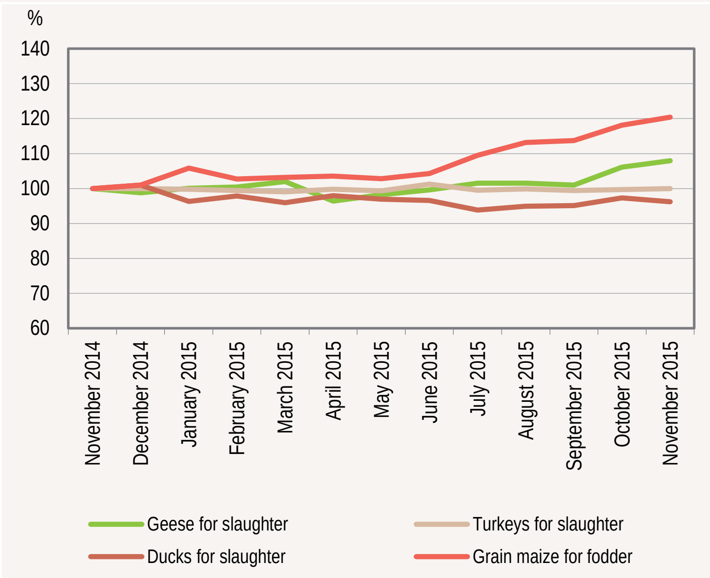
Goose, duck and turkey stocks in December

Year	Goose	Duck	Turkey	Change on previous year, %		
	stock, thousand heads			geese	ducks	turkeys
2012	1 189.2	4 483.9	2 797.5	0.4	1.1	-6.7
2013	1 630.7	4 265.4	2 529.6	37.1	-4.9	-9.6
2014	1 026.6	4 295.2	2 755.8	-37.0	0.7	8.9
2015	1 023.0	4 027.8	2 850.9	-0.3	-6.2	3.5

Figure 6

Procurement prices of geese for slaughter, ducks for slaughter, turkeys for slaughter and grain maize for fodder

(November 2014 = 100%)



Sheep stock

The **sheep stock** was 1.2 million and the number of **ewes** 849 thousand on 1 December 2015, about the same as a year earlier.

The sheep stock of agricultural enterprises was unchanged and that of **private holdings** grew by 5 thousand over one year. The ewe stock decreased by 5 thousand in the case of **agricultural enterprises** and by 1 thousand in the case of private holdings.

87 per cent of the sheep stock was 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 526 and that of private holdings keeping sheep was 25 thousand.

The average stock of sheep was 285 heads per agricultural enterprise and 42 heads per private holding.

The **procurement price** of sheep for slaughter was cut by 2.2 per cent and their procured quantity increased by 6.8 per cent up to December 2015 compared to a year earlier.

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		%
2012	1 185.1	64.8	5.8	864.7	6.4	0.7
2013	1 213.8	28.7	2.4	873.9	9.2	1.1
2014	1 185.0	-28.8	-2.4	855.2	-18.7	-2.1
2015	1 189.7	4.7	0.4	848.7	-6.5	-0.8

Figure 7

Sheep and ewe stocks

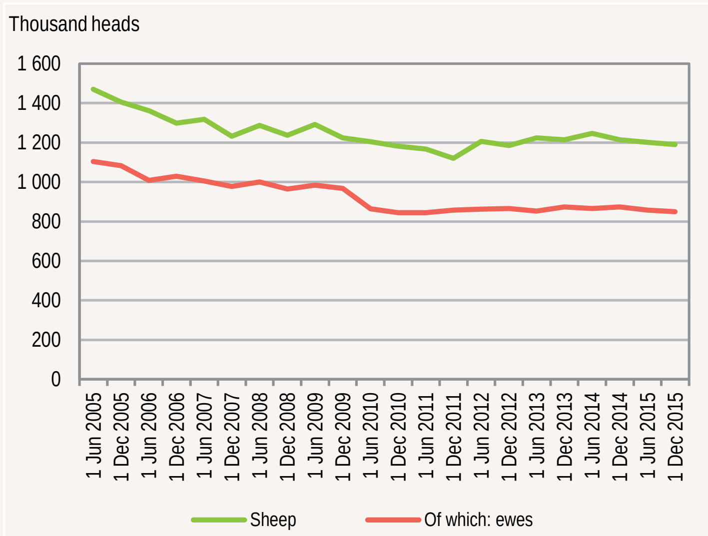


Table 9

Sheep stock in December by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	sheep stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2012	155.1	1 030.0	13.4	4.7
2013	158.9	1 054.9	2.5	2.4
2014	150.6	1 034.4	-5.2	-1.9
2015	150.1	1 039.6	-0.3	0.5

Other animal species

The horse stock in Hungary was 60 thousand, within which the **mare stock** was 31 thousand on 1 December 2015. The **stock of goats** increased by 2 thousand over a year and their number was 72 thousand on 1 December.

The **rabbit stock** (1.5 million) – including data on households below the threshold of a holding – lessened by 167 thousand compared to a year earlier. The number of **pigeons for slaughter** was 182 thousand and that of **beehives** 772 thousand.

Table 10

Stocks of other animal species in December

(thousands)

Year	Horses	Of which: mares	Goats	Of which: nanny goats	Rabbits	Of which: does	Pigeons for slaughter	Beehives
2012	76.1	40.1	89.2	46.8	1 491.8	160.5	188.9	678.1
2013	62.2	31.2	73.1	36.1	1 419.0	162.1	142.6	744.6
2014	61.1	31.1	70.0	33.9	1 645.0	199.5	201.4	773.0
2015	59.7	30.6	72.0	34.1	1 477.8	177.4	181.7	771.6

Fodder prices

The procurement price of **fodder barley** was cut by 1.9 per cent, that of **fodder maize** was up by 2.7 per cent and the procurement price of **fodder wheat** was unchanged between 1 January and 30 November 2015 compared to the corresponding period of 2014.

Further information, data (links):

Tables

Tables (STADAT)

Methodology

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