

Livestock, 1 June 2016

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Summary

The growth of the cattle stock, starting in 2010, has continued since the last survey. The pig stock decreased by 99 thousand, the number of sheep was up by 34 thousand, the chicken stock became 1.4 million fewer, while the total number of poultry remained the same during the last year.

Cattle stock

The number of **cattle** was 832 thousand on 1 June 2016, increasing by 14 thousand since June 2015 and by 12 thousand since the survey in December 2015, which was mainly due to the expansion of keeping meat cattle. The increase has already exceeded 140 thousand (20 per cent) in the past five years. The **stock of cows** (377 thousand) was up by 11 thousand over a year and by 50 thousand (15 per cent) over five years.

62 per cent of the cattle stock was held by **agricultural enterprises** and 38 per cent by **private holdings**, the distribution being unchanged for years.

The stock held by agricultural enterprises was up by 3 thousand and that kept by private holdings by 11 thousand over one year. The number of **cows** held by agricultural enterprises grew by 3 thousand and that of cows kept by private holdings by 8 thousand compared to a year earlier.

During the past year the number of **dairy and dual-purpose cows** of agricultural enterprises did not change, the stock held by private holdings went down by 4 thousand, and the meat cow stock increased by 3 thousand (6.7 per cent) in the case of the former and by 12 thousand (19 per cent) in the case of the latter legal form. The number of meat cows was up by a total of 58 thousand (81 per cent) in the last five years.

The stock of **heifers mated for the first time**, aimed to replace the cow stock, has increased by 1.2 per cent since June 2015. The number of cattle **aged less than one year** rose by 9 thousand (3.9 per cent) and that of **female cattle aged 1–2 years** by nearly one thousand (0.5 per cent).

The **procurement price** of cattle for slaughter was cut by 4.2 per cent and that of cow's milk by 14 per cent until 1 June 2016 compared to the same period of the previous year.

The number of procured cattle for slaughter was 24 per cent and that of calves for slaughter 57 per cent higher between 1 January and 31 May 2016 than one year earlier, and a 2.1 per cent larger volume of cow's 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	%		
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
2016	832.3	13.8	1.7	377.1	11.2	3.1

Figure 1

Cattle and cow stocks

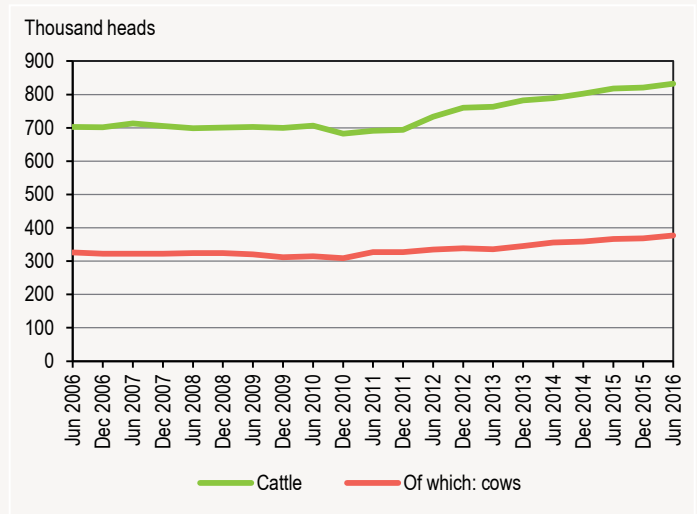


Table 2

Cattle stock in June by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	cattle stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
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
2016	512.2	320.1	0.6	3.5

Pig stock

The number of pigs was 3 million on 1 June 2016, 99 thousand (3.2 per cent) lower than the stock in December 2015 and that in June 2015. The number of **breeding sows** (183 thousand) went down by 21 thousand (10 per cent) over a year.

74 per cent of the pig stock was 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 778 thousand by June 2016.

The pig stock of **agricultural enterprises** decreased by 67 thousand (2.9 per cent) and that of **private holdings** by 32 thousand (4.0 per cent) during the last year. The number of **breeding sows** has become 13 thousand fewer (8.4 per cent less) in the case of agricultural enterprises and 8 thousand fewer (16 per cent less) in the case of private holdings since June 2015.

The composition of the pig stock by **age, sex and use** developed in the following way during the last half year: the piglet stock was up by 22 thousand (3.1 per cent), while the number of young pigs decreased by 39 thousand (5.5 per cent) and that of fattening pigs by 68 thousand (4.8 per cent).

The **procurement price of pigs** for slaughter was lowered by 6.4 per cent, while that of young pigs for slaughter went up by 32 per cent in the first five months of 2016 compared to the same period of 2015.

Between 1 January and 31 May 2016 the procurement of piglets for slaughter and young pigs for slaughter increased by 5 thousand (33 per cent) and that of pigs for slaughter by 63 thousand heads (3.7 per cent) compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The average weight of procured adult pigs for slaughter was 117 kilogrammes.

In the same period the **average market prices** of piglets, young pigs and fattening pigs were 5.2 per cent, 13 per cent and 16 per cent lower, respectively, than in the corresponding period of 2015.

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		%
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
2016	3 025.0	-99.0	-3.2	182.7	-21.0	-10.3

Figure 2

Pig and breeding sow stocks

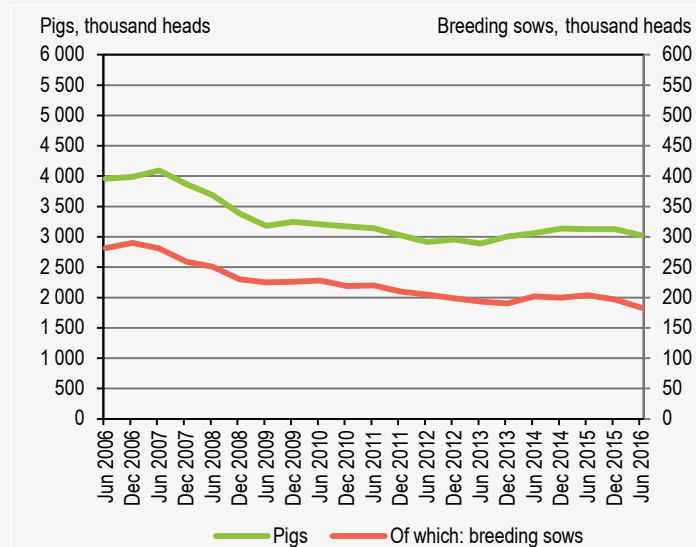


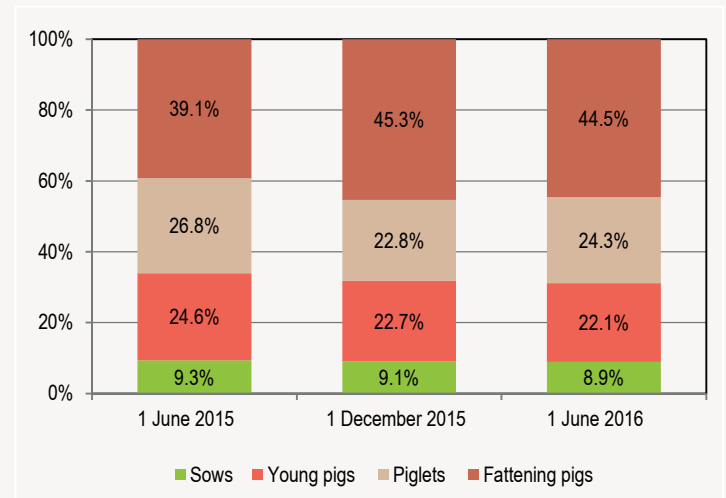
Table 4

Pig stock in June by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	pig stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
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
2016	2 247.4	777.6	-2.9	-4.0

Figure 3

Composition of pig stock*



* Not including the 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 in the following part of the publication.

Chicken stock

The number of chickens was 36.5 million in June, 1.4 million fewer (3.6 per cent less) than one year earlier. Compared to 1 December 2015, the stock was up by 4.1 million (13 per cent). The **laying hen stock** of 10.7 million was 500 thousand (4.7 per cent) lower than in June 2015 and 1.6 million fewer (13.3 per cent less) than six months earlier.

63 per cent of the chicken stock was held by **agricultural enterprises** and 37 per cent by **private holdings** in June 2016. (Shares of 59 per cent and 41 per cent were surveyed, respectively, in June 2015.)

The chicken stock of agricultural enterprises was up by 700 thousand (3.2 per cent), while that of private holdings was reduced by 2 million (13 per cent) over a year. The laying hen stock of agricultural enterprises rose by 564 thousand (11 per cent), while that of private holdings was 2.1 million (1.8 per cent) lower than one year earlier.

The **procurement price** of chickens for slaughter was 3.8 per cent and that of fresh eggs 6.7 per cent lower in January–May 2016 than in the same period of 2015.

The volume of procurement of chickens for slaughter was 5.2 per cent more in the first five months of 2016 than a year earlier.

The **average market prices** of live chickens and live hens were up by 3.8 per cent in January–May 2016, while that of fresh eggs was unchanged compared to the same period of the previous year.

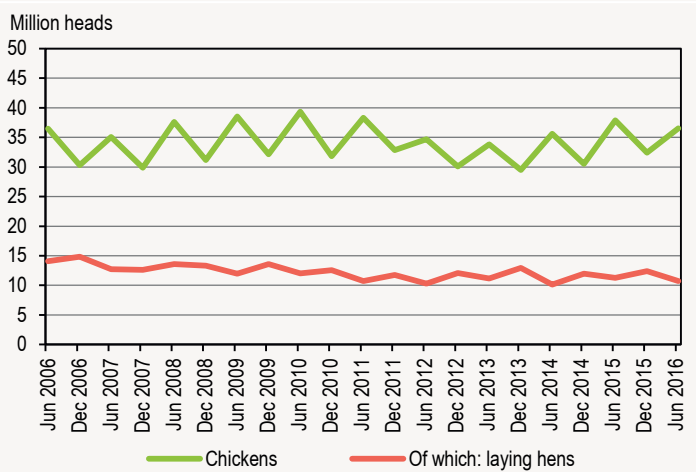
Chicken and laying hen stocks in June

Table 5

Year	Chickens			Of which: laying hens		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
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
2016	36 520.1	-1 375.8	-3.6	10 743.2	-534.0	-4.7

Chicken and laying hen stocks

Figure 4



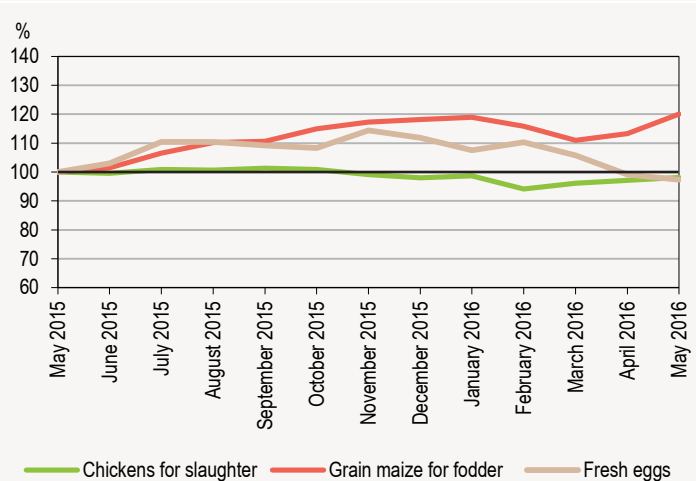
Chicken stock in June by legal form

Table 6

Year	Agricultural enterprises ¹	Private holdings ¹	Change on previous year, %	
	chicken stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
	2013	18 369.0	15 454.4	-6.1
2014	19 729.6	15 867.5	7.4	2.7
2015	22 264.9	15 631.0	12.9	-1.5
2016	22 973.9	13 546.1	3.2	-13.3

Procurement prices of chickens for slaughter, grain maize for fodder and fresh eggs (May 2015=100%)

Figure 5



Goose, duck and turkey stocks

The goose stock increased by 400 thousand (13 per cent) in the past year, their number was 3.4 million on 1 June 2016. The duck stock of 5.7 million was 450 thousand (8.7 per cent) more than in June 2015. The turkey stock of 3.2 million was 178 thousand (5.8 per cent) larger than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The **procurement price** of geese for slaughter went up by 8.2 per cent, while those of ducks for slaughter and turkeys for slaughter remained unchanged in January–May 2016 compared to the same period of 2015.

40 thousand (5.8 per cent) more geese for slaughter, 182 thousand (1.8 per cent) more ducks for slaughter and 214 thousand (7.7 per cent) more turkeys for slaughter were procured until June 2016 compared to the same date in 2015.

The **average market price** of live geese was 19 per cent lower, while that of live ducks 1.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

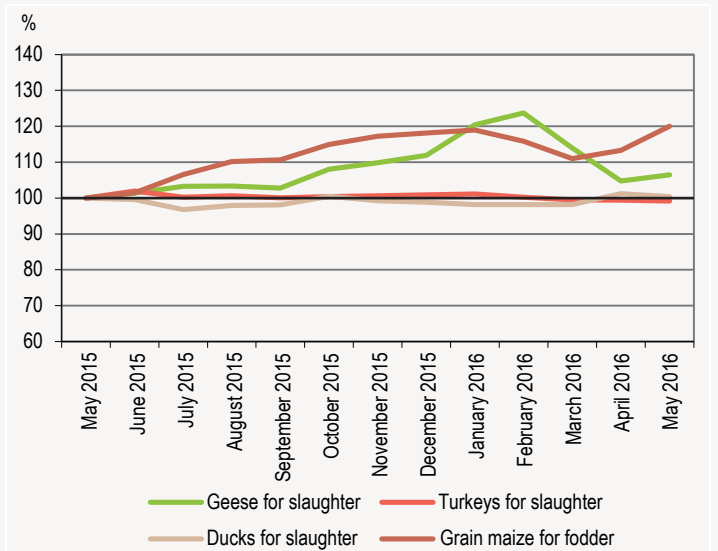
Goose, duck and turkey stocks in June

Table 7

Year	Goose	Duck	Turkey	Change on previous year, %		
	stock, thousand heads			geese	ducks	turkeys
	2013	4 139.4	4 691.6	2 202.1	20.5	3.8
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
2016	3 430.6	5 665.2	3 231.6	13.2	8.7	5.8

Figure 6

Procurement prices of geese for slaughter, ducks for slaughter, turkeys for slaughter and grain maize for fodder (May 2015=100%)



Sheep stock

The **sheep stock** reached 1.2 million and the number of **ewes** was 809 thousand on 1 June 2016, the former being 34 thousand (2.9 per cent) more and the latter 49 thousand fewer (5.7 per cent less) compared to a year earlier.

The sheep stock of agricultural enterprises increased by 3 thousand (2.1 per cent) and that of **private holdings** by 31 thousand (3.0 per cent) between 1 June 2015 and 1 June 2016. The ewe stock was down by 2 thousand (2.0 per cent) in the case of **agricultural enterprises** and by 47 thousand (7.2 per cent) 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 ten years. The **procurement price** of sheep for slaughter was lowered by 6.5 per cent and the volume of its procurement was up by 12 per cent in June 2016 compared to a year earlier.

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		%
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
2016	1 234.7	34.2	2.9	808.9	-49.0	-5.7

Table 8

Other animal species

The **horse stock** in Hungary was 56 thousand, within which the **mare stock** reached 28 thousand on 1 June 2016. The **stock of goats** increased by 4 thousand over a year, their number was 92 thousand on 1 June.

The **rabbit stock** of 1.3 million (including data on households below the threshold of a holding) was cut by 344 thousand compared to one year earlier.

The number of **domestic pigeons for slaughter** was 221 thousand and that of **beehives** 801 thousand.

Table 10

Stocks of other animal species in June

Year	Horses	Of which: mares	Goats	Of which: nanny goats	Rabbits	Of which: does	Pigeons for slaughter	Beehives	(thousands)
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	
2016	56.0	28.4	91.6	38.2	1 314.8	143.2	221.1	801.2	

Sheep and ewe stocks

Figure 7



Sheep stock in June by legal form

Table 9

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	sheep stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
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
2016	164.5	1 070.2	2.1	3.0

Fodder prices

Between 1 January and 31 May 2016 the procurement price of grain maize for fodder was up by 15 per cent, while that of fodder wheat was reduced by 14% and the procurement price of fodder barley by 6.0 per cent compared to the same period of 2015.

Further information, data (links):

[Tables](#)

[Tables \(STADAT\)](#)

[Methodology](#)

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