

Livestock, 1 December 2016

Contents

Summary	1
Cattle stock	1
Pig stock	2
Poultry stock	2
Chicken stock	2
Goose, duck and turkey stocks	3
Sheep stock	4
Other animal species	4
Fodder prices	4

Summary

The increase of the cattle stock, lasting since 2010, continued. The pig stock was reduced by 138 thousand and the number of sheep by 69 thousand between 1 June and 1 December 2016. The chicken stock was 436 thousand lower than a year earlier.

Cattle stock

The number of **cattle** was 838 thousand on 1 December 2016, increasing by 17 thousand over a year and by 6 thousand since June 2016, mainly due to the expansion of keeping meat cattle. The increase exceeded 141 thousand (20 per cent) in the past five years. The **stock of cows** (379 thousand) was up by 12 thousand over a year and by 51 thousand (15 per cent) over five years.

The cattle stock of **agricultural enterprises** decreased by 9 thousand and that of **private holdings** went up by 27 thousand over one year. As a result, the distribution of 63%–37%, unchanged for years, has slightly shifted in favour of private holdings, changing to 60%–40%.

The number of cows held by **agricultural enterprises** was lowered by 4 thousand and that of cows kept by **private holdings** grew by 16 thousand compared to a year earlier.

During the past year the number of **dairy and dual-purpose cows** of agricultural enterprises lessened by 7 thousand and the stock held by private holdings by 2 thousand, while the **meat cow** stock increased by 2 thousand (4.4 per cent) in the case of the former and by 18 thousand (27 per cent) in the case of the latter legal form. The number of meat cows rose by a total of 60 thousand (78 per cent) in the last five years.

The stock of **heifers mated for the first time**, aimed to replace the cow stock, has decreased by 2 thousand (4.1 per cent) since December 2015. The number of cattle **aged less than one year** was down by 12 thousand (5.6 per cent) and that of **female cattle aged 1–2 years** by 3 thousand (2.4 per cent).

The **procurement price** of cattle for slaughter was cut by 5.4 per cent and that of cow's milk by 9.6 per cent in the first 11 months of 2016 compared to the same period of the previous year.

The number of procured cattle for slaughter was 19 per cent higher between 1 January and 1 December 2016 than one year earlier, and a 1.5 per cent larger volume of cow's milk was procured in the same period.

Table 1

Cattle and cow stocks in December

Year	Cattle			Of which: cows		
	total	change on December in previous year		total	change on December in previous year	
	thousand heads	%		thousand heads	%	
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
2016	838.0	17.4	2.1	379.2	11.6	3.2

Figure 1

Cattle and cow stocks

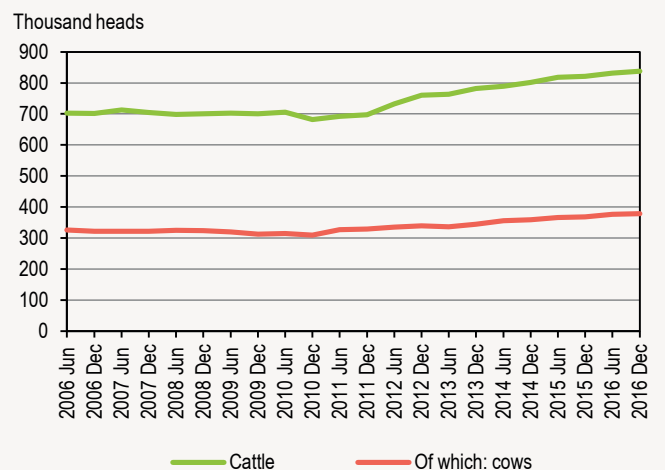


Table 2

Cattle stock in December by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises ¹	Private holdings ¹	Change on December in previous year, %	
	cattle stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
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
2016	506.0	332.0	-1.8	8.8

Pig stock

The number of pigs was 2.9 million on 1 December, 237 thousand (7.6 per cent) lower than in December 2015 and 138 thousand fewer (4.6 per cent less) than the stock in June 2016. The number of **breeding sows** (177 thousand) was reduced by 20 thousand (10 per cent) over a year.

76 per cent of the pig stock was held by **agricultural enterprises** and 24 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 fell to 704 thousand by December 2016.

The pig stock of **agricultural enterprises** decreased by 121 thousand (5.2 per cent) and that of **private holdings** by 116 thousand (14 per cent) over a year. The number of **breeding sows** has become 11 thousand fewer (7.7 per cent less) in the case of agricultural enterprises and 9 thousand fewer (17 per cent less) in private holdings since December 2015.

Based on the composition of the pig stock by **age, sex and use**, the number of fattening pigs increased by 6 thousand, while the number of piglets was cut by 72 thousand (9.7 per cent) and that of young pigs by 56 thousand (8.4 per cent) during the last half year.

The number of gilts not yet mated was lowered by 14 per cent, that of sows in farrowing by 1.9 per cent, the number of drafts by 6.8 per cent and that of pigs mated for the first time by 7.9 per cent compared to June 2016.

The **procurement price** of pigs for slaughter was up by 3.6 per cent, that of young pigs for slaughter by 29 per cent and the procurement price of piglets for slaughter by 19 per cent in the first 11 months of 2016 compared to the same period of 2015.

Between 1 January and 1 December 2016 the procurement of piglets for slaughter and young pigs for slaughter grew by 9 thousand (26 per cent) and that of pigs for slaughter by 141 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 101 kilogrammes. In the same period the **average market price** of piglets went up by 4.8 per cent, while those of young pigs and fattening pigs were cut by 6.6 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively, compared to the corresponding period of 2015.

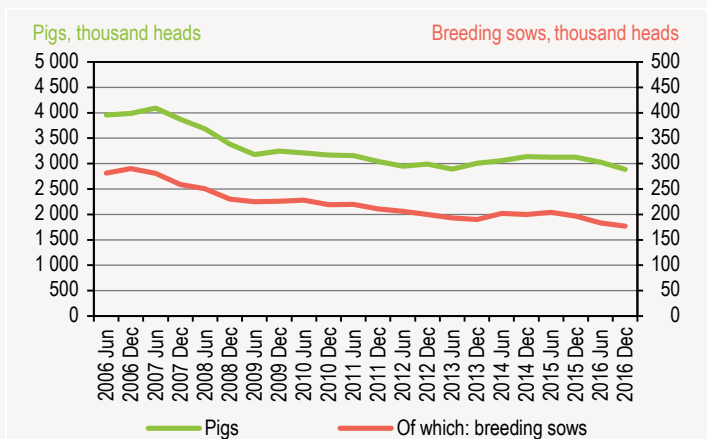
Pig and breeding sow stocks in December

Table 3

Year	Pigs			Of which: breeding sows		
	total	change on December in previous year		total	change on December in previous year	
		thousand heads	%		thousand heads	%
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
2016	2 887.3	-237.1	-7.6	176.8	-20.0	-10.2

Pig and breeding sow stocks

Figure 2



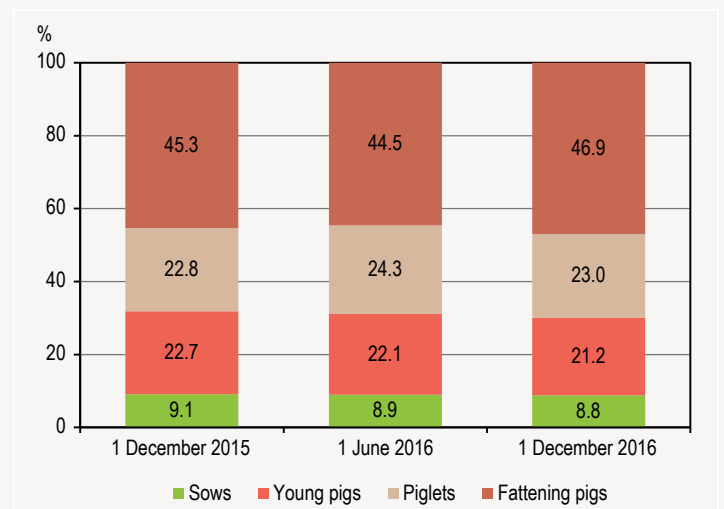
Pig stock in December by legal form

Table 4

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on December in previous year, %	
	pig stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
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
2016	2 183.3	704.0	-5.2	-14.2

Composition of pig stock*

Figure 3



* 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 private holdings include those on households in the following part of the publication.

Chicken stock

The number of chickens was 32 million in December, 436 thousand fewer (1.3 per cent less) than a year earlier. Compared to 1 June 2016, the stock was down by 4.5 million (12 per cent). The **laying hen stock** of 11.4 million was 971 thousand fewer (7.8 per cent less) than in December 2015 and 675 thousand (6.3 per cent) more than in June 2016.

68 per cent of the chicken stock was held by **agricultural enterprises** and 32 per cent by **private holdings** in December 2016. (This ratio was 63 per cent to 37 per cent a year earlier.)

The chicken stock of agricultural enterprises was up by 1.2 million (5.9 per cent), while that of private holdings lessened by 1.7 million (14 per cent) over a year. The laying hen stock of agricultural enterprises was 81 thousand (1.4 per cent) lower and that of private holdings 890 thousand (14 per cent) lower than one year earlier.

The **procurement price** of chickens for slaughter was 3.8 per cent and that of fresh eggs 7.3 per cent lower from 1 January to 1 December 2016 than in the same period of 2015.

The volume of procurement of chickens for slaughter was 8.6 per cent more in the first 11 months of 2016 than a year earlier.

The **average market price** of live chickens was cut by 16 per cent and that of live hens by 3.5 per cent, while the average market price of fresh eggs increased by 2.9 per cent until 1 December 2016 compared to the same period of the previous year.

Chicken and laying hen stocks in December

Table 5

Year	Chickens			Of which: laying hens		
	total	change on December in previous year		total	change on December in previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2013	29 474.4	-600.6	-2.0	12 917.3	843.0	7.0
2014	30 521.1	1 046.7	3.6	11 946.1	-971.2	-7.5
2015	32 431.9	1 910.8	6.3	12 389.5	443.4	3.7
2016	31 995.6	-436.3	-1.3	11 418.4	-971.1	-7.8

Figure 4

Chicken and laying hen stocks

Million heads

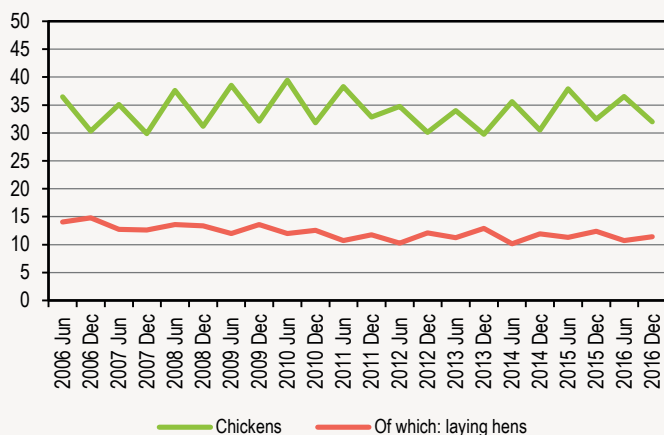


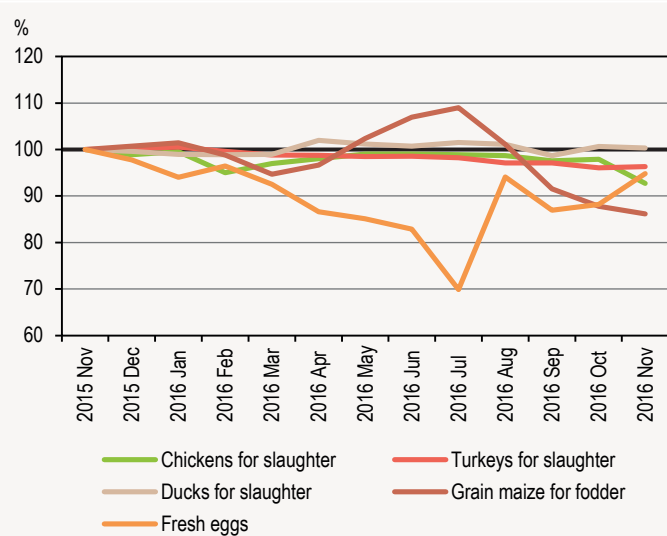
Table 6

Chicken stock in December by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises ¹	Private holdings ¹	Change on December in previous year	
	chicken stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
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
2016	21 800.6	10 195.0	5.9	-14.0

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

Figure 5



Goose, duck and turkey stocks

The goose stock grew by 198 thousand (19 per cent) over the past year, their number was 1.2 million on 1 December 2016. The duck stock of 4.0 million and the turkey stock of 2.8 million were unchanged compared to December 2015.

The **procurement price** of geese for slaughter went up by 3.3 per cent, that of ducks for slaughter remained unchanged and the procurement price of turkeys for slaughter decreased by 1.6 per cent between 1 January and 1 December 2016 compared to the same period of 2015.

274 thousand more geese for slaughter, 95 thousand more ducks for slaughter and 107 thousand more turkeys for slaughter were procured in the first 11 months of 2016 compared to the corresponding period of 2015.

The **average market price** of live geese was 25 per cent and that of live ducks 10 per cent lower than one year earlier.

Goose, duck and turkey stocks in December

Table 7

Year	Goose	Duck	Turkey	Change on December in previous year, %		
	stock, thousand heads			geese	ducks	turkeys
	2013	1 630.7	4 265.4	2 529.6	37.1	-4.9
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
2016	1 221.1	4 026.4	2 838.6	19.4	0.0	-0.4

Sheep stock

The **sheep stock** reached 1.2 million and the number of **ewes** was 805 thousand on 1 December 2016, the former being 32 thousand (2.7 per cent) more and the latter 43 thousand fewer (5.1 per cent less) compared to a year earlier.

The sheep stock of **agricultural enterprises** increased by 4 thousand (2.9 per cent), while that of **private holdings** was reduced by 36 thousand (3.5 per cent) between 1 December 2015 and 1 December 2016. The ewe stock was unchanged in the case of agricultural enterprises and went down by 44 thousand (5.8 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 7.7 per cent and the volume of its procurement was up by 11 per cent in December 2016 compared to a year earlier.

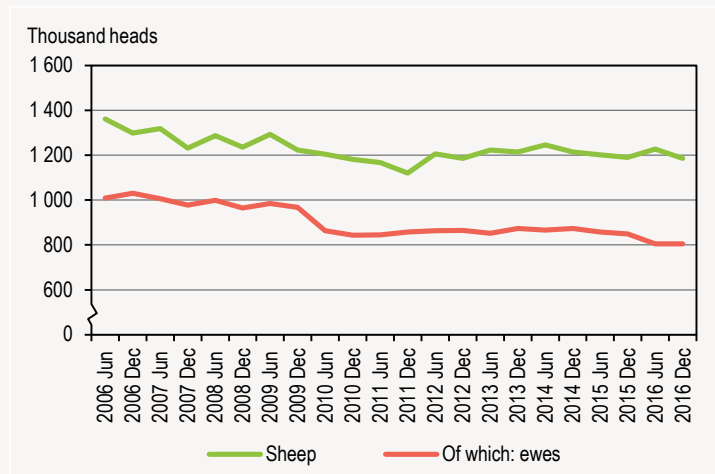
Table 8

Sheep and ewe stocks in December

Year	Sheep			Of which: ewes		
	total	change on December in previous year		total	change on December in previous year	
		thousand heads	%		thousand heads	%
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
2016	1 157.9	-31.8	-2.7	805.3	-43.4	-5.1

Figure 6

Sheep and ewe stocks



Sheep stock in December by legal form

Table 9

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on December in previous year, %	
	sheep stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
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
2016	154.4	1 003.5	2.9	-3.5

Other animal species

The **horse stock** in Hungary was 52 thousand, within which the **mare stock** reached 28 thousand on 1 December 2016. The **stock of goats** increased by 6 thousand over a year, their number was 78 thousand on 1 December.

The **rabbit stock** of 1.1 million (including data on households below the threshold of a holding) was cut by 397 thousand compared to one year earlier.

The number of **domestic pigeons for slaughter** was 175 thousand and that of beehives 804 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	Domestic pigeons for slaughter	Beehives
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
2016	51.5	27.8	77.7	34.2	1 080.4	127.9	175.4	804.1

Fodder prices

The procurement price of fodder barley was down by 12 per cent and that of fodder wheat by 16%, while the procurement price of fodder maize was unchanged between 1 January and 1 December 2016 compared to the same period of 2015.

Further information, data (links):

[Tables](#)
[Tables \(STADAT\)](#)
[Methodology](#)

Contact details:

kommunikacio@ksh.hu
[Contact us!](#)
 Phone: +36 (1) 345 6789
www.ksh.hu