

**HUNGARIAN CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (HCSO)**

**Agriculture in Hungary, 2007**

**(Farm Structure Survey)**

**PRELIMINARY DATA**

**Budapest, 2008**

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ISBN 978-963-235-187-2

*Responsible editor:* Dr. Éva Laczka

*Contact person:* György Benoist (345-6801, [gyorgy.benoist@ksh.hu](mailto:gyorgy.benoist@ksh.hu))

Internet: <http://www.ksh.hu>  
[informacioszolgalat@ksh.hu](mailto:informacioszolgalat@ksh.hu)

(36-1) 345-6789 (telephone), (36-1) 345-6788 (fax)

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## Introduction

Far reaching and considerable economical and social changes have been taking place in the Hungarian agriculture since the transformation of political system in 1989. To follow and analyse these rapid structural changes the decision-makers, farmers and other interest groups, international organisations as well as the researchers demand reliable and detailed statistics about the agricultural sector. The information collected through farm structure surveys (FSS) is indispensable necessary for preparing the different measures to be taken on Hungarian agriculture and supports to elaborate the policies on rural development, agro-environmental aspects and sustainable development. The majority of the statistical surveys on agriculture are based on farm structure surveys.

The necessary information for the elaboration and implementation of the common agriculture policy (CAP) is ensured through the system of the farm structure surveys in the EU. The system of FSS is a coherent series of statistical surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings: at least every ten years an exhaustive census and between the censuses sample surveys at 2-3 years intervals. Hungary has joined to the system with the implementation of the Agricultural Census in 2000 (AC 2000) and the Farm Structure Survey in 2003 (FSS 2003).

Since the accession to the EU, the **Farm Structure Survey 2007** (FSS 2007) was the second such survey – after the 2005 one – carried out by the **Hungarian Central Statistical Office** (HCSO) in **November 2007**. The implementation of the FSS is bound for all EU member states in virtue of the Council regulation No. 571/88 and its amendments (in particular the regulation 2467/96). The implementation of FSS 2007 was stipulated in Hungary by the Governmental Decree No. 229/2006 relating to the National Program of Statistical Data Collection (NPSDC). The main objective of the FSS 2007 was to provide an overall view on the structural changes of the Hungarian agriculture.

Firstly the most important task was determining the respondent units, e.g. the holdings that obliged to provide their data. In Hungary the basic population of the agriculture is divided into two groups: the private holdings and the agricultural enterprises.

The **agricultural enterprises** are subject of the FSS on the basis of their agricultural activity irrespectively of their economic size.

In case of the **private holdings** certain threshold of the agricultural activity should be determined under which the households are not considered as subject of the FSS. The relevant EU legislation stipulates that the FSS should ensure that only the smallest production units together contribute 1 percent or less to the total Standard Gross Margin are excluded from the survey. In statistical terms the production units above the survey threshold determined by taking into account this rule are considered as agricultural holdings. (*See methodological notes.*)

8 400 agricultural enterprises and 960 000 private holdings were observed in AC 2000 and they served as basis for the sampling. The **agricultural enterprises** were observed on a **full-scope basis** taking into account the changes happened meanwhile. These changes are recorded in the register. The observation of the

**private holdings** was based on the randomly selected survey districts of the AC 2000 (about 15 percent of all survey districts). In the sampled districts all private holdings were surveyed.

The **agricultural enterprises and certain seeded private holdings** (private holdings using larger land area and/or having significant livestock) have provided their data by mail; the **other private holdings** were surveyed by enumerators who have completed the questionnaires via face-to-face interviews.

According to the preliminary data of the FSS 2007 about **7400 agricultural enterprises** were engaged in agricultural activity in 2007. Besides them a number of other organisations and institutions such as national parks, water management authorities, airports, etc – passive users of land not for production and having negligible agricultural activity – were not included in the observation. **Nearly 619 thousand private holdings** were carrying out agricultural activity in 2007; however the noticeable agricultural production in kitchen gardens and holiday home gardens was not subject of the FSS.

**The preliminary data published herein represent the structure and main characteristics of the 7400 agricultural enterprises and the nearly 619 thousand private holdings.** The final and more detailed data of the FSS 2007 are to be disseminated from October 2008.

## Summary

According to the preliminary results of the FSS 2007 in Hungary **7400 agricultural enterprises** and almost **619 thousand private holdings** were engaged in agricultural activity. Since 2005 the number of both groups was decreased: in case of the agricultural enterprises by 6 percent and in case of the private holdings by 12.5 percent.

In the survey year 76.5 percent of the **agricultural enterprises** have cultivated agricultural land; their **average agricultural area was 386 hectares**. The **private holdings** using agricultural land (91.5 percent) were cultivating **3.6 hectares agricultural area on the average**. Since 2005 the average agricultural area of the agricultural enterprises was increased by 3 percent, while by 13 percent in case of the private holdings.

**The size structure of the holding** shows significant differences in respect of two forms of farming. **27 percent of the agricultural enterprises, while three-fourth of the private holdings use one hectare or less agricultural area**, cultivating 1 percent, respectively 4 percent of their total agricultural area. While in case of the **agricultural enterprises the determinative economical size is 300 hectares** agricultural area and over (more than one-fifth of the agricultural enterprises was farming on 87 percent of their total agricultural area); 73 percent of the total agricultural area of the private holdings was used by holdings having 10– 300 hectares (6 percent of the private holdings). There were no significant changes regarding the size structure of the holdings since 2005.

Nearly one-third (29 percent) of the agricultural enterprises and more than half (55 percent) of the private holdings were involved in **animal husbandry**. In the agricultural enterprises two species (cattle and pig), in the private holdings four species (cattle, pig, sheep and horse) covered the 90 percent of the total livestock (expressed in Livestock Unit).

The attributes of the two groups of holdings by **type of farming** are also various. The number of the **agricultural enterprises specialised only to crop farming** was decreased slightly – from 74 percent to 71 percent – compared to 2005. The number of the **agricultural enterprises engaged exclusively in animal husbandry** (10 percent) has not changed on the merits since 2005, while the share of the **mixed agricultural enterprises** was 19 percent in 2007. In case of the **private holdings** the rate of the holdings **solely keeping livestock** (26 percent) was increased at the expense of the **crop farmers** (45 percent) and **mixed farms** (29 percent) compared to the 2005 results.

The private holdings can be analysed by the **objective of production**, as well. In 2000 and 2003 nearly 60 percent of the private holdings were **producing only for own consumption** (subsistence farming), however this share was reduced to **52 percent in 2007** (almost no change since 2005, when it was 51 percent). The rate of the **market oriented private holdings** was increased between 2000 and 2005 from 8 percent to 15 percent, and it has remained at the same level in 2007. The share of the subsistence farming was the highest in livestock farming (73 percent), while the market orientation is frequent (67 percent) among the crop farming holdings.

In 2007 the agricultural products in Hungary were produced by farm work equals to the **annual time worked by 472 thousand full-time farm workers**. This means 6 percent decrease compared to that of 2005. The decrease can be explained basically by the fall of the number of the holdings. Only 26 percent of the total annual work was paid.

**In the agricultural enterprises 76 thousand employees work on regular basis, while 16 thousand employees non-regularly.** The agricultural work **in the private holdings** was done by **1 million 189 thousand family members** (not paid), **14 thousand regularly and 89 thousand non-regularly employed persons**. In the majority of the private holdings (69 percent) 2-3 family members have contributed to the activity of the holding, while it was only 1 person in case of 27 percent of the holdings. Compared to the FSS 2005 the agricultural labour input was decreased by 17 percent in the agricultural enterprises, while by 11 percent in the private holdings.

In 2007 the **number of days worked per private holder was 73**. The male holders worked in average 19 percent more – 76 days – than the female ones.

**86 percent of the managers and 73 percent of the agricultural employees were male in the agricultural enterprises.** About **three-quarters (77 percent) of private farmers also were male**. There were no radical changes over the past years.

The **age structure of the private holders** has not changed significantly between 2000 and 2007. While the share of the young private farmers under 35 years (8 percent in 2007) and that of the holders 35-54 years old (38 percent in 2007) almost the same like before, **the share of the elder (over 54 years) farmers is 5 percent higher than in 2005**.

Unfortunately the situation on the **agricultural qualification of the private farmers** was not improved. Merely **2 percent** of them **had graduated from a college/university** specialized to agriculture and only **6 percent had finished an agricultural secondary school**. Majority of the private holders (**76 percent**) **managed their holdings using only their working experiences in agriculture**.

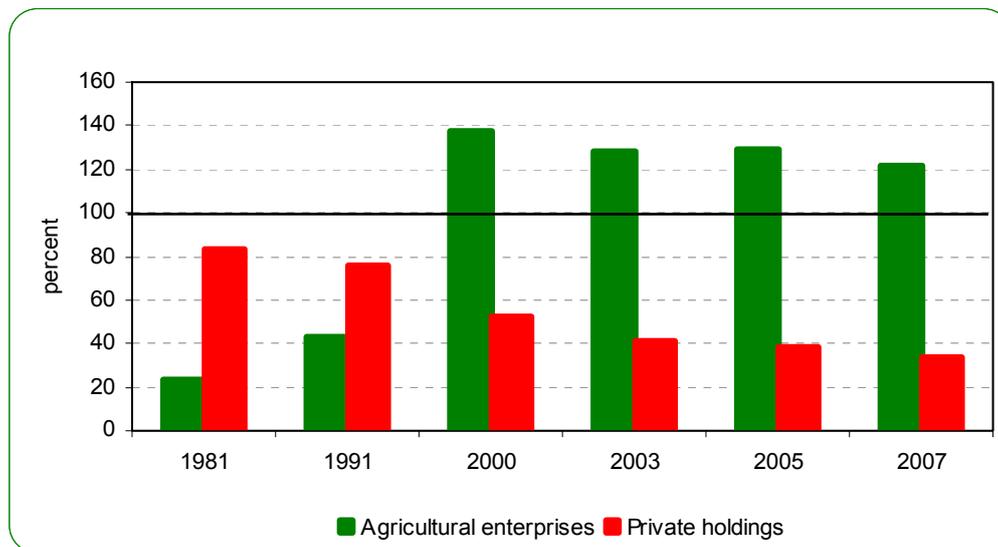
Almost two-thirds (62 percent) of the holders carry out the agricultural activity as his/her major occupation in 2007. This figure is higher in case of the female holders (78 percent). There were no important changes compared to the previous surveys.

The number of the private holdings and agricultural enterprises involved in **other gainful activities** (other than agriculture) is **till not significant**. In 2007 altogether **5.7 percent of the agricultural enterprises** were engaged in **transportation and trucking**, **3.3 percent in wine production and bottling**. The **fruit and vegetable processing** was the most prevalent secondary activity **among the private holdings** (1.6 percent).

## 1. The number of the holdings

In the past four decades the number of the agricultural enterprises involved in agricultural activity manifested hectic changes. Following the contractions of the commercial enterprises in the 1970s and 1980s the creation of organisations of new types in the 1990s has augmented again the number of the agricultural enterprises. Between 2005 and 2007 their number has dropped by 6.3 percent, which is significant change compared to the previous stagnancy. **On 1 December 2007 there were 7400 agricultural enterprises involved in agricultural activity**, while 7900 two years earlier.

**Figure 1: The number of the holdings engaged in agricultural activity**  
(1972 = 100)



In the past forty years the number of the **private holdings** has continuously decreased. Between 1991 and 2000 this reduction mainly can be explained by the cessation of the farm gardening and the use of emolument lands. The 35 percent reduction of the number of the holdings in the years following the turn of the millennium is mainly attributed to the lack of capital and appropriate qualifications, as well as to the unfavourable farm structure. The notable fall after 2000 in the number of the private holdings slowed down between 2003 and 2005, and for that time it intensified again. Almost **619 thousand** private holding were engaged in agricultural activity in 2007.

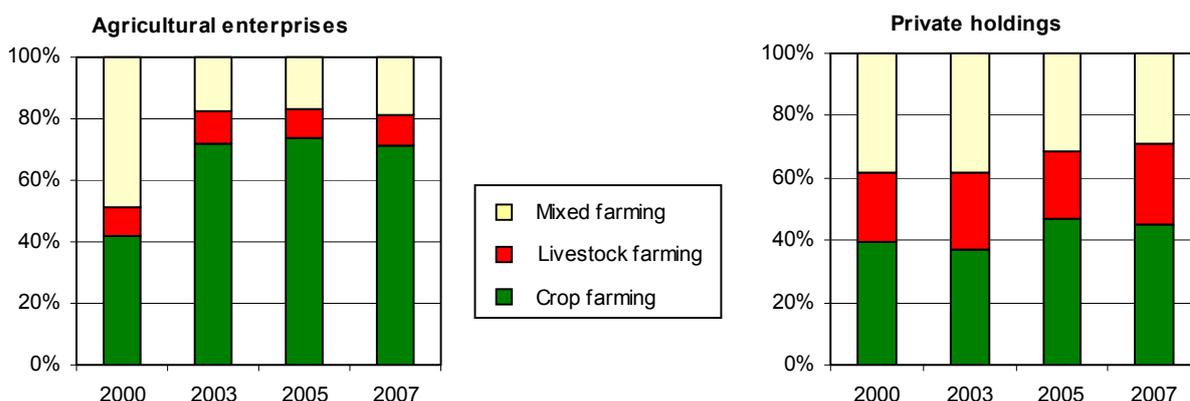
## 2. The type of farming<sup>1</sup> and the purpose of the production

71 percent of the **agricultural enterprises** were specialized exclusively to crop production, which means a 2.5 percent fall compared to their ratio in 2005. The share of the solely livestock farming enterprises was increased by 1 percent during the last two years; however their share is still only 10 percent. With 2 percent increase the rate of the mixed farming enterprises is 19 percent.

<sup>1</sup> See methodological notes.

45 percent of the **private holdings** were specialised to solely crop production, more than one-fourth to livestock keeping and 29 percent of them were mixed holdings in 2007. Compared to 2005 this means decrease of the share in case of the crop producers and mixed holdings, while the rate of the livestock keepers was increased. The rather inflexible structure is attributed to the purpose of the production of the private holdings that fundamentally differs from that of the agricultural enterprises.

**Figure 2: Distribution of the number of the holdings by type of farming, 2007**

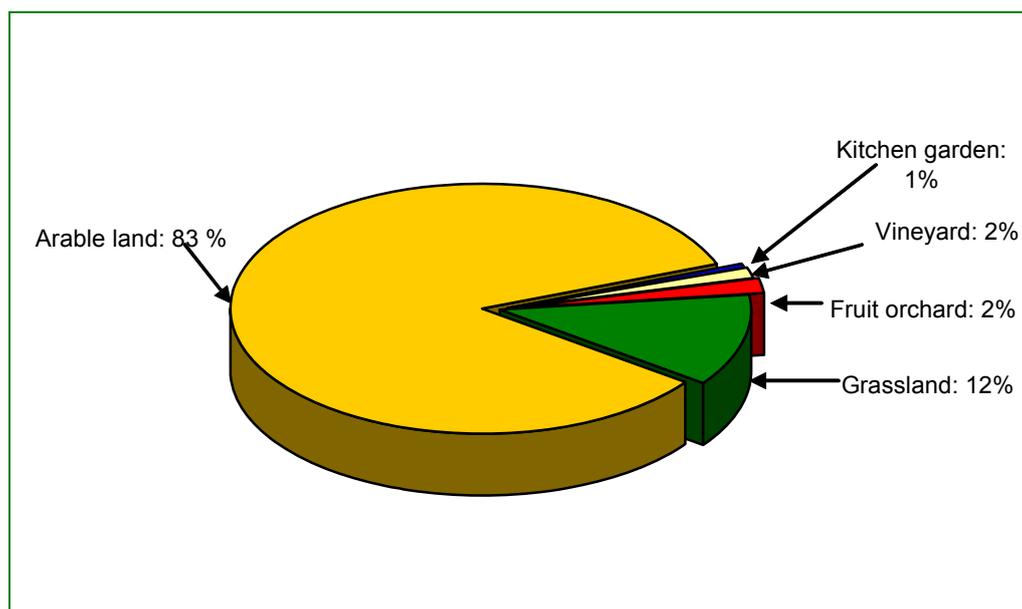


The data on the **purpose of the production** in case of the private holdings speak volume. In 2000, respectively in 2003 about 60 percent of the private holdings were producing only for own consumption, while in 2007 this ratio – similarly to the 2005 one – is 52 percent. Although the number of the holdings was decreased, the share of the holdings producing mainly for the market was not modified over the last two years (15 percent). Previously – between 2000 and 2005 – their share was increasing significantly. Similarly to 2005, among the solely livestock farming holdings 73 percent were producing exclusively for their own consumption, while this share is the smallest among the mixed farms (37 percent). Among the holdings producing mainly for the market the share of the crop farms is determinative (67 percent) in 2007, while the smallest share (5 percent) is attributed to the livestock farms. (See more in Tables 2 – 5.)

### 3. Agricultural land use

Alike the previous years, 99 percent of the holdings having productive land area were cultivating agricultural area in 2007. The **average agricultural area** used by the agricultural enterprises was 386 hectares, while in the private holdings 3.6 hectares. Since 2005 the average agricultural area of the agricultural enterprises was increased by 3 percent, while by 13 percent in case of the private holdings. No change has happened in the distribution of the agricultural area by land use categories.

**Figure 3: Distribution of the agricultural area by land use categories, 2007  
(Holdings total)**



64 percent of the agricultural enterprises and 54 percent of the private holdings were cultivating **arable area** in 2007. The number of holdings using arable area was decreased by 4 percent between 2005 and 2007. The average arable area per farm was increased by 3 percent in case of the agricultural enterprises, while by one-fifth in case of the private holdings over the mentioned period.

**Table 1: Average area per holding**

Denomination	Agricultural enterprises				Private holdings			
	2000	2003	2005	2007	2000	2003	2005	2007
Arable area	506.9	384.9	384.8	396.6	3.1	4.4	4.2	5.1
Grassland	161.2	146.7	167.2	149.8	2.9	4.1	5.9	6.9
Agricultural area	533.5	384.1	373.4	386.1	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.6
Productive land area	663.0	503.1	485.7	524.0	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.9

The share of the holdings cultivating **fruit orchards** is almost the same among the agricultural enterprises and the private holdings (12, respectively 15 percent). Their number was decreased by 4, respectively 17 percent over the last two years. The average orchard area was dropped by 4 percent in case of the agricultural enterprises – recently it is 29 hectares –, while regarding the private holdings increased by 15 percent to 0.6 hectares.

The cultivation of **vineyards** is characteristics to the private holdings: 19 percent of them are producing grapes; while among the agricultural enterprises only every thirteenth is engaged in grape-production. The number of the holdings and the average vineyard area were changed in converse direction. The number of the agricultural enterprises having vineyards was decreased by 7 percent, while their

average vineyard area cultivated was decreased by 8 percent, approximating the 23 hectares. In case of the private holdings the average vineyard area was increased by 16 percent parallel with the fall of the number of the holdings by 21 percent, but still not reaching the half hectare (0.4 ha).

The utilisation of the **grassland** shows adverse change in case of the two groups of holdings compared to 2005. The number of the agricultural enterprises using grassland was increased by one-third; however the average grassland area was dropped by 10 percent. The number of the private holding was decreased by 17 percent (to 5.3 percent), while the average grassland area increased by 16 percent.

**The size structure of the holding** shows significant differences in respect of two forms of farming, but did not changed radically since the 2003 survey. 87 percent of the **agricultural enterprises** having at least 1 hectare productive land area cultivated more than 99 percent of the productive land area of the enterprises total. Almost one-third of them farmed at least 300 hectares or more, in this size category 89 percent of the productive land area used by the agricultural enterprises was cultivated. The use of the agricultural area shows similar pattern: 21 percent of the agricultural enterprises cultivated the 86 percent of the total agricultural area used by them.

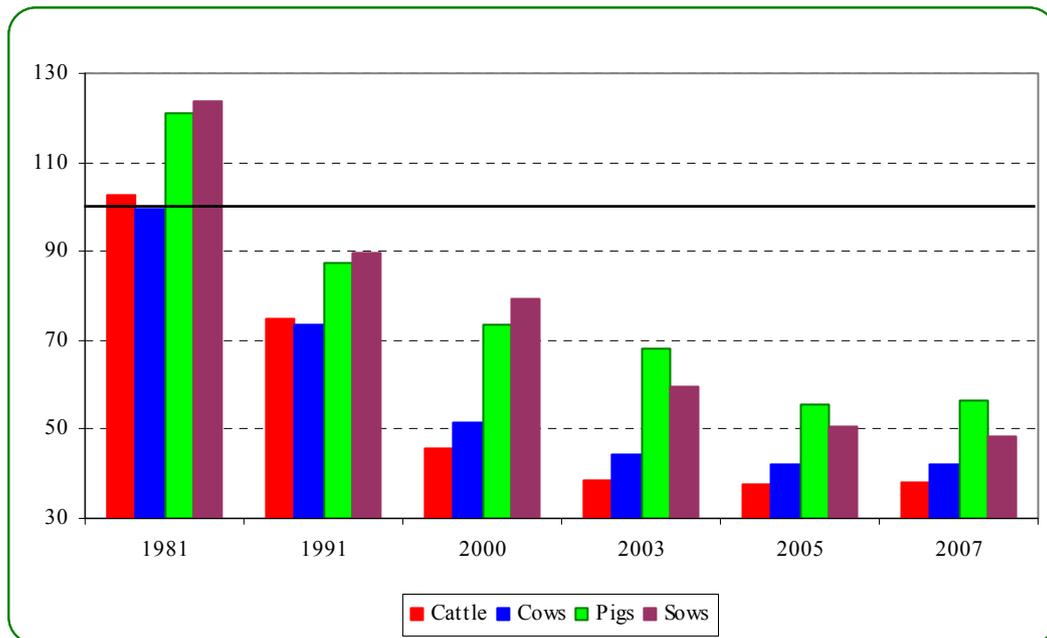
The land use of the **private holdings** was concentrated a bit due to the drop of the number of the farms. Although the three-fourths of them were farming on productive land area smaller than 1 hectare – this means 4 percent of the total productive land area used by the private holdings – in 2007, the share of the farms farming at least 50 hectares was increased slightly to 1.5 percent between 2005 and 2007, however the ratio of the productive land area cultivated by this latter farms was increased from 43.9 to 49.5 percent. Only a few private holdings have cultivated more than 300 hectares productive land area. (See more in Tables 6 – 10.)

#### 4. Livestock

12 percent of the agricultural enterprises and 3 percent of the private holdings have kept **cattle**. Since 2003 the number of the agricultural enterprises having cattle is considered stable (850-900); however the number of the private holdings was decreased by 22 percent, their number is not reaching the 19 thousand, while in 2000 they were over 51 thousand. More than two-thirds of the 705 thousand cattle-stock are kept in the agricultural enterprises, just like almost 70 percent of the cow stock. The 322 thousand cows correspond with the stock of the year 2005.

**Pigs** were kept by 8 percent of the agricultural enterprises in 2007, their number is practically the same like in 2005 (590). More than two-thirds of the almost 3.9 million pigs and 70 percent of the sows were kept by the agricultural enterprises. The 282 thousand private holdings having pigs meant 46 percent of the private holdings in 2007. Since 2000 the private holders almost bisected their pig stock (by 1.2 million less pigs), while the number of the holdings keeping pigs dropped by 40 percent.

**Figure 4: Cattle and pig stock**  
(1972 = 100)



38 percent of the agricultural enterprises having **cattle** kept more than 500 heads, while in case of the private holdings keeping 1-2 heads (24 percent), respectively 3-9 heads (44 percent) are characteristics. In case of the **pigs** more than one-fourth of the agricultural enterprises kept at least 5000 heads, 15 percent of them kept a stock between 2000 and 4999 heads. Among the private holdings having 1–2 pigs is the most wide-spread (65 percent), while one-fourth of them had 3-9 heads.

The increasing trend of the number of the agricultural enterprises having sheep has continued: after the 12 percent growth between 2003 and 2005 it is increased by another 8 percent by 2007, however still only about 4 percent of the holdings deal with this species. The number of the private holding with sheep was increased by 4 percent between FSS 2003 and FSS 2005, for that time this share did not change; altogether 3.5 percent of them have sheep. The sheep stock is variable, since 2005 it fell to the previous level – 1.2 million. 86 percent of this stock was kept by the private holdings like in 2005.

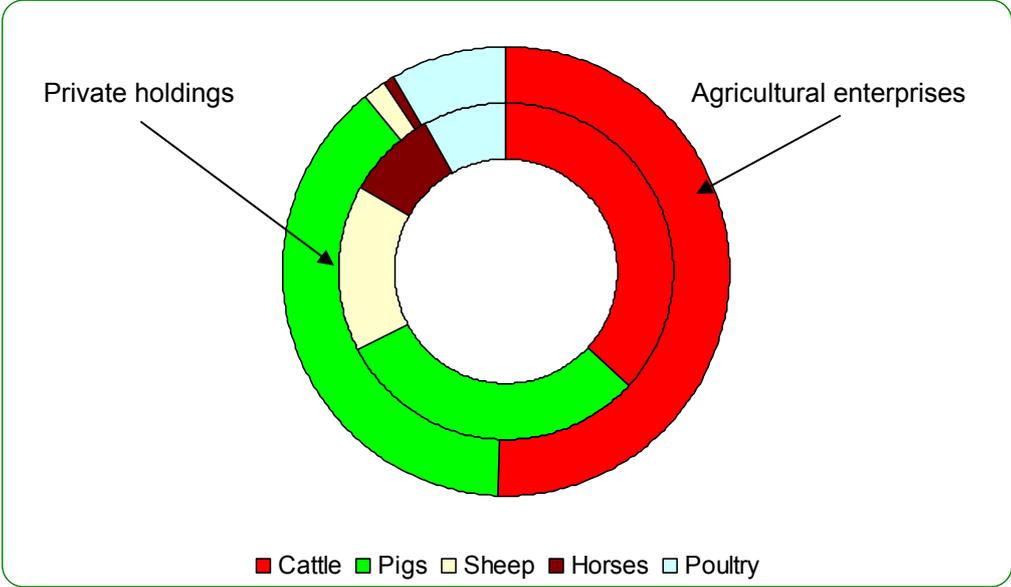
The number of both the agricultural enterprises and the private holdings keeping **horses** was decreased further over the last two years, by 3, respectively 17 percent. The stock of horses was decreased by 18 percent to 60 thousand between 2005 and 2007. **Goats** were kept even by fewer holdings; hardly 2 percent of them had this animal. The number of the agricultural enterprises keeping goats is constant since 2003, and that of the private holdings was dropped by one-fourth after an increasing period of 2003-2005. The goat-stock fell by 28 percent compared to the two years ago situation. Keeping of both species is a typical activity of the private holdings.

**Chickens** were kept by 4 percent of the agricultural enterprises and by 53 percent of the private holdings in 2007. The number of the holdings having chickens is less than two years before, by 4, respectively by 15 percent. 55 percent of the 30 million stock was kept by the agricultural enterprises. Regarding the **other poultry** 45 percent of

the ducks, 15 percent of the turkeys and two-thirds of the geese were kept by the private holdings.

Based on the livestock units the **structure of the livestock by type** (group of species) is dominated by cattle (51 percent) and pigs (39 percent) in the agricultural enterprises, while in the private holdings the presence of the cattle (37 percent), pigs (30 percent) and sheep (16 percent) is determinative. Since 2000 in the agricultural enterprises two species (cattle and pig), in the private holdings four (cattle, pig, sheep and horse) covered the 90 percent of total livestock (expressed in livestock unit). The share of the poultry is 8 percent in case of both holding type.

**Figure 5: The structure of the livestock by type (group of species)**  
(Based on livestock units)



(See more in Tables 11 – 14.)

**5. Organic farming**

Hardly more than 1 300 holdings had controlled organic farming activity in 2007, which is 12 percent less than in 2005.

The agricultural area under organic farming methods, respectively under conversion to them was 117 thousand hectares in 2007, 6 thousand hectares less than two years before. 57 percent of the total agricultural area organically farmed was grassland, while two-fifths were arable land.

**Table 2: Distribution of the agricultural area under organic farming methods by land use categories, 2007**

Denomination	<i>(percent)</i>				
	Arable area	Fruit orchard	Vineyard	Grassland	Total
Controlled land area	40.9	1.5	0.5	57.1	100.0
Area under conversion	37.6	5.7	1.7	55.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

141 holdings kept livestock under organic farming methods in 2007. The structure of the organic livestock was represented mainly by cattle (17 thousand heads) and sheep (14 thousand heads).

## 6. Farm labour force

The farm labour input of the agricultural enterprises and the private holdings shows significant differences. While in the agricultural enterprises the employees are working generally 8 hours per day, in the private holdings the daily work can last only for a couple hours. In order to allow the comparison of the labour input between the two groups of holdings, the concept of the **annual work unit (AWU)** was introduced. The AWU makes possible the conversion of the actual (shorter) working time into a full-time work (annually 1800 hours). The agricultural products were produced in 2007 with a labour input equal to the **annual work of 472 thousand persons**, which means 6 percent decrease compared to 2005.

The number of full-time employees of the 7 400 agricultural enterprises **involved in agricultural activity** amounted to 76 thousand and the number of part-time employees was 16 thousand in 2007. Another 7 thousand persons carried out agricultural work in the agricultural enterprises as contractual workers.

In the private holdings the agricultural work was done by 14 thousand regularly employed, 89 thousand non-regularly employed and 39 thousand contractual workers. In addition to the staff employed by the private holdings 1 million 189 thousand unpaid persons – family members of the farmers – were involved to some extent in the agricultural activities.

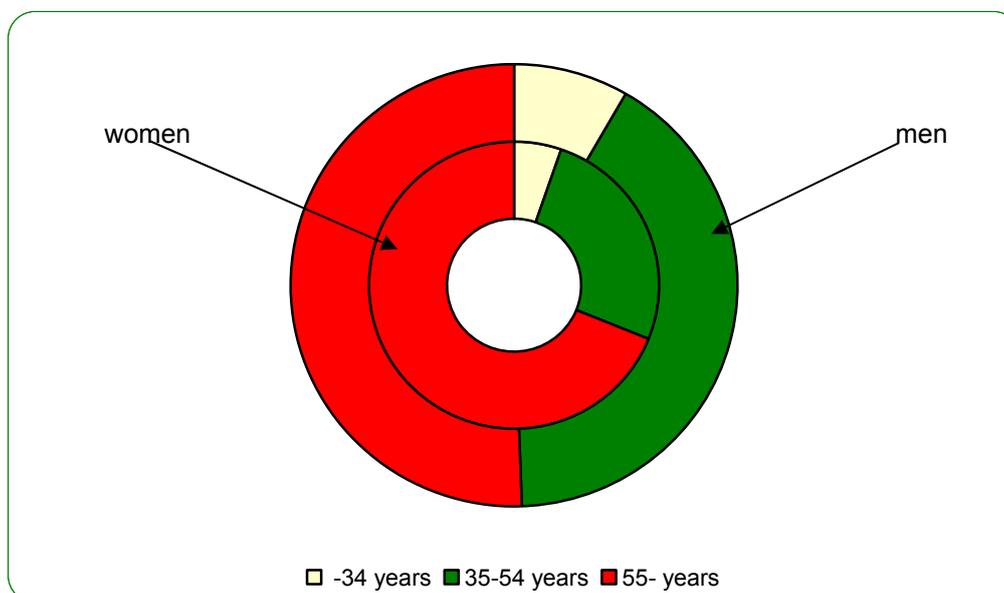
Due to the fall of the number of the private holdings, the **family labour input** of them was decreased by almost 11 percent (150 thousand persons) compared to 2005. The average family labour force per holding did not change essentially (1.92 persons). In the majority of the holdings (69 percent) 2-3 persons, in 27 percent of them 1 person worked as family member.

**Table 3: Distribution of the private holdings and the family labour force by size categories**

Size category, person/holding	Private holding			Family labour force		
	2000	2005	2007	2000	2005	2007
1	18.9	30.2	26.7	9.1	16.0	13.9
2-3	51.4	65.0	68.8	51.0	73.4	76.4
4 and more	29.8	4.8	4.4	39.9	10.6	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

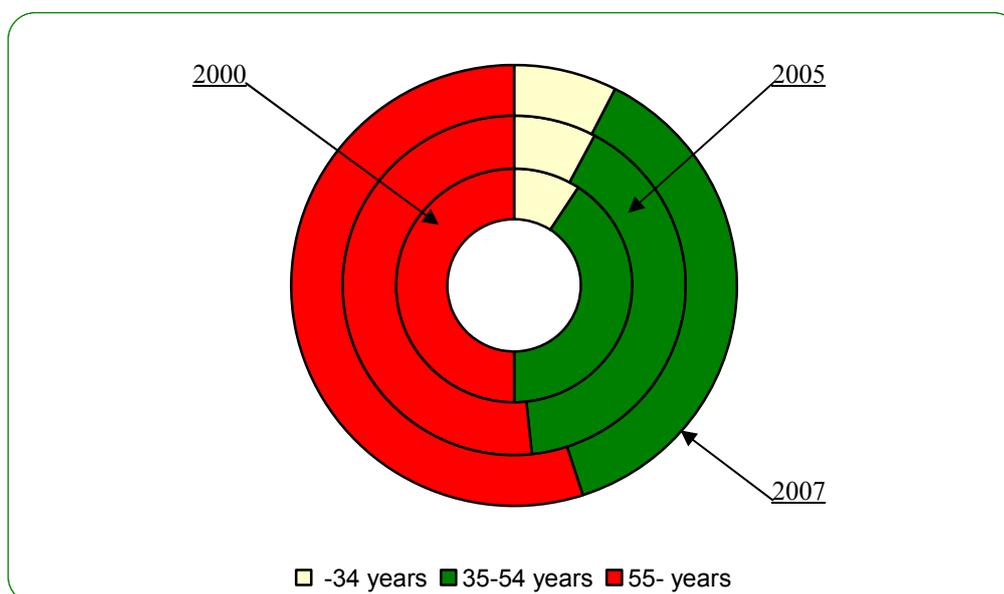
86 percent of the **management staff** of the agricultural enterprises and 73 percent of the staff involved in agricultural activity were men. These ratios were not changed since 2005. More than three-fourths (77 percent) of the **private holders** were men, which shows a slight increase compared to the previous years. 78 percent of the family members carried out agricultural work in the private holdings was women in 2007.

**Figure 7: Distribution of the private holders by age-groups and gender, 2007**



During the period of 2000-2007 the **age structure of the private holders** has not changed significantly. The share of the young farmers (under 35 years old) was decreased from 9 to 8 percent, similarly to the age-group between 35-54 years old, where the rate was dropped from 41 to 37.5 percent. However the share of the elder holders (over 54 years old) was increased from 50 to 55 percent. The realignment between the two upper age-groups was occurred over the last two years.

**Figure 8: Distribution of the private holders by age-groups**



In the private holdings the average number of the **days worked per holder** was decreased from 75 to 73. At an average a male farmer worked 19 percent more (76 days) than a female one.

The share of the **full-time farmers** working on the private holdings (62 percent) and the share of those ones having other gainful activity as main occupation outside the holdings (37 percent) were not changed since 2005. Similarly to the previous years the share of the female full-time holders is higher (78 percent) than in case of the male ones (58 percent).

**Table 4: The most important data of the private holders by gender**

Denomination	Holder - man			Holder - women			Together		
	2000	2005	2007	2000	2005	2007	2000	2005	2007
<i>Agricultural qualification, percent</i>									
Secondary	7.1	6.7	6.6	2.3	1.9	2.1	5.9	5.6	5.6
College/ university	2.3	2.2	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.8	1.8
<i>Economical activity, percent</i>									
Unemployed	5.9	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.7	5.3	3.5	3.6
Retired	42.9	44.3	44.1	66.0	65.5	66.3	48.4	49.3	49.3
<i>No other gainful activities outside the holding, percent</i>									
			57.5			77.6			
	52.7	56.5		72.0	76.3		57.3	61.2	62.2
<i>Average annual working time worked, working days</i>									
	79	78	76	65	66	64	75	75	73

The situation on **agricultural qualification of the private farmers** was not changed essentially since 2000. Merely **2 percent** of them **had graduated from a college/university** specialized to agriculture and only **6 percent had finished an agricultural secondary school**. The majority of the private holders (**76 percent**) **managed their holdings using only their agricultural working experiences**. The share of the holders having at least secondary qualification was almost 7 percent among the men and only 2 percent in case of the women. (See more in Table 15.)

## 7. Other gainful activities carried out on the holding

The share of the holdings engaged in **non-agricultural – secondary – activities** is not significant in case of both groups of holdings. In 2007 only **5.7 percent** of the **agricultural enterprises** dealt with **transportation** and trucking, **3.3 percent** with **wine producing** and bottling. Among the **private holdings** the most prevalent secondary activity was the **processing of fruits and vegetables (1.6 percent)**.

**Table 5. Share of holdings with non-agricultural activity by groups of holdings**

Denomination	<i>(percent)</i>					
	Agricultural enterprises			Private holdings		
	2000	2005	2007	2000	2005	2007
Processing of meat	1.15	1.43	0.97	0.41	0.81	0.91
Processing of milk	0.39	0.39	0.65	0.13	0.49	0.42
Processing of fruits and vegetables	1.32	0.96	1.38	0.21	1.25	1.56
Wine production and bottling	2.14	3.38	3.27	2.9	0.65	0.70
Fodder mixing	7.02	1.56	1.48	0.06	0.06	0.12
Tourism and catering	3.15	2.44	2.61	0.13	0.14	0.26
Transportation, trucking	11.52	6.87	5.70	0.49	0.41	0.26

## **T A B L E S**



### 1. Number of holdings engaged in agricultural production

Year	Agricultural enterprises	Private holdings	Total
	<i>thousand</i>		
1972	6,1	1 841,5	1 847,6
1981	1,4	1 529,6	1 531,0
1991	2,6	1 395,8	1 398,3
2000	8,4	958,5	966,9
2003	7,8	765,6	773,4
2005	7,9	706,9	714,8
2007	7,4	618,7	626,1

### 2. Distribution of the private holdings engaged in agricultural production by purpose of production and type of farming, 2007

Purpose of the production	Crop farming	Livestock farming	Mixed farming	Total
	<i>percent</i>			
Only for own consumption	49,33	73,15	37,28	52,06
The surplus is marketed	27,80	24,01	47,25	32,41
Mainly for marketing	22,82	2,73	15,37	15,45
Mainly agricultural services are provided	0,05	0,12	0,10	0,08
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>

### 3. Distribution of the private holdings engaged in agricultural production by type of farming and purpose of production, 2007

Purpose of the production	Crop farming	Livestock farming	Mixed farming	Total
	<i>percent</i>			
Only for own consumption	42,83	36,58	20,59	<b>100,00</b>
The surplus is marketed	38,78	19,29	41,93	<b>100,00</b>
Mainly for marketing	66,79	4,60	28,61	<b>100,00</b>
Mainly agricultural services are provided	28,66	37,27	34,07	<b>100,00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,21</b>	<b>26,04</b>	<b>28,76</b>	<b>100,00</b>

4. Regional distribution of the holdings engaged in agricultural production by type of farming 2000, 2005, 2007

Region	2000				2005				2007			
	Crop farming	Livestock farming	Mixed farming	Total	Crop farming	Livestock farming	Mixed farming	Total	Crop farming	Livestock farming	Mixed farming	Total
	percent				percent				percent			
Central Hungary	42,00	10,01	47,99	100,00	75,00	10,05	14,95	100,00	69,92	13,20	16,88	100,00
Central Transdanubia	41,19	10,49	48,32	100,00	70,62	10,26	19,12	100,00	67,87	10,55	21,59	100,00
Western Transdanubia	46,78	8,85	44,36	100,00	74,01	8,33	17,67	100,00	71,28	9,91	18,81	100,00
Southern Transdanubia	48,69	7,76	43,54	100,00	75,57	8,90	15,53	100,00	73,59	8,97	17,45	100,00
Northern Hungary	50,10	4,74	45,15	100,00	83,79	4,56	11,65	100,00	82,05	3,63	14,32	100,00
Northern Great Plain	34,65	8,53	56,82	100,00	70,13	8,07	21,80	100,00	67,57	9,48	22,95	100,00
Southern Great Plain	35,14	13,91	50,96	100,00	68,49	14,70	16,80	100,00	66,94	14,94	18,12	100,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,98</b>	<b>9,37</b>	<b>48,65</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>73,59</b>	<b>9,39</b>	<b>17,02</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>71,07</b>	<b>10,20</b>	<b>18,73</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>Agricultural enterprises</b>												
Central Hungary	40,86	30,57	28,58	100,00	39,99	34,71	25,30	100,00	41,81	36,51	21,69	100,00
Central Transdanubia	48,95	19,03	32,01	100,00	57,51	16,35	26,14	100,00	55,46	19,36	25,18	100,00
Western Transdanubia	48,37	10,68	40,95	100,00	58,55	9,72	31,73	100,00	56,68	15,63	27,68	100,00
Southern Transdanubia	44,45	14,63	40,92	100,00	51,57	15,30	33,13	100,00	50,73	19,66	29,61	100,00
Northern Hungary	44,22	23,59	32,19	100,00	53,96	21,96	24,08	100,00	50,67	28,58	20,75	100,00
Northern Great Plain	35,05	24,38	40,57	100,00	44,22	22,17	33,61	100,00	44,28	24,73	31,00	100,00
Southern Great Plain	30,27	26,40	43,33	100,00	34,22	27,42	38,36	100,00	31,86	32,33	35,82	100,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,70</b>	<b>22,04</b>	<b>38,26</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>46,70</b>	<b>21,63</b>	<b>31,67</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>45,21</b>	<b>26,04</b>	<b>28,76</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>Private holdings</b>												
Central Hungary	40,87	30,36	28,77	100,00	40,41	34,41	25,18	100,00	42,16	36,21	21,62	100,00
Central Transdanubia	48,86	18,94	32,20	100,00	57,70	16,27	26,03	100,00	55,64	19,24	25,13	100,00
Western Transdanubia	48,35	10,66	40,99	100,00	58,76	9,70	31,54	100,00	56,91	15,54	27,54	100,00
Southern Transdanubia	44,50	14,55	40,95	100,00	51,93	15,20	32,87	100,00	51,09	19,49	29,41	100,00
Northern Hungary	44,27	23,45	32,28	100,00	54,29	21,77	23,94	100,00	51,03	28,30	20,68	100,00
Northern Great Plain	35,05	24,27	40,68	100,00	44,43	22,05	33,52	100,00	44,48	24,59	30,92	100,00
Southern Great Plain	30,30	26,31	43,38	100,00	34,52	27,31	38,17	100,00	32,20	32,16	35,65	100,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,72</b>	<b>21,93</b>	<b>38,35</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>46,99</b>	<b>21,49</b>	<b>31,51</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>45,51</b>	<b>25,85</b>	<b>28,64</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>Total</b>												

5. Regional distribution of the private holdings engaged in agricultural production by purpose of the production, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2007

(percent)

Purpose of the production	Ratio of the private holdings in								Total
	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain		
	<b>2000</b>								
Only for own consumption	69,33	74,56	60,80	66,54	68,36	52,44	50,12	<b>60,36</b>	
The surplus is marketed	23,80	21,36	29,89	27,25	22,87	39,54	38,99	<b>31,45</b>	
Mainly for marketing	6,62	3,87	9,09	6,05	8,58	7,79	10,60	<b>7,96</b>	
Mainly agricultural services are provided	0,25	0,21	0,22	0,16	0,19	0,23	0,29	<b>0,23</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	
	<b>2003</b>								
Only for own consumption	66,57	74,26	69,87	68,59	62,10	49,50	48,76	<b>59,35</b>	
The surplus is marketed	25,53	19,86	22,12	23,71	21,27	37,94	35,73	<b>28,97</b>	
Mainly for marketing	7,83	5,84	7,95	7,68	16,59	12,48	15,44	<b>11,63</b>	
Mainly agricultural services are provided	0,07	0,04	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,08	0,07	<b>0,06</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	
	<b>2005</b>								
Only for own consumption	63,44	64,06	60,92	54,51	56,32	41,12	42,21	51,36	
The surplus is marketed	26,44	26,50	28,12	33,84	27,39	38,18	38,57	33,06	
Mainly for marketing	10,02	9,32	10,87	11,59	16,21	20,56	19,15	15,48	
Mainly agricultural services are provided	0,11	0,12	0,10	0,06	0,09	0,14	0,07	0,10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	
	<b>2007</b>								
Only for own consumption	59,34	67,10	56,67	55,28	58,61	45,50	41,94	52,06	
The surplus is marketed	30,69	23,47	31,52	33,18	24,65	35,55	38,02	32,41	
Mainly for marketing	9,94	9,37	11,74	11,49	16,65	18,83	19,95	15,45	
Mainly agricultural services are provided	0,03	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,09	0,12	0,09	0,08	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	

## 6. Average area by land use categories, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2007

(hectare)

Denomination	Average area per holding having								
	arable land	kitchen garden	fruit orchards	vine-yard	grass-land	forest	reed	fish pond	productive land
<b>2000</b>									
Agricultural enterprises	506,93	–	35,74	27,69	161,20	563,09	37,70	131,98	663,00
Private holdings	3,11	0,06	0,37	0,30	2,86	2,89	1,29	0,82	2,74
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,40</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,51</b>	<b>0,34</b>	<b>5,71</b>	<b>18,22</b>	<b>3,43</b>	<b>6,20</b>	<b>6,54</b>
<b>2003</b>									
Agricultural enterprises	384,85	1,34	30,11	20,24	146,66	547,53	43,04	103,85	503,06
Private holdings	4,42	0,06	0,66	0,40	4,12	3,84	2,28	5,69	3,33
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,91</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,87</b>	<b>0,45</b>	<b>8,84</b>	<b>32,25</b>	<b>8,46</b>	<b>36,10</b>	<b>8,15</b>
<b>2005</b>									
Agricultural enterprises	384,83	0,8	30,35	21,32	167,21	585,41	67,1	104,81	485,66
Private holdings	4,22	0,05	0,54	0,38	5,93	4,25	2,5	4,15	3,44
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,69</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>0,79</b>	<b>0,47</b>	<b>11,53</b>	<b>36,87</b>	<b>8,77</b>	<b>33,35</b>	<b>8,57</b>
<b>2007</b>									
Agricultural enterprises	396,59	0,38	29,12	22,91	149,79	681	85,99	127,55	523,96
Private holdings	5,07	0,05	0,62	0,44	6,86	3,98	3,29	5,94	3,86
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,53</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>0,89</b>	<b>0,55</b>	<b>14,62</b>	<b>38,53</b>	<b>24,64</b>	<b>43,79</b>	<b>9,88</b>
<b>2000 = 100</b>									
Agricultural enterprises	78,23	...	81,49	82,74	92,92	120,94	228,07	96,64	79,03
Private holdings	163,19	85,84	166,92	148,69	240,16	137,59	254,76	725,83	141,12
<b>Total</b>	<b>164,47</b>	<b>85,25</b>	<b>172,91</b>	<b>162,25</b>	<b>255,97</b>	<b>211,42</b>	<b>719,37</b>	<b>706,72</b>	<b>151,07</b>

**7. Distribution of the number and productive land area of the holdings by size categories of the utilised productive area, 2007**

(percent)

Size categories of the productive land area, hectare	Distribution of the					
	number	area	number	area	number	area
	of agricultural enterprises		of private holdings		of holdings total	
0 (no use)	10,77	-	8,74	-	8,77	-
0 < 0,2	1,16	0,00	38,38	1,07	37,94	0,42
0,2 -< 0,5	1,16	0,00	19,79	1,65	19,57	0,64
0,5 -< 1,0	0,82	0,00	7,32	1,38	7,24	0,53
1,0 -< 5,0	5,94	0,03	15,17	9,54	15,06	3,70
5,0 -< 10,0	4,88	0,07	4,18	8,10	4,19	3,17
10,0 -< 50,0	21,44	1,20	4,90	28,76	5,09	11,84
50,0 -< 100,0	11,18	1,71	0,87	17,03	0,99	7,63
100,0 -< 300,0	19,23	7,69	0,61	27,49	0,83	15,33
300,0 and more	23,42	89,30	0,04	4,98	0,32	56,74
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>

**8. Distribution of the number and agricultural area of the holdings by size categories of the utilised agricultural area, 2007**

Size categories of the agricultural land area, hectare	Distribution of the					
	number	area	number	area	number	area
	of agricultural enterprises		of private holdings		of holdings total	
0 (no use)	23,46	-	9,43	-	9,61	-
0 < 0,2	1,15	0,00	39,36	1,17	38,91	0,57
0,2 -< 0,5	1,20	0,00	19,64	1,75	19,42	0,84
0,5 -< 1,0	0,92	0,00	7,14	1,43	7,06	0,69
1,0 -< 5,0	6,05	0,06	14,54	9,73	14,44	4,72
5,0 -< 10,0	4,63	0,11	3,89	8,01	3,89	3,92
10,0 -< 50,0	17,81	1,51	4,57	28,50	4,73	14,53
50,0 -< 100,0	8,12	1,99	0,82	17,03	0,90	9,24
100,0 -< 300,0	15,31	9,86	0,57	27,76	0,75	18,50
300,0 and more	21,35	86,47	0,04	4,62	0,29	46,99
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>

**9. Distribution of the number and arable area of the holdings by size categories of the utilised arable area, 2007**

Size categories of the arable area, <i>hectare</i>	Distribution of the					
	number	area	number	area	number	area
	of agricultural enterprises		of private holdings		of holdings total	
0 (no use)	36,31	-	46,11	-	46,00	-
0 < 0,2	1,03	0,00	15,18	0,73	15,01	0,35
0,2 -< 0,5	0,84	0,00	12,11	1,27	11,97	0,60
0,5 -< 1,0	0,84	0,00	5,28	1,24	5,23	0,59
1,0 -< 5,0	4,73	0,05	12,82	10,11	12,72	4,83
5,0 -< 10,0	3,11	0,09	3,41	8,44	3,41	4,05
10,0 -< 50,0	13,71	1,39	3,89	28,98	4,01	14,49
50,0 -< 100,0	6,52	1,88	0,72	17,91	0,78	9,49
100,0 -< 300,0	13,53	10,30	0,45	26,81	0,61	18,15
300,0 and more	19,38	86,29	0,03	4,51	0,26	47,45
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>

**10. Distribution of the number and grassland area of the holdings by size categories of the utilised grassland area, 2007**

Size categories of the grassland area, <i>hectare</i>	Distribution of the					
	number	area	number	area	number	area
	of agricultural enterprises		of private holdings		of holdings total	
0 (no use)	74,71	-	94,74	-	94,49	-
0 < 0,2	0,07	0,00	0,74	0,22	0,73	0,10
0,2 -< 0,5	0,20	0,00	0,64	0,52	0,64	0,23
0,5 -< 1,0	0,49	0,01	0,57	1,02	0,57	0,46
1,0 -< 5,0	3,02	0,22	1,97	11,84	1,98	5,37
5,0 -< 10,0	2,32	0,44	0,54	9,73	0,56	4,56
10,0 -< 50,0	7,78	5,08	0,64	35,60	0,73	18,61
50,0 -< 100,0	3,82	7,25	0,11	21,35	0,16	13,51
100,0 -< 300,0	4,69	21,03	0,05	18,76	0,10	20,02
300,0 and more	2,90	65,97	0,00	0,96	0,04	37,14
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>

**11. Number of holdings keeping cattle, pigs and horses and their livestock by groups of holdings, 2007**

Year	Cattle			Pigs			Horses		
	number of holdings	livestock	of which: cows	number of holdings	livestock	of which: sows	number of holdings	livestock	of which: mares
		<i>thousand heads</i>			<i>thousand heads</i>			<i>thousand heads</i>	
<b>Agricultural enterprises</b>									
2000	1 018	576,8	270,1	814	2 532,2	249,0	703	9,2	3,8
2003	860	488,5	233,4	681	2 658,3	207,6	507	8,4	3,1
2005	847	474,0	225,0	580	2 331,4	175,3	512	8,5	3,2
2007	898	485,3	225,5	588	2 604,0	181,3	499	7,9	3,4
<b>Private holdings</b>									
2000	51 164	273,7	120,9	483 713	2 518,3	178,1	37 376	71,4	36,5
2003	31 413	225,8	104,0	434 050	1 999,8	112,1	27 661	61,0	31,6
2005	24 261	224,8	96,4	315 906	1 484,1	95,8	28 459	63,9	32,7
2007	18 910	219,8	96,9	281 931	1 267,2	78,0	23 746	51,9	27,9
<b>Total</b>									
2000	52 182	850,4	391,1	484 527	5 050,5	427,1	38 079	80,6	40,2
2003	32 273	714,3	337,4	434 731	4 658,1	319,8	28 168	69,4	34,7
2005	25 108	698,8	321,5	316 486	3 815,5	271,1	28 971	72,4	35,9
2007	19 808	705,1	322,4	282 519	3 871,2	259,3	24 245	59,7	31,3

**12. Number of holdings keeping goats, sheep and chickens and their livestock by groups of holdings, 2007**

Year	Goats			Sheep			Chicken		
	number of holdings	livestock	of which: nanny goats	number of holdings	livestock	of which: ewes	number of holdings	livestock	of which: laying hens
		<i>thousand heads</i>			<i>thousand heads</i>			<i>thousand heads</i>	
<b>Agricultural enterprises</b>									
2000	47	1,8	1,1	345	254,7	169,7	334	17 342,4	4 374,9
2003	55	2,8	1,9	252	173,0	122,4	271	16 184,1	5 556,7
2005	55	2,0	1,4	283	180,4	133,2	272	16 037,8	5 167,8
2007	55	2,9	1,8	306	172,7	125,2	261	16 433,4	4 451,6
<b>Private holdings</b>									
2000	27 202	104,2	54,0	24 749	1 032,6	746,5	596 654	25 076,6	9 676,0
2003	19 191	77,3	45,8	20 742	1 108,0	823,6	436 513	18 573,4	8 185,8
2005	20 593	92,1	47,5	21 579	1 262,3	915,4	383 625	11 398,0	6 270,1
2007	15 383	64,4	35,5	21 476	1 059,4	851,5	325 554	13 432,2	8 192,2
<b>Total</b>									
2000	27 249	106,0	55,1	25 094	1 287,3	916,2	596 988	42 419,0	14 050,9
2003	19 246	80,1	47,7	20 994	1 280,9	946,0	436 784	34 757,6	13 742,5
2005	20 648	94,1	48,9	21 862	1 442,7	1 048,6	383 897	27 435,8	11 437,9
2007	15 438	67,3	37,2	21 782	1 232,0	976,8	325 815	29 865,6	12 643,8

13. Number of holdings keeping cattle, pigs and horses and their livestock by groups of holdings and by region, 2007

Region	Cattle			Pigs			Horses		
	number of holdings	livestock thousand heads	of which: cows	number of holdings	livestock thousand heads	of which: sows	number of holdings	livestock thousand heads	of which: mares
Central Hungary	98	50,2	18,5	48	113,4	9,2	92	1,7	0,6
Central Transdanubia	110	69,3	33,4	59	291,0	19,7	67	1,6	0,6
Western Transdanubia	135	78,0	35,4	65	155,3	12,0	65	0,9	0,4
Southern Transdanubia	127	63,2	30,8	127	570,7	35,8	79	1,0	0,5
Northern Hungary	88	38,2	18,7	40	123,4	10,2	47	0,8	0,3
Northern Great Plain	193	104,5	48,9	128	712,0	49,2	81	1,0	0,4
Southern Great Plain	147	81,8	39,7	121	638,2	45,1	68	1,0	0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>485,3</b>	<b>225,5</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>2 604,0</b>	<b>181,3</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>3,4</b>
<b>Agricultural enterprises</b>									
Central Hungary	1 214	11,6	5,8	30 694	76,4	3,7	2 243	4,1	1,8
Central Transdanubia	1 345	20,4	9,6	20 038	102,1	6,2	2 435	7,0	4,0
Western Transdanubia	2 079	29,6	10,1	21 105	136,6	9,2	2 070	5,3	3,2
Southern Transdanubia	1 583	18,5	7,5	31 302	147,0	9,3	2 949	6,2	3,2
Northern Hungary	1 620	22,6	12,9	30 935	77,8	3,0	2 343	5,1	2,5
Northern Great Plain	4 937	59,9	26,4	68 200	279,0	16,8	5 587	11,2	6,1
Southern Great Plain	6 132	57,3	24,4	79 657	448,4	29,8	6 119	13,0	7,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 910</b>	<b>219,8</b>	<b>96,9</b>	<b>281 931</b>	<b>1 267,2</b>	<b>78,0</b>	<b>23 746</b>	<b>51,9</b>	<b>27,9</b>
<b>Private holdings</b>									
Central Hungary	1 312	61,8	24,3	30 742	189,7	12,9	2 335	5,7	2,4
Central Transdanubia	1 455	89,7	43,0	20 097	393,0	25,9	2 502	8,6	4,6
Western Transdanubia	2 214	107,6	45,5	21 170	291,9	21,2	2 135	6,2	3,6
Southern Transdanubia	1 710	81,7	38,4	31 429	717,7	45,2	3 028	7,2	3,7
Northern Hungary	1 708	60,8	31,6	30 975	201,2	13,2	2 390	5,8	2,9
Northern Great Plain	5 130	164,4	75,4	68 328	990,9	66,1	5 668	12,2	6,5
Southern Great Plain	6 279	139,0	64,1	79 778	1 086,6	74,9	6 187	14,0	7,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 808</b>	<b>705,1</b>	<b>322,4</b>	<b>282 519</b>	<b>3 871,2</b>	<b>259,3</b>	<b>24 245</b>	<b>59,7</b>	<b>31,3</b>
<b>Total</b>									

14. Number of holdings keeping goats, sheep and chickens and their livestock by groups of holdings and by region, 2007

Region	Goats			Sheep			Chicken		
	number of holdings	livestock	of which: nanny goats	number of holdings	livestock	of which: ewes	number of holdings	livestock	of which: laying hens
		thousand heads	thousand heads		thousand heads	thousand heads			
<b>Agricultural enterprises</b>									
Central Hungary	16	0,7	0,5	33	18,6	14,9	27	934,7	328,2
Central Transdanubia	6	0,5	0,3	37	37,2	28,1	38	3 844,2	1 678,0
Western Transdanubia	5	0,6	0,3	20	11,0	7,3	29	1 275,1	444,0
Southern Transdanubia	3	0,0	0,0	25	7,4	5,4	45	1 768,1	116,1
Northern Hungary	4	0,1	0,1	27	11,1	8,4	19	1 227,0	465,8
Northern Great Plain	10	0,4	0,2	101	59,8	45,0	54	4 896,9	656,3
Southern Great Plain	11	0,6	0,4	63	27,6	16,1	49	2 487,5	763,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>172,7</b>	<b>125,2</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>16 433,4</b>	<b>4 451,6</b>
<b>Private holdings</b>									
Central Hungary	1 289	4,9	2,7	1 345	53,9	42,7	25 825	1 141,2	865,8
Central Transdanubia	1 303	5,2	2,6	1 253	69,6	57,7	26 587	1 227,8	686,3
Western Transdanubia	1 102	4,7	2,6	653	18,4	15,1	32 225	1 746,7	873,2
Southern Transdanubia	1 801	6,4	3,7	1 734	95,9	75,9	42 245	1 605,4	1 103,6
Northern Hungary	2 032	9,2	5,0	1 403	77,4	60,8	37 377	1 710,9	915,7
Northern Great Plain	4 271	17,9	10,5	6 525	485,8	402,8	86 115	3 404,7	2 215,0
Southern Great Plain	3 585	16,0	8,3	8 562	258,3	196,6	75 180	2 595,5	1 532,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 383</b>	<b>64,4</b>	<b>35,5</b>	<b>21 476</b>	<b>1 059,4</b>	<b>851,5</b>	<b>325 554</b>	<b>13 432,2</b>	<b>8 192,2</b>
<b>Total</b>									
Central Hungary	1 305	5,6	3,2	1 378	72,5	57,6	25 852	2 075,9	1 194,1
Central Transdanubia	1 309	5,6	2,9	1 290	106,8	85,8	26 625	5 072,0	2 364,3
Western Transdanubia	1 107	5,3	2,9	673	29,4	22,5	32 254	3 021,7	1 317,1
Southern Transdanubia	1 804	6,5	3,7	1 759	103,3	81,3	42 290	3 373,5	1 219,7
Northern Hungary	2 036	9,4	5,1	1 430	88,5	69,2	37 396	2 937,9	1 381,5
Northern Great Plain	4 281	18,3	10,7	6 626	545,6	447,7	86 169	8 301,5	2 871,3
Southern Great Plain	3 596	16,6	8,8	8 625	285,9	212,6	75 229	5 083,0	2 295,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 438</b>	<b>67,3</b>	<b>37,2</b>	<b>21 782</b>	<b>1 232,0</b>	<b>976,8</b>	<b>325 815</b>	<b>29 865,6</b>	<b>12 643,8</b>

**15. Certain data of private holders by gender, 2000, 2005, 2007**

Denomination	Male	Female	Together	Male	Female	Together	Male	Female	Together
	2000			2005			2007		
<b>Distribution by age, percent</b>									
14-19 year	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
20-24 year	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4
25-29 year	3,3	2,0	3,0	2,6	1,8	2,4	2,4	1,7	2,2
30-34 year	5,9	2,9	5,2	5,2	2,9	4,7	5,3	3,1	4,8
- 34 year	10,2	5,9	9,1	8,5	5,3	7,8	8,3	5,3	7,6
35-39 year	7,6	3,9	6,7	7,3	4,1	6,6	7,3	4,0	6,5
40-44 year	11,3	6,6	10,1	9,1	5,1	8,2	9,0	5,0	8,1
45-49 year	13,4	8,7	12,3	12,4	8,0	11,4	10,3	6,5	9,5
50-54 year	12,7	9,2	11,9	15,4	11,2	14,4	14,6	10,2	13,6
35 - 54 year	45,0	28,4	41,0	44,3	28,4	40,5	41,2	25,7	37,5
55-59 year	10,8	10,3	10,7	12,1	10,3	11,7	14,1	11,7	13,5
60-64 year	10,5	12,8	11,1	11,8	14,6	12,5	13,2	14,8	13,6
65year-	23,5	42,6	28,1	23,3	41,3	27,6	23,3	42,5	27,8
55year -	44,8	65,7	49,9	47,2	66,3	51,7	50,6	69,0	54,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>								
<b>Distribution by agricultural education, percent</b>									
none	26,8	31,3	27,9	7,3	9,5	7,8	10,5	13,7	11,2
only practical experiences <sup>a)</sup>	...	...	...	77,8	86,2	79,8	74,0	81,1	75,6
basic	63,8	65,8	64,3	6,0	1,7	4,9	6,7	2,6	5,7
secondary	7,1	2,3	5,9	6,7	1,9	5,6	6,6	2,1	5,6
college/university	2,3	0,6	1,9	2,2	0,6	1,8	2,2	0,6	1,8
<b>Distribution by economical activity, percent</b>									
employed	49,3	26,0	43,7	47,1	25,7	42,0	46,8	25,2	41,8
unemployed	5,9	3,3	5,3	3,7	2,9	3,5	3,8	2,7	3,6
retired	42,9	66,0	48,4	44,3	65,5	49,3	44,1	66,3	49,3
maternal benefit	...	...	...	0,1	1,9	0,5	0,1	1,6	0,4
student	...	...	...	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
other	...	...	...	4,7	4,0	4,5	5,1	4,1	4,9
inactive	1,6	3,7	2,1	...	...	...	...	...	...
dependant	0,3	1,0	0,5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Distribution by other gainful activity outside the holding, percent</b>									
none	52,7	72,0	57,3	56,5	76,3	61,2	57,5	77,6	62,2
yes, as main activity	42,8	22,7	38,0	42,5	22,8	37,8	41,3	21,5	36,6
yes, other than main activity	2,6	3,0	2,7	1,1	0,9	1,0	1,2	0,9	1,1
yes, mixed	1,8	2,4	2,0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Average annual working time worked, working days</b>									
	79	65	72	78	66	75	76	64	73

<sup>a)</sup> Methodological change

16. Characteristics of the holdings by size categories of the utilised productive land area, 2007

Denomination	Holdings using								Total
	hectare productive land area								
	0 (no use)	0 - < 1,0	1,0 -< 5,0	5,0 -< 10,0	10,0 -< 50,0	50,0 -< 100,0	100,0 -< 300,0	300,0-	
Number of holdings	10,76	3,15	5,94	4,88	21,44	11,18	19,23	23,42	100,00
Agricultural area	-	0,00	0,05	0,10	1,43	1,90	9,72	86,80	100,00
<b>Productive land area</b>	-	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,07</b>	<b>1,20</b>	<b>1,71</b>	<b>7,68</b>	<b>89,31</b>	<b>100,00</b>
Cattle stock	10,69	-	0,56	0,56	6,68	7,02	16,04	58,46	100,00
Cow stock	7,51	-	0,50	0,50	6,38	6,26	16,40	62,45	100,00
Pig stock	30,27	0,17	2,04	1,70	8,67	8,50	12,93	35,71	100,00
Sow stock	25,28	0,22	1,34	1,34	8,50	9,40	13,42	40,49	100,00
Horse stock	32,06	0,80	3,41	1,80	12,42	7,01	12,22	30,26	100,00
Sheep stock	13,40	0,65	2,29	1,31	11,11	8,82	24,18	38,24	100,00
Poultry stock	63,98	0,38	1,15	1,53	8,43	3,83	8,43	12,26	100,00
<b>Agricultural enterprises</b>									
Number of holdings	8,74	65,49	15,17	4,18	4,90	0,87	0,61	0,04	100,00
Agricultural area	-	4,26	9,42	7,91	28,27	17,08	28,09	4,97	100,00
<b>Productive land area</b>	-	<b>4,10</b>	<b>9,54</b>	<b>8,10</b>	<b>28,76</b>	<b>17,03</b>	<b>27,49</b>	<b>4,98</b>	<b>100,00</b>
Cattle stock	6,35	13,20	25,67	16,60	29,84	5,01	3,20	0,13	100,00
Cow stock	4,89	10,57	26,29	16,80	32,39	5,51	3,44	0,11	100,00
Pig stock	14,30	57,83	16,40	4,90	5,38	0,76	0,40	0,03	100,00
Sow stock	9,52	31,86	27,71	12,21	15,37	2,18	1,11	0,04	100,00
Horse stock	16,79	31,98	24,89	10,77	12,25	1,87	1,39	0,06	100,00
Sheep stock	14,54	30,52	21,10	10,15	16,34	3,99	3,18	0,17	100,00
Poultry stock	8,67	65,77	15,99	4,23	4,43	0,61	0,29	0,02	100,00
<b>Private holdings</b>									

17. Characteristics of the holdings by size categories of the utilised agricultural area, 2007

Denomination	Holdings using								Total	
	hectare agricultural area									
	0 (no use)	0 - < 1,0	1,0 - < 5,0	5,0 - < 10,0	10,0 - < 50,0	50,0 - < 100,0	100,0 - < 300,0	300,0-		
										(percent)
<b>Agricultural enterprises</b>										
Number of holdings	23,46	3,27	6,05	4,63	17,81	8,12	15,31	21,35	100,00	
<b>Agricultural area</b>	-	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,11</b>	<b>1,51</b>	<b>1,99</b>	<b>9,86</b>	<b>86,47</b>	<b>100,00</b>	
Productive land area	3,29	0,03	0,39	0,17	1,56	1,70	11,84	81,02	100,00	
Cattle stock	11,02	-	0,67	0,45	6,79	7,02	16,26	57,80	100,00	
Cow stock	7,76	-	0,63	0,38	6,51	6,26	16,65	61,83	100,00	
Pig stock	30,44	0,17	2,38	1,87	9,01	7,99	12,76	35,37	100,00	
Sow stock	25,28	0,22	1,34	1,34	9,62	8,50	13,42	40,27	100,00	
Horse stock	32,87	0,80	4,01	1,80	12,83	6,81	11,82	29,06	100,00	
Sheep stock	14,38	0,98	2,29	1,31	10,78	9,48	23,86	36,93	100,00	
Poultry stock	64,34	-	1,15	1,53	9,20	3,07	9,20	11,49	100,00	
<b>Private holdings</b>										
Number of holdings	9,44	66,14	14,54	3,89	4,57	0,82	0,57	0,04	100,00	
<b>Agricultural area</b>	-	<b>4,35</b>	<b>9,73</b>	<b>8,01</b>	<b>28,50</b>	<b>17,03</b>	<b>27,76</b>	<b>4,62</b>	<b>100,00</b>	
Productive land area	0,88	5,30	10,13	8,04	28,25	16,53	26,48	4,39	100,00	
Cattle stock	6,46	13,28	26,12	16,66	29,34	4,91	3,14	0,09	100,00	
Cow stock	5,00	10,65	26,71	16,89	31,89	5,46	3,36	0,05	100,00	
Pig stock	14,52	58,39	16,14	4,68	5,15	0,70	0,39	0,02	100,00	
Sow stock	9,67	32,26	27,94	11,94	15,05	2,03	1,07	0,04	100,00	
Horse stock	17,25	31,94	25,62	10,31	11,76	1,77	1,30	0,06	100,00	
Sheep stock	14,81	30,64	21,75	9,73	15,92	3,93	3,06	0,17	100,00	
Poultry stock	8,93	66,64	15,44	3,98	4,15	0,56	0,28	0,02	100,00	

## METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

### Data sources:

- *Private holdings*: data of the farm structure survey implemented between 12-30 November 2007
- *Agricultural enterprises*: data provided parallel with the FSS by the enterprises engaged in agricultural activities
- *Organic farming*: administrative data of the Biokontroll Hungária Nonprofit kft. and the Hungária Öko-Garancia kft.

Group sampling was applied for the **observation of the private holdings**. Within each territorial unit (county) randomly selected survey districts of the AC 2000 (about 15 percent of all survey districts) were selected. In the sampled districts all private holdings were surveyed.

**Holding**: both technically and economically independent production unit (household) involved in agricultural activity, and which

- *uses on 1 December 2007*.
  - at least **1500 m<sup>2</sup> productive land area** (arable area, kitchen garden, fruit orchard, vineyard, grassland, forest, reed and fish pond separately or together), or
  - at least **500 m<sup>2</sup> orchards**, respectively **vineyards** together, or
- *keeps on 1 December 2007 at least*
  - **one** bigger livestock (**cattle, pig, horse, sheep, goat, buffalo**), or
  - **50 heads poultry** (chicken, goose, duck, turkey, guinea-fowl), or
  - **25 – 25 rabbits, furry animals or pigeons for slaughter**, or
  - **5 beehives**.

**Agricultural enterprise**: enterprise having legal or non-legal personality and engaged in agricultural activity, excluding the private entrepreneurs and natural persons involved in economical activity.

**Private entrepreneurs**: household engaged in agricultural activity and private entrepreneurs having tax-number.

**Private holdings**: household engaged in agricultural activity and holdings operated by private entrepreneurs having tax-number.

### Type of production:

- *Crop farming*: holding solely engaged in agricultural activity related to land area; only the land area is exceeding the holding threshold.
- *Animal farming*: holding solely engaged in agricultural activity related to livestock; only the livestock is exceeding the holding threshold.

- *Mixed farming*: holding engaged in agricultural activity related to land area and livestock; both the land area and the livestock are exceeding the holding threshold.

**Purpose of the production:**

- *Producing only for own consumption*: the produced goods are not marketed, agricultural activity is carried out solely to provide products for the own consumption of the holder and his/hers family.
- *Marketing the surplus*: the surplus over the production for own consumption is marketed. The share of the marketed goods is maximum 50 percent of the total production.
- *Producing mainly for the market*: more than 50 percent of the production is marketed.
- *Mainly providing agricultural services*: particularly the holding is providing agricultural services using its labour force and machinery.

**Agricultural area**: sum of the area of the arable area, kitchen garden, fruit orchards, vineyards and grassland.

**Livestock unit**: conversion of the livestock irrespective of the species into a 500 kilogram live-weight unit by using coefficients.