



ŠTEVILO ŽIVINE, SLOVENIJA, 1. 12. 2003
LIVESTOCK NUMBER, SLOVENIA, 1. 12. 2003

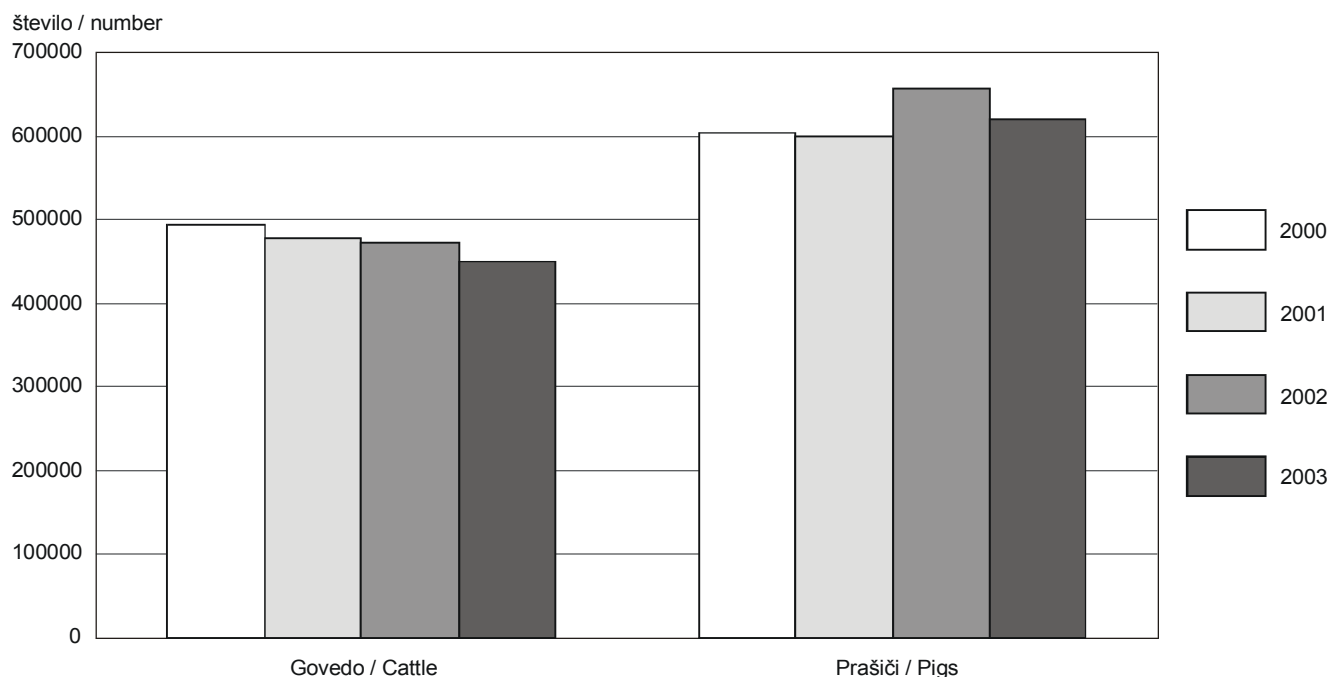
ZAČASNI PODATKI
PROVISIONAL DATA

- V decembru 2003 smo s pomočjo terenskih popisovalcev vzorčno popisali število živine v letu 2003 in v tem letu posejane površine.
- In December 2003, we carried out the sample survey of the livestock number and areas sown, which was conducted by interviewers.
- Po prvih podatkih se je 1. decembra 2003 v primerjavi s 1. decembrom 2002 povečalo le število koz; število vseh preostalih vrst živine se je zmanjšalo, najbolj število perutnine.
- According to first data, in December 2003 only the number of goats increased compared to December 2002, while the number of all other animals decreased, especially the number of poultry.

Število živine, Slovenija, stanje 1. 12.
Number of livestock, Slovenia, as of 1. 12.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	Indeks/Index 2003/2002	
Govedo	493670	477075	473240	449853	95,1	Cattle
Prašiči	603594	599895	655665	620506	94,6	Pigs
Perutnina	5105925	5216681	4871120	4533674	91,0	Poultry
Ovce	96227	94068	107400	105660	98,4	Sheep
Koze	22041	19900	21977	23291	106,0	Goats

Slika 1: Število goveda in prašičev, Slovenija, 2000–2003
Chart 1: Number of cattle and pigs, Slovenia, 2000–2003



1. Število goveda, Slovenija, stanje 1. 12.
Number of cattle, Slovenia, as of 1. 12.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	Indeks/Index 2003/2002	
GOVEDO - SKUPAJ	493670	477075	473240	449853	95,1	CATTLE - TOTAL
MLADO GOVEDO, do 1 leto	145730	136992	138783	130902	94,3	YOUNG CATTLE, under 1 year
teleta za zakol, bikci	11108	8775	5968	6526	109,3	calves for slaughter, young bulls
teleta za zakol, teličke	6759	5362	3603	3518	97,6	calves for slaughter, young heifers
teleta za nadaljnjo rejo, bikci	69127	65078	65429	62708	95,8	calves for fattening, young bulls
teleta za nadaljnjo rejo, teličke	58736	57777	63783	58151	91,2	calves for fattening, young heifers
MLADO GOVEDO, 1 do 2 leti	127199	127410	118068	112386	95,2	YOUNG CATTLE, 1 - 2 years
plemenske telice, skupaj	52841	54192	52791	52178	98,8	breeding heifers, total
plemenske telice, breje	23798	24401	22092	30067	136,1	'breeding heifers in calf
plemenske telice, nebreje	29043	29791	30699	22111	72,0	'other breeding heifers
telice za pitanje	12323	10470	7686	6574	85,5	heifers for fattening
biki, voli	62035	62749	57591	53634	93,1	bulls, oxen
GOVEDO nad 2 leti	220741	212673	216391	206564	95,5	CATTLE over 2 years
plemenske telice, skupaj	16427	15001	15124	15509	102,5	breeding heifers, total
plemenske telice, breje	11174	11448	11867	12019	101,3	'breeding heifers in calf
plemenske telice, nebreje	5253	3553	3257	3490	107,2	'other breeding heifers
telice za pitanje	1424	1395	1054	1076	102,1	heifers for fattening
krave, skupaj	194132	188582	194991	185819	95,3	cows, total
krave molznice	140236	135805	139980	130711	93,4	'dairy cows
druge krave	53896	52777	55011	55108	100,2	'other cows
plemnski biki	920	1120	884	909	102,8	bulls for breeding
biki in voli za pitanje	7838	6575	4338	3251	74,9	bulls and oxen for fattening

2. Število prašičev, Slovenija, stanje 1. 12.
Number of pigs, Slovenia, as of 1. 12.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	Indeks/Index 2003/2002	
PRAŠIČI - SKUPAJ	603594	599895	655665	620506	94,6	PIGS - TOTAL
Pujski, do 20 kg	178324	181197	179046	182151	101,7	Piglets under 20 kg
Mladi prašiči, 20 do 50 kg	122251	122953	143132	124069	86,7	Piglets 20 - 50 kg
Prašiči v pitanju:	235518	229577	267759	249972	93,4	Fattening pigs:
50 - 80 kg	106519	102217	90939	86528	95,1	50 - 80 kg
80 - 110 kg	74404	72396	83516	75330	90,2	80 - 110 kg
110 kg in več	54595	54964	93304	88114	94,4	110 kg and over
Plemnski prašiči nad 50 kg	67503	66167	65726	64314	97,9	Breeding pigs (50 kg and over):
merjasci	1944	1813	1560	2220	142,3	boars
nebreje mladice	8574	8709	6599	6295	95,4	gilts not yet mated
breje mladice	8915	8759	7586	6428	84,7	gilts mated
nebreje plemenske svinje	15359	15037	16960	17876	105,4	sows not mated
breje plemenske svinje	32711	31850	33021	31495	95,4	sows mated



3. Število drobnice, Slovenija, stanje 1. 12.
Number of sheep and goats, Slovenia, as of 1. 12.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	Indeks/Index 2003/2002	
OVCE - SKUPAJ	96227	94068	107400	105660	98,4	SHEEP - TOTAL
Jagnjeta in mlade ovce	24553	22887	26224	28670	109,3	Lambs and ewe lambs
Plemenske ovce	66333	66033	75896	72118	95,0	Breeding sheep
prvič pripuščene, mlečne	2185	1638	1427	1647	115,4	milk ewe lambs put to the ram for the first time
prvič pripuščene, druge	10080	7412	9327	8885	95,3	other ewe lambs put to the ram for the first time
ki so že jagnjile, mlečne	2708	2584	2857	2449	85,7	milk ewes which have already lambed
ki so že jagnjile, druge	51360	54399	62285	59137	94,9	other ewes which have already lambed
Ovni	3961	3836	3422	4203	122,8	Rams
Jalove ovce	1380	1312	1859	669	36,0	Barren sheep
KOZE - SKUPAJ	22041	19900	21977	23291	106,0	GOATS - TOTAL
Kozlički in mlade koze	3554	2764	3135	4158	132,6	Goatlings and young goats
Plemenske koze	16103	14799	16744	16989	101,5	Breeding goats
prvič pripuščene, mlečne	1953	1588	1260	976	77,5	milk goats mated for the first time
prvič pripuščene, druge	1997	1992	1897	1933	101,9	other goats mated for the first time
ki so že kobile, mlečne	5390	4542	4287	4069	94,9	milk goats which have already kidded
ki so že kobile, druge	6763	6676	9300	10012	107,7	other goats which have already kidded
Kozli	1723	1571	1652	1814	109,8	He-goats
Jalove koze	661	768	446	331	74,2	Barren goats

4. Število perutnine, Slovenija, stanje 1. 12.
Number of poultry, Slovenia, as of 1. 12.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	Indeks/Index 2003/2002	
PERUTNINA - SKUPAJ	5105925	5216681	4981120	4533674	91,0	POULTRY - TOTAL
Kokoši nesnice	1539500	1404630	1401103	1248579	89,1	Layers
Pitovni piščanci	2759874	2879902	2919809	2523801	86,4	Chickens for fattening
Druge kokoši	483019	589443	446372	503703	112,8	Other hens (cocks, spring chickens)
Purice in purani	252055	251002	132702	209256	157,7	Turkeys
Goske in gosaki	2548	4013	3333	3144	94,3	Geese and ganders
Race in racaki	14940	17590	23650	20234	85,6	Ducks and drakes
Pegatke	1025	1812	1002	1140	113,8	Guinea fowls
Druga perutnina	52964	68319	53148	23817	44,8	Other poultry

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Namen statističnega raziskovanja

Z raziskovanji s katerimi spremljamo število živine spremljamo spremembe v številu goveda, prašičev, perutnine ter drobnice po opazovalnih obdobjih v letu.

Enota opazovanja

Enota opazovanja so družinske kmetije, ki ustrezajo merilom Evropske unije (t. i. evropsko primerljive kmetije), ter kmetijska podjetja in zadruga, ki redijo živino.

Viri podatkov

Podatki o **družinskih kmetijah**, objavljeni v tej številki Statističnih informacij, so bili zbrani z naslednjimi statističnimi raziskovanji:

- Anketa o številu prašičev (1. 12. 2000 in 1. 12. 2001),
- Anketa o številu goveda (1. 12. 2000 in 1. 12. 2001),
- Anketa o številu drobnice (1. 12. 2000 in 1. 12. 2001),
- Anketa o številu perutnine (1. 12. 2000 in 1. 12. 2001),
- Letno poročilo o živinoreji in posejanih površinah (1. 12. 2002)
- Letno poročilo o živinoreji in posejanih površinah (1.12.2003)

Kot vir podatkov o **kmetijskih podjetjih in zadrugah** pa smo uporabili naslednja raziskovanja:

- Popis prašičev (1. 12. 2000 in 1. 12. 2001),
- Popis goveda (1. 12. 2000 in 1. 12. 2001),
- Popis konj, ovac, koz, kuncev in perutnine (1. 12. 2000 in 1. 12. 2001),
- Letno poročilo o živinoreji in posejanih površinah (1. 12. 2002)
- Letno poročilo o živinoreji in posejanih površinah (1. 12. 2003)

Definicije in druga pojasnila

1. Ankete o številu živine

Med leti 1996 in 2001 smo z decembrskimi anketami podatke o številu živine na družinskih kmetijah zbrali s pošto anketo. V vzorec izbrane družinske kmetije so na anketo lahko odgovorile po pošti ali po telefonu. Večje rejce živine, ki niso odgovorili v določenem roku, smo po poslanem drugem opominu poklicali sami. Vse prejete podatke smo preverili s podatki iz predhodne ankete.

Popis živine v podjetjih in zadrugah

Podatke o številu živine smo pridobili s poročili, ki so jih po pošti pošiljala vsa podjetja, ki redijo živino.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

The purpose of the survey

With surveys on the number of animals we monitor changes in the number of cattle, pigs, poultry and sheep and goats.

Observation units

Observation units are family farms satisfying the criteria of EU comparable threshold (EPK) and agricultural enterprises and co-operatives which are breeding livestock.

Data sources

Data on **family farms** were obtained by the following statistical surveys:

- Survey on the Number of Pigs (1st December 2000 and 1st December 2001),
- Survey on the Number of Cattle (1st December 2000 and 1st December 2001),
- Survey on the Number of Poultry (1st December 2000 and 1st December 2001),
- Survey on the Number of Goats and Sheep (1st December 2000 and 1st December 2001),
- Annual Report on Animal Production and Areas Sown (1st December 2002),
- Annual Report on Animal Production and Areas Sown (1st December 2003).

Data for **agricultural enterprises and co-operatives** were collected by the following surveys:

- Census of Pigs (1st December 2000 and 1st December 2001),
- Census of Cattle (1st December 2000 and 1st December 2001),
- Census of Horses, Sheep, Goats, Rabbits and Poultry (1st December 2000 and 1st December 2001),
- Annual Report on Animal Production and Areas Sown (1st December 2002),
- Annual Report on Animal Production and Areas Sown (1st December 2003).

Definitions and explanations

1. Surveys on the number of livestock

Between 1996 and 2001, data on the number of livestock on family farms were obtained by a post in December. Selected family farms had the opportunity to answer either by post or by telephone. After the second reminder, major livestock breeders who had not yet answered the survey were interviewed by phone. All received data were checked with data from the previous survey.

Census of livestock in agricultural enterprises and co-operatives

Data on the number of livestock were obtained with reports sent by all agricultural enterprises and co-operatives breeding livestock.



2. Letno poročilo o živinoreji in posejanih površinah

Decembra 2002 smo na Statističnem uradu RS uvedli novo vzorčno statistično raziskovanje, s katerim smo s pomočjo terenskih popisovalcev zbrali podatke na terenu. Decembra 2003 smo na Statističnem uradu RS izvedli vzorčno statistično raziskovanje po enaki metodologiji kot decembra 2002, s katerim smo zbrali podatke o:

- o številu živine po stanju na dan 1.12. 2003,
- o bilanci števila goveda in prašičev,
- o proizvodnji mleka in jajc in namenu njihove porabe,
- o posejanih površinah glavnih in naknadnih posevkov,
- o površini zemljišč, posejanih v jesenski setvi v letu 2003.

Ocenjujemo, da na ta način lahko zberemo dodatne informacije, ki jih potrebujemo pri ocenjevanju prireje mesa, mleka in jajc ter pridelka poljščin. V to statistično raziskovanje pa bomo v prihodnje vključevali tudi vprašanja, povezana s kmetijstvom, ki jih sprašujemo prvič ali za katera ocenjujemo, da jih ne bi mogli zbrati po pošti.

Podatke o **družinskih kmetijah** smo pridobili s pomočjo 206 popisovalcev. Njihovo delo je nadziralo 10 inštruktorjev.

Podatke o **kmetijskih podjetjih, družbah in zadrugah** smo zbrali z vprašalnikom po pošti.

Vzorčni okvir za statistično raziskovanje je bila podatkovna baza družinskih kmetij, sestavljena ob Popisu kmetijstva v letu 2000, osvežena s podatki statističnih raziskovanj, izvedenih po letu 2000.

Vzorčni načrt je bil stratificiran enostaven slučajni. Stratifikacija je potekala glede na število posameznih vrst živali in zemljišča, ki jih obdelujejo družinske kmetije. Družinske kmetije smo razdelili v 4 stratum. Družinske kmetije iz stratuma 1 (velike družinske kmetije) so bile izbrane z gotovostjo. V ostalih stratumih pa je bila razmestitev določena optimalno po Neymanu. Družinske kmetije so bile nato izbrane sistematično. V končni vzorec je bilo vključenih 11980 družinskih kmetij.

2. Annual Report on Animal Production and Areas Sown

In December 2002 the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia introduced a new sample survey. The purpose of the survey is to collect data with interviewers. In December 2003 the office implemented the sample survey according to the same methodology as in 2002. We collected data on:

- number of livestock as of 1 December 2003,
- balance of the number of cattle and pigs,
- production and use of milk and eggs,
- areas sown with main and stubble crops,
- areas sown in the autumn sowing in 2003.

We estimate that in this way we can obtain additional information needed for estimating production of meat, milk, eggs and crops. In the future we will include in the questionnaire different questions connected with agricultural production which are asked for the first time or the questions for which we estimate it is not possible to collect answers by post.

Data on **family farms** were collected by 206 interviewers. Their work was supervised by 10 supervisors.

Data on **agricultural enterprises and co-operatives** were collected by a postal questionnaire.

The sampling frame of the survey was the census list of the 2000 Census of Agriculture updated with the results of statistical surveys carried out after the year 2000.

Stratified simple random sampling was applied. Stratification was based on the number of livestock and area cultivated by family farms. Family farms were divided into 4 strata. Family farms from stratum 1 (large family farms) were selected with certainty. In other strata allocation was defined optimal by Neyman. Afterwards family farms were selected systematically. The final sample size was 11,980 family farms.

Tabela 1: Število družinskih kmetij v okviru in v vzorcu glede na stratum
Table 1: Number of family farms in the sampling frame and sample by strata

	Število družinskih kmetij No of family farms	
	okvir frame	vzorec sample
Stratum 1	6645	6645
Stratum 2	11996	738
Stratum 3	35191	2166
Stratum 4	32500	2001

Zbrani podatki so bili uteženi zaradi neenake verjetnosti za izbor in zaradi neodgovorov.

The collected data were weighted due to unequal probability for selection and non-response.

Stopnja odgovora pove, kolikšen je bil delež dobljenih odgovorov med vsemi ustreznimi družinskimi kmetijami. Ustrezne so tiste družinske kmetije, za katere med anketiranjem nismo ugotovili, da ne obstajajo več. Stopnja ustreznosti pove, kolikšen je bil delež ustreznih družinskih kmetij med vsemi družinskimi kmetijami, izbranimi v vzorec. V spodnji tabeli so razvidne stopnje odgovora in stopnje ustreznosti glede na stratum.

The response rate is the share of response among all eligible family farms. Eligible family farms are those which still existed during the interviewing. The eligibility rate is the share of eligible family farms among all family farms chosen into the sample. Response rates and eligibility rates by strata are shown in Table 2.

Tabela 2: Stopnje ustreznosti in stopnje odgovora po stratumih

Table 2: Eligibility rates and response rates by strata

	Stopnja ustreznosti Eligibility rate	Stopnje odgovora Response rate
Skupaj / Total	96,8 %	96,1 %
Stratum 1	99,2 %	96,0 %
Stratum 2	98,8 %	96,7 %
Stratum 3	97,5 %	96,8 %
Stratum 4	87,6 %	95,5 %

Objavljanje rezultatov:**Letno:**

1. Kmetijstvo Statistične informacije. Kmetijstvo in ribištvo. Število živine, 1. 12.
2. Statistični letopis
3. Rezultati raziskovanj
4. Slovenija v številkah

KOMENTAR

Po prvih rezultatih so na kmetijskih gospodarstvih 1. decembra 2003 redili nekaj manj kot 445 000 glav goveda. Še vedno redijo večino goveda v Sloveniji družinske kmetije, kar 97,5 % celotne goveje populacije, le manjši delež, 2,5 %, pa kmetijska podjetja.

Skupno število goveda je bilo v decembru 2003 za 4,9 % manjše kot v decembru 2002. Spreminja se tudi sestava črede, vendar ne bistveno. V skupini mladega goveda se je nekoliko povečalo le število bikcev za zakol (za 9,3 %), vse preostale kategorije mladega goveda, starega največ eno leto, so se številčno zmanjšale, najbolj teličke za nadaljnjo rejo (za 8,8 %).

V skupini mlado govedo, staro 1 do 2 leti, se je povečalo število bregih plemenskih telic (za 36,1 %), število živali vseh preostalih kategorij v tej skupini pa je upadlo, najbolj število nebregih plemenskih telic (za 28,0 %).

V skupini govedo, staro nad 2 leti, se je zmanjšalo število živali v kategoriji krav skupaj (za 4,7 %), in sicer predvsem zaradi upada števila krav molznic (kar za 6,6 %), število živali v kategoriji druge krave je ostalo skoraj enako (povečalo se je za 0,2 %). Povečalo pa se je v tej skupini število živali v kategoriji plemenskih telic (za 2,5 %). Najbolj zmanjšalo pa se je v tej skupini goveda število živali v kategoriji bikov in volov za pitanje (za 25,1 %).

1. decembra 2003 so na kmetijskih gospodarstvih v Sloveniji redili 620 000 prašičev, to je za 5,4 % manj kot 1. decembra 2002. Številčno povečanje smo zabeležili v kategorijah merjascev (kar za 42,3 %), nebregih plemenskih svinj (za 5,4 %) in pujskov, težkih do 20 kg (za 1,7 %), v vseh preostalih kategorijah pa zaznavamo upadanje števila živali, najopazneje v kategorijah bregih mladic (za 15,3 %) in mladih prašičev, težkih 20 do 50 kg (za 13,3 %).

Pri drobnici opažamo, da se je v letu 2003 povečalo skupno število koz (za 6,0 %), število ovac pa je nekoliko upadlo (za 1,6 %).

Publishing**Yearly:**

1. Rapid Reports. Agriculture and Fishing. Number of livestock, 1 December.
2. Statistical Yearbook
3. Results of Surveys
4. Slovenia in Figures

COMMENT

According to first results, on 1 December 2003 agricultural holdings bred a little less than 445,000 heads of cattle. The vast majority of cattle are still bred by family farms (97.5%) and only a small proportion (2.5%) by agricultural enterprises.

Compared to December 2002, the total number of cattle decreased by 4.9%. The structure of the herd changed, however, not essentially. In the group of young cattle, only the number of young bulls for slaughter increased by 9.3%. In all other categories of young cattle under 1 year of age, the number of animals decreased (the most in young heifers for fattening by 8.8%).

In the group of young cattle aged 1-2 years we registered a considerable increase of the number of breeding heifers in calf (by 36.1%), while in the other categories of this group the number of animals fell (the most in other breeding heifers by 28.0%).

In the group of cattle over 2 years of age the total number of cows decreased by 4.7%. The number of dairy cows fell by 6.6%, while the number of other cows remained almost the same (increase by only 0.2%). In this group, the number of breeding heifers rose by 2.5%. The greatest fall was registered with bulls and oxen for fattening (by 25.1%).

On 1 December 2003, agricultural holdings in Slovenia bred a little over 620,000 pigs, which is 5.4% less than on 1 December 2002. The biggest increase was registered in the category of boars (by 42.3%), followed by sows not mated (by 5.4%) and piglets under 20 kg (by 1.7%). In all other categories on animals decrease was registered, which was the biggest at mated gilts (by 15.3%) and piglets weighing 20 to 50 kg (by 13.3%).

As regards the number of sheep and goats, in 2003 the total number of goats rose by 6.0%, while the total number of sheep fell by 1.6%.



Pri ovcah sta se številčno povečali kategorija ovnov (za 22,8 %) in kategorija plemenskih ovc, prvič pripuščenih, mlečnih (za 15,4 %), številčno zmanjšali pa sta se kategorija jalovih ovc (kar za 64,0 %) in kategorija plemenskih ovc, ki so že jagnjile, mlečnih (za 14,3 %).

Pri kozah se je povečalo število kozličkov (za 32,6 %) in število kozlov (za 9,8 %), zmanjšalo pa se je število jalovih koz (za 25,8 %) in število plemenskih koz, prvič pripuščenih, mlečnih (za 22,5 %).

Tudi število perutnine je bilo v decembru 2003 nižje kot v letu 2002, in sicer skupaj za 9,0 %. Po posameznih kategorijah perutnine opazamo največje številčno povečanje pri puranih (za 57,7 %), najmočnejše zmanjšanje pa v kategoriji druge perutnine (kar za 55,4 %); pri tem moramo upoštevati, da je to lahko posledica tega, da pod drugo perutnino štejemo le perutnino, ki je namenjena le za človeško prehrano.

As regards sheep, the greatest rise was registered at rams (by 22.8%) and milk ewe lambs put to the ram for the first time (by 15.4%), while the greatest fall was registered at barren sheep (by 64.0%) and milk ewes which have already lambed (by 14.3%).

As regards goats, the greatest rise was registered at goatlings (by 32.6%) and he-goats (by 9.8%), while the greatest fall was registered at barren goats (by 25.8%) and milk goats mated for the first time (by 22.5%).

In December 2003, the number of poultry was lower than in 2002. The total number of poultry fell by 9.0%. Among individual categories, the greatest rise was registered at turkeys (by 57.7%) and the greatest fall at other poultry (by 55.4%), which could be the result of counting as other poultry only poultry for human consumption.

Sestavil / Prepared by: Aladar Belec

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