



15 KMETIJSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO
AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

št./No 20

ŽIVINOREJA, SLOVENIJA, 2000–2003

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION, SLOVENIA, 2000–2003

- ▶ Podatki o številu živine so končni podatki, podatki o živalski prireji v letu 2003 pa so predhodni podatki.
- ▶ V decembru 2003 smo s pomočjo terenskih popisovalcev opravili vzorčno statistično raziskovanje o številu živine in posejanih površinah v 2003.
- ▶ Skupno število živine se je v decembru 2003 v primerjavi z decembrom 2002 povečalo pri kozah, pri vseh ostalih vrstah živali pa se je število zmanjšalo, najbolj število perutnine.
- ▶ Data on animal livestock are final, while data on animal production are provisional.
- ▶ In December 2003 we carried out the sample survey of the livestock number and area sown, which was conducted by interviewers.
- ▶ Compared to December 2002, in December 2003 the number of goats increased, while the number of all other animals decreased, especially the number of poultry.

Število živine, 1. 12. 2000, 1. 12. 2001, 1. 12. 2002 in 1.12. 2003

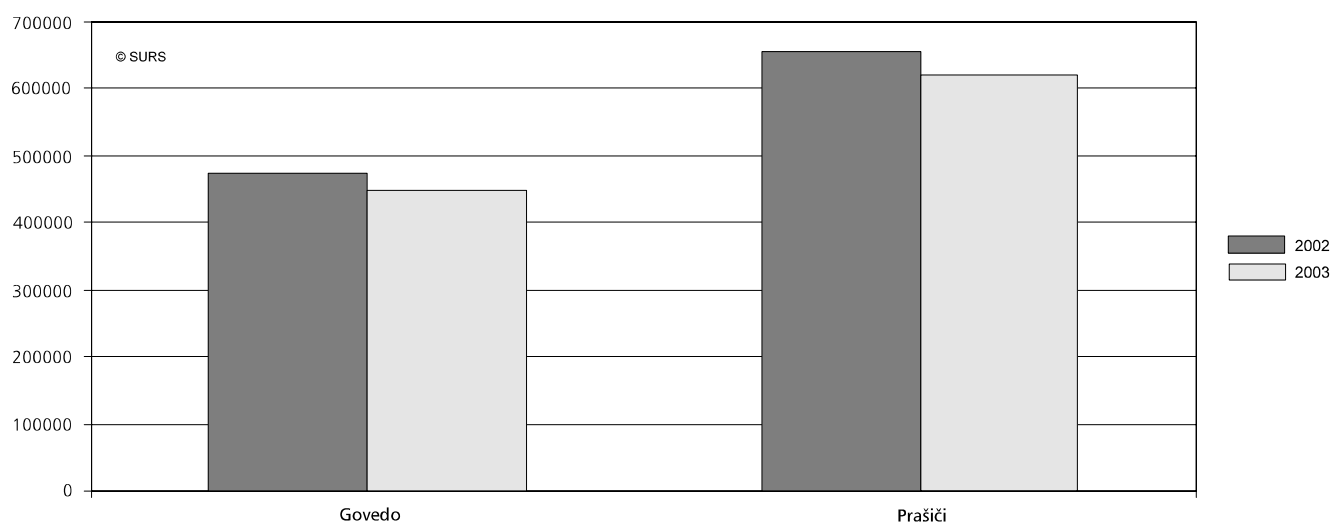
Number of livestock, 1. December 2000, 1 December 2001, 1 December 2002 and 1 December 2003

	Število Number 1. 12. 2000	Število Number 1. 12. 2001	Število Number 1. 12. 2002	Število Number 1. 12. 2003	Indeks Index XII 03/ XII 02	
GOVEDO, skupaj	493670	477075	473240	450226	95,1	CATTLE, total
PRAŠIČI, skupaj	603594	599895	655665	620506	94,6	PIGS, total
PERUTNINA, skupaj	5105925	5216681	4871120	4533674	91,0	POULTRY, total
OVCE, skupaj	96227	94068	107400	105660	98,4	SHEEP, total
KOZE, skupaj	22041	19900	21977	23291	106,0	GOATS, total

Slika 1: Število goveda in prašičev, Slovenija, 2002 in 2003

Chart 1: Number of cattle and pigs, Slovenia, 2002 and 2003

število/number



1.1 Število goveda, Slovenija, 1. december 2000, 1. december 2001, 1. december 2002 in 1. december 2003
 Number of cattle, Slovenia, 1 December 2000, 1 December 2001, 1 December 2002 and 1 December 2003

	Število goveda Number of cattle				Indeks/Index dec03/Dec02	
	1. 12. 2000	1. 12. 2001	1. 12. 2002	1. 12. 2003		
GOVEDO - SKUPAJ	493670	477075	473240	450226	95,1	CATTLE - TOTAL
MLADO GOVEDO, do 1 leta	145730	136992	138783	131142	94,5	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	62924	96,2	calves for fattening young bulls
teleta za nadaljnjo rejo - teličke	58736	57777	63783	58175	91,2	calves for fattening young heifers
MLADO GOVEDO, 1 do 2 leti	127199	127410	118068	112444	95,2	YOUNG CATTLE, 1-2 years
plemenske telice, skupaj	52841	54192	52791	52189	98,9	breeding heifers, total
plemenske telice, breje	23798	24401	22092	30078	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	53681	93,2	bulls, oxen
GOVEDO nad 2 leti	220741	212673	216391	206639	95,5	CATTLE, over 2 years
plemenske telice, skupaj	16427	15001	15124	15526	102,7	breeding heifers, total
plemenske telice, breje	11174	11448	11867	12036	101,4	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	185876	95,3	cows, total
krave molznice	140236	135805	139980	130711	93,4	dairy cows
druge krave	53896	52777	55011	55165	100,3	other cows
plemenski biki	920	1120	884	910	102,9	bulls for breeding
biki in voli za pitanje	7838	6575	4338	3251	74,9	bulls and oxen for fattening

1.2 Število prašičev, Slovenija, 1. december 2000, 1. december 2001, 1. december 2002 in 1. december 2003
 Number of pigs, Slovenia, 1 December 2000, 1 December 2001, 1 December 2002 and 1 December 2003

	Število prašičev Number of pigs				Indeks/Index dec03/dec02	
	1. 12. 2000	1. 12. 2001	1. 12. 2002	1. 12. 2003		
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
Plemenski 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

1.3 Število drobnice, Slovenija, 1. december 2000, 1. december 2001, 1. december 2002 in 1. december 2003

Number of sheep and goats, Slovenia, 1 December 2000, 1 December 2001, 1 December 2002 and 1 December 2003

	Število ovac Number of sheep				Indeks/Index dec03/dec02	
	1. 12. 2000	1. 12. 2001	1. 12. 2002	1. 12. 2003		
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

	Število koz Number of goats				Indeks/Index dec03/dec02	
	1. 12. 2000	1. 12. 2001	1. 12. 2002	1. 12. 2003		
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 kotile, mlečne	5390	4542	4287	4069	94,9	milk goats which have already kidded
ki so že kotile, 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

1.4 Število perutnine, Slovenija, 1. december 2000, 1. december 2001, 1. december 2002 in 1. december 2003

Number of poultry, Slovenia, 1 December 2000, 1 December 2001, 1 December 2002 and 1 December 2003

	Število perutnine Number of poultry				Indeks/Index dec03/dec02	
	1. 12. 2000	1. 12. 2001	1. 12. 2002	1. 12. 2003		
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 racmani	14940	17590	23650	20234	85,6	Ducks and drakes
Pegatke	1025	1812	1002	1140	113,8	Guinea fowls
Druge perutnina	52964	68319	53148	23817	44,8	Other poultry

2.1 Govedo, število živali in prireja mesa in mleka, Slovenija, 2000 - 2003

Cattle, livestock number and production of meat and milk, Slovenia, 2000 - 2003

Leta	2000	2001	2002	2003	Indeks/Index 03/02	Years
Bilanca števila živali						Alteration in livestock number
Število živali, začetek leta	471425	493670	477075	473240	99,20	Number of animals, beginning of year
Skoteno govedo	186950	185133	188987	182196	96,41	Born
Uvoz	32960	14210	10167	10860	106,82	Import
Izvoz	3	1183	8605	3649	42,41	Export
Zakol	179722	196989	176248	194937	110,60	Slaughtered
Pogin	17940	17766	18136	17484	96,40	Losses
Število živali, konec leta	493670	477075	473240	450226	95,14	Number of animals, end of year
Prireja						Production
Namolzeno mleko (tisoč litrov)	629736	633820	(706446)	(642380)	90,93	Net production of milk (thousand litres)
Prirast v živi masi (tisoč ton)	87,1	81,7	77,8	79,9	102,66	Total indigenous meat production (thousand tons)
Vse pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	43,3	49,1	42,7	49,9	116,86	Meat production from slaughtered animals (thousand tons)
Domača prireja mesa (tisoč ton)	39,3	48,0	44,6	49,6	111,15	Gross indigenous production (thousand tons)
V klavnicah pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	34,6	39,2	40,5	43,1	106,49	Meat form slaughter in slaughterhouses (thousand tons)

2.2 Prašiči, število živali in prireja mesa, Slovenija, 2000 - 2003

Pigs, livestock number and production of meat, Slovenia, 2000 - 2003

Leta	2000	2001	2002	2003	Indeks/Index 03/02	Years
Bilanca števila živali						Alteration in livestock number
Število živali na začetku leta	558459	603594	599895	655665	109,30	Number of animals, beginning of year
Skoteno	981777	1024281	1010432	1031570	102,09	Born
Uvoz	24393	0	2080	4817	231,59	Import
Izvoz	72	0	1833	0	0,00	Export
Zakol	729640	801009	731007	813653	111,31	Slaughtered
Pogin	231323	226971	223902	257893	115,18	Losses
Število živali na koncu leta	603594	599895	655665	620506	94,64	Number of animals, end of year
Prireja						Production
Prirast v živi masi (tisoč ton)	77,3	84,5	85,8	87,5	102,03	Total indigenous meat production (thousand tons)
Vse pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	60,0	66,4	62,0	70,4	113,58	Meat production from slaughtered animals (thousand tons)
Domača prireja mesa (tisoč ton)	58,1	66,4	61,9	70,3	113,66	Gross indigenous production (thousand tons)
V klavnicah pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	38,0	35,8	37,1	37,3	100,59	Meat form slaughter in slaughterhouses (thousand tons)

2.3 Ovce, prireja mesa, mleka in volne, Slovenija, 2000 - 2003

Sheep, production of meat, milk and wool, Slovenia, 2000 - 2003

Leta	2000	2001	2002	2003	index 03/02	Years
Prireja						Production
Nastrižena volna (ton)	133	132	152	144	94,87	Wool (tons)
Namolzeno ovčje mleko (tisoč litrov)	360	372	380	(526)	138,43	Net production of milk (thousand litres)
Prirast v živi masi (tisoč ton)	2,7	2,4	2,9	2,5	85,77	Total indigenous meat production (thousand tons)
Vse pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,4	113,22	Meat production from slaughtered animals (thousand tons)
Domača prireja mesa (tisoč ton)	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,4	113,22	Gross indigenous production (thousand tons)
V klavnicah pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	91,74	Meat form slaughter in slaughterhouses (thousand tons)



2.4 Koze, prireja mesa in mleka, Slovenija, 2000 - 2003

Goats, production of meat and milk, Slovenia, 2000 - 2003

Leta	2000	2001	2002	2003	Indeks/Index 03/02	Years
Prireja						Production
Namolzeno kozje mleko (tisoč litrov)	1957	1771	1659	(2078)	125,25	Net production of milk (thousand litres)
Prirast v živi masi (tisoč ton)	0,7	0,4	0,6	0,7	109,11	Total indigenous meat production (thousand tons)
Vse pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	144,30	Meat production from slaughtered animals (thousand tons)
Domača prireja mesa (tisoč ton)	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	144,30	Gross indigenous production (thousand tons)
V klavnicah pridobljeno meso (ton)	0,002	0,001	0,001	0,001	100,00	Meat form slaughter in slaughterhouses (thousand tons)

STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA

- ni pojava
- ... ni podatka
- ∅ povprečje
- * popravljen podatek
- 0 podatek je manjši od 0,5 dane merske enote
- 0,0 podatek je manjši od 0,05 dane merske enote
- + in več (let, članov,...)
- 1) izpostavno znamenje za opombo pod tabelo
- () nezadostno preverjen ali ocenjen podatek
- z podatek zaradi zaupnosti ni objavljen

STATISTICAL SIGNS

- no occurrence of event
- ... data not available
- ∅ average
- * corrected data
- 0 value not zero but less than 0,5 of the unit employed
- 0,0 value not zero but less than 0,05 of the unit employed
- + and more (years, members,...)
- 1) footnote
- () incomplete or estimated data
- z data not published because of confidentiality

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Namen statističnega raziskovanja

Z raziskovanji o številu živine spremljamo spremembe števila goveda, prašičev, perutnine ter drobnice po opazovalnih obdobjih med letom.

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).

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 source

Data on **family farms** were collected 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).



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 še niso odgovorili na anketo, smo po poslanem drugem opominu poklicali sami. Vse prejete podatke smo preverili s pomočjo podatkov 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.

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:

- številu živine po stanju na dan 1. 12. 2003,
- bilanci števila goveda in prašičev,
- o proizvodnji mleka in jajc in namenu njihove porabe,
- posejanih površinah glavnih in naknadnih posevkov,
- 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 stratumne. Družinske kmetije iz stratuma 1 (velike družinske kmetije) so bile izbrane z gotovostjo. V ostalih stratumih pa je bila razmesitev določena optimalno po Neymanu. Družinske kmetije so bile nato izbrane sistematično. Končna velikost vzorca je bila 11 980 družinskih kmetij.

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 postal survey 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. 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 2000 Census of Agriculture list of family farms 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

	Št. 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 neodgovora.

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

Stopnja odgovora je delež odgovorov med vsemi ustreznimi družinskimi kmetijami. Ustrezne so tiste družinske kmetije, za katere med anketiranjem nismo ugotovili, da ne obstajajo več. Stopnja ustreznosti je 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 selected into the sample. Response rates and eligibility rates by strata are shown in Table 2.

Tabela 2: Stopnje ustreznosti in deleži odgovorov po stratumih

Table 2: Eligibility rates and response rates by strata

	Stopnja ustreznosti Eligibility rate	Delež odgovorov 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. Statistične informacije. Kmetijstvo in ribištvo. Število živine, 1. 12.
2. Statistični letopis
3. Rezultati raziskovanj
4. Slovenija v številkah

Publishing

Yearly:

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

KOMENTAR

ŠTEVILO

Po končnih rezultatih so na kmetijskih gospodarstvih 1. decembra 2003 redili 450 226 glav goveda. S končnimi rezultati o številu goveda na 1. 12. 2003 se delež števila goveda na družinskih kmetijah le malo spremeni, tako še vedno predstavljajo večino populacije goveda v Sloveniji družinske kmetije, saj redijo kar 97,4 % celotne goveje populacije, le manjši delež (2,6 %) pa kmetijska podjetja.

Skupno število goveda se je v decembru 2003 v primerjavi z decembrom 2002 zmanjšalo za 4,9 %. Spremembe so tudi v strukturi črede. Opaziti je

COMMENT

NUMBER

According to final data, on 1 December 2003 agricultural holdings bred 450,226 heads of cattle. With final results of the number of cattle on 1 December 2003 the share of cattle on family farms was only slightly changed. The vast majority of cattle in Slovenia are still bred by family farms (97.4%) and only 2.6% of cattle are bred by agricultural enterprises.

Compared to December 2002, the total number of cattle decreased by 4.9%. The structure of the herd changed as well. A greater change was



večjo spremembo v skupini mlado govedo, staro 1-2 leti, kjer se je povečalo število brejih plemenskih telic (za 36,1 %), hkrati pa se je zmanjšalo število nebrejih plemenskih telic (za 38 %). Zmanjšalo se je tudi število krav molznic (za 6,6 %), število drugih krav pa je ostalo praktično nespremenjeno (povečanje za 0,3 %), tako da se je število krav skupaj zmanjšalo za 4,7 %.

V skupini mladega goveda je opaziti povečanje števila bikcev za zakol (za 9,3 %), kar je v tej skupini edino povečanje števila. Vse ostale kategorije pri mladem govedu do enega leta so se zmanjšale, najbolj teličke za nadaljno rejo (za 8,8 %).

Največje zmanjšanje v skupini goveda nad 2 leti smo zaznali pri bikih in volih za pitanje (za 25,1 %).

1. decembra 2003 so na kmetijskih gospodarstvih v Sloveniji redili dobrih 620 000 prašičev, kar je za 5,4 % manj kot 1. decembra 2002. Največje povečanje števila opazimo v kategoriji merjascev (kar za 42,3 %), sledi povečanje števila nebrejih plemenskih svinj (za 5,4 %) in pujskov do 20 kg (za 1,7 %), medtem ko v vseh ostalih kategorijah zaznavamo upadanje števila, največji padec je pri brejih mladnicah (za 15,3 %) in mladih prašičih, težkih od 20 do 50 kg (za 13,3 %).

Pri številu drobnice v letu 2003 opazimo porast skupnega števila koz za 6,0 %, medtem ko je pri številu ovac zaznati rahel padec (za 1,6 %).

Pri ovcah opazimo največje povečanje števila v kategoriji ovnov (za 22,8 %), sledijo jim plemenske ovce, prvič pripuščene, mlečne (za 15,4 %), medtem ko največji padec v številu živali zaznamo v kategoriji jalovih ovac (kar za 64,0 %), sledijo jim plemenske ovce, ki so že jagnjile, mlečne (za 14,3 %).

Pri kozah je največji porast pri številu kozličkov (za 32,6 %), sledi jim število kozlov (za 9,8 %), medtem ko največji padec v številu zaznavamo v kategoriji jalovih ovac (za 25,8 %), sledi jim število plemenskih koz, prvič pripuščeni, mlečnih (za 22,5 %).

Tudi število perutnine je bilo v decembru 2003 nižje kot v letu 2002. Tako je zaznati padec števila perutnine v skupnem številu za 9,0 %. V posameznih kategorijah perutnine je opazen največji porast pri številu puranov (za 57,7 %), največji padec pa pri številu druge perutnine (kar za 55,4 %).

PRIREJA (predhodni podatki)

Metoda izračunavanja prireje mesa, mleka, jajc in volne se ni spreminjala in je enaka kot je bila lani ter je enaka metodi po kateri smo revidirali podatke od leta 1991-2002. Opažamo nihanja v posameznih področjih živalske prireje. Glede na to, da metodoloških vplivov ne more biti, smo prepričani, da gre vplive za nihanje v seriji iskati v lanski katastrofalni suši (pomanjkanje krme ...) in vseh ostalih ukrepov v kmetijstvu, ki so imeli znatne negativne posledice.

Opažamo zmanjšano količino namolzenega mleka v letu 2003 (za 9,1 %). Metodologija zbiranja podatkov in dodatne analize in izračuni se od lani niso spremenili, tako da je možno to zmanjšanje količine mleka pripisati negativnim dejavnikom v letu 2003 (afera s kloramfenikolom, ko je bilo potrebno uničiti zajetne količine mleka, sušno leto in pomanjkanje krme je lahko gotovo vplivalo na slabšo prirejo, ...). Obstaja velika verjetnost, da se je, na račun slabe letine in pomanjkanja krme, v letu 2003 povečal zakol, opazen je porast zakola v klavnicah (za 6,5%), predvsem težjih in starejših živali, kar je vplivalo na povečanje vsega pridobljenega mesa in domače prireje mesa, kjer beležimo porast za 16,9 in 11,2 %.

registered in the group of young cattle, 1-2 years, where the number of breeding heifers in calf rose by 36.1%, while the number of other breeding heifers dropped by 38%. The number of dairy cows decreased by 6.6%, but since the number of other cows remained almost the same (0.3% increase) the total number of cows fell by 4.7%.

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%).

The greatest decrease in the number of cattle over 2 years of age was registered in bulls and oxen for fattening (by 25.1%).

On 1 December 2003, agricultural holdings in Slovenia bred slightly more than 620,000 pigs, which is 5.4% less than on 1 December 2002. The greatest 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 of animals decrease was registered, which was the greatest in the case of 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%.

As regards sheep, the greatest rise was registered in the case of 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 in barren sheep (by 64.0%) and milk ewes which have already lambed (by 14.3%).

As regards goats, the greatest rise was registered in the case of goatlings (by 32.6%) and he-goats (by 9.8%), while the greatest fall was registered in 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 in the case of turkeys (by 57.7%) and the greatest fall in other poultry (by 55.4%).

PRODUCTION (provisional data)

The method of calculating production of meat, milk, eggs and wool did not change compared to last year and is the same as the method according to which the 1991-2002 data were revised. We have noticed changes in individual areas of animal production. Since the reason cannot be methodological, we are convinced that the reason for changes is last year's catastrophic drought (lack of fodder, etc.) and measures in agriculture that had a significant negative impact.

In 2003, we noticed lower milk production (by 9.1%). The data collection methodology as well as additional analyses and calculations have not changed compared to a year before, so that it is possible to attribute this decrease to negative factors in 2003 (chloramphenicol affair, when huge quantities of milk had to be destroyed, drought and lack of fodder, etc.). It is very likely that in 2003 slaughter – especially of heavier and older animals – increased on account of bad harvest and lack of fodder (by 6.5%), which had an impact on the total and indigenous production of meat (increase by 16.9% and 11.2% respectively).



Prav tako je opazno povečanje vsega pridobljenega mesa in domače prireje prašičjega mesa (za 13,6 in 13,7 %), vendar pa pri prašičih ne opazamo bistvenega povečanja zakola v klavnicah (le za 0,6 %). Kot kažejo naši podatki, je bistveni vpliv na povečanje imel zakol na družinskih kmetijah.

Pri drobnici opazamo povečano prirejo mleka, pri ovcah za 38,4 %, pri kozah pa za 25,3 %. Pri ovcah je opaziti zmanjšan prirast v živi masi (za 14,2 %), pri kozah pa je prirast v živi masi narasel (za 9,1 %), kar je lahko posledica povečanja števila koz v staležu. Vse pridobljeno meso in domača prireja mesa v deležih izgledata močno povečana (za 13,2 % pri ovcah in 44,3 % pri kozah), vendar je absolutno število pridobljenega mesa in domače prireje mesa relativno nizko.

We also registered increase in total and indigenous production of pig meat (by 13.6% and 13.7% respectively), however, slaughter of pigs in slaughterhouses did not increase much (only by 0.6%). According to our data, the increase is the result of slaughter on family farms.

As regards sheep and goats, we registered increase in milk production: in the case of sheep by 38,4% and in the case of goats by 25,3%. As regards sheep the total indigenous meat production fell by 14.2%, while as regards goats it rose by 9.1%, which could be the result of more goats being bred. The shares of total and indigenous meat production rose considerably (by 13.2% for sheep and by 44.3% for goats), however, the absolute figures for total and indigenous meat production are relatively small.

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