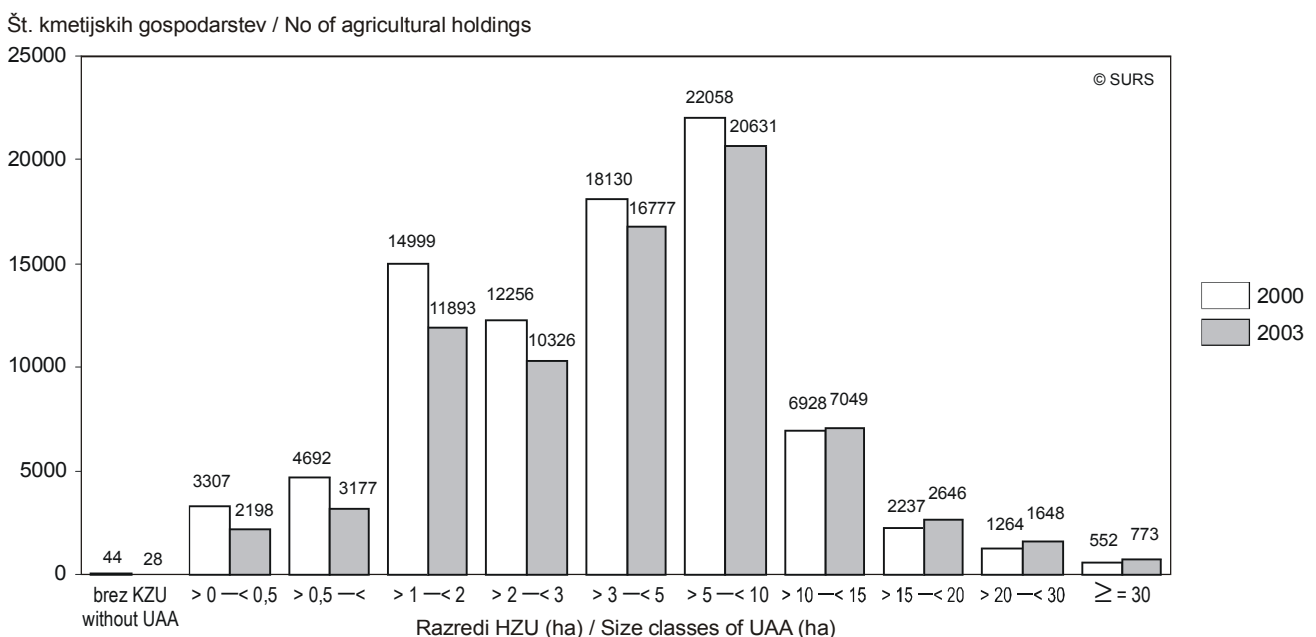


RAZISKOVANJE STRUKTURE KMETIJSKIH GOSPODARSTEV, 1. 6. 2003
FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY, 1 JUNE 2003

- V tej Statistični informaciji objavljamo predhodne rezultate Raziskovanja strukture kmetijskih gospodarstev, junij 2003.
- Letošnje rezultate primerjamo z zadnjim raziskovanjem strukture kmetijskih gospodarstev – Popisom kmetijskih gospodarstev v RS v letu 2000.
- V obeh raziskovanjih smo uporabili enak prag zajetja kmetijskih gospodarstev, le da je bilo v letu 2003 raziskovanje vzorčno, v letu 2000 pa je bilo izvedeno kot popis. Nekateri podatki za leto 2000 so bili popravljeni s podatki iz administrativnih virov (hmelj, sladkorna pesa).
- Zaradi spremenjenih kategorij živine v letu 2001 smo rezultate popisa 2000 ocenili po novih kategorijah za plemenske telice, stare nad 1 leto in prašiče do 50 kg.
- In this issue of Rapid Reports provisional results of the Farm Structure Survey as of June 2003 are published.
- This year's results are compared with the last farm structure survey – Agricultural Census 2000.
- In both surveys the same threshold of agricultural holdings was used. The 2003 survey was conducted on a sample, while the 2000 survey was conducted as a census. Some data for the year 2000 were corrected with data from administrative sources (hops, sugar beet).
- Due to changed categories of livestock in 2001, results of Agricultural Census 2000 were estimated according to the new categories for breeding heifers, 1 year or older and for pigs under 50 kg.

Slika 1 Razdelitev kmetijskih gospodarstev po velikostnih razredih kmetijskih zemljišč v uporabi (KZU), Slovenija, 2000 in 2003

Chart 1: Distribution of agricultural holdings by size classes of utilised agricultural area (UAA), Slovenia, 2000 and 2003



1. Razdelitev kmetijskih gospodarstev po velikostnih razredih kmetijskih zemljišč v uporabi (KZU), Slovenija, 2000 in 2003

Distribution of agricultural holdings by size classes of utilised agricultural area (UAA), Slovenia, 2000 and 2003

| | 2000 ¹⁾ | | 2003 | | Indeks / Index 2003/2000 | | Total |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | število number | površina (ha) area (ha) | število number | površina (ha) area (ha) | število number | površina (ha) area (ha) | |
| Skupaj | 86467 | 485879 | 77145 | 481034 | 89,2 | 99,0 | |
| brez KZU | 44 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 63,6 | | without UAA |
| > 0 –< 0,5 ha KZU | 3307 | 1023 | 2198 | 684 | 66,5 | 66,9 | > 0 –< 0,5 ha UAA |
| > 0,5 –< 1 ha | 4692 | 3444 | 3177 | 2365 | 67,7 | 68,7 | > 0,5 –< 1 ha |
| > 1 –< 2 ha KZU | 14999 | 21932 | 11893 | 17689 | 79,3 | 80,7 | > 1 –< 2 ha UAA |
| > 2 –< 3 ha KZU | 12256 | 30237 | 10326 | 25403 | 84,3 | 84,0 | > 2 –< 3 ha UAA |
| > 3 –< 5 ha KZU | 18130 | 70875 | 16777 | 65713 | 92,5 | 92,7 | > 3 –< 5 ha UAA |
| > 5 –< 10 ha KZU | 22058 | 155278 | 20631 | 145157 | 93,5 | 93,5 | > 5 –< 10 ha UAA |
| > 10 –< 15 ha KZU | 6928 | 82872 | 7049 | 85031 | 101,7 | 102,6 | > 10 –< 15 ha UAA |
| > 15 –< 20 ha KZU | 2237 | 38191 | 2646 | 45230 | 118,3 | 118,4 | > 15 –< 20 ha UAA |
| > 20 –< 30 ha KZU | 1264 | 29927 | 1648 | 39233 | 130,4 | 131,1 | > 20 –< 30 ha UAA |
| > 30 –< 50 ha KZU | 377 | 13805 | 554 | 20626 | 146,9 | 149,4 | > 30 –< 50 ha UAA |
| > 50 –< 100 ha KZU | 101 | 6361 | 148 | 9586 | 146,5 | 150,7 | > 50 –< 100 ha UAA |
| ≥ 100 ha KZU | 74 | 31933 | 71 | 24317 | 95,9 | 76,2 | ≥ 100 ha UAA |
| Povprečna velikost kmetijskega gospodarstva | | 5,6 | | 6,2 | | | Average size of agricultural holdings |

1) Zaradi popravkov podatkov za površino njiv in vrtov za Slovenijo skupaj na agregatni ravni, površina KZU odstopa od tiste v tabeli 2. Skupni travniki in pašniki niso vključeni (22 786 ha).
Due to correction of aggregated data on arable land for Slovenia, total UAA is not equal to data on UAA in Table 2. Common grassland is not included (22,786 ha).

2. Skupine zemljiških kategorij in pomembnejši glavni njivski posevki, Slovenija, 2000 in 2003

Land use and important main crops, Slovenia, 2000 and 2003

| | 2000 | 2003 | Indeks / Index 2003/2000 | ha |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Kmetijska zemljišča v uporabi (KZU) ¹⁾ | 486174 | 481034 | 98,9 | Utilised agricultural area (UAA) ¹⁾ |
| Njive in vrtovi | 170849 | 162105 | 94,9 | Arable land |
| Žita | 101865 | 95738 | 94,0 | Cereals |
| Od tega: | | | | Of that: |
| Pšenica in pira | 38256 | 34330 | 89,7 | Wheat and spelt |
| Rž | 674 | 592 | 87,8 | Rye |
| Ječmen | 11570 | 13709 | 118,5 | Barley |
| Oves | 2251 | 1964 | 87,3 | Oats |
| Koruza za zrnje | 48009 | 42962 | 89,5 | Maize for grains |
| Tritikala | 835 | 1820 | 218,0 | Triticale |
| Stročnice za suho zrnje | 322 | 723 | 224,5 | Dried pulses, in grain equivalent |
| Od tega: | | | | Of that: |
| Krmni grah | 13 | 364 | ... | Fodder peas |
| Fižol za zrnje | 309 | 351 | 113,6 | Dry beans |
| Korenovke in gomoljnice | 18872 | 12934 | 68,5 | Root crops |
| Od tega: | | | | Of that: |
| Krompir | 8952 | 6832 | 76,3 | Potatoes |
| Sladkorna pesa | 8116 | 4871 | 60,0 | Sugar beet |
| Krmna pesa in koleraba | 1501 | 1063 | 70,8 | Fodder beet and kohlrabi |
| Industrijske rastline | 4126 | 7366 | 178,5 | Industrial plants |
| Od tega: | | | | Of that: |
| Oljna ogrščica | 122 | 2309 | ... | Oil turniprape |
| Buče za olje | 2147 | 3707 | 172,7 | Pumpkins for oil |
| Zelenjadnice | 2507 | 3087 | 123,1 | Vegetables |
| Zelena krma z njiv | 41423 | 41222 | 100 | Fodder from arable land |
| Od tega: | | | | Of that: |
| Silazna koruza | 26851 | 28820 | 107,3 | Silage maize |
| Drugo na njivah | 338 | 131 | 38,7 | Other arable crops |
| Neobdelane njive | 1038 | 317 | 30,5 | Fallow land |
| Cvetje in okrasne rastline | 157 | 161 | 102,7 | Flowers and ornamental plants |
| Zemljišča za pridelavo semen | 201 | 436 | 216,9 | Seeds |
| Trajni travniki in pašniki ¹⁾ | 285410 | 290255 | 101,7 | Permanent grassland ¹⁾ |

1) Skupni travniki in pašniki niso vključeni (22786 ha).
Common grassland is not included (22786 ha).

2. Skupine zemljiških kategorij in pomembnejši glavni njivski posevki, Slovenija, 2000 in 2003 (nadaljevanje)

Land use and important main crops, Slovenia, 2000 and 2003 (continued)

ha

| | 2000 | 2003 | Indeks / Index 2003/2000 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Trajni nasadi | 29915 | 28675 | 95,9 | Land under permanent crops |
| Sadovnjaki, vinogradi, oljčniki | 29682 | 28512 | 96,1 | Total of fruit crops (including wine and olives) |
| Sadovnjaki | 12447 | 11233 | 90,2 | Orchards |
| Intenzivni | 4681 | 4608 | 98,4 | Intensive orchards plantations |
| Kmečki | 7766 | 6625 | 85,3 | Extensive orchards plantations |
| Vinogradi | 16602 | 16522 | 99,5 | Vineyards |
| Oljčniki | 633 | 757 | 119,6 | Olive groves |
| Drevesnice, trsnice in matičnjaki | 233 | 163 | 70 | Nurseries |

3. Razdelitev kmetijskih gospodarstev po velikostnih razredih glav velike živine (GVŽ), Slovenija, 2000 in 2003

Distribution of agricultural holdings by size classes of livestock units (LSU), Slovenia, 2000 and 2003

| | 2000 | | 2003 | | Indeks / Index 2003/2000 | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | število number | | število number | | število number | | |
| | kmetijskih gospodarstev agricultural holdings | GVŽ LSU | kmetijskih gospodarstev agricultural holdings | GVŽ LSU | kmetijskih gospodarstev agricultural holdings | GVŽ LSU | |
| Skupaj | 86467 | 479154 | 77145 | 473499 | 89,2 | 98,8 | Total |
| brez GVŽ | 9217 | 0 | 8318 | 0 | 90,2 | | without LSU |
| > 0 –< 0,5 GVŽ | 13269 | 2419 | 11821 | 2198 | 89,1 | 90,9 | > 0 –< 0,5 LSU |
| > 0,5 –< 1 GVŽ | 4579 | 3322 | 4613 | 3356 | 100,7 | 101,0 | > 0,5 –< 1 LSU |
| > 1 –< 2 GVŽ | 10707 | 15228 | 9204 | 13202 | 86,0 | 86,7 | > 1 –< 2 LSU |
| > 2 –< 3 GVŽ | 9553 | 23179 | 7645 | 18534 | 80,0 | 80,0 | > 2 –< 3 LSU |
| > 3 –< 5 GVŽ | 12552 | 48776 | 10365 | 40477 | 82,6 | 83,0 | > 3 –< 5 LSU |
| > 5 –< 10 GVŽ | 14106 | 99496 | 12309 | 86242 | 87,3 | 86,7 | > 5 –< 10 LSU |
| > 10 –< 15 GVŽ | 5727 | 69741 | 5640 | 69031 | 98,5 | 99,0 | > 10 –< 15 LSU |
| > 15 –< 20 GVŽ | 2797 | 48130 | 2727 | 46734 | 97,5 | 97,1 | > 15 –< 20 LSU |
| > 20 –< 30 GVŽ | 2330 | 56009 | 2437 | 59335 | 104,6 | 105,9 | > 20 –< 30 LSU |
| > 30 –< 50 GVŽ | 1127 | 41276 | 1445 | 53392 | 128,2 | 129,4 | > 30 –< 50 LSU |
| > 50 –< 100 GVŽ | 396 | 25520 | 488 | 31958 | 123,2 | 125,2 | > 50 –< 100 LSU |
| ≥ 100 GVŽ | 107 | 46058 | 133 | 49039 | 124,3 | 106,5 | ≥ 100 LSU |
| Povprečna velikost kmetijskega gospodarstva | 5,5 | | 6,1 | | | | Average size of agricultural holdings |

4. Število goveda, Slovenija, 2000 in 2003

Number of cattle, Slovenia, 2000 and 2003

| | Število goveda Number of cattle | | Indeks Index | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 1. 6. 2000 | 1. 6. 2003 | | |
| | | | 2003/2000 | |
| Govedo, skupaj | 499546 | 478109 | 95,7 | Cattle, total |
| Mlado govedo (do 1 leta) | 137853 | 139893 | 101,5 | Young cattle, under 1 year |
| teleta za zakol, bikci | 13862 | 3780 | 27,3 | calves for slaughter, young bulls |
| teleta za zakol, teličke | 7568 | 2647 | 35,0 | calves for slaughter, young heifers |
| teleta za nadaljnjo rejo, bikci | 59801 | 69299 | 115,9 | calves for fattening, young bulls |
| teleta za nadaljnjo rejo, teličke | 56622 | 64167 | 113,3 | calves for fattening, young heifers |
| Mlado govedo (1 do 2 leti) | 137685 | 116628 | 84,7 | Young cattle, 1 to 2 years |
| plemenske telice, breje | 23855 | 22622 | 94,8 | breeding heifers in calf |
| plemenske telice, nebreje | 29112 | 28622 | 98,3 | other breeding heifers |
| telice za pitanje | 13416 | 6475 | 48,3 | heifers for fattening |
| biki, voli | 71301 | 58909 | 82,6 | bulls, oxen |
| Govedo nad 2 leti | 224008 | 221586 | 98,9 | Cattle over 2 years |
| plemenske telice, breje | 11202 | 16190 | 144,5 | heifers in calf |
| plemenske telice, nebreje | 3498 | 3147 | 90,0 | other breeding heifers |
| telice za pitanje | 1766 | 717 | 40,6 | heifers for fattening |
| krave, skupaj | 198261 | 197820 | 99,8 | cows, total |
| krave molznice | 143830 | 131065 | 91,1 | dairy cows |
| druge krave | 54431 | 66755 | 122,6 | other cows |
| plemenski biki | 1112 | 549 | 49,4 | bulls for breeding |
| biki in voli za pitanje | 8169 | 3163 | 38,7 | bulls and oxen for fattening |

5. Število prašičev, Slovenija, 2000 in 2003

Number of pigs, Slovenia, 2000 and 2003

| | Število prašičev Number of pigs | | Indeks Index | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------|
| | 1. 6. 2000 | 1. 6. 2003 | 2003/2000 | |
| | | | | |
| Prašiči - skupaj | 601953 | 607881 | 101,0 | Pigs, total |
| Pujski, do 20 kg, skupaj | 186902 | 193171 | 103,4 | Piglets under 20 kg total |
| pujski, do 20 kg, sesni | 94549 | 101398 | 107,2 | piglets under 20 kg, ? |
| pujski, do 20 kg, drugi | 92353 | 91773 | 99,4 | piglets under 20 kg, others |
| Mladi prašiči, 20 do 50 kg | 127787 | 117687 | 92,1 | Piglets 20 - 50 kg |
| Prašiči v pitanju: | 219878 | 228457 | 103,9 | Fattening pigs: |
| 50 - 80 kg | 101535 | 111908 | 110,2 | 50 - 80 kg |
| 80 - 110 kg | 87061 | 89202 | 102,5 | 80 - 110 kg |
| 110 kg ali več | 31282 | 27347 | 87,4 | 110 kg or over |
| Plemenski prašiči nad 50 kg | 67386 | 68565 | 101,7 | Breeding pigs (50 kg and over): |
| merjasci | 1965 | 1680 | 85,5 | boars |
| nebreje mladice | 6897 | 6291 | 91,2 | gilts not yet mated |
| breje mladice | 8903 | 7451 | 83,7 | gilts mated |
| nebreje plemenske svinje | 17462 | 17519 | 100,3 | sows not mated |
| breje plemenske svinje | 32159 | 35624 | 110,8 | sows mated |

6. Število drugih živali, Slovenija, 2000 in 2003

Number of other livestock, Slovenia, 2000 and 2003

| | Število drugih živali Number of other livestock | | Indeks Index | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 1. 6. 2000 | 1. 6. 2003 | 2003/2000 | |
| | | | | |
| Perutnina, skupaj | 6729923 | 5121221 | 76,1 | Poultry, total |
| Konji, skupaj | 14407,0 | 16852,0 | 117,0 | Horses, total |
| Ovce, skupaj | 96027 | 119435 | 124,4 | Sheep, total |
| Koze, skupaj | 29385 | 28690 | 97,6 | Goats, total |

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Namen statističnega raziskovanja

Statistično raziskovanje strukture kmetijskih gospodarstev spada med osnovna statistična raziskovanja na področju kmetijstva. V skladu z zakonodajo EU-ja se na vsakih 10 let izvede kot popis, v vmesnih, zakonsko predpisanih letih, pa lahko kot vzorčno raziskovanje.

V okviru Raziskovanja strukture kmetijskih gospodarstev, junij 2003, je bilo izvedeno tudi redno letno raziskovanje o posejanih površinah in številu živine.

Z raziskovanjem strukture kmetijskih gospodarstev, junij 2003 smo zbrali podatke o:

- zemljiščih, ki jih imajo kmetijska gospodarstva v lasti, in o tistih zemljiščih, ki jih uporabljajo,
- posejanih površinah na njivah in vrtovih, površinah trajnih travnikov in pašnikov ter trajnih nasadov,
- številu živine,
- delovni sili na kmetijskem gospodarstvu,
- dopolnilnih dejavnostih na kmetijskem gospodarstvu,
- najemu delavcev s stroji v kmetijstvu in gozdarstvu ter o poseku lesa.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

The purpose of the survey

Farm Structure Survey (FSS) is one of the basic statistical surveys in the field of agriculture. In accordance with EU legislation it is conducted as a census every 10 years. Between censuses it can be conducted as a sample survey.

Within the framework of FSS 2003 the regular annual survey on areas sown and the number of livestock was carried out.

The following data were collected by the Farm Structure Survey, June 2003:

- land owned and land used by agricultural holdings,
- areas on arable land, permanent grassland and permanent crops,
- number of livestock,
- labour force on agricultural holdings,
- other gainful activities on agricultural holdings,
- hired workers and machinery in agriculture and forestry and removals.

Enota opazovanja

Enote opazovanja so kmetijska gospodarstva: družinske kmetije, ki ustrezajo zahtevam Evropske unije (t. i. evropsko primerljive kmetije) ter kmetijska podjetja, družbe in zadrage.

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

Podatke o družinskih kmetijah smo zbrali na vzorcu 15 000 družinskih kmetij s pomočjo 210 popisovalcev. Njihovo delo je nadziralo 23 inštruktorjev. Delo na terenu je potekalo od 1. do 22. junija 2003.

Vzročni okvir za statistično raziskovanje je bila podatkovna baza družinskih kmetij, sestavljena ob Popisu kmetijskih gospodarstev v letu 2000, osvežena s podatki statističnih raziskovanj, izvedenih po letu 2000. V okviru je bilo 85 854 družinskih kmetij.

Vzorčni načrt je stratificiran enostaven slučajni. Družinske kmetije smo razdelili v štiri stratumne na podlagi dvajsetih meril, ki so prikazani v tabeli 1.

Observation units

Observation units are agricultural holdings satisfying the criteria of EU comparable threshold and all agricultural enterprises and co-operatives.

Data on agricultural enterprises and co-operatives were collected by questionnaire by post.

Data on family farms were obtained on a sample of 15,000 family farms by interviewers. Their work was supervised by 23 supervisors. The fieldwork was carried out between 1st and 22nd June 2003.

The sampling frame of the survey was a census list of Census of Agriculture 2000 updated with the results of the surveys carried out after the year 2000. There were altogether 85,854 family farms included into the sampling frame.

The sample design is stratified simple random sampling. Family farms were stratified according to 20 criteria which are shown in Table 1.

Tabela 1: Merila za razvrstitev družinskih kmetij v stratumne

Table 1: Criteria for distribution of family farms into strata

| | Stratum1 | Stratum2 | Stratum3 | Stratum4 | |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| KZU (ar) | ≥ 2000 | 800 –< 2000 | 500 –< 800 | < 500 | UAA (are) |
| Njive in pšenica (ar) | ≥ 600 in / and ≥ 250 | 300 ≤ 600 in / and 100 –< 250 | 100 –< 300 in / and 50 –< 100 | < 100 in / and < 50 | Arable land and wheat (are) |
| Kmečki sadovnjaki (št. dreves) | ≥ 150 | 100 –< 150 | 50 –< 100 | < 50 | Extensive orchards (No of trees) |
| Vinogradi (ar) | ≥ 500 | 300 –< 500 | 100 –< 300 | < 100 | Vineyards (are) |
| Intenzivni sadovnjaki (ar) | ≥ 200 | 100 –< 200 | 50 –< 100 | < 50 | Orchards plantations (are) |
| Krompir (ar) | ≥ 100 | 50 –< 100 | 25 –< 50 | < 25 | Potatoes (are) |
| Hmelj (ar) | ≥ 500 | 300 –< 500 | 100 –< 300 | < 100 | Hops (are) |
| Sladkorna pesa (ar) | ≥ 200 | 100 –< 200 | 50 –< 100 | < 50 | Sugar beet (are) |
| Govedo, skupaj (število) | ≥ 40 | 15–39 | 5–14 | 1–4 | Cattle, total (No) |
| Prašiči, skupaj (število) | ≥ 40 | 20–39 | 4–19 | 1–3 | Pigs, total (No) |
| Drobnica, plemenske živali, (število) | ≥ 30 | 20–29 | 10–19 | 1–9 | Sheep and goats, breeding animals (No) |
| Pitovni piščanci (število) | ≥ 1000 | 100–999 | 50–99 | 1–49 | Broilers (No) |
| Kokoši nesnice (število) | ≥ 1000 | 100–999 | 50–99 | 1–49 | Laying hens (No) |
| Druga perutnina (število) | ≥ 1000 | 100–999 | 50–99 | 1–49 | Other poultry (No) |
| Konji (število) | ≥ 20 | 10–19 | 5–9 | 1–4 | Horses (No) |
| Jelenjad (število) | ≥ 20 | 10–19 | 5–9 | 1–4 | Deer (No) |
| Prepelice (število) | ≥ 30 | 20–29 | 10–19 | 1–9 | Quail (No) |
| Kunci (število) | ≥ 75 | 50–74 | 25–49 | 1–24 | Rabbits (No) |
| Noji (število) | ≥ 20 | 10–19 | 5–9 | 1–4 | Ostriches (No) |
| Čebele (število družin) | ≥ 50 | 20–49 | 10–19 | 1–9 | Beehives (No) |

Če so družinske kmetije ustrezale vsaj enemu izmed meril za stratum ena, smo jih razvrstili v ta stratum. Na drugih družinskih kmetijah smo preverjali merila za stratum dva ter jih razvrstili v stratum dva ali stratum tri (če niso ustrezale nobenemu izmed meril za stratum dva). Družinske kmetije, ki niso ustrezale tudi nobenemu izmed meril za stratum tri, smo uvrstili v stratum štiri.

Družinske kmetije iz stratuma ena (velike družinske kmetije) smo izbrali z gotovostjo. V stratumih od dva do štiri je bila razmestitev vzorca proporcionalna glede na število kmetij. Kmetije smo izbirali sistematično. Končna velikost vzorca je 15 000 družinskih kmetij.

If the family farms satisfied one of the criteria for stratum 1, they were allocated into this stratum. On other family farms criteria for stratum 2 were applied and they were allocated into stratum 2 or 3 (if they did not satisfy the criteria for stratum 2). Those family farms which did not satisfy the criteria for stratum 3 were allocated into stratum 4.

Family farms from stratum 1 (large family farms) were selected with certainty. In strata 2 – 4 allocation was defined proportional according the number of family farms. Afterwards family farms were selected systematically. The final size of the sample was 15,000 family farms.

Tabela 2: Število družinskih kmetij v okviru in v vzorcu glede na stratum

Table 2: Number of family farms in the sampling frame and sample by strata

| | Okvir Sampling frame | | Vzorec Sample | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | število number | delež share | število number | delež share |
| Stratum 1 | 7 596 | 8,8 % | 7 596 | 50,6 % |
| Stratum 2 | 18 897 | 22,0 % | 1 788 | 11,9 % |
| Stratum 3 | 31 461 | 36,6 % | 2 976 | 19,8 % |
| Stratum 4 | 27 900 | 32,5 % | 2 640 | 17,6 % |
| Skupaj / Total | 85 854 | 100,0 % | 15 000 | 100,0 % |

Zbrani podatki so bili uteženi zaradi neenake verjetnosti izbora družinskih kmetij in zaradi manjkajočih odgovorov (neodgovorov).

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

Stopnja odgovora je delež odgovorov med vsemi ustreznimi družinskimi kmetijami. Neustrezne so tiste družinske kmetije, za katere smo pri anketiranju na terenu ugotovili, da ne obstajajo več. Stopnja ustreznosti je delež ustreznih družinskih kmetij med vsemi družinskimi kmetijami, izbranimi v vzorec. V spodnji tabeli so prikazane stopnje odgovora in stopnje ustreznosti glede na stratum.

The response rate is the share of response among all eligible family farms. Not eligible family farms are those which no longer existed during interviewing. The eligibility rate is the share of eligible family farms among all family farms chosen for the sample. Response rates and eligibility rates by strata are shown in the table below.

Tabela 3: Stopnje ustreznosti in odgovora po stratumih

Table 3: Eligibility rates and response rates by strata

| | Stopnja ustreznosti (%) Eligibility rate (%) | Stopnja odgovora (%) Response rate (%) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Stratum 1 | 98,3 | 97,0 |
| Stratum 2 | 97,6 | 97,7 |
| Stratum 3 | 92,8 | 97,1 |
| Stratum 4 | 78,6 | 94,7 |
| Skupaj / Total | 93,7 | 96,8 |

Definicije in druga pojasnila**Definitions and other explanations****Kritični datum popisa****Reference date**

je datum, na katerega se nanašajo podatki. Kritični datum raziskovanja je bil 1. junij 2003.

is the date the obtained data refer to. The reference date of this survey was 1 June 2003.

Kmetijsko gospodarstvo**Agricultural holding**

Kmetijsko gospodarstvo je organizacijsko in poslovno zaokrožena celota kmetijskih zemljišč, gozdov, zgradb, opreme in delovne sile, ki se ukvarja s kmetijsko pridelavo in je enotno vodena.

Agricultural holding is a single unit, both organisational and operating, of utilised agricultural area, forests, buildings, equipment and labour force, which has a single management and which is engaged in agricultural production.

(1) Kmetijska pridelava obsega:

- pridelovanje kmetijskih rastlin:
 - pridelovanje žit in drugih poljščin ter travinj,
 - pridelovanje vrtnin, okrasnih rastlin, semen in sadik,
 - vinogradništvo in sadjarstvo,
 - gojenje gob;
- rejo živine:
 - goveda,
 - prašičev,
 - perutnine,
 - drobnice,
 - konj,

(1) Agricultural production includes:

- crop production:
 - production of cereals, other arable crops and grassland
 - production of vegetables, ornamental plants, seeds and seedlings
 - wine and fruit growing
 - mushroom production
- livestock breeding:
 - cattle
 - pigs
 - poultry
 - sheep
 - horses

- gojenje čebel,
- rejo drugih živali za človeško prehrano.

V kmetijsko pridelavo ne štejemo:

- predelave kmetijskih pridelkov, kupljenih in/ali pridelanih na kmetijskem gospodarstvu,
- opravljanja kmetijskih storitev za druge,
- gozdarstva,
- ribogojstva in ribištva,
- reje konj za športne namene, če je vsa krma kupljena.

(2) Kmetijsko gospodarstvo je enotno vodeno, če je enotno vodeno pri delitvi dobička in izgub, ne glede na število oseb, ki ga vodi. Če je upravljanje kmetijskega gospodarstva porazdeljeno med družinske člane, vendar sta dobiček in izguba skupna, skupni so tudi delovna sila in stroji, je to eno kmetijsko gospodarstvo. Na kmetijskem gospodarstvu lahko gospodarji fizična ali pravna oseba.

(3) Gospodar kmetijskega gospodarstva je fizična ali pravna oseba, ki vodi kmetijsko gospodarstvo za svoj račun.

Evropsko primerljive kmetije so tiste, ki imajo:

- najmanj 1 ha kmetijskih zemljišč v uporabi;
- manj kot 1 ha kmetijskih zemljišč v uporabi, pa tudi tista, ki imajo:
 - najmanj 10 a kmetijskih zemljišč in 90 a gozda, ali
 - najmanj 30 a vinogradov in/ali sadovnjakov, ali
 - 2 glavi in več velike živine (GVŽ), ali
 - 15 do 30 a vinogradov in 1 do 2 GVŽ, ali
 - več kot 50 panjev čebel, ali
 - pridelujejo zelenjadnice, zelišča, jagode in gojene gobe ter cvetje in okrasne rastline za prodajo.

Kmetijska zemljišča v uporabi so njive, vrtovi, travniki in pašniki, sadovnjaki, oljčniki, vinogradi, drevnice ter trsnice in matičnjaki, ki jih obdelujejo kmetijska gospodarstva (lastništvo ni pomembno).

Njive in vrtovi so površine, ki jih najmanj na pet let preorjemo, namenjene so pridelavi poljščin, zelenjadnic, cvetja in okrasnih rastlin ipd. Med njive spadajo tudi površine, ki niso obdelane zaradi prahe ali jih bodo posejali ali posadili šele po 1. juniju (zelje, krmna pesa in koleraba). Njivske površine so tudi deteljiska in lucernišča, travnate površine, ki se po petih letih preorjejo, ter hmeljišča.

Njive, ki niso obdelane iz gospodarskih, socialnih ali drugih razlogov (razen prahe), spadajo med neobdelana kmetijska zemljišča.

Trajni travniki in pašniki v uporabi so travniki in pašniki, ki jih kmetijska gospodarstva kosijo ali na njih pasejo. Sem ne spadajo:

- travniki in pašniki, ki jih kmetje in kmetijska podjetja ne obdelujejo več (težko dostopni, slaba kakovost);
- travniki in pašniki, ki so se v celoti zarasli; te štejemo h gozdu;
- delno zarasli in neobdelani travniki in pašniki, ki spadajo med neobdelana kmetijska zemljišča v zaraščanju;
- površine, ki so posejane z deteljo ali lucerno; te štejemo med posevke na njivah.

Intenzivni sadovnjaki in oljčniki so večji strnjeni nasadi sadnih dreves, oljk in jagodičja, katerih plodovi so namenjeni pretežno za prodajo. Nasadi so urejeni tako, da je v njih mogoče uporabljati sodobno agrotehniko ter jih mehanizirano obdelovati in negovati.

- beekeeping
- breeding of other animals for human consumption

Agricultural production does not include:

- processing of agricultural products produced on agricultural holdings or agricultural products bought,
- agriculture services
- forestry
- fish farming and fishery
- raising horses for recreation, if all fodder is bought

(2) Agricultural holding has single management when it is managed as a single unit in view of sharing the profit and loss, regardless of the number of persons managing it. A single agricultural holding is also a holding in which the management is divided among family members, but the profit and loss, labour force and machinery are common. Its manager can be a natural or a legal person.

(3) Holder of an agricultural holding can be a natural or a legal person acting as its own account manager.

European comparable agricultural holdings are those having:

- at least one hectare of utilised agricultural area, or
- less than 1 hectare of utilised agricultural area, but:
 - at least 0.1 hectare of utilised agricultural area and 0.9 hectare of forest, or
 - at least 0.3 hectares of vineyards and/or orchards, or
 - two or more livestock units (LSU), or
 - 0.15 to 0.3 hectare of vineyards/orchards and 1 or 2 LSU, or
 - more than 50 beehives, or
 - are market producers of vegetables, herbs, strawberries, mushrooms, flowers or ornamental plants.

Utilised agricultural area consists of arable land, kitchen gardens, grassland, orchard and olive plantations, vineyards and vine and fruit tree nurseries used by agricultural holdings for agricultural production (irrespective of their ownership).

Arable land is land ploughed at least every five years and planted or sown with arable crops, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants). Arable land is also fallow land and land sown after 1 June (cabbage, fodder beat and kohlrabi). The areas under clover and lucerne as well as grassland ploughed after five years and hops fields are also included.

Arable land not cultivated due to social, economical or other reasons is included under item not cultivated agriculture land.

Permanent grassland is area used for grazing, making hay and silage. It does not include:

- grassland not used anymore (difficult to access, bad quality);
- former grassland overgrown with forest trees, which are included in forests;
- partly overgrown land, which is included in item wooded land not used for agriculture;
- areas sown with clover and lucerne, which are included in arable land.

Orchard and olive plantations are bigger dense orchards of fruit or olive trees and berries predominantly for market. Plantations are organised so that contemporary agricultural technology and mechanised cultivation can be used.

Kmečki sadovnjaki in oljčniki so polintenzivni in ekstenzivni travniški nasadi, pretežno starih sort sadja in oljk.

Vinogradi so zemljišča, na katerih so zasajeni vinski trsi v strnjem nasadu, v razdaljah, običajnih za sajenje vinske trte. Brajde ob hišah ne spadajo med vinograde.

Glave velike živine (GVŽ) – za izračun koeficientov GVŽ smo upoštevali koeficiente, ki jih uporablja EU za izračunavanje GVŽ v okviru skupne kmetijske politike.

Ti koeficienti so:

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| – govedo nad 6 mesecev do 2 leti | 0,6 |
| – govedo nad 2 leti | 1 |
| – konji nad 6 mesecev | 1 |
| – plemenske ovce in koze | 0,15 |

Koeficiente za druge kategorije živali (prašiče, perutnino, kunce, divjad) smo izračunali z upoštevanjem povprečnih tež, ki smo jih določili v pripravi koeficientov za obdelavo podatkov Vzorčnega popisa osnovnih zmogljivosti kmetij 1997. Izhodišče je bilo 1 GVŽ = 600 kg

KOMENTAR:

V tej Statistični informaciji objavljamo predhodne rezultate Raziskovanja strukture kmetijskih gospodarstev, junij 2003.

Letošnje rezultate primerjamo z zadnjim raziskovanjem strukture kmetijskih gospodarstev – Popisom kmetijskih gospodarstev v RS v letu 2000.

V obeh raziskovanjih smo uporabili enak prag zajetja kmetijskih gospodarstev, le da je bilo v letu 2003 raziskovanje vzorčno, v letu 2000 pa je bilo izvedeno kot popis.

Nekateri podatki za leto 2000 so bili popravljeni s podatki iz administrativnih virov (hmelj, sladkorna pesa).

Zaradi spremenjenih kategorij živine v letu 2001 smo rezultate popisa 2000 ocenili po novih kategorijah za plemenske telice, stare nad 1 leto, in prašiče do 50 kg.

V Republiki Sloveniji se s kmetijsko pridelavo ukvarja dobrih 77 000 kmetijskih gospodarstev. Od leta 2000 se je njihovo število zmanjšalo za dobrih 9000 (10 %).

Struktura kmetijskih gospodarstev se le počasi izboljšuje. Več kot polovica kmetijskih gospodarstev obdeluje manj kot 3 ha kmetijskih zemljišč. V primerjavi z letom 2000 se je število kmetijskih gospodarstev do 10 ha KZU zmanjšalo, število kmetijskih gospodarstev 10 ha KZU ali več pa povečalo.

Povprečno kmetijsko gospodarstvo obdeluje 6,2 ha kmetijskih zemljišč (5,6 ha v letu 2000) in redi 6,1 glave velike živine (5,5 v letu 2000).

ZEMLJIŠČA

Kljub precejšnjemu upadu števila kmetijskih gospodarstev pa se površina kmetijskih zemljišč v uporabi v primerjavi z letom 2000 ni zmanjšala.

Extensive orchards are mostly grassland orchards predominantly of old sorts of fruit and olive trees.

Vineyards are land where the vines are growing in dense plantations. Vines in the kitchen gardens are not included in vineyards.

Livestock unit (LSU). The coefficients used by the EU to calculate LSU within the common agricultural policy were applied to calculate LSU coefficients.

These coefficients are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| – cattle from 6 months to 2 years | 0,6 |
| – cattle over 2 years | 1 |
| – horses over 6 months | 1 |
| – breeding sheep and goats | 0,15 |

For other categories of animals (pigs, poultry, rabbits, deer) coefficients were calculated by taking into account the average weights, which had been defined in the preparation of coefficients for the Sample Farm Structure Survey 1997 data processing. The starting point was 1 LSU = 600 kg.

COMMENT:

In this issue of Rapid Reports provisional results of the Farm Structure Survey as of June 2003 are published.

This year's results are compared with the last farm structure survey – Agricultural Census 2000.

In both surveys the same threshold of agricultural holdings was used. The 2003 survey 2003 was conducted on a sample, while the 2000 survey was conducted as a census.

Some data for the year 2000 were corrected with data from administrative sources (hops, sugar beet).

Due to changed categories of livestock in 2001, results of Agricultural Census 2000 were estimated according to the new categories for breeding heifers, 1 year or older and for pigs under 50 kg.

In the Republic of Slovenia 77,000 agricultural holdings perform agricultural activity. Since 2000 their number decreased by 9,000 (10%)

The structure of agricultural holdings is improving slowly. More than half of all agricultural holdings use less than 3 ha of agricultural area. In comparison with the year 2000 the number of agricultural holdings with up to 10 ha UAA decreased, while the number of agricultural holdings with 10 ha UAA or more increased.

An average agricultural holding uses 6.2 ha of agricultural area (5.6 ha in the year 2000) and breeds 6.1 LSU (5.5 in the year 2000)

AREAS

Despite the significant drop in the number of agricultural holdings, the utilised agricultural area remains at the same level as in the year 2000.

V primerjavi z letom 2000 se je zmanjšala površina njiv (za 5 %) ter trajnih nasadov (za 4 %) – zaradi zmanjšanja površine kmečkih sadovnjakov (za 15 %). Povečala pa se je površina trajnih travnikov in pašnikov (za 2 %).

V strukturi njivskih posevkov prevladujejo s 59 % žita in krmne rastline s 26 %. V primerjavi z letom 2000 se je površina žit zmanjšala za 6 %, površina njivskih krmnih rastlin pa je približno enaka.

Zelo se je povečala površina oljnic: buč za olje in oljne ogrščice. V letu 2000 je bila pridelava oljne ogrščice zanemarljiva, po tem letu pa je postala pridelava zaradi neposrednih plačil tržno zanimiva.

Površine sladkorne pese in krompirja se od leta 2000 zmanjšujejo.

ŽIVINOREJA

Stalež goveda, prašičev in koz ostaja na enaki ravni vse od leta 2000.

V primerjavi z junijem 2000 se je povečalo število konj (za 17 %), zmanjšalo pa število perutnine (za 25 %).

Raziskovanje smo izvajali na terenu v juniju, zato še nismo zaznali sprememb staleža pašne živine zaradi suše.

In comparison with the year 2000, the area of arable land decreased by 5% and permanent crops by 4%; this is due to decrease of area of extensive orchards (by 15%). The area of permanent grassland increased by 2%.

In the structure of the areas sown cereals with 59% and fodder crops with 26% are predominant. In comparison with the year 2000 the area of cereals decreased by 6% and the area of fodder crops remained at the same level.

We noticed significant increase of area under oil crops, pumpkins for oil and oil turnip rape. In the year 2000 the production of oil turnip rape was not significant, while after this year production is more interesting due to direct payments.

Areas under sugar beet and potatoes have been decreasing since 2000.

LIVESTOCK

The number of cattle, pigs and goats is at the same level as in 2000.

In comparison with June 2000 the number of horses increased by 17% while the number of poultry decreased by 25%.

The survey was conducted in June and the change in grazing livestock number due to drought was not noticed.

Sestavila / Prepared by: Simona Dernulc

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