



## METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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# LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Livestock production, provisional data, Slovenia, annually (First Release)
- Livestock production, detailed data, Slovenia, annually (Electronic Release)



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## 1 PURPOSE

The purpose of data release is to present the production of livestock products: meat, milk, and hens eggs.

Key statistics are data on the mass of produced beef, pig, poultry, sheep and goat meat, on the production of cows, ewes and goats milk and on the production of hens eggs.

## 2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\)](#) (only in Slovene)
- [National Statistics Act](#) (OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01)
- [Regulation \(EC\) No 1165/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 concerning livestock and meat statistic](#) (CELEX 32008R1165)

## 3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

The unit described by the published data is production on agricultural holdings (family farms and agricultural enterprises) breeding livestock.

## 4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

Observation units are agricultural holdings engaged in livestock production.

In the survey on animal production (KME-ŽIV/L) we try to estimate the best we can the production of meat, hens eggs and cows, ewes and goats milk in Slovenia in view of requirements of European statistical legislation. To this end we use all available data sources (statistical and administrative sources), which are combined with some expert estimates.

## 5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected annually.

Data on the number of animals on family farms are collected with the regular annual sample survey Livestock and Area Sown in Autumn Sowing (KME-DEC) in December with a phone survey as of 1 December.

**In statistical surveys units are selected on the basis of covering units that provide the data on:**

- pigs on agricultural holdings
- hens eggs on agricultural holdings

Data on the number of eggs are obtained from all intensive producers (those that breeding more than 350 layers) and all extensive producers (those breeding 350 and fewer than 350 layers) selected into the sample.

- production of milk on agricultural holdings

Data on the number of dairy animals serve as the source for estimating milk production for sheep and goats, while data on the missing categories of cows milk (milk quotas system) are estimated with a subsample.

- produced milk

Data on purchased milk are collected with the statistical survey KME-ODK (purchase of agricultural products).

- livestock slaughter in slaughterhouses (statistical survey KME-ZAKOL)

Based on statistical data we also estimate slaughter outside slaughterhouses.

- external trade (annual export and import of animals)

Additional information is available in methodological explanations on the number of livestock and on livestock slaughter.

Since 2007 the data on the number of cattle have been obtained from the Central Register of Bovine Animals managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment. The register provides the data on the sex and age of animals but not the data on the purpose of breeding the animals (animals for slaughter or further breeding; milking cows or suckler cows). Within the KME-DEC survey a subsample of around 1,500 units is used to obtain data on the number, sex, age and the purpose of breeding. With these data we get the shares of the purpose of breeding that are used to estimate the purpose of breeding cattle from register data.

Data on subsidies are used only for controlling the data collected with the KME-DEC survey (size class, existence of the agricultural holding, extent of breeding, etc.). There is a difference in the reference date of data collection; data on subsidies are collected as of 1 February and KME-DEC data as of 1 December.

Data on the number of livestock are **not collected by ownership** of the livestock but by who manages the livestock.

The categories of livestock are self-explanatory, except the category “other poultry”, which covers guinea fowls, quails, partridges, pheasants, etc., if stored on the agricultural holding.

**From administrative data collections the data are obtained on:**

- cattle and slaughter of cattle (Bovine Administrative Register, managed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food)

- administrative source: monthly reports on livestock slaughter in registered slaughterhouses in Slovenia, which are collected by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection
- cows milk (Rules on the Market Information System for Milk and Dairy Products, which is being implemented by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development)
- additional data sources used for estimating the number and production of animals: data on subsidies managed by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development

**From other data collections the following data are obtained:**

- Biotechnical Faculty in Ljubljana, Zootechnical Department, which provides the information on sheep and goats dairy animals (number, milk yield)
- Slovenian Beekeepers' Association (honey production)
- administrative source: monthly reports on livestock slaughter in registered slaughterhouses in Slovenia, which are collected by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection, and additional data sources used for estimating the number and production of animals: Agricultural Institute of Slovenia, Commercial Association – dairy farming

## 6 DEFINITIONS

**Cattle** includes domestic animals of the following species: *Bos taurus*, *Bubalus bubalus* and Beefalo.

**Dairy cows** are cows whose milk is used predominantly for human consumption or for processing into dairy products. **Dry dairy cows** are also included.

**Other cows** are cows whose milk is used predominantly for raising calves, irrespective of whether calves suck the milk or are fed the milk. **Dry suckler cows, suckling cows and working cows** are also included.

**Pigs** are domestic animals of the *Sus* species.

**Poultry** is a group of domestic animals including **hens** (*Gallus*), **turkeys** (*Meleagris*), **ducks** (*Anas*), **gees** (*Anser*), **guinea fowl** (*Numida*) and **other poultry** such as **quails** (*Coturnix*), **partridges** (*Perdix*) and **pheasants** (*Phasianus*).

**Sheep and goats** are domestic animals of the *Ovis* (sheep) and *Capra* (goats) species.

**Bees** are animals of the *Apis mellifera* species.

**Milk** is all produced milk, irrespective of whether it was milked by hand or machines and whether it was used for human or animal consumption (milk sucked by the young directly is not included).

**Conversion coefficient** into carcass weight is the mass of half-carcasses expressed as percentage of the animal mass before slaughter.

**Meat** is expressed in dressed carcass weight as defined for categories of cattle by the Rules on Implementation of Council Regulations (ECC) and Commission Regulations (ECC) on the Assessment of Beef Carcasses (OJ RS, No. 16/08) and for categories of pigs by the Rules on Grading Pig Carcasses (OJ RS, No. 50/06).

**Meat from slaughter in slaughterhouses** is meat of all animals slaughtered in slaughterhouses. **Meat from slaughter outside slaughterhouses** is estimated meat of all animals slaughtered on agricultural holdings.

**Meat production** from slaughtered animals is meat of all animals slaughtered in Slovenia, both indigenous and imported (meat production from slaughtered animals = meat from slaughter in slaughterhouses + slaughter on family farms).

**Gross indigenous production** is meat from animals reared in Slovenia (gross indigenous production = meat production from slaughtered animals - meat equivalent of all animals imported alive + meat equivalent of all animals exported alive).

**Total indigenous production** is calculated from the live weight of slaughtered animals, the difference between the weight of exported and imported live animals and the difference in weight of animals at the beginning and the end of the year (total indigenous production = gross indigenous production expressed in live weight + change in stocks expressed in live weight).

## Calculation of the number of eggs for consumption

The number of laying hens for eggs for consumption is estimated on the basis of the data on the number of hens on the reference date (1 December), while the number of eggs for consumption refers to the period from 1 December of the previous year to 30 November of the reference year, so one has to be careful in further use of these data. The methodology for calculation follows the recommended Eurostat methodology.

## 7 EXPLANATIONS

### 7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

Data are published in line with NUTS Standard Classification of Territorial Units at NUTS 1 level.

NUTS is the abbreviation for the classification of territorial units for statistics in the European Union called the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics. The SKTE is an abbreviation for the Standard Classification of Territorial Units.

Further explanations of the classification are available at <https://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/Classifications>.

## 7.2 DATA PROCESSING

### DATA EDITING

Data editing was not performed.

### WEIGHTING

Weighting was not performed.

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Seasonal adjustment is not applicable.

### DATA PROCESSING OTHER

In our releases aggregated data from various sources are published, namely the SURS statistical surveys and data from administrative records).

## 7.3 INDICES

For more, see the general methodological explanations [Index numbers](#).

## 7.4 PRECISION

The precision is not calculated.

## 7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

## 8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: [Agriculture, forestry and fishery](#) - Livestock, milk and milk products - Animal Production: [Meat Production and Other Animal Products](#).

Absolute data are published. Data are published in line with NUTS classification at NUTS 1 level.

- First Release (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Livestock, Milk and Milk Products): »Livestock production, Slovenia«.
- Electronic Release (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Livestock, Milk and Milk Products): »Livestock production, detailed data, Slovenia«.
- [Statobook](#)

- EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Union)
- FAO (The Food and Agriculture Organization)

## **9 REVISION OF THE DATA**

### **9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA**

Provisional data on livestock are published in May for the past year. Final data are published by the end of August for the past year.

Publishing of provisional and final data is planned. Due to the needs of users for timely information, provisional data are published that meet the criteria of the quality of official statistical data but do not meet the quality that can be met with complete coverage. Data are revised when recent, more complete and better data can significantly contribute to the quality of data-based decision-making.

### **9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME**

There are no breaks in time series, so all points in time are comparable.

## **10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS**

Methodological materials on SURS's website are available at <https://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports>.

- Questionnaire:
  - Statistično raziskovanje o živinoreji in posejanih površinah v jesenski setvi (KME-DEC) - only in Slovene

Theme: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Subtheme: Livestock, Milk and Milk Products