



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Livestock slaughter in slaughterhouses, provisional data, Slovenia, monthly (First Release)
- Livestock slaughter in slaughterhouses, final data, Slovenia, annually (First Release)
- Livestock slaughter (out of slaughterhouses), final data, Slovenia, annually (First Release)



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1 PURPOSE

The purpose of publishing the data on livestock slaughter is to monitor and detect changes in the number and mass of slaughtered animals, i.e. horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, rabbits and poultry.

Key statistics are data on the number and mass of slaughtered animals (cattle, pigs, sheep, horses, poultry, etc.).

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 concerning livestock and meat statistics (CELEX:32008R1165)

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

The unit described by the published data is an animal slaughtered in a slaughterhouse (by type, number and mass).

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

The observation unit is a facility in the Republic of Slovenia registered for livestock slaughter at the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection (AFSVPP) and family farms with slaughter of domestic animals out of slaughterhouses.

The coverage is full, meaning that the survey covers all facilities (around 90) in the Republic of Slovenia registered for slaughtering domestic animals.

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected monthly.

We collect data monthly from several data sources:

We collect data by mail with the paper questionnaire Slaughter of livestock in slaughterhouses (KME-ZAKOL/M); all major registered slaughterhouses in Slovenia are included.

We collect data also from administrative data sources:

- In smaller slaughterhouses the data on livestock slaughter are obtained from the veterinary reports produced by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection
- Data on the slaughter of cattle are obtained from the Central Register of Bovine Animals.

Since 2008 we have been estimating slaughter outside slaughterhouses (on agricultural holdings) at the annual level based on data on the number of animals and data on slaughter in slaughterhouses. Before 2008 the data were not estimated.

6 DEFINITIONS

Categories of cattle are harmonised with categories determined by the Rules on Implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) and Commission Regulation (EEC) on the Assessment of Beef Carcasses (OJ RS, No. 16/08), while **categories of pigs** are harmonised with categories determined by the Rules on Grading Pig Carcasses (OJ RS, No. 50/06).

Carcasses of cattle and horses are carcasses without skin, head, lower parts of legs, tail and internal organs of thoracic and abdominal cavity, renal and other redundant suet of abdominal and pelvic cavity.

Calves are animals aged up to 8 months.

Young cattle are animals aged from 8 to 12 months.

Other cattle are bulls aged over 24 months, and heifers and oxen aged over 30 months.

Carcasses of pigs are carcasses of slaughtered and bled pigs without hoofs, entrails, genitals, abdominal fat, kidneys and diaphragm, at carcasses with skin on, with skin, head and tail, and at dehided (skinned) carcasses without head, skin and tail.

Carcasses of piglets are carcasses with skin and without bristles, hoofs and genitals.

Piglets are according to the mentioned regulation piglets of both sexes with warm dressed carcass weight from 5 to 25 kg.

Fattened pigs are light and heavy fattened pigs.

Eliminated breeding pigs are breeding sows irrespective of warm halves weight and boars with warm halves weight above 80 kg at carcasses with skin on and above 64 kg if dehided.

Young fattened boars are uncastrated male pigs with warm halves weight from 50 to 80 kg at carcasses with skin on and from 37 to 64 kg if dehided.

Carcasses of small cattle are carcasses with kidneys and renal suet without skin, head, lower parts of legs, tail and internal organs.

Carcasses of rabbits and poultry are ready-to-cook carcasses (without head, neck, legs, heart, liver and intestines).

Other poultry includes geese and ganders, ducks and drakes, Guinea fowl, pheasants, quails, partridges, etc.

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

Data are not published according to any classification.

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

DATA EDITING

Data editing was not performed.

WEIGHTING

Weighting was not performed.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Seasonal adjustment is not applicable.

7.3 INDICES

We publish indices of the number and carcass weight of slaughtered livestock compared to the previous month and compared to the month of the previous year.

7.4 PRECISION

The precision is not calculated.

7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

There are no additional explanations.

8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: [Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery](#) - Livestock, Milk and Milk Products; Animal Production - ; [Livestock slaughter in slaughterhouses, Slovenia, monthly](#); Livestock slaughter, Slovenia, annually; absolute data on measures, species and category of animals, month and year.
- First Release (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Livestock, Milk and Milk Products): »Livestock slaughter in slaughterhouses, Slovenia, monthly«.
- First Release (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Livestock, Milk and Milk Products): »Livestock slaughter in slaughterhouses, Slovenia, annually«.
- First Release (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Livestock, Milk and Milk Products): »Livestock slaughter, Slovenia, annually«.
- EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Union)
- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Monthly data for the final year are provisional. Data can be corrected and completed with each monthly First Release. Monthly data become final with the publication of annual data (by the end of February next 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

Since 1996 when reporting on the slaughter of domestic animals in slaughterhouses, the data is presented in the same way and there were no breaks in the data (number, weight, average weight). During all these years, only the method of data collection has changed (the number of units for direct data collection has decreased, we use two administrative sources from which we obtain data on the slaughter of domestic animals indirectly).

Since 2008, we have additionally carried out an assessment of slaughter outside slaughterhouses, which does not affect the statistics of slaughter in slaughterhouses.

There were 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 (only in Slovene):
 - Zakol živine v klavnicah (KME-ZAKOL/M)

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

- Quality report for the survey (only in Slovene):
 - Zakol živine v klavnicah (KME-ZAKOL/M)

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