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The 2010 Agricultural Census - Every Farm Counts!

Ljubljana, October 2012

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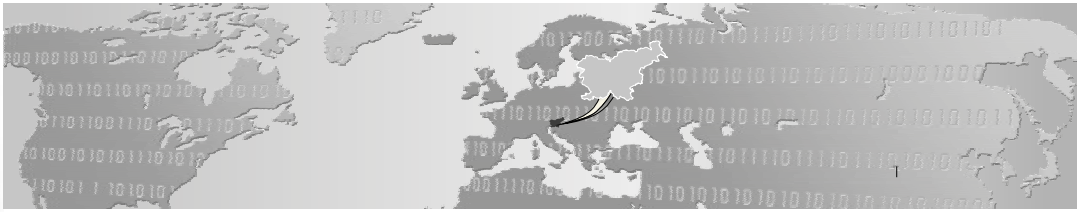

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The 2010 Agricultural Census - Every Farm Counts!

Ljubljana, October 2012

The 2010 Agricultural Census - Every Farm Counts!

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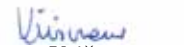
SLOVENIAN AGRICULTURE IN THE PAST TEN YEARS

A census is another term for a complete statistical observation. This means that the observation includes all units of the observed population, which is studied by statistical methods. Therefore, censuses are important and extensive statistical surveys and are carried out over longer intervals. All this also applies to the census of agriculture. Agricultural census is carried out every ten years, and it is important primarily because the comparison of data from several censuses gives insight into the structural changes of Slovenian agriculture in the last ten years and between the decades.

The last agricultural census was carried out by the Statistical Office of Slovenia in 2010. Since this census was conducted on the basis of uniform methodology of the European Union, the findings may be compared with the results of the agricultural holdings in other Member States of the European Union. This gives special value to census results. Data users in the area of agriculture cannot wait to receive these data, also because only in this extensive survey every ten years sufficiently detailed data are collected to show the results at lower territorial levels, for example at the level of regions and municipalities.

This publication is intended for everyone interested in Slovenian agriculture and what is going on with it. We strived to make charts, tables and maps with accompanying comments as easy to understand as possible. As we present data from the 2010 Agricultural Census at the municipal level, the publication will be of interest to all those of you who are particularly interested in agriculture in your local environment.

We invite you to read our new publication carefully and see for yourself how the Slovenian agriculture reflects in statistical data.



Irena Križman
Director-General

CONTENTS

Did you know?

At the 2010 census of agriculture there were 74,646 agricultural holdings in Slovenia, or almost 14% less than ten years ago; on average they were larger.

An average holding utilised 6.4 hectares of utilised agricultural area (UAA) and bred 5.6 livestock units (LSU).

Total UAA was around 474,400 hectares, or 2% less than a decade ago.

The average size of arable land per capita was 830 m^2.

UAA structure was similar to ten years ago (in 2010 arable land covered 36%, permanent crops 6% and permanent grassland 58% of UAA).

The number of agricultural holdings engaged in animal breeding decreased by more than 18,800 in the last ten years, the rest have become bigger (on average by almost 18%).

More than 48% of all holdings bred cattle.

With one own two-axle tractor on average 5 hectares of UAA were cultivated in 2010; an agricultural holding owned and used on average 1.4 two-axle tractors.

The average labour input per hectare of UAA was lower in 2010 than in 2000 (in 2010 it amounted to 0.16 AWU).

Managers on agricultural holdings themselves made 45% of total labour input in agriculture. More than half of this work was carried out by the managers of family farms on the basis of practical experience of farming, but without any formal agricultural education.

STATISTICAL DATA ON SLOVENIAN AGRICULTURE

The main objective of agricultural statistics is to get unbiased information on all major aspects of agriculture in Slovenia

The Agricultural Statistics Department at the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia collects data on agriculture with various statistical surveys and for different periods: monthly, annually and multiannually. Since the purpose of individual surveys is different, the methodology of data collection in these surveys differs. For each, it is our main goal to collect data that objectively describe all important aspects of agriculture in Slovenia. Moreover, all the most important data on agriculture, which are prepared for various users of Slovenian national statistics, are also comparable in the wider environment, because they are collected in accordance with the recommendations of international organizations and in accordance with EU legislation.


Photo: Barbara Kutin Slatnar

The agricultural census - the basic and most comprehensive survey of agricultural statistics

Censuses of agriculture, which are carried out every ten years, are sources of important and detailed data on agricultural holdings and the characteristics of agricultural production in the country.

The importance of censuses was recognised a long time ago

Even then, the leaders needed information about the territory and the people they ruled. Censuses of population and their property have been known since the Roman times. On our territory the first censuses which included the collection of certain data on agriculture were held at the time of Maria Theresa in the 18th century.

Historical data on agriculture are still very important, but they are not comparable with more recent data

The oldest published data referring to our present territory are from the 20th century and concern the census of livestock in 1921. Later on, data on agriculture in the territory of Slovenia were compiled together with population censuses, in 1930, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1991. However, due to the enormous political and economic changes historical data on agriculture in the present territory of Slovenia are not comparable with more recent data, but they are very important for assessing the state of agriculture during a given period.


Photo: MKO

In 2000 the first independent census of agriculture was carried out in Slovenia

All statistical definitions and classifications used in this census were consistent with the recommendations of the FAO and with EU legislation. This means that the census in 2000 for the first time collected data on the structure of agricultural production, land, technological equipment and labour on agricultural holdings which were comparable with other EU Member States.

In 2010 the second such survey was carried out

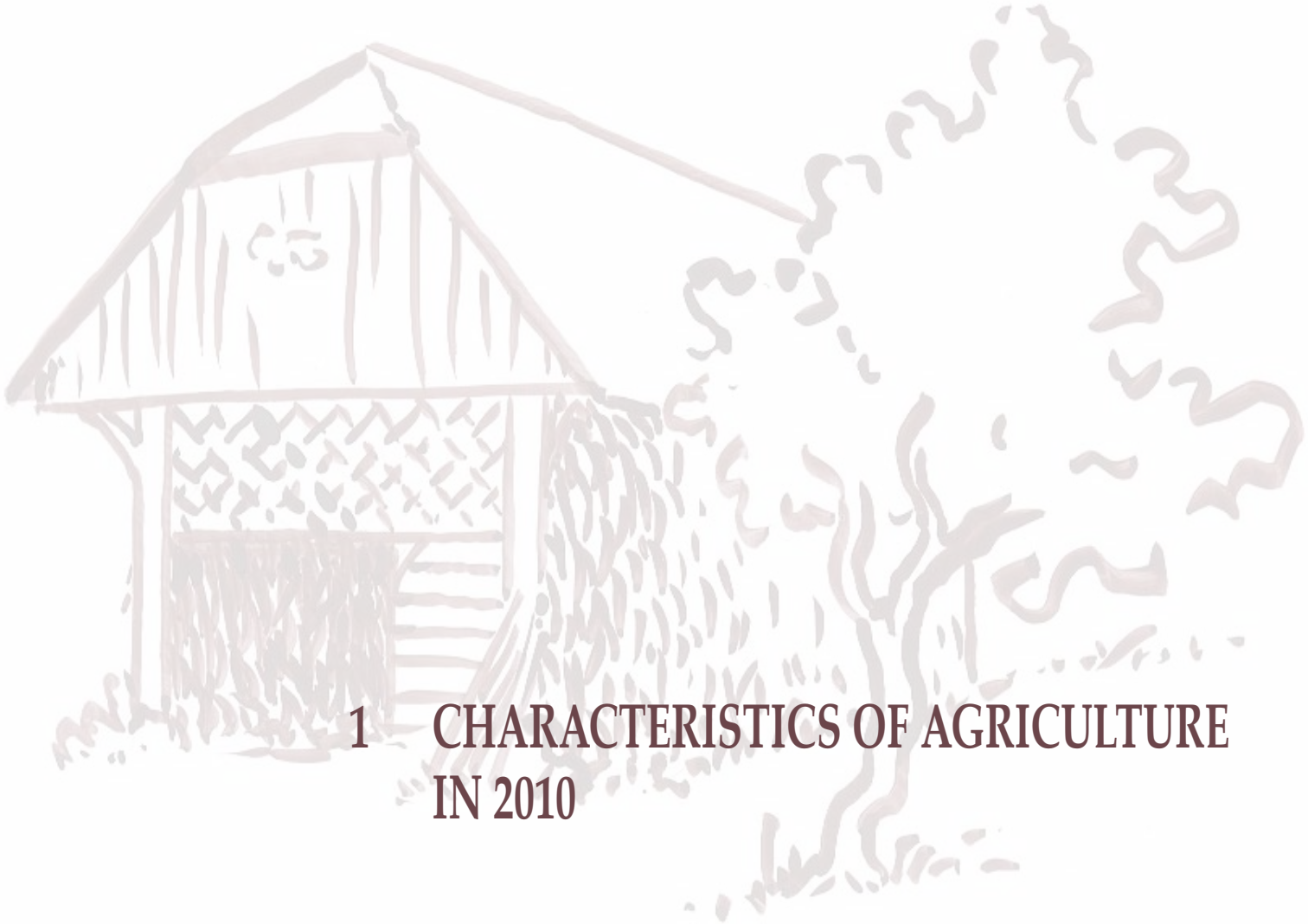
The data gained from this census were for the first time comparable with the data from the previous census. In addition to the current situation of Slovenian agriculture, these data show the underlying structural changes in Slovenian agriculture that occurred in the 2000-2010 period. Since the census collects data on agriculture at the lowest level, the results can be shown at the level of municipalities, regions and other territorial divisions, and this option gives these figures a further analytical value.


Photo: MKO

A new publication

Further on this publication aims to present some data from the 2010 census and the structural changes that have occurred in Slovenian agriculture in the period between the last two censuses of agriculture. Since there are much data, we only show some of the most important. We presented them in five topics: Characteristics of agriculture in 2010, Use of agricultural area on agricultural holdings, Animal production on agricultural holdings, Agricultural holdings equipped with tractors and computers, and Persons in employment in agriculture.


Photo: MKO



1 CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURE IN 2010

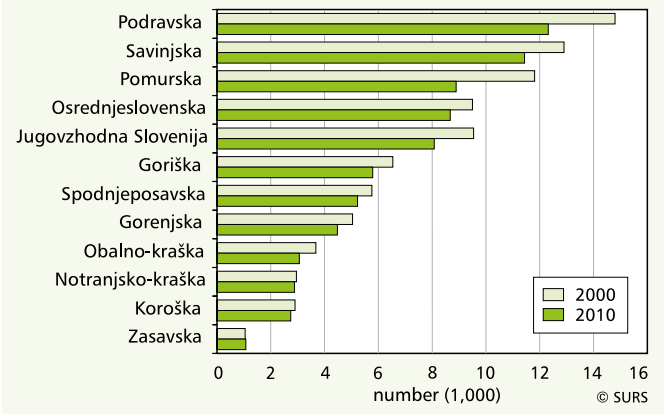
An average agricultural holding

In 2010 an average agricultural holding had 6.4 hectares of utilised agricultural area and bred 5.6 LSU. In the past ten years the average size of agricultural holdings in Slovenia increased by 0.8 hectares of utilised agricultural area and by 0.1 LSU.

There were 74,646 agricultural holdings (family farms and agricultural enterprises and cooperatives) in Slovenia in 2010 or almost 14% less than ten years ago (there were 86,467 in 2000). They used 474,432 hectares of agricultural area (UAA) and bred 421,553 LSU (livestock units). In 2010 almost 79% of agricultural holdings in Slovenia bred livestock.

1.1 Number and average size of agricultural holdings

Chart 1: Agricultural holdings, statistical regions, Slovenia

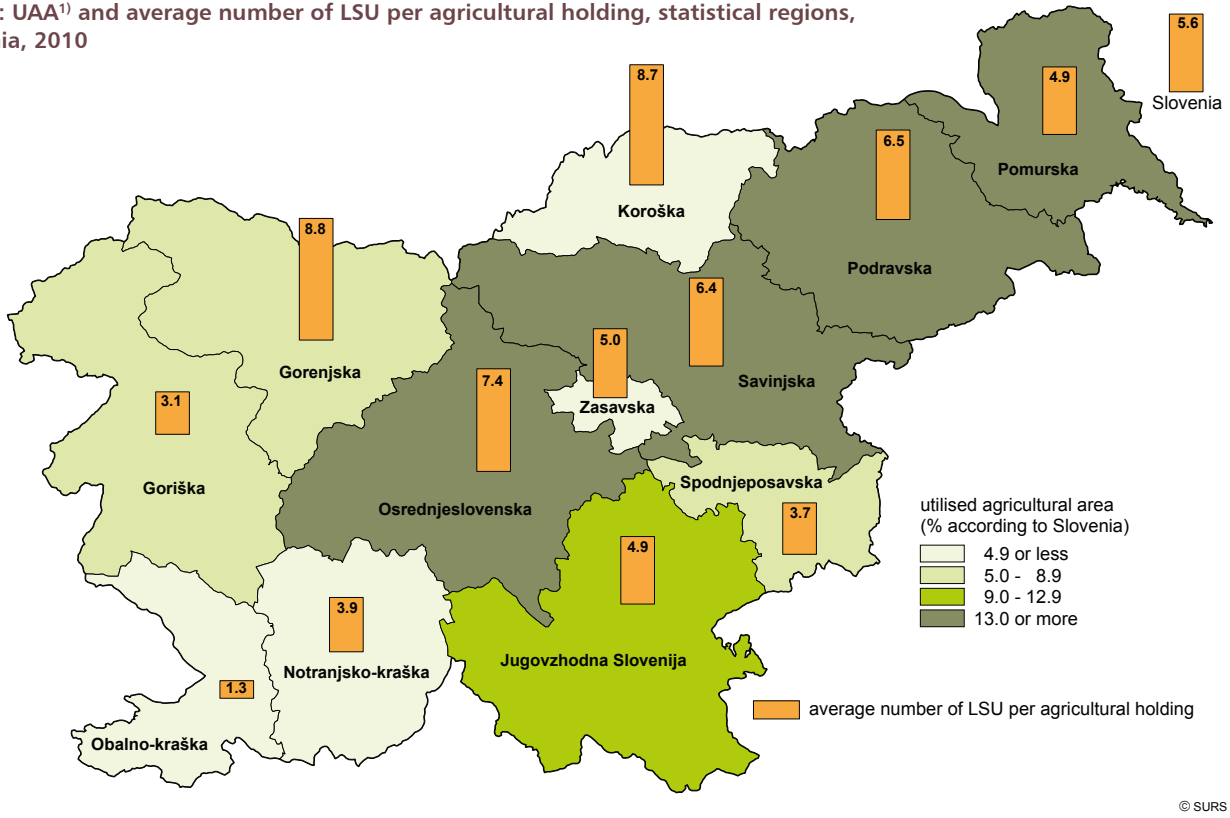


Source: SURS

- Most of the farms in 2010 were located in the Podravska (over 12,300), Savinjska (over 11,400) and Pomurska statistical regions (almost 8,900). By far the lowest number of agricultural holdings was recorded in the Zasavska statistical region (slightly fewer than 1,080). This region is the smallest Slovenian region in terms of surface area, but also the conditions for agricultural production are less favourable there.

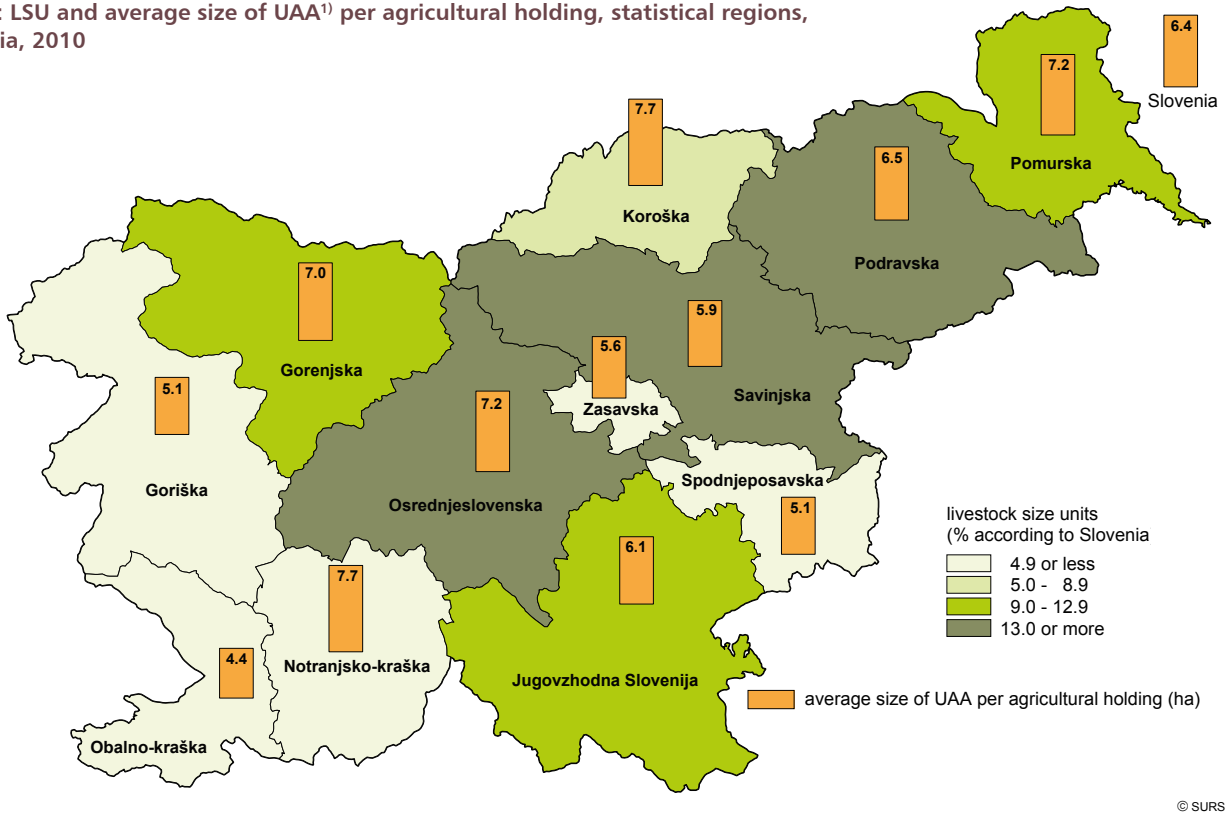
- Livestock production on agricultural holdings was in 2010, on average, the lowest in the Obalno-kraška (1.3 LSU per agricultural holding) and Goriška statistical regions (3.1 LSU per agricultural holding). On the other hand, it was the largest in the Gorenjska and Koroška statistical regions (almost 9 LSU per agricultural holding). The average value would be even higher if only the holdings which bred animals were considered. **More: Map 1**
- The average size of UAA per agricultural holding was in 2010 the smallest in the Obalno-kraška statistical region (4.4 hectares), and the largest in the Koroška and in Notranjsko-kraška statistical regions (7.7 hectares). It should, however, be considered that a higher average area of UAA per holding in these two regions was a consequence of large areas of permanent grassland. **More: Map 2**

Map 1: UAA[1)] and average number of LSU per agricultural holding, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2010



1) Common grassland is not included.
Sources: SURS, SMA

Map 2: LSU and average size of UAA[1)] per agricultural holding, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2010



1) Common grassland is not included.

Sources: SURS, SMA

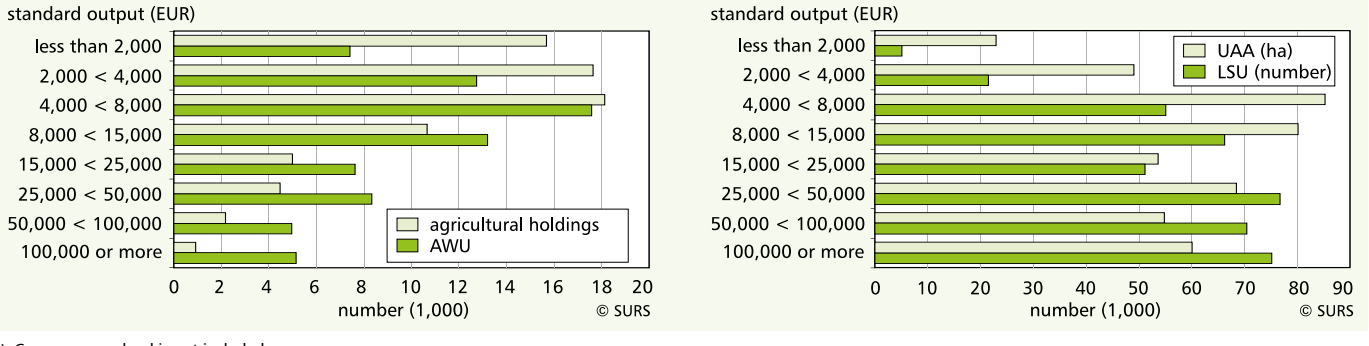
1.2 Economic evaluation of agricultural production on agricultural holdings

The economic size of agricultural holdings, expressed in standard output (SO), is in accordance with the EU methodology defined as the monetary value of the agricultural gross production at the farm-gate price. Agricultural holdings are on the basis of the identified shares of SO for particular activities in the totals on each holding classified according to prescribed criteria in the appropriate type of farming.

Agricultural holdings in Slovenia in 2010 reached a total standard output (SO) of more than EUR 915 million, which is an average of EUR 12,260 per agricultural holding, or almost EUR 11,900 per one AWU (annual working unit).

♣ ♣ ♣

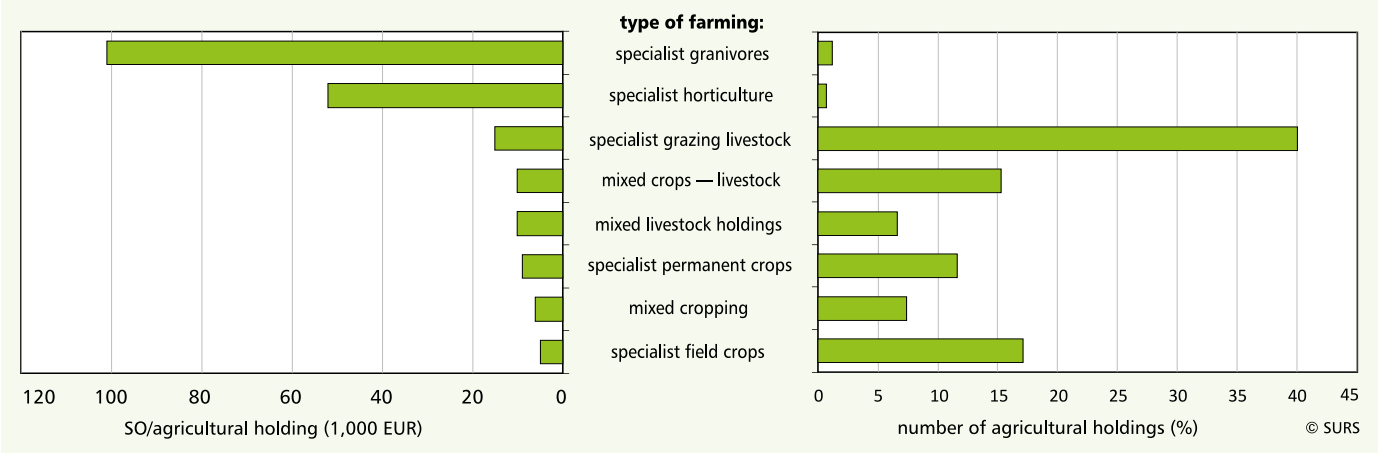
Chart 2: Agricultural holdings, UUA[1], LSU and AWU by economic size classes[2], Slovenia, 2010



1) Common grassland is not included.
2) Standard output (SO).
Source: SURS

♣ In 2010, the majority of agricultural holdings had the economic size up to EUR 8,000 (69%), but these holdings used a small share of agricultural land (33% of UAA) and bred a small share of animals (less than 20% of LSU) compared to the entire country.

Chart 3: Agricultural holdings and their average standard output (SO) by main types of farming, Slovenia, 2010



Source: SURS

- According to the above described criteria, in 2010 most agricultural holdings were classified as 'Specialist grazing livestock' (40%) and among all three types of mixed farming (29%).
- The highest average standard output (SO) per agricultural holding by type of farming in 2010 was that of 'Specialized granivores' (more than EUR 100,000) and 'Specialized horticulture' (more than EUR 50,000).


Photo: STA

1.3 Economic importance of agriculture in municipalities

Municipalities with a higher share of larger farms or with a higher share of agricultural holdings with more specialized agricultural production or with larger area of permanent crops in 2010 reached a higher average standard output (SO) per agricultural holding.

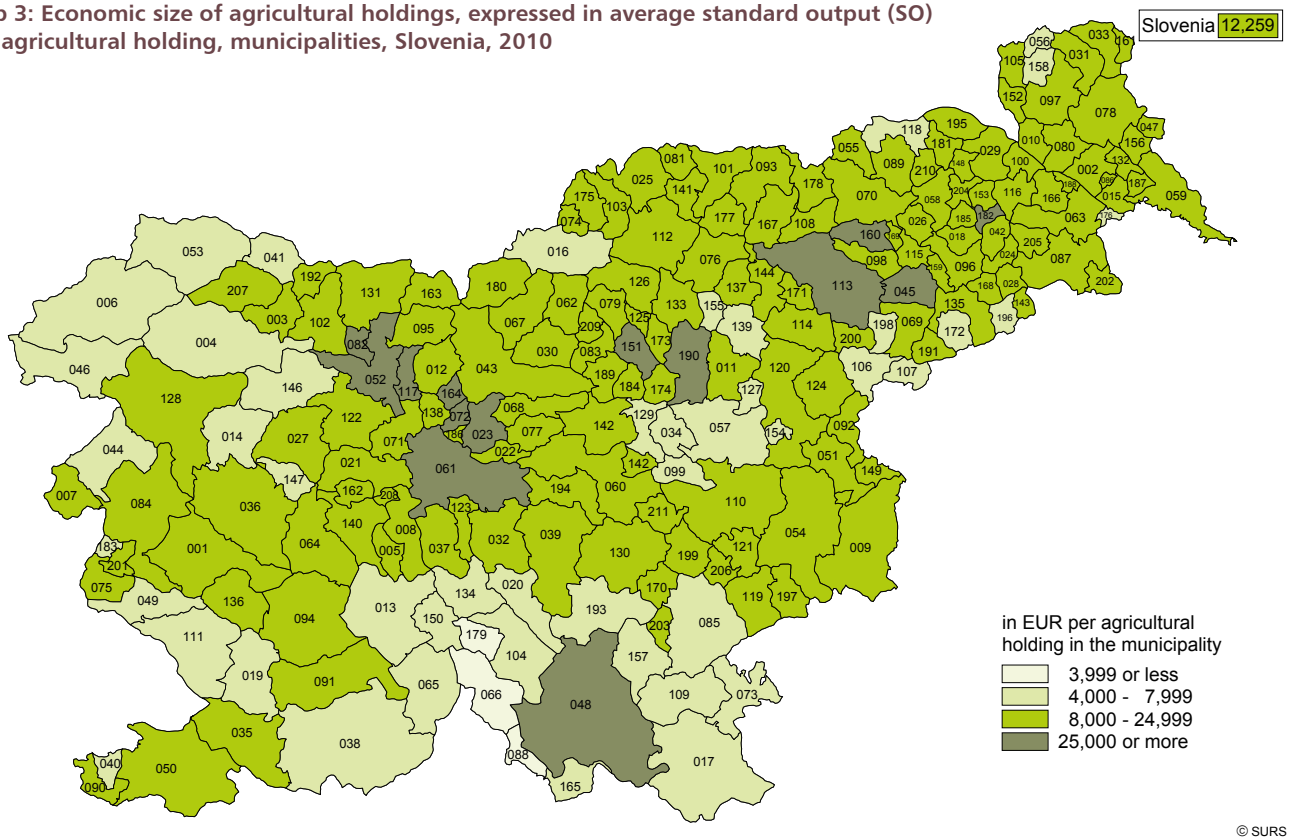

Photo: MKO

- As regards higher average standard output (SO) per agricultural holding, in 2010 municipalities Mengeš, Domžale, Šenčur, Naklo, Komenda, Kočevje, Slovenska Bistrica and Sveti Andraž v Slovenskih goricah stand out. The average standard output (SO) per agricultural holding in these municipalities exceeded EUR 30,000.

  In municipalities Sodražica, Osilnica and Loški Potok, the average standard output (SO) per agricultural holding was the lowest; it amounted to less than EUR 4,000 per agricultural holding. **More: Map 3.**

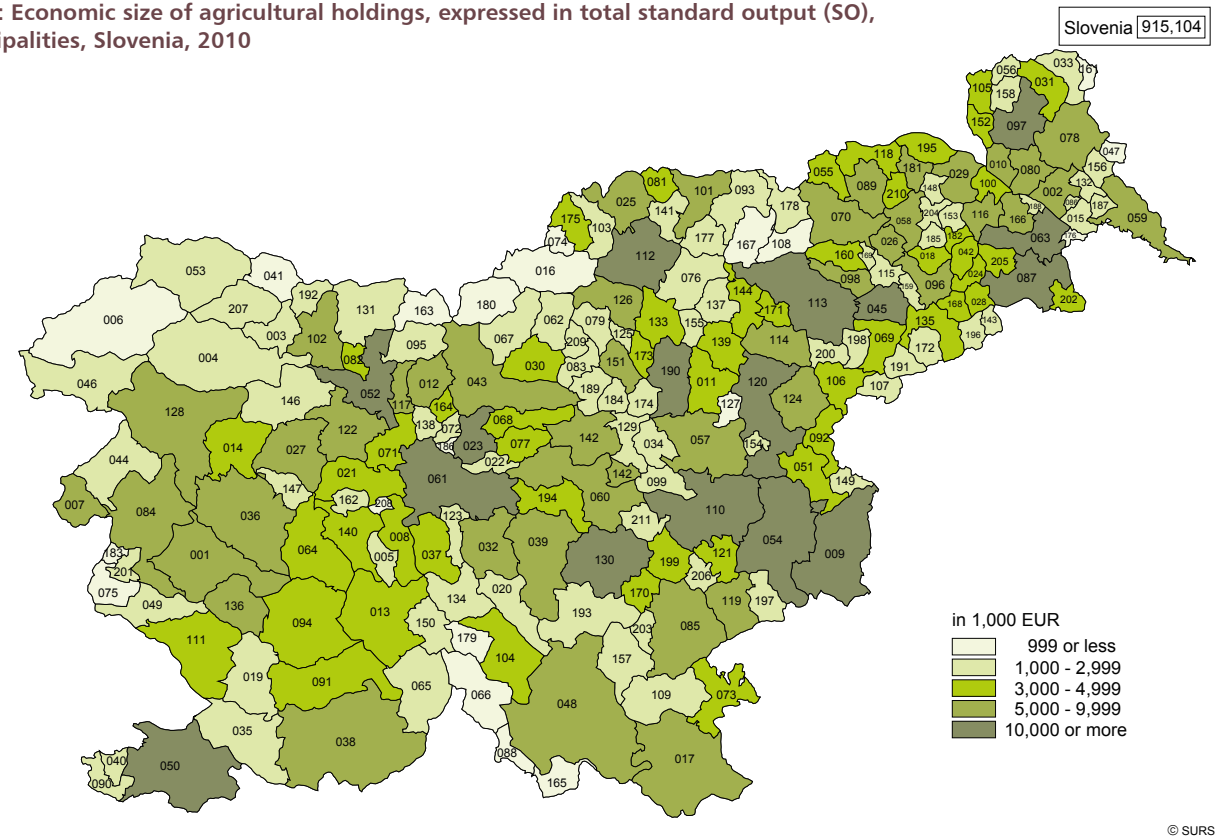
- Less than EUR 1 million of total standard output (SO) in agriculture was reached by 20 municipalities, spread over several statistical regions. **More: Map 4.**

Map 3: Economic size of agricultural holdings, expressed in average standard output (SO) per agricultural holding, municipalities, Slovenia, 2010



Sources: SURS, SMA

Map 4: Economic size of agricultural holdings, expressed in total standard output (SO), municipalities, Slovenia, 2010



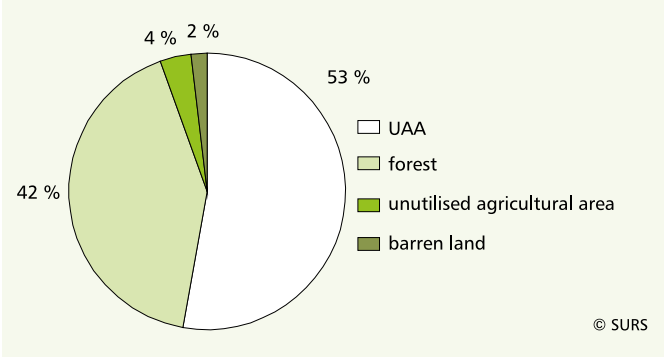
Sources: SURS, SMA

1.4 Forestry on agricultural holdings

In 2010, 84% of agricultural holdings owned forest. In 2000 the share was a little higher (89%). Agricultural holdings in 2010 used 32% of all forests in Slovenia, which is 3 percentage points less than in 2000.

♣ ♣ ♣

Chart 4: Land use[1] on agricultural holdings, Slovenia, 2010[2]



1) Common grassland is not included.
2) Due to rounding the sum is not correct.
Source: SURS

♣ Of the total area of land used by agricultural holdings in 2010, forests covered 42% (the same as ten years ago).

Table 1: Removal on family farms, Slovenia

	2000	2010
Removal, m^3	1,286,868	1,357,867
Family farms with removal, number	51,571	42,624
Removals intensity (m^3/family farm with removal), %	25.0	31.9

Source: SURS

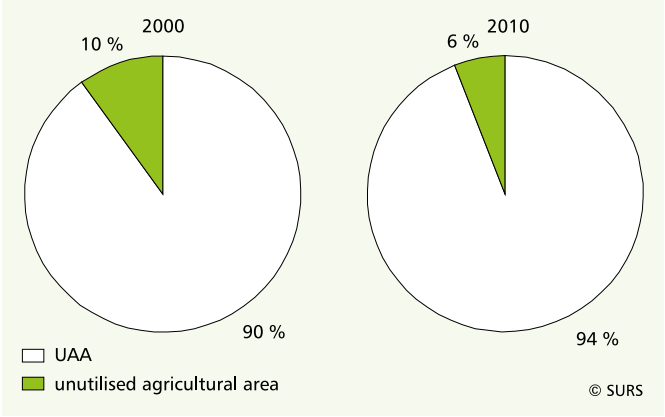
♣ More than 42,620 (68%) agricultural holdings which owned forest felled trees. The intensity of tree felling per agricultural holding with felled trees increased by almost 28% over 2000.

♣ In 2010, more than 43,000 family farms were engaged in forestry activities (removal, timber harvesting, forest road construction, production of wood chips, farming and forest protection), representing about 3,260 AWU. For around 9,000 family farms, which spent more than 1,480 AWU for forestry activities, this activity represented the additional income, so they are included in the group of holdings which in 2010 carried out a gainful activity.

2 USE OF AGRICULTURAL AREA ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

2.1 Use of agricultural area

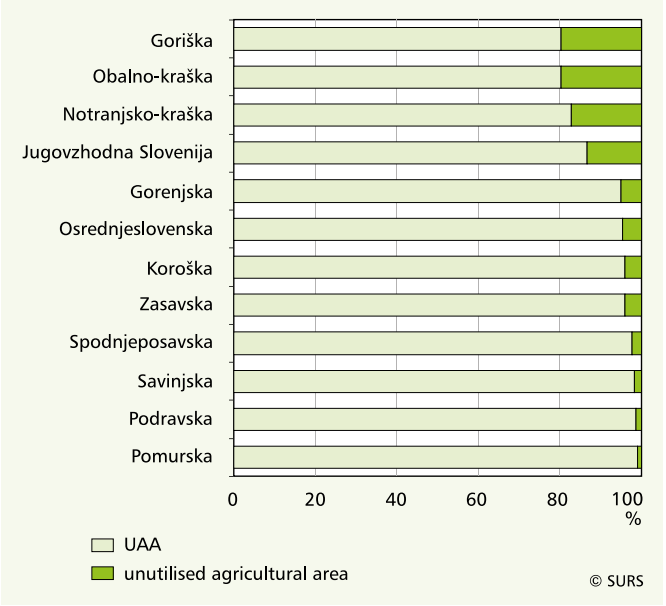
Chart 5: Use of agricultural area[1] on agricultural holdings, Slovenia, 2000 and 2010



1) Common grassland is not included.
Source: SURS

- The share of abandoned agricultural land in 2010 was lower than ten years ago; in 2010 there was 6% of such land and in 2000 10%. Of the total 507,091 hectares of agricultural land in 2010 94% or 474,432 hectares was used (in 2000 90%).

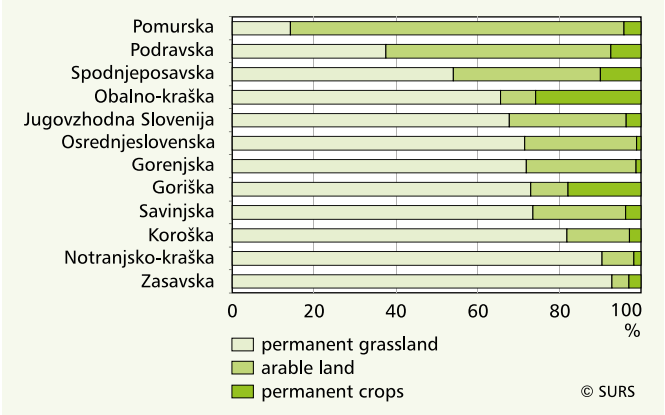
Chart 6: Use of agricultural area[1] on agricultural holdings, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2000 and 2010



1) Common grassland is not included.
Source: SURS

- The highest shares of abandoned agricultural land in 2010 were recorded in Goriška and Obalno-kraška statistical regions (in each almost 20%).

Chart 7: Use of UAA[1)] on agricultural holdings, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2010

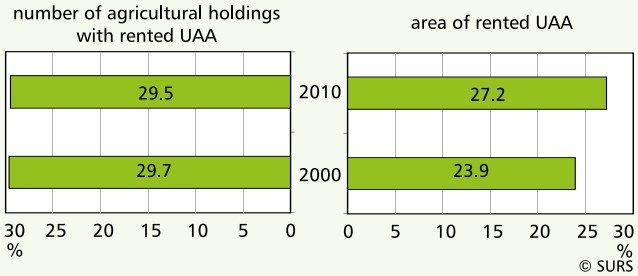


1) Common grassland is not included.

Source: SURS

- The structure of agricultural land used by agricultural holdings in 2010 did not significantly change compared with 2000 (arable land represented 36%, permanent crops 6% and permanent grassland 58% of UAA). A detailed overview by statistical regions shows that in some regions in this period the share of arable land and in some others the share of permanent grassland increased significantly.
- The share of arable land increased markedly in Pomurska and Podravska statistical regions (by 7 percentage points), in Gorenjska (by 22 percentage points), in Osrednjeslovenska (by 5 percentage points) and in Koroška statistical regions (by 8 percentage points). The largest increase in the share of permanent grassland was recorded in the Obalno-kraška statistical region (by 12 percentage points).

Chart 8: Agricultural holdings with rented UAA and area of rented UAA[1)], Slovenia



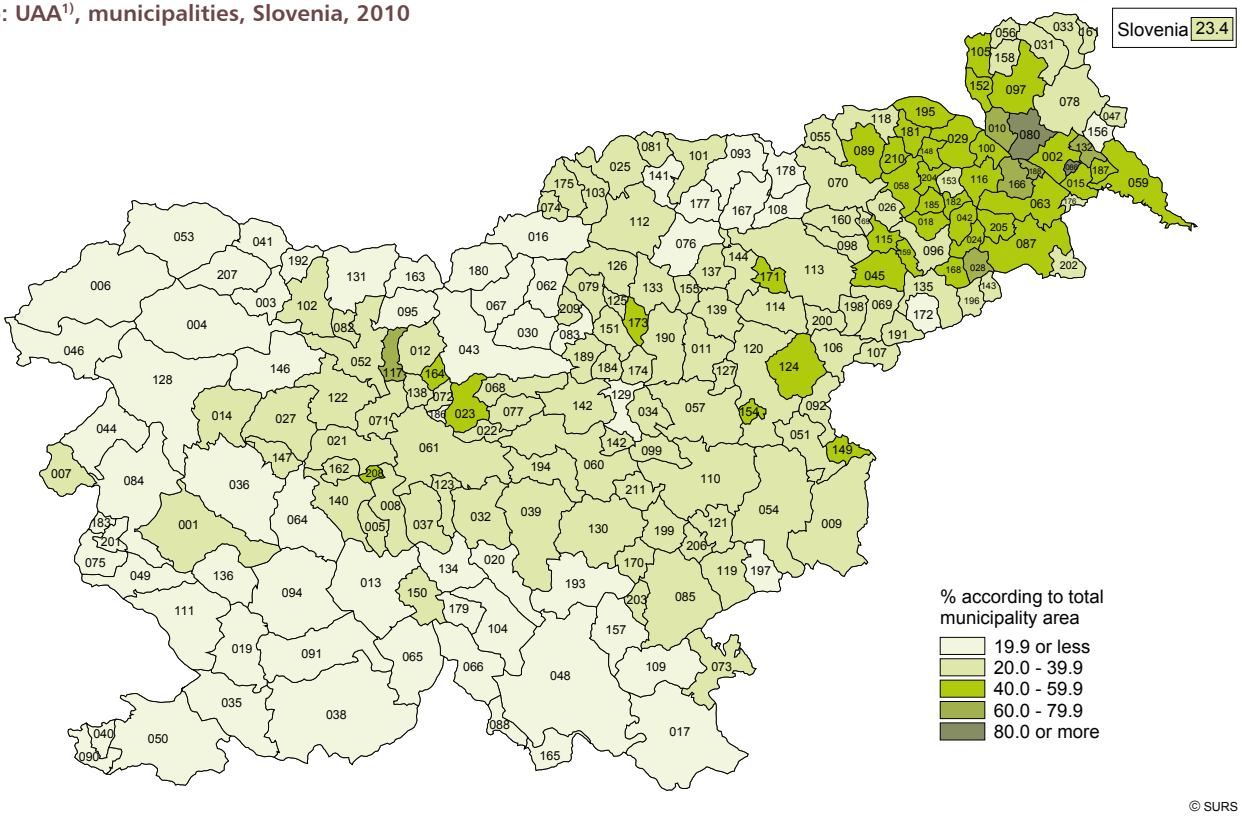
Source: SURS

- The number of agricultural holdings that utilised also rented UAA (utilized agricultural area) in 2010 compared to 2000 decreased by 14%.

  Because in this period the total number of agricultural holdings in Slovenia went down by the same percent, the share of agricultural holdings that also rented UAA for agricultural production in 2010 was almost identical to that of 2000 (comprising nearly 30%).
- The share of rented area of UAA was in 2010 just over 3 percentage points higher than in 2000.

Most of the UAA in 2010 lay in the diagonal band from Osrednjeslovenska to Pomurska statistical regions. In that part of the country was also the majority of the municipalities which accounted for the largest share of the UAA. 81 municipalities had this share lower than the average for Slovenia (which was 23.4% of the UAA of the total area of the Slovenian territory). **More: Map 5.**

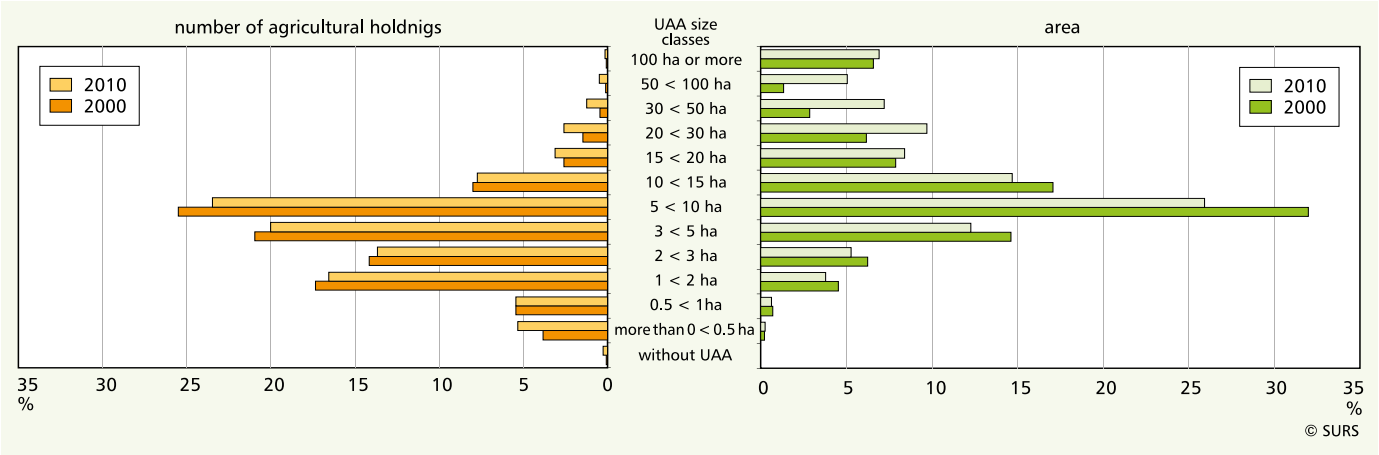
Map 5: UAA[1)], municipalities, Slovenia, 2010



1) Common grassland is not included.
Sources: SURS, SMA

2.2 Agricultural area

Chart 9: UAA[1)], Slovenia

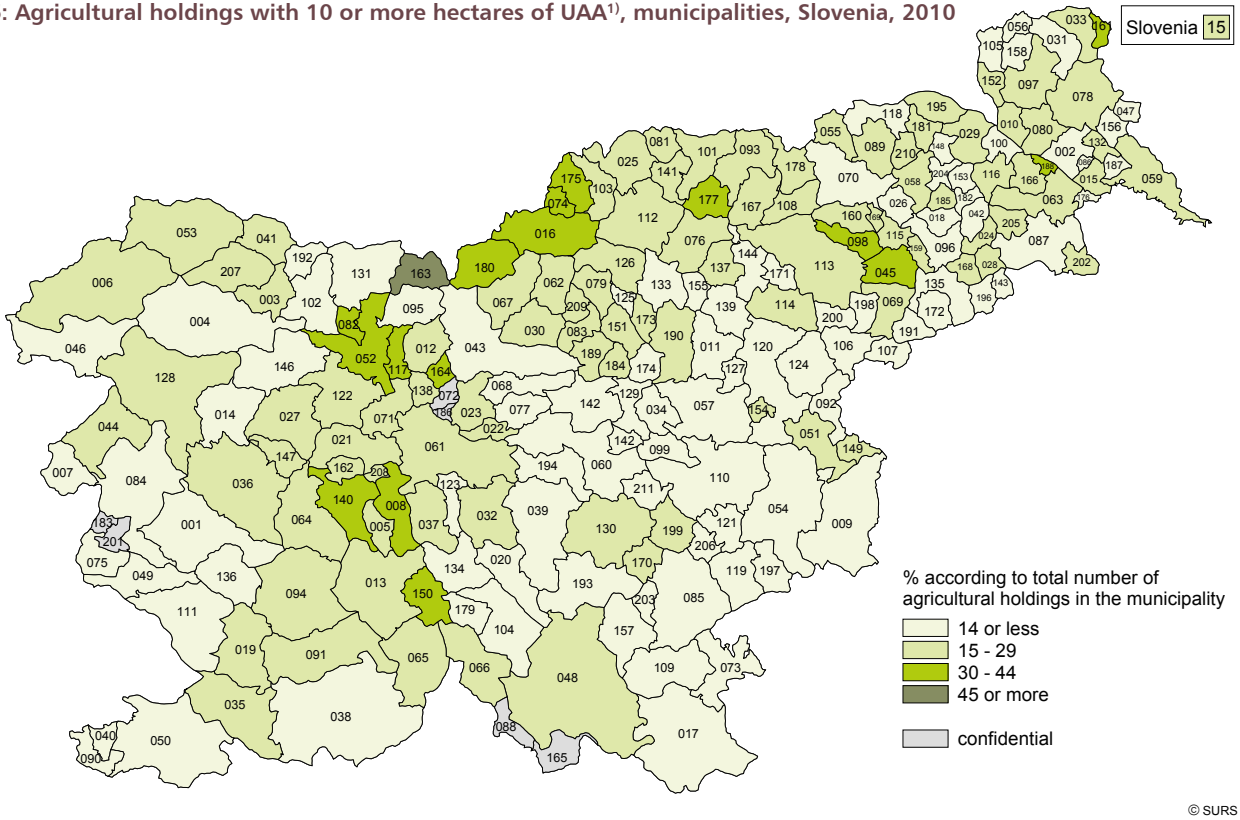


1) Common grassland is not included.
Source: SURS

- Data from 2010 show that the size structure of UAA use in the last decade slightly improved; which means that in 2010 more agricultural holdings used larger areas of agricultural land (for example, to the extent of 15 or more hectares) than ten years ago. In other words, agricultural land is slightly less fragmented.

- The share of agricultural holdings that had (used) more than 10 hectares of UAA in 2010 exceeded more than 30% in 17 municipalities, less than 10% in 31 municipalities, and up to 14% (i.e. 14% or less) in 89 municipalities. **More: Map 6**

Map 6: Agricultural holdings with 10 or more hectares of UAA[1)], municipalities, Slovenia, 2010



1) Common grassland is not included.
Sources: SURS, SMA

2.3 Arable land, permanent crops and permanent grassland

Chart 10: Arable land, Slovenia

Source: SURS

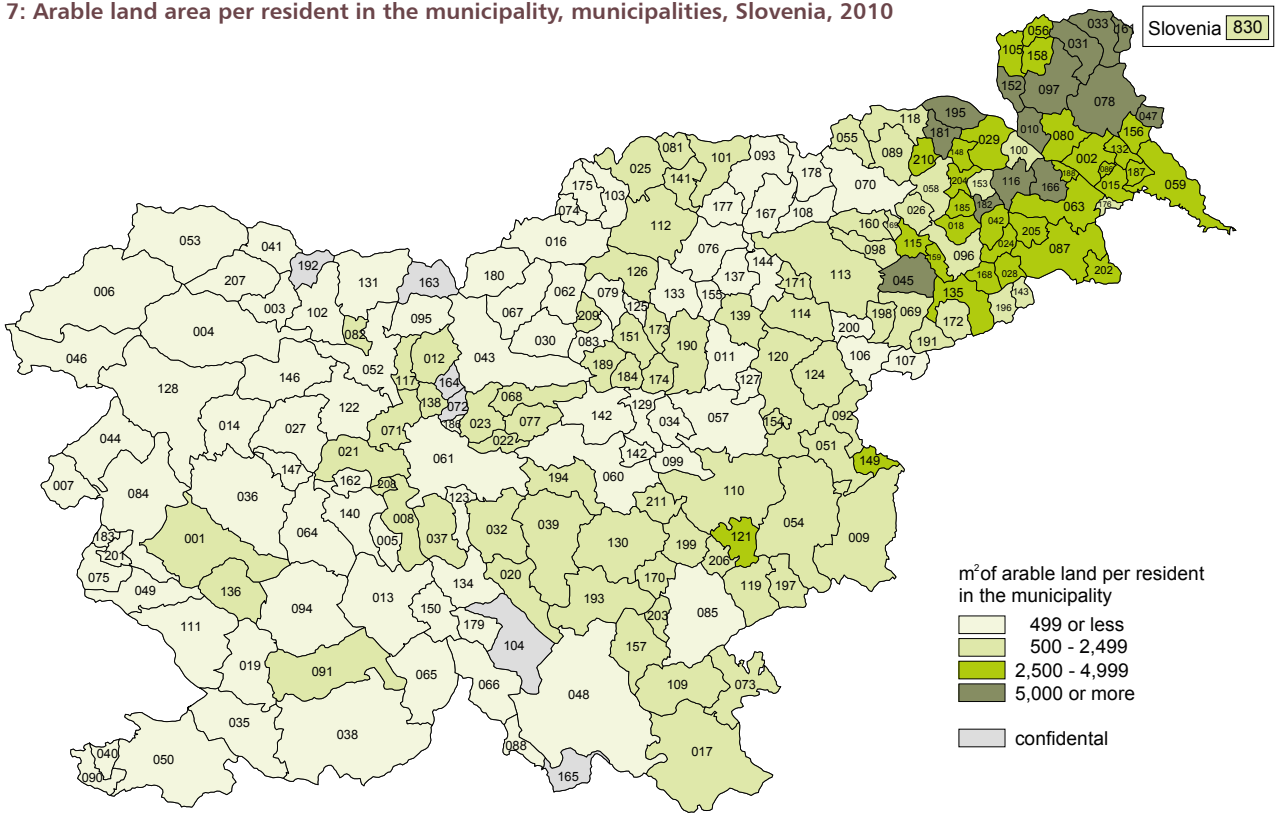
- In 2010, the agricultural holdings that used arable land greater than 5 hectares were more numerous than in 2000. More numerous than ten years ago were also those holdings that used smaller (less than 0.5 hectare) arable land, but the total area of arable land in sizes up to 0.5 hectares did not economically represent a significant share in total arable land in Slovenia.

- The average size of arable land per capita in Slovenia in 2010 was 830 m^2. As regards municipalities, the largest area of arable land per capita in 2010 had particularly municipalities in Pomurska and Podravska statistical regions and the smallest area of arable land per capita municipalities Jesenice, Trbovlje, Bovec and Solčava. **More: Map 7**.

- Permanent grassland in Slovenia in 2010 covered 14% of the total territory and nearly 60% of agricultural land used by agricultural holdings. According to the share of permanent grassland in the total area of the municipality, in 2010 municipalities Dobje and Šmarje pri Jelšah stood out; in each it exceeded 30%. **More: Map 8**.

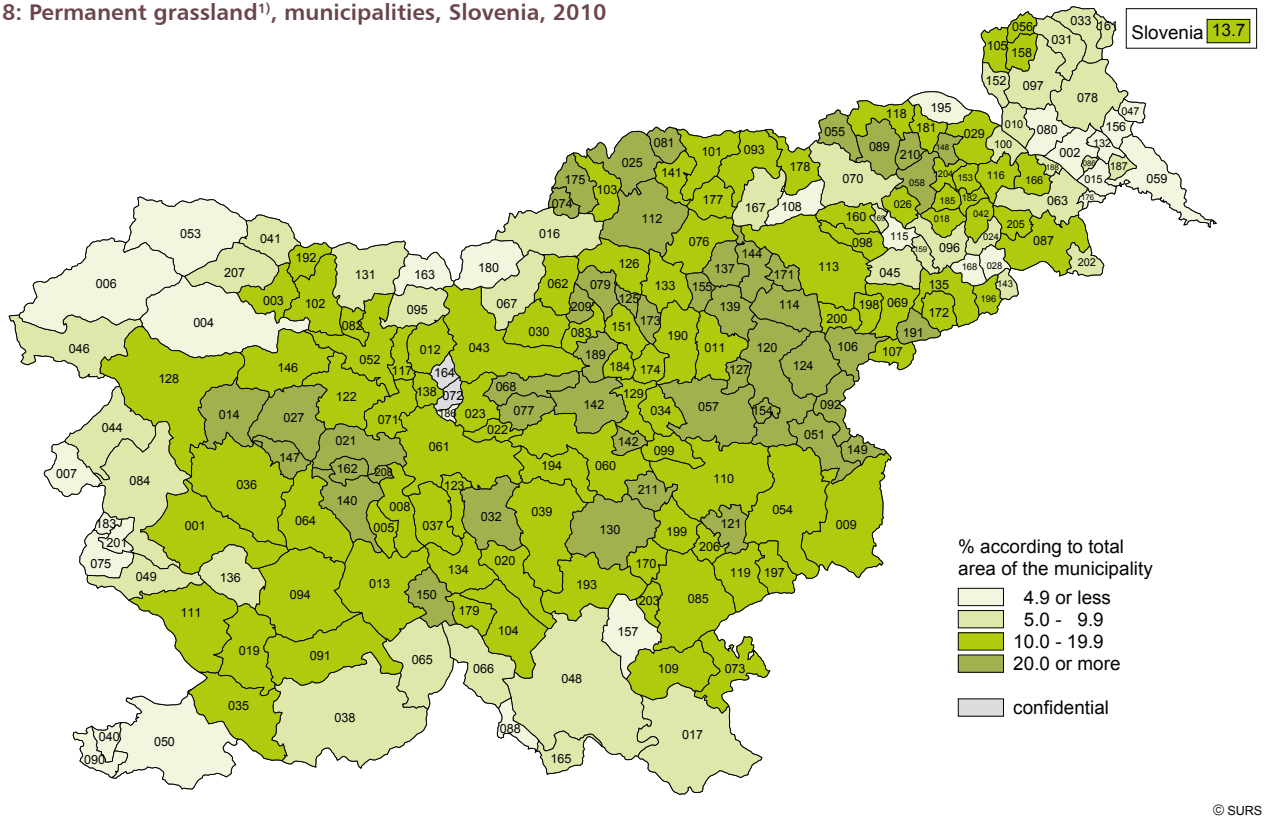
- Permanent crops in Slovenia in 2010 covered 1.3% of the total territory and 5.6% of agricultural land used by agricultural holdings. According to the share of permanent crops in the total area of the municipality, in 2010 in particular municipalities Brda (31%) and Izola/Isola (15%) stood out, followed by municipalities Piran/Pirano, Ormož and Završ (in each 9%). **More: Map 9**.

Map 7: Arable land area per resident in the municipality, municipalities, Slovenia, 2010



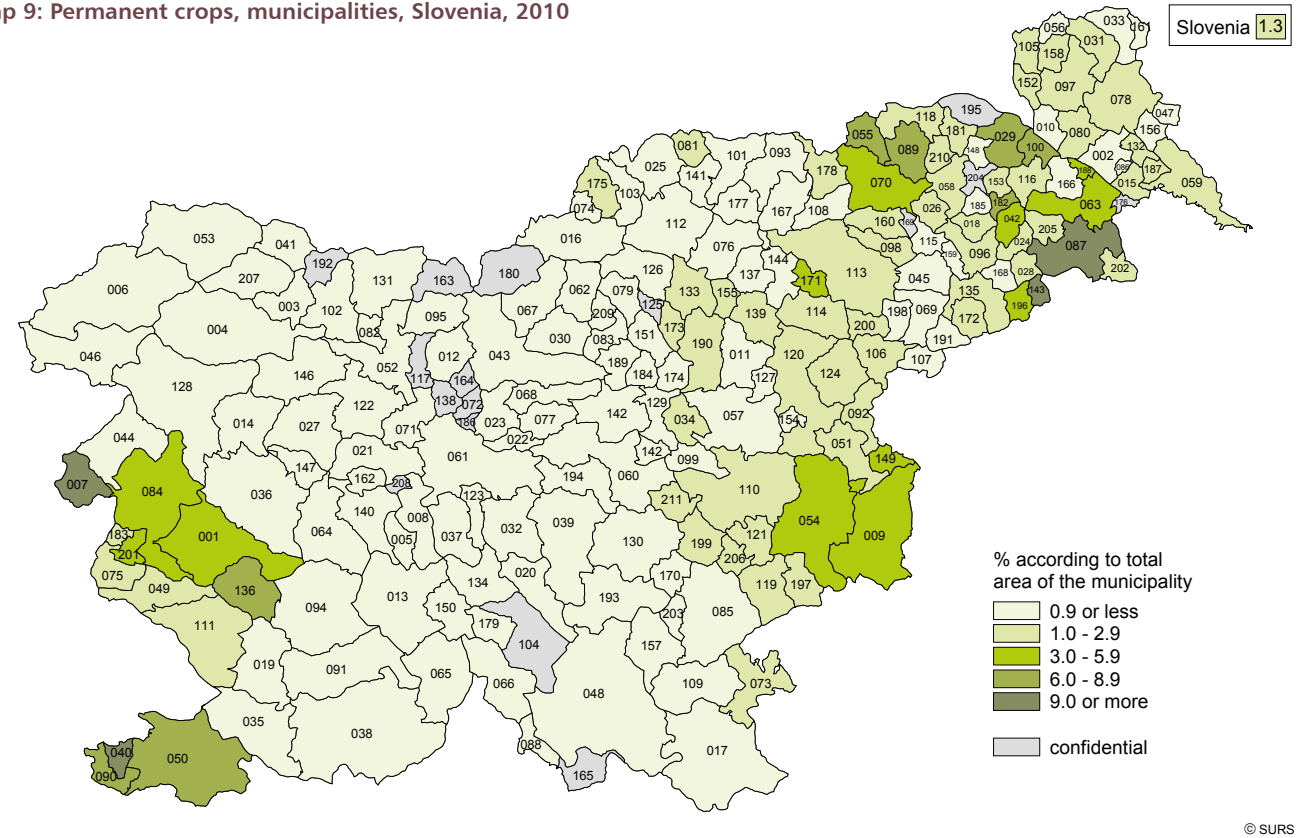
Sources: SURS, SMA

Map 8: Permanent grassland[1)], municipalities, Slovenia, 2010

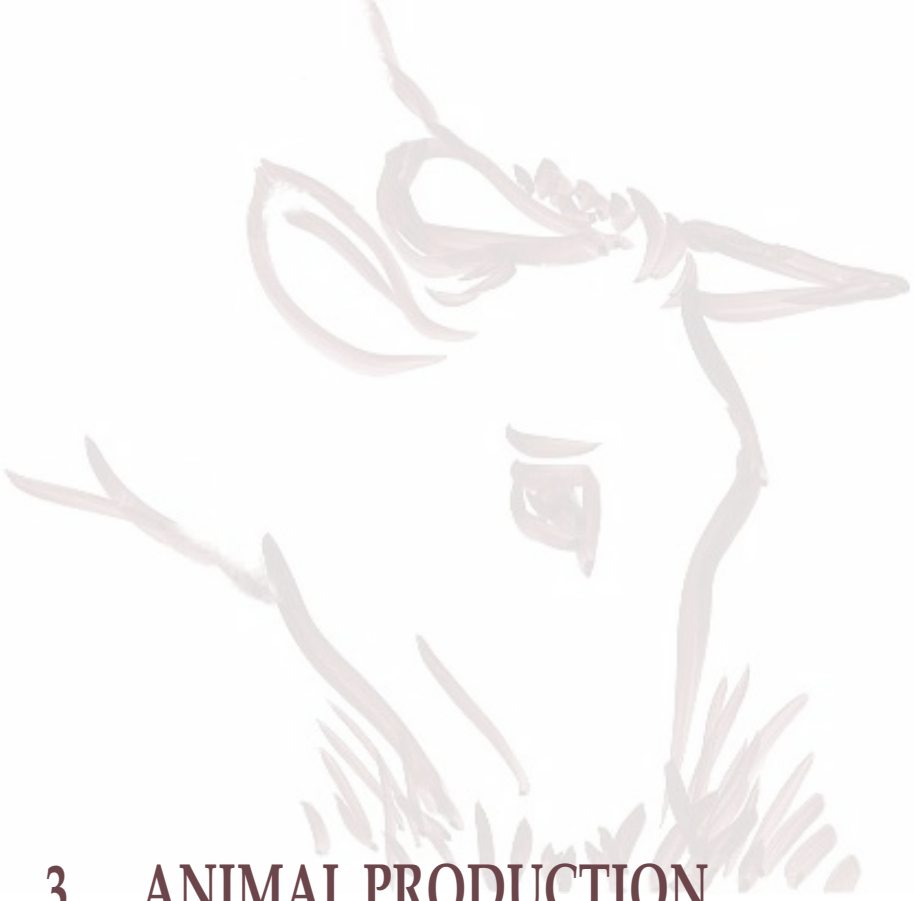


1) Common grassland is not included.
Sources: SURS, SMA

Map 9: Permanent crops, municipalities, Slovenia, 2010



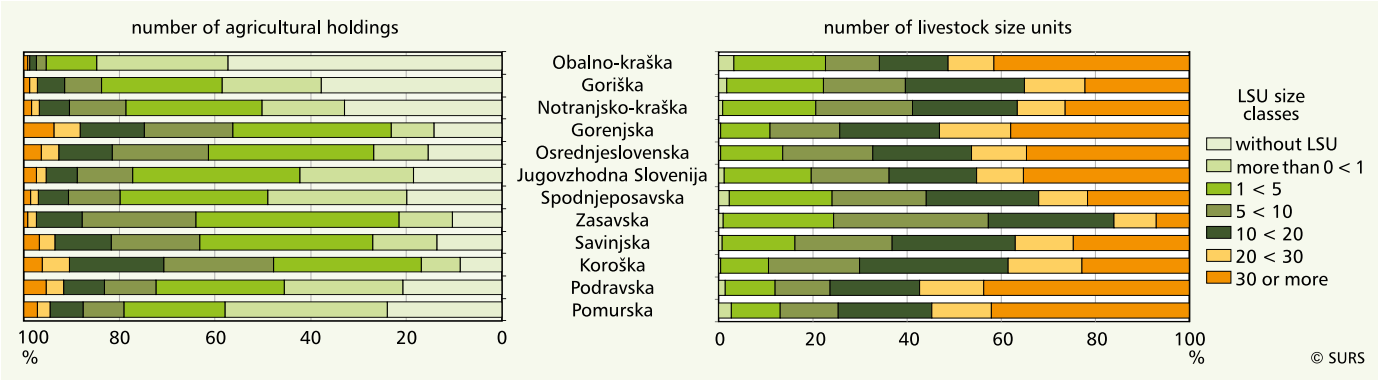
Sources: SURS, SMA



3 ANIMAL PRODUCTION ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

3.1 Size structure of agricultural holdings by livestock

Chart 11: Animal breeding, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2010

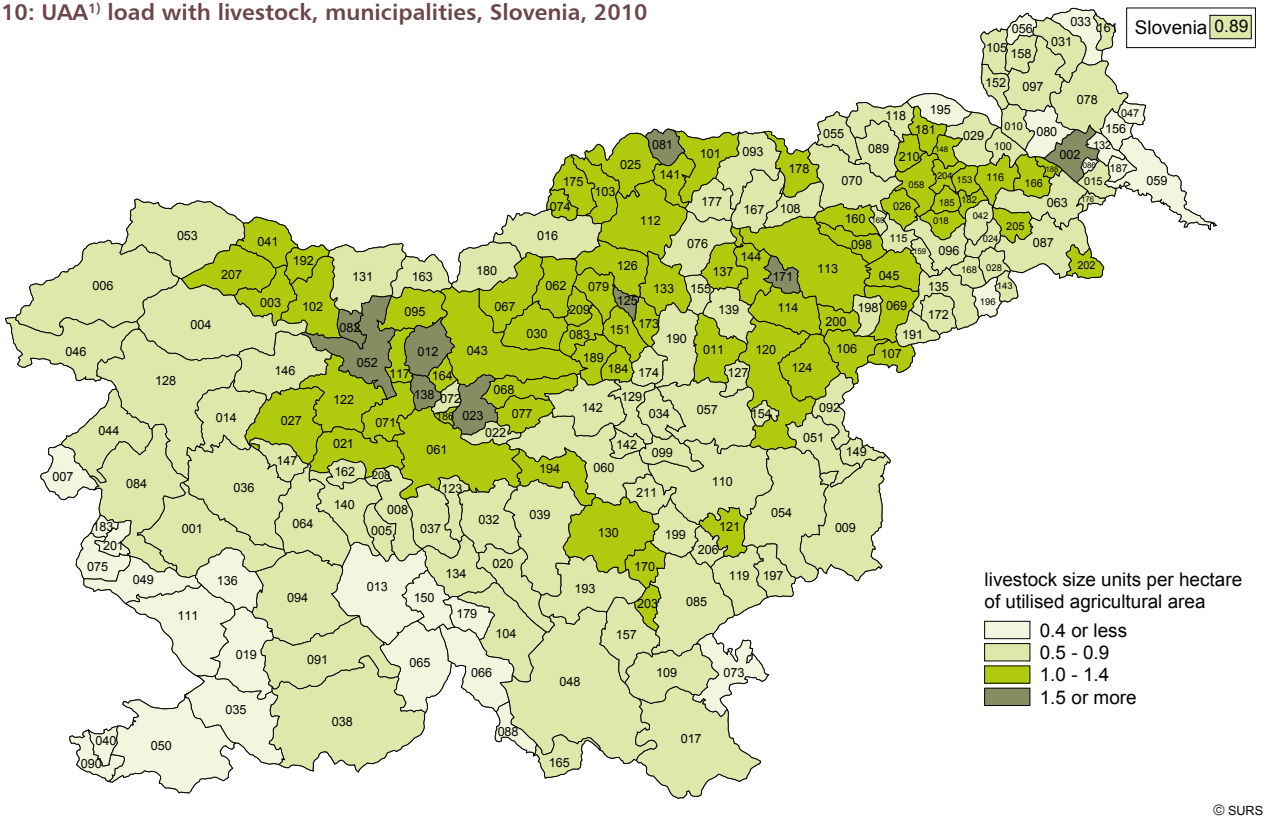


Sources: SURS

- In 2010, animals were bred on 58,648 agricultural holdings. Volume of livestock that are bred on agricultural holdings is usually expressed in the number of livestock size units (LSU). In 2010, agricultural holdings bred 421,553 LSU. Most animals were bred in the Podravska (79,851 LSU or 19%) and the fewest in the Obalno-kraška statistical region (3,876 LSU or 1%).
- Since 2000 more than 18,800 agricultural holdings have abandoned animal production. The decrease in the number of agricultural holdings with animals is also the main reason that average LSU increased by almost 18%; from 6.1 in 2000 to 7.2 in 2010 (despite the decrease in the number of animals).
- The Obalno-kraška, Goriška and Notranjsko-kraška statistical regions in 2010 stood out for their high shares of agricultural holdings without livestock breeding; in each of the three regions there were just over 30% of such holdings.

- An average load of UAA (utilised agricultural area) with livestock is evaluated by the number of LSU per hectare of UAA. The value of this indicator was in Slovenia in 2010 lower than 1. In 99 municipalities it was lower than the Slovenian average, and in 107 municipalities it was higher; in the municipalities Laško, Šentilj, Prebold and Žalec it was the same as the Slovenian average (0.9 LSU per hectare of UAA); the maximum values of this indicator (1.5 LSU per hectare of UAA) were recorded in the municipalities Domžale, Naklo, Kranj, Cerklje na Gorenjskem, Oplotnica, Šmartno ob Paki, Vodice and Muta. **More: Map 10.**

Map 10: UAA[1)] load with livestock, municipalities, Slovenia, 2010



1) Common grassland is not included.
Sources: SURS, SMA

3.2 Breeding grazing livestock

In 2010, in Slovenia there were:

36,119 cattle breeding agricultural holdings (or more than 48% of the total number of agricultural holdings),

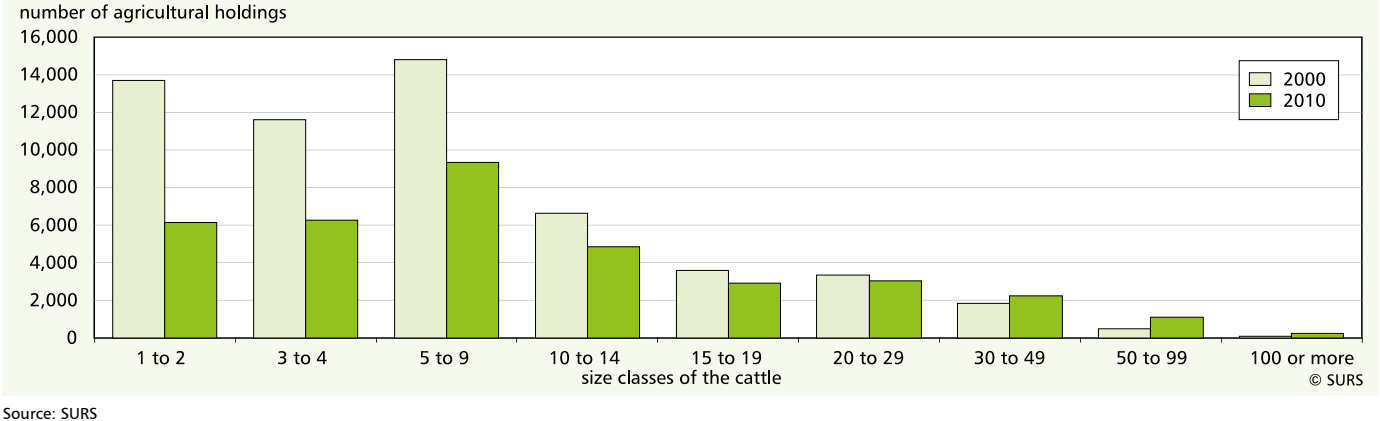
5,948 horse breeding agricultural holdings (or 8% of total),

6,181 sheep breeding agricultural holdings (or more than 8% of total),

4,214 goats breeding (or almost 6% of total) and

352 deer breeding agricultural holdings (or 0.5% of total).

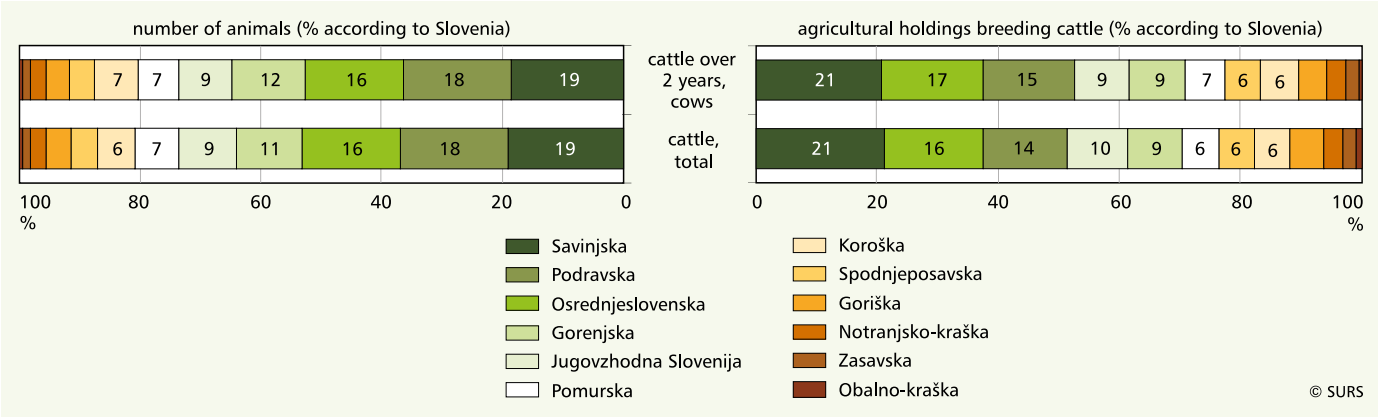
Chart 12: Cattle breeding, Slovenia



Source: SURS

♣ Just like ten years ago, in 2010 too among cattle breeders the agricultural holdings which bred from 5 to 9 heads of cattle dominated. Compared to ten years ago, in 2010 there were many more agricultural holdings which bred 30 or more heads of cattle among those that bred cattle (10% more). The number of agricultural holdings which bred up to 10 heads of cattle (these represented in 2010 among cattle breeders 60%, while in 2000 more than 70%) in 2010 decreased by more than half over ten years ago.

Grafikon 13: Cattle breeding, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2010



Source: SURS

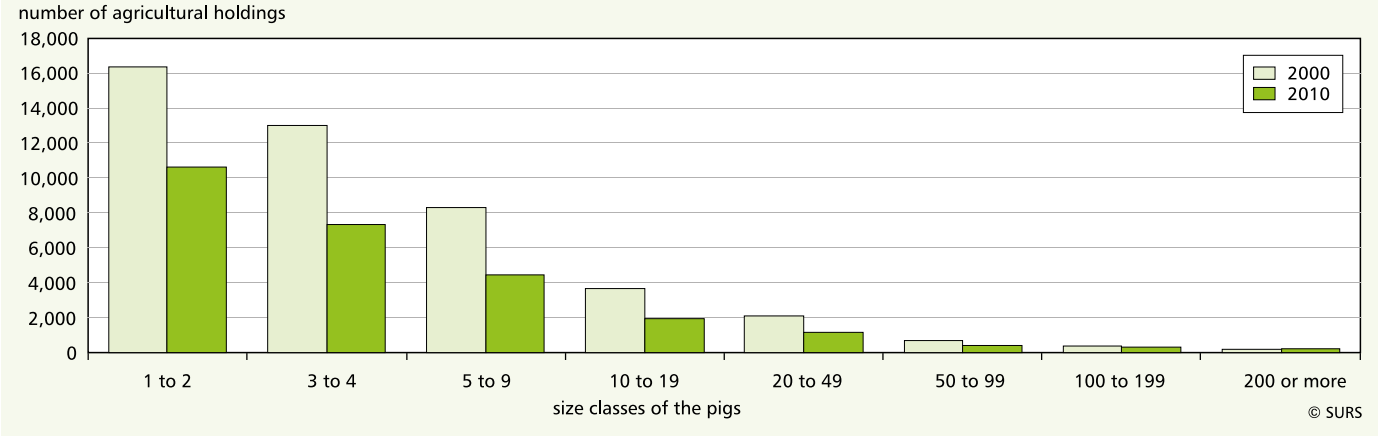
- Most of the agricultural holdings of those that are breeding cattle in 2010 were located in the Savinjska, Osrednjeslovenska and Podravska statistical regions (the three regions together represented 51% of total agricultural holdings in the entire country). In these three regions in 2010 a total of 53% of all cattle in Slovenia was bred.
- Between 2000 and 2010 the number of cattle dropped the most in the Pomurska and Obalno-kraška statistical regions: in the first by 23%, in the second by 21% (but cattle breeding in Obalno-kraška represented only a small share of the total cattle breeding in Slovenia). In the Pomurska statistical region in 2010 7% of all cattle in Slovenia were bred. In the statistical regions in which agricultural holdings were located which in 2010 bred the largest share of total cattle (Savinjska, Osrednjeslovenska and Podravska) in the past decade the number of cattle decreased between 2% and 5%.
- The number of agricultural holdings which bred cattle dramatically decreased from 2000 to 2010. In the Pomurska and Obalno-kraška statistical regions it dropped by as much as 57% (in each), and in the Savinjska, Osrednjeslovenska and Podravska statistical regions between 28% and 41%. As the number of agricultural holdings which bred cattle decreased more than the number of cattle which was bred, in the last decade the average size of agricultural holdings in terms of the average number of LSU which were bred increased.

3.3 Pig breeding

In the last decade the number of agricultural holdings breeding pigs sharply decreased (by 41%); among them even more the number of those that bred breeding animals (by more than half). The total number of pigs which were bred on agricultural holdings decreased by 37% during this period, and the number of breeding pigs by 45%.

♣ ♣ ♣

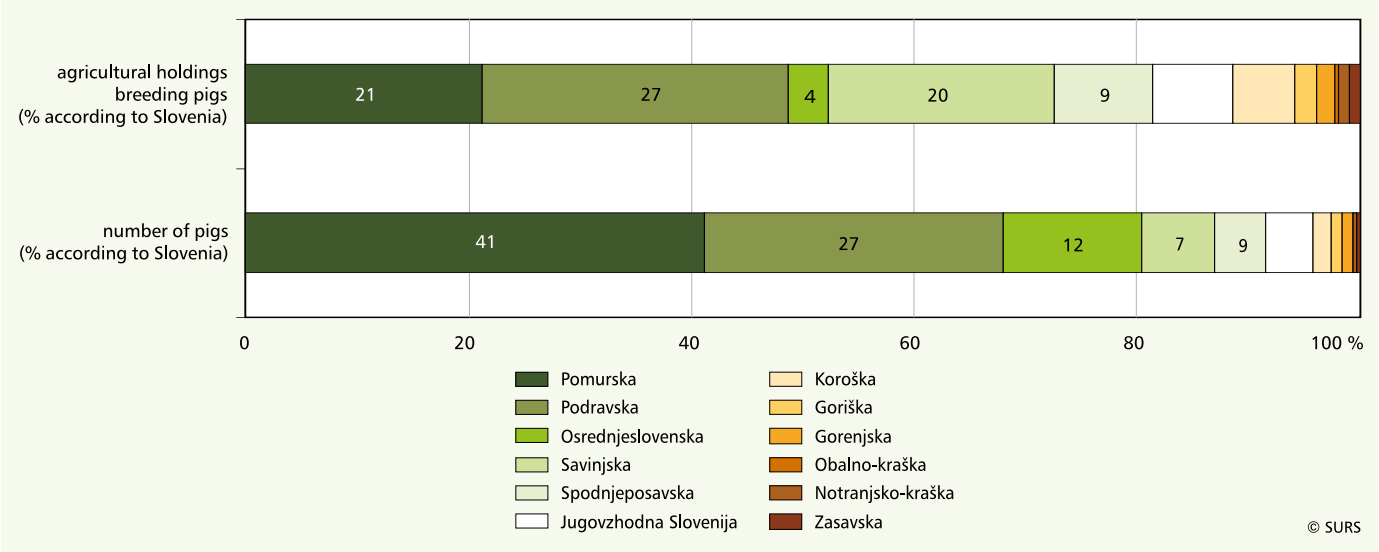
Chart 14: Pig breeding, Slovenia



Source: SURS

♣ Although the number of agricultural holdings which bred pigs fell sharply, among them - like ten years ago - in 2010 dominated those that bred up to 10 pigs; they represented 85% of all pig breeders. From 2000 to 2010 only the number of those that bred 200 or more pigs increased (by 17.5%).

Chart 15: Pig breeding, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2010



Source: SURS

- In 2010 in Slovenia pigs were bred on 26,441 farms. Most of the agricultural holdings breeding pigs were located in the Podravska statistical region (27%), but the largest share of all pigs in Slovenia was bred in the Pomurska statistical region (41%).

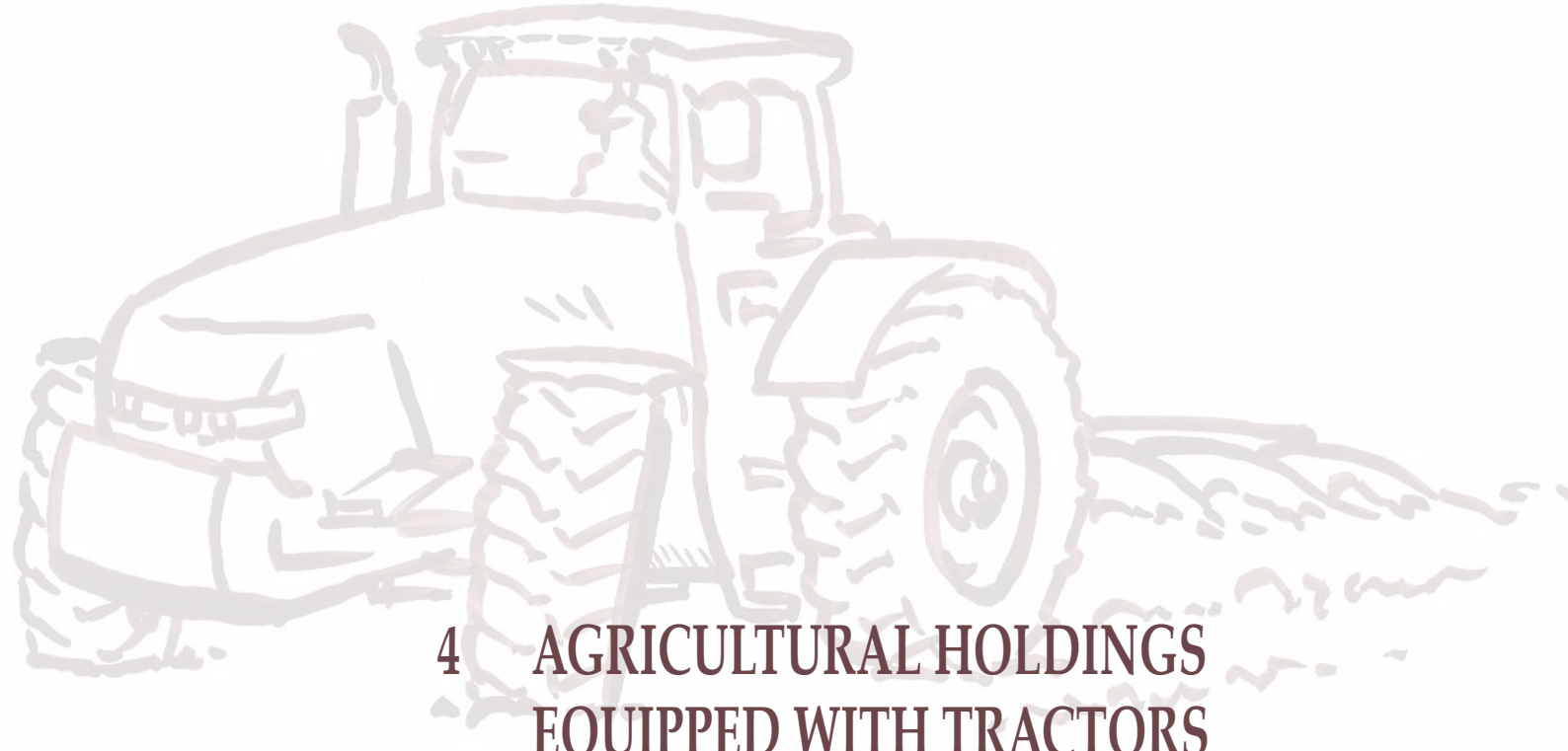
3.4 Poultry and rabbits breeding and beekeeping

Table 2: Poultry breeding, Slovenia, 2000 and 2010

	Index 2010/2000	
	animals number	agricultural holdings number
Poultry, total	**73**	**62**
of that layers	95	62
of that chickens for fattening	66	46
of that other hens (spring chickens, cocks)	73	77
of that turkeys	45	68
of that geese and ganders	76	83
of that ducks and drakes	83	86
of that guinea fowls	81	69
of that ostriches	z	30
of that quail	341	106

z confidential
Source: SURS

- The number of agricultural holdings which bred **poultry** in the last decade, i.e. 2000 to 2010, fell sharply. In 2010, the poultry was bred by 36,240 farms or 38% less than in 2000. In these ten years the most significantly reduced was the number of ostrich breeders (by 70%), but this livestock production in Slovenia is not economically significant, followed by broiler breeders (the number decreased by 54%). The number of broilers did not decline so much as the number of agricultural holdings on which these animals were bred.
- Most of those agricultural holdings which bred poultry were in 2010 located in the Podravska statistical region, namely 18%; they bred 46% of all poultry in Slovenia. This was followed by the Savinjska statistical region with 16% of agricultural holdings with poultry in 2010 (they bred 16% of all poultry).
- 8,051 agricultural holdings bred **rabbits** in 2010. In total 85,088 rabbits were bred. Most agricultural holdings that bred rabbits in 2010 were in the statistical region Jugovzhodna Slovenia, 18%; they bred 19% of all rabbits in 2010.
- 2,392 agricultural holdings were engaged in **beekeeping** in 2010; they had a total of 59,857 bee colonies. Most of the agricultural holdings of those that were engaged in beekeeping were located in the Savinjska statistical region (13%).
- It is important to take into account that the Agricultural Census 2010 did not cover all beekeepers in Slovenia, but only those who dealt with beekeeping parallel to agricultural production, and those who had at least 50 bee colonies. According to the Central Register of Beehives kept by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment (MKO), there were nearly 9,000 beekeepers in Slovenia in 2010, so the beekeepers on agricultural holdings accounted for only about a quarter of all beekeepers in Slovenia. This means that in 2010 agricultural holdings cultivated 45% of all bee colonies (considering the data of the MKO which relate to the estimated number of all bee colonies in Slovenia in April 2010).

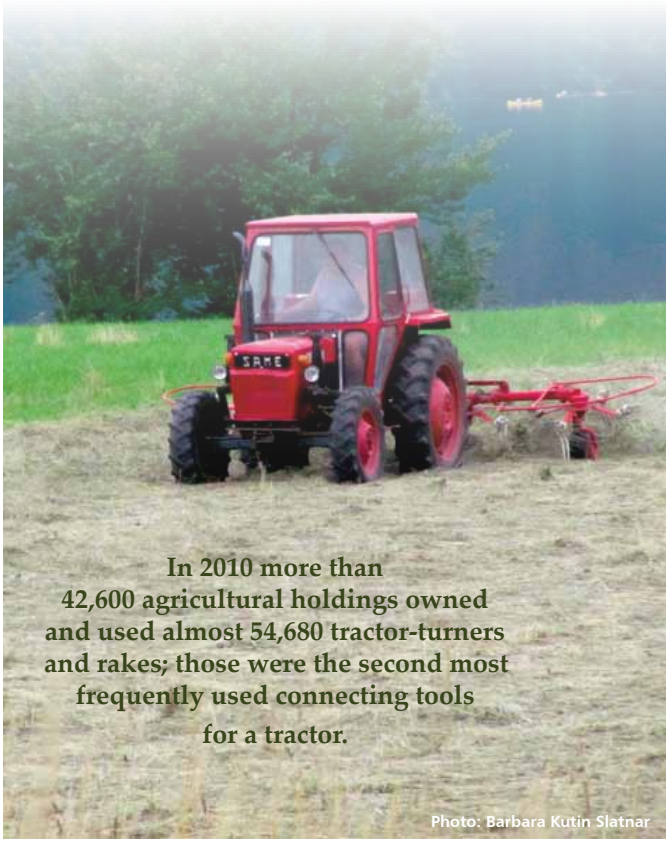


4 AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS EQUIPPED WITH TRACTORS AND COMPUTERS

4.1 Tractors on agricultural holdings

- In 2010, agricultural holdings in Slovenia used 101,756 own two-axle tractors. This means that on average in 2010 in Slovenia one own two-axle tractor was used to cultivate 4.7 hectares of UAA (utilized agricultural area) or that agricultural holdings owned and used on average 1.4 two-axle tractors.
- The average number of two-axle tractors in use per agricultural holding, surveyed in 2010, increased with the size of the UAA: agricultural holdings which used up to 2 hectares of UAA used on average slightly more than one two-axle tractor, while those that used 20 or more hectares of UAA on average used more than 3 two-axle tractors. It was similar in the case of other farm machinery owned and used. The average number of other devices per agricultural holding also depended on the size of the UAA.
- More than 90% of all two-axle tractors owned by agricultural holdings had in 2010 a lower power (19-59 kW). Data on the average age of registered tractors show that tractors on Slovenian farms were on average over 21 years old.

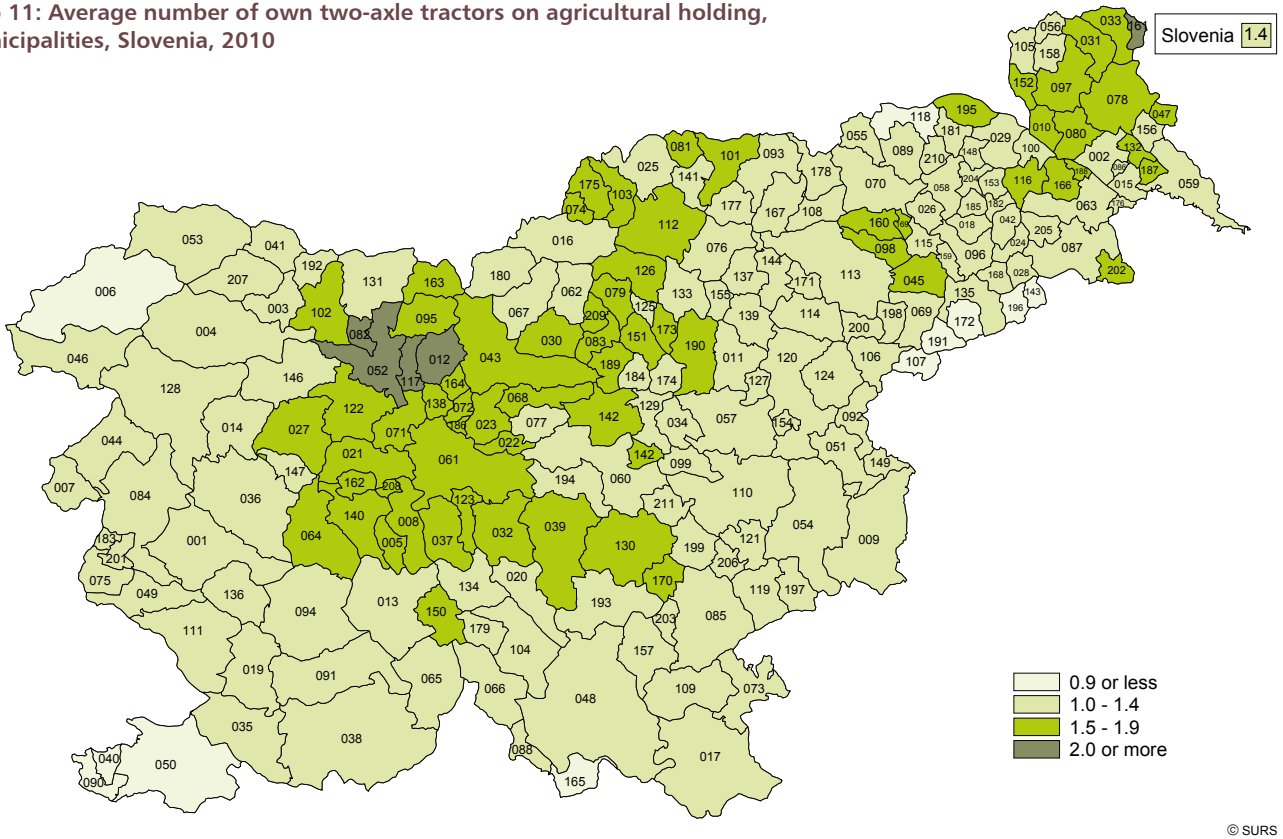
Most of the municipalities in which the agricultural holdings that had above-average number of owned and used two-axle tractors according to the Slovenian average in 2010 were located in the Gorenjska, Osrednjeslovenska, Savinjska and Pomurska statistical regions. **More: Map 11.**



In 2010 more than 42,600 agricultural holdings owned and used almost 54,680 tractor-turners and rakes; those were the second most frequently used connecting tools for a tractor.

Photo: Barbara Kutin Slatnar

Map 11: Average number of own two-axle tractors on agricultural holding, municipalities, Slovenia, 2010



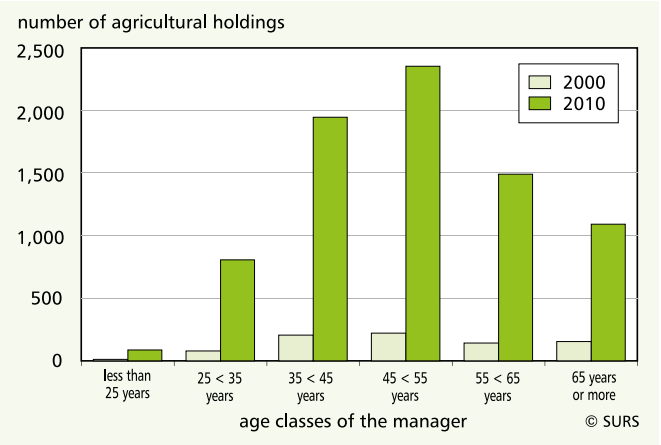
Sources: SURS, SMA

4.2 Using a computer to manage agricultural production on agricultural holdings

The number of agricultural holdings using computers for managing agricultural production increased by ten times in the last ten years: from 1% in 2000 to 10% in 2010.

♣ ♣ ♣

Chart 16: Using a computer to manage agricultural production, Slovenia



Source: SURS

♣ The use of computers for managing agricultural production on agricultural holdings is related to the age of the manager of the agricultural holding. The managers of the most agricultural holdings in which computers were used in the management of agricultural production were mostly aged 35 to 55 years.


Photo: Barbara Kutin Slatnar

5 PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

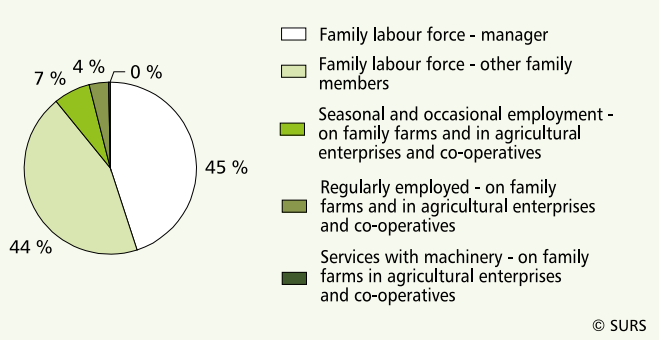
5.1 Agriculture labour input

In 2010, more than 208,000 persons were engaged in agricultural activity, including agricultural enterprises and family farms. Their labour input, including those who worked seasonally or occasionally, was 77,012 annual work units (1 AWU = 1,800 hours per year). In 2010 in comparison with 2000 the total number of AWU decreased by 29% and the total number of persons engaged in agriculture by 19%.

The average value of AWU per agricultural holding in 2010 was 1.03 AWU and in 2000 1.25 AWU. The average value of AWU per hectare of utilized agricultural area was in 2000 0.22 AWU and in 2010 0.16 AWU (which means on average almost 290 working hours per one hectare). In addition to the actual changes that have affected the reduction of labour input in agriculture, calculations of the AWU are influenced by changes in survey methodology. We think that in 2010 we better separated agricultural activity from other gainful activities carried out on family farms.

♣ ♣ ♣

Chart 17: Labour input in annual work units (AWU) on agricultural holdings by source of labour, Slovenia, 2010



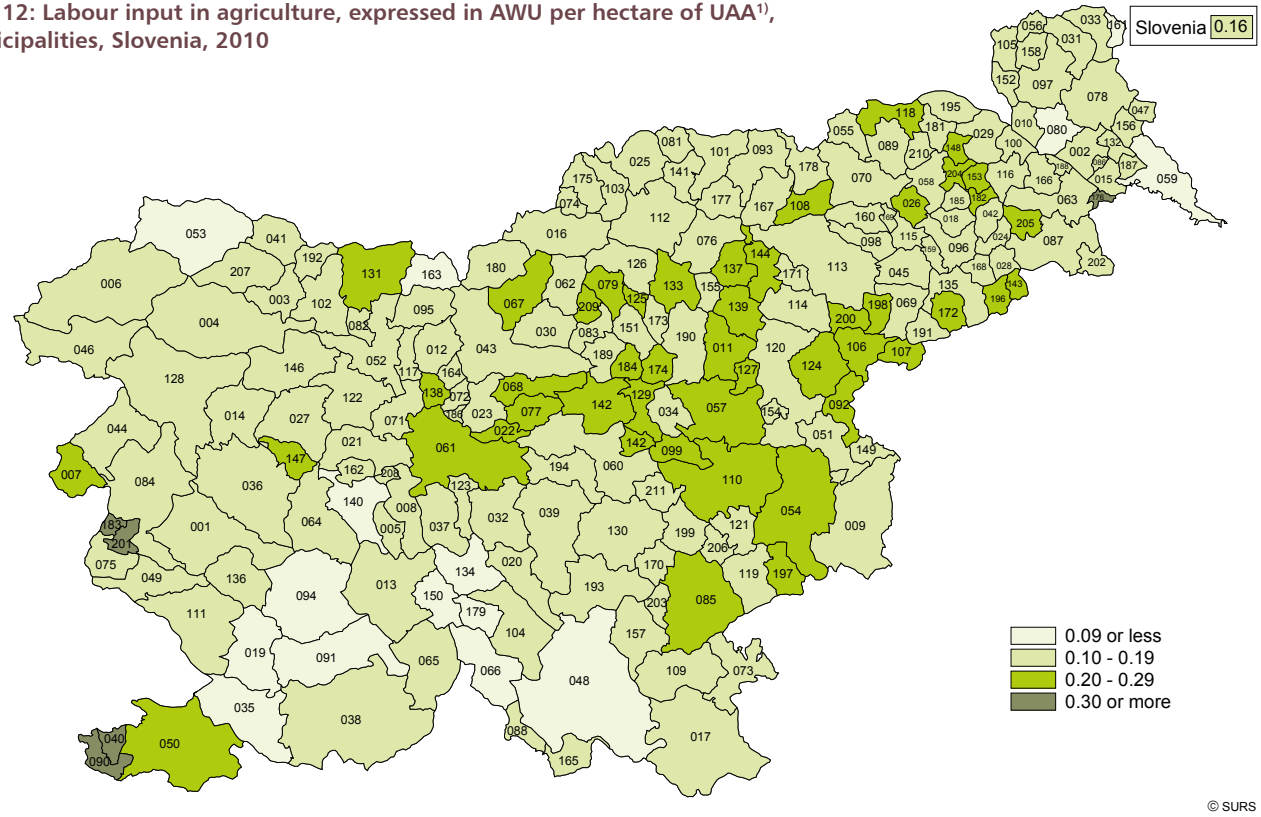
Source: SURS

♣ In 2010, 89% of work in agriculture in Slovenia was done by family labour force; part of this labour force were also managers of agricultural holdings, who alone did 45% of total labour input in agriculture in 2010.

Even for those who have been working on family farms regularly, the agricultural work often meant a secondary activity or helping other family members. Only for 58,000 persons among those who worked in agricultural enterprises or on family farms the agricultural activities represented 50% or more of the AWU in 2010. Of these, about 32,300 persons belong to the category of persons in the labour input from 0.75 up to 1 AWU per year; agriculture in Slovenia is based on these persons.

The larger average labour input per hectare of UAA, expressed in AWU per hectare, was typical in areas with a greater share of permanent crops and intensive use of arable land (gardening). In some coastal municipalities, for example, the average labour input per hectare of UAA was much higher than the Slovenian average (in municipalities Izola/Isola, Piran/Pirano and Renče - Vogrsko more than twice as much, in municipality Koper by a half more and in municipality Brda by 80% more). **More: Map 12.**

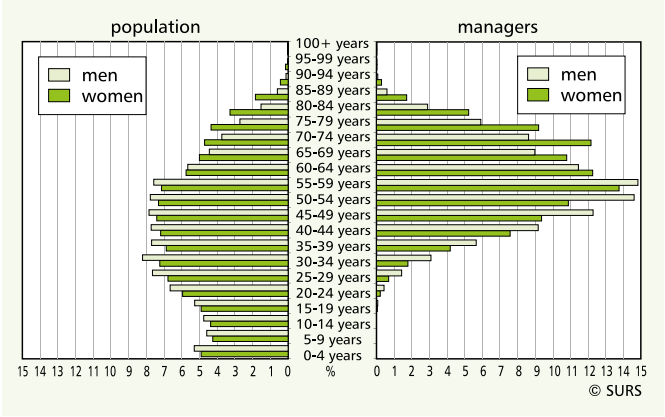
Map 12: Labour input in agriculture, expressed in AWU per hectare of UAA[1)], municipalities, Slovenia, 2010



1) Common grassland is not included.
Sources: SURS, SMA

5.2 Managers

Chart 18: Age pyramid of managers compared with the total population, Slovenia, 2010



Source: SURS

- Comparing the age structure of managers of agricultural holdings (i.e. agricultural enterprises and family farms together) with the total population age structure, we find that the age structure of managers of agricultural holdings is different than the age structure of Slovenia's population. Among the managers of agricultural holdings in 2010 the share of persons aged over 40 years (until age 85 years) was higher than among all inhabitants of Slovenia.

Table 3: Agricultural education and labour input of managers on family farms, Slovenia

%

	2000		2010	
	managers	labour input (AWU)	managers	labour input (AWU)
Only practical experiences	84	81	64	58
Agricultural courses	8	10	27	30
Short-term vocational, vocational upper secondary education	3	4	5	6
Technical upper secondary education	2	2	3	4
Tertiary education	1	1	1	1
No data on agricultural education	2	2	-	-

- no occurrence of event

Source: SURS

- In 2010, 64% of family farms were managed by managers without formal agricultural education (they had only practical experience in farming), and 27% of managers had only courses in agriculture, but no formal education. Managers of family farms with only practical experience in farming contributed in 2010 almost 60% of all labour input of managers in agriculture. Nevertheless, the number of managers with formal agricultural education compared with data from 2000 is slowly increasing.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Presentation of data by municipalities

In the territorial presentation of data on land, livestock number and persons in employment in agriculture each holding in one location (where the largest part of agricultural production of the agricultural holding is located) was taken into account. This means that, particularly in the presentation of data by municipalities, slight statistical errors may occur. All data relate to the municipalities as of the reference day of 1 June 2010.

Data on the population of Slovenia, which are used to calculate the indicators in this publication, refer to 1 July 2010.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME OF THE USED TERMS

Agricultural holding (family farm or agricultural enterprise or cooperative) is a single unit, both organisational and operating, of agricultural area utilised, forests, buildings, equipment and labour force, which has a single management and which is engaged in agricultural production.

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.

Agricultural production includes crop production, livestock breeding, beekeeping, wine production from (predominantly) own grapes, olive oil production from (predominantly) own olives, maintenance of own agricultural buildings and equipment, and preservation of agricultural landscape.

Agricultural production does not include: processing of agricultural products produced on agricultural holdings or agricultural products bought, agriculture services, forestry, fish farming and fishery, and raising horses for sporting purposes, if all fodder is bought.

Statistical surveys from the field of agriculture monitor data only for agricultural holdings satisfying the criteria of European comparable agricultural holdings, which 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 (UAA) consists of arable land, kitchen gardens, grassland, orchards and olive plantations, vineyards and vine and fruit and forest tree plantations used for agricultural production (irrespective of their ownership).

Livestock size unit (LSU) is a criterion for determination of the extent of livestock breeding. For calculation of LSU we applied coefficients. The starting point for the calculation of coefficients was 500 kg of live weight of animals. Detailed coefficients for calculation of particular categories of animals into LSU are available on SURS's website: http://www.stat.si/eng/metodologija_pojasnila.asp?pod=15 (Farm Structure Survey).

Typology of agricultural holdings: from 2010 on the procedure of typology calculation is defined by the new methodology (Commission Regulation (EC) No 1242/2008 and No 867/2009).

Agricultural holdings are classified into relevant types of farming on the basis of the calculated relative share of individual agricultural activity SO in the total SO on an agricultural holding.

The standard output (SO) is in accordance with the EU methodology defined as the monetary value of the agricultural gross production at the farm-gate price. The SO includes sales, farm use, farm consumption and changes in stocks, both the value of the principal and secondary product. The subsidies are not included.

Annual work units (AWU) express the extent of work and are based on the ratio between the number of hours worked on the farm in one year and the extent of work done by one fully employed person in one year (1,800 hours), which is being used by the national labour force statistics. With AWU calculation for every person in employment separately and considering the work of non-regularly employed (hired) labour force the total annual labour input of each agricultural holding is covered.

STATISTICAL SIGNS, ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

-	no occurrence of event
z	confidential
SO	standard output
AWU	annual work unit
UAA	utilised agricultural area
LSU	(number) livestock units
SMA	The Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia
SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
MKO	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
EU	European Union
%	percent
m^2	square meter
EUR	euro
ha	hectare
mio.	million

LIST OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF SLOVENIA IN 2010

001 Ajdovščina
002 Beltinci
003 Bled
004 Bohinj
005 Borovnica
006 Bovec
007 Brda
008 Brezovica
009 Brežice
010 Tišina
011 Celje
012 Cerklje na Gorenjskem
013 Cerknica
014 Cerkno
015 Črenšovci
016 Črna na Koroškem
017 Črnomelj
018 Destrnik
019 Divača
020 Dobrepolje
021 Dobrova - Polhov Gradec
022 Dol pri Ljubljani
023 Domžale
024 Dornava
025 Dravograd
026 Duplek
027 Gorenja vas - Poljane
028 Gorišnica
029 Gornja Radgona
030 Gornji Grad
031 Gornji Petrovci
032 Grosuplje
033 Šalovci
034 Hrastnik
035 Hrpelje - Kozina
036 Idrija
037 Ig
038 Ilirska Bistrica
039 Ivančna Gorica
040 Izola/Isola
041 Jesenice
042 Juršinci
043 Kamnik
044 Kanal
045 Kidričevo
046 Kobarid
047 Kobilje
048 Kočevje
049 Komen
050 Koper/Capodistria
051 Kozje
052 Kranj
053 Kranjska Gora
054 Krško
055 Kungota
056 Kuzma
057 Laško
058 Lenart
059 Lendava/Lendva
060 Litija
061 Ljubljana
062 Ljubno
063 Ljutomer
064 Logatec
065 Loška dolina
066 Loški Potok
067 Luče
068 Lukovica
069 Majšperk
070 Maribor
071 Medvode
072 Mengeš
073 Metlika
074 Mežica
075 Miren - Kostanjevica
076 Mislinja
077 Moravče
078 Moravske Toplice
079 Mozirje
080 Murska Sobota
081 Muta
082 Naklo
083 Nazarje
084 Nova Gorica
085 Novo mesto
086 Odranci
087 Ormož
088 Osilnica
089 Pesnica
090 Piran/Pirano
091 Pivka
092 Podčetrtek
093 Podvelka
094 Postojna
095 Preddvor
096 Ptuj
097 Puconci
098 Rače - Fram
099 Radeče
100 Radenci
101 Radlje ob Dravi
102 Radovljica
103 Ravne na Koroškem
104 Ribnica
105 Rogašovci
106 Rogaška Slatina
107 Rogatec
108 Ruše
109 Semič
110 Sevnica
111 Sežana
112 Slovenj Gradec
113 Slovenska Bistrica
114 Slovenske Konjice
115 Starše
116 Sveti Jurij ob Ščavnici
117 Šenčur
118 Šentilj
119 Šentjernej
120 Šentjur
121 Škocjan
122 Škofja Loka
123 Škofljica
124 Šmarje pri Jelšah
125 Šmartno ob Paki
126 Šoštanj
127 Štore
128 Tolmin
129 Trbovlje
130 Trebnje
131 Tržič
132 Turnišče
133 Velenje
134 Velike Lašče
135 Videm
136 Vipava
137 Vitanje
138 Vodice
139 Vojnik
140 Vrhnika
141 Vuzenica
142 Zagorje ob Savi
143 Zavrč
144 Zreče
146 Železniki
147 Žiri
148 Benedikt
149 Bistrica ob Sotli
150 Bloke
151 Braslovče
152 Cankova
153 Cerkvenjak
154 Dobje
155 Dobrna
156 Dobrovnik/Dobronak
157 Dolenjske Toplice
158 Grad
159 Hajdina
160 Hoče - Slivnica
161 Hodoš/Hodos
162 Horjul
163 Jezersko
164 Komenda
165 Kostel
166 Križevci
167 Lovrenc na Pohorju
168 Markovci
169 Miklavž na Dravskem polju
170 Mirna Peč
171 Oplotnica
172 Podlehnik
173 Polzela
174 Prebold
175 Prevalje
176 Razkrižje
177 Ribnica na Pohorju
178 Selnica ob Dravi
179 Sodražica
180 Solčava
181 Sveta Ana
182 Sveti Andraž v Slov. goricah
183 Šempeter - Vrtojba
184 Tabor
185 Trnovska vas
186 Trzin
187 Velika Polana
188 Veržej
189 Vransko
190 Žalec
191 Žetale
192 Žirovnica
193 Žužemberk
194 Šmartno pri Litiji
195 Apače
196 Cirkulane
197 Kostanjevica na Krki
198 Makole
199 Mokronog - Trebelno
200 Poljčane
201 Renče - Vogrsko
202 Središče ob Dravi
203 Straža
204 Sveta Trojica v Slov. goricah
205 Sveti Tomaž
206 Šmarješke Toplice
207 Gorje
208 Log - Dragomer
209 Rečica ob Savinji
210 Sveti Jurij v Slov. goricah
211 Šentrupert

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Agriculture. Zootehnika. Beekeeping. Web pages of Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment. Ljubljana: Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment. Retrived on 12.4.2012 from the website: http://www.mko.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/kmetijstvo/zootehnika/cebelarstvo/

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HOW TO OBTAIN STATISTICAL DATA AND INFORMATION?

- **on Statistical Office's website**
  www.stat.si

- **via mail, phone, fax and e-mail**
  adress: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia,
  Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
  phone: +386 241 64 04
  fax: +386 241 53 44
  answering machine: +386 475 65 55
  e-mail: info.stat@gov.si

- **by ordering statistical publications**
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