



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Economic
Research
Service

LPS-2

November 1982

Livestock and Poultry

OUTLOOK & SITUATION

Table 1—Livestock, poultry, and egg production and prices
(All percent changes shown are from a year earlier.)

| Item | 1981 | | | 1982 | | | 1983 | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| | Annual | I | II | III | IV ¹ | Annual ¹ | I ¹ | II ¹ | Annual |
| <i>Million lb</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| PRODUCTION | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef | 22,214 | 5,449 | 5,363 | 5,728 | 5,800 | 22,340 | 5,575 | 5,475 | 22,225 |
| % change | +3 | -2 | -1 | +3 | +2 | +1 | +2 | +2 | -1 |
| Pork | 15,716 | 3,695 | 3,550 | 3,239 | 3,500 | 13,984 | 3,325 | 3,325 | 13,525 |
| % change | -4 | -9 | -9 | -10 | -16 | -11 | -10 | -6 | -3 |
| Lamb & mutton | 327 | 90 | 85 | 88 | 90 | 353 | 95 | 90 | 370 |
| % change | +5 | +7 | +10 | +11 | +3 | +8 | +6 | +6 | +5 |
| Veal | 415 | 107 | 99 | 107 | 110 | 423 | 100 | 90 | 385 |
| % change | +9 | +7 | +4 | +2 | -4 | +2 | -7 | -9 | -9 |
| Total red meat | 38,672 | 9,341 | 9,097 | 9,162 | 9,500 | 37,100 | 9,095 | 8,980 | 36,505 |
| % change | 0 | -5 | -4 | -2 | -5 | -4 | -3 | -1 | -2 |
| Broilers ² | 11,906 | 2,888 | 3,109 | 3,130 | 2,950 | 12,077 | 2,950 | 3,200 | 12,340 |
| % change | +6 | +1 | 0 | +2 | +2 | +1 | +2 | +3 | +2 |
| Turkeys ² | 2,509 | 410 | 528 | 761 | 770 | 2,469 | 430 | 560 | 2,550 |
| % change | +8 | +3 | -5 | -3 | 0 | -2 | +5 | +6 | +3 |
| Total poultry ³ | 14,973 | 3,439 | 3,786 | 4,023 | 3,843 | 15,091 | 3,530 | 3,880 | 15,410 |
| % change | +6 | +1 | 0 | +1 | +2 | +1 | +3 | +2 | +2 |
| Total red meat & poultry | 53,645 | 12,780 | 12,883 | 13,185 | 13,343 | 52,191 | 12,625 | 12,860 | 51,915 |
| % change | +2 | -3 | -3 | -1 | -3 | -3 | -1 | 0 | -1 |
| <i>Million dozen</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Eggs | 5,800 | 1,450 | 1,451 | 1,422 | 1,440 | 5,763 | 1,440 | 1,440 | 5,750 |
| % change | 0 | 0 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 0 |
| <i>\$/cwt</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| PRICES | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice steers, Omaha, 900-1100 lb | 63.84 | 63.36 | 70.46 | 64.19 | 60-62 | 64-66 | 63-67 | 65-70 | 64-70 |
| Barrows & gilts, 7 mkts | 44.45 | 48.17 | 56.46 | 61.99 | 56-58 | 55-57 | 58-62 | 57-62 | 56-62 |
| Slaugh. lambs, Ch., San Ang. | 58.40 | 55.23 | 65.66 | 55.05 | 50-53 | 56-57 | 57-61 | 62-67 | 55-60 |
| <i>cents/lb</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Broilers, 9-city avg. ⁴ | 46.3 | 44.8 | 45.1 | 44.4 | 41-43 | 43-45 | 43-47 | 44-48 | 43-49 |
| Turkeys, NY ⁵ | 60.7 | 55.2 | 58.8 | 65.4 | 67-69 | 61-63 | 60-64 | 60-64 | 62-68 |
| <i>cents/dozen</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Eggs New York ⁶ | 73.6 | 78.4 | 71.8 | 64.2 | 69.0 | 70.8 | 68-72 | 66-70 | 67-73 |

¹Forecast. ²Federally inspected. ³Includes broilers, turkeys, and mature chickens. ⁴Wholesale weighted average. ⁵Wholesale, 8- to 16-pound young hens. ⁶Cartoned, consumer Grade A large, sales to volume buyers.

In This Issue

| | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------|
| Factors Affecting the Livestock and Poultry Industry | 4 |
| 1982 RECAP | 5 |
| 1983 Meat Supplies | 6 |
| Poultry | 6 |
| Pork | 7 |
| Beef and Veal | 8 |
| Lamb and Mutton | 9 |
| Eggs | 9 |
| Consumption and Trade | 10 |
| Poultry | 10 |
| Red Meats | 10 |
| Eggs | 10 |
| Prices and Outlook | 11 |
| Poultry | 11 |
| Red Meats | 11 |
| Meat Price Indexes | 12 |
| Eggs | 12 |

Approved by
The World Agricultural
Outlook Board
and Summary released
November 19, 1982

Allen Baker-Poultry
Ronald Gustafson-Cattle
Leland Southard-Hogs and Sheep
Richard Stillman-Consumption

Statistical Assistants
Eunice Armstrong-Poultry
Evelyn Blazer-Livestock
(202) 447-8636

Electronic Word Processing
Francina Edwards

The next *Livestock and Poultry Situation* Summary will be released on February 8, 1983.

The present forecasts will be updated in the *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* scheduled for release on December 13, 1982, and January 14 and 24, 1983.

National Economics Division
Economic Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Summary

For the second consecutive autumn, the outlook for the red meat and poultry industry is clouded by the uncertain economic outlook. In addition, many livestock and poultry producers, particularly those on mixed crop-livestock enterprises, have had cash flow problems. Despite low grain prices and expectations of economic improvement, producers are not expanding; instead, they are choosing to hold down breeding inventories in order to reduce debts and improve cash flow. Consequently, total meat production will likely decline for the second consecutive year in 1983.

Despite the reduction in supplies, retail meat price gains will be limited by the slow economy. Also, large farm-to-retail spreads this fall should moderate retail price gains into spring. Pork averaged about \$1.75 a pound this year and may rise 5 to 8 percent in 1983.

Choice beef averaged near \$2.45 a pound this year. Beef prices may increase 2 to 5 percent in 1983, as the small increases in consumer incomes hold down price increases for the relatively more expensive meat. The 9-city wholesale broiler price declined about 2 cents in 1982 to average near 44 cents a pound; relatively stable consumption levels should result in a 1983 average of 43 to 49 cents. Wholesale prices for 8- to 16-pound hen turkeys in New York averaged about 62 cents a pound this year, a slight gain from last year, primarily because of reduced cold storage stocks. Prices this fall are well above last year, and they may average 62 to 68 cents for 1983.

Prices of Choice fed steers at Omaha may average \$64 to \$70 per cwt in 1983, up modestly from this year. Barrow and gilt prices at the 7 major markets averaged near \$56 this year and may be \$56 to \$62 in 1983.

Per capita broiler consumption may rise by only half a pound next year. Turkey consumption may be about even with this year's 10.9 pounds. Next year's per capita red meat consumption, retail weight basis, is expected to be the lowest since the mid-1960's, 5 pounds under the reduced level of 1982. Pork consumption may average slightly below 55 pounds, the third consecutive year of decline and the lowest since 1976. Beef consumption

may average about 76 pounds per capita, 1 pound under this year and almost 20 below the 1976 record. Lamb and mutton consumption is expected to remain unchanged, and veal consumption may decline slightly.

Egg consumption declined 1 egg per person in 1982 down from last year's 265, and may fall by 3 eggs in 1983. Prices may average 67 to 73 cents per dozen next year, little changed from this year's 70 to 71 cents.

Livestock and Poultry Situation

FACTORS AFFECTING THE LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY INDUSTRY

For the second consecutive autumn, the outlook for the red meat and poultry industry is clouded by a sluggish economy and record grain crops. Some improvement is anticipated in the economy, but uncertain participation in programs for feed grain farmers leaves open the possibility of widely divergent price patterns for feed in the coming months. Thus, with many livestock and poultry producers suffering from low cash flow, further reductions in total meat supplies are likely in 1983.

Economy Weak; Slow Spring Expansion Expected

The economy continues to perform sluggishly despite the July 1 tax cut. The unemployment rate has risen above 10 percent and is not likely to peak until sometime in early 1983. At the same time, the average length of work week for those who are employed continues to decline. It is likely that unemployment will not begin to decline until midyear and then only modestly. Unemployment may well remain above 10 percent until late summer-early fall. High unemployment has resulted in a dramatic slowdown in the rate of income increase.

Disposable personal income per person is expected to rise slightly more than 6 percent this year, compared to a 10.2-percent gain in 1981. However, real incomes (measured in 1972 dollars) in 1982 are likely to have risen by less than 1 percent above the 1979 level. The high inflation rate through much of this period, higher unemployment, and shorter work weeks have all contributed to the static real income situation. By midyear though, the economy is expected to show signs of expansion. At this time the length of work week should begin to rise, and with this rise should come higher incomes and a return of consumer confidence.

Helping to set the base for recovery has been a sharp drop in the prime interest rate and the inflation rate. The prime rate has declined from 16.5 percent this spring

to 12 percent at present. The Consumer Price Index is expected to have risen at about a 6-percent annual rate this fall, compared with a 10.3-percent rate in 1981. The rate of increase in the Producer Price Index has been cut in half, with a 4- to 5-percent rate of increase expected this year, compared with 9.2 percent in 1981. Interest and inflation rates are likely to continue near present levels in 1983.

Small gains in real incomes and reduced consumer confidence have held down meat price increases. Although pork prices are record high because of sharp production cutbacks, price increases have likely moderated this fall. The prices of the lower priced meats have been affected the most, perhaps because of high unemployment and the slow rate of increase in wage incomes. Food stamp cutbacks may also have had an impact.

Meat prices will likely be supported in 1983 by further production cutbacks and at least a modest economic recovery. Sometime by midyear, real incomes should begin to increase at a faster rate. This will occur as the length of work week begins to rise. However, it may be later next year before the unemployment rate begins to decline. Consequently, meat price rises for much of 1983 will again be moderated.

Feed Supplies Near Record Large

Weak demand for crops and large supplies point to significant 1982/83 increases in world grain and soybean stocks, with much of the addition occurring in the United States. This fall's domestic harvests are again record large. Reduced U.S. feed grain exports and only a small increase in feed use have resulted in a feed grain carry-over more than double last year's total. Only modest increases in exports and feed use are expected in 1982/83. Consequently, the U.S. farm price of corn may average \$2.15 to \$2.35 per bushel, compared to \$2.45 in 1981/82 and \$3.11 in 1980/81. The mid-October farm prices of corn in Iowa, Indiana, Texas, and Georgia were \$1.95, \$1.89, \$2.62, and \$2.23 per bushel, respectively, showing the sharp contrast in prices between the surplus Corn Belt and deficit feed grain areas. The farm price of

grain sorghum may average \$2.15 to \$2.30 a bushel, compared to \$2.25 in 1981/82, and \$2.94 in 1980/81.

A record-large soybean harvest and a sharp increase in ending stocks have resulted in large soybean meal supplies at lower prices. Soybean meal prices at Decatur are projected to average \$150 to \$175 per ton in 1982/83, compared to \$182.50 last year and \$218.20 the year before last.

Normally, large crops and lower prices favor expanded livestock and poultry production. However, the poor financial situation for many producers, particularly on mixed crop-livestock farms, has resulted in the selling of livestock to improve cash flow, which at the same time reduces feed use.

Grazing and Forage Prospects Favorable

Forage supplies in most areas of the country are quite adequate for the smaller cattle inventory entering the winter feeding season. Pasture and range feed conditions on November 1 were even with last year's average but 5 points above the 10-year average. Conditions in the Southeast were much improved over the drought situation of last year. However, parts of the Pacific Northwest may have problems because of a smaller crop of poorer quality hay this past summer. Additional rains are needed in the Southern Plains, but conditions have improved. The main uncertainty at this time is wheat pasture development in the High Plains. Wheat pastures in mid-November provided limited grazing due to the poor moisture conditions throughout the High Plains wheat-grazing area. Emergence of wheat in Oklahoma and Texas was 30 percent and 13 percent behind normal, respectively. Some southern counties in Kansas were having similar problems.

Livestock and Poultry Production Costs Down

Lower prices for agricultural inputs and a slower rate of increase in nonagricultural costs have been favorable for most producers over the last year. Production costs for broiler producers have declined about 1 cent a pound since last year. Feed costs declined 2 cents a pound, but this decline was partially offset by a rise in nonfeed costs. Broiler production costs should remain about unchanged in 1983.

A similar pattern is expected for turkey and egg production. Costs of producing a pound of turkey declined nearly 3 cents this year, and are expected to remain about unchanged next year. Egg production costs reflect a decline of nearly 5 cents a dozen in feed costs. However, the overall cost decline was reduced to about 2.5 cents by higher nonfeed costs. Production costs in 1983 may rise slightly.

Hog production costs have declined sharply during 1982. Feed costs have been cut \$5 to \$7 per 100 pounds of gain. The largest year-to-year reductions occurred in the first half of this year. Lower interest rates and nonagricultural input costs have also helped hold down production cost increases. Farrow-to-finish and feeder pig production operations have benefited the most from the lower costs. However, for feeder pig finishers—those who buy pigs at about 40 pounds and feed them to about 220 pounds—the price of feeder pigs has increased sharply. Prices of feeder pigs averaged \$15 to \$20 a head higher in 1982 than in 1981. Costs of production for all hog producers in 1983 will rise only modestly as grain prices remain favorable.

Similarly, feed costs in cattle feedlots have declined about \$10 per 100 pounds of gain between 1981 and 1982. At the same time, feeder cattle prices have declined slightly and interest rates have dropped from the high rates that lasted from 1981 through spring of 1982. Production costs for cattle feeding are expected to rise in 1983 as feeder cattle prices increase because of reduced supplies. However, lower feed costs through at least spring and little change in interest rates will continue to offset feeder cattle price increases.

Costs of producing feeder cattle have been aided by the slowdown in the general inflation rate and much improved forage supplies in 1982. The rate of cost increases should continue to moderate in 1983 as most producers hold down inventories and thus have excess forage supplies.

1982 RECAP

A number of factors that caused large financial losses from mid-1979 in the livestock and poultry sectors began to have less impact in late 1981 and early 1982. The sharp increases in meat production are behind us, and 1982 per capita consumption declined to about 202 pounds, well below the 208-pound average recorded in 1980 and 1981. In addition to the decline in meat supplies, production costs have decreased rapidly over the last year. Consecutive record grain crops, sharply lower inflation and interest rates, and improved forage supplies have helped to lower costs. However, economic recovery remains uncertain and consequently so does demand.

The result of this economic uncertainty has been a reluctance to expand. Producers have been more concerned with reducing their debts and improving their cash flow, particularly in the mixed crop-livestock production areas. Cow herds in these areas are being closely culled or liquidated, and gilts are being sold rather than retained for the breeding herd. Selling the gilt or cow to reduce financial stress is viewed as a better choice than the uncertain returns in the future. Even the expansion-minded broiler industry has put the brakes on expansion by reducing the number of pullet chick replacements for the hatchery supply flock. The 1-percent rise in broiler production in 1982 was due to heavier slaughter weights and improved hatchability, the latter because of very favorable weather.

For the year, pork production may be down 11 percent, to the lowest level since 1978. Beef production will likely be up less than 1 percent, the same as the increase in broiler production. Turkey production will be down about 1 percent. Red-meat animal prices have risen in 1982, particularly for hogs, but broiler prices fell, and turkey prices rose only slightly. Barrow and gilt prices at the 7 major markets may average about \$56 per cwt for the year, compared to \$44.45 in 1981; prices averaged a record \$63.13 in August. Choice fed steer prices at Omaha may average about \$65 for 1982, compared to \$63.84 last year. Turkey hen prices at New York are expected to rise about 1 cent to 61.9 cents a pound, because of production cutbacks and a sharp reduction in storage stocks. The 9-city wholesale broiler price may average only about 44 cents a pound, down 2 cents from the 1981 average. Broiler production increases have been modest in 1982 but domestic supplies rose substantially because of sharp reductions in broiler exports.

Per capita consumption of beef, lamb and mutton, veal, and turkey was about the same as last year. Small increases in beef production were augmented by a 150-million-pound increase in beef imports, raising imports near the trigger level. Turkey consumption was held up by the drawdown of large cold storage stocks. Broiler consumption rose by over a pound, as exports dropped by about 200 million pounds from the 1981 record. The greatest changes in consumption occurred in pork, where per capita consumption declined nearly 7 pounds from the 1981 average and 10 pounds from the large 1980 level of consumption.

Prices for pork and Choice beef at retail rose to record levels during 1982, while poultry prices remained relatively unchanged from 1981. Retail pork prices may average about \$1.75 a pound for the year, a 15-percent increase. Pork prices have risen steadily since mid-1981, reaching a record \$1.90 in September. Retail Choice beef prices are expected to average near \$2.45 this year, nearly 3 percent above 1981. Beef prices reached \$2.55 a pound in June because of reduced supplies and optimism about an economic recovery. However, increased fed cattle supplies and a continued sluggish economy resulted in beef prices declining to \$2.47 in September. Fairly steady retail prices and lower live animal prices resulted in large farm-to-retail spreads in early fall. These larger spreads may help hold the line on retail price increases, due to higher live animal prices as red meat supplies decline later this fall.

The 9-city wholesale broiler price will average near 44 cents a pound for 1982, compared to 46.3 cents a year ago. Prices averaged below a year earlier through summer, because of a reduction in export demand and the sluggish economy. Prices of 8- to 16-pound hen turkeys at New York may average about 62 cents a pound this year, compared to 60.7 cents in 1981. Prices advanced well above year-earlier levels in the second half of 1982, once the large cold storage stocks were worked down in the first half.

Prices for Grade A large cartoned eggs in New York averaged 71 cents per dozen in December 1981-November 1982, compared to 74 cents in 1981.

1983 MEAT SUPPLIES

Poultry

Broiler Output To Increase Slightly

Returns to firms producing unbranded broilers have been unfavorable since mid-1979, except in third-quarter 1980 when heat reduced production. However, while not covering all costs, prices probably have been high enough to cover cash costs during much of 1982. Firms that sell branded birds and those that sell cut up birds have additional costs but higher prices and are likely realizing better returns than producers selling commodity birds.

The size of the hatchery supply flock, and therefore the number of hatching eggs available, are indicated by the cumulative pullet placements 7 to 14 months earlier. The reductions in the number of pullets placed late in 1981 and in 1982 will cause cumulative placements in fourth-quarter 1982 to be 10 percent below last year. In

first-quarter 1983, these cumulative pullet placements will be 8 percent below 1982.

In spite of the indications of a reduction in the hatchery supply flock, broiler producers will likely increase output in 1983. By utilizing hatching eggs that in prior years were exported and by holding the hens longer before selling, producers can raise more broilers. In October, the number of eggs set in 19 weekly reporting States was above last year. The cumulative pullet placements were down 9 percent in September and 10 percent in October. However, in September, heavy fowl slaughter was 9 percent below a year ago, and it was likely below a year earlier in October also.

Another factor in the number of broilers placed recently has been an increase in the hatchability of the eggs. In 1981, 79 to 81 percent of the broiler eggs set resulted in chicks placed. Through September 1982, 80 to 82 percent of eggs set resulted in chicks placed. One theory on the increase in hatchability is that none of the current hatchery supply flock hens were stressed by the hot weather in 1980. Also, hard times force managers to do a better job to survive. Managers have been able to hatch a higher percentage of the eggs set. The weather has generally been favorable during 1982, which probably also has helped hatchability. For 1983, hatchability will likely remain good unless weather extremes stress the hens.

The record-large corn and soybean crops harvested this fall have weakened feed prices and will likely keep them moderate in 1983. The lack of growth in the economy has moderated general inflation, slowing the rise in other costs for broiler producers. As a result, costs of producing broilers in 1983 are expected to be about the same as in 1982, as lower feed costs offset modest rises in other costs.

The slight growth expected in the economy and a continued decline in pork production during much of 1983 should encourage broiler producers to increase production by 1 to 3 percent next year.

1983 Turkey Production To Increase

The record levels of frozen turkey on hand during the fourth quarter of last year and continued large stocks through mid-1982 resulted in low turkey prices and unfavorable returns for producers. Producers reacted by reducing the number of turkeys raised by 4 percent from a year earlier. This reduction and more normal stock levels have strengthened turkey prices since mid-1982, and the large grain crops have weakened feed prices. These developments have improved the profit prospects for producers this year and on into 1983.

On September 1, producers stated they intended to be holding 9 percent fewer breeder hens on December 1 than on the same date in 1981. This would suggest a reduction in turkey output during 1983. However, favorable returns are expected to change output from the reported intentions. Also, intentions were down only 8 percent for heavy breeds, and heavy breed poults hatched and eggs in incubators on the first of October were above last year. This suggests more output because weights would increase in the slaughter mix.

In 1983, turkey production is expected to increase 2 to 4 percent. Total costs of production are expected to be near this year's level. Reduced supplies of competing meats are also likely to encourage expanded production.

Pork

Slaughter To Decline in First-Half 1983

Pork Production To Decline in 1983

Feeding margins are expected to be positive for most of 1983 for feeder pig finishers in the Corn Belt. Costs excluding feeder pigs are expected to rise only modestly because of the large crops and the slowing rate of inflation. As pork production continues to decline, hog prices are expected to rise faster than costs, but at a rate well below 1982. Feeding margins were positive for most of 1982, reflecting substantially higher hog prices and lower feed costs, compared with negative margins all through 1981. Feeding margins turned positive in February 1982 and continued so through September, then turned negative in October as hog prices dropped sharply.

Although feeding margins improved, producers continued to liquidate their herds to reduce debts and improve their financial condition. The inventory of all hogs and pigs on June 1 was down 13 percent and was the lowest June 1 inventory since 1975.

Commercial pork output continued to decline, and hog prices reached record levels in the third quarter. During the quarter, corn prices declined as export demand weakened, as the likelihood of a record-large corn crop increased, and the rotation period for corn held in farmer-owned reserve was lengthened. The lower corn prices and higher hog prices kept producers in a profitable situation. Nevertheless, the September 1 breeding herd in the 10 quarterly reporting States was down 13 percent from a year earlier, and producers indicated intentions to have 10 percent fewer sows farrow during September-November.

Production To Be Down in the Fourth Quarter

Commercial pork production in the fourth quarter is forecast to total 3,500 million pounds, down 16 percent from a year earlier. Fall hog slaughter is drawn from the inventory of market hogs weighing 60 to 179 pounds on September 1, and that figure was down 12 percent from a year earlier.

Federally inspected slaughter during the first 6 weeks of the fourth quarter was only down 11 percent, suggesting that producers may not retain as many gilts for the breeding herds as had been expected. Hog slaughter is expected to decline seasonally in December. In December 1981, producers were liquidating their breeding herds because of low hog prices. This year, although gilt retention is not as earlier expected, some producers are expected to rebuild the breeding herd, especially after the corn harvest ends in late November. The end of corn harvest will reduce the need for cash to cover current operating expenses. For the year, pork production may total about 14 billion pounds, 11 percent below 1981 and the lowest since 1978.

Hog slaughter in the first half of 1983 will be drawn from the June-November 1982 pig crop. The U.S. breeding hog inventory on June 1 suggested that the June-August pig crop in the nonquarterly reporting States probably declined more than in the 10 quarterly States. The inventory was 10 percent below a year earlier in the 10 quarterly States and was down 15 percent in the nonquarterly reporting States. On the same date, the producers in the 10 quarterly reporting States indicated intentions of having 9 percent fewer sows farrow during June-November, while producers in all States indicated intentions of reducing farrowings 10 percent.

Commercial pork production in the first quarter is forecast to be down 10 to 12 percent from a year earlier. Hog slaughter during the quarter is drawn primarily from the number of hog weighing under 60 pounds on September 1 of the previous year. This weight group in the 10 quarterly reporting States was down 12 percent from a year earlier. Hog slaughter may not decline as much as suggested by the inventory change, though, because last year's harsh winter weather reduced barrow and gilt marketings.

In addition, the June-August pig crop suggests a larger slaughter than does the September 1 inventory. Over the 7-year period for which 10-State data are available, first-quarter slaughter has averaged 124 percent of the June-August pig crop and 131 percent of the September 1 market hog inventory. The slaughter projected for the first-quarter 1983 is 119 percent of the June-August pig crop and 133 percent of the September 1 market hog inventory weighing under 60 pounds in the 10 quarterly States. Reasons for the different slaughter estimate than the pig crop suggests include the following: 1) producers are expected to be rebuilding the breeding herd, and 2) the pig crop probably declined more in the nonquarterly States than in the quarterly reporting States.

Hog slaughter in the second quarter is drawn largely from the September-November pig crop. As indicated earlier, producers in the quarterly reporting States indicated intentions to have 10 percent fewer sows farrow during September-November. Hog slaughter in the second quarter is projected to be 6 to 8 percent below last year. But, the severe winter weather in January and February 1982 that slowed rates of gain caused some hogs that normally would have been marketed in the second quarter to be sold in the third quarter. Thus, slaughter in second-quarter 1983 is expected to decline 6 to 8 percent from this lower base.

Commercial hog slaughter in second-half 1983 may be 2 to 4 percent above a year earlier. Second-half hog slaughter will come primarily from the December 1982-May 1983 pig crop. As of September 1, producers in the 10 quarterly States indicated intentions to reduce the number of sows farrowing during December 1982-February 1983 by 4 percent from a year earlier. The first farrowing intentions for March-May, as well as U.S. intentions for December 1982-May 1983, will be released in the December Hogs and Pigs report.

From August through October, the hog-corn price ratio was 26 to 1 or higher, which would normally encourage expansion of the breeding inventory. However, as of mid-November, slaughter data suggest that the breeding inventory has not expanded. The lack of expansion may be due to the unfavorable ratio of hog futures prices for the fall 1983 and the 1983 corn target price. In early November of this year hog futures prices for delivery in October 1983 were about \$47. Forward contracts available to midwestern hog producers are about \$2 to \$3 per cwt below the futures prices. By participating in the acreage reduction program, a farmer can be sure the value of a bushel of corn will be at least \$2.86 (\$2.65 loan value plus 21 cent deficiency payment). Figured with these prices, the hog-corn price ratio is less favorable—about 16 to 1. So, some corn producers who are considering hog production may decide it is better to participate in the acreage reduction program and place the 1983 crop under loan rather than to raise hogs. Placing the crop under loan is less risky than hog production.

However, with the relatively short supply of pork and an improving economy, hog prices should be in the mid-\$50's next fall. Corn at the farm will probably be near the loan rate of \$2.65 per bushel, if weather conditions are about average. Under these conditions, the hog-corn price ratio would be in excess of 20 to 1. Prospects that this ratio will be over 20 to 1 should encourage modest expansion by producers who already have facilities and are currently producing hogs. On balance, the December-May pig crop is expected to rise only modestly, instead of sharply increasing as it has in the past, following a period of high hog-corn ratios.

Total commercial pork production for 1983 may be 13.5 billion pounds, down 3 percent from 1982. This would be the third consecutive year of decline after the record 1980 output.

Beef and Veal

Beef and Veal Output Likely To Decline; Profits Return

Fed cattle marketed in March marked the beginning of the first sustainable profits for the cattle feeding industry since mid-1979. Positive returns continued until mid-summer, when prices again declined to near or below \$60 per cwt. However, feeders continued to cover feed and feeder cattle costs, except during late September and early October. With only modest increases in production costs, positive returns to cattle feeders are likely through much of 1983. However, higher feeder cattle prices, beginning next spring, could again pressure returns on fed cattle marketed next fall.

Poor Financial Situation Stalls Beef Herd Expansion

A reduced cattle inventory and uncertainties over the economic turnaround will hold down beef production levels in 1983. However, evidence of a sustainable recovery beginning next spring could result in increased retention of breeding animals for renewed herd expansion on forage acreage, which is still underutilized.

All evidence points to the current cattle cycle, which began in 1980, being the shortest in this century. The July 1 cattle inventory declined 1 percent from a year earlier, while the beef cow herd dropped 4 percent. The 1982 calf crop is expected to decline 3 percent—1 million head. Cow slaughter through September has been sharply higher in the Lake States-Corn Belt (19 percent), Southeast (16 percent), and Pacific Northwest (28 percent) regions. These three areas tend to have a larger number of mixed crop-livestock operations, where the cattle enterprise tends to be supplementary. Forage shortfalls in the Southeast and Pacific Northwest also undoubtedly contributed to the inventory reduction. Forage supplies have been rebuilt in the Southeast, but the Pacific Northwest may continue under pressure, particularly if this is a severe winter. In the remaining regions, cow slaughter has risen less than 5 percent over the relatively low levels of 1981. Cow slaughter in the Southern Great Plains declined 2 percent, while

slaughter in the Central Great Plains rose 4 percent. However, slaughter has risen above seasonal levels in both of these areas this fall as the spring calf crop was weaned and grazing conditions deteriorated due to dry weather, particularly in the Southern Great Plains.

Consequently, the inventory of cattle and calves on January 1, 1983 is likely to be unchanged, down 1 percent from this year's 115.7 million head. Total cow numbers are likely to be down about 4 percent from the 50.4 million head at the beginning of the year with all the decline coming from the beef herd. The large temporary increase in feedlot inventory prevents the cattle inventory from falling even further on January 1.

The primary reason for the sharp culling rate increase, or even herd liquidation, is the weak financial situation in the agricultural sector. Farms and ranches where income from the cattle enterprise is supplementary are reducing herd size to improve the cash flow or to reduce indebtedness and save the primary source of income—the cropping enterprise. On farms and ranches where the cattle enterprise is an important source of income, or the only source, cattle numbers are more likely to be maintained with only cows which did not rebreed being marketed. With grain prices expected to remain relatively low until at least mid-1983 and only a sluggish economic recovery expected, cattle numbers are likely to show little change during 1983.

The number of replacement heifers calving and entering the herd is also likely to be reduced. The number of beef heifer replacements on July 1 was 2 percent below a year earlier, at 6.1 million head. The October 1 Cattle on Feed report indicated an increase of 22 percent—500,000 head—in the number of heifers on feed. While this increase may give added support for a forecast of herd reduction, remember that a maximum of only about 50 percent of these heifers ever calf and enter the herd. Consequently, a 500,000-head increase out of a possible 3 million still leaves room for fairly large heifer retention.

Feeder Cattle Supplies Tighten

The supply of feeder cattle outside feedlots on October 1 was 1 percent smaller than a year ago. Calf numbers were unchanged, while yearling numbers declined 7 percent. However, more animals from the slaughter mix are being shifted to feedlots. Profits through much of this year have encouraged a shift away from nonfed steer and heifer slaughter to increased feedlot inventories, a trend which continues this fall. Nonfed steer and heifer slaughter declined about 200,000 head from a year ago during the summer quarter, and even larger declines are likely this fall. Calf slaughter is also likely to decline later this fall and into 1983. Consequently, feedlot placements this fall will remain large, increasing the number of cattle on feed on January 1.

However, with the 1982 calf crop 1 million head smaller, and fewer yearlings outside feedlots on October 1, the feeder cattle inventory is clearly moving down. With the cow herd expected to decline further in 1983, an even smaller calf crop and, therefore, feeder cattle supply is likely in 1983. Evidence of a stronger economic recovery next spring could encourage retention of larger numbers of heifers, particularly where the cattle enterprise is primary source of income, tightening feeder cattle supplies even more.

Fed Cattle Marketings To Rise In First-Half 1983

The number of cattle on feed will remain above 1982 levels each quarter during 1983. However, because of reduced feeder cattle supplies, and smaller feedlot inventory at the beginning of 1982, the year-to-year increase in the inventory will decline from the larger number expected at the beginning of 1983 to only slightly above a year earlier next fall. The general slowdown in inventory buildup occurs because the shift from larger numbers of heavier-yearling cattle outside feedlots to reduced slaughter of nonfed steers and heifers will be fairly well completed this fall. Further increases in placements will have to come from placing lighter cattle on feed. Marketings may rise 6 to 7 percent above a year earlier in first-half 1983. Feedlot placements may remain near to slightly above year-earlier levels through winter. However, placements through the remainder of the year may fall 1 to 4 percent below this year's level. Consequently, marketings in the second half of 1983 may fall 1 to 3 percent.

For the year, fed cattle slaughter may rise about 2 percent, with all of the increase in first-half 1983. Nonfed steer and heifer slaughter is likely to decline another 15 to 20 percent from this year's 2.9 million head. Cow slaughter also is expected to decline, particularly beginning next spring. Slaughter is likely to decline 5 to 6 percent, with about 14 percent of the smaller January 1 cow inventory being slaughtered, compared to nearly 14.5 percent slaughtered in 1982.

Fed Beef Output Rises; Nonfed Declines

Cattle slaughter may fall 1 to 2 percent in 1983, with only about a 1-percent decline in production as slaughter weights rise modestly above 1982's low 625-pound average. A larger proportion of beef production in 1983 will be fed beef, as all nonfed categories are expected to decline. Production may rise about 2 percent above 1982 levels in the winter and spring quarters. Third-quarter production will rise seasonally, holding down price gains, but it will likely decline about 1 to 2 percent from this summer's level. Sharpest year-to-year declines will occur next fall, when production may drop 4 to 5 percent below this year's level and 2 to 3 percent below summer's. The drop will be due to both smaller numbers of cattle placed, and the fact that a larger proportion of the placements in the spring and summer quarters will be calves, which take longer to reach slaughter weights than the heavier yearlings.

Calf Slaughter and Veal Output To Decline

Calf slaughter rose 11 percent in 1982, but it is expected to decline next year. Smaller calf crops in 1982 and likely in 1983 will continue to tighten feeder cattle supplies. Consequently, more of the calf crop will be shifted into stocker production or placed on feed. Veal production is likely to decline 8 to 10 percent. Veal consumption will likely decline from 1.6 pounds per capita in 1982 to 1.5 pounds in 1983.

Lamb and Mutton

Lamb and Mutton Output To Rise

Returns to sheep producers in 1983 are expected to be about the same as in 1982. Sheep producers are expected to cover cash costs and provide the operator and family with about two-thirds of the value of their time spent in sheep production. There will not be a margin for ownership cost. This situation represents a substantial deterioration from the 1977-1980 period, when returns generally approached or exceeded all costs except for land.

The January 1, 1983, inventory of all sheep and lambs is expected to be only slightly higher than a year earlier, thus, marking the fourth consecutive year of inventory increase. The estimated slaughter and ending inventory suggests a 1982 lamb crop increase of 5 to 7 percent.

As a result of the favorable 1977-1980 period and the returning of partial payment to land and management in 1981, the January 1 inventory all sheep and lambs has increased each year since 1979. The January 1, 1982, inventory of all sheep and lambs totaled 13.1 million head, up 1 percent from 1981.

Commercial lamb and mutton production is increasing for the third consecutive year, after many years of decline. For the first 9 months of 1982, production was up 10 percent. The largest year-to-year increases in slaughter were in the Pacific and eastern Corn Belt regions. Fourth-quarter lamb and mutton production is forecast to increase 2 to 4 percent over a year ago. For the year, lamb and mutton production may total 353 million pounds, up 8 percent from 1981. In 1983, lamb and mutton production may total 370 million pounds, 5 percent above 1982.

Eggs

Egg Production To Trail 1982

For 1983, production decisions of egg producers will be influenced by responses they made to unfavorable profits beginning in mid-1979. As profits declined, producers reduced their orders for replacement pullets and began to change management practices. These changes still affect production possibilities.

Through September 1982, the cumulative hatch of egg-type chicks which provides replacement pullets, was 1 percent less than a year earlier. While producers have slowed the decline in their orders for replacement pullets, the number of replacements is much lower than in 1979 before profits became unfavorable. The reason is that in late 1980, egg producers began changing management practices to include force molting of their hens.

On December 1, 1980, 17.9 percent of the laying flock had been force molted, up from a high of 15 percent during 1979. While the percentage has tended to fluctuate, the trend of force molting has been up. The most recent data, for September 1, 1982, showed that 20.5 percent of the hens have been force molted. More producers are

finding that they can maintain their production if they molted their hens. Producers on the West Coast tend to have a larger percentage of their flocks force molted than in the rest of the country. There is the possibility of a much larger percentage of the hens in other areas being force molted.

Even with the increasing number of layers force molted, the number of eggs produced per layer has continued to increase. In 1979, each layer produced 240 eggs. By 1981, each produced 242.6 eggs. In the most recent period (June-August) each produced 61.1 eggs, up from 60.9 during the same period last year. The rate of increase has slowed since 1980 and it will likely rise only a little in 1983, especially if more of the hens are force molted.

Egg production will likely be below 1982 through the first half of the egg marketing year (December 1982-November 1983). Since producers have reduced the number of replacement pullets entering the flock and have a high percentage of the hens force molted, the potential to increase production in the first half of 1983 is limited. With reduced feed prices, and continued lower interest rates, egg producers could be expected to increase purchases of replacement pullets in the first half of 1983 and this could result in a modest expansion in egg production in the second half.

CONSUMPTION AND TRADE

Poultry

Total Poultry Consumption Unchanged

Poultry consumption in 1983 will be about unchanged. Broiler exports are expected to rise 10 to 12 percent above the low 1982 levels, but remain 20 to 25 percent below the record 1981 export total. Broiler and other chicken consumption may rise by less than half a pound per person. Consumption may be slightly above 1982 levels during the first half of 1983, but it is likely to hold even with this year in the second half.

Turkey consumption is expected to be about even with 1982's estimated 10.9 pounds per capita. Turkey cold storage stocks were 440 million pounds at the beginning of this fall, compared with 532 million pounds a year ago. Lower stocks and population growth will about offset the production increases expected for next year. Turkey exports are expected to remain near the 53 to 63 million pounds exported each of the last 2 years.

Red Meats

Red Meat Consumption To Decline

Per capita 1983 red meat consumption on a retail weight basis is expected to be at the lowest since the mid-1960's, as it was in 1982. Pork consumption may average slightly below 55 pounds, the lowest level since 1976, when 53.7 pounds were consumed. The only lower figure since 1970, was the 50.7 pounds consumed in 1975. This year marks the third consecutive one of reduced pork consumption, and about a 13-pound decline from the 68.3 pounds consumed in 1980. Pork imports may decline modestly from the 600 million pounds expected this year to about the 550-million-pound levels of 1980

and 1981. Pork exports may remain near this year's estimated 245 million pounds.

Beef consumption next year may average about 76 pounds per capita, 1 pound below this year's average and almost 20 below the record 94.4 pounds consumed at the peak of the cattle cycle's liquidation phase. This 1983 figure may well be the lowest beef consumption since 1965. Beef supplies will be lower not only because of reduced production, but also because of a decline in beef imports from the 1.9 billion pounds expected for 1982.

Beef exports are expected to increase in 1983. Exports have risen each year since 1976. However, they still represent only about 1 percent of commercial production, compared to 7 to 9 percent for imports. Imported beef is primarily lower quality processing meat, whereas exports tend to be higher quality fed beef for use in the international hotel and restaurant trade.

Per capita veal consumption on a retail weight basis may average about 1.5 pounds in 1983, the same as in 1982. Veal slaughter remains low, as it has since 1979, because of smaller calf crops at this stage of the cattle cycle. Lamb and mutton consumption is expected to continue the slow rise which began in 1979. Consumption has risen from 1.3 pounds per capita in 1979 to 1.5 pounds in 1982. It is expected to be 1.5 pounds again next year. Imports are expected to remain near this year's 20 million pounds, well below the 32 million average recorded in 1980 and 1981.

Total Meat Supplies To Decline

Total red meat and poultry consumption in 1983 is likely to fall below the lower levels of 1982, marking the third consecutive year of decline from the record 208.2 pounds consumed in 1980. Total meat consumption per person is expected to decline about 5 pounds from that consumed in 1982. This will represent a 13-pound decline from 1980. The meat mix has shifted during this period, as red meat consumption has declined and poultry consumption has risen. Red meat represented 70.9 percent of the consumption mix in 1980, but may represent only 67.5 percent of the mix in 1983. Beef remains the largest consumption item, followed by pork and then broilers. The beef share of the total mix may rise from 36.7 percent in 1980 to 38.2 percent in 1983. Pork's share has declined from 32.8 percent to 27.8 percent, while the broiler share has risen from 22.6 percent in 1980 to an expected 25.5 percent in 1983.

Eggs

Egg Exports and Consumption Down

Exports of shell eggs and egg products (shell equivalent) totaled 108 million dozen during January through September, down 37 percent from the 172 million exported in 1981. Egg products were down 31 percent and shell eggs were down 43 percent from 1981. Increased supplies of eggs in many countries, the strong U.S. dollar, and weak economic conditions worldwide have caused our exports to decline. These same factors are expected to keep egg exports weak during 1983.

Per capita egg consumption has been about 1 egg per person less than last year for each of the first 3 quarters in the egg marketing year. Even with the decline in exports, reduced production and increases in population have reduced consumption.

PRICES AND OUTLOOK

Red Meats

Red meat and poultry prices may rise only modestly until the second half of next year, when consumer confidence is likely to be restored. Sometime late next spring, however, the improved economy is expected to stabilize unemployment and the length of the work week for those employed will increase. These developments should give consumers tangible evidence of a sustainable recovery. The July 1, 1983 tax cut should give consumers additional reason to loosen their purse strings.

Poultry

Broiler Prices To Remain Near 1982

Broiler prices have been weak relative to prices for competing meats in 1982. The weak economy and sluggish foreign demand have caused broiler prices to fall below their historical relationship with hog prices. While foreign demand will likely remain disappointing, the domestic economy's modest growth in 1983 should bring average wholesale broiler prices 1 to 3 cents higher in 1983, despite a slight increase in output. Wholesale prices of broilers in the 9 cities are expected to average near last year's levels in the first quarter, then average slightly higher the remainder of the year.

Retail prices, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics, for young chickens have averaged 72.3 cents per pound in the first 3 quarters of 1982, down from 74.5 cents last year. Prices may average 70 to 72 cents during the rest of 1982, about the same as last year. Retail prices will likely remain near last year in first-quarter 1983. Prices may average 73 to 76 cents per pound as demand strengthens seasonally during the spring and summer, up from 72.5 cents this year. Prices will likely weaken as demand declines seasonally in the fall and may average in the low 69-73 cents per pound range.

1983 Turkey Prices Stronger

Even with increased turkey meat output, wholesale prices are expected to be stronger next year because cold storage stocks are down and supplies of competing meats will decline from a year ago. This year, above-normal supplies of frozen turkeys were on hand to be sold during the first half. By October, though, stocks were 17 percent below a year earlier. With expected movement during the holidays, stocks should be at normal levels to start 1983. With smaller supplies of competing meats, prices of young hen turkeys in New York may average 61 to 63 cents per pound during January-June 1983, up from 57 cents this year. Even with increased output, prices in the second half may average near this year's prices if the economy is improving.

The retail price, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics, of turkeys is expected to average near \$1.00 per pound during fourth-quarter 1982, up from 93 cents last year. Retail turkey prices are expected to average above \$1 per pound during the first 3 quarters of 1983 as the price of competing meats remains high, and retailers reduce the frequency of specials on turkeys. During the fourth quarter retail prices may weaken as retailers offer specials on turkeys for the holidays.

Hog and Pork Prices To Moderate

During the first 9 months of 1982, barrow and gilt prices at the 7 major markets averaged \$55.54, up 23 percent from a year earlier. Hog prices averaged about \$57 in October. Prices averaged about \$53 per cwt in November. However, prices are expected to rise sharply as slaughter declines during December. Prices for the quarter are expected to average \$56 to \$58 per cwt, up about 36 percent from a year earlier. Supplies of pork are expected to tighten in the coming weeks. Frozen pork supplies as of September 30 were 13 percent below last year's relatively low 207 million pounds.

Hog prices in 1983 may average about \$59 per cwt, compared with \$56 in 1982. Prices in the first and second quarters are expected to average \$58 to \$62 per cwt. If the projected production of 6.65 billion pounds is realized, this would be the lowest first-half output since 1978 and the smallest per capita consumption since 1976. Low production will strengthen prices. However, continued high unemployment and short work weeks will reduce consumer purchasing power and limit price gains.

Hog prices in the second half of 1983 are expected to average in the high \$50's per cwt. Although pork production is expected to rise, the year and a half of sharply declining production will make pork supplies relatively tight. The economy is expected to start recovering in the second quarter and another tax cut is scheduled for July. These two factors should increase consumer purchasing power, and thus strengthen hog prices.

In 1982, farm-to-retail price spreads may average in the mid 80-cent range, up about 5 percent from a year earlier. Most of the increase is due to higher wholesale-retail spreads. Farm-wholesale spreads may average about the same as last year because packers bid up hog prices earlier in the year to keep their plants running near full capacity. The major packers agreed to keep plants open in exchange for wage concessions. In 1983, the farm-retail price spread may increase modestly.

This year, retail pork prices rose about 15 percent from last year's \$1.52 per pound. Prices rose through the first 9 months, reaching \$1.90 a pound in September. Although pork supplies continue to be tight, retail prices are expected to moderate slightly in the fourth quarter from the September high.

Next year, retail pork prices may average 5 to 8 percent above 1982's \$1.75 per pound. Prices are expected to show little movement through the year.

Cattle Prices To Rise Through Spring

Prices of Choice fed steers at Omaha may average \$67 to \$68 in 1983 compared to about \$65 in 1982. Fed steer prices are expected to rise modestly through winter. A sluggish economy and continued uncertainty about job security will hold steer prices in the mid-\$60 range from late fall through winter, with prices rising modestly from present levels through the period. The present large farm-to-retail spread should allow for these modest live animal price increases through early spring with little rise in retail prices. Seasonally declining meat supplies next spring plus an expected improving economy and increased future job security will likely allow prices to

rise into the upper \$60's, with prices above \$70 quite possible. The extent of herd rebuilding and economic growth in the second half will play an important role in determining prices then. Prices are expected to peak by mid-summer, with some modest declines expected next fall. A slow rate of economic growth, continued high unemployment, a pent-up demand for replacement of durable goods will hold down beef price gains. Consequently, second half fed steer prices may average \$65 to \$70.

Retail Beef Prices To Moderate

Prices of Choice beef at retail will average about \$2.45 in 1982. However, despite expectations for higher fed cattle prices beginning later this fall and continuing through next spring, retail prices may rise only modestly. The farm-to-retail spread was record in September and likely remained large in October. However, the spread was narrow in the first half of 1982, and it is likely to narrow again through spring, as fed cattle prices rise. Retail beef prices may average near \$2.50 in first-half 1983, with much of the year's increase occurring in late spring through midsummer. Second-half prices may average about \$2.57.

Feeder Cattle Prices To Increase

Yearling feeder cattle prices at Kansas City will remain near fed cattle prices until next spring, as cattle feeders remain cautious buyers. Prices may average above \$70 next spring, particularly if grazing conditions are good and herd rebuilding becomes more evident. Feeder cattle prices may average in the upper-\$60 range in second-half 1983. Prospects for larger pork and broiler production from next fall through 1984 are also likely to hold down bids. For the year, prices for yearling steers at Kansas City may average \$2 to \$4 per cwt above this year's \$65 average.

Feeder calf prices may be more volatile, with prices, particularly next spring, rising \$5 to \$10 per cwt above the yearling prices. Feeder calf prices have averaged well below a year ago. Year-to-year discounts on heifer prices have been even larger. Poor wheat grazing prospects this fall have continued to hold down prices.

Utility cow prices may average in the low \$40's per cwt in 1983, only a couple of dollars above 1982. Cow slaughter is expected to decline, but continued relatively low feeder calf prices, as cattle feeders remain cautious, will hold down herd rebuilding and cow prices.

Lamb Prices Likely To Rise Slightly

Choice slaughter lamb prices at San Angelo averaged \$58.66 per cwt in the first 3 quarters of 1982, down 3 percent from a year earlier. In the fourth quarter, prices are expected to average \$50 to \$53, about the same as last year. In 1983, prices may average \$55 to \$60 per cwt, about the same as last year.

Meat Price Indexes

In 1982, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) retail food price index has risen about 4.5 percent. The index in 1983 is projected to increase 3.2 to 3.5 percent. The total red meat index has risen about 5.5 percent in 1982, while a 3 to 5 percent rise is expected in 1983. The pork index may rise about 5 percent next year, as production

declines slowly, after rising 9 percent in 1981 and 13 percent in 1982. The beef and veal index rose 2 percent this year and may rise about 3 percent in 1983. The retail poultry index has declined about 1.5 percent in 1982, consumption levels continued to rise. A leveling off of poultry consumption in 1983 is likely to result in the index rising 3 to 4 percent. The retail egg index rose nearly 5 percent in 1982 but may decline 1 to 2 percent in 1983.

Relatively large farm-to-retail price spreads for both pork and beef should allow for increases in live animal prices through next spring with only modest rises in the retail price index.

BLS collects data on average retail prices for various meat items, and these data provide information on price changes during 1982 and may give some guidance in identifying likely 1983 changes. Average prices during January-September 1982 were lower, or gained only modestly from the same period in 1981, for the lower-priced cuts overall and within each meat category. This in part reflects the larger supplies of poultry and nonfed beef, but also may reflect the higher unemployment rates among wage earners (as opposed to salaried employees) and perhaps cutbacks in food stamps. The average retail price for ground chuck and bone-in chuck roast declined about 1 percent. Conversely, the price for rib roasts, bone in, rose 7 percent. Increases for other beef cuts ranged from 1.5 percent rise for boneless round roasts to 6 percent for chuck steaks. Most cuts increased 2 to 4 percent.

Prices for all pork items rose sharply as supplies declined, but again by varying rates. Sharpest price increases were for sliced bacon, up 23 percent; fresh pork sausage, up 17 percent; and rump portion hams, up 15 percent. Slowest rates of increase were for rump or shoulder half hams, and Boston blade shoulder roasts which rose about 9 percent.

Poultry prices declined for most items, as consumption continued to rise, or with turkey, as excess cold storage stocks were worked down. Fresh whole broiler prices declined 3 percent during the period, while prices for frozen whole turkeys declined nearly 7 percent. However, the mix of cuts indicates a similar pattern of price changes to that exhibited by the red meats. Prices of chicken legs, a lower priced product, declined 4 percent. However, chicken breast prices rose by about 0.5 percent.

Eggs

Egg Prices To Be Near 1982

Egg demand is not expected to increase in 1983. In early 1982, foreign demand for eggs and egg products helped strengthen domestic prices. However, by mid-1982, foreign demand had fallen and exports were down. The strong dollar and weak economic conditions worldwide, coupled with increased foreign production, caused the decline. These factors are expected to continue to limit egg exports in the year ahead.

Prices of Grade A large cartoned eggs in New York are anticipated to be slightly below year-earlier levels during the first half of the marketing year. As the economy begins improving in the second half, prices are expected to move slightly above this year's average.

Retail prices, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics, of eggs were up sharply in first-quarter 1982 and

averaged over one dollar per dozen in February. Since then, prices have fallen but a modest rise to the mid-80 cents range per dozen is expected in October through December. Prices may average near 90 cents in January

through March but then weaken in the spring and weaken further in the summer. In October-December 1983, retail prices are expected to strengthen and be near first-quarter levels.

Table 2—Layers on farms and eggs produced

| Marketing year quarters ¹ | Number of layers | | Eggs per layer | | Eggs produced | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------|----------------|------|------------------|---------|
| | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 |
| | <i>Mil.</i> | | <i>No.</i> | | <i>Mil. doz.</i> | |
| I | 293 | 290 | 59.7 | 59.9 | 1,454.9 | 1,449.5 |
| II | 285 | 283 | 61.6 | 61.6 | 1,462.8 | 1,450.6 |
| III | 282 | 279 | 60.9 | 61.1 | 1,432.1 | 1,422.1 |
| IV | 288 | | 60.5 | | 1,450.5 | |
| Annual | 287 | | 242.6 | | 5,800.3 | |

¹Year beginning December 1.

Table 3—Egg-type chick hatchery operations

| Month | Hatch | | | Eggs in incubators first of month | | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|------|------|
| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
| | <i>Thousand</i> | | | <i>Percent</i> | | |
| January | 38,090 | 37,792 | 35,962 | 97 | 97 | 98 |
| February | 42,082 | 36,051 | 35,483 | 103 | 93 | 103 |
| March | 46,464 | 44,489 | 43,812 | 89 | 95 | 99 |
| April | 47,883 | 48,258 | 46,185 | 88 | 97 | 94 |
| May | 47,610 | 46,100 | 46,505 | 87 | 91 | 102 |
| June | 42,293 | 40,524 | 39,003 | 84 | 93 | 98 |
| July | 37,892 | 32,257 | 34,619 | 88 | 84 | 107 |
| August | 38,001 | 33,796 | 33,387 | 91 | 82 | 98 |
| September | 37,401 | 32,250 | 31,750 | 99 | 82 | 95 |
| October | 37,286 | 35,905 | | 91 | 94 | 95 |
| November | 33,785 | 33,699 | | 93 | 92 | |
| December | 35,835 | 33,054 | | 97 | 96 | |

Table 4—Force molting and light-type hen slaughter, 1980-82

| Month | Forced molt layers ¹ | | | | Light-type hens slaughtered under federal inspection | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------|----------------|------|--|--------|
| | Being molted | | Molt completed | | 1981 ² | 1982 |
| | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | | |
| | <i>Percent</i> | | | | <i>Thousand</i> | |
| January | 3.4 | 3.2 | 18.0 | 19.8 | 18,091 | 13,923 |
| February | 3.6 | 4.3 | 16.5 | 18.8 | 15,210 | 12,487 |
| March | 3.6 | 3.6 | 15.6 | 18.6 | 17,825 | 14,659 |
| April | 3.7 | | 15.5 | | 16,753 | 16,141 |
| May | 5.7 | | 15.2 | | 13,680 | 13,913 |
| June | 7.4 | 6.3 | 14.9 | 19.2 | 13,287 | 14,349 |
| July | 4.6 | | 17.6 | | 11,090 | 11,517 |
| August | 3.5 | | 18.3 | | 12,459 | 14,101 |
| September | 3.8 | 5.5 | 17.6 | 20.5 | 11,259 | |
| October | 4.6 | | 18.4 | | 11,369 | |
| November | 4.8 | | 18.9 | | 9,136 | |
| December | 2.4 | | 19.1 | | 13,294 | |

¹Percent of hen and pullets of laying age in 17 selected states. ²Revisions include data from late reports or other corrections developed by the Federal Safety Inspection Service.

Table 5—Shell eggs broken and egg products produced under federal inspection, 1981-82

| Period ¹ | Shell eggs broken | Egg products produced ² | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | Liquid ³ | Frozen | Dried |
| | Thou. doz. | Thou. lbs. | Thou. lbs. | Thou. lbs. |
| 1981 | | | | |
| Jan. 25 - Feb. 21 | 52,488 | 33,703 | 23,741 | 6,101 |
| Feb. 22 - Mar. 21 | 58,811 | 36,152 | 27,038 | 6,770 |
| Mar. 22 - Apr. 18 | 51,901 | 32,496 | 24,839 | 5,574 |
| Apr. 19 - May 16 | 60,458 | 36,457 | 27,217 | 6,469 |
| May 17 - June 13 | 60,007 | 35,472 | 28,031 | 6,580 |
| June 14 - July 11 | 60,613 | 36,749 | 31,197 | 6,843 |
| July 12 - Aug. 8 | 62,386 | 36,749 | 27,913 | 6,884 |
| Aug. 9 - Sept. 5 | 57,320 | 35,703 | 25,672 | 5,912 |
| Sept. 6 - Sept. 30 | 49,928 | 34,607 | 21,118 | 5,035 |
| Oct. 1 - Oct. 31 | 58,030 | 39,652 | 28,513 | 6,826 |
| Nov. 1 - Nov. 28 | 50,348 | 32,800 | 23,477 | 5,801 |
| Nov. 29 - Dec. 26 | 50,507 | 32,296 | 24,280 | 6,051 |
| Dec. 27 - Jan. 23 | 51,158 | 30,793 | 24,126 | 5,341 |
| 1982 | | | | |
| Jan. 24 - Feb. 20 | 47,113 | 31,062 | 22,938 | 5,012 |
| Feb. 21 - Mar. 20 | 51,265 | 31,360 | 25,890 | 5,074 |
| Mar. 21 - Apr. 17 | 53,773 | 31,880 | 24,690 | 5,816 |
| Apr. 18 - May 15 | 59,705 | 39,064 | 28,367 | 6,415 |
| May 16 - June 12 | 64,889 | 40,072 | 29,003 | 7,975 |
| June 13 - July 10 | 60,166 | 37,764 | 27,298 | 6,540 |
| July 11 - Aug. 7 | 65,321 | 37,426 | 29,982 | 7,331 |
| Aug. 8 - Sept. 4 | 60,789 | 39,110 | 26,073 | 6,550 |
| Sept. 5 - Sept. 30 | 56,675 | 36,468 | 24,278 | 5,423 |

¹Weeks in 1981 and 1982. ²Includes ingredients added. ³Liquid egg product produced for immediate consumption and for processing.

Table 6—U.S. egg exports to major importers July-September 1981-1982¹

| Country or area | 1981 | 1982 |
|------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | 1,000 Dozen | |
| Japan | 15,231 | 10,099 |
| United Arab Emirates | 6,234 | 4,867 |
| Hong Kong | 2,707 | 3,767 |
| Canada | 2,440 | 1,826 |
| Venezuela | 845 | 1,321 |
| Mexico | 8,601 | 1,264 |
| Netherlands | 26 | 1,136 |
| Federal Rep of Germany | 1,908 | 1,043 |
| Trinidad-Tobago | 862 | 976 |
| Jamaica | 731 | 648 |
| Dominican Republic | 121 | 547 |
| United Kingdom | 1,121 | 355 |
| Switzerland | 315 | 281 |
| Suriname | 126 | 152 |
| Colombia | 77 | 132 |
| Other | 18,607 | 1,890 |
| Total | 59,954 | 30,306 |

¹Shell and shell equivalent of egg products.

Table 7—U.S. mature chicken exports to major importers July-September 1981-1982

| Country or area | 1981 | 1982 |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| | 1,000 Pounds | |
| Canada | 3,176 | 2,209 |
| Japan | 261 | 755 |
| Mexico | 685 | 549 |
| Trust Terr. of Pacific Is. | 289 | 548 |
| French Pacific Is. | 477 | 324 |
| Haiti | 6 | 98 |
| Singapore | 178 | 81 |
| Colombia | 30 | 70 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 44 | 49 |
| Korea, Republic of | 30 | 47 |
| Leeward-Windward Is ^a | 1 | 45 |
| Hong Kong | 0 | 43 |
| Togo | 0 | 39 |
| Saudi Arabia | 26 | 33 |
| Ghana | 58 | 13 |
| Other | 1,467 | 52 |
| Total | 6,727 | 4,954 |

Table 8—Shell eggs: Supply and utilization, 1980-82

| Marketing year and quarter ¹ | Stock change ² | Production | Hatching use | Eggs broken | Imports | Total supply | Exports and shipments | Domestic disappearance | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | Military | Civilian | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | Per capita |
| | | | | | | <i>Million dozen</i> | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | <i>Number</i> | |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | .5 | 1,475.4 | 125.5 | 168.6 | 2.1 | 1,183.9 | 21.9 | 5.5 | 1,156.6 | 61.8 |
| II | -.9 | 1,455.7 | 130.5 | 175.5 | 1.0 | 1,149.9 | 18.4 | 5.3 | 1,126.2 | 60.1 |
| III | .4 | 1,420.0 | 120.2 | 194.3 | 1.8 | 1,107.6 | 23.5 | 5.8 | 1,078.3 | 57.3 |
| IV | .2 | 1,456.0 | 121.2 | 181.0 | 1.9 | 1,155.9 | 35.6 | 5.1 | 1,115.3 | 59.1 |
| Year | .2 | 5,807.1 | 497.4 | 719.4 | 6.9 | 4,597.4 | 99.4 | 21.6 | 4,476.3 | 238.4 |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 0 | 1,454.9 | 128.0 | 175.1 | -.9 | 1,150.9 | 36.2 | 5.4 | 1,109.4 | 58.7 |
| II | -.3 | 1,462.8 | 135.2 | 184.9 | 1.3 | 1,143.7 | 27.5 | 5.6 | 1,110.6 | 58.6 |
| III | .7 | 1,432.1 | 123.8 | 200.4 | 2.4 | 1,110.9 | 31.8 | 5.6 | 1,073.5 | 56.5 |
| IV | -.5 | 1,450.5 | 119.4 | 172.4 | .5 | 1,158.7 | 39.9 | 5.9 | 1,112.8 | 58.5 |
| Year | -.1 | 5,800.3 | 506.3 | 732.8 | 3.2 | 4,564.2 | 135.4 | 22.5 | 4,406.3 | 232.4 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | -.1 | 1,449.5 | 125.9 | 159.5 | .2 | 1,164.1 | 30.6 | 5.8 | 1,127.7 | 59.1 |
| II | .2 | 1,450.6 | 133.5 | 186.1 | -1.1 | 1,130.1 | 22.3 | 4.1 | 1,103.7 | 57.7 |
| III | .1 | 1,422.1 | 123.7 | 207.9 | 1.5 | 1,092.2 | 18.5 | 6.0 | 1,067.7 | 55.8 |

¹Year beginning December 1. ²Stock change based on calendar year.

Table 9—Total eggs: Supply and utilization by quarters, 1980-82

| Marketing year and quarter ¹ | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------|------------|
| | Production | Imports ² | Beginning stocks ² | Total supply | Ending stocks ² | Exports and shipments ² | Domestic disappearance | | | |
| | | | | | | | Eggs used for hatching | Military | Civilian ¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | Per capita |
| | | | | | | <i>Million dozen</i> | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | <i>Number³</i> | |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 1,475.4 | 2.1 | 18.9 | 1,478.0 | 18.4 | 33.0 | 125.5 | 6.1 | 1,313.5 | 70.2 |
| II | 1,455.7 | 1.1 | 18.4 | 1,451.9 | 23.2 | 36.3 | 130.5 | 5.7 | 1,279.4 | 68.2 |
| III | 1,420.0 | 1.8 | 23.2 | 1,421.3 | 23.7 | 41.5 | 120.2 | 6.5 | 1,253.1 | 66.6 |
| IV | 1,456.0 | 2.0 | 23.7 | 1,462.3 | 18.9 | 51.2 | 121.2 | 5.7 | 1,284.2 | 68.1 |
| Year | 5,807.1 | 7.0 | 18.9 | 5,813.6 | 18.9 | 161.9 | 497.4 | 24.0 | 5,130.2 | 273.2 |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 1,454.9 | -.9 | 19.4 | 1,455.5 | 17.9 | 56.2 | 128.0 | 5.6 | 1,265.6 | 67.0 |
| II | 1,462.8 | 1.3 | 17.9 | 1,462.4 | 19.6 | 61.7 | 135.2 | 6.1 | 1,259.3 | 66.5 |
| III | 1,432.1 | 2.5 | 19.6 | 1,434.3 | 19.9 | 57.7 | 123.8 | 6.1 | 1,246.8 | 65.7 |
| IV | 1,450.5 | .5 | 19.9 | 1,453.4 | 17.5 | 74.0 | 119.4 | 6.6 | 1,253.5 | 65.9 |
| Year | 5,800.3 | 3.4 | 19.4 | 5,805.6 | 17.5 | 249.6 | 506.3 | 24.4 | 5,025.3 | 265.0 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 1,449.5 | .2 | 17.5 | 1,452.8 | 14.4 | 55.1 | 125.9 | 6.8 | 1,265.0 | 66.3 |
| II | 1,450.6 | -1.1 | 14.4 | 1,445.6 | 18.2 | 44.9 | 133.5 | 4.5 | 1,262.7 | 66.1 |
| III | 1,422.1 | 1.6 | 18.2 | 1,419.9 | 22.1 | 33.8 | 123.7 | 6.5 | 1,255.9 | 65.6 |

¹Year beginning December 1. ²Shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of egg product. ³Calculated from unrounded data.

Table 10—Egg prices and price spreads, 1981-82

| Item | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Average |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| <i>Cents per dozen</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm Price | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 64.8 | 62.3 | 60.5 | 63.9 | 56.1 | 56.6 | 58.6 | 59.7 | 64.8 | 63.7 | 70.1 | 65.6 | 62.3 |
| 1982 | 63.5 | 66.3 | 68.2 | 63.0 | 54.8 | 51.6 | 55.2 | 50.7 | 56.8 | 58.1 | | | |
| New York (cartoned)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade A, Large | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 75.6 | 71.3 | 71.0 | 73.4 | 66.8 | 67.1 | 71.8 | 73.3 | 74.7 | 75.7 | 81.9 | 76.0 | 73.2 |
| 1982 | 81.4 | 77.7 | 79.4 | 72.2 | 64.0 | 63.9 | 64.0 | 64.8 | 68.6 | | | | |
| 4-Region Average, Grade A, Large | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail Price | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 93.7 | 92.8 | 88.2 | 90.9 | 84.1 | 85.2 | 86.9 | 87.4 | 93.0 | 91.7 | 95.7 | 98.0 | 90.6 |
| 1982 | 93.9 | 101.1 | 96.7 | 92.3 | 85.3 | 80.5 | 86.6 | 80.1 | 87.5 | | | | |
| Price Spreads | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm-to-Consumer | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 37.2 | 39.4 | 36.5 | 35.1 | 35.6 | 36.6 | 34.7 | 33.2 | 36.9 | 34.7 | 32.7 | 40.5 | 36.1 |
| 1982 | 32.3 | 42.8 | 35.7 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 34.6 | 39.6 | 33.5 | 36.8 | | | | |
| Farm-to-Retailer | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 18.8 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 19.9 | 17.9 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 20.8 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 20.5 | 19.2 |
| 1982 | 17.7 | 21.4 | 18.8 | 22.5 | 20.5 | 17.2 | 19.0 | 16.1 | 18.4 | | | | |
| Retail | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 18.4 | 19.8 | 17.4 | 15.2 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 13.3 | 20.0 | 16.9 |
| 1982 | 14.6 | 21.4 | 16.9 | 18.1 | 20.1 | 17.4 | 20.6 | 17.4 | 18.4 | | | | |
| 1967 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Price Index | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 190.2 | 188.2 | 180.5 | 184.3 | 170.5 | 172.1 | 174.2 | 177.6 | 188.8 | 185.9 | 194.7 | 198.0 | 183.8 |
| 1982 | 189.4 | 205.1 | 195.2 | 186.9 | 172.3 | 162.5 | 173.6 | 161.2 | 175.2 | | | | |

*Price to volume buyers.

Table 11—Young chicken prices

| Item | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Average |
|------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| <i>Cents per pound</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm Price * | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 30.4 | 30.5 | 29.2 | 26.6 | 28.2 | 29.9 | 30.1 | 28.5 | 26.3 | 26.0 | 25.4 | 24.6 | 28.0 |
| 1982 | 27.1 | 27.0 | 26.9 | 26.2 | 28.0 | 28.6 | 28.6 | 26.3 | 27.1 | 25.1 | | | |
| Wholesale RTC | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9-City Average | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 49.5 | 50.3 | 48.2 | 44.4 | 46.3 | 49.3 | 50.2 | 47.3 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 42.5 | 40.1 | 46.3 |
| 1982 | 45.2 | 44.5 | 44.8 | 42.6 | 45.8 | 47.0 | 46.1 | 43.4 | 43.6 | 42.3 | | | |
| 4-Region Average | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail Price | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 75.4 | 76.5 | 75.9 | 73.7 | 70.9 | 72.1 | 77.3 | 75.7 | 73.4 | 71.9 | 70.7 | 70.8 | 73.7 |
| 1982 | 71.7 | 72.8 | 71.7 | 71.3 | 72.2 | 73.4 | 74.4 | 72.0 | 71.5 | | | | |
| Price Spreads | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm-to-Consumer | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 34.5 | 35.4 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 32.5 | 31.0 | 37.1 | 37.6 | 38.8 | 37.0 | 36.2 | 38.2 | 36.1 |
| 1982 | 35.7 | 37.8 | 36.5 | 36.1 | 34.1 | 33.4 | 37.4 | 35.3 | 34.0 | | | | |
| Farm-To-Retailer | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 15.1 | 16.6 | 17.4 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 17.4 | 16.3 | 15.1 | 16.4 | 16.2 |
| 1982 | 16.8 | 17.9 | 17.1 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 14.0 | 16.1 | 13.8 | 14.2 | | | | |
| Retail | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 19.4 | 18.8 | 20.0 | 21.5 | 17.3 | 16.1 | 19.7 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 21.8 | 19.9 |
| 1982 | 18.9 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 21.1 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 21.3 | 21.5 | 19.8 | | | | |
| 1967 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail Price Index | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole Chickens | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 202.5 | 207.0 | 203.1 | 198.0 | 190.3 | 193.8 | 206.9 | 201.4 | 197.3 | 194.0 | 190.9 | 190.1 | 197.9 |
| 1982 | 193.1 | 196.3 | 195.1 | 194.1 | 196.8 | 199.1 | 201.2 | 193.8 | 194.8 | | | | |

* Liveweight.

Table 12—Mature chicken supply and utilization, 1980-82

| Quarters and years | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------|-------------|
| | Production | Beginning stocks | Total supply | Ending stocks | Exports and shipments | Domestic disappearance | | |
| | | | | | | Military | Civilian | |
| | | | | | | | Total | Per capita* |
| <i>Million pounds</i> | | | | <i>Pounds</i> | | | | |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | |
| I | 233.3 | 111.5 | 344.8 | 117.9 | 6.5 | .9 | 219.5 | 1.0 |
| II | 199.4 | 117.9 | 317.3 | 132.4 | 16.2 | 0 | 168.6 | .8 |
| III | 141.4 | 132.4 | 273.8 | 123.4 | 14.5 | 0 | 135.9 | .6 |
| IV | 177.5 | 123.4 | 300.8 | 114.1 | 22.2 | 0 | 164.5 | .7 |
| Year | 751.6 | 111.5 | 863.1 | 114.1 | 59.5 | .9 | 688.6 | 3.1 |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | |
| I | 214.5 | 114.1 | 328.6 | 126.3 | 16.1 | .7 | 185.5 | .8 |
| II | 203.0 | 126.3 | 329.3 | 147.2 | 9.1 | .4 | 172.7 | .8 |
| III | 169.5 | 147.2 | 316.7 | 146.2 | 7.5 | .5 | 162.5 | .7 |
| IV | 170.1 | 146.2 | 316.3 | 116.5 | 13.5 | .3 | 186.1 | .8 |
| Year | 757.1 | 114.1 | 871.2 | 116.5 | 46.2 | 1.8 | 706.8 | 3.1 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | |
| I | 191.4 | 116.5 | 307.9 | 113.0 | 7.4 | .4 | 187.1 | .8 |
| II | 202.9 | 113.0 | 315.8 | 113.5 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 194.0 | .8 |
| III | 178.5 | 113.5 | 292.0 | 104.5 | | | | |

*Calculated from unrounded data.

Table 13—Young chicken supply and utilization, 1980-82

| Quarter and year | Total production ¹ | Beginning stocks | Total supply ² | Ending stocks | Exports and shipments | Military | Civilian disappearance | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | Total | Per capita |
| | | | | | | | <i>Pounds</i> | |
| <i>Million pounds</i> | | | | <i>Pounds</i> | | | | |
| 1980: | | | | | | | | |
| I | 2,777.9 | 30.6 | 2,808.5 | 31.2 | 138.6 | 7.8 | 2,630.9 | 11.7 |
| II | 3,016.4 | 31.2 | 3,047.6 | 34.7 | 194.8 | 11.2 | 2,806.9 | 12.5 |
| III | 2,810.8 | 34.7 | 2,845.5 | 26.8 | 181.6 | 9.7 | 2,627.4 | 11.6 |
| IV | 2,752.1 | 26.8 | 2,778.9 | 22.4 | 206.6 | 8.6 | 2,541.3 | 11.2 |
| Year | 11,357.3 | 30.6 | 11,387.9 | 22.4 | 721.6 | 37.3 | 10,606.5 | 47.0 |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | |
| I | 2,869.7 | 22.4 | 2,892.1 | 24.8 | 191.5 | 7.1 | 2,668.7 | 11.8 |
| II | 3,114.6 | 24.8 | 3,139.4 | 30.1 | 255.4 | 9.4 | 2,844.5 | 12.5 |
| III | 3,100.1 | 30.1 | 3,130.2 | 31.5 | 204.5 | 10.0 | 2,884.2 | 12.6 |
| IV | 2,896.6 | 31.5 | 2,928.1 | 32.6 | 222.1 | 7.8 | 2,665.6 | 11.7 |
| Year | 11,980.9 | 22.4 | 12,003.3 | 32.6 | 873.5 | 34.3 | 11,062.9 | 48.6 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | |
| I | 2,906.9 | 32.6 | 2,939.5 | 27.0 | 171.3 | 6.8 | 2,734.4 | 11.9 |
| II | 3,126.7 | 27.0 | 3,153.7 | 21.8 | 178.7 | 9.9 | 2,943.3 | 12.8 |
| III | 3,143.3 | 21.8 | 3,165.2 | 17.7 | | | | |

¹Total production is estimated by multiplying the federally inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual federally inspected slaughter. The ratio for 1982 is the same as the one for 1981. ²Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 14—Broiler chicks hatched and pullet chicks placed in hatchery supply flocks

| Month | Broiler-type chicks hatched | | Pullet chicks placed in broiler hatchery supply flocks | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------|--|-------|---|--------|--------|
| | | | Monthly placements | | Cumulative placements 7-14 months earlier | | |
| | 1981 ¹ | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
| | <i>Million</i> | | <i>Thousand</i> | | <i>Thousand</i> | | |
| January | 369.5 | 372.3 | 3,523 | 3,171 | 26,098 | 28,513 | 25,971 |
| February | 344.2 | 335.6 | 3,553 | 3,012 | 26,699 | 28,228 | 25,994 |
| March | 399.4 | 390.0 | 4,119 | 3,489 | 26,465 | 27,217 | 25,690 |
| April | 389.7 | 384.4 | 3,499 | 3,476 | 26,486 | 27,155 | 25,215 |
| May | 402.3 | 401.2 | 3,093 | 3,537 | 27,087 | 26,931 | |
| June | 382.7 | 384.2 | 3,280 | 2,827 | 27,322 | 25,760 | |
| July | 374.2 | 381.2 | 3,066 | 2,971 | 27,819 | 25,772 | |
| August | 365.1 | 377.3 | 3,084 | 3,207 | 28,035 | 25,850 | |
| September | 350.2 | 347.7 | 3,461 | 2,696 | 28,237 | 25,582 | |
| October | 342.3 | | 3,329 | | 28,879 | 26,005 | |
| November | 332.3 | | 2,948 | | 29,380 | 26,397 | |
| December | 364.6 | | 3,511 | | 29,116 | 26,473 | |

¹Revised.

Table 15—Turkey hatchery operations, 1981-82

| Month | Poults hatched | | | | | | Eggs in incubators first of month changes from previous year | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--|------|---------------------------|------|-------|------|
| | Light breeds ¹ | | Heavy breeds ² | | Total | | Light breeds ¹ | | Heavy breeds ² | | Total | |
| | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 |
| | <i>Thousands</i> | | | | | | <i>Percent</i> | | | | | |
| January | 1,253 | 631 | 14,368 | 12,734 | 15,621 | 13,365 | -11 | -50 | 2 | -9 | 1 | -12 |
| February | 1,014 | 812 | 15,512 | 13,787 | 16,526 | 14,599 | -26 | -21 | 1 | -11 | -1 | -12 |
| March | 1,034 | 732 | 18,872 | 17,443 | 19,906 | 18,175 | -30 | -28 | -3 | -13 | -5 | -14 |
| April | 1,001 | 834 | 19,577 | 20,386 | 20,578 | 21,220 | -36 | -25 | -3 | -2 | -6 | -3 |
| May | 1,085 | 754 | 21,144 | 19,527 | 22,229 | 20,281 | -29 | -22 | 4 | -6 | 2 | -7 |
| June | 1,066 | 784 | 20,390 | 19,714 | 21,456 | 20,498 | -37 | -36 | 5 | -11 | 2 | -12 |
| July | 951 | 994 | 17,703 | 19,268 | 18,654 | 20,262 | -46 | -12 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| August | 844 | 789 | 11,837 | 13,005 | 12,681 | 13,794 | -38 | -8 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| September | 415 | | 7,793 | | 8,208 | | -60 | -47 | -5 | 3 | -11 | 1 |
| October | 363 | | 9,199 | | 9,562 | | -73 | -53 | 2 | 7 | -7 | 5 |
| November | 555 | | 9,343 | | 9,898 | | -54 | | -4 | | -9 | |
| December | 814 | | 11,201 | | 12,015 | | -45 | | -5 | | -9 | |

¹Normal mature marketing weight under 12 pounds. ²Normal mature marketing weight 12 pounds or over.

**Table 16—Broiler: Eggs set and chicks placed weekly
in 19 commercial States, 1980-82**

| Period month and day ¹ | Eggs set | | | Chicks placed | | |
|--|----------|---------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | 1980/81 | 1981/82 | Percent of previous year | 1980/81 | 1981/82 | Percent of previous year |
| November | | | | | | |
| 21 | 96,862 | 99,465 | 103 | 77,795 | 77,258 | 99 |
| 28 | 96,236 | 98,559 | 102 | 76,149 | 78,230 | 103 |
| December | | | | | | |
| 5 | 90,472 | 92,499 | 102 | 76,964 | 79,772 | 104 |
| 12 | 95,325 | 98,069 | 103 | 77,511 | 79,350 | 102 |
| 19 | 97,440 | 99,055 | 102 | 76,598 | 78,692 | 103 |
| 26 | 97,408 | 98,190 | 101 | 72,351 | 74,155 | 102 |
| January | | | | | | |
| 2 | 97,239 | 97,744 | 101 | 76,262 | 77,961 | 102 |
| 9 | 98,749 | 99,412 | 101 | 77,909 | 79,130 | 102 |
| 16 | 99,309 | 99,631 | 100 | 77,785 | 78,969 | 102 |
| 23 | 100,838 | 99,394 | 99 | 78,191 | 78,577 | 100 |
| 30 | 100,686 | 98,033 | 97 | 78,892 | 80,393 | 102 |
| February | | | | | | |
| 6 | 100,411 | 97,714 | 97 | 79,756 | 80,271 | 101 |
| 13 | 102,905 | 99,557 | 97 | 80,413 | 79,348 | 99 |
| 20 | 104,288 | 100,903 | 97 | 80,920 | 78,451 | 97 |
| 27 | 105,391 | 103,708 | 98 | 80,633 | 79,290 | 98 |
| March | | | | | | |
| 6 | 105,186 | 103,338 | 98 | 82,811 | 80,939 | 98 |
| 13 | 104,273 | 103,514 | 99 | 83,901 | 81,918 | 98 |
| 20 | 104,054 | 103,579 | 100 | 84,646 | 83,705 | 99 |
| 27 | 105,290 | 103,120 | 98 | 85,001 | 84,342 | 99 |
| April | | | | | | |
| 3 | 104,952 | 102,770 | 98 | 84,408 | 83,907 | 99 |
| 10 | 105,261 | 104,946 | 100 | 83,848 | 83,891 | 100 |
| 17 | 105,403 | 105,098 | 100 | 84,865 | 83,478 | 98 |
| 24 | 104,555 | 103,328 | 99 | 85,045 | 83,568 | 98 |
| May | | | | | | |
| 1 | 104,474 | 102,633 | 98 | 85,052 | 85,342 | 100 |
| 8 | 104,360 | 104,047 | 100 | 85,517 | 85,582 | 100 |
| 15 | 104,672 | 103,263 | 99 | 84,259 | 84,628 | 100 |
| 22 | 103,455 | 103,425 | 100 | 84,953 | 83,455 | 98 |
| 29 | 103,815 | 103,333 | 100 | 84,390 | 85,728 | 102 |
| June | | | | | | |
| 5 | 102,676 | 103,318 | 101 | 84,777 | 84,256 | 99 |
| 12 | 102,141 | 102,934 | 101 | 84,321 | 84,679 | 100 |
| 19 | 102,530 | 103,105 | 101 | 83,587 | 84,041 | 101 |
| 26 | 98,515 | 99,452 | 101 | 83,055 | 84,883 | 102 |
| July | | | | | | |
| 3 | 96,910 | 96,730 | 100 | 82,742 | 84,314 | 102 |
| 10 | 99,851 | 100,743 | 101 | 82,342 | 84,961 | 103 |
| 17 | 99,052 | 99,899 | 101 | 78,227 | 79,936 | 102 |
| 24 | 98,903 | 100,960 | 102 | 77,411 | 78,107 | 101 |
| 31 | 97,290 | 99,496 | 102 | 79,428 | 81,855 | 103 |
| August | | | | | | |
| 7 | 97,035 | 97,762 | 101 | 78,511 | 81,286 | 104 |
| 14 | 98,074 | 98,402 | 100 | 77,728 | 82,016 | 106 |
| 21 | 98,402 | 97,170 | 99 | 76,577 | 79,925 | 104 |
| 28 | 98,159 | 97,557 | 99 | 76,690 | 79,264 | 103 |
| September | | | | | | |
| 4 | 95,004 | 93,493 | 98 | 78,364 | 79,665 | 102 |
| 11 | 91,843 | 90,449 | 98 | 78,336 | 79,217 | 101 |
| 18 | 86,107 | 86,128 | 100 | 78,491 | 78,848 | 100 |
| 25 | 94,068 | 96,040 | 102 | 75,701 | 74,446 | 98 |
| October | | | | | | |
| 2 | 94,860 | 95,893 | 101 | 73,097 | 71,419 | 98 |
| 9 | 91,013 | 91,468 | 100 | 67,763 | 68,110 | 101 |
| 16 | 81,355 | 85,410 | 105 | 75,071 | 76,300 | 102 |
| 23 | 89,757 | 91,675 | 102 | 75,208 | 77,203 | 103 |
| 30 | 97,283 | 99,169 | 102 | 72,312 | 73,344 | 101 |
| November | | | | | | |
| 6 | 97,212 | 98,873 | 102 | 63,297 | 67,626 | 107 |
| 13 | 99,067 | 100,883 | 102 | 70,846 | 73,280 | 103 |

¹Weeks in 1981/82 and corresponding weeks in 1980/81.

Table 17—Estimated costs and returns, 1980-82¹

| Quarter and year | Production costs | | Wholesale | | Net returns |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | Feed | Total | Total costs ² | Price ³ | |
| Market eggs (cts/doz) | | | | | |
| 1980 | | | | | |
| I | 30.2 | 46.5 | 67.8 | 64.2 | -3.6 |
| II | 29.5 | 45.8 | 67.1 | 58.6 | -8.5 |
| III | 33.1 | 49.4 | 70.7 | 68.1 | -2.6 |
| IV | 38.2 | 54.5 | 75.8 | 76.3 | 0.5 |
| Year ⁴ | 32.8 | 49.1 | 70.4 | 66.9 | -3.5 |
| 1981 | | | | | |
| I | 37.7 | 54.0 | 75.3 | 72.7 | -2.6 |
| II | 37.3 | 53.6 | 74.9 | 68.8 | -6.1 |
| III | 35.7 | 52.0 | 73.3 | 72.9 | -0.4 |
| IV | 30.5 | 46.8 | 68.1 | 78.1 | 10.0 |
| Year ⁴ | 35.2 | 51.5 | 72.8 | 73.2 | 0.3 |
| 1982 | | | | | |
| I | 30.3 | 46.9 | 68.0 | 78.9 | 10.9 |
| II | 31.3 | 47.9 | 69.0 | 67.1 | -2.0 |
| III | 29.9 | 46.5 | 67.6 | 67.0 | -0.6 |
| Broilers (cts/lb) | | | | | |
| 1980 | | | | | |
| I | 16.8 | 25.2 | 47.1 | 43.0 | -4.1 |
| II | 16.2 | 24.6 | 46.3 | 41.1 | -5.2 |
| III | 17.1 | 25.5 | 47.4 | 53.3 | 5.9 |
| IV | 20.7 | 29.1 | 52.3 | 50.0 | -2.4 |
| Year ⁴ | 17.7 | 26.1 | 48.3 | 46.8 | -1.5 |
| 1981 | | | | | |
| I | 21.3 | 29.7 | 53.1 | 49.3 | -3.8 |
| II | 20.5 | 28.9 | 52.1 | 46.7 | -5.4 |
| III | 20.2 | 28.6 | 51.6 | 47.0 | -4.6 |
| IV | 17.8 | 26.2 | 48.5 | 42.1 | -6.4 |
| Year ⁴ | 20.0 | 28.4 | 51.3 | 46.3 | -5.0 |
| 1982 | | | | | |
| I | 16.7 | 25.3 | 47.3 | 44.8 | -2.5 |
| II | 17.3 | 25.9 | 48.0 | 45.2 | -2.9 |
| III | 17.2 | 25.8 | 48.0 | 44.4 | -3.6 |
| Turkeys (cts/lb) | | | | | |
| 1980 | | | | | |
| I | 25.5 | 36.5 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 0 |
| II | 24.7 | 35.7 | 59.3 | 55.8 | -3.5 |
| III | 24.4 | 35.4 | 58.8 | 67.9 | 9.1 |
| IV | 29.3 | 40.3 | 65.0 | 74.8 | 9.8 |
| Year | 26.1 | 37.1 | 61.0 | 66.0 | 5.0 |
| 1981 | | | | | |
| I | 32.0 | 43.0 | 68.3 | 64.2 | -4.1 |
| II | 30.7 | 41.7 | 66.7 | 67.8 | 1.1 |
| III | 30.6 | 41.6 | 66.6 | 66.5 | -0.1 |
| IV | 28.5 | 39.5 | 63.9 | 58.6 | -5.3 |
| Year | 30.2 | 41.2 | 66.1 | 64.0 | -2.1 |
| 1982 | | | | | |
| I | 24.1 | 36.4 | 60.4 | 57.0 | -3.3 |
| II | 25.0 | 37.3 | 61.4 | 59.4 | -2.1 |
| III | 25.3 | 37.6 | 61.9 | 67.0 | 5.1 |

¹Estimated by computerized formula. Costs are weighted by monthly production. ²Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market value. ³Wholesale prices used are the 13 metro area egg price, 9-city weighted average broiler price and a composite price reflecting prices in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. ⁴Weighted average.

Table 18—Federally inspected young chicken slaughter

| Quarter and year | Number | Average weight | Liveweight pounds | Certified RTC |
|------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | Mil | Lbs | Mil lbs |
| 1980 | | | | |
| I | 957 | 3.97 | 3,803 | 2,755 |
| II | 1,037 | 3.98 | 4,125 | 2,992 |
| III | 998 | 3.85 | 3,840 | 2,792 |
| IV | 937 | 4.02 | 3,763 | 2,734 |
| Year | 3,929 | 3.95 | 15,531 | 11,272 |
| 1981 | | | | |
| I | 977 | 4.02 | 3,931 | 2,849 |
| II | 1,069 | 3.98 | 4,259 | 3,096 |
| III | 1,061 | 3.98 | 4,220 | 3,081 |
| IV | 969 | 4.07 | 3,939 | 2,880 |
| Year | 4,076 | 4.01 | 16,350 | 11,906 |
| 1982 | | | | |
| I | 981 | 4.00 | 3,920 | 2,887 |
| II | 1,046 | 4.04 | 4,226 | 3,107 |
| III | 1,065 | 4.00 | 4,265 | 3,130 |

Table 19—U.S. young chicken exports to major importers July-September 1981-1982

| Country or Area | 1981 | 1982 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| <i>1,000 pounds</i> | | |
| Japan | 31,109 | 17,702 |
| Singapore | 14,435 | 16,838 |
| Jamaica | 9,777 | 12,775 |
| Hong Kong | 12,067 | 12,052 |
| Leeward-Windward Is. | 7,259 | 7,269 |
| Mexico | 8,748 | 5,675 |
| Canary Islands | 3,621 | 4,575 |
| Canada | 2,760 | 4,511 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 2,425 | 3,376 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,454 | 2,328 |
| French Pacific Is. | 1,261 | 1,699 |
| Venezuela | 8,961 | 1,592 |
| Federal Rep of Germany | 06 | 1,262 |
| Chile | 996 | 1,048 |
| Egypt | 24,808 | 1,016 |
| Other | 34,662 | 7,627 |
| Total | 164,449 | 101,344 |

Table 20—Federally inspected turkey slaughter

| Quarter and year | Number | Average weight | Live weight pounds | Certified RTC |
|------------------|--------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | | Mil. | Lbs. | Mil. lbs. |
| 1980 | | | | |
| I | 25.9 | 18.57 | 481.0 | 378.6 |
| II | 37.2 | 17.84 | 664.4 | 528.3 |
| III | 49.4 | 18.17 | 897.8 | 711.6 |
| IV | 46.5 | 19.39 | 901.8 | 713.9 |
| Year | 159.1 | 18.51 | 2,945.1 | 2,232.4 |
| 1981 | | | | |
| I | 26.9 | 18.79 | 506.4 | 398.1 |
| II | 37.6 | 18.53 | 697.5 | 553.2 |
| III | 52.9 | 18.76 | 991.6 | 785.2 |
| IV | 48.8 | 20.00 | 976.3 | 772.6 |
| Year | 166.3 | 19.07 | 3,171.7 | 2,509.1 |
| 1982 | | | | |
| I | 26.2 | 19.66 | 516.0 | 405.4 |
| II | 34.7 | 18.91 | 656.9 | 524.5 |
| III | 51.0 | 18.67 | 951.7 | 761.5 |

**Table 21—U.S. turkey exports to major importers
July-September 1981-1982**

| Country or area | 1981 | 1982 |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | <i>1,000 Pounds</i> | |
| Federal Rep of Germany | 2,928 | 2,412 |
| Saudi Arabia | 706 | 993 |
| Hong Kong | 646 | 913 |
| United Kingdom | 1,166 | 605 |
| Japan | 828 | 508 |
| Trust Terr. of Pacific Is. | 149 | 366 |
| Singapore | 373 | 345 |
| Canada | 538 | 342 |
| Canary Islands | 0 | 312 |
| Togo | 1,289 | 299 |
| Kuwait | 341 | 280 |
| Republic of South Africa | 0 | 237 |
| Leeward-Windward Is. | 242 | 215 |
| Netherlands | 207 | 190 |
| Venezuela | 73 | 188 |
| Other | 4,106 | 1,288 |
| Total | 13,592 | 9,495 |

Table 22—Turkey prices and price spreads, 1981-82

| Item | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Average |
|--|----------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| | <i>Cents per pound</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm Price ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 40.0 | 39.0 | 40.6 | 38.5 | 39.2 | 41.8 | 42.7 | 40.2 | 37.9 | 33.2 | 35.6 | 32.8 | 38.4 |
| 1982 | 32.6 | 33.0 | 33.3 | 33.9 | 34.6 | 37.7 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 41.8 | 42.7 | | | |
| New York, Hens ² 8-16 lbs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 59.4 | 60.7 | 63.8 | 61.2 | 63.5 | 66.2 | 66.8 | 61.8 | 59.5 | 56.4 | 57.3 | 51.7 | 60.7 |
| 1982 | 53.6 | 55.8 | 56.0 | 55.8 | 58.8 | 61.8 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 68.0 | 69.6 | | | |
| 4-Region Average Retail Price | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 97.9 | 98.1 | 98.3 | 95.5 | 98.8 | 100.6 | 102.1 | 103.0 | 99.8 | 97.8 | 91.6 | 88.7 | 97.7 |
| 1982 | 92.8 | 91.7 | 91.5 | 89.5 | 91.9 | 91.0 | 93.7 | 96.6 | 95.1 | | | | |
| Price Spreads | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm-To-Consumer | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 50.2 | 49.3 | 46.0 | 49.1 | 55.9 | 46.7 | 48.2 | 53.9 | 53.0 | 54.1 | 46.6 | 50.6 | 50.3 |
| 1982 | 51.5 | 47.6 | 48.6 | 46.1 | 45.2 | 41.3 | 42.1 | 45.0 | 38.8 | | | | |
| Farm-To-Retailer | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 23.5 | 21.5 | 19.2 | 24.4 | 28.8 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 22.3 | 24.0 | 24.2 | 21.9 | 25.1 | 23.0 |
| 1982 | 22.2 | 21.2 | 19.4 | 21.2 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 20.8 | 17.4 | | | | |
| Retail | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 26.7 | 27.8 | 26.8 | 24.7 | 27.1 | 26.4 | 27.6 | 31.6 | 29.0 | 29.9 | 24.7 | 25.5 | 27.3 |
| 1982 | 29.3 | 26.4 | 29.2 | 24.9 | 25.5 | 21.5 | 22.6 | 24.2 | 21.4 | | | | |
| | <i>December 1977 = 100</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer price index | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 128.7 | 128.5 | 127.6 | 125.9 | 128.3 | 128.9 | 130.0 | 129.7 | 129.9 | 127.2 | 122.2 | 120.7 | 127.3 |
| 1982 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 123.9 | 121.3 | 124.3 | 124.6 | 127.3 | 127.7 | 127.9 | | | | |

¹Liveweight. ²Wholesale, Ready-To-Cook.

Table 23—Turkey supply and utilization, 1980-82^{1, 2}

| Quarter and year | Production ¹ | Beginning stocks | Total supply ² | Ending stocks | Exports and shipments | Military | Civilian Consumption | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Total ² | Per capita ² |
| <i>Million pounds</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | <i>Pounds</i> |
| I | 393.4 | 240.0 | 633.4 | 208.9 | 13.4 | 3.7 | 407.5 | 1.8 |
| II | 549.3 | 208.9 | 758.2 | 286.6 | 15.7 | 4.5 | 451.4 | 2.0 |
| III | 739.6 | 286.6 | 1,026.2 | 398.8 | 25.9 | 4.6 | 596.8 | 2.7 |
| IV | 742.7 | 398.8 | 1,141.5 | 198.0 | 26.3 | 3.4 | 913.9 | 4.0 |
| Year | 2,425.0 | 240.0 | 2,665.0 | 198.0 | 81.3 | 16.2 | 2,369.5 | 10.5 |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | |
| I | 408.2 | 198.0 | 606.2 | 220.7 | 12.5 | 3.5 | 369.5 | 1.6 |
| II | 567.4 | 220.7 | 788.1 | 327.3 | 16.4 | 3.7 | 440.8 | 1.9 |
| III | 805.7 | 327.3 | 1,113.0 | 532.1 | 16.8 | 4.1 | 579.9 | 2.5 |
| IV | 792.4 | 532.1 | 1,324.5 | 238.4 | 22.6 | 3.2 | 1,060.2 | 4.6 |
| Year | 2,573.7 | 198.0 | 2,771.7 | 238.4 | 68.3 | 14.6 | 2,450.3 | 10.7 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | |
| I | 420.5 | 238.4 | 658.9 | 232.8 | 17.8 | 2.3 | 406.0 | 1.8 |
| II | 540.8 | 232.8 | 773.7 | 281.7 | 10.9 | 2.2 | 479.0 | 2.1 |
| III | 779.6 | 281.7 | 1,061.3 | 440.2 | | | | |

¹Total production is estimated by multiplying the inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual inspected slaughter. The ratio used in 1982 is the same as the one in 1981. ²Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 24—October 1 feeder cattle supply

| Item | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1982/81 |
|---|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| | <i>1,000 head</i> | | | | | <i>Percent change</i> |
| Calves 500 lb on farms | | | | | | |
| July 1 | 34,807 | 33,758 | 35,862 | 36,549 | 36,650 | 0 |
| Slaughter July-Sept. | 967 | 676 | 646 | 715 | 770 | +8 |
| On feed Oct. 1 | 1,001 | 815 | 703 | 450 | 494 | +10 |
| Total | 32,839 | 32,267 | 34,562 | 35,384 | 35,386 | 0 |
| Steers & heifers 500 lb + on farms ¹ | | | | | | |
| July 1 | 26,676 | 24,523 | 24,193 | 23,748 | 23,990 | +1 |
| Slaughter July-Sept. | 7,543 | 6,744 | 6,807 | 7,001 | 7,199 | +3 |
| On feed Oct. 1 ² | 10,891 | 9,540 | 9,675 | 8,954 | 9,510 | +6 |
| Total | 8,242 | 8,239 | 7,717 | 7,793 | 7,281 | -7 |
| Total supply | 41,081 | 40,506 | 42,273 | 43,177 | 42,667 | -1 |

¹Not including heifers for cow replacement. ²Estimated U.S. steers and heifers.

Table 25—Beef supplies*

| Year | Commercial cattle slaughter ¹ | | | | | | Average dressed weight | Com- mercial produc- tion ² |
|--------------------|--|--------|--------|-------|-----------------------|--------|------------------------------|---|
| | Steers and heifers | | | Cows | Bulls and stags | Total | | |
| | Fed | Nonfed | Total | | | | | |
| | <i>1,000 head</i> | | | | | | <i>Lb</i> | <i>Mil lb</i> |
| 1979: | | | | | | | | |
| I | 6,981 | 202 | 7,183 | 1,564 | 149 | 8,896 | 624 | 5,547 |
| II | 6,387 | 140 | 6,527 | 1,370 | 147 | 8,044 | 631 | 5,076 |
| III | 6,212 | 532 | 6,744 | 1,340 | 164 | 8,248 | 633 | 5,222 |
| IV | 5,986 | 679 | 6,665 | 1,656 | 169 | 8,490 | 638 | 5,416 |
| Year | 25,566 | 1,553 | 27,119 | 5,930 | 629 | 33,678 | 631 | 21,261 |
| 1980: | | | | | | | | |
| I | 6,313 | 219 | 6,532 | 1,450 | 163 | 8,145 | 644 | 5,249 |
| II | 5,847 | 798 | 6,645 | 1,375 | 174 | 8,194 | 641 | 5,251 |
| III | 5,922 | 885 | 6,807 | 1,608 | 200 | 8,615 | 625 | 5,384 |
| IV | 5,922 | 843 | 6,765 | 1,901 | 187 | 8,853 | 631 | 5,586 |
| Year | 24,004 | 2,745 | 26,749 | 6,334 | 724 | 33,807 | 635 | 21,470 |
| 1981: | | | | | | | | |
| I | 6,196 | 641 | 6,837 | 1,577 | 172 | 8,586 | 648 | 5,561 |
| II | 5,796 | 974 | 6,770 | 1,526 | 200 | 8,496 | 640 | 5,435 |
| III | 6,166 | 835 | 7,001 | 1,660 | 218 | 8,879 | 624 | 5,541 |
| IV | 5,660 | 1,267 | 6,927 | 1,880 | 185 | 8,992 | 631 | 5,677 |
| Year | 23,818 | 3,717 | 27,535 | 6,643 | 775 | 34,953 | 636 | 22,214 |
| 1982: ³ | | | | | | | | |
| I | 6,110 | 649 | 6,759 | 1,737 | 173 | 8,669 | 629 | 5,449 |
| II | 5,955 | 787 | 6,742 | 1,685 | 214 | 8,641 | 621 | 5,363 |
| III | 6,593 | 606 | 7,199 | 1,786 | 225 | 9,210 | 622 | 5,728 |

¹Classes estimated. ²May not add due to rounding. ³Preliminary. *Per capita consumption and prices appear in the *Total red meat supply and utilization* and *Selected price statistics* tables, respectively.

Table 26—Corn Belt cattle feeding

| Purchased during Marketed during | Selected costs at current rates ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Dec. June | Jan. 82 July | Feb. Aug. | Mar. Sept. | Apr. Oct. | May Nov. | June Dec. | July Jan.83 | Aug. Feb. | Sept. Mar. |
| <i>Dollars per head</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Expenses: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 600-lb feeder steer | 360.36 | 360.48 | 379.68 | 394.68 | 396.48 | 406.68 | 393.42 | 391.56 | 407.10 | 398.88 |
| Transportation to feedlot (400 miles) | 5.28 | 5.28 | 5.28 | 5.28 | 5.28 | 5.28 | 5.28 | 5.28 | 5.28 | 5.28 |
| Corn (45 bu) | 108.00 | 112.50 | 108.90 | 109.80 | 113.40 | 116.10 | 114.30 | 112.50 | 102.60 | 88.65 |
| Silage (1.7 tons) | 37.23 | 38.22 | 38.39 | 39.25 | 40.92 | 39.75 | 38.69 | 37.52 | 34.24 | 31.20 |
| Protein supplement (270 lb) | 33.62 | 33.35 | 33.75 | 33.89 | 33.75 | 34.96 | 34.56 | 34.16 | 34.02 | 33.34 |
| Hay (400 lb) | 12.00 | 12.10 | 12.70 | 13.20 | 13.90 | 12.70 | 12.20 | 11.60 | 10.60 | 10.30 |
| Labor (4 hours) | 14.80 | 14.80 | 14.80 | 14.80 | 14.80 | 14.80 | 14.80 | 14.80 | 14.80 | 14.80 |
| Management ² | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.40 |
| Vet medicine ³ | 4.85 | 4.97 | 4.98 | 5.01 | 5.01 | 5.03 | 5.04 | 5.06 | 5.07 | 5.05 |
| Interest on purchase (6 months) | 33.44 | 30.53 | 32.16 | 33.43 | 34.30 | 35.18 | 34.03 | 33.54 | 34.99 | 34.28 |
| Power, equip., fuel, shelter, depreciation ³ | 22.60 | 23.19 | 23.24 | 23.39 | 23.37 | 23.48 | 23.52 | 23.61 | 23.63 | 23.56 |
| Death loss (1% of purchase) | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.80 | 3.95 | 3.96 | 4.07 | 3.93 | 3.90 | 4.07 | 3.99 |
| Transportation (100 miles) | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.31 |
| Marketing expenses | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| Miscellaneous & indirect costs ³ | 9.77 | 10.03 | 10.05 | 10.12 | 10.11 | 10.15 | 10.17 | 10.21 | 10.22 | 10.19 |
| Total | 658.61 | 662.11 | 680.79 | 699.86 | 708.34 | 721.24 | 703.00 | 696.80 | 699.68 | 672.58 |
| <i>Dollars per cwt</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selling price/cwt required to cover feed and feeder costs (1,050 lb) | 52.50 | 53.01 | 54.61 | 56.27 | 57.00 | 58.11 | 56.49 | 55.94 | 56.05 | 53.56 |
| Selling price/cwt required cover all costs (1,050 lb) | 62.72 | 63.06 | 64.84 | 66.65 | 67.46 | 68.69 | 66.95 | 66.36 | 66.64 | 64.06 |
| Feed costs per 100-lb gain | 42.41 | 43.59 | 43.05 | 43.59 | 44.88 | 45.22 | 44.39 | 43.51 | 40.32 | 36.33 |
| Choice steers, Omaha | 70.18 | 66.18 | 65.14 | 61.25 | | | | | | |
| Net margin/cwt | +7.46 | +3.12 | +3.0 | -5.40 | | | | | | |
| Prices: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feeder steer, Choice (600-700 lb) Kansas City/cwt | 60.06 | 60.08 | 63.28 | 65.78 | 66.08 | 67.78 | 65.57 | 65.26 | 67.85 | 66.48 |
| Corn/bu ⁴ | 2.40 | 2.50 | 2.42 | 2.44 | 2.52 | 2.58 | 2.54 | 2.50 | 2.24 | 1.97 |
| Hay/ton ⁴ | 60.00 | 60.50 | 63.50 | 66.00 | 69.50 | 63.50 | 61.00 | 58.00 | 53.00 | 51.50 |
| Corn silage/ton ⁵ | 21.90 | 22.48 | 22.58 | 23.09 | 24.07 | 23.38 | 22.76 | 22.07 | 20.14 | 18.35 |
| 32-36% protein supp./cwt ⁶ | 12.45 | 12.35 | 12.50 | 12.55 | 12.50 | 12.95 | 12.80 | 12.65 | 12.60 | 12.35 |
| Farm labor/hour | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.70 |
| Interest, annual rate | 18.56 | 16.94 | 16.94 | 16.94 | 17.30 | 17.30 | 17.30 | 17.19 | 17.19 | 17.19 |
| Transportation rate/cwt per 100 miles ⁷ | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 |
| Marketing expenses ⁸ | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| Index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100) | 1,031 | 1,058 | 1,060 | 1,067 | 1,066 | 1,071 | 1,073 | 1,077 | 1,078 | 1,075 |

¹Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed ration and expense items do not necessarily coincide with experience of individual for management, production level, and locality of operation. ²Assumes 1 hour at twice the labor rate. ³Adjusted monthly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. ⁴Average price received by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. ⁵Corn silage price derived from an equivalent price of 5 bushels corn and 330 lb hay. ⁶Average price paid by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. ⁷Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-pound haul. ⁸Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

Table 27—Great Plains custom cattle feeding

| Purchased during Marketed during | Selected costs at current rates ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Dec. June | Jan. 82 July | Feb. Aug. | Mar. Sept. | Apr. Oct. | May Nov. | June Dec. | July Jan. 83 | Aug. Feb. | Sept. Mar. |
| <i>Dollars per head</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Expenses: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 600 lb feeder steer | 363.00 | 364.68 | 382.68 | 388.44 | 384.42 | 387.00 | 380.28 | 391.74 | 402.66 | 386.58 |
| Transportation to feedlot (300 miles) | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 |
| Commission | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Feed: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milo (1,500 lb) | 70.05 | 70.95 | 70.80 | 69.90 | 72.00 | 78.30 | 79.05 | 80.55 | 72.00 | 65.40 |
| Corn (1,500 lb) | 75.75 | 79.95 | 79.80 | 79.95 | 82.50 | 89.25 | 88.95 | 83.25 | 76.05 | 71.25 |
| Cottonseed meal (400 lb) | 48.00 | 48.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 48.00 | 48.00 | 46.00 | 46.00 | 46.00 | 46.00 |
| Alfalfa hay (800 lb) | 47.20 | 47.20 | 48.00 | 46.80 | 46.40 | 44.80 | 45.20 | 45.60 | 45.20 | 46.40 |
| Total feed cost | 241.00 | 246.10 | 248.60 | 248.65 | 248.90 | 260.35 | 259.20 | 255.40 | 239.25 | 229.05 |
| Feed handling & management charge | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 |
| Vet medicine | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Interest on feeder & 1/2 feed | 42.71 | 43.09 | 46.69 | 48.14 | 46.86 | 47.63 | 47.16 | 47.40 | 43.55 | 38.84 |
| Death loss (1.5 per- cent of purchase) | 5.46 | 5.47 | 5.74 | 5.83 | 5.77 | 5.81 | 5.70 | 5.88 | 6.04 | 5.80 |
| Marketing ² | f.o.b. | f.o.b. | f.o.b. | f.o.b. | f.o.b. | f.o.b. | f.o.b. | f.o.b. | f.o.b. | f.o.b. |
| Total | 683.13 | 690.30 | 714.67 | 722.02 | 716.91 | 731.75 | 723.30 | 731.38 | 722.46 | 691.23 |
| <i>Dollars per cwt</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selling price required to cover ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feed and feeder costs (1,056 lb) | 57.20 | 57.84 | 59.78 | 60.33 | 59.97 | 61.30 | 60.56 | 61.28 | 60.79 | 58.30 |
| All costs | 64.69 | 65.37 | 67.68 | 68.37 | 67.89 | 69.29 | 68.49 | 69.26 | 68.41 | 65.46 |
| Selling price \$/cwt ⁴ | 71.58 | 66.66 | 65.76 | 62.29 | | | | | | |
| Net margin/cwt | +6.89 | +1.29 | -1.92 | -6.08 | | | | | | |
| Cost per 100-lb gain: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Variable costs less interest | 54.09 | 55.11 | 55.67 | 55.70 | 55.73 | 58.03 | 57.78 | 57.06 | 53.86 | 51.77 |
| Feed costs | 48.20 | 49.22 | 49.72 | 49.73 | 49.78 | 52.07 | 51.84 | 51.08 | 47.85 | 45.81 |
| Unit Prices: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice feeder steer 600-700 lb | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amarillo \$/cwt | 60.50 | 60.78 | 63.78 | 64.74 | 64.07 | 64.50 | 63.38 | 65.29 | 67.11 | 64.43 |
| Transportation rate \$/cwt/100 miles ⁵ | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 |
| Commission fee \$/cwt | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 |
| Milo \$/cwt ⁶ | 4.67 | 4.73 | 4.72 | 4.66 | 4.80 | 5.22 | 5.27 | 5.37 | 4.80 | 4.36 |
| Corn \$/cwt ⁶ | 5.05 | 5.33 | 5.32 | 5.33 | 5.50 | 5.95 | 5.93 | 5.55 | 5.07 | 4.75 |
| Cottonseed meal \$/cwt ⁷ | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.50 | 13.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 11.50 |
| Alfalfa hay \$/ton ⁸ | 118.00 | 118.00 | 120.00 | 117.00 | 116.00 | 112.00 | 113.00 | 114.00 | 113.00 | 116.00 |
| Feed handling & management charge \$/ton | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Interest, annual rate | 17.75 | 17.75 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.25 | 16.75 | 15.50 |

¹Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed ration and expense items do not necessarily coincide with experience of individual feedlots. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production level, and locality of operation. Steers are assumed to gain 500 lbs in 180 days at 2.8 lbs per day with feed conversion of 8.4 lbs per pound gain. ²Most cattle sold f.o.b. at the feedlot with 4 percent shrink. ³Sale weight 1,056 lbs (1,100 lbs less 4 percent shrink). ⁴Choice slaughter steers, 900-1100 lbs, Texas-New Mexico direct. ⁵Converted from cents per mile for a 44,000-lb haul. ⁶Texas Panhandle elevator price plus \$0.15/cwt handling and transportation to feedlots. ⁷Average prices paid by farmers in Texas. ⁸Average price received by farmers in Texas plus \$30/ton handling and transportation to feedlots.

Table 28—Cattle on feed, placements, and marketings, 13 States

| Item | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1982/1981 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| | <i>1,000 head</i> | | | <i>Percent change</i> |
| On feed July 1 | 8,631 | 8,646 | 8,981 | +4 |
| Placements, July-Sept. | 5,832 | 5,275 | 5,856 | +11 |
| Marketings, July-Sept. | 5,223 | 5,460 | 5,783 | +6 |
| Other disappearance, July-Sept. | 265 | 251 | 254 | +1 |
| On feed Oct. 1 | 8,975 | 8,210 | 8,800 | +7 |
| Steer & steer calves | 6,134 | 5,580 | 5,600 | 0 |
| -500 lb | 392 | 271 | 265 | -2 |
| 500-699 lb | 937 | 860 | 843 | -12 |
| 700-899 lb | 2,118 | 1,891 | 1,893 | 0 |
| 900-1,099 lb | 2,100 | 1,971 | 1,988 | +1 |
| 1,100 + lb | 587 | 587 | 611 | +4 |
| Heifers & heifer calves | 2,812 | 2,609 | 3,175 | +22 |
| -500 lb | 214 | 127 | 168 | +32 |
| 500-699 lb | 727 | 674 | 794 | +18 |
| 700-899 lb | 1,166 | 1,135 | 1,292 | +14 |
| 900 + lb | 705 | 673 | 921 | +37 |
| Cows | 29 | 21 | 25 | +19 |
| Marketings, Oct.-Dec. | 5,264 | 5,034 | 5,459 | +8 |

¹Intentions.

Table 29— 7 States cattle on feed, placements, and marketing

| Year | On feed | Change previous year | Net placements | Change previous year | Marketings | Change previous year |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>1,000 head</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>1,000 head</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>1,000 head</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| 1981 | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 7,863 | -7.0 | 1,167 | -0.7 | 1,525 | -8.8 |
| Feb. | 7,505 | -5.7 | 1,061 | +0.5 | 1,440 | -8.9 |
| Mar. | 7,126 | -4.3 | 1,264 | +6.0 | 1,538 | +3.9 |
| Apr. | 6,837 | -4.5 | 1,579 | +42.6 | 1,386 | -3.4 |
| May | 7,030 | +3.0 | 1,424 | +1.1 | 1,400 | +1.2 |
| June | 7,054 | +2.9 | 1,241 | -6.8 | 1,439 | +3.4 |
| July | 6,846 | +0.8 | 1,017 | -28.6 | 1,412 | +4.9 |
| Aug. | 6,451 | -6.3 | 1,364 | -12.4 | 1,526 | +9.1 |
| Sept. | 6,289 | -10.7 | 1,759 | +5.8 | 1,432 | -0.3 |
| Oct. | 6,596 | -9.0 | 1,962 | -7.3 | 1,445 | -8.3 |
| Nov. | 7,113 | -8.7 | 1,510 | -1.0 | 1,295 | -4.3 |
| Dec. | 7,328 | -8.0 | 1,203 | 6.6 | 1,330 | -4.2 |
| 1982 | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 7,201 | -8.4 | 1,376 | +17.9 | 1,522 | -0.2 |
| Feb. | 7,055 | -6.0 | 1,227 | +15.6 | 1,413 | -1.9 |
| Mar. | 6,869 | -3.6 | 1,697 | +34.3 | 1,542 | -0.7 |
| Apr. | 7,024 | +2.7 | 1,456 | -7.8 | 1,414 | +2.0 |
| May | 7,066 | +0.5 | 1,710 | +20.1 | 1,413 | +0.9 |
| June | 7,363 | +4.4 | 1,313 | +5.8 | 1,495 | +3.2 |
| July | 7,181 | +4.9 | 1,137 | +11.8 | 1,482 | +5.0 |
| Aug. | 6,836 | +6.0 | 1,670 | +22.4 | 1,689 | +10.7 |
| Sept. | 6,817 | +8.4 | 1,921 | +9.2 | 1,585 | +9.2 |
| Oct. | 7,153 | +8.4 | 2,497 | +27.3 | 1,527 | +5.7 |
| Nov. | 8,123 | +14.2 | | | | |

Table 30—Veal supplies*

| Year | Commercial | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Slaugh- ter | Average dressed weight | Pro- duc- tion ¹ |
| | 1,000 head | Lb | Million lb |
| 1979: | | | |
| I | 807 | 140 | 114 |
| II | 630 | 156 | 98 |
| III | 676 | 146 | 99 |
| IV | 710 | 141 | 100 |
| Year | 2,823 | 146 | 411 |
| 1980: | | | |
| I | 660 | 138 | 91 |
| II | 570 | 156 | 89 |
| III | 646 | 147 | 95 |
| IV | 712 | 146 | 104 |
| Year | 2,588 | 146 | 379 |
| 1981: | | | |
| I | 687 | 146 | 100 |
| II | 594 | 160 | 95 |
| III | 715 | 147 | 105 |
| IV | 802 | 143 | 115 |
| Year | 2,798 | 148 | 415 |
| 1982: ² | | | |
| I | 770 | 139 | 107 |
| II | 674 | 147 | 99 |
| III | 770 | 139 | 107 |

¹May not add due to rounding. ²Preliminary. *Per capita consumption and prices appear in the Total red meat supply and utilization and Selected price statistics tables, respectively.

Table 31—Lamb supplies*

| Year | Commercial slaughter ¹ | | | | Commer- cial produc- tion ² |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------|------------------------------|---|
| | Lambs and yearlings | Sheep | Total | Average dressed weight | |
| | | 1,000 head | | Lb | |
| 1979: | | | | | |
| I | 1,154 | 56 | 1,210 | 59 | 71 |
| II | 1,159 | 106 | 1,265 | 56 | 71 |
| III | 1,167 | 96 | 1,262 | 55 | 69 |
| IV | 1,193 | 87 | 1,280 | 57 | 73 |
| Year | 4,672 | 345 | 5,017 | 57 | 284 |
| 1980: | | | | | |
| I | 1,310 | 69 | 1,379 | 58 | 80 |
| II | 1,258 | 113 | 1,371 | 56 | 77 |
| III | 1,251 | 126 | 1,377 | 52 | 72 |
| IV | 1,348 | 104 | 1,452 | 56 | 81 |
| Year | 5,167 | 412 | 5,579 | 56 | 310 |
| 1981: | | | | | |
| I | 1,383 | 66 | 1,449 | 58 | 84 |
| II | 1,315 | 124 | 1,439 | 54 | 77 |
| III | 1,392 | 129 | 1,521 | 52 | 79 |
| IV | 1,499 | 100 | 1,599 | 54 | 87 |
| Year | 5,589 | 419 | 6,008 | 54 | 327 |
| 1982: ³ | | | | | |
| I | 1,521 | 81 | 1,602 | 56 | 90 |
| II | 1,406 | 131 | 1,537 | 55 | 85 |
| III | 1,500 | 128 | 1,628 | 54 | 88 |

¹Class estimated. ²May not add due to rounding. ³Preliminary. *Per capita consumption and prices appear in the Total red meat supply and utilization and Selected price statistics tables, respectively.

Table 32—Pork supplies*

| Year | Estimated commercial slaughter ¹ | | | | Average dressed weight | Commercial production ² |
|--------------------|---|-------|-------|--------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Barrows and gilts | Sows | Boars | Total | | |
| | 1,000 heads | | | | Lb | Million lb |
| 1979: | | | | | | |
| I | 18,903 | 949 | 188 | 20,040 | 169 | 3,395 |
| II | 20,512 | 1,008 | 220 | 21,740 | 173 | 3,754 |
| III | 20,388 | 1,444 | 250 | 22,082 | 171 | 3,775 |
| IV | 23,365 | 1,602 | 270 | 25,237 | 172 | 4,346 |
| Year | 83,168 | 5,003 | 928 | 89,099 | 171 | 15,270 |
| 1980: | | | | | | |
| I | 22,778 | 1,200 | 258 | 24,236 | 170 | 4,125 |
| II | 23,395 | 1,353 | 292 | 25,040 | 172 | 4,299 |
| III | 20,379 | 1,483 | 296 | 22,158 | 170 | 3,756 |
| IV | 23,008 | 1,361 | 271 | 24,640 | 173 | 4,252 |
| Year | 89,560 | 5,397 | 1,117 | 96,074 | 171 | 16,432 |
| 1981: | | | | | | |
| I | 22,268 | 1,145 | 265 | 23,678 | 172 | 4,073 |
| II | 21,164 | 1,145 | 285 | 22,594 | 172 | 3,881 |
| III | 19,725 | 1,277 | 276 | 21,278 | 169 | 3,605 |
| IV | 22,534 | 1,236 | 255 | 24,025 | 173 | 4,157 |
| Year | 85,691 | 4,803 | 1,081 | 91,575 | 172 | 15,716 |
| 1982: ³ | | | | | | |
| I | 20,358 | 1,093 | 274 | 21,725 | 170 | 3,695 |
| II | 19,496 | 956 | 258 | 20,710 | 171 | 3,550 |
| III | 17,662 | 1,032 | 242 | 18,936 | 171 | 3,239 |

¹Classes estimated. ²Totals may not add due to rounding. ³Preliminary. *Per capita consumption and prices appear in the *Total red meat supply and utilization and Selected price statistics* tables, respectively.

Table 33—Corn Belt hog feeding¹

| Purchased during | Selected costs at current rates ² | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| | Marketed during | Dec. Apr. | Jan. 82 May | Feb. June | Mar. July | Apr. Aug. | May Sept. | June Oct. | July Nov. | Aug. Dec. | Sept. Jan. 83 |
| <i>Dollars per head</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Expenses: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40-lb feeder pig | | 29.11 | 31.70 | 39.96 | 52.04 | 55.94 | 57.84 | 53.12 | 53.26 | 60.33 | 62.62 |
| Corn (11 bu) | | 26.40 | 27.50 | 26.62 | 26.84 | 27.72 | 28.38 | 27.94 | 27.50 | 25.08 | 21.67 |
| Protein supplement (130 lb) | | 19.96 | 19.96 | 19.82 | 19.70 | 19.89 | 20.02 | 19.63 | 19.89 | 19.50 | 18.85 |
| Labor & management (1.3 hr) | | 10.19 | 10.19 | 10.19 | 10.19 | 10.19 | 10.19 | 10.19 | 10.19 | 10.19 | 10.19 |
| Vet medicine ³ | | 2.44 | 2.51 | 2.51 | 2.53 | 2.53 | 2.54 | 2.54 | 2.55 | 2.55 | 2.55 |
| Interest on purchase (4 months) | | 1.80 | 1.79 | 2.26 | 2.94 | 3.23 | 3.34 | 3.06 | 3.05 | 3.46 | 3.59 |
| Power, equip., fuel, shelter, depreciation ³ | | 5.94 | 6.09 | 6.11 | 6.15 | 6.14 | 6.17 | 6.18 | 6.20 | 6.21 | 6.19 |
| Death loss (4% of purchase) | | 1.16 | 1.27 | 1.60 | 2.08 | 2.24 | 2.31 | 2.12 | 2.13 | 2.41 | 2.50 |
| Transportation (100 miles) | | .48 | .48 | .48 | .48 | .48 | .48 | .48 | .48 | .48 | .48 |
| Marketing expenses | | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 |
| Miscel. & indirect costs ³ | | .61 | .62 | .62 | .63 | .63 | .63 | .63 | .64 | .64 | .63 |
| Total | | 99.23 | 103.25 | 111.31 | 124.72 | 130.13 | 133.04 | 127.03 | 127.03 | 131.99 | 130.41 |
| <i>Dollars per cwt</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selling price/cwt required to cover feed and feeder costs (220 lb) | | 34.30 | 35.98 | 39.27 | 44.81 | 47.07 | 48.29 | 45.77 | 45.75 | 47.69 | 46.88 |
| Selling price/cwt required to cover all costs (220 lb) | | 45.10 | 46.93 | 50.60 | 56.69 | 59.15 | 60.47 | 57.74 | 57.75 | 60.00 | 59.28 |
| Feed cost per 100-lb gain | | 25.76 | 26.37 | 25.80 | 25.86 | 26.45 | 26.89 | 26.43 | 26.33 | 24.77 | 22.51 |
| Barrows and gilts 7 markets/cwt | | 52.08 | 58.14 | 59.16 | 59.83 | 63.13 | 63.01 | | | | |
| Net margin/cwt | | +6.98 | +11.21 | +8.56 | +3.14 | +3.98 | +2.58 | | | | |
| Prices: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40-lb feeder pig (So. Missouri) \$/head | | 29.11 | 31.70 | 39.96 | 52.04 | 55.94 | 57.84 | 53.12 | 53.26 | 60.33 | 62.62 |
| Corn ⁴ \$/bu | | 2.40 | 2.50 | 2.42 | 2.44 | 2.52 | 2.58 | 2.54 | 2.50 | 2.28 | 1.97 |
| 38-42% protein supp. ⁵ \$/cwt | | 15.35 | 15.35 | 15.25 | 15.15 | 15.30 | 15.40 | 15.10 | 15.30 | 15.00 | 14.50 |
| Labor & management ⁶ \$/hr | | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.84 |
| Interest rate (annual) | | 18.56 | 16.94 | 16.94 | 16.94 | 17.30 | 17.30 | 17.30 | 17.19 | 17.19 | 17.19 |
| Transportation rate/cwt (100 miles) ⁷ | | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 |
| Marketing expenses ⁸ | | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 |
| Index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100) | | 1,031 | 1,058 | 1,060 | 1,067 | 1,066 | 1,071 | 1,073 | 1,077 | 1,078 | 1,075 |

¹Although a majority of hog feeding operations in the Corn Belt are from farrow to finish, relative fattening expenses will be similar. ²Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed rations and expense items do not necessarily coincide with the experience of individual feeders. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management production level and locality of operation. ³Adjusted monthly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. ⁴Average price received by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. ⁵Average prices paid by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. ⁶Assumes an owner-operator receiving twice the farm labor rate. ⁷Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-pound haul. ⁸Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

Table 34—Total red meat supply and utilization by quarters, carcass and retail weight, 1981-82²

| Year | Commercial production | Farm production | Beginning stocks | Imports | Total supply | Exports | Shipments | Military purchases | Ending stocks | Total disappearance | Per capita disappearance | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Carcass weight | Retail weight | Population |
| <i>Million pounds</i> | | | | | | | | | | | <i>Pounds</i> | <i>Millions</i> | |
| Beef: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 5,561.00 | 61.00 | 328.00 | 447.80 | 6,397.80 | 61.40 | 10.09 | 49.00 | 342.00 | 5,935.30 | 26.16 | 19.36 | 226.90 |
| II | 5,435.00 | 26.00 | 342.00 | 418.00 | 6,221.00 | 46.96 | 9.64 | 58.00 | 297.00 | 5,809.40 | 25.55 | 18.90 | 227.40 |
| III | 5,541.00 | 26.00 | 297.00 | 508.70 | 6,372.70 | 47.09 | 10.38 | 53.00 | 235.00 | 6,027.23 | 26.44 | 19.56 | 228.00 |
| IV | 5,677.00 | 62.00 | 235.00 | 368.49 | 6,342.49 | 60.47 | 5.70 | 35.00 | 257.00 | 5,984.33 | 26.18 | 19.37 | 228.60 |
| Year | 22,214.00 | 175.00 | 328.00 | 1,742.99 | 24,459.99 | 215.92 | 35.80 | 195.00 | 257.00 | 23,756.27 | 104.32 | 77.20 | 227.70 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 5,449.00 | 61.00 | 257.00 | 367.93 | 6,134.93 | 55.45 | 12.54 | 36.00 | 212.00 | 5,818.94 | 25.40 | 18.80 | 229.10 |
| II | 5,363.00 | 26.00 | 212.00 | 538.37 | 6,139.37 | 65.56 | 14.74 | 39.00 | 190.00 | 5,830.07 | 25.40 | 18.80 | 229.50 |
| III | 5,728.00 | 26.00 | 190.00 | 655.72 | 6,599.72 | 55.83 | | 35.00 | 245.00 | | | | 230.10 |
| Veal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 100.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 5.34 | 121.34 | 1.31 | 0.30 | 2.00 | 10.00 | 107.72 | 0.47 | 0.39 | 226.90 |
| II | 95.00 | 3.00 | 10.00 | 1.87 | 109.87 | 1.42 | 0.27 | 3.00 | 8.00 | 97.18 | 0.43 | 0.35 | 227.40 |
| III | 105.00 | 3.00 | 8.00 | 3.03 | 119.03 | 1.58 | 0.39 | 3.00 | 7.00 | 107.06 | 0.47 | 0.39 | 228.00 |
| IV | 115.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 7.72 | 137.72 | 0.88 | 0.08 | 2.00 | 9.00 | 125.76 | 0.55 | 0.46 | 228.60 |
| Year | 415.00 | 21.00 | 9.00 | 17.96 | 462.96 | 5.19 | 1.04 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 437.73 | 1.92 | 1.60 | 227.70 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 107.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 3.24 | 127.24 | .85 | .40 | 1.00 | 8.00 | 116.99 | .51 | .42 | 229.10 |
| II | 99.00 | 4.00 | 8.00 | 6.77 | 117.77 | 1.06 | .28 | 2.00 | 8.00 | 106.43 | .46 | .38 | 229.50 |
| III | 107.00 | 4.00 | 8.00 | 4.26 | 123.26 | .88 | | 1.00 | 6.00 | | | | 230.10 |
| Pork: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 4,073.00 | 55.00 | 349.00 | 136.65 | 4,613.65 | 93.67 | 43.13 | 29.00 | 361.00 | 4,086.85 | 18.01 | 16.81 | 226.90 |
| II | 3,881.00 | 23.00 | 361.00 | 138.17 | 4,403.17 | 91.58 | 40.39 | 31.00 | 347.00 | 3,893.19 | 17.12 | 15.87 | 227.40 |
| III | 3,605.00 | 23.00 | 347.00 | 133.99 | 4,108.98 | 44.59 | 37.86 | 35.00 | 207.00 | 3,784.54 | 16.60 | 15.38 | 228.00 |
| IV | 4,157.00 | 55.00 | 207.00 | 132.62 | 4,551.62 | 77.21 | 23.39 | 25.00 | 264.00 | 4,162.02 | 18.21 | 16.90 | 228.60 |
| Year | 15,716.00 | 156.00 | 349.00 | 541.43 | 16,762.43 | 307.05 | 144.76 | 120.00 | 264.00 | 15,926.61 | 69.94 | 64.97 | 227.70 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 3,695.00 | 52.00 | 264.00 | 126.00 | 4,137.00 | 57.70 | 33.76 | 17.00 | 274.00 | 3,757.54 | 16.39 | 15.27 | 229.1 |
| II | 3,550.00 | 23.00 | 274.00 | 158.81 | 4,005.81 | 80.62 | 35.66 | 27.00 | 264.00 | 3,598.53 | 15.68 | 14.61 | 229.5 |
| III | 3,239.00 | 23.00 | 264.00 | 159.36 | 3,685.36 | 36.42 | | 31.00 | 180.00 | | | | 230.1 |
| Lamb and mutton: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 84.00 | 3.00 | 9.00 | 5.09 | 101.09 | 0.54 | 0.66 | 0.00 | 8.00 | 91.90 | 0.41 | 0.36 | 226.90 |
| II | 77.00 | 2.00 | 8.00 | 13.11 | 100.11 | 0.44 | 0.92 | 1.00 | 12.00 | 85.75 | 0.38 | 0.34 | 227.40 |
| III | 79.00 | 2.00 | 12.00 | 10.68 | 103.68 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.00 | 13.00 | 89.92 | 0.39 | 0.35 | 228.00 |
| IV | 87.00 | 3.00 | 13.00 | 2.19 | 105.19 | 1.07 | 0.40 | 0.00 | 11.00 | 92.72 | 0.41 | 0.36 | 228.60 |
| Year | 327.00 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 31.08 | 377.08 | 2.43 | 2.36 | 1.00 | 11.00 | 360.30 | 1.58 | 1.41 | 227.70 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 90.00 | 3.00 | 11.00 | 3.44 | 107.44 | .37 | .63 | 0.00 | 9.00 | 97.44 | .43 | .38 | 229.10 |
| II | 85.00 | 2.00 | 9.00 | 7.26 | 103.26 | .47 | .69 | 0.00 | 8.00 | 94.10 | .41 | .36 | 229.50 |
| III | 88.00 | 2.00 | 8.00 | 6.84 | 104.84 | .45 | | 0.00 | 8.00 | | | | 230.10 |
| Total meat: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 9,818.00 | 126.00 | 695.00 | 594.88 | 11,233.87 | 156.92 | 54.18 | 80.00 | 721.00 | 10,221.77 | 45.05 | 36.92 | 226.90 |
| II | 9,488.00 | 54.00 | 721.00 | 571.15 | 10,834.14 | 140.40 | 51.21 | 93.00 | 664.00 | 9,885.53 | 43.47 | 35.47 | 227.40 |
| III | 9,330.00 | 54.00 | 664.00 | 656.39 | 10,704.39 | 93.64 | 49.00 | 91.00 | 462.00 | 10,008.75 | 43.90 | 35.68 | 228.00 |
| IV | 10,036.00 | 128.00 | 462.00 | 511.04 | 11,137.03 | 139.63 | 29.56 | 62.00 | 541.00 | 10,364.84 | 45.34 | 37.09 | 228.60 |
| Year | 38,672.00 | 362.00 | 695.00 | 2,333.46 | 42,062.45 | 530.59 | 183.96 | 326.00 | 541.00 | 40,480.90 | 177.76 | 145.17 | 227.70 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 9,341.00 | 124.00 | 541.00 | 500.61 | 10,506.61 | 114.37 | 47.33 | 54.00 | 503.0 | 9,787.91 | 42.72 | 34.89 | 229.10 |
| II | 9,097.00 | 55.00 | 503.00 | 711.21 | 10,366.21 | 147.71 | 51.37 | 68.00 | 470.0 | 9,629.13 | 41.96 | 34.15 | 229.50 |
| III | 9,162.00 | 55.00 | 470.00 | 826.18 | 10,513.18 | 93.58 | | 67.00 | 439.0 | | | | 230.10 |

¹ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 35—Choice Yield Grade 3: Retail, carcass, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share, 1977 to present¹

| Year | Retail price ² | Gross carcass value ³ | Carcass by product allowance ⁴ | Net carcass value ⁵ | Gross farm value ⁶ | Farm by-product allowance ⁷ | Net farm value ⁸ | Farm-retail spread | | | Farmers' share ⁹ |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Total | Carcass-retail | Farm-carcass | |
| <i>Cents/lb</i> | | | | | | | | | | | <i>Percent</i> |
| 1977 | 148.4 | 95.7 | 1.9 | 93.8 | 97.3 | 11.8 | 85.5 | 62.9 | 54.6 | 8.3 | 58 |
| 1978 | 181.9 | 121.6 | 2.3 | 119.3 | 126.1 | 15.0 | 111.1 | 70.8 | 62.6 | 8.2 | 61 |
| 1979 | 226.3 | 153.3 | 2.8 | 150.5 | 163.4 | 22.6 | 140.8 | 85.5 | 75.2 | 9.7 | 62 |
| 1980 | 237.6 | 157.7 | 2.3 | 155.4 | 161.9 | 16.9 | 145.0 | 92.6 | 82.2 | 10.4 | 61 |
| 1981 | 238.7 | 151.5 | 2.1 | 149.3 | 154.5 | 16.0 | 138.5 | 100.2 | 89.4 | 10.8 | 58 |
| 1978 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 162.7 | 108.5 | 2.0 | 106.4 | 110.4 | 12.6 | 97.8 | 64.9 | 56.3 | 8.6 | 60 |
| II | 185.7 | 129.1 | 2.2 | 126.9 | 133.8 | 14.2 | 119.6 | 66.1 | 58.8 | 7.3 | 64 |
| III | 189.4 | 124.3 | 2.4 | 121.9 | 129.3 | 16.2 | 113.1 | 76.3 | 67.5 | 8.8 | 60 |
| IV | 189.7 | 124.5 | 2.4 | 122.1 | 131.0 | 17.2 | 113.8 | 75.9 | 67.6 | 8.3 | 60 |
| 1979 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 215.4 | 148.8 | 2.7 | 146.1 | 158.4 | 21.1 | 137.3 | 78.1 | 69.3 | 8.8 | 64 |
| II | 235.5 | 160.8 | 3.1 | 157.7 | 175.3 | 27.0 | 148.3 | 87.2 | 77.8 | 9.4 | 63 |
| III | 226.6 | 149.3 | 2.7 | 146.6 | 158.7 | 22.3 | 136.4 | 90.1 | 79.9 | 10.2 | 59 |
| IV | 227.7 | 154.4 | 2.6 | 151.8 | 160.9 | 17.9 | 141.0 | 86.7 | 75.9 | 10.8 | 62 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 235.2 | 155.8 | 2.2 | 153.6 | 160.4 | 17.2 | 143.2 | 92.0 | 81.6 | 10.4 | 61 |
| II | 231.4 | 154.4 | 2.1 | 152.3 | 156.5 | 14.2 | 142.3 | 89.1 | 79.1 | 10.0 | 62 |
| III | 241.6 | 165.4 | 2.5 | 162.9 | 171.1 | 18.2 | 152.9 | 88.7 | 78.7 | 10.0 | 63 |
| IV | 242.3 | 155.1 | 2.3 | 152.8 | 159.5 | 18.1 | 141.4 | 100.9 | 89.5 | 11.4 | 58 |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 237.5 | 147.5 | 2.0 | 145.4 | 150.1 | 16.0 | 134.1 | 103.4 | 92.1 | 11.3 | 56 |
| II ¹⁰ | 234.7 | 155.5 | 2.1 | 153.4 | 160.8 | 16.6 | 144.2 | 90.5 | 81.3 | 9.2 | 61 |
| III | 243.1 | 158.3 | 2.3 | 156.0 | 160.8 | 16.3 | 144.5 | 98.6 | 87.1 | 11.5 | 59 |
| IV | 239.5 | 144.5 | 2.1 | 142.4 | 146.4 | 15.2 | 131.1 | 108.4 | 97.1 | 11.3 | 55 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 237.3 | 151.9 | 2.0 | 149.9 | 153.5 | 14.7 | 138.8 | 98.5 | 87.4 | 11.1 | 59 |
| II | 247.2 | 168.0 | 2.5 | 165.5 | 171.2 | 15.9 | 155.3 | 91.9 | 81.7 | 10.2 | 63 |
| II | 248.3 | 150.7 | 2.1 | 148.6 | 154.5 | 15.4 | 139.1 | 109.1 | 99.7 | 9.5 | 56 |
| 1981 ¹⁰ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 239.5 | 152.6 | 2.1 | 150.5 | 154.5 | 16.5 | 138.0 | 101.5 | 89.0 | 12.5 | 58 |
| Feb. | 237.5 | 146.6 | 2.0 | 144.6 | 149.2 | 15.3 | 133.9 | 103.6 | 92.9 | 10.7 | 56 |
| Mar. | 235.6 | 143.2 | 2.0 | 141.2 | 146.7 | 16.1 | 130.6 | 105.0 | 94.4 | 10.6 | 55 |
| Apr. | 230.9 | 148.7 | 2.0 | 146.7 | 155.0 | 17.1 | 137.9 | 93.0 | 84.2 | 8.8 | 60 |
| May | 234.3 | 157.3 | 2.2 | 155.1 | 162.3 | 16.7 | 145.6 | 88.6 | 79.1 | 9.5 | 62 |
| June | 238.9 | 160.6 | 2.2 | 158.4 | 165.2 | 16.0 | 149.2 | 89.7 | 80.5 | 9.2 | 63 |
| July | 242.9 | 162.2 | 2.3 | 159.9 | 164.2 | 16.3 | 147.9 | 95.0 | 83.0 | 12.0 | 62 |
| Aug. | 242.7 | 156.5 | 2.4 | 154.1 | 159.1 | 16.2 | 142.9 | 99.8 | 88.6 | 11.2 | 59 |
| Sept. | 243.8 | 156.2 | 2.3 | 153.9 | 159.1 | 16.3 | 142.8 | 101.0 | 89.9 | 11.1 | 59 |
| Oct. | 241.5 | 146.3 | 2.1 | 144.2 | 149.2 | 15.7 | 133.4 | 108.1 | 97.3 | 10.8 | 55 |
| Nov. | 239.0 | 144.3 | 2.2 | 142.1 | 146.6 | 15.2 | 131.4 | 107.6 | 96.9 | 10.7 | 55 |
| Dec. | 238.0 | 143.0 | 2.0 | 141.0 | 143.3 | 14.7 | 128.6 | 109.4 | 97.0 | 12.4 | 54 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 236.9 | 147.1 | 2.0 | 145.1 | 146.3 | 14.5 | 131.8 | 105.1 | 91.8 | 13.3 | 56 |
| Feb. | 238.0 | 152.0 | 2.0 | 150.0 | 154.3 | 14.5 | 139.8 | 98.2 | 88.0 | 10.2 | 59 |
| Mar. | 237.0 | 156.7 | 2.1 | 154.6 | 160.0 | 15.1 | 144.9 | 92.1 | 82.4 | 9.7 | 61 |
| Apr. | 240.4 | 164.6 | 2.4 | 162.2 | 167.5 | 15.7 | 151.8 | 88.6 | 78.2 | 10.4 | 63 |
| May | 246.5 | 172.6 | 2.7 | 169.9 | 176.0 | 16.3 | 159.7 | 86.8 | 76.6 | 10.2 | 65 |
| June | 254.6 | 166.9 | 2.5 | 164.4 | 170.1 | 15.7 | 154.4 | 100.2 | 90.2 | 10.0 | 61 |
| July | 251.8 | 154.8 | 2.2 | 152.6 | 159.0 | 15.6 | 143.4 | 108.4 | 99.2 | 9.2 | 57 |
| Aug. | 246.9 | 152.4 | 2.2 | 150.2 | 157.0 | 15.6 | 141.4 | 105.5 | 96.7 | 8.8 | 57 |
| Sept. | 246.1 | 145.0 | 2.0 | 143.0 | 147.6 | 15.0 | 132.6 | 113.5 | 103.1 | 10.4 | 54 |

¹Revised series. ²Estimated weighted-average price of retail cuts from Choice Yield Grade 3 carcass. ³Value of carcass-quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale-carcass equivalent of 1.464 was used prior to 1970; it was increased gradually to 1.476 in 1976 and later years. ⁴Portion of gross carcass value attributed to fat and bone trim. ⁵Gross carcass value minus carcass byproduct allowance. ⁶Market value to producer for quantity of live-animal equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. The farm-product equivalent of 2.36 was used prior to 1970; it was increased gradually to 2.40 in 1976 and later years. ⁷Portion of gross farm value attributed to edible and inedible byproducts. ⁸Gross farm value minus farm byproduct allowance. ⁹Percent net farm value is of retail price. ¹⁰ERS data through May 1981, BLS series since June.

Table 36—Pork: Retail, wholesale, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share, 1977 to present¹

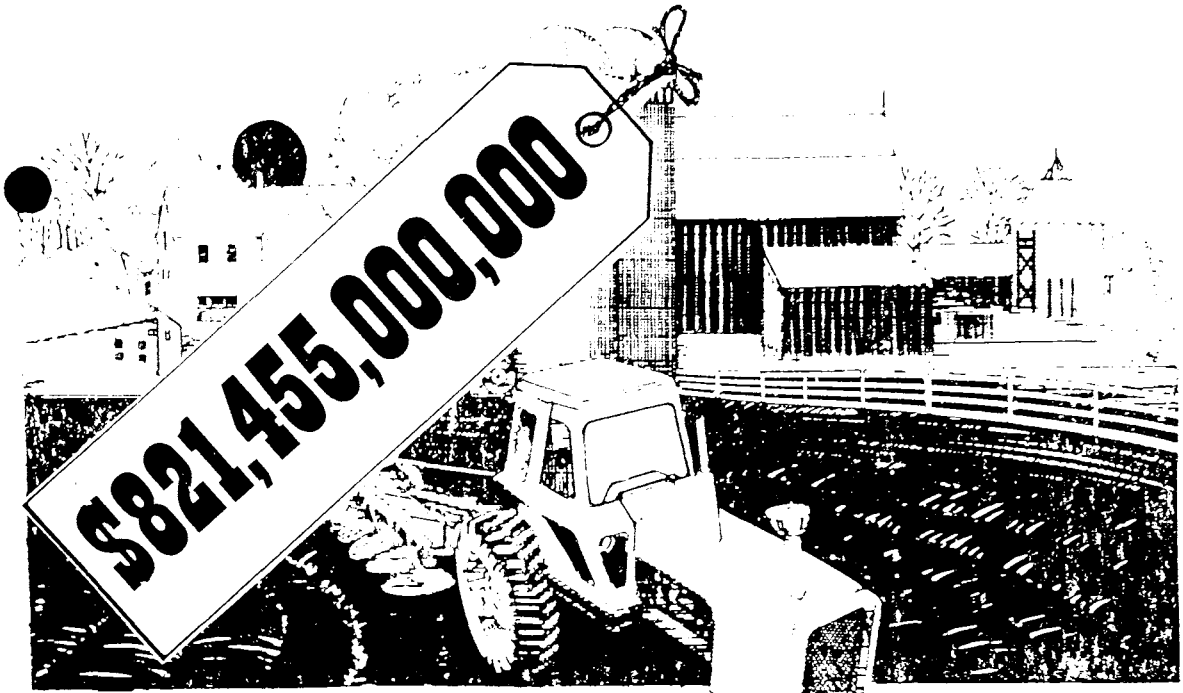
| Year | Retail price ² | Wholesale value ³ | Gross farm value ⁴ | Byproduct allowance ⁵ | Net farm value ⁶ | Farm-retail spread | | Farm whole-sale | Farmers' share ⁷ |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | Total | Wholesale retail | | |
| | | | | | | Cents/lb | | Percent | |
| 1977 | 125.4 | 99.0 | 70.2 | 4.6 | 65.6 | 59.8 | 26.4 | 33.4 | 52 |
| 1978 | 143.6 | 107.7 | 82.5 | 5.9 | 76.6 | 67.0 | 35.9 | 31.1 | 53 |
| 1979 | 144.1 | 100.4 | 72.2 | 5.6 | 66.6 | 77.5 | 43.7 | 33.8 | 46 |
| 1980 | 139.4 | 98.0 | 68.3 | 5.1 | 63.2 | 76.2 | 41.4 | 34.8 | 45 |
| 1981 | 152.4 | 106.7 | 75.5 | 5.2 | 70.3 | 82.1 | 45.7 | 36.4 | 46 |
| 1978 | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 137.0 | 104.8 | 80.7 | 5.6 | 75.1 | 61.9 | 32.2 | 29.7 | 55 |
| II | 142.4 | 105.6 | 81.3 | 5.8 | 75.5 | 66.9 | 36.8 | 30.1 | 53 |
| III | 144.7 | 107.6 | 82.4 | 6.0 | 76.4 | 68.3 | 37.1 | 31.2 | 53 |
| IV | 150.1 | 112.7 | 85.3 | 6.1 | 79.2 | 70.9 | 37.4 | 33.5 | 53 |
| 1979 | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 156.1 | 113.8 | 88.2 | 6.9 | 81.3 | 74.8 | 42.3 | 32.5 | 52 |
| II | 148.2 | 100.1 | 73.1 | 5.7 | 67.4 | 80.8 | 48.1 | 32.7 | 45 |
| III | 138.0 | 93.4 | 65.6 | 5.1 | 60.5 | 77.5 | 44.6 | 32.9 | 44 |
| IV | 134.3 | 94.1 | 62.0 | 4.7 | 57.3 | 77.0 | 40.2 | 36.8 | 43 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 133.9 | 90.9 | 61.8 | 4.6 | 57.2 | 76.7 | 43.0 | 33.7 | 43 |
| II | 125.3 | 82.3 | 53.1 | 3.8 | 49.3 | 76.0 | 43.0 | 33.0 | 39 |
| III | 144.2 | 107.7 | 78.6 | 5.7 | 72.9 | 71.3 | 36.5 | 34.8 | 51 |
| IV | 154.3 | 111.2 | 79.1 | 5.8 | 73.3 | 81.0 | 43.1 | 37.9 | 48 |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 148.7 | 103.4 | 70.0 | 4.8 | 65.2 | 83.5 | 45.3 | 38.2 | 44 |
| II ⁸ | 144.7 | 104.1 | 73.9 | 5.0 | 68.9 | 75.8 | 40.6 | 35.2 | 48 |
| III | 157.5 | 113.6 | 85.8 | 5.9 | 79.9 | 77.6 | 43.9 | 33.7 | 51 |
| IV | 158.7 | 105.6 | 72.4 | 5.0 | 67.4 | 91.3 | 53.1 | 38.2 | 42 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 160.1 | 108.7 | 82.0 | 5.6 | 76.4 | 83.7 | 51.4 | 32.4 | 48 |
| II | 169.3 | 120.4 | 96.1 | 6.6 | 89.5 | 79.9 | 48.9 | 30.9 | 53 |
| III | 185.0 | 132.7 | 105.4 | 7.0 | 98.4 | 86.6 | 52.3 | 34.3 | 53 |
| 1981 ⁸ | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 151.5 | 104.1 | 70.6 | 5.0 | 65.6 | 85.9 | 47.4 | 38.5 | 43 |
| Feb. | 148.4 | 104.6 | 72.1 | 4.8 | 67.3 | 81.1 | 43.8 | 37.3 | 45 |
| Mar. | 146.2 | 101.6 | 67.2 | 4.6 | 62.6 | 83.6 | 44.6 | 39.0 | 43 |
| Apr. | 142.7 | 101.2 | 67.4 | 4.6 | 62.8 | 79.9 | 41.5 | 38.4 | 44 |
| May | 144.9 | 101.5 | 71.1 | 4.8 | 66.3 | 78.6 | 43.4 | 35.2 | 46 |
| June | 146.6 | 109.5 | 83.1 | 5.6 | 77.5 | 69.1 | 37.1 | 32.0 | 53 |
| July | 154.9 | 114.5 | 86.8 | 5.9 | 80.9 | 74.0 | 40.4 | 33.6 | 52 |
| Aug. | 158.1 | 113.6 | 86.3 | 5.9 | 80.4 | 77.7 | 44.5 | 33.2 | 51 |
| Sept. | 159.5 | 112.7 | 84.3 | 6.0 | 78.3 | 81.2 | 46.8 | 34.4 | 49 |
| Oct. | 160.4 | 107.9 | 77.3 | 5.5 | 71.8 | 88.6 | 52.5 | 36.1 | 45 |
| Nov. | 158.2 | 105.3 | 71.8 | 5.0 | 66.8 | 91.4 | 52.9 | 38.5 | 42 |
| Dec. | 157.4 | 103.5 | 68.0 | 4.5 | 63.5 | 93.9 | 53.9 | 40.0 | 40 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 158.2 | 107.0 | 77.8 | 5.2 | 72.6 | 85.6 | 51.2 | 34.4 | 46 |
| Feb. | 160.7 | 108.8 | 84.2 | 5.9 | 78.3 | 82.4 | 51.9 | 30.5 | 49 |
| Mar. | 161.4 | 110.4 | 84.0 | 5.8 | 78.2 | 83.2 | 51.0 | 32.2 | 48 |
| Apr. | 163.0 | 114.0 | 88.8 | 6.1 | 82.7 | 80.3 | 49.0 | 31.3 | 51 |
| May | 169.6 | 122.1 | 98.8 | 6.8 | 92.0 | 77.6 | 47.5 | 30.1 | 54 |
| June | 175.4 | 125.1 | 100.6 | 6.9 | 93.7 | 81.7 | 50.3 | 31.4 | 53 |
| July | 181.1 | 129.3 | 101.8 | 6.7 | 95.1 | 86.0 | 51.8 | 34.2 | 53 |
| Aug. | 183.5 | 132.8 | 107.3 | 7.2 | 100.1 | 83.4 | 50.7 | 32.7 | 55 |
| Sept. | 190.3 | 136.0 | 107.0 | 7.1 | 99.9 | 90.4 | 54.3 | 36.1 | 52 |

¹Revised series. ²Estimated weighted-average price of retail cuts from pork carcass. ³Value of wholesale quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale-carcass equivalent of 1.06 is used for all years. ⁴Market values to producer for quantity of live-animal equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. The farm-product equivalent of 2.12 was used prior to 1959; it was decreased gradually to 1.70 in 1977 and later. ⁵Portion of gross farm value attributable to edible and inedible byproducts. ⁶Gross farm value minus byproduct allowance. ⁷Percent net farm value is of retail price. ⁸ERS data through May 1981, BLS series since June.

Table 37—Average retail price of specified meat cuts, per pound, by months, 1981 to date¹

| Year and item | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| <i>Cents</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHOICE BEEF: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ground chuck | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 1.86 | 1.83 | 1.82 | 1.78 | 1.78 | 1.78 | 1.76 | 1.80 | 1.82 | 1.80 | 1.81 | 1.81 |
| 1982 | 1.79 | 1.80 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1.82 | 1.79 | 1.76 | 1.77 | | | |
| Chuck roast, bone in | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 1.86 | 1.85 | 1.83 | 1.78 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.84 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.78 |
| 1982 | 1.77 | 1.81 | 1.77 | 1.80 | 1.78 | 1.86 | 1.84 | 1.80 | 1.80 | | | |
| Round roast, boneless | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 2.64 | 2.62 | 2.60 | 2.59 | 2.62 | 2.62 | 2.64 | 2.65 | 2.63 | 2.64 | 2.63 | 2.63 |
| 1982 | 2.58 | 2.62 | 2.61 | 2.65 | 2.72 | 2.77 | 2.71 | 2.62 | 2.62 | | | |
| Rib roast, bone in | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 3.03 | 2.95 | 2.96 | 2.91 | 3.00 | 2.98 | 3.06 | 3.07 | 3.12 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.09 |
| 1982 | 3.12 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.20 | 3.36 | 3.39 | 3.36 | 3.31 | | | |
| Round steak, boneless | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 2.83 | 2.84 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.82 | 2.86 | 2.89 | 2.90 | 2.86 | 2.94 | 2.92 | 2.90 |
| 1982 | 2.88 | 2.84 | 2.90 | 2.95 | 2.99 | 3.14 | 3.02 | 2.96 | 3.00 | | | |
| Sirloin steak, bone in | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 2.92 | 2.88 | 2.89 | 2.88 | 3.04 | 3.06 | 3.21 | 3.12 | 3.16 | 3.04 | 2.84 | 2.85 |
| 1982 | 2.88 | 2.92 | 2.92 | 3.05 | 3.16 | 3.36 | 3.36 | 3.23 | 3.20 | | | |
| Chuck steak, bone in | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1.77 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.73 | 1.76 | 1.78 | 1.76 | 1.74 |
| 1982 | 1.74 | 1.78 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.87 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.89 | 1.84 | | | |
| T-Bone steak, bone in | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 3.63 | 3.51 | 3.56 | 3.58 | 3.71 | 3.79 | 4.00 | 3.96 | 3.90 | 3.82 | 3.72 | 3.61 |
| 1982 | 3.62 | 3.59 | 3.61 | 3.77 | 3.90 | 4.11 | 4.13 | 4.05 | 3.94 | | | |
| Porterhouse steak, bone in | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 3.75 | 3.74 | 3.76 | 3.68 | 3.80 | 3.96 | 4.12 | 3.97 | 3.98 | 3.84 | 3.71 | 3.79 |
| 1982 | 3.76 | 3.77 | 3.71 | 3.78 | 4.09 | 4.18 | 4.22 | 4.11 | 4.10 | | | |
| PORK | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacon, sliced | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 1.67 | 1.64 | 1.60 | 1.53 | 1.55 | 1.60 | 1.67 | 1.69 | 1.75 | 1.78 | 1.77 | 1.75 |
| 1982 | 1.75 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.89 | 1.98 | 2.07 | 2.10 | 2.20 | 2.36 | | | |
| Chops, center cut | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 2.11 | 2.08 | 2.07 | 2.06 | 2.01 | 2.08 | 2.20 | 2.23 | 2.22 | 2.23 | 2.16 | 2.13 |
| 1982 | 2.20 | 2.21 | 2.18 | 2.25 | 2.33 | 2.43 | 2.50 | 2.51 | 2.54 | | | |
| Ham, rump or shank half | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 1.33 | 1.27 | 1.23 | 1.19 | 1.23 | 1.23 | 1.34 | 1.37 | 1.40 | 1.38 | 1.36 | 1.38 |
| 1982 | 1.38 | 1.35 | 1.40 | 1.32 | 1.39 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.41 | 1.53 | | | |
| Ham, rump portion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 1.23 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.14 | 1.16 | 1.22 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.26 | 1.26 |
| 1982 | 1.25 | 1.28 | 1.31 | 1.26 | 1.34 | 1.30 | 1.38 | 1.37 | 1.45 | | | |
| Ham, shank portion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 1.04 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 1.12 | 1.14 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.18 |
| 1982 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 1.15 | 1.11 | 1.23 | 1.22 | 1.27 | 1.30 | 1.34 | | | |
| Shoulder roast, blade Boston | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 1.42 | 1.37 | 1.32 | 1.34 | 1.31 | 1.35 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.51 | 1.41 |
| 1982 | 1.42 | 1.46 | 1.46 | 1.40 | 1.48 | 1.57 | 1.69 | 1.72 | 1.77 | | | |
| Sirloin roast, bone in | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 1.56 | 1.52 | 1.51 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.52 | 1.63 | 1.64 | 1.61 | 1.63 | 1.58 | 1.60 |
| 1982 | 1.59 | 1.60 | 1.62 | 1.65 | 1.69 | 1.76 | 1.82 | 1.80 | 1.82 | | | |
| Shoulder picnic, bone in | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 1.07 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .99 | .98 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 1.08 | 1.11 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.07 |
| 1982 | 1.10 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.12 | 1.11 | 1.14 | 1.18 | 1.19 | 1.22 | | | |
| Sausage, fresh, pork, loose | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 1.59 | 1.58 | 1.57 | 1.56 | 1.53 | 1.52 | 1.60 | 1.65 | 1.64 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 1.69 |
| 1982 | 1.72 | 1.76 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.82 | 1.89 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 2.01 | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS CUTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ham, canned, 3 or 5 lbs | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 2.54 | 2.50 | 2.45 | 2.38 | 2.40 | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.42 | 2.48 | 2.50 | 2.52 | 2.54 |
| 1982 | 2.56 | 2.59 | 2.57 | 2.54 | 2.60 | 2.62 | 2.66 | 2.66 | 2.67 | | | |
| Frankfurters, all meat | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 1.82 | 1.81 | 1.77 | 1.74 | 1.69 | 1.72 | 1.74 | 1.80 | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1.79 | 1.78 |
| 1982 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.74 | 1.75 | 1.78 | 1.83 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.87 | | | |
| Bologna | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 2.21 | 2.18 | 2.11 | 2.10 | 2.03 | 2.06 | 2.10 | 2.12 | 2.11 | 2.13 | 2.10 | 2.11 |
| 1982 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.15 | 2.16 | 2.18 | 2.25 | 2.29 | 2.28 | 2.23 | | | |
| Beef liver | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 1.20 | 1.17 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.09 | 1.07 |
| 1982 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.04 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.01 | .99 | | | |

¹Data from two series are included, the discontinued series (effective May, 1981) and a Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) series that replaces it. The cut names listed are the BLS cut terminology, and data for each cut are from BLS. For additional information, contact Karen Parham, (202) 447-4997.



That's the value of America's farms. For all the details, you need **FARM REAL ESTATE MARKET DEVELOPMENTS.**

The 1982 issue offers the latest data and estimates about agricultural land and buildings, including value per acre and per farm, taxes, cash rents, land transfers, changes from previous years, financing arrangements, and who's selling and who's buying. Thirty pages of text and tables compiled by USDA's Economic Research Service cover the

farmland situation since 1970, with forecasts of what's ahead for 1983. Use the form below to order your copy of FARM REAL ESTATE MARKET DEVELOPMENTS, \$4.50 each. Mail to Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Write check payable to: Superintendent of Documents

Enclosed is \$ _____ check,
 money order, or charge to my
 Deposit Account No.
 _____ - _____



Credit Card Orders Only
 Total charges \$ _____ Fill in the boxes below.
 Credit Card No. _____
 Expiration Date _____
 Month/Year _____

Order No. _____

Please send FARM REAL ESTATE MARKET DEVELOPMENTS (CD-87)
 Stock No. 001-000-04286-6

Company or personal name _____
 Additional address/attention line _____
 Street address _____
 City _____ State _____ ZIP Code _____
 (or Country) _____

| For Office Use Only | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Quantity | Charges |
| Enclosed | |
| To be mailed | |
| Subscriptions | |
| Postage | |
| Foreign handling | |
| MMQB | |
| OPNR | |
| UPNS | |
| Discount | |
| Refund | |

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Table 38—Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

| Item | 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | I | Apr. | May | June | II | July | Aug. | Sept. | III |
| | <i>Dollars per cwt</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SLAUGHTER STEERS: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice, 900-1100 lb | 60.75 | 63.54 | 65.80 | 63.36 | 69.11 | 72.10 | 70.18 | 70.46 | 66.18 | 65.14 | 61.25 | 64.19 |
| Good, 900-1100 lb | 55.89 | 58.02 | 60.48 | 58.13 | 64.59 | 67.02 | 65.17 | 65.59 | 61.35 | 60.85 | 57.61 | 59.94 |
| California, Choice | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 900-1100 lb | 63.06 | 64.31 | 66.90 | 64.76 | 69.75 | 73.56 | 70.40 | 71.24 | 66.38 | 66.13 | 62.35 | 64.95 |
| Colorado, Choice | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 900-1100 lb | 60.94 | 64.14 | 66.51 | 63.86 | 70.40 | 73.91 | 70.77 | 71.69 | 66.19 | 65.44 | 61.96 | 64.53 |
| Texas, Choice | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 900-1100 lb | 62.34 | 64.81 | 67.00 | 64.72 | 71.64 | 74.43 | 71.58 | 72.55 | 66.66 | 65.76 | 62.29 | 64.90 |
| SLAUGHTER HEIFERS: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice, 900-1100 lb | 59.17 | 61.98 | 64.24 | 61.80 | 67.50 | 71.21 | 69.80 | 69.50 | 64.61 | 63.21 | 59.50 | 62.44 |
| Good, 700-900 lb | 54.78 | 56.82 | 58.20 | 56.60 | 62.33 | 65.18 | 64.85 | 64.12 | 61.38 | 60.80 | 57.03 | 59.74 |
| COWS: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial | 37.26 | 38.61 | 40.43 | 38.77 | 41.48 | 43.11 | 42.80 | 42.46 | 42.72 | 42.81 | 42.07 | 42.53 |
| Utility | 36.64 | 38.11 | 39.41 | 38.05 | 41.26 | 43.40 | 42.73 | 42.46 | 42.52 | 42.62 | 41.52 | 42.22 |
| Cutter | 34.41 | 36.11 | 36.97 | 35.83 | 39.85 | 40.72 | 40.78 | 40.45 | 40.66 | 40.50 | 39.71 | 40.29 |
| Canner | 31.24 | 32.60 | 32.52 | 32.12 | 35.40 | 36.65 | 37.75 | 36.60 | 37.98 | 38.06 | 36.96 | 37.67 |
| VEALERS: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice, So. St. Paul | 69.00 | 67.50 | 71.50 | 69.33 | 78.00 | 82.88 | 85.00 | 81.96 | 84.38 | 81.12 | 84.60 | 83.37 |
| FEEDER STEERS:¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medium No. 1, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 400-500 lb | 63.18 | 64.52 | 68.32 | 65.34 | 70.09 | 73.58 | 68.83* | 70.83 | 68.35* | 70.15 | 69.86 | 69.45 |
| Medium No. 1, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 600-700 lb | 60.08 | 63.28 | 65.78 | 63.05 | 66.08 | 67.78 | 65.57 | 66.48 | 65.26 | 67.85 | 66.48 | 66.53 |
| All weights | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| and grades | 59.22 | 62.37 | 63.96 | 61.85 | 64.72 | 66.07 | 63.70 | 64.83 | 64.17 | 66.42 | 63.65 | 64.11 |
| Amarillo: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medium No. 1, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 600-700 lb | 60.78 | 63.78 | 64.74 | 63.10 | 64.07 | 64.50 | 63.38 | 63.98 | 65.29 | 67.11 | 64.43 | 65.61 |
| Georgia auctions: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medium No. 1, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 600-700 lb | 55.12 | 57.38 | 61.90 | 58.13 | 59.25 | 60.12 | 59.30 | 59.56 | 59.31 | 60.38 | 58.62 | 59.44 |
| Medium No. 2, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 400-500 lb | 55.75 | 58.00 | 59.80 | 57.85 | 59.38 | 59.38 | 58.80 | 59.19 | 57.62 | 59.00 | 56.12 | 57.58 |
| FEEDER HEIFERS: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medium No. 1, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 400-500 lb | 53.62 | 54.51 | 56.18 | 54.77 | 58.42 | 60.38 | 57.79* | 58.86 | 58.21* | 60.65 | 59.82 | 59.56 |
| Medium No. 1, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 600-700 lb | 54.32 | 55.92 | 57.85 | 56.03 | 58.76 | 60.15 | 58.17* | 59.03 | 58.08 | 61.38* | 59.80 | 59.76 |
| SLAUGHTER HOGS: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barrows and gilts: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 & 2, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200-230 lb | 46.86 | 50.34 | 49.86 | 49.02 | 52.50 | 58.50 | 59.63 | 56.88 | 60.46 | 63.47 | 63.36 | 62.43 |
| All weights | 45.38 | 49.20 | 49.09 | 47.89 | 51.61 | 57.84 | 58.46 | 55.97 | 59.17 | 62.26 | 62.67 | 61.37 |
| Sioux City | 45.77 | 49.70 | 49.50 | 48.32 | 52.16 | 58.35 | 59.01 | 56.51 | 59.70 | 63.18 | 63.12 | 62.00 |
| 7 markets ² | 45.63 | 49.49 | 49.38 | 48.17 | 52.08 | 58.14 | 59.16 | 56.46 | 59.83 | 63.13 | 63.01 | 61.99 |
| Sows: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 markets ² | 39.70 | 44.84 | 46.28 | 43.61 | 50.71 | 52.91 | 52.05 | 51.89 | 52.57 | 55.04 | 56.56 | 54.72 |
| FEEDER PIGS: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 & 2, So. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mo., 40-50 lb | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (per hd.) | 31.70 | 39.96 | 52.04 | 41.23 | 55.94 | 57.84 | 53.12 | 55.64 | 53.26 | 60.33 | 62.62 | 58.74 |

Continued—

Table 38—Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat—Continued

| Item | 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | I | Apr. | May | June | II | July | Aug. | Sept. | III |
| | <i>Dollars per cwt</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SLAUGHTER LAMBS: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lambs, Choice, San Angelo | 51.50 | 53.50 | 60.70 | 55.23 | 66.54 | 67.12 | 63.33 | 65.66 | 57.50 | 54.75 | 52.90 | 55.05 |
| Lambs, Choice, So. St. Paul | 48.05 | 52.68 | 60.52 | 53.75 | 60.85 | 65.30 | 60.00 | 62.05 | 56.23 | 52.42 | 50.38 | 53.01 |
| Ewes, Good, San Angelo | 28.50 | 26.50 | 31.80 | 28.93 | 26.12 | 21.44 | 24.38 | 23.98 | 26.88 | 21.00 | 16.65 | 21.51 |
| Ewes, Good, So. St. Paul | 14.70 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 14.90 | 15.10 | 12.60 | 12.38 | 13.36 | 15.76 | 15.42 | 10.36 | 13.85 |
| FEEDER LAMBS: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice, San Angelo | 50.44 | 53.25 | 57.65 | 53.78 | 64.88 | 63.50 | 55.38 | 61.25 | 51.31 | 48.50 | 47.35 | 49.05 |
| Choice, So. St. Paul | 44.88 | 48.08 | 55.34 | 49.43 | 57.50 | 57.50 | 54.67 | 56.56 | 52.50 | 49.32 | 49.26 | 50.36 |
| FARM PRICES: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef cattle | 53.60 | 56.10 | 58.60 | 56.10 | 60.10 | 62.60 | 61.10 | 61.27 | 58.70 | 58.10 | 55.10 | 57.43 |
| Calves | 57.10 | 58.90 | 61.90 | 59.30 | 62.30 | 64.20 | 61.90 | 62.80 | 60.60 | 61.90 | 59.10 | 60.53 |
| Hogs | 43.40 | 48.40 | 48.60 | 46.80 | 51.20 | 56.80 | 57.60 | 55.20 | 57.90 | 61.30 | 61.40 | 60.20 |
| Sheep | 25.10 | 21.30 | 27.20 | 24.53 | 22.20 | 21.00 | 22.00 | 21.73 | 21.00 | 18.60 | 16.50 | 18.70 |
| Lambs | 50.40 | 53.30 | 60.30 | 54.67 | 61.50 | 63.50 | 57.80 | 60.93 | 55.90 | 52.90 | 51.90 | 53.23 |
| MEAT PRICES: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central U.S. markets | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb | 97.42 | 101.24 | 103.82 | 100.83 | 109.50 | 115.14 | 111.21 | 111.95 | 102.61 | 100.75 | 95.54 | 99.63 |
| Heifer beef, Choice 500-600 lb | 94.39 | 98.58 | 101.40 | 98.12 | 105.62 | 111.70 | 107.85 | 108.39 | 100.46 | 97.70 | 93.17 | 97.11 |
| Cow beef, Canner and Cutter | 74.80 | 78.44 | 83.46 | 78.90 | 80.98 | 82.18 | 81.11 | 81.42 | 80.94 | 80.39 | 79.00 | 80.11 |
| Pork loins, 8-14 lb | 105.74 | 102.17 | 95.45 | 101.12 | 105.81 | 115.68 | 122.12 | 114.54 | 121.29 | 122.11 | 123.47 | 122.29 |
| Pork bellies, 12-14 lb | 62.22 | 67.84 | 66.67 | 65.58 | 74.38 | 80.82 | 76.72 | 77.31 | 84.50 | 93.50 | 90.70 | 89.57 |
| Hams, skinned, 14-17 lb | 74.03 | 78.40 | 90.69 | 81.04 | 81.62 | 86.78 | 86.00 | 84.80 | 87.62 | 96.19 | 99.74 | 94.52 |
| East Coast: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lamb, Choice and Prime, 35-45 lb | 114.43 | 120.19 | 132.33 | 122.32 | 137.50 | 147.21 | 133.17 | 139.29 | 127.67 | 120.08 | 116.12 | 121.29 |
| Lamb, Choice and Prime, 55-56 lb | 109.41 | 116.75 | 129.60 | 118.59 | 134.50 | 144.12 | 132.97 | 137.20 | 127.62 | 120.09 | 115.37 | 121.03 |
| West Coast: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb | 103.00 | 103.82 | 113.10 | 106.64 | 113.01 | 116.83 | 113.60 | 114.48 | 107.28 | 106.20 | 101.53 | 105.00 |
| | <i>Cents/lb</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef, Choice | 236.9 | 238.0 | 237.0 | 237.3 | 240.4 | 246.5 | 254.6 | 247.2 | 251.8 | 246.9 | 246.1 | 248.3 |
| Pork | 158.2 | 160.7 | 161.4 | 160.1 | 163.0 | 169.6 | 175.4 | 169.3 | 181.1 | 183.5 | 190.3 | 185.0 |
| Price Indexes (BLS, 1967=100): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail meats | 257.8 | 260.2 | 261.2 | 259.7 | 263.6 | 269.7 | 277.2 | 270.2 | 278.8 | 276.5 | 278.4 | 277.9 |
| Beef and veal | 269.4 | 271.5 | 271.7 | 270.9 | 274.8 | 281.1 | 288.2 | 281.4 | 286.7 | 280.5 | 279.1 | 282.1 |
| Pork | 234.7 | 238.9 | 239.5 | 237.7 | 241.6 | 249.9 | 259.5 | 250.3 | 265.4 | 268.2 | 277.1 | 270.2 |
| Other meats | 258.1 | 258.1 | 262.4 | 259.5 | 262.8 | 264.0 | 268.5 | 265.1 | 272.0 | 272.8 | 272.1 | 272.3 |
| Poultry | 194.2 | 195.7 | 194.7 | 194.9 | 193.3 | 196.0 | 197.5 | 195.6 | 199.6 | 196.2 | 196.2 | 197.3 |
| LIVESTOCK-FEED RATIOS, OMAHA³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef steer-corn | 24.6 | 25.9 | 26.5 | 25.7 | 26.5 | 27.2 | 26.5 | 26.7 | 26.1 | 29.2 | 27.5 | 27.6 |
| Hog-corn | 18.4 | 20.1 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 19.8 | 21.8 | 22.1 | 21.2 | 23.3 | 27.9 | 28.1 | 26.4 |

¹Reflects new feeder cattle grades. ²St. Louis, N.S.Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, So. St. Joseph, So. St. Paul, and Indianapolis. ³Bushels of No. 2 yellow corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds live weight. *Revised.

Table 39—Selected marketings, slaughter, and stock statistics for meat animals and meat, by quarters

| Item | 1981 | | | | 1982 | | |
|---|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|
| | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III |
| | <i>1,000 head</i> | | | | | | |
| FEDERALLY INSPECTED:¹ | | | | | | | |
| Slaughter | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 8,012 | 7,988 | 8,383 | 8,436 | 8,181 | 8,193 | 8,769 |
| Steers | 4,159 | 4,151 | 4,055 | 4,072 | 4,176 | 4,162 | 4,116 |
| Heifers | 2,221 | 2,213 | 2,556 | 2,426 | 2,202 | 2,231 | 2,740 |
| Cows | 1,472 | 1,435 | 1,567 | 1,763 | 1,639 | 1,598 | 1,701 |
| Bulls and stags | 160 | 188 | 206 | 174 | 163 | 203 | 214 |
| Calves | 620 | 523 | 630 | 707 | 702 | 608 | |
| Sheep and lambs | 1,403 | 1,378 | 1,452 | 1,556 | 1,570 | 1,493 | 1,577 |
| Hogs | 22,629 | 21,679 | 20,439 | 23,103 | 20,908 | 20,043 | 18,310 |
| | <i>Percent</i> | | | | | | |
| Percentage sows | 4.8 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 5.4 |
| | <i>lbs</i> | | | | | | |
| Average live weight per head: | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 1,103 | 1,086 | 1,060 | 1,082 | 1,082 | 1,065 | 1,059 |
| Calves | 218 | 233 | 215 | 208 | 207 | 221 | 206 |
| Sheep and lambs | 116 | 108 | 106 | 111 | 113 | 111 | 109 |
| Hogs | 243 | 243 | 240 | 245 | 240 | 243 | 242 |
| Average dressed weight: | | | | | | | |
| Beef | 656 | 647 | 631 | 639 | 636 | 627 | 628 |
| Veal | 133 | 143 | 130 | 127 | 126 | 135 | 126 |
| Lamb and Mutton | 59 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 57 | 56 | 55 |
| Pork | 173 | 173 | 171 | 174 | 171 | 172 | 172 |
| Production: ² | | | | | | | |
| Beef | 5,243 | 5,153 | 5,268 | 5,378 | 5,187 | 5,123 | 5,491 |
| Veal | 81 | 74 | 81 | 88 | 87 | 81 | 81 |
| Lamb and mutton | 82 | 74 | 76 | 85 | 89 | 83 | 86 |
| Pork | 3,902 | 3,735 | 3,471 | 4,005 | 3,560 | 3,443 | 3,139 |
| | <i>1,000 head</i> | | | | | | |
| COMMERCIAL:^{1, 3} | | | | | | | |
| Slaughter: | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 8,586 | 8,496 | 8,879 | 8,993 | 8,669 | 8,641 | 9,210 |
| Calves | 687 | 594 | 715 | 802 | 770 | 674 | 770 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 1,449 | 1,439 | 1,520 | 1,600 | 1,602 | 1,537 | 1,628 |
| Hogs | 23,678 | 22,594 | 21,277 | 24,026 | 21,725 | 20,710 | 18,936 |
| Production: ² | | | | | | | |
| Beef | 5,561 | 5,435 | 5,541 | 5,677 | 5,449 | 5,363 | 5,728 |
| Veal | 100 | 95 | 105 | 115 | 107 | 99 | 107 |
| Lamb and mutton | 84 | 77 | 79 | 87 | 90 | 85 | 88 |
| Pork | 4,073 | 3,881 | 3,605 | 4,157 | 3,695 | 3,550 | 3,239 |
| | <i>Million</i> | | | | | | |
| COLD STORAGE STOCKS¹ | | | | | | | |
| END OF QUARTER:^{4, 6} | | | | | | | |
| Beef | 342 | 297 | 235 | 257 | 212 | 190 | ⁶ 245 |
| Veal | 10 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 |
| Lamb and mutton | 8 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Pork | 361 | 347 | 207 | 264 | 274 | 264 | 180 |
| Total meat and meat products ⁵ | 721 | 664 | 462 | 541 | 503 | 470 | 439 |

¹Due to reduction in SRS reports, monthly data will no longer be available. ²Reflects SRS quarterly aggregations. ³Federally inspected and other commercial. ⁴Beginning Jan. 1977, excludes beef and pork stocks in cooler. ⁵Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the meats listed. ⁶Stock levels end of quarter.

Table 40—Selected foreign trade, by months

| Item | 1982 | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |
| | <i>Millions</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Imports (carcass weight): | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef and veal | 125 | 98 | 147 | 175 | 156 | 213 | 152 | 245 | 264 |
| Pork | 37 | 35 | 54 | 42 | 54 | 63 | 51 | 55 | 53 |
| Lamb and mutton | (¹) | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Exports (carcass weight): | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef and veal | 15.0 | 19.1 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 25.2 | 20.8 | 14.8 | 19.4 | 22.5 |
| Pork | 27.6 | 15.6 | 14.5 | 21.0 | 35.7 | 24.0 | 13.5 | 12.1 | 10.8 |
| Lamb and mutton | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .3 | .2 | .2 | .1 |
| | <i>Number</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Live animal imports: | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 37,534 | 40,996 | 79,847 | 124,910 | 135,418 | 76,755 | 47,853 | 47,796 | 85,171 |
| Hogs | 12,599 | 26,517 | 36,372 | 18,413 | 14,088 | 17,459 | 21,166 | 19,183 | 25,298 |
| Sheep and lambs | 14 | 14 | 4 | 14 | 100 | 66 | 6 | 2,057 | 4,366 |
| Live animal exports: | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 6,982 | 7,125 | 3,085 | 3,268 | 5,634 | 8,004 | 4,801 | 3,350 | 4,191 |
| Hogs | 2,539 | 2,277 | 2,402 | 2,860 | 4,266 | 2,605 | 3,329 | 2,576 | 3,283 |
| Sheep and lambs | 24,204 | 23,600 | 18,215 | 32,418 | 21,266 | 37,692 | 40,042 | 25,679 | 12,722 |

¹Less than 50,000 lbs.

LIST OF TABLES

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 1. | Livestock, poultry and egg production and prices | 2 |
| 2. | Layers on farms and eggs produced | 13 |
| 3. | Egg-type chick hatchery operations | 13 |
| 4. | Force moltings and light-type hen slaughter, 1980-82 | 13 |
| 5. | Shell eggs broken and egg products produced under federal inspection, 1981-82 | 14 |
| 6. | U.S. egg exports to major importers July-September 1981-82 | 14 |
| 7. | U.S. mature chicken exports to major importers July-September 1981-82 | 14 |
| 8. | Shell eggs: Supply and utilization, 1980-82 | 15 |
| 9. | Total eggs: Supply and utilization by quarters, 1980-82 | 15 |
| 10. | Egg prices and price spreads, 1981-82 | 16 |
| 11. | Young chicken prices and price spreads, 1981-82 | 16 |
| 12. | Mature chicken supply and utilization, 1980-82 | 17 |
| 13. | Young chicken supply and utilization, 1980-82 | 17 |
| 14. | Broiler chicks hatched and pullet chicks placed in hatchery supply flocks | 18 |
| 15. | Turkey hatchery operations, 1981-82 | 18 |
| 16. | Broiler: Eggs set and chicks placed weekly in 19 commercial States, 1980-82 | 19 |
| 17. | Estimated costs and returns, 1980-82 | 20 |
| 18. | Federally inspected young chicken slaughter | 20 |
| 19. | U.S. young chicken exports to major importers, July-September 1981-82 | 20 |
| 20. | Federally inspected turkey slaughter | 20 |
| 21. | U.S. turkey exports to major importers July-September 1981-82 | 21 |
| 22. | Turkey prices and price spreads, 1981-82 | 21 |
| 23. | Turkey supply and utilization, 1980-82 | 22 |
| 24. | October 1 feeder cattle supply | 23 |
| 25. | Beef supplies | 23 |
| 26. | Corn Belt cattle feeding | 24 |
| 27. | Great Plains custom cattle feeding | 25 |
| 28. | Cattle on feed, placements, and marketings, 13 States | 26 |
| 29. | 7-States cattle on feed, placements, and marketings | 26 |
| 30. | Veal supplies | 27 |
| 31. | Lamb supplies | 27 |
| 32. | Pork supplies | 28 |
| 33. | Corn Belt hog feeding | 28 |
| 34. | Total red meat supply and utilization by quarters, carcass and retail weight, 1981-82 | 29 |
| 35. | Beef, Choice Yield Grade 3: Retail, carcass, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share, 1977 to present | 30 |
| 36. | Pork: Retail, wholesale, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share, 1977 to present | 31 |
| 37. | Average retail price of specified meat cuts, per pound, by months, 1981 to date | 32 |
| 38. | Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat | 34 |
| 39. | Selected marketings, slaughter and stock statistics for meat animals and meat, by quarters | 36 |
| 40. | Selected foreign trade, by months | 37 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
AGR 101

FIRST CLASS



To stop mailing or to change your address
send this sheet with label intact, showing new
address, to EMS Information, Rm. 440-GHI,
USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250

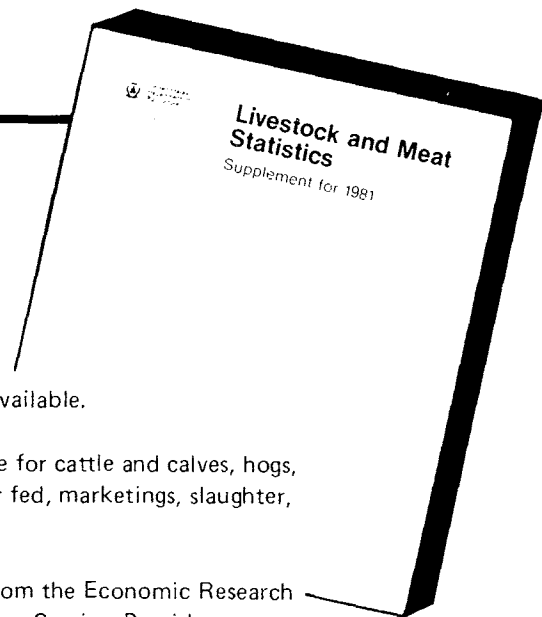
The Livestock Numbers You Need Are Here

USDA's indispensable yearbook of livestock numbers is now available.

Livestock and Meat Statistics. Your comprehensive data source for cattle and calves, hogs, sheep and lambs. Includes production and inventories, number fed, marketings, slaughter, meat production, prices, per capita consumption, and trade.

Puts under one cover the latest annual or monthly estimates from the Economic Research Service, Statistical Reporting Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service. Provides up to a decade of historical data as well. 168 pages; 190 tables: \$6.50.

Order *Livestock and Meat Statistics, Supplement for 1981 to SB-522* from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Enclose check, money order, GPO deposit account number. Or charge to Visa or Mastercard (include credit card number and expiration date).



Now
Off
Press