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Livestock and Poultry

OUTLOOK & SITUATION

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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	Annual[1]	I[2]	II[2]	Annual[2]
					Million lb				
PRODUCTION									
Beef	22,214	5,449	5,363	5,728	5,817	22,357	5,800	5,575	22,750
% change	+3	−2	−1	+3	+2	+1	+6	+4	+2
Pork	15,716	3,695	3,550	3,239	3,639	14,123	3,350	3,450	13,400
% change	−4	−9	−9	−10	−12	−10	−9	−3	−5
Lamb & mutton	327	90	85	88	93	356	90	80	325
% change	+5	+7	+10	+11	+7	+9	0	−6	−9
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	9,659	37,259	9,340	9,195	36,860
% change	0	−5	−4	−2	−4	−4	0	+1	−1
Broilers[3]	11,906	2,888	3,109	3,130	2,905	12,032	2,975	3,200	12,365
% change	+6	+1	0	+2	+1	+1	+3	+3	+3
Turkeys[3]	2,509	410	528	761	758	2,457	430	560	2,510
% change	+8	+3	−5	−3	−2	−2	+5	+6	+2
Total poultry[4]	14,973	3,439	3,786	4,023	3,797	15,045	3,545	3,905	15,410
% change	+6	+1	0	+1	+1	0	+3	+3	+2
Total red meat & poultry	53,645	12,780	12,883	13,185	13,456	52,304	12,885	13,100	52,270
% change	+2	−3	−3	−1	−3	−3	+1	+2	0
					Million dozen				
Eggs	5,800	1,450	1,451	1,422	1,445	5,767	1,445	1,430	5,725
% change	0	0	−1	−1	0	−1	0	−1	−1
					$/cwt				
PRICES									
Choice steers, Omaha, 900-1100 lb	63.84	63.36	70.46	64.19	58.87	64.22	59-62	64-68	64-68
Barrows & gilts, 7 mkts	44.45	48.17	56.46	61.99	55.12	55.44	56-58	55-59	55-61
Slaugh. lambs, Ch., San Ang.	58.40	55.23	65.66	55.05	49.83	56.44	58-62	60-64	55-60
					cents/lb				
Broilers, 9-city avg.[5]	46.3	44.8	45.1	44.4	41.5	44.0	40-44	42-46	41-47
Turkeys, NY[6]	60.7	55.2	58.8	65.4	63.7	60.8	52-56	53-57	59-65
					cents/dozen				
Eggs New York[7]	73.6	78.4	71.8	64.2	68.9	70.8	61-65	63-67	63-68

[1]Preliminary. [2]Forecast. [3]Federally inspected. [4]Includes broilers, turkeys, and mature chickens. [5]Wholesale weighted average. [6]Wholesale, 8- to 16-pound young hens. [7]Cartoned, consumer Grade A large, sales to volume buyers.

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Approved by
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The next *Livestock and Poultry Situation* Summary will be released on May 3, 1983.

The present forecasts will be updated in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates scheduled for release on March 11, 1983, and April 12 and 22, 1983.

Summary

Reductions in livestock breeding herds have lowered the base for future red meat production. Weak farm financial conditions have forced producers to lower their debt load and to seek ways other than borrowing to meet cash flow needs. Producers have reduced breeding inventories or liquidated their livestock enterprises to reduce financial liability. The sharpest reductions have occurred in the North Central region.

After 3 years of expansion, the January 1 cattle inventory declined modestly, with beef cow number falling 3 percent. The calf crop declined for the second consecutive year. While the inventory of yearling feeder cattle

outside feedlots actually rose, the supply of calves and the total number of feeder cattle declined.

The inventory of hogs and pigs on December 1, 1982, fell 9 percent from a year earlier. The breeding inventory declined 7 percent from last year and 20 percent from 1980. Because hogs have a shorter biological cycle, hog numbers can be increased faster than those for cattle; however, there are no current signs of expansion. The January 1 sheep and lamb inventory declined after a 3-year climb. The inventory of stock sheep fell 10 percent and is now the lowest since 1867.

Poultry production continues to rise, but the rate of increase has been muted significantly. Broiler production rose 6 percent in 1981, but it increased only 1 percent in 1982. A 2- to 3-percent rise is expected in 1983.

Choice fed steer prices at Omaha are forecast to rise modestly in first-half 1983. Prices may average $59 to $62 this winter, before rising to $64 to $68 this spring, as red meat supplies drop seasonally. Prices for barrows and gilts at the 7 major markets are expected to average $55 to $59 per cwt in first-half 1983, as supplies remain well below a year earlier. The 9-city average price for broilers is projected to climb seasonally from last fall's 41.5 cents a pound, but first-half 1983 prices may average slightly below a year earlier as production increases.

Retail meat prices should increase only moderately through spring. Retail pork prices may rise about 12 percent from a year earlier but will decline seasonally from fourth-quarter 1982's record. Prices for Choice beef are expected to rise 1 to 2 percent from first-half 1982 and 3 to 4 percent from last fall's low levels.

Livestock and Poultry Situation

FACTORS AFFECTING LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Lower Inflation Rate Expected in 1983

Although the economy weakened in the fourth quarter, rather than recovering as earlier forecast, the recovery is expected to be underway by second-quarter 1983. The real gross national product (GNP) dropped 2.5 percent (annual rate) in the fourth quarter. Also, real per capita disposable income fell 1.2 percent (annual rate), near the lowest level in 2 years. The reduced purchasing power, along with concerns about unemployment and shorter work weeks, dampened consumer confidence. Consequently, the demand for meat products was weak throughout the quarter.

Incomes will likely remain weak through the first quarter, and then begin to rise slowly as the economy recovers, with modest growth in the second half of 1983. For all of 1983, real GNP and disposable income are expected to average about 2 percent higher than last year. As the economy recovers, consumers are expected to substantially increase purchases of durables and housing, which have been curtailed because of sluggish income growth and high interest rates. Thus, while the demand for red meat and poultry products is expected to improve in 1983, the benefit to meat products from the income boost may not be as much as in previous years.

The expected recovery is based largely on anticipated lower interest rates, which may average 2 to 3 percentage points below 1982. The recent drop in interest rates has already aided the housing and general construction industries, and the automobile and durable good industries are showing some strength. However, sluggish capital investment and export demand will probably constrain recovery, which is expected to be relatively weak.

Because of the weak recovery, the rate of unemployment is forecast to remain above 10 percent all year. The moderation in wage increases, along with cyclical gains in labor productivity, will help restrain unit labor costs. The general inflation rate is expected to be only 4 to 5 percent above 1982, compared with 1982's 6-percent rate. Lower interest rates, along with a moderating general inflation rate, will slow increases in the cost of production, especially for nonagricultural items.

Feed and Forage Prospects Favorable

Livestock and poultry producers currently have ample feed supplies available at relatively favorable prices. Grain and hay stocks are sufficiently large enough that livestock and poultry producers should not encounter any wide swings in 1983 feed prices due to the payment-in-kind (PIK) program.

On January 11, 1983, the Administration announced details of the PIK program. PIK is a land diversion program designed to reduce production and bring supplies more in line with demand. The PIK program is similar to paid land diversion, but instead of being paid in cash to remove land from production, participants will be paid in the eligible commodity they remove from production—wheat, rice, corn, grain sorghum, and upland cotton.

PIK Program Highlights

Producers must participate in the previously announced acreage reduction/paid diversion program to be eligible for the PIK program. Feed grain producers must reduce their base acreage by 10 percent under the acreage reduction program and another 10 percent under the cash paid diversion. Producers are then eligible to remove an additional 10 to 30 percent of their base acreage from production, or to submit a sealed bid to remove their entire base from production when they sign up. Producers may sign up for either or both options.

The signup period for PIK started on January 24 and will continue through March 11. Acreage removed from the program can comprise no more than 50 percent of a county's base acreage in a particular commodity. If there is additional acreage available, bids to remove the entire farm acreage base from production will be considered. County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) offices will determine if additional acreage may be accepted on March 18.

Producers will receive PIK payments equal to a percentage of their farm-program yield as compensation—95 percent for wheat and 80 percent for corn, sorghum, cotton, and rice. Previously sown winter wheat acreage accepted into PIK may be used for grazing or harvested for hay. All acreage removed from production will have to be devoted to approved conservation uses and protected from erosion. With the exception of 1982/83 winter wheat, no mechanical harvesting or grazing during the 6 principal growing months on the PIK acreage will be allowed.

Feed Grain Prices To Rise Modestly as PIK Reduces Stocks

Feed grain harvests in 1981 and 1982 were record large. With only modest increases in exports and domestic use expected, feed grain carryover stocks may rise 36 million tons in 1982/83, to a record 107 million tons. The farm price of corn for 1982/83 is forecast to average $2.20 to $2.40 a bushel, below last year's $2.45. The price impact from PIK is expected to be minimal in 1982/83, but higher prices are likely in 1983/84, if stocks are reduced. This in turn could moderate incentives for expanded livestock and poultry production. However, improved farm income and more stability for grain producers should help ensure adequate grain supplies in the future. Financially pressed crop farms with supplementary livestock enterprises should no longer have to reduce or liquidate their inventories to pay debts or meet cash flow needs.

Soybean production was record high in 1982 and 14 percent larger than the 1981 crop. Beginning stocks of soybean meal were large, and the 1982/83 crush is expected to rise 8 percent. Consequently, soybean meal stocks should rise again this year. Soybean meal prices are expected to remain favorable for feeding in 1983, averaging $165 to $185 a ton at Decatur, compared with $182.50 in 1981/82 and $218.20 in 1980/81.

Forage Supplies Record Large

The index of hay and forage production in 1982 was a record-large 118 points, compared with the 1977 base of 100. This was 11 percent larger than in 1981 and 20 percent above 1980. Hay production was a record 152 million tons in 1982, up 6 percent from the 1981 crop. The large hay crop, excellent grazing conditions in most cow-calf areas, and reduced cattle numbers have resulted in sharp gains in hay stocks. Stocks on farms were 108 million tons on January 1, 1983, 8 percent more than a year ago, 17 percent above 1981, and only fractionally below the 1980 record.

Large hay stocks and favorable moisture conditions for good spring grazing should hold down hay prices. Additional grazing or hay may be available from the winter wheat PIK program this spring. However, poor fall growth resulted in fewer cattle already being placed on wheat pasture. Consequently, with feeder cattle prices well above last fall's averages, and with good pasture and range conditions expected, few additional cattle will likely be purchased for wheat grazeout programs this spring.

Silage production from both corn and sorghum declined to the second lowest level since 1973. The reduction in 1982 silage output may hold down cattle feeding, particularly in the Corn Belt. Corn silage production declined from 115.5 million tons to 112.7 million, while sorghum silage dropped from 9.3 to 7.2 million tons.

LIVESTOCK AND RED MEAT

A weakened financial situation throughout agriculture, as well as reduced domestic and international demand, has forced producers to generate funds to lower their debt load and finance cash flow needs. Therefore, livestock producers, particularly those in mixed crop-livestock production areas where the livestock enterprise is supplementary to cropping, have reduced breeding inventories or liquidated the livestock enterprise to reduce financial liability. After 3 years of expansion, the latest buildup in cattle numbers has ended with beef cow numbers declining 3 percent. The number of hogs kept for breeding was down 7 percent from a year earlier on December 1, 1982, but was 20 percent below 1980. The sheep and lamb inventory declined 8 percent in 1982, thus the January 1, 1983, inventory was the lowest since 1867.

Cattle

Several years of poor returns for cattle raisers, a weakening financial structure, falling farm income, and continued uncertainty about economic recovery and subsequent improved meat demand have resulted in termination of, or at least an abberation in, the cattle cycle. The cattle inventory declined from 115.6 million head on January 1, 1982, to 115.2 million head at the beginning of this year. However, this aggregate figure masks the 3-percent decline in the beef breeding herd, the base for future production. In addition, the number of heifers being saved for beef herd replacement declined by 4 percent. The 1982 calf crop was estimated at 44.4 million head, the second consecutive year of decline. However, the calf crop was 850,000 head larger than the estimate in the July 1 *Cattle* report. The reduced cow herd and fewer replacement heifers make it almost certain that the calf crop will decline again in 1983.

Regional changes in inventory are of particular interest in analyzing the reason for the overall decline. Although cow slaughter rose 11.5 percent in 1982 and the number of heifers entering the herd was small, the regional shifts in the beef cow inventory vary from about unchanged in the Northern Great Plains to a 10-percent decline in the Lake States/Corn Belt region. Changes in the beef cow inventory in the major beef-producing areas, where the cattle enterprise tends to be an important source of income (e.g., the Southern Great Plains and Northern Great Plains), were about unchanged. However, where cropping enterprises tend to be a more important source of income, such as in the North Central region, cow numbers declined. The North Central and Southeastern regions also have the highest cost of production. Cow slaughter in the Southeastern States was large through mid-1982, as poor forage conditions from mid-1980 through late spring 1982 forced liquidation. Good grazing conditions beginning in mid-1982 apparently encouraged producers to stabilize numbers. Consequently, beef cow numbers declined only 1 percent in the Southeast.

Cow slaughter was extremely large in the Pacific Northwest. However, beef cow inventories declined only 1 percent, with inventories in Idaho and Washington increasing. The sharp rise in cow slaughter was apparently from Oregon, California, and Nevada, where the beef cow inventories declined 8, 10, and 11 percent, respectively.

The proportion of replacement heifers calving and entering the cow herd declined again in 1982. On January 1, 1982, 11.1 million heifers were being held for possible herd replacement. Only 28.3 percent of these heifers calved and entered the cow herd during the first half of the year. In the second half of 1982, the number of replacement heifers held remained large, but only 30.6 percent entered the herd. The proportion entering the herd in the first half was the smallest since the series started in 1973; those entering in the second half were the third smallest for this period. Larger numbers of heifers were diverted to slaughter and feedlots. Heifer slaughter rose more than 4 percent during the year, while the number of heifers placed on feed increased substantially. On January 1, 1983, there were 28 percent more heifers on feed in the 13 major cattle-feeding States than a year earlier. Although the number of heifers being saved for possible herd expansion at the beginning of this year has decreased, it is likely that a larger proportion may eventually enter the herd. Cattle prices are expected to rise moderately this year, and forage conditions, especially in the Southeastern States, are favorable.

Feeder Cattle Supplies Drop

Successively smaller calf crops since 1980 and sharply increased feedlot inventories have reduced the number of cattle that are outside feedlots and available for stocker operations or feedlot placement. The inventory of yearling steers and those heifers not being saved for herd replacement rose 5 and 11 percent from a year ago, respectively. The number of yearlings outside feelots increased 2 percent from a year ago, despite the larger feedlot inventory, as nonfed steer and heifer slaughter declined 20 percent. A larger number of feeder cattle imports in the second half of the year and more calves under 500 pounds on July 1, 1982, compared with a year earlier helped hold yearling numbers up. However, the number of calves under 500 pounds outside feedlots has dropped 2 percent. The total supply of feeder cattle that are outside feedlots and available for stocker operations, nonfed steer and heifer slaugher, or feedlot placement has declined 1 percent—350,000 head—from a year ago.

The larger yearling supply will be drawn down because of expected year-to-year gains in feedlot placements through summer. Consequently, feedlot placements this fall and beyond will depend on the size of the smaller 1982 calf crop and first-half 1983 calf crop.

The likelihood of any significant increases in the breeding herd and, therefore, larger calf crops in the next couple of years is small. This year's calf crop is likely to drop again, as both beef cow and replacement heifer inventories have declined. In fact, any strong encouragement to expand the cow herd would further reduce the feeder cattle supply, because a larger number of heifers would be saved for herd expansion rather than sold for eventual feedlot placement.

Bulge in Fed Cattle Marketings Likely

Large net feedlot placements and a slowdown in the marketing pace in the fourth quarter resulted in the largest January 1 cattle on feed inventory since 1980. Net feedlot placements rose 16 percent last fall, the largest gain since 1978. Fed cattle marketings in the fourth quarter were also the largest since 1978, but they rose by only 6 percent—less than the rise needed to avoid backups in inventories and increases in slaughter weights. Feedlot inventories are still relatively current, but slaughter weights rose above year-earlier levels in December, particularly outside the High Plains area. However, slaughter weights are expected to rise anyway this year because a larger proportion of the slaughter mix will be fed rather than nonfed cattle.

Marketings will be increasing this winter, and bunching may be a problem during late winter through early spring. A succession of winter storms and mud problems have slowed weight gains or even resulted in weight losses in some areas. Consequently, a proportion of the cattle normally marketed in mid-winter may be pushed back and bunched with the large marketings already expected through mid-spring. In addition, feedlot placement rates are expected to slow to near year-earlier levels beginning in late winter, as feeder cattle prices rise seasonally. Slower placement rates often reduce the pressure on feeders to keep marketings more current.

Fed cattle marketings this winter will likely rise about 10 to 13 percent above a year earlier, while spring marketings should decline seasonally but may remain 8 to 1[illegible] percent above last spring. There is a good chance that at least some marketings will be shifted into the spring quarter, particularly if the inclement winter weather continues.

Larger feedlot placements through summer are expected to result in fed cattle marketings during the second half about 2 percent above a year earlier. Higher feeder cattle prices due to reduced supplies, as well as seasonally higher grain prices, are expected through summer, holding down feeding margins. Although a strengthening economy teamed with reduced meat supplies will likely support stronger fed cattle prices, cattle feeders will probably resist trying to bid stocker cattle supplies away from grazing operations.

First Half Beef Supplies To Rise; Second Half To Decline

Commercial beef production in 1982 rose only 1 percent, while cattle slaughter increased 2 percent. Production was held down by a 12-pound decline in average dressed weights. This decline occurred despite a 1-percent rise in the fed cattle proportion of the slaughter mix. However, all of the increase in commercial slaughter came from larger heifer and cow slaughter. While steer slaughter declined nearly 1 percent, cow and heifer slaughter rose about 12 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

Sharply reduced slaughter in all nonfed categories during 1983 will not offset increased fed cattle marketings, particularly in the first half of the year. The fed cattle proportion of total slaughter is likely to rise from 69 to 72 percent. Slaughter weights are also expected to rise.

Beef production during the winter quarter may rise about 6 percent. Second-quarter production is expected to decline seasonally but will likely remain 3 to 5 percent above a year earlier. All the increase will be in fed beef production, as nonfed slaughter is expected to decline. Nonfed slaughter could decline even more if producers decide to step up expansion plans this spring, pushing the breeding inventory above the stabilizing level now expected.

Beef production in the second half is expected to be unchanged to down 2 percent from a year earlier, with most of the decline in the fourth quarter. Modest increases in fed cattle marketings and sharper declines in nonfed slaughter, particularly cows, will hold down production, particularly in the fourth quarter.

Number of Farming Operations With Cattle Continues To Decline

The number of operations with cattle declined by about 10,500 to 1,611,120 operations on January 1, 1983. The average value per head of cattle on these farms dropped from $415 to $406. Consequently, the total value of cattle and calves declined $1.2 billion to $46.7 billion.

The number of cattle feedlots in the 13 major feeding States declined from 70,892 to 66,743. Feedlots with capacities to feed 1,000 head and more dropped by 67, while the number of smaller lots declined by 4,082. Total fed cattle marketings rose 3 percent, but the rise occurred only in the larger feedlot categories, as the number marketed from feedlots with less than 1,000 head of capacity actually declined 77,000 head. Consequently, the proportion of total marketings coming from the smaller lots dropped 1 percentage point to 23 percent.

Economic Recovery To Help Cattle Prices

Fed cattle prices rose slightly in 1982, while feeder cattle and cow prices declined. Choice fed steer prices at Omaha averaged $64.23 per cwt, compared with $63.84 a year earlier. Yearling feeder steer prices at Kansas City averaged $64.83 per cwt, maintaining a slight premium over fed steers. Nevertheless, feeder steer prices declined from 1981's $66.25. Utility cow prices averaged $39.96 per cwt, compared with $41.92 a year earlier. Herd reductions due to uncertainty about the future and financial pressures resulted in larger movements of cattle at lower prices.

Choice fed steer prices at Omaha are expected to average $59 to $61 per cwt this winter, only modestly higher than last fall's $58.92. Continued weakness in consumer demand will hold down price gains, at least until the modest spring recovery becomes more evident. However, reduced total meat supplies and a wide farm-to-retail marketing spread will likely result in higher prices in the spring, as beef supplies decline seasonally. The retail price spread is expected to narrow this spring, when supplies decline and cattle prices rise, particularly in late spring. Consequently, only modest retail price increases are expected until late spring or early summer. Fed steer prices may average $64 to $68 in the second quarter. However, continued high unemployment will likely be a hindrance to additional price rises.

The prices of yearling feeder steers at Kansas City averaged $63.23 last fall, but they are expected to average in the mid-$60's this winter. Prices averaged about $65.30 in January and $66 in early February. Prospects for good grazing and improved demand for reduced feeder cattle supplies will likely support prices in the upper $60's to low $70's this spring.

Utility cow prices have risen this winter averaging near $40 in late January, compared with the mid-$30's last fall. Prices are expected to rise into the lower $40's this spring, as demand for stocker cows increases and cow slaughter declines.

Cattle prices are expected to remain near to slightly below the spring averages in the second half of 1983. Reduced supplies and a modest economic recovery should add increased stability to the industry over the next couple of years, particularly if efforts are successful in stabilizing and improving farm income.

HOGS

Despite greatly improved returns in 1982, hog producers continued to reduce inventories. The lack of expansion reflected the need to generate cash flow to reduce debts and to finance current operations. Lending practices have tightened following the poor returns from mid-1979 through 1981. Because of the poor returns, many producers had to postpone payments of debts incurred to build new facilities in the mid- and late 1970's. So, with the improved returns, producers have sold gilts to reduce the debt load, instead of expanding the breeding herd. Also, throughout 1982 there was a lack of opportunities to hedge hogs at profitable prices more than 6 months in advance. However, producers are expected to expand their inventories later in 1983, as their financial situation improves.

1982 Recap

Commercial pork production totaled 14.1 billion pounds in 1982, down 10 percent from a year earlier and the lowest since 1978. Commercial slaughter totaled 82.2 million head, also down 10 percent from a year ago. Barrows and gilts accounted for nearly 94 percent of the hogs slaughtered, and sows accounted for 5 percent.

Barrow and gilt prices at the 7 markets averaged $55.44 per cwt in 1982, up 25 percent from 1981. The sharp drop in pork production, along with only slight increases in beef and broiler output, caused most of the rise. However, the price rise was dampened by weak growth in real per capita disposable income. As pork production declined sharply throughout the year (year-over year basis), prices rose from an average of $46 per cwt in January to a high of $63 per cwt in August and September. Then, prices declined seasonally to $53 per cwt in early November.

Commercial pork production in the fourth quarter totaled 3.64 billion pounds, down 12 percent from a year ago, but up 12 percent seasonally from the third quarter. Hog prices declined from $64 per cwt in mid-September, bottomed out at $53 in early November, and then rose slightly in December.

Although the price decline was partly seasonal, higher year-over-year beef and poultry production, coupled with a drop in per capita purchasing power, also contributed to the decline. Although barrow and gilt prices fell to an average $55.12 per cwt in the fourth quarter, they were still up about $13 from 1981.

In 1982, production costs declined from a year earlier because of lower feed costs, which were down about a sixth. The combination of lower production costs and higher hog prices improved producers' returns. In the first quarter, cash costs were covered, and producers were paid a return for labor and management. In the second quarter, cash costs, and labor and management were covered, and a partial payment was made for ownership costs. All costs were covered in the last half of the year.

Ending stocks of pork in cold storage totaled 225 million pounds in 1982, down 15 percent from a year earlier. These were the lowest ending stocks since 1977. Ending stocks of frozen pork bellies totaled 31 million pounds, down 43 percent from 1981 and also the lowest since 1977. So, with the expected further decline in production, pork supplies will be tight.

Hog Inventory Lowest Since 1975

Although returns improved greatly in 1982, producers continued to reduce their inventories. As a result, the U.S. inventory of all hogs and pigs totaled 53.2 million head on December 1, 1982, down 9 percent from a year earlier and the lowest December 1 inventory since 1975. The breeding herd was down 7 percent, while the market hog inventory declined 10 percent. In 1982, producers added about 3.7 million gilts to the breeding inventory, compared with 3.5 million in 1981. Throughout most of the year, producers could generate an extra $90 or more per head by selling a sow and replacing her with a gilt. During April-October, when farmers of mixed crop-livestock operations were incurring crop expenses, the premium for sows over gilts was about $100 per head.

The U.S. pig crop for 1982 totaled 84.1 million head, 10 percent below a year earlier and 17 percent less than in 1980. As of December 1, 1982, producers indicated intentions to have 5.45 million sows farrow during December 1982-May 1983, 3 percent below a year ago. These intentions, combined with an average projected litter size of 7.31 pigs, indicate a pig crop of 39.8 million head, down 3 percent from last year. This crop will provide most of the slaughter hogs for the second half of 1983.

June-November Pig Crop Down 7 Percent

The June-November 1982 pig crop was estimated at 43.1 million head, down 7 percent from a year earlier. The number of sows farrowing was down 7 percent, while the number of pigs per litter was about the same. In June, producers indicated intentions to have 10 percent fewer sows farrow during June-November.

The June-August 1982 pig crop totaled 21.1 million head, down 10 percent from a year earlier. The number of sows farrowing was down 11 percent, and the number of pigs per litter, at 7.39, was up slightly from the previous high of 7.37 in 1981.

The September-November pig crop totaled 21.9 million head, down 3 percent from a year ago. The number of sows farrowing declined 4 percent from 1981, while the number of pigs per litter rose 1 percent.

Pork Production To Decline Further In 1983

On December 1, 1983, the inventory of market hogs weighing less than 180 pounds was estimated at 39.2 million head, down 9 percent from a year earlier. Hog slaughter in the first half of 1982 will come largely from this inventory, which suggests about a 9-percent decline.

Commercial hog slaughter in the first quarter is drawn mostly from the December 1 inventory of hogs weighing 60 to 179 pounds, which was down 11 percent from a year ago. Therefore, commercial slaughter is projected to be about 19.3 million head, down 11 percent from last year. However, commercial pork production is expected to total 3.35 billion pounds, down 9 percent. Dressed weights are expected to average 4 pounds heavier than last year. Producers are feeding to heavier weights because of underutilized facilities, lower feed costs, and higher hog prices.

Commercial pork production in the second quarter is projected to be 2 to 4 percent below last year. Hog slaughter in this quarter is drawn from the December inventory of hogs weighing under 60 pounds, which was down 6 percent. Temperature extremes in January and February 1982 slowed rates of gain, causing 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 not expected to drop as much as the inventory would indicate. In addition, dressed weights will likely average a little heavier than last year.

Commercial slaughter in the second half of 1983 will be drawn largely from the December 1982-May 1983 pig crop. As of December 1, hog producers indicated intentions to have 3 percent fewer sows farrow during this period. If these intentions are realized, commercial slaughter may decline 3 to 5 percent. Producers still in operation with excess facilities are expected to expand their herds in the second half of 1983, as their financial situation improves. Given current Government programs, the mixed hog-corn farms currently out of hog production will probably continue to stay out of production.

Prices To Rise Modestly

Reduced pork supplies and rising real per capita disposable incomes will boost hog prices modestly in 1983, especially in the second half of the year. Poultry supplies are expected to increase only slightly on a per capita basis. For all of 1983, barrow and gilt prices at the 7 markets are forecast to average about $58 per cwt, compared with $55 in 1982.

In the first half of the year, retail pork prices are forecast to average around $1.85 a pound, up 12 percent from last year. The farm-to-retail price spread averaged 99 cents a pound in fourth-quarter 1982. This spread may narrow in the first half of the year, partially allowing hog prices to climb from their fourth-quarter 1982 level without raising retail prices.

In the first quarter, hog prices are expected to average $56 to $58 per cwt, compared with $48.17 last year. The economy remains weak this winter, and beef and poultry supplies are up from a year ago. Hog prices averaged about $57 per cwt in January. They may increase seasonally in February, and then decline in March as production rises seasonally.

Barrow and gilt prices at the 7 markets may continue to average $55 to $59 in the second quarter. Although production is forecast to increase about 3 percent from the first quarter, the expected turnaround in the economy and reduced stocks will likely offset the impact of increased production. Frozen stocks at the beginning of the year were at a 5-year low. Beef and broiler production is expected to increase.

In the second half of 1983, hog prices may average $57 to $62 per cwt, depending on the strength of the economic recovery. Beef production in the third quarter is expected to be about the same as a year earlier and then may decline in the fourth quarter. Broiler production is expected to increase slightly in both quarters.

Number of Hog Enterprises Down

In 1982, there were 483,690 hog enterprises, down 17 percent from a year earlier. Large operations (500 head and over), which accounted for 5 percent of all operations, continued to increase their share of the inventory. These operations had 48 percent of all hogs and pigs in 1982, compared with 46 percent in 1981 and 42 percent in 1980. Small operations (1 to 99 head) accounted for 76 percent of all operations but only 13 percent of the hog inventory. The medium-sized enterprises (100 to 499 head) accounted for 19 percent of the operations and 39 percent of the inventory.

Seasonal Farrowing Pattern Changes

Over the last 12 years, as hog operations have become larger, each quarter's farrowings as a percentage of the breeding herd have increased, except for the March-May period. This suggests that producers are probably breeding sows sooner for subsequent farrowings, culling more stringently, and striving to improve conception rates. In addition, new facilities built in the mid- and late 1970's make weather less of a factor in selecting a farrowing time. The cold weather during December-February adds to death losses of baby pigs, especially during the first week of life, but with heaters and better buildings these losses can be reduced.

The number of sows farrowed during December-February as a percentage of the December 1 breeding inventory averaged 31 percent during 1970-72, compared with 36 percent for 1980-82. During the March-May periods of 1980-82, the number of sows farrowed as a percentage of the breeding herd averaged 43 percent, compared with 46 percent during 1970-72.

The number of sows farrowed during June-August averaged 33 percent of the June 1 breeding inventory during 1970-72. This percentage rose to 38 percent during 1980-82. For September-November, the number of sows farrowed as percentage of the breeding herd was 32 percent during 1970-72, and it rose to 38 percent during 1980-82.

These findings suggest that as producers have built larger and more environmentally controlled facilities and that these expensive facilities are used on a year-round basis rather than seasonally to spread out fixed costs. The trend toward year-round use dampened the seasonal pattern of production and prices. In addition, producers are gaining feed efficiency by maintaining a smaller breeding herd for a given level of production.

Sheep and Lambs

Inventory Drops Sharply

The sheep and lamb inventory totaled 11.9 million head on January 1, 1983, down 8 percent from the 13 million head of a year ago. This decline came after three consecutive yearly increases. The stock sheep inventory was 10.3 million head, 10 percent below last year and the lowest number since estimates were started in 1867. Stock sheep numbers declined in every State for which estimates are available, except Oklahoma, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Vermont. The 1982 lamb crop of 8.5 million head was 4 percent below a year earlier. The lambing rate of ewes 1-year-old and older was 97, compared with 101 in 1981 and 97 in 1980.

The cutback in numbers is largely due to sheep producers' deteriorating net returns. Estimates of costs and returns for 1977, 1978, and 1979 indicated expanded net returns for sheep producers. Since 1979, however, lamb prices have dropped, and production costs have increased, thus reducing producers' net returns. In 1982, preliminary data indicated that net returns declined further. Although the stock sheep inventory declined sharply, the number of operations increased from 125,560 in 1981 to 128,790 in 1982. Production operations decreased in only 13 of the 41 States for which data are available. An operation is any place having one or more sheep on hand during the year. Small herds of sheep are kept on many farms to utilize forage on small acreages that cannot be cultivated and crop residues for which there may not be a ready market.

1982 Production Up, Prices Down

Commercial slaughter of sheep and lambs totaled 6.4 million head, up 7 percent from a year earlier. The rise was largely due to a 7 percent higher 1981 lamb crop being slaughtered in first-quarter 1982 and to a liquidation of the breeding herd during the remainder of the year. Higher dressed weights boosted commercial production to a total of 356 million pounds, a 9-percent increase from 1981.

In 1982, farm prices for lambs averaged $54.52 per cwt, down a dollar from 1981. Mature sheep prices averaged $20.19 per cwt, down 10 percent from a year earlier. These prices were the lowest since 1977.

1983 Production To Decline; Prices To Rise

There were 1.64 million sheep and lambs on feed in the 24 major feeding States on January 1, 1983, up 5 percent from a year ago. However, the 1982 lamb crop from which this quarter's slaughter is drawn was down 4 percent from last year. On balance, commercial lamb and mutton production is expected to total 90 million pounds, the same as last year.

Commercial slaughter in the second quarter is drawn largely from new-crop lambs (lambs born after September 30 of the previous year that are on hand January 1). The number of new-crop lambs was down 11 percent from last year. So, spring commercial production may fall by 6 to 8 percent.

Slaughter lamb prices at San Angelo are forecast to average $58 to $62 per cwt in the first quarter, compared with $55.23 last year. Prices are expected to get a boost from the increased seasonal demand for Passover and Easter, which this year will be at the end of the first quarter. However, ample supplies of competing meats and the weak economy may dampen the rise in lamb prices. In the second quarter, slaughter lamb prices may average in the low $60's per cwt, slightly above the first quarter. The expected cutback in lamb and mutton supplies and a recovering economy will be strengthening factors. However, the modest increase in beef supplies may dampen the price rise.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Weak consumer demand for poultry and eggs caused prices to decline in the fourth quarter of 1982. With the feeble economic recovery projected during the first half of 1983, poultry and egg producers can expect continued weak prices. Poultry meat output during the first half of 1983 will likely be above a year earlier because producers have responded to favorable feed prices. On the other hand, egg output will likely decline because producers have reacted to weak prices and sold more old hens during December and January than a year ago.

Broilers

Broiler production may be 2 to 4 percent above a year earlier in 1983. Broiler prices are expected to average below 1982's this winter, but they could strengthen some and average near last year's in the spring and summer.

Production To Expand in 1983

Broiler production is expected to continue expanding in 1983. Based on the number of chicks placed and eggs set for first-quarter slaughter, broiler meat output from federally inspected plants will likely increase about 3 percent from the 2,888 million pounds produced during January-March 1982.

Even though feed costs declined from 1981, estimated costs of producing and marketing whole birds exceeded the 9-city weighted-average wholesale price of broilers. The large feed grain crops harvested in 1982 and weak foreign demand increased grain stocks, leading to a further weakening of feed prices late in 1982. Even with reduced feed costs, wholesale prices were not sufficient to provide profitable sales of whole birds. Most broiler producers have been increasing sales of value-added items which provide better profit margins, such as further processed and cut-up chicken or branded whole birds and parts. This may help explain why producers are expanding production when estimated returns for whole birds would imply that they should be cutting back.

Broiler producers have been taking action to reduce their costs of production. The action that readily shows up in the normal data collected is changes in the hatchery supply flock. In the past, broiler producers kept extra hens to be sure they would have enough hatching eggs, but the data indicate this practice is being curtailed. Cumulative pullet placements in the hatchery supply flock 7 to 14 months earlier give an indication of the size of the flock supplying hatching eggs to produce broilers. During October-December 1982, cumulative placements were 10 percent below a year earlier, and they will be 8 and 5 percent lower in the first and second quarters of 1983, respectively. These declines in the cumulative placements would normally imply a cut in broiler production for 1983, but fewer excess hens and more intensive utilization mean broiler output will likely increase in 1983.

Broiler producers will not be as able to respond to an unexpected increase in demand as they have in the past. However, they can delay sales of old hens for a month or so to obtain additional hatching eggs, and divert hatching egg exports for domestic use. During January-November 1982, exports of hatching eggs declined 20 percent from a year earlier, and if export demand remains weak, additional eggs will be available for domestic use in 1983. Thus, a modest 2- to 4-percent increase in production seems possible. But, a lack of additional hatching eggs makes a much larger increase unlikely. As a result, given the slow buildup in pork output and some growth in the economy, producers are expected to expand 1983 production by about 3 percent from 1982.

Prices To Remain About The Same

For all of 1982, wholesale broiler prices in the 9 cities averaged 44 cents a pound, down slightly from 1981's 45 cents. During January 1983, prices averaged 43 cents, down from 49 cents a year earlier. In January 1982, broiler prices were strengthened when storms disrupted marketings, but market disruptions have not been as severe or widespread this year.

All things considered, consumer demand for broilers has held fairly well. In fourth-quarter 1982, prices averaged 41.5 cents, off slightly from 42.1 cents in fall 1981. However, real per capita disposable income was down 1.2 percent on an annual basis from 1981, and nominal income was up only 3.6 percent. In fourth-quarter 1982, supplies of broilers rose 1 percent from a year earlier, and per capita consumption may have risen 2 percent. Thus, broiler prices were off only slightly, despite lower real incomes and larger broiler supplies. Per capita consumption of red meat during this period probably was down 4 percent and helped moderate the decline in broiler prices.

In 1983, red meat supplies are expected to be less than in 1982. In addition, a modest improvement in the general economy is expected. However, foreign demand shows little sign of improvement over 1982. All factors considered, broiler prices are expected to average 40 to 44 cents in the first quarter, down slightly from 45 cents in winter 1982. During the second quarter, prices may average 42 to 46 cents, near last spring's 45 cents.

Turkeys

Profitable operations in the second half of 1982 have encouraged turkey producers to increase hatchery activity for first-half 1983 slaughter. With only slow growth in demand, prices are expected to remain weak at least through the first half of 1983.

Turkey Production To Expand

In late 1982, producers in the 20 major turkey-producing States indicated they planned to raise 3 percent more turkeys in 1983 than in 1982. Intentions for heavy breeds were up 4 percent, but light breeds were down 9 percent. The 20 States accounted for 97 percent of the turkeys raised in 1982.

Producers' intentions can change for many reasons, such as changes in feed costs, the supply and prices of hatching eggs and poults, costs of financing, and prices of turkeys in the first half of the year. Last year, producers stated they planned to raise 4 percent fewer turkeys, but they actually raised 3 percent less. Producers in the 20 States actually raised 1 percent fewer heavy turkeys, but they stated they intended to grow 3 percent less. The intentions for light breeds were for a 19 percent decline, but the actual number produced was down 31 percent.

The inventory of breeder hens indicates that there might be tight egg supplies to meet intentions. Breeder hens on December 1, 1982, were 2 percent below the year-earlier count, but they were 9 percent below 1980, when the number of turkeys raised was near the number intended to be raised in 1983. The inventory of heavy breed hens on December 1, 1982, was down 2 percent from 1981, and light breeds were off 15 percent.

Based on estimated wholesale costs and returns, turkey producers began making a profit in June 1982, and this continued through November. With last year's good grain crops and resulting large feed supplies, prices were favorable in 1982, and turkey producers increased hatchery activity for first-half 1983 marketings. The hatch during September- December 1982 was 6 percent above a year earlier. Like last year, heavy breed turkeys increased, but light breeds continued to decline. Turkey eggs in incubators on January 1 were up 2 percent from a year earlier, after being down 1 percent on December 1. Based on the number of poults hatched through December 1982, turkey meat production in the first half of 1983 is expected to be 6 percent greater than the 938 million pounds produced in first-half 1982.

Unless turkey prices improve or strong positive signs of a general economic recovery occur, the percentage increase in the number of poults hatched is expected to decline as producers enter the main hatching months for second-half output. If prices remain weak in the next few months, as expected, second-half output may about equal a year earlier.

January Stocks Down from 1982

Per capita consumption of turkey during the fourth quarter of 1982 was down about 7 percent from 1981. Even with reduced retail movement compared with last year, this year's lower production pushed yearend cold storage stocks of frozen turkeys 32 million pounds below 1981's 238 million. Normally, yearend stocks of about 200 million pounds are considered a maintenance level and have little impact on prices. This year, prices were weak in December and January, implying that stocks are burdensome. With additional production in process, producers will not likely need additional stocks for first-half 1983 consumption. However, if hatchery activity slows, 1983 stocks may be increased earlier than normal to assure supplies for fourth-quarter consumption.

Prices To Remain Weak

Continuing high unemployment and competitive prices of other meats are keeping domestic demand low, resulting in low prices for turkeys since Thanksgiving. However, in spite of a sharp drop in prices during December, prices for 8- to 16-pound young hen turkeys in New York averaged 64 cents a pound in fourth-quarter 1982, up from 55 cents a year earlier.

Foreign demand for whole and cut-up turkeys was weak in 1982. Turkey exports were down 16 percent from 1981, and they are expected to continue weak during the first half of 1983. With low foreign demand and the weak domestic economy, turkey prices in the first half of 1983 are expected to average 52 to 57 cents a pound, down from 57 cents last year.

1982 Turkey Crop Declines

The 1982 turkey crop totaled 165.5 million head, down 3 percent from 1981. Heavy breed turkeys declined 1 percent to 157 million head, and light breeds declined 30 percent to 8 million.

North Carolina remained the largest turkey-producing State, with 27 million head raised. Minnesota was second with 26 million, and California was third with 20 million.

Eggs

In spite of reduced exports, egg consumption per person declined slightly during December 1981-November 1982, compared with a year earlier. Weak foreign and domestic demand caused lower egg prices and a resulting decline in production.

Lower Egg Production in 1983

During September-November 1982, egg production was down fractionally from the 1,455 million dozen produced a year earlier. In spite of positive returns during September 1981-April 1982, producers have been slow to expand purchases of replacement pullets.

Factors discouraging an expansion of flocks were high interest rates and an underlying weakness in the egg market, which caused volatile egg prices. However, the specialized facilities and equipment associated with egg production force producers to maintain output near full capacity, otherwise per-unit cost rise rapidly. The result is that egg producers tend to be in an all-or-nothing production situation and have difficulty making adjustments in output.

In order to maintain production with reduced numbers of replacement pullets, egg producers have increased the number of hens that are force molted and kept in the flock for another laying cycle. The proportion of the flock that had been force molted was 20.5 percent on September 1, up sharply from 17.6 percent the year before. However, weak egg prices during November encouraged producers to sell their old hens. The percentage declined on December 1 to 18.2, down from 19.1 in December 1, 1981. These percentages are still higher than the 14 to 15 percent recorded for the same months in 1978 and 1979.

During September-November 1982, egg producers had 1 percent fewer hens on hand than during a year earlier. However, they managed to about equal 1981's production, because the rate of lay was greater. During September-November, 17 percent more old hens were slaughtered under Federal inspection than were a year earlier. Selling these old hens tended to remove those flocks that were producing eggs at a lower rate and increased the rate of lay. Also, the proportion of hens being molted was 3.3 percent on December 1, down from 5.5 percent on September 1, which means more hens were in production. Since pullet replacement numbers are down, producers will likely molt more hens and slaughter fewer old ones. As a result, the rate of lay may stabilize or drop slightly.

For December 1982-February 1983, the number of pullets added to the laying flock will increase. Additional chicks were hatched in July, and these pullets will begin laying in the quarter. However, declines in chicks hatched since July will slow the number of replacement pullets added during March-May, pushing them down about 9 percent from 1982. Producers will likely continue the practice of keeping their old hens longer to maintain output. Since a slight increase in the number of replacements will occur during the first quarter of the marketing year, egg production is expected to about equal last year. However, during March-May 1983, egg production will likely trail the previous year by about 1 percent.

Egg Prices To Stay Weak

Prices for Grade A large eggs in cartons in New York averaged about 63 cents a dozen in January, down from 81 cents in 1982, when severe weather contributed to higher prices. Egg prices strengthened noticeably in September, when a large export sale to Mexico was announced. Prices continued strong until late November, when the contract was completed. Since then, prices have remained below a year earlier, reflecting weak foreign and domestic demand. Exports of eggs and egg products are not a large percentage of production, representing 4 percent in the 1981 marketing year and 3 percent in 1982. However, since demand for eggs is inelastic, the decline in exports, which will likely continue through mid-1983, has helped to weaken prices.

In the past, egg prices have increased when meat prices have risen rapidly. Eggs are a dietary substitute for meat. However, during 1982, chicken was relatively low priced and may have weakened egg demand. In addition, high unemployment is concentrated in the types of work that would encourage a hardy breakfast, and this may have also weakened egg demand. With continued prospects for little improvement in either prices of chicken or unemployment, domestic demand for eggs is expected to be little changed from 1982.

As a result of lackluster domestic demand and exports, prices for Grade A large eggs in New York are expected to average 62 to 66 cents a dozen during December 1982-May 1983, down from 75 cents last year.

Rate of Lay Increases in 1982

The Statistical Reporting Service stated in their *Annual Layers and Egg Production* that the number of eggs per hen (rate of lay) in 1982 was 244, up from 243 the previous year. The annual rate of lay did not seem to be affected by the proportion of force molting. Washington, California, and Mississippi—the States that had the largest percentage of their flocks force molted on December 1, 1982—had annual rates of lay of 251, 241, and 230 eggs, respectively. New York, which had the lowest percentage of hens force molted, had a rate of lay of 251 eggs.

California continued as the State with the largest number of layers on hand during the year, with 34 million in 1982. Georgia was second with 22 million, and Indiana was third with 18 million, moving up from fifth in 1981.

Consumption and Prices

During 1982, total per capita consumption of red meat and poultry was down 2 percent from the 208 pounds (retail-weight basis) consumed in 1981. Total poultry consumption was up 2 percent, but red meats were down 4 percent. Per capita beef consumption was about the same as in 1981, but pork consumption fell nearly 8 pounds from the 65 pounds per person consumed in 1981. Poultry consumption rose a little over 1 pound to nearly 64 pounds, with nearly all of the rise occurring in broiler production.

Per capita meat consumption is expected to decline again in 1983. Beef consumption may be up slightly, while pork consumption is expected to be down almost 4 pounds. The rate of increase in poultry consumption will slow to a gain of less than 1 pound.

During 1982, retail prices of red meats increased as supplies were curtailed. Retail beef prices rose 1 percent to a new high of $2.42 a pound in 1982. In 1982, retail pork prices rose 15 percent to $1.75 a pound. Poultry prices declined about 2 percent.

Declines in production are expected to result in moderately higher retail meat prices. In the first half of 1983, retail pork prices are forecast to increase about 12 percent from first-half 1982's $1.64 a pound. A modest 1-percent rise is expected in retail beef prices from the $2.42 of a year earlier. Broiler prices are projected to rise seasonally but will remain below a year earlier.

Table 2—Cattle balance sheet

Year	On farms Jan. 1	Imports	Calf crop	Total supply	Slaughter: Cattle	Slaughter: Calves	Death loss	Exports	Total disappearance	To balance	On farms Dec. 31
	1,000 head										
1975	132,028	389	50,183	182,600	41,464	5,406	6,992	196	54,058	−562	127,980
1976	127,980	984	47,384	176,348	43,199	5,527	5,190	205	54,121	−583	122,810
1977	122,810	1,133	45,931	169,874	42,381	5,692	6,000	107	54,180	+681	116,375
1978	116,375	1,253	43,818	161,446	39,970	4,302	5,800	122	50,194	−388	110,864
1979	110,864	732	42,603	154,199	34,005	2,927	5,600	66	42,598	−409	111,192
1980	111,192	681	44,998	156,871	34,116	2,679	5,413	66	42,274	−276	114,321
1981	114,321	659	44,776	159,756	35,265	2,886	4,902	88	43,141	−1,011	115,604
1982	115,604	1,005	44,420	161,029	36,125	3,100	5,400	58	44,683	−1,145	115,201
1983	115,201										

Table 3—January 1 cattle inventory and calf crop

Year	Cattle	Cows	Cows/ cattle	Calf crops	Calf crop/ cows
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*Percent*	*1,000 head*	*Percent*
1975	132,028	56,931	43	50,183	88
1976	127,980	54,971	43	47,384	86
1977	122,810	52,441	43	45,931	88
1978	116,375	49,634	43	43,818	88
1979	110,864	47,852	43	42,603	89
1980	111,192	47,865	43	44,998	94
1981	114,321	49,586	43	44,776	90
1982	115,604	50,331	44	44,420	88
1983	115,201	49,146	43		

Table 4—Heifers entering cow herd January-June and July-December

Year	January 1 cow inventory	Intended herd replacements January 1	Total[1] disappearance Jan.-June	July 1 cow inventory	Heifers entering herd Jan.-June	Percent entering herd	Intended herd replacements July 1	Total[2] disappearance July-Dec.	January 1 cow inventory following yr.	Heifers entering herd July-Dec.	Percent entering herd
	1,000 head					*Percent*	*1,000 head*				*Percent*
1973	52,553	11,306	3,550	54,037	5,034	44.5	11,144	3,496	54,478	3,937	35.3
1974	54,478	12,134	3,625	56,960	6,107	50.3	11,780	4,702	56,931	4,673	39.7
1975	56,931	12,971	5,212	58,053	6,336	48.8	11,306	7,197	54,974	4,118	36.4
1976	54,971	11,148	5,628	53,938	4,595	41.2	10,475	5,811	52,441	4,314	41.2
1977	52,441	10,414	5,221	52,190	4,970	47.7	9,846	5,429	49,635	2,874	29.2
1978	49,635	9,744	4,961	48,413	3,739	38.4	9,340	4,253	47,852	3,692	39.5
1979	47,852	9,459	3,413	47,815	3,376	35.7	9,885	3,235	47,865	3,285	33.2
1980	47,865	10,097	3,304	49,941	5,380	53.3	10,214	3,748	49,586	3,393	33.2
1981	49,586	10,481	3,599	51,004	5,017	47.9	10,861	3,788	50,331	3,115	28.7
1982	50,331	11,147	3,925	49,990	3,584	32.2	10,900	4,182	49,146	3,338	30.6
1983	49,146	10,875									

[1]Death loss 1 percent of January 1 cow inventory plus estimated commercial cow slaughter. [2]Death loss 1/2 percent of January 1 cow inventory plus estimated commercial cow slaughter.

Table 5—January 1 feeder cattle supply

Item	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1982/81
Calves, 500 lb[1]						
On farms	27,263	27,590	28,904	28,827	28,382	−1.5
On feed[2]	1,324	1210	897	606	756	+24.8
Total	25,939	26,380	28,007	28,221	27,626	−2.1
Steers & heifers, 500 + lb[3]						
On farms	23,887	23,149	22,804	22,682	24,183	+6.6
On feed[2]	11,866	10,924	10,618	9,954	11,210	+12.6
Total	12,021	12,225	12,186	12,728	12,973	+1.9
Total supply	37,960	38,605	40,193	40,949	40,599	−0.9

[1]Less than. [2]Estimated U.S. steers and heifers. [3]Not including heifers for cow replacement.

Table 6—Cattle on feed, placements, and marketings, 13 States

Item	1981	1982	1983	1983/1982
	1,000 head			% change
On feed Oct. 1[1]	8,975	8,210	8,800	+7
Placements, Oct.-Dec.[1]	6,613	6,248	7,226	+16
Marketings, Oct.-Dec.[1]	5,264	5,089	5,348	+5
Other disappearance, Oct.-Dec.[1]	479	341	371	+9
On feed Jan. 1	9,845	9,028	10,271	+14
Steer & steer calves	6,577	6,207	6,653	+7
-500 lb	422	298	368	+23
500-699 lb	1,233	1,079	1,228	+14
700-899 lb	1,985	1,868	2,004	+7
900-1,099 lb	2,208	2,337	2,330	0
1,100 + lb	729	625	723	+16
Heifers & heifer calves	3,210	2,771	3,555	+28
-500 lb	340	217	277	+28
500-699 lb	948	749	1,013	+35
700-899 lb	1,210	1,120	1,406	+26
900 + lb	712	685	859	+25
Cows	58	50	63	+26
Marketings, Jan.-Mar.	5,557	5,443	2/ 6,067	+11

[1]Oct.-Dec. previous year. [2]intentions.

Table 7—7-States cattle on feed, placements, and marketings

Year	On feed	Change previous year	Net placements	Change previous year	Marketings	Change previous year
	1,000 head	*Percent*	*1,000 head*	*Percent*	*1,000 head*	*Percent*
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	1,702 R	+34.7 R	1,547 R	−0.6 R
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	1,328 R	+7.0 R	1,510 R	+4.2 R
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	1,911 R	+8.6 R	1,575 R	+8.5 R
Oct.	7,153	+8.4	2,517 R	+28.3 R	1,527	+5.7
Nov.	8,143 R	+14.5 R	1,666	+10.3	1,485	+14.7
Dec.	8,324	+13.6	1,422	+18.2	1,430	+7.5
1983						
Jan.	8,316	+15.5				

R = Revised per the Cattle on Feed report.

Table 8—Corn Belt cattle feeding

Purchased during / Marketed during	Mar. 82 Sept. 82	Apr. Oct.	May Nov.	June Dec.	July Jan. 83	Aug. Feb.	Sept. Mar.	Oct. Apr.	Nov. May	Dec. June
	Selected costs at current rates[1]									
	Dollars per head									
Expenses:										
600-lb feeder steer	394.68	396.48	406.68	393.42	391.56	407.10	398.88	380.70	383.28	374.10
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)	109.80	113.40	116.10	114.30	112.50	102.60	88.65	90.00	95.40	101.25
Silage (1.7 tons)	39.25	40.92	39.75	38.69	37.52	34.24	31.20	31.59	33.30	34.27
Protein supplement (270 lb)	33.89	33.75	34.96	34.56	34.16	34.02	33.34	33.08	33.34	34.02
Hay (400 lb)	13.20	13.90	12.70	12.20	11.60	10.60	10.30	10.40	10.90	10.80
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]	5.01	5.01	5.03	5.04	5.06	5.07	5.05	5.03	5.05	5.04
Interest on purchase (6 months)	33.43	34.30	35.18	34.03	33.54	34.99	34.28	29.61	29.82	29.10
Power, equip., fuel, shelter, depreciation[3]	23.39	23.37	23.48	23.52	23.61	23.63	23.56	23.48	23.56	23.52
Death loss (1% of purchase)	3.95	3.96	4.07	3.93	3.90	4.07	3.99	3.81	3.83	3.74
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]	10.12	10.11	10.15	10.17	10.21	10.22	10.19	10.15	10.19	10.17
Total	699.86	708.34	721.24	703.00	696.80	699.68	672.58	650.99	661.81	659.15
Selling price required to cover:										
Feed and feeder costs (1,050 lb) $/cwt	56.27	57.00	58.11	56.49	55.94	56.05	53.56	51.98	52.97	52.80
Selling price required to cover all costs (1,050 lb) $/cwt	66.65	67.46	68.69	66.95	66.36	66.64	64.06	62.00	63.03	62.28
Feed costs per 100-lb gain $/cwt	43.59	44.88	45.22	44.39	43.51	40.32	36.33	36.68	38.43	40.08
Choice steers, Omaha $/cwt	61.25	58.78	58.91	58.92						
Net margin $/cwt	−5.40	−8.68	−9.78	−8.03						
Prices:										
Feeder steer, Choice (600-700 lb) Kansas City $/cwt	65.78	66.08	67.78	65.57	65.26	67.85	66.48	63.45	63.88	62.35
Corn $/bu[4]	2.44	2.52	2.58	2.54	2.50	2.24	1.97	2.00	2.12	2.25
Hay $/ton[4]	66.00	69.50	63.50	61.00	58.00	53.00	51.50	52.00	54.50	54.00
Corn silage $/ton[5]	23.09	24.07	23.38	22.76	22.07	20.14	18.35	18.58	19.59	20.16
32-36% protein supp. $/cwt[6]	12.55	12.50	12.95	12.80	12.65	12.60	12.35	12.25	12.35	12.60
Farm labor $/hour	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70
Interest rate, annual	16.94	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.19	17.19	17.19	15.56	15.56	15.56
Transportation rate $/cwt per 100 miles[7]	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Marketing expenses $/cwt[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)	1,067	1,066	1,071	1,073	1,077	1,078	1,075	1,071	1,075	1,073

[1] Represents 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. [2] Assumes 1 hour at twice the labor rate. [3] Adjusted monthly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. [4] Average price received by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. [5] Corn silage price derived from an equivalent price of 5 bushels corn and 330 lb hay. [6] Average price paid by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. [7] Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-pound haul. [8] Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

Table 9—Great Plains custom cattle feeding

	Selected costs at current rates[1]									
Purchased during Marketed during	Mar. 82 Sept. 82	Apr. Oct.	May Nov.	June Dec.	July Jan. 83	Aug. Feb.	Sept. Mar.	Oct. Apr.	Nov. May	Dec. June
	Dollars per head									
Expenses:										
600 lb feeder steer	388.44	384.42	387.00	380.28	391.74	402.66	386.58	379.50	371.28	376.14
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)	69.90	72.00	78.30	79.05	80.55	72.00	65.40	64.20	65.55	71.10
Corn (1,500 lb)	79.95	82.50	89.25	88.95	83.25	76.05	71.25	75.30	80.85	82.05
Cottonseed meal (400 lb)	52.00	48.00	48.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	48.00	48.00
Alfalfa hay (800 lb)	46.80	46.40	44.80	45.20	45.60	45.20	46.40	45.20	46.80	49.60
Total feed cost	248.65	248.90	260.35	259.20	255.40	239.25	229.05	230.70	241.20	250.75
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	48.14	46.86	47.63	47.16	47.40	43.55	38.84	35.88	34.15	33.85
Death loss (1.5 percent of purchase)	5.83	5.77	5.81	5.70	5.88	6.04	5.80	5.69	5.57	5.64
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	722.02	716.91	731.75	723.30	731.38	722.46	691.23	682.73	683.16	697.34
Selling price required to cover:[3]										
Feed and feeder costs (1,056 lb) $/cwt	60.33	59.97	61.30	60.56	61.28	60.79	58.30	57.78	58.00	59.36
All costs $/cwt	68.37	67.89	69.29	68.49	69.26	68.41	65.46	64.65	64.69	66.04
Selling price $/cwt[4]	62.29	61.54	61.64	61.64						
Net margin $/cwt	-6.08	-6.35	-7.65	-6.85						
Cost per 100-lb gain:										
Variable costs less interest $/cwt	55.70	55.73	58.03	57.78	57.06	53.86	51.77	52.08	54.15	56.08
Feed costs $/cwt	49.73	49.78	52.07	51.84	51.08	47.85	45.81	46.14	48.24	50.15
Prices:										
Choice feeder steer 600-700 lb Amarillo $/cwt	64.74	64.07	64.50	63.38	65.29	67.11	64.43	63.25	61.88	62.69
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]	4.66	4.80	5.22	5.27	5.37	4.80	4.36	4.28	4.37	4.74
Corn $/cwt[6]	5.33	5.50	5.95	5.93	5.55	5.07	4.75	5.02	5.39	5.47
Cottonseed meal $/cwt[7]	13.00	12.00	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.00	12.00
Alfalfa hay $/ton[8]	117.00	116.00	112.00	113.00	114.00	113.00	116.00	113.00	117.00	124.00
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	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.25	16.75	15.50	14.50	13.75	13.50

[1]Represents 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. [2]Most cattle sold f.o.b. at the feedlot with 4 percent shrink. [3]Sale weight 1,056 lbs (1,100 lbs less 4 percent shrink). [4]Choice slaughter steers, 900-1100 lbs, Texas-New Mexico direct. [4]Converted from cents per mile for a 44,000-lb haul. [6]Texas Panhandle elevator price plus $0.15/cwt handling and transportation to feedlots. [7]Average prices paid by farmers in Texas. [8]Average price received by farmers in Texas plus $30/ton handling and transportation to feedlots.

Table 10—Federally inspected cattle slaughter

Week ended 1983	Cattle		Steers		Cows	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
			Thousands			
Jan. 1[1]	531	555	273	268	106	115
8	691	682	347	299	143	159
15	694	725	353	337	128	156
22	682		337		142	
29	653		329		142	
Feb. 5	640		322		130	
12	680		352		134	
19	617		312		130	
26	655		344		133	
Mar. 5	614		320		119	
12	636		324		123	
19	593		298		120	
26	619		321		120	
Apr. 2	596		304		119	
9	600		329		110	
16	593		298		124	
23	627		318		127	
30	627		324		120	
May 7	668		344		123	
14	654		334		124	
21	664		339		130	
28	640		314		135	
June 4	554		278		108	
11	654		331		125	
18	656		331		127	
25	641		316		122	
July 2	660		323		126	
9	563		278		100	
16	671		318		129	
23	625		293		121	
30	634		292		122	
Aug. 6	667		311		125	
13	678		306		127	
20	690		318		129	
27	692		325		133	
Sept. 3	683		330		138	
10	607		290		117	
17	725		347		145	
24	705		322		146	
Oct. 1	712		326		145	
8	722		323		152	
15	730		329		147	
22	705		297		162	
29	710		305		170	
Nov. 5	693		298		164	
12	666		282		166	
19	691		299		173	
26	544		244		159	
Dec. 3	691		310		164	
10	688		309		170	
17	662		298		160	
24	531		250		113	

[1]Corresponding date: January 2, 1982.

Table 11—Federally inspected hog slaughter

Week ended 1983	1981	1982	1983
		Thousands	
Jan. 1[1]	1,297	1,428	1,204
8	1,957	1,881	1,457
15	1,885	1,656	1,564
22	1,792	1,643	
29	1,816	1,623	
Feb. 5	1,773	1,552	
12	1,731	1,650	
19	1,672	1,484	
26	1,698	1,652	
Mar. 5	1,757	1,698	
12	1,832	1,676	
19	1,826	1,663	
26	1,840	1,705	
Apr. 2	1,848	1,609	
9	1,914	1,606	
16	1,823	1,608	
23	1,727	1,656	
30	1,771	1,640	
May. 7	1,763	1,596	
14	1,771	1,610	
21	1,694	1,553	
28	1,422	1,532	
June 4	1,560	1,279	
11	1,617	1,561	
18	1,500	1,467	
25	1,434	1,416	
July 2	1,324	1,394	
9	1,401	1,162	
16	1,444	1,434	
23	1,442	1,352	
30	1,496	1,357	
Aug. 6	1,539	1,398	
13	1,554	1,391	
20	1,576	1,424	
27	1,590	1,400	
Sept. 3	1,658	1,411	
10	1,456	1,286	
17	1,785	1,527	
24	1,699	1,418	
Oct. 1	1,742	1,501	
8	1,769	1,482	
15	1,817	1,536	
22	1,786	1,599	
29	1,788	1,614	
Nov. 5	1,814	1,620	
12	1,789	1,677	
19	1,841	1,650	
26	1,511	1,310	
Dec. 3	1,947	1,676	
10	1,884	1,523	
17	1,864	1,588	
24	1,223	1,278	

[1]Corresponding dates: January 3, 1981, January 2, 1982.

Table 12 —Beef supplies*

Year	Commercial cattle slaughter[1]							
	Steers and heifers			Cows	Bulls and stags	Total[2]	Average dressed weight	Commercial production[2]
	Fed	Nonfed	Total					
	1,000 head						*Lb*	*Mil lb*
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
IV	6,030	926	6,956	2,144	206	9,306	625	5,817
Year	24,688	2,968	27,656	7,352	818	35,826	624	22,357

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

Table 13—Veal supplies*

Year	Commercial		
	Slaughter[1]	Average dressed weight	Production[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
IV	806	136	110
Year	3,019	140	423

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

Table 14 — Hogs on farms December 1, farrowings and pig crops, United States

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1982/81	1983/82
		1,000 head			*% change*	
Inventory	64,512	58,688	53,230		−9	
Breeding	9,148	7,843	7,310		−7	
Market	55,364	50,845	45,919		−10	
Under 60 lb.	22,139	19,487	18,355		−6	
60-119 lb.	13,982	12,923	11,648		−10	
120-179 lb.	11,000	10,437	9,182		−12	
180 + lb.	8,243	7,998	6,735		−16	
Sows farrowing						
December-February	3,317	2,914	2,579		−11	
March-May	3,913	3,526	3,014		−15	
December-May	7,229	6,440	5,593	[1]5,447	−13	−3
June-August	3,399	3,196	2,857		−11	
September-November	3,430	3,062	2,953		−4	
June-November	6,829	6,258	5,810		−7	
Pig crops						
December-February	23,682	21,046	18,393		−13	
March-May	28,604	26,554	22,642		−15	
December-May	52,286	47,600	41,035	[2]39,800	−14	−3
June-August	24,341	23,540	21,130		−10	
September-November	24,915	22,636	21,927		−3	
June-November	49,256	46,176	43,057		−10	
				Number		
Pigs per litter						
December-February	7.14	7.22	7.13		−1	
March-May	7.31	7.53	7.51		0	
December-May	7.23	7.39	7.34	[2]7.31	−1	0
June-August	7.16	7.37	7.39			
September-November	7.26	7.39	7.43			
June-November	7.21	7.38	7.41			

[1]Intentions. [2]Average number of pigs per litter with allowance for trend.

Table 15 — Hogs on farms December 1, farrowings and pig crops, 10 States

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1982/81	1983/82
		1,000 head			*% change*	
Inventory	49,090	45,970	41,940		−9	
Breeding	6,840	6,021	5,593		−7	
Market	42,250	39,949	36,347		−9	
Under 60 lb.	16,763	15,379	14,542		−5	
60-119 lb.	10,661	10,124	9,145		−10	
120-179 lb.	8,545	8,234	7,385		−10	
180 + lb.	6,281	6,212	5,275		−15	
Sows farrowing						
December-February	2,428	2,192	1,977	[1]1,956	−10	−1
March-May	2,988	2,750	2,391	[1]2,341	−13	−2
December-May	5,416	4,942	4,368	[1]4,297	−12	−2
June-August	2,506	2,461	2,199		−11	
September-November	2,605	2,418	2,358		−2	
June-November	5,111	4,879	4,557		−7	
Pig crops						
December-February	17,418	15,863	14,059		−11	
March-May	21,889	20,741	17,943		−13	
December-May	39,307	36,604	32,002		−13	
June-August	18,001	18,134	16,254		−10	
September-November	18,922	17,853	17,511		−2	
June-November	36,923	35,987	33,765		−6	
				Number		
Pigs per litter						
December-February	7.17	7.24	7.11		−2	
March-May	7.23	7.54	7.50		−1	
December-May	7.26	7.41	7.33		−1	
June-August	7.18	7.37	7.39		0	
September-November	7.26	7.38	7.43		+1	
June-November	7.22	7.38	7.41		0	

[1]Intentions.

Table 16—Hogs and pigs balance sheet

Year	Dec. 1 inventory[1]	Dec.-May pig crop[1]	Total supply	Commercial slaughter Dec.-May	Other disappearance[2]	June 1 inventory	June-Nov. pig crop	Total supply	Commercial slaughter June-Nov.	Other disappearance[2]
					1,000 head					
1970	57,046	52,126	109,172	40,749	3,784	64,639	49,588	114,227	43,326	3,616
1971	67,285	51,918	119,203	49,087	4,398	65,718	46,006	111,724	45,908	3,404
1972	62,412	47,523	109,935	45,108	4,201	60,626	43,051	103,677	41,203	3,457
1973	59,017	46,125	105,142	40,292	5,279	59,571	41,998	101,569	36,878	4,077
1974	60,614	44,792	105,406	41,183	5,345	58,878	38,952	97,830	40,194	2,943
1975	54,693	35,530	90,223	37,854	4,509	47,860	35,656	83,516	31,666	2,583
1976	49,267	42,177	91,444	34,691	2,823	53,930	42,218	96,148	38,051	3,163
1977	54,934	42,960	97,894	39,435	3,999	54,460	43,202	97,662	38,219	2,904
1978	56,539	42,481	99,020	38,947	4,833	55,240	46,031	101,271	38,462	3,453
1979	60,356	50,571	110,927	41,270	4,637	65,020	52,120	117,140	46,627	3,160
1980	67,353	52,286	119,639	49,286	5,114	65,255	49,256	114,511	46,216	3,783
1981	64,512	47,600	112,112	47,479	4,868	59,740	46,176	105,916	43,989	3,236
1982	58,688	41,035	99,723	43,938	3,795	51,990	43,057	95,047	39,655	2,162
1983	53,230	39,800	93,030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1]December previous year. [2]Includes imports, exports, death loss, farm slaughter, etc.

Table 17—Spring pig crop and hog slaughter

Year	March-May pig-crop	Oct.-Dec. commercial hog slaughter	Slaughter as percent of pig crop
	1,000 head		*Percent*
1970	32,355	25,271	78.1
1971	30,959	24,264	78.4
1972	28,271	21,616	76.5
1973	27,075	20,217	74.7
1974	26,283	20,893	79.5
1975	20,243	16,813	83.1
1976	24,605	21,549	87.6
1977	24,428	20,497	83.9
1978	23,674	20,316	85.8
1979	28,674	25,237	88.0
1980	28,604	24,641	86.1
1981	26,554	24,026	90.5
1982	22,642	20,825	92.0

Table 18—Winter pig crop and hog slaughter

Year	Dec.-Feb. pig crop	July-Sept. commercial hog slaughter	Slaughter as percent of pig crop
	1,000 head		*Percent*
1970	19,771	20,619	104.3
1971	20,959	22,308	106.4
1972	19,252	19,441	101.0
1973	19,050	16,875	88.6
1974	18,509	19,705	106.5
1975	15,287	15,307	100.1
1976	17,572	17,982	102.3
1977	18,532	18,293	98.7
1978	18,807	18,554	98.7
1979	21,897	22,083	100.8
1980	23,682	22,158	93.6
1981	21,046	21,277	101.1
1982	18,393	18,936	103.0

Table 19—Breeding inventory, June 1 and December 1, and sow farrowings, by quarter, United States

Year	Breeding inventory June 1	Sows farrowed				Breeding inventory Dec. 1[1]	Sows farrowed			
		June-August		September-November			December-February		March-May	
		Number	Percentage of June 1 breeding	Number	Percentage of June 1 breeding		Number	Percentage of Dec. 1 breeding	Number	Percentage of Dec. 1 breeding
	1,000 hd		*Percent*	*1,000 hd*	*Percent*	*1,000 hd*		*Percent*	*1,000 hd*	*Percent*
1970	10,630	3,476	32.7	3,400	32.0	9,189	2,718	29.6	4,389	47.8
1971	9,748	3,211	32.9	3,128	32.1	9,645	2,984	30.9	4,253	44.1
1972	9,147	3,001	32.8	2,972	32.5	8,475	2,627	31.0	3,871	45.7
1973	8,988	2,957	32.9	2,912	32.4	8,650	2,678	31.0	3,760	43.5
1974	8,823	2,859	32.4	2,617	29.7	8,605	2,652	30.8	3,663	42.6
1975	7,358	2,507	34.1	2,445	33.2	7,389	2,159	29.2	2,814	38.1
1976	8,388	2,965	35.3	2,885	34.4	7,574	2,456	32.4	3,321	43.8
1977	8,688	3,087	35.5	2,922	33.6	8,011	2,742	34.2	3,308	41.3
1978	8,857	3,176	35.9	3,222	36.4	8,604	2,752	32.0	3,282	38.1
1979	10,368	3,765	36.3	3,541	34.2	9,655	3,184	33.0	3,995	41.4
1980	9,481	3,399	35.9	3,430	36.2	9,148	3,317	36.3	3,913	42.8
1981	8,358	3,196	38.2	3,062	36.6	7,843	2,914	37.2	3,526	45.0
1982	7,389	2,857	38.7	2,953	40.0	7,310	2,579	35.3	3,014	41.2

[1]Previous year.

Table 20—Corn Belt hog feeding[1]

Purchased during / Marketed during	Mar. 82 July 82	Apr. Aug.	May Sept.	June Oct.	July Nov.	Aug. Dec.	Sept. Jan. 83	Oct. Feb.	Nov. Mar.	Dec. Apr.
	Selected costs at current rates[2]									
	Dollars per head									
Expenses:										
40-lb feeder pig	52.04	55.94	57.84	53.12	53.26	60.33	62.62	53.81	45.62	47.42
Corn (11 bu)	26.84	27.72	28.38	27.94	27.50	25.08	21.67	22.00	23.32	24.75
Protein supplement (130 lb)	19.70	19.89	20.02	19.63	19.89	19.50	18.85	18.66	19.04	19.50
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]	2.53	2.53	2.54	2.54	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.55	2.54
Interest on purchase (4 months)	2.94	3.23	3.34	3.06	3.05	3.46	3.59	2.79	2.37	2.46
Power, equip., fuel, shelter, depreciation[3]	6.15	6.14	6.17	6.18	6.20	6.21	[illegible].19	6.17	6.19	6.18
Death loss (4% of purchase)	2.08	2.24	2.31	2.12	2.13	2.41	2.50	2.15	1.82	1.90
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]	.63	.63	.63	.63	.64	.64	.63	.63	.63	.63
Total	124.72	130.13	133.04	127.03	127.03	131.99	130.41	120.56	113.35	117.19
Selling price/cwt required to cover:										
Feed and feeder costs (220 lb) $/cwt	44.81	47.07	48.29	45.77	45.75	47.69	46.88	42.94	39.99	41.67
Selling price/cwt required to cover all costs (220 lb) $/cwt.	56.69	59.15	60.47	57.74	57.75	60.00	59.28	54.80	51.52	53.27
Feed cost per 100-lb gain (180 lb) $/cwt	25.86	26.45	26.89	26.43	26.33	24.77	22.51	22.59	23.53	24.58
Barrows and gilts 7 markets $/cwt	59.83	63.13	63.01	56.94	53.49	54.94				
Net margin $/cwt	+3.14	+3.98	+2.54	−0.80	−4.26	−5.06				
Prices:										
40-lb feeder pig (So. Missouri) $/head	52.04	55.94	57.84	53.12	53.26	60.33	62.62	53.81	45.62	47.42
Corn 4/ $/bu	2.44	2.52	2.58	2.54	2.50	2.28	1.97	2.00	2.12	2.25
38-42% protein supp.[5] $/cwt	15.15	15.30	15.40	15.10	15.30	15.00	14.50	14.35	14.65	15.00
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)	16.94	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.19	17.19	17.19	15.56	15.56	15.56
Transportation rate $/cwt (100 miles)[7]	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Marketing expenses[8] $/cwt	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)	1,067	1,066	1,071	1,073	1,077	1,078	1,075	1,071	1,075	1,073

[1]Although a majority of hog feeding operations in the Corn Belt are from farrow to finish, relative fattening expenses will be similar. [2]Represents 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 concide with the experience of individual feeders. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management production level and locality of operation. [3]Adjusted monthly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. [4]Average price received by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. [5]Average prices paid by farmers in Iowa and Illinois.[6] Assumes an owner-operator receiving twice the farm labor rate. [7]Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-pound haul. [8]Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

Table 21—Pork supplies*

Year	Estimated commercial slaughter[1]				Average dressed weight	Commercial production[2]
	Barrows and gilts	Sows	Boars	Total[2]		
	1,000 head				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
IV	19,583	1,023	219	20,825	175	3,639
Year	77,099	4,104	993	82,197	172	14,123

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

Table 22—Lamb supplies*

Year	Commercial slaughter[1]			Average dressed weight	Commercial production[2]
	Lambs and yearlings	Sheep	Total[2]		
	1,000 head			Lb	Million 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
IV	1,555	127	1,682	55	93
Year	5,982	467	6,449	55	356

[1]Class estimated. [2]May not add due to rounding. [3]Preliminary. *Per capita consumption and prices

Table 23—Sheep: Number by classes, value per head, and total value, United States, January 1, 1981-83

Class	1981	1982	1983	1983/1982
	1,000 head			Percent
All sheep and lambs[1]	12,936	12,966	11,904	92
On feed	1,649	1,564	1,641	105
Stock sheep	11,287	11,402	10,263	90
Lambs				
Ewes	1,788	1,805	1,392	77
Wethers and rams	357	422	338	80
One year old and older:				
Ewes	8,771	8,788	8,165	93
Wethers and rams	370	388	368	95

[1]New crop lambs are not included in sheep and lamb inventory estimates in this report.

Table 24—Total red meat supply and utilization by quarters, carcass and retail weight, 1981-82[1]

	Commercial production	Farm production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Shipments	Military purchases	Ending stocks	Total disappearance	Per capita disappearance: Carcass weight	Per capita disappearance: Retail weight	Population
	Million pounds										Pounds		Millions
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	15.09	35.00	248.00	6,245.80	27.14	20.09	230.10
IV	5,817.00	62.00	248.00	377.16	6,504.16			25.00	301.00				230.70
Year	22,357.00	175.00	257.00	1,939.18	24,728.18			135.00	301.00				229.80
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	.39	2.00	7.00	112.99	.49	.41	230.10
IV	110.00	8.00	7.00	4.49	129.49			1.00	8.00				230.70
Year	423.00	24.00	9.00	18.76	474.76			6.00	8.00				229.80
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	229.10
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	229.50
III	3,239.00	23.00	264.00	159.36	3,685.36	36.42	31.31	31.00	183.00	3,403.63	14.79	13.79	230.10
IV	3,639.00	52.00	183.00	167.93	4,041.93			21.00	225.00				230.70
Year	14,123.00	150.00	264.00	612.10	15,149.10			96.00	225.00				229.80
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	.41	0.00	9.00	94.98	.41	.37	230.10
IV	93.00	3.00	9.00	1.13	106.13			1.00	9.00				230.76
Year	356.00	10.00	11.00	18.67	395.67			1.00	9.00				229.80

Continued——

Table 24—Total red meat supply and utilization by quarters, carcass and retail weight, 1981-82[1]-Continued

	Commercial production	Farm production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Shipments	Military purchases	Ending stocks	Total disappearance	Per capita disappearance: Carcass weight	Per capita disappearance: Retail weight	Population
	Million pounds										Pounds		Millions
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	47.20	68.00	447.0	9,857.40	42.83	34.66	230.10
IV	9,659.00	125.00	447.00	550.71	10,781.71			48.00	543.0				230.70
Year	37,259.00	359.00	541.00	2,588.71	40,747.71			238.00	543.0				229.80

[1]Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 25—Beef, Choice Yield Grade 3: Retail, carcass, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share, 1978 to present[1]

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: Total	Farm-retail spread: Carcass-retail	Farm-retail spread: Farm carcass	Farmers' share[9]
	Cents/lb										Percent
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	75.8	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
1982	242.5	152.8	2.1	150.7	155.5	15.0	140.5	102.0	91.8	10.2	58
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
III	248.3	150.7	2.1	148.6	154.5	15.4	139.1	109.1	99.7	9.5	56
IV	237.2	140.6	1.8	138.8	142.7	13.9	128.9	108.3	98.4	9.9	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
Oct.	238.7	141.0	2.0	139.0	143.1	14.4	128.7	110.0	99.7	10.3	54
Nov.	237.1	140.5	1.8	138.7	142.6	14.0	128.6	108.5	98.4	10.1	54
Dec.	235.7	140.3	1.6	138.7	142.5	13.2	129.3	106.4	97.0	9.4	55

[1]Revised series. [2]Estimated weighted-average price of retail cuts from Choice Yield Grade 3 carcass. [3]Value 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. [4]Portion of gross carcass value attributed to fat and bone trim. [5]Gross carcass value minus carcass byproduct allowance. [6]Market 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. [7]Portion of gross farm value attributed to edible and inedible byproducts. [8]Gross farm value minus farm byproduct allowance. [9]Percent net farm value is of retail price. [10]ERS data through May 1981, BLS series since June.

Table 26—Pork: Retail, wholesale, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share, 1978 to present[1]

Year	Retail price[2]	Wholesale value[3]	Gross farm value[4]	Byproduct allowance[5]	Net farm value[6]	Farm-retail spread: Total	Farm-retail spread: Wholesale retail	Farm-retail spread: Farm whole-sale	Farmers' share[7]
	Cents/lb								Percent
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
1982	175.4	121.8	94.3	6.3	88.0	87.4	53.6	33.8	50
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
IV	187.1	125.4	93.7	5.9	87.8	99.3	61.7	37.4	47
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
Oct.	190.9	127.8	96.5	6.2	90.3	100.6	63.1	37.5	47
Nov.	187.0	124.2	90.9	5.4	85.5	101.5	62.8	38.7	46
Dec.	183.5	124.2	93.6	5.4	88.2	95.3	59.3	36.0	48

[1]Revised series. [2]Estimated weighted-average price of retail cuts from pork carcass. [3]Value of wholesale quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale-carcass equivalent of 1.06 is used for all years. [4]Market 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. [5]Portion of gross farm value attributable to edible and inedible byproducts. [6]Gross farm value minus byproduct allowance. [7]Percent net farm value is of retail price. [8]ERS data through May 1981, BLS series since June.

Table 27—Average retail price of specified meat cuts, per pound, by months, 1981 to date[1]

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						Cents						
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	1.75	1.74	1.75
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	1.74	1.76	1.76
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	2.56	2.58	2.59
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	3.25	3.19	3.21
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	2.93	2.94	2.90
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	2.96	2.88	2.78
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	1.77	1.76	1.80
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	3.79	3.69	3.56
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	3.85	3.77	3.65
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	2.33	2.19	2.13
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	2.53	2.52	2.43
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	1.56	1.58	1.63
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	1.55	1.54	1.58
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	1.47	1.44	1.44
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	1.71	1.74	1.65
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	1.81	1.80	1.75
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	1.20	1.18	1.18
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	1.99	1.94	1.92
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	2.75	2.80	2.82
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	1.88	1.86	1.84
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	2.27	2.30	2.24
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	1.00	.99	.99

[1] Data 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.

Table 28—Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	Apr.	May	June	II	July	Aug.	Sept.	III	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	IV
	1982											
	Dollars per cwt											
SLAUGHTER STEERS:												
Omaha:												
Choice, 900-1100 lb	69.11	72.10	70.18	70.46	66.18	65.14	61.25	64.19	58.78	58.91	58.92	58.87
Good, 900-1100 lb	64.59	67.02	65.17	65.59	61.35	60.85	57.61	59.94	54.40	54.38	53.88	54.22
California, Choice 900-1100 lb	69.75	73.56	70.40	71.24	66.38	66.13	62.35	64.95	61.56	61.12	61.15	61.28
Colorado, Choice 900-1100 lb	70.40	73.91	70.77	71.69	66.19	65.44	61.96	64.53	60.48	60.94	60.75	60.72
Texas, Choice 900-1100 lb	71.64	74.43	71.58	72.55	66.66	65.76	62.29	64.90	61.54	61.64	61.64	61.59
SLAUGHTER HEIFERS:												
Omaha:												
Choice, 900-1100 lb	67.50	71.21	69.80	69.50	64.61	63.21	59.50	62.44	57.35	57.50	57.38	57.41
Good, 700-900 lb	62.33	65.18	64.85	64.12	61.38	60.80	57.03	59.74	54.55	54.86	54.30	54.57
COWS:												
Omaha:												
Commercial	41.48	43.11	42.80	42.46	42.72	42.81	42.07	42.53	40.05	37.38	35.50	37.64
Utility	41.26	43.40	42.73	42.46	42.52	42.62	41.52	42.22	39.28	36.58	35.41	37.09
Cutter	39.85	40.72	40.78	40.45	40.66	40.50	39.71	40.29	37.71	35.05	34.20	35.65
Canner	35.40	36.65	37.75	36.60	37.98	38.06	36.96	37.67	35.68	32.50	31.99	33.39
VEALERS:												
Choice, So. St. Paul	78.00	82.88	85.00	81.96	84.38	81.12	84.60	83.37	75.00	75.00	78.40	76.13
FEEDER STEERS:[1]												
Kansas City:												
Medium No. 1, 400-500 lb	70.09	73.58	68.83*	70.83	68.35*	70.15	69.86	69.45	66.62	66.80	65.86	66.43
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	66.08	67.78	65.57	66.48	65.26	67.85	66.48	66.53	63.45	63.88	62.35	63.23
All weights and grades	64.72	66.07	63.70	64.83	64.17	66.42	63.65	64.75	62.21	61.24	59.17	60.87
Amarillo:												
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	64.07	64.50	63.38	63.98	65.29	67.11	64.43	65.61	63.25	61.88	62.69	62.61
Georgia auctions:												
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	59.25	60.12	59.30	59.56	59.31	60.38	58.62	59.44	56.38	57.50	58.50	57.46
Medium No. 2, 400-500 lb	59.38	59.38	58.80	59.19	57.62	59.00	56.12	57.58	55.00	55.50	57.17	55.89
FEEDER HEIFERS:												
Kansas City:												
Medium No. 1, 400-500 lb	58.42	60.38	57.79*	58.86	58.21*	60.65	59.82	59.56	55.42	54.98	54.82	55.07
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	58.76	60.15	58.17*	59.03	58.08	61.38*	59.82	59.76	57.05	57.75	55.83	56.88
SLAUGHTER HOGS:												
Barrows and gilts:												
Omaha:												
No. 1 & 2, 200-230 lb	52.50	58.50	59.63	56.88	60.46	63.47	63.36	62.43	57.49	54.68	56.71	56.29
All weights	51.61	57.84	58.46	55.97	59.17	62.26	62.67	61.37	57.59	53.53	54.48	55.20
Sioux City	52.16	58.35	59.01	56.51	59.70	63.18	63.12	62.00	57.27	53.90	55.23	55.47
7 markets[2]	52.08	58.14	59.16	56.46	59.83	63.13	63.01	61.99	56.94	53.49	54.94	55.12
Sows:												
7 markets[2]	50.71	52.91	52.05	51.89	52.57	55.04	56.56	54.72	54.57	48.16	45.96	49.56
FEEDER PIGS:												
No. 1 & 2, So. Mo., 40-50 lb (per hd.)	55.94	57.84	53.12	55.64	53.26	60.33	62.62	58.74	53.81	45.62	47.42	48.95

Continued

Table 28—Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat—Continued

Item	1982											
	Apr.	May	June	II	July	Aug.	Sept.	III	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	IV
	Dollars per cwt											
SLAUGHTER LAMBS:												
Lambs, Choice, San Angelo	66.54	67.12	63.33	65.66	57.50	54.75	52.90	55.05	50.38	47.50	51.62	49.83
Lambs, Choice, So. St. Paul	60.85	65.30	60.00	62.05	56.23	52.42	50.38	53.01	46.92	46.00	48.38	47.10
Ewes, Good, San Angelo	26.12	21.44	24.38	23.98	26.88	21.00	16.65	21.51	12.06	11.83	14.44	12.78
Ewes, Good, So. St. Paul	15.10	12.60	12.38	13.36	15.76	15.42	10.36	13.85	9.50	7.62	10.69	9.27
FEEDER LAMBS:												
Choice, San Angelo	64.88	63.50	55.38	61.25	51.31	48.50	47.35	49.05	46.67	48.33	52.44	49.15
Choice, So. St. Paul	57.50	57.50	54.67	56.56	52.50	49.32	49.26	50.36	47.40	44.52	48.42	46.78
FARM PRICES:												
Beef cattle	60.10	62.60	61.10	61.27	58.70	58.10	55.50	57.43	53.70	52.60	52.50	52.93
Calves	62.30	64.20	61.90	62.80	60.60	61.90	59.10	60.53	58.30	58.20	58.90	58.47
Hogs	51.20	56.80	57.60	55.20	57.90	61.30	61.40	60.20	55.90	52.50	53.60	54.00
Sheep	22.20	21.00	22.00	21.73	21.00	18.60	16.50	18.70	15.20	15.40	16.80	15.80
Lambs	61.50	63.50	57.80	60.93	55.90	52.90	50.90*	53.23	49.10	47.70	50.90	49.23
MEAT PRICES:												
Wholesale:												
Central U.S. markets												
Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb	109.50	115.14	111.21	111.95	102.61	100.75	95.54	99.63	93.00	92.86	92.62	92.83
Heifer beef, Choice 500-600 lb	105.62	111.70	107.85	108.39	100.46	97.70	93.17	97.11	90.70	90.35	90.55	90.53
Cow beef, Canner and Cutter	80.98	82.18	81.11	81.42	80.94	80.39	79.00	80.11	77.83	75.19	73.17	75.40
Pork loins, 8-14 lb	105.81	115.68	122.12	114.54	121.29	122.11	123.47	122.29	113.43	104.72	106.12	108.09
Pork bellies, 12-14 lb	74.38	80.82	76.72	77.31	84.50	93.50	90.70	89.57	75.20	71.86	74.02	73.69
Hams, skinned, 14-17 lb	81.62	86.78	86.00	84.80	87.62	96.19	99.74	94.52	105.80	106.00	104.74	105.51
East Coast:												
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 35-45 lb	137.50	147.21	133.17	139.29	127.67	120.08	116.12	121.29	110.40	112.88	117.10	113.46
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 55-56 lb	134.50	144.12	132.97	137.20	127.62	120.09	115.37	121.03	109.75	110.25	113.00	111.00
West Coast:												
Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb	113.01	116.83	113.60	114.48	107.28	106.20	101.53	105.00	99.19	98.56	98.25	98.67
	Cents/lb.											
Retail:												
Beef, Choice	240.4	246.5	254.6	247.2	251.8	246.9	246.1	248.3	238.7	237.1	235.7	237.2
Pork	163.0	169.6	175.4	169.3	181.1	183.5	190.3	185.0	190.9	187.0	183.5	187.1
	1967=100											
Price Indexes (BLS, 1967=100):												
Retail meats	263.6	269.7	277.2	270.2	278.8	276.5	278.4	277.9	274.9	273.6	271.1	273.2
Beef and veal	274.8	281.1	288.2	281.4	286.7	280.5	279.1	282.1	272.2	272.0	270.2	271.5
Pork	241.6	249.9	259.5	250.3	265.4	268.2	277.1	270.2	277.9	274.2	270.1	274.1
Other meats	262.8	264.0	268.5	265.1	272.0	272.8	272.1	272.3	272.2	271.6	269.7	271.2
Poultry	193.3	196.0	197.5	195.6	199.6	196.2	196.2	197.3	195.4	192.0	190.4	192.6
LIVESTOCK-FEED RATIOS, OMAHA[3]												
Beef steer-corn	26.5	27.2	26.5	26.7	26.1	29.2	27.5	27.6	27.7	25.1	25.2	26.0
Hog-corn	19.8	21.8	22.1	21.2	23.3	27.9	28.1	26.4	27.2	22.8	23.0	24.3

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

Table 29—Selected marketings, slaughter, and stock statistics for meat animals and meat, by quarters

Item	1981 I	1981 II	1981 III	1981 IV	1982 I	1982 II	1982 III	1982 IV
				1,000 head				
FEDERALLY INSPECTED:[1]								
Slaughter								
Cattle	8,012	7,988	8,383	8,436	8,181	8,193	8,770	8,762
Steers	4,159	4,151	4,055	4,072	4,176	4,162	4,116	3,890
Heifers	2,221	2,213	2,556	2,426	2,202	2,231	2,740	2,659
Cows	1,472	1,435	1,567	1,763	1,639	1,598	1,701	2,018
Bulls and stags	160	188	206	174	163	203	214	194
Calves	620	523	630	707	702	608	693	726
Sheep and lambs	1,403	1,378	1,452	1,556	1,570	1,493	1,577	1,634
Hogs	22,629	21,679	20,439	23,103	20,908	20,043	18,310	20,068
				Percent				
Percentage sows	4.8	5.1	6.0	5.1	5.0	4.6	5.4	4.9
Average live weight per head:				lbs				
Cattle	1,103	1,086	1,060	1,082	1,082	1,065	1,059	1,079
Calves	218	233	215	208	207	221	206	201
Sheep and lambs	116	108	106	110	113	111	109	112
Hogs	243	243	240	245	240	243	242	247
Average dressed weight:								
Beef	656	647	631	640	636	627	628	634
Veal	133	143	130	127	126	135	126	123
Lamb and Mutton	59	54	54	55	57	56	55	56
Pork	173	173	171	174	171	172	172	176
Production:[2]								
Beef	5,242	5,153	5,268	5,378	5,187	5,123	5,491	5,533
Veal	81	74	81	88	87	81	86	88
Lamb and mutton	82	74	76	85	89	83	86	91
Pork	3,902	3,735	3,471	4,005	3,561	3,443	3,139	3,515
COMMERCIAL:[1,3]				1,000 head				
Slaughter:								
Cattle	8,586	8,496	8,879	8,993	8,669	8,641	9,210	9,306
Calves	687	594	715	802	770	674	770	806
Sheep and Lambs	1,449	1,439	1,520	1,600	1,602	1,537	1,628	1,682
Hogs	23,678	22,594	21,277	24,026	21,725	20,710	18,936	20,825
Production:[2]								
Beef	5,561	5,435	5,541	5,677	5,449	5,363	5,728	5,817
Veal	100	95	105	115	107	99	107	110
Lamb and mutton	84	77	79	87	90	85	88	93
Pork	4,073	3,881	3,605	4,157	3,695	3,550	3,239	3,639
COLD STORAGE STOCKS[1] END OF QUARTER:[4,5]				Millions				
Beef	342	297	235	257	212	190	[5]248	301
Veal	10	8	7	9	8	8	7	8
Lamb and mutton	8	12	13	11	9	8	9	9
Pork	361	347	207	264	274	264	183	225
Total meat	721	664	462	541	503	470	447	543

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

Table 30—Selected foreign trade, by months

Item	1982 Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
					Millions				
Imports (carcass weight):									
Beef	172.96	154.62	210.79	151.08	243.56	261.08	191.31	93.48	92.37
Veal	2.46	1.84	2.47	.74	1.09	2.43	3.22	.61	.66
Pork	41.78	53.77	63.26	50.80	55.10	53.46	52.37	64.31	51.25
Lamb and mutton	2.23	3.99	1.04	1.31	2.58	2.95	.58	.19	.36
Exports (carcass weight):									
Beef	20.26	24.81	20.49	14.46	19.08	22.29	25.04	25.97	
Veal	.36	.36	.34	.32	.35	.21	.36	.39	
Pork	20.99	35.67	23.96	13.48	12.13	10.81	11.05	14.14	
Lamb and mutton	.09	.06	.32	.18	.20	.07	.11	.19	
					Number				
Live animal imports:									
Cattle	124,910	135,418	76,755	47,853	47,796	85,171	44,698	133,461	150,068
Hogs	18,413	14,088	17,459	21,166	19,183	25,298	24,842	41,752	37,248
Sheep and lambs	14	100	66	6	2,057	4,366	2,202	9	434
Live animal exports:									
Cattle	3,268	5,634	8,004	4,801	3,350	4,191	3,335	5,018	2,716
Hogs	2,860	4,266	2,605	3,329	2,576	3,283	3,031	4,445	3,217
Sheep and lambs	32,418	21,266	37,692	40,042	25,679	12,722	14,748	17,054	13,004

Table 31 —Layers on farms and eggs produced

Marketing year quarters	Number of layers		Eggs per layer		Eggs produced	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
	Mil.		*No.*		*Mil. doz.*	
I	293	290	59.7	59.9	1,454.9	1,447.5
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	284	60.5	61.0	1,450.5	1,445.2
Annual	287	284	242.6	243.6	5,800.3	5,765.4

Table 32—U.S. egg exports to major importers October-December 1981-1982*

Country or Area	1981	1982
	1,000 Dozen	
Mexico	13,725	22,162
Japan	14,821	10,534
Canada	3,503	3,551
Hong Kong	2,432	3,092
United Arab Emirates	3,790	1,656
Federal Rep of Germany	2,360	1,130
Saudi Arabia	2,316	1,002
Venezuela	1,103	986
Trinidad-Tobago	824	902
Egypt	1,289	691
Jamaica	657	655
Dominican Republic	147	513
Switzerland	560	467
United Kingdom	675	326
Leeward-Windward Is.	290	282
Other	13,855	2,094
Total	62,347	50,041

*Shell and shell equivalent of egg products.

Table 33—U.S. mature chicken exports to major importers October-December 1981-1982

Country or Area	1981	1982
	1,000 Pounds	
Canada	3,064	2,573
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	209	669
Japan	254	656
French Pacific Is.	226	246
Singapore	146	169
Mexico	860	151
Hong Kong	138	133
Egypt	0	131
Bahamas	36	115
Saudi Arabia	342	104
Haiti	0	76
Indonesia	1	40
Belguim-Luxembourg	6	38
Trinidad-Tobago	75	29
Colombia	29	28
Other	7,194	98
Total	12,580	5,256

Table 34—Shell eggs broken and egg products produced under federal inspection

Period[1]	Shell eggs broken	Egg products produced[2]		
		Liquid[3]	Frozen	Dried
	Thou. doz.	*Thou. lbs.*	*Thou. lbs.*	*Thou. lbs.*
1982				
Jan. 24 - Feb. 20	47,713	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
Oct. 1 - Oct. 31	60,787	38,114	28,334	6,477
November[4]	57,867	36,841	24,849	6,747
December[4]	53,369	35,499	23,072	6,228

[1]Weeks in 1981 and 1982. [2]Includes ingredients added. [3]Liquid egg product produced for immediate consumption and for processing. [4]The reporting period changed from a four-week interval to a calendar month basis.

Table 35—Egg-type chick hatchery operations

Month	Hatch			Eggs in incubators first of month		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
	Thousand			*Percent*		
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	32,267	91	94	95
November	33,785	33,699	30,156	93	92	90
December	35,835	33,054	31,047	97	96	90

Table 36—Force moltings and light-type hen slaughter, 1981-82

Month	Forced molt layers[1]				Light-type hens slaughtered under federal inspection	
	Being molted		Molt completed			
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981[2]	1982
	Percent				*Thousand*	
January	3.4	3.2	18.0	19.8	18,091	14,417
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		11,059	11,517
August	3.5		18.3		12,460	14,160
September	3.8	5.5	17.6	20.5	11,259	11,960
October	4.6		18.4		11,370	11,822
November	4.8		18.9		9,072	12,961
December	2.4	3.3	19.1	18.2	13,272	16,092

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

Table 37—Shell eggs: Supply and utilization, 1981-82

Marketing Year and quarter[1]	Stock change[2]	Production	Hatching use	Eggs broken	Imports	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian Total	Domestic disappearance: Civilian Per Capita
	Million dozen									Number
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	126.1	159.5	.2	1,163.9	30.6	5.8	1,127.6	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	1,092.1	18.5	6.0	1,067.6	55.7
IV	−.2	1,445.2	120.1	184.4	.2	1,140.7	45.3	4.8	1,090.6	56.8
Year	0	5,767.3	503.3	738.0	.8	4,526.8	116.6	20.7	4,389.5	229.3

[1]Year beginning December 1. [1]Stock change based on calendar year.

Table 38—Total eggs: Supply and utilization by quarters, 1981-82

Marketing year and quarter[1]	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports[2]	Supply: Beginning Stocks[2]	Supply: Total Supply	Utilization: Ending Stocks[2]	Utilization: Exports and shipments[2]	Domestic disappearance: Eggs used for hatching	Domestic disappearance: Military[1]	Domestic disappearance: Civilian[1] Total	Domestic disappearance: Civilian[1] Per capita
	Million dozen									Number[3]
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	126.1	6.8	1,264.8	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	1,419.6	22.3	33.8	123.7	6.5	1,255.7	65.5
IV	1,445.2	.3	22.3	1,446.0	21.8	59.7	120.1	5.3	1,260.9	65.6
Year	5,767.3	.9	17.5	5,764.0	21.8	193.5	503.3	23.1	5,044.1	263.5

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

Table 39—Egg prices and price spreads, 1981-82

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	Cents per dozen												
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	57.0	55.4	58.4
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	69.5	68.6	67.2	70.1
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	87.3	86.1	84.8	88.5
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	36.0	35.7	35.7	37.0
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	18.3	17.9	19.1	18.9
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	17.7	17.8	16.6	18.1
	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	175.8	175.0	172.5	178.7

* Price to volume buyers.

Table 40—Young chicken prices and price spreads, 1981-82

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	Cents per pound												
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	24.5	24.3	26.6
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	40.3	42.0	44.0
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	70.2	69.7	68.4	71.6
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	34.9	37.5	35.5	35.7
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	14.3	16.5	16.9	15.6
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	20.6	21.0	18.6	20.1
							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	192.6	189.3	185.4	194.3

* Liveweight.

Table 41—Mature chicken supply and utilization, 1980-82

Quarters and years	Supply			Utilization				
						Domestic disappearance		
	Production	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian Total	Civilian Per capita *
	Million pounds							*Pounds*
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	178.4	113.5	291.9	103.8	5.1	.4	182.6	.8
IV	181.2	103.8	285.0	111.0				
Year								

* Calculated from unrounded data.

Table 42—Young chicken supply and utilization, 1981-82

Quarter and year	Total production[1]	Beginning stocks	Total supply[2]	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian disappearance	
							Total	Per capita
Million pounds				*Pounds*				
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				
IV	2,922.8	17.4	2,940.2	22.9				
Year	12,	32.6		17.4				

[1]Total 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. [2]Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 43—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		Cummulative placements 7-14 months earlier		
	1981 *	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1983
	Million	*Thousand*	*Thousand*				
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	25,237
June	382.7	384.2	3,280	2,827	27,322	25,760	25,156
July	374.2	381.2	3,066	2,971	27,819	25,772	24,706
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	344.4	3,329	3,034	28,879	26,005	
November	332.3	345.8	2,948	3,408	29,380	26,397	
December	364.6	373.7	3,511	3,026	29,116	26,473	

* Revised.

Table 44—Turkey hatchery operations, 1981-82

Month	Poults hatched						Eggs in incubators first of month changes from previous year								
	Light breeds[2]		Heavy breeds[2]		Total		Light breeds[2]			Heavy breeds[2]			Total		
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
	Thousands						*Percent*								
January	1,253	631	14,368	12,734	15,621	13,365	−11	−50	−10	2	−9	−3	1	−12	2
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	186	7,793	7,917	8,208	8,103	−60	−47		−5	3		−11	1	
October	363	174	9,199	9,609	9,562	9,783	−73	−53		2	7		−7	5	
November	555	166	9,343	11,504	9,898	11,670	−54	−68		−4	19		−9	14	
December	814	616	11,201	11,845	12,015	12,461	−45	−63		−5	4		−9	−1	

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

Table 45—Broiler: Eggs set and chicks placed weekly in 19 commercial States, 1981-83

Period month and day[1]	Eggs set 1981/82	Eggs set 1982/83	Eggs set Percent of previous year	Chicks placed 1981/82	Chicks placed 1982/83	Chicks placed Percent of previous year
November						
20	99,408	100,886	101	77,241	79,799	103
27	98,729	100,653	102	78,260	80,395	103
December						
4	92,056	97,509	106	79,730	80,666	101
11	97,563	99,925	102	79,121	80,051	101
18	99,328	100,700	101	78,820	80,044	102
25	98,661	101,226	103	74,073	78,774	106
January						
1	98,529	101,819	103	77,945	80,625	103
8	99,719	101,161	101	79,130	81,609	103
15	99,631	101,435	102	78,969	82,015	104
22	98,493	99,545	101	78,577	82,527	105
29	98,033	101,544	104	80,393	82,074	102
February						
5	97,714			80,282		
12	99,557			79,348		
19	100,903			78,451		
26	103,708			79,290		
March						
5	103,338			80,939		
12	103,514			81,918		
19	103,579			83,705		
26	103,120			84,342		
April						
2	102,770			83,907		
9	104,946			83,891		
16	105,098			83,478		
23	103,328			83,568		
30	102,610			85,342		
May						
7	104,407			85,582		
14	103,263			84,628		
21	103,425			83,455		
28	103,333			85,728		
June						
4	103,318			84,256		
11	102,934			84,679		
18	103,105			84,041		
25	99,452			84,883		
July						
2	96,730			84,314		
9	100,743			84,961		
16	99,899			79,936		
23	100,960			78,107		
30	99,496			81,855		
August						
6	97,762			81,286		
13	98,402			82,016		
20	97,170			79,925		
27	97,557			79,264		
September						
3	93,493			79,665		
10	90,449			79,217		
17	86,089			78,848		
24	96,040			74,446		
October						
1	95,893			71,419		
8	91,468			68,109		
15	85,410			76,300		
22	91,675			77,203		
29	99,471			73,344		
November						
5	99,290			67,626		
12	101,210			73,280		

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

Table 46—Estimated costs and returns, 1980-82[1]

Quarter and year	Production costs: Feed	Production costs: Total	Wholesale: Total costs[2]	Wholesale: Price[3]	Net returns
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	30.4	45.9	67.0	78.9	11.9
II	31.5	47.0	68.1	67.1	−1.0
III	30.0	45.5	66.6	67.0	0.4
IV	27.1	42.6	63.7	67.5	3.8
Year[4]	29.7	45.2	66.3	70.1	3.8
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	25.0	47.0	44.8	−2.1
II	17.3	25.6	47.7	45.2	−2.6
III	17.3	25.6	47.7	44.4	−3.3
IV	15.0	23.3	44.6	41.5	−3.1
Year[4]	16.6	24.9	46.8	44.0	−2.8
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	35.9	59.7	57.0	−2.7
II	25.1	36.9	60.9	59.4	−1.6
III	25.5	37.3	61.4	67.0	5.6
IV	23.2	35.0	58.5	66.8	8.3
Year[4]	24.5	36.3	60.1	63.6	3.5

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

Table 47—Federally inspected young chicken slaughter

Quarter and year	Number	Average weight	Liveweight pounds	Certified RTC
	Mil	*Lbs*	*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	2,888
II	1,046	4.04	4,226	3,109
III	1,065	4.00	4,265	3,130
IV	974	4.14	4,036	2,905
Year	4,066	4.04	16,447	12,032

Table 49—Federally inspected turkey slaughter

Quarter and year	Number weight	Average pounds	Live weight RTC	Certified
	Mil.	*Lbs.*	*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	410.4
II	34.7	18.91	656.9	527.9
III	51.0	18.67	951.7	761.5
IV	48.4	19.82	959.1	758.1
Year	160.3	19.24	3,083.7	2,457.8

Table 48—U.S. young chicken exports to major importers October-December 1981-1982

Country or Area	1981	1982
	1,000 Pounds	
Japan	35,146	33,433
Jamaica	15,412	18,902
Hong Kong	12,996	15,736
Singapore	14,756	11,186
Leeward-Windward Is.	6,452	7,694
Canary Islands	4,616	6,814
Canada	3,274	4,579
Netherlands Antilles	3,048	3,841
Venezuela	15,035	3,777
Mexico	18,098	2,346
Saudi Arabia	1,353	2,052
Kuwait	2,487	1,791
Federal Rep of Germany	557	1,265
Barbados	1,712	1,233
French Pacific Is.	1,493	1,121
Other	48,417	7,349
Total	184,851	123,117

Table 50—U.S. turkey exports to major importers October-December 1981-1982

Country or Area	1981	1982
	1,000 Pounds	
Federal Rep of Germany	5,579	2,346
Venezuela	1,643	1,987
Egypt	1,504	1,284
Saudi Arabia	1,190	913
Togo	1,605	789
Trinidad-Tobago	1,537	740
United Kingdom	606	591
Hong Kong	567	557
Japan	524	489
Bahamas	456	415
Canada	392	407
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	130	378
Panama (Inc. Canal Zone)	661	332
Netherlands	899	255
Switzerland	260	232
Other	3,713	1,976
Total	21,265	13,691

Table 51—Turkey prices and price spreads, 1981-82

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
							Cents per pound						
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	42.8	33.3	37.2
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	67.2	54.2	60.8
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	95.9	92.4	89.2	92.6
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	39.1	37.6	47.2	44.2
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	19.3	20.9	22.8	20.4
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	19.8	16.7	24.4	23.8
							December 1977 = 100						
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	128.5	125.4	126.0	125.3

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

Table 52—Layers and egg production: Number produced, average number of layers, and eggs per layer

State	Number of eggs produced[1]			Annual average number of layers[2]			Eggs per layer[3]		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
		Millions			*Thousands*			*Number*	
Alabama	3,354	3,095	2,879	13,738	12,869	12,056	244	241	239
Alaska	4.5	6.7	8.8	24	26	39	188	258	226
Arizona	115	98	114	449	400	459	256	245	248
Arkansas	4,153	3,996	4,064	17,186	16,712	16,794	242	239	242
California	8,796	8,400	8,288	36,684	35,054	34,363	240	240	241
Colorado	464	552	627	1,897	2,310	2,584	245	239	243
Connecticut	1,004	990	1,057	4,074	4,126	4,420	246	240	239
Delaware	138	133	137	632	617	606	218	216	226
Florida	3,044	3,040	2,963	12,813	12,509	12,013	238	243	247
Georgia	5,637	5,578	5,419	23,170	22,755	22,106	243	245	245
Hawaii	220.5	221.3	202.2	1,035	980	914	213	226	221
Idaho	202	228	238	855	983	986	236	232	241
Illinois	1,266	1,262	1,158	5,277	5,178	4,807	240	244	241
Indiana	3,697	4,093	4,464	14,902	16,404	17,713	248	250	252
Iowa	1,784	1,920	1,985	7,624	7,992	8,213	234	240	242
Kansas	427	416	462	1,817	1,683	1,793	235	247	258
Kentucky	536	509	484	2,323	2,163	2,087	231	235	232
Louisiana	553	510	457	2,542	2,339	2,116	218	218	216
Maine	1,793	1,607	1,430	6,922	6,373	5,611	259	252	255
Maryland	381	546	658	1,726	2,531	2,727	221	216	241
Massachusetts	326	321	314	1,345	1,303	1,297	242	246	242
Michigan	1,459	1,541	1,525	6,189	6,367	6,124	236	242	249
Minnesota	2,223	2,355	2,432	9,196	9,862	10,126	242	239	240
Mississippi	1,584	1,717	1,524	6,620	7,139	6,625	239	241	230
Missouri	1,460	1,448	1,456	5,945	5,869	6,050	246	247	241
Montana	170	174	188	727	778	767	234	224	245
Nebraska	847	802	809	3,588	3,460	3,469	236	232	233
Nevada	1.8	1.8	1.8	10	10	10	180	180	180
New Hampshire	182	157	147	726	620	581	251	253	253
New Jersey	279	291	276	1,252	1,312	1,202	223	222	230
New Mexico	378	347	302	1,588	1,415	1,247	238	245	242
New York	1,776	1,858	1,859	7,112	7,402	7,394	250	251	251
North Carolina	3,174	3,078	3,065	13,208	12,942	12,744	240	238	241
North Dakota	82	88	102	367	391	413	223	225	247
Ohio	2,333	2,431	2,755	9,546	9,942	11,079	244	245	249
Oklahoma	839	839	814	3,462	3,542	3,509	242	237	232
Oregon	638	665	620	2,677	2,756	2,524	238	241	246
Pennsylvania	4,251	4,268	4,324	16,339	16,457	16,552	260	259	261
Rhode Island	84	88	74	332	354	293	253	249	253
South Carolina	1,679	1,613	1,656	6,785	6,522	6,645	247	247	249
South Dakota	464	461	428	2,052	2,042	1,862	226	226	230
Tennessee	962	922	879	3,961	3,747	3,630	243	246	242
Texas	3,092	3,224	3,113	13,075	13,448	13,290	236	240	234
Utah	416	459	439	1,762	1,903	1,906	236	241	230
Vermont	100	81	79	398	329	302	251	246	262
Virginia	913	947	929	3,920	3,980	3,929	233	238	236
Washington	1,295	1,332	1,334	5,250	5,298	5,309	247	251	251
West Virginia	149	155	142	644	670	612	231	231	232
Wisconsin	946	955	991	3,954	3,943	4,040	239	242	245
Wyoming	10.5	8.5	8.2	55	47	44	191	181	186
U.S.	69,684	69,827	69,680	287,723	287,739	285,974	242	243	244

[1]Annual estimates cover the period December 1 previous year through November 30. [2]Sum of States may not add to U.S. total due to rounding. [3]Total egg production divided by average number of layers on hand multiplied by 100.

Table 53—Chickens: Number on farms by classes and by regions, December 1, 1975-82[1]

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	Alaska and Hawaii	United States
				1,000 head				
				TOTAL HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE				
1975	35,821	41,168	33,754	59,842	56,923	51,256	979	279,743
1976	36,045	39,340	32,600	61,093	59,070	50,590	1,040	279,778
1977	37,117	39,925	31,870	63,090	62,545	51,099	1,031	286,677
1978	38,825	41,118	31,980	64,371	63,900	52,060	1,052	293,306
1979	39,523	40,880	31,260	67,694	62,691	51,862	1,023	294,933
1980	39,774	42,420	31,945	63,948	63,502	51,599	1,035	294,223
1981	38,636	43,300	33,000	62,727	62,747	52,070	974	293,454
1982	38,887	45,550	32,342	61,437	59,469	50,277	906	288,868
				PULLETS 3 MONTHS OLD AND OLDER NOT OF LAYING AGE				
1975	5,711	6,441	4,896	13,365	11,002	6,862	127	48,404
1976	5,793	5,449	4,976	12,278	12,364	6,829	87	47,776
1977	5,849	6,607	4,687	12,328	11,887	6,158	137	47,653
1978	6,330	6,147	4,280	13,690	11,990	6,423	132	48,992
1979	7,260	5,645	3,805	12,988	14,903	5,437	148	50,186
1980	5,350	6,085	3,824	12,796	13,083	5,869	176	47,183
1981	6,221	5,898	4,078	9,957	10,760	5,279	137	42,330
1982	5,191	5,680	3,611	9,869	10,485	5,519	120	40,475
				PULLETS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD				
1975	5,220	6,595	4,185	12,051	11,348	6,700	162	46,261
1976	5,314	6,866	3,829	11,554	11,608	5,846	158	45,175
1977	5,572	6,862	4,527	11,169	11,484	6,417	160	46,191
1978	6,795	6,715	4,141	12,475	11,802	6,576	177	48,681
1979	6,372	5,958	4,008	13,008	13,313	6,229	160	49,048
1980	6,220	5,771	3,724	10,709	12,655	5,136	143	44,358
1981	5,497	5,947	4,130	10,766	11,438	4,283	167	42,228
1982	5,673	6,179	3,882	11,004	10,363	5,286	202	42,589
				TOTAL ALL CHICKENS				
1975	47,085	54,541	43,249	87,069	81,357	65,184	1,269	379,754
1976	47,488	51,962	41,760	86,898	85,329	63,638	1,286	378,361
1977	49,006	53,710	41,453	88,690	88,355	63,975	1,329	386,518
1978	52,378	54,290	40,740	92,415	90,382	65,366	1,362	396,933
1979	53,587	52,800	39,402	95,835	93,750	63,879	1,332	400,585
1980	51,762	54,570	39,835	89,708	91,932	62,948	1,355	392,110
1981	50,795	55,430	41,566	85,691	88,031	62,046	1,279	384,838
1982	50,036	57,700	40,140	84,581	83,339	61,484	1,229	378,509

[1]Annual estimates cover the period December 1 previous year through November 30. 2/ Excludes commercial broilers.

Table 54—Turkey supply and utilization, 1981-82[1,2]

Quarter and Years	Production[1]	Beginning stocks	Total supply[2]	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian Consumption	
							Total[2]	Per capita[2]
				Million pounds				*Pounds*
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				
IV	776.9	435.8	1,212.7	205.8				
Year	2,517.8	238.4	2,756.2	205.8				

Total 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. [1]Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 55—Turkeys: Number raised in 20 selected States in 1981 and 1982 and number intended to be raised in 1983

State	Heavy breeds			Light breeds			All breeds			1983 As % of 1982
	1981	1982	1983[1]	1981	1982	1983[1]	1981	1982	1983[1]	1982
					1,000 head					*Percent*
Arkansas[2]							15,070	13,000	12,550	97
California	21,768	20,000	20,300				21,768	20,000	20,300	102
Colorado	4,300	4,065	4,065				4,300	4,065	4,065	100
Georgia	2,734	2,680	2,730				2,734	2,680	2,730	102
Indiana	6,602	6,800	6,500	9	7	8	6,611	6,807	6,508	96
Iowa[2]							7,090	7,650	7,540	99
Minnesota	20,000	21,700	22,000	5,700	4,300	4,200	25,700	26,000	26,200	101
Missouri	11,986	12,000	12,500	14			12,000	12,000	12,500	104
North Carolina[2]							26,800	27,000	28,900	107
North Dakota[2]							1,050	950	830	87
Ohio[2]							2,500	2,700	2,800	104
Oklahoma	1,605	2,055	2,100				1,605	2,055	2,100	102
Oregon[2]							1,400	1,050	1,000	95
Pennsylvania	4,900	4,980	5,850	780	320	310	5,680	5,300	6,160	116
South Carolina	2,898	2,616	2,200				2,898	2,616	2,200	84
South Dakota[2]							1,500	1,600	1,610	101
Texas	7,300	(2)	(2)		(2)	(2)	7,300	5,200	6,400	123
Utah	2,901	2,404	2,692				2,901	2,404	2,692	112
Virginia[2]							10,015	10,081	10,546	105
Wisconsin	6,030	6,720	7,050	9	11	11	6,039	6,731	7,061	105
20 State total	153,765	152,268	157,738	11,106	7,621	6,954	164,871	159,889	164,692	103

[1]Intended. [2]Breakdown by breeds not published to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 56—Turkey breeder hens: 24 selected States, December 1, 1980-82

State	Heavy breeds			Light breeds			All breeds			1982 As % of 1981
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1981
					1,000 head					*Percent*
California[1]							508	525	525	100
Georgia	56	56	58				56	56	58	104
Iowa[1]							88	109	155	142
Michigan	52	50	45				52	50	45	90
Minnesota	509	476	446	116	91	77	625	567	523	92
Missouri	215	244	290				215	244	290	119
North Carolina[1]							660	690	750	109
Ohio	165	155	160				165	155	160	103
Oregon[1]							59	36	(2)	
Pennsylvania[1]							74	37	43	116
Texas[1]							510	450	310	69
Virginia[1]							208	166	182	110
West Virginia[1]							14	(2)	(2)	
Other States[2]							515	429	388	3)
Total	3,485	3,338	3,279	264	176	150	3,749	3,514	3,429	98

[1]Breakdown by breeds not published to avoid disclosing individual operations. [2]Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin. West Virginia also included for 1981 and 1982 and Oregon for 1982. [3]Number of States in 1981 not comparable to 1982.

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