Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Situation and Outlook

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In 2000 , the Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report will be electronically released monthly. The report will be available on the World Wide Web (http://www.ers.usda.gov/Prodsrvs/rept-ldp.htm and click on Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report) in Adobe Acrobat format (PDF files) or from the ERS autofax (202-694-5700) document #11515. The content of each issue may vary. They will be released on January 28, February 29, March 28, April 27, May 25, June 28, July 26, August 29, September 28, October 26, November 28, and December 27. The reports should be available by 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time on day of release.

Cattle inventories have been declining since 1996, but clear signs of future beef production cutbacks are slow to materialize. In spite of the inventory declines and near record heifer slaughter over the past 3 years, feedlot placements remain large, including placements at heavy weights. Extremely dry conditions in most overwintering areas and declining forage prospects have forced many calves and a large number of yearlings into feedlots. Heifers on feed remain large and even more may be placed on feed this winter rather than being retained for herd expansion.

Beef supplies will remain large through early summer. Larger beef supplies and seasonal gains in the proportion grading Choice and higher will take some of bloom off the market from the sharp runup in prices last fall when Choice supplies were very tight. Recent declines in retail prices suggest at least some of the fall price runup in prices may have been due to high expectations on “millennial” beef movements, which certainly won’t provide much help in 2000. Continued support is likely from a strong economy and continued good hotel-restaurant and export demand for high quality beef.

Moisture Levels Raise Concerns

Continued dry conditions throughout a large portion of United States are raising concerns about crop and forage prospects in 2000. Currently, grain stocks remain large for livestock feeding, with the farm price of corn expected to range from $1.75 to $2.05 a bushel, about unchanged from 1998/99's $1.94 a bushel and well below the $2.43 in 1997/98.

Hay stocks on December 1, 1999, were down 3 percent from a year earlier, but remain adequate for the reduced inventories of roughage consuming animal units. However, feed use has been large, and supplemental feeding will likely remain large until spring grazing season begins. Hay stocks on May 1, 1999 were the largest since 1992 and the 1999 hay crop was record large. Consequently, with the heaviest feeding season from December through early spring, hay stocks are likely to decline sharply increasing the importance of a good forage year. In general, conditions have been relatively dry since 1995/96, particularly in the southern half of the country. Dry conditions are now spreading into the northern parts of the country. A good spring grazing season and the rebuilding of hay stocks will be important criteria for many cattlemen considering herd expansion.

Supplemental feeding through the December 1 stocks report has been very heavy as many areas simply had very little accumulated forage to graze and winter small grain pastures provided little grazing. The heavy supplemental feeding period through to the May 1 stocks report suggest that stocks will be pulled down sharply even with the fairly mild winter. Overall, hay prices in general remain well below a year earlier. The farm price of all hay averaged $71.80 in January, down from $78.50 a year earlier. The farm price of other hay, where the greatest tightness is occurring, averaged $65.90, down from $70.60 in January 1999. The alfalfa price averaged $74.10, down from $81.40.

Cattle Inventories Continue Decline

All cattle and calves in the U.S. on January 1, 2000 totaled 98 million head, down 1 percent from a year earlier, and the fourth year of decline from the 1996 peak of 103.5 million head. Total cow inventories and replacement heifer inventories continue to show only very modest declines. The January 1 cow inventory was down only fractionally, with beef cows down 0.6 percent and dairy cows up 0.6 percent. Beef cow replacement heifers were down only slightly from a year earlier, while dairy cow replacement heifers were down 3 percent. While cow slaughter has declined fairly sharply over the past couple of years, heifer slaughter and heifers on feed remain very large.

Upward revisions in the 1998 calf crop and a larger 1999 calf crop help to support the larger number of feedlot placements at heavier weights through January. The 1998 calf crop estimate was revised up 230,000 head, while the final 1999 calf crop estimate was raised 410,000 from the midyear report. The calf crop has declined, but very modestly since 1997 and the large number of replacement heifers suggests that this year's calf crop will again decline very modestly. Heifer retention will be the primary factor resulting in reduced feedlot placements.

Feeder Cattle Supplies Drop

Supplies of feeder cattle outside feedlots on January 1, 2000 were down 5 percent from a year earlier and the lowest since 1991. Cattle on feed in all feedlots were up 6 percent and accounted for much of the decline, although most of the cattle inventory categories were down marginally. Already declining feeder cattle supplies were sharply reduced in January with placements up 15 percent from a year earlier. Very dry conditions forced more cattle off grazing programs and into feedlots. These are cattle that normally would not have been placed on feed until late winter-early spring.

Beef Production To Remain Large

Sharply higher than expected feedlot placements, particularly heavier weight feeders, continues to force upward revisions in beef production estimates through summer. Fall placements were up over 8 percent from a year earlier and placements remain large in early 2000. All four weight categories in the latest placement data were above a year earlier. The pace of fed cattle marketings remains disappointing and slaughter weights remain well above a year earlier. The recent placement data ensure that fed beef production will remain above a year ago until at least mid summer. Cow beef production will continue well below year-earlier levels.

Slaughter weights are likely to remain on a record setting binge as the market remains strong for higher quality beef with consistency. Assuming improved grazing and replenished pond conditions this spring, much of the reduced beef production through mid summer will all be from lower cow slaughter. Fed cattle slaughter is expected to remain near to above a year earlier until midsummer. Total beef production in the first quarter is expected to be about 1 percent above a year earlier as large fed beef production more than offsets low cow beef production. Production in the spring and summer quarters may decline 1 to 2 percent as cow slaughter declines to near cyclical lows. Largest year-to-year declines are expected to occur this fall and continue well into the next couple of years. Record or near-record heifer slaughter and large heifer on feed inventories will fall but not before heifer retention begins. At least part of the heavier weight placements in January were likely replacement heifer that would have been bred this summer to calve in 2001. Dry conditions, poor water supplies, and supplemental feeding likely forced at least some further culling of potential beef cow herd additions.

Fed Cattle Prices Likely Under Pressure Until Midsummer
Fed cattle prices are likely to average $67 to $68 per cwt this winter with heavy weights and large slaughter potential placing cattle feeders in a weaker bargaining position. A strong economy and continued high consumer confidence helps support beef prices, particularly higher quality beef at the hotel-restaurant market. Prices are likely to range from $67 to $69 this spring and summer as feedlots attempt to get current. Prices are likely to move into the low-$70's this fall as the impact of reduced feedlot placements beginning in late winter begin to verify the impact of 4 years of declining cattle inventories.

Similarly, feeder cattle prices are likely to remain in the mid-$80’s per cwt for much of the year. Prices will be increasingly sensitive to forage and crop developments this spring. A continued strong demand for beef and declining feeder cattle supplies will support prices. However, rising feeder cattle prices and consequently, break-evens on fed cattle to be marketed through early summer will hold down feeder price increases until fall.

Prices for cull cows continue to rise as cow slaughter declines. Prices for Boning Utility cows rose over $2 a cwt in 1999 to $38.40 and are likely to average $4 to $6 higher this year, particularly if forage supplies increase.

Retail Choice Beef Prices Remain Strong
Retail prices for Choice beef averaged $2.88 a pound in 1999, up 11 cents from a year earlier and the strongest since 1993's $2.93. Prices peaked in December at $3.02 a pound as the purchases for millennial events appeared to peak. Prices likely will return to more typical supply-demand relationships established in 1999 and average near $3.00 a pound in 2000. Prices for Choice beef at retail declined to $2.95 in January, but are likely to remain in the upper $2.90's until fall when they are likely to rise above $3.00 a pound.

Beef Exports To Remain Unchanged
Beef exports in 2000 are expected to be near 1999's record high of 2,328 million pounds. Markets are expected to be somewhat mixed on the export side, but generally more limited by increased prices than in 1999. Given continuation of the weak Japanese economy, demand for U.S. beef is expected to remain stable there, at best, and to shift more toward frozen, or less expensive fresh product. Beef exports to Canada are also expected to decline, as live cattle exports to Canada increase and cattle imports decline. Exports to Caribbean countries largely service the tourist trade, and demand is expected to exhibit limited strength as long as economic growth continues, in spite of high prices. Exports to other countries may be flat or down as higher prices ration demand in these mainly middle-income countries.

The one bright spot on the export market is Korea, where demand is being bolstered by renewed economic growth. In addition, the last phase of reduction in the tariff and markup will lower import prices by 20 percent this year. Demand for imported beef is also expected to be helped by lower supplies of domestic beef as Korean farmers reduce production in view of uncertainty about the more liberalized market scheduled to begin in 2001, under the WTO agreement.

Beef prices to Korean consumers were helped in 1999 by a reduction in the tariff and markup on imported beef from 62 percent to 52 percent, which was the second of a three-year phased reduction that Korea had agreed to in the WTO. Last year's reduction brought the tariff plus markup down from 83 percent in 1997, and offset much of the domestic price rise that would have otherwise occurred because of a depreciated Korean currency and higher international beef prices.

Exports to Mexico increased 11 percent in 1999, as economic growth also continued in that country. Exports were helped by continued reductions in Mexican beef production, as weather and financial problems have discouraged an expansion. Over 80 percent of beef exports to Mexico was fresh and chilled product, but it tends to be lower-end cuts.

U.S. beef exports to its largest market--Japan--declined 1.5 percent in quantity last year, but increased 4.8 percent in value as exports of higher-valued chilled product increased about 7 percent, at the expense of frozen product. Over 40 percent of U.S. beef exports to Japan was chilled product, and averaged $1.62 per pound last year. Exports to Japan began to strengthen toward late summer as the yen appreciated markedly against the dollar, but weakened later in the year with the weakening yen. In December, both the quantity and the unit value were down.

Exports to many smaller markets also increased last year. The largest in this group was Taiwan, which accounted for 30 million pounds. Egypt has grown rapidly as a market for U.S. beef since the BSE outbreak in the EU, and accounted for 20 million pounds last year. Exports to China have also been increasing in recent years, and totaled 8.5 million pounds. In spite of some relatively high tariffs, exports to the Caribbean region increased 50 percent last year. The EU was an 18-million pound market for identifiable hormone-free beef through the end of last year. The future for this market, however, remains uncertain in view of controversy surrounding hormones.

Beef and cattle trade between the U.S. and Canada are closely linked. The U.S. exported 90 percent more feeder cattle to Canada last year, under a revised Northwest Pilot Project, and imported nearly 20 percent fewer Canadian animals. These changes led to over 330,000 head being made available for slaughter in Canada. As a result, exports of U.S. beef to Canada dropped 5 percent and imports from Canada increased 15 percent. Beef trade in both directions is mainly fresh and chilled, but the product going to Canada was worth $.17 per pound more than beef imported from Canada.

Beef Imports To Increase Again

Beef imports are expected to rise about 5 percent in 2000 after rising 9 percent in 1999. Imports of both manufacturing beef and higher quality cuts are expected to rise further in 2000, as continuing increases in domestic prices ration supply. A lower U.S. cow slaughter in 2000 will push up prices of lean beef, and ample supplies will be available in Australia, New Zealand, and South America. Both Argentina and Uruguay are expected to at least approach their tariff-rate quotas (TRQ's) this year, as their prices will remain low because of a continued weak Brazilian market. Continued popularity of microwaveable products will induce increased imports of cooked product from Brazil. Increased retention of feeder cattle in Canada and larger exports of feeders from the U.S. to Canada are expected to keep beef imports from Canada strong through at least the first part of this year. The value of imports may rise significantly.

Imports in 1999 increased from all countries except New Zealand, which was rebuilding its cattle herd. Australia and New Zealand are the primary suppliers of frozen, lean manufacturing beef for use in blending with fatter trimmings to satisfy hamburger demand. These imports account for about 50 percent of U.S. imports. Imports from Australia were up a little over 1 percent.

Imports from Brazil increased by 50 percent, as that country continued displacing Argentina and

Uruguay in providing pre-cooked beef for the rapidly expanding market in microwaveable, ready-to-eat meals. Pre-cooked beef is imported in containers and then mixed into a myriad of new, consumer-ready products that have made their debut in the last 2 years. The volume of cooked product increased about 20 percent between 1997 and 1999. Because of its 40-percent currency devaluation in January 1999 Brazil was able to deliver its product at $ .60 of unit value per pound, down from $.76 in 1998. Brazil increased the amount of cooked product it exported to the U.S. by 67 million pounds, while similar product from Uruguay and Argentina decreased by about 25 million pounds.

Cooked product has declined to only about 40 percent of beef imports from Argentina and Uruguay, as they turn to the more lucrative U.S. market for fresh, chilled, and frozen beef that enters the U.S. under a TRQ. Last year, Argentina was above its TRQ and Uruguay supplied a lesser amount. Prices in both countries had declined when economic problems in Brazil reduced their usual exports to that country. As a result, Argentina and Uruguay redirected product to the United States. The average unit value for beef under the quota was 41 percent higher than that of above-quota beef. The higher value for within-quota imports includes cuts that are being sold in restaurants or at the retail level, in addition to lower priced manufacturing-grade product. The U.S. also imports beef from Argentina and Uruguay equal to 2-3 percent of their combined quota limit under a *General Note 15 Exemption* for such items as product used in trade shows, by U.S. government agencies, and for personal use.

Beef Balance of Trade Narrows

The value of exports again exceeded the value of imports in 1999, but the difference narrowed to $645 million, down from $654 million in 1998 because higher domestic prices began to limit exports and pull in more imports. The average export unit value for beef exports was $1.19, up from $1.15 in 1998. While exports of fresh and chilled beef have risen slightly faster than frozen product in past years, exports of frozen increased slightly more last year in response to higher prices. The outlook for 2000 is for exports to remain about the same and imports to increase, and the value difference to narrow even more.

Foreign Competition Increases for U.S. Pork

Several important trends were established in 1999, are expected to continue into 2000. The US shipped less pork to Canada last year, but imported more Canadian product. As production “ramps-up” in Canada, as recent inventory surveys suggest, Canada will continue to export more, and import less. This trend has significant competitive implications for the U.S. pork industry. In Asia, Japanese market growth in 1999 moderated from the torrid, double-digit rates of the early 1990's. Production costs, exchange rates, and trade policy will be important factors in a market where the big struggle is going to be over market share, with competitors such as Canada, South Korea, Mexico, and Denmark. Bright spots in Asia last year were South Korea, and Taiwan. On the import side, the U.S. will take in more Canadian product as production in the Western provinces increases. Denmark continues to decline in importance in the U.S. market, largely due to competitive advantage that Canadian pork derives from its cheap grain, and close proximity to the huge U.S. market.

Structural Changes Make Canada More Competitive

Growth dynamics of U.S. pork trade in 1999 were determined in Canada and in Asia. In Canada, dramatic structural changes are underway that are permanently changing the way Canadian pork is produced and processed. Structural change in the Canadian pork industry became inevitable in 1995, when the Canadian government rescinded subsidies on the eastward transport of grain, grown in Western Canada. Falling grain prices have made hog production in Manitoba, in particular, very attractive. Consequently, breeding herds have increased significantly in Manitoba, and processing capacity has expanded there as well. Last fall, Maple Leaf Foods opened a stateof-the art slaughter operation in Brandon, Manitoba, that is expected to slaughter up to 45,000 hogs per week, on a single shift basis.

Falling Canadian agricultural subsidies in the mid-1990's reduced the U.S. countervailing duties on imported Canadian hogs that were first imposed in 1985. Lower import duties, favorable exchange rates, and lower cost structures of the U.S. packing industry made the U.S. an attractive market for imported Canadian hogs. U.S. imports of Canadian hogs have increased from 1.7 million in 1995, to 4.1 million head in both 1998 and 1999.

U.S. imports of Canadian hogs may abate in 2000, when the new Maple Leaf slaughter facility in Brandon, Manitoba, is fully operational. Moreover, additional kill capacity is being added by Smithfield Corp.'s wholly owned Schneider Corp., also in Manitoba. Several smaller slaughter operations could expand and/or start-up in Ontario as well.

From a 1999 meat trade perspective, newer, larger, vertically coordinated production facilities in Western Canada, as well as in Ontario and Quebec have increased hog deliveries to Canadian processors, who have succeeded in lowering their cost structures through major labor contract renegotiations in the last 2 years.

Canadian slaughter increased almost 12 percent in 1999. Canadian pork exports to the U.S. increased 25 percent, while U.S. exports to Canada declined 2 percent. Moreover, Canada is challenging the U.S. in its most important foreign market: Japan. According to Japanese trade data, through November 1999, Canadian pork has increased its share of both the chilled (from 14 percent in 1998 to 16 percent in 1999) and frozen trade (from 11 percent to 15 percent), taking share from the U.S. on the chilled side (from 71 percent to 66 percent) and on the frozen side as well (from 16 percent to 13 percent). The decline in U.S. market share on the chilled side is largely attributable to Canadian competition. On the frozen side, competition from the E.U., Canada, and others account for the decline in U.S. market share.

Asian Factors Influence Trade

Asia was also an important driver of U.S. exports in 1999. The volume of U.S. pork exports to Japan increased more than 9 percent, but Canada, Denmark, and Mexico continue to pressure U.S. shares of the chilled and frozen trade. Low production costs and exchange rates gave Canada and Mexico competitive advantages in Japan in 1999, while export and domestic storage subsidies undoubtedly accounted for the significant share increases for Denmark on the frozen side. EU subsidies are also a likely factor in the surprising drop-off in U.S. exports to Hong Kong. Exports to Korea, however, almost doubled from a year ago, as the Korean economic recovery continued. U.S. exports to Taiwan more than doubled in 1999, due to negotiated market access measures, taken by the Taiwanese government in anticipation of WTO membership.

Exports to Mexico Rise Sharply

U.S. pork exports to Mexico rose 15 percent in 1999 due to Mexico's continued economic recovery andI its static domestic hog industry. Mexico was the second-largest outlet for exported U.S. pork products, after Japan. Moreover, Mexican demand for live hogs drove U.S. live exports for the first half of the year to record levels. At the end of October however, a Mexican government investigation of a dumping claim, lodged by domestic Mexican producers, led to an imposition of anti-dumping duties that effectively doubled the price of exported U.S. hogs. The duty is likely to remain in effect for the next 5 years. U.S. pork product exports appear to mirror growth in the general economy. Continued income growth in Mexico will be a key to U.S. pork export growth in 2000.

Final U.S. export Numbers Understate Russian Food Aid Shipments

U.S. Department of Commerce data for December indicate that the U.S. exported 1.167 billion pounds of pork in 1999. This figure does not contain most of the pork product shipped to Russia last fall as food aid. The apparent discrepancy in the data has been reported to the Department of Commerce, and it has been requested that the problem be corrected in the annual revisions due to be published in June.

Broiler Producers' Returns Remain Positive

Despite broiler price declines in 1999, returns have remained positive and have encouraged further expansion. Broiler production in 2000 is likely to expand an additional 4-5 percent as returns are expected to remain positive, although at lower levels than in 1998 and 1999. The number of birds available to enter the hatchery supply flock points to a continued expansion of the broiler supply flock in first-half 2000. Egg sets were above a year ago from mid-December through mid-February, after dipping below a year ago in late 1999.

Rising exports to Asia and a slowly recovering export market in Russia are expected to partially offset the downward pressure on parts prices from increasing production. In the second half of 2000, broiler prices are expected to benefit from gradually rising prices for beef and pork.

U.S. broiler exports are expected to increase to 4.8 billion pounds in 2000, after reaching 4.7 billion pounds in 1999, up 1.5 percent. While broiler exports have grown somewhat in volume, they have declined in value as unit prices for most parts have fallen. Russian poultry import demand in 2000 is expected to be somewhat higher, but still well below the record levels of 1997. Also, regulations barring imports into Russia through the Baltic nations, if enacted, could temporarily disrupt trade. Continued growth in exports to Hong Kong/China and other Asian markets are expected help offset the slow growth in the Russian market. While Asian demand is expected to increase in 2000, the rate of growth to these markets is expected to be considerably lower than in 1999.

Shipments in 1999 were stronger than anticipated, chiefly due to the large increase in shipments to the Hong Kong/China market. In 1999 exports to this market were up over 25 percent to 1.4 billion pounds. The strong gains to the Hong Kong/China market and increased exports to the Baltic countries, Korea, and Japan helped offset the large decline in shipments to Poland and direct shipments to Russia.

Turkey Production To Increase

Turkey production in 2000 is expected to reach 5.3 billion pounds, 2 percent higher than in 1999, but still below production in 1996 and 1997. Turkey production posted year-over-year increases in the last three quarters of 1999 and with prices expected to be stable in 2000, the expansion is expected to continue throughout 2000.

Turkey exports in 2000 are forecast to be approximately 390 million pounds, up slightly from 1999, but well below the record shipments of over 600 million pounds in 1997. Higher growth in exports to several Asian countries such as Taiwan, Korea, and Japan is expected to offset lower shipments to places such as Mexico and Hong Kong. Also last year's large drop in exports to Russia and Poland is not expected to be repeated in 2000. Again the chief determinant of exports will be demand from the Mexican processed product sector, as a large percentage of U.S. turkey exports to Mexico are combined with other meats and used in the sausage market.

Turkey exports over the last quarter of 1999 were 118 million pounds, up over 5 million pounds from the previous year. Turkey exports gained strength in the fourth quarter as shipments to Mexico, the largest market, have picked up. Even with stronger shipments in the fourth quarter, 1999 exports to Mexico were down 13 percent and are a primary factor in 1999's lower turkey exports. Canada continues to be one of the strongest growth markets, with shipments up 36 percent in 1999.

Egg Production To Rise

Egg production in 2000 is expected to reach 7.1 billion dozen with increases forecast for both table and hatching eggs. Egg returns were positive in 1999 and supported the increase in production. However, the higher production and a lackluster export market have put downward pressure on egg prices. Prices in 1999 were down 13 percent from the previous year and down for the third consecutive year. Prices in 2000 are again expected to decline, falling about a nickel from the previous year, to around 60 cents.

Total egg exports (shell eggs and the shell egg equivalent of egg products) in 2000 are expected to total 170 million dozen, up 8 percent from 1999. Exports are expected to rebound in 2000 following steep declines in 1999 due to lower exports of shell eggs to Hong Kong and egg products to Mexico. Exports of hatching eggs are expected to continue to expand, especially to markets in Central America.

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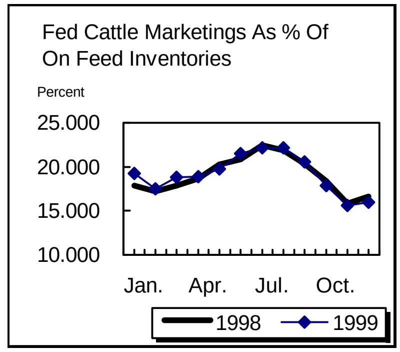
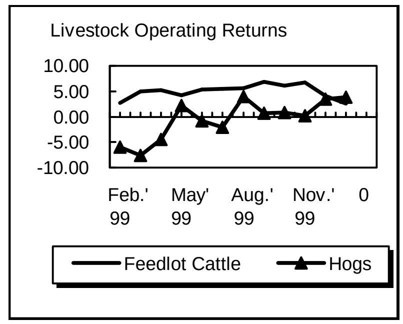
PRODUCTION INDICATORS

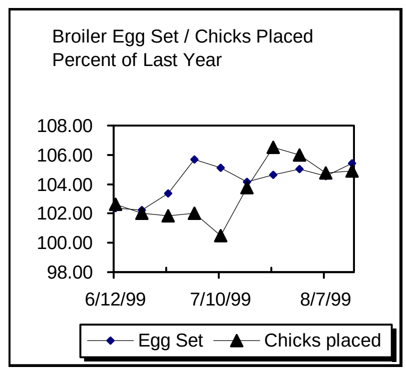
	Jan. '99	1999 Nov.	1999 Dec.	2000 Jan. /*
			1000 Head	
Cattle:				
On feed - 7 States, 1,000+ Hd.	9,021	9,789	10,020	9,752
Net placements	1,634	1,761	1,333	1,880
Marketings	1,738	1,530	1,601	1,747
Broilers:				
Eggs in incubators (000) /1	619,107	573,510	614,258	623,774
Chicks hatched (000) /2	735,348	673,736	747,905	749,375
Hatching egg layers /1	56,134	55,273	58,457	58,388
Pullets placed (000)	7,059	6,984	6,999	6,861
Hvy-type hen slaughter /2	5,120	5,204	5,947	5,360
Turkeys:				
Eggs in incubators (000) /1	31,588	28,827	31,045	31,527
Poults placed (000)	24,590	23,500	25,518	24,784
Eggs:				
Table egg prod. (mil. doz.) /2	490.8	497.3	516.5	505.3
Table egg layers, (000) /1	263,300	269,258	270,367	269,919
Table eggs/100 layers /1	72.9	72.8	74.1	73.5
Chicks hatched (000) /2	35,653	33,078	32,730	34,125
Lt.-type hen slaughter /2	10,098	7,556	8,709	8,269

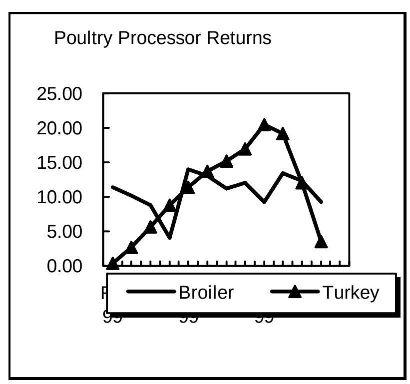




ESTIMATED RETURNS

	Feb. '99	1999 Dec.	2000 Jan.	Feb. /*
			Cents/lb.	
Great Plains cattle feedlot				
Breakeven price /3	60.48	64.90	66.55	67.78
Selling price	63.17	69.01	69.07	69.00
Net margin	2.69	4.11	2.52	1.22
N. Central hog farrow to finish				
Breakeven price /3	35.59	34.21	34.44	34.79
Selling price	29.65	37.70	38.32	41.50
Net margin	-5.94	3.49	3.88	6.71
Broiler				
Wholesale cost	46.82	46.23	46.27	46.34
Wholesale price	58.23	58.51	55.51	54.40
Net margin	11.41	12.28	9.24	8.06
Turkey				
Wholesale cost	58.02	56.99	57.27	57.33
Wholesale price	58.40	69.00	60.75	60.25
Net margin	0.38	12.01	3.48	2.92
Egg				
Wholesale cost	63.10	62.15	62.30	63.48
Wholesale price	73.61	67.26	68.13	68.75
Net margin	10.51	5.11	5.83	5.27





/1 First of month
/2 Last month estimated
/3 Does not include capital replacement cost
/* estimate

MEAT STATISTICS

	Jan. - Feb. 1999	Jan. - Feb. 2000	1999 Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. /*
Commercial production				*Million pounds*			
Beef	4,167	4,371	2,265	2,146	2,114	2,178	2,193
Veal	35	36	19	19	21	17	19
Pork	3,128	3,130	1,698	1,708	1,704	1,570	1,560
Lamb	38	40	20	22	24	19	21
Total red meat	7,368	7,577	4,002	3,895	3,863	3,784	3,793
Broilers	4,688	4,825	2,475	2,387	2,434	2,450	2,375
Other chicken	87	82	47	41	46	41	41
Turkeys	775	790	472	490	430	465	325
Total poultry	5,550	5,697	2,994	2,917	2,910	2,956	2,741
Total meat & poultry	12,918	13,274	6,996	6,812	6,773	6,740	6,534

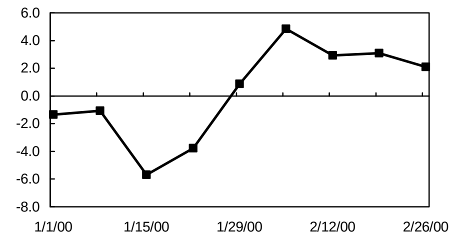
	Jan. - Feb. 1999	Jan. - Feb. 2000	1999 Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. /*
Commercial slaughter/**				*Thousand head*			
Cattle	5,683	5,892	3,095	2,943	2,877	2,937	2,955
Steers	2,720	2,826	1,474	1,377	1,426	1,432	1,394
Heifers	1,936	2,029	1,051	981	902	980	1,049
Beef Cows	494	471	285	299	260	243	228
Dairy Cows	444	462	227	234	238	231	231
Bulls and stags	90	104	57	52	51	51	53
Calves	205	193	105	104	113	93	100
Sheep	567	587	305	329	356	282	305
Hogs	16,454	16,241	8,947	8,898	8,887	8,141	8,100
Barrows & gilts	15,826	15,726	8,643	8,583	8,584	7,881	7,845
Sows	558	465	276	284	272	235	230
Broilers	1,279,476	1,315,000	665,163	642,481	655,763	665,000	650,000
Turkeys	37,801	44,500	23,674	24,812	21,347	22,500	22,000

	Feb. 1999	1999 Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. /*
F.I. dressed weight			*Pounds*			
Cattle	741	739	736	742	748	749
Calves	173	181	181	184	188	192
Sheep	68	65	66	68	68	68
Hogs	191	191	193	193	194	194
Beginning cold storage stocks			*Million pounds*			
Beef	301.1	294.4	322.5	308.9	314.2	307.6
Pork	510.3	430.6	438.1	422.5	415.4	442.9
Bellies	82.6	19.3	22.5	26.2	40.3	43.8
Hams	79.9	135.5	118.2	82.8	61.1	76.6
Total chicken	716.8	894.6	820.5	795.2	803.4	799.9
Turkey	363.8	596.4	494.5	252.3	254.3	312.2
Frozen eggs	11.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	10.1	12.1

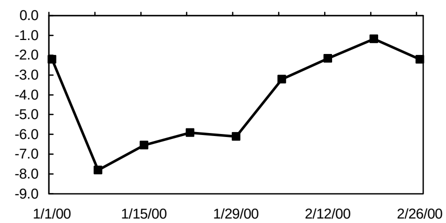
/* Estimates with exception of Cold Storage

/** Slaughter classes are estimated

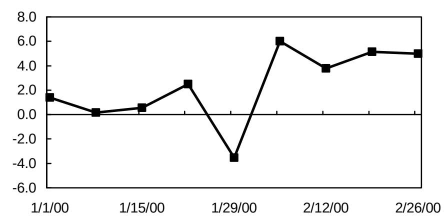
Weekly Cattle Slaughter
Percent Change From Last Year



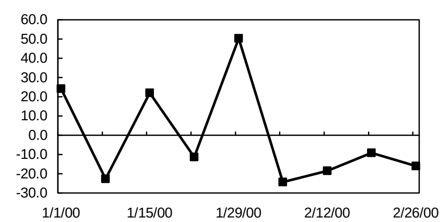
Weekly Hog Slaughter
Percent Change From Last Year



Weekly Broiler Slaughter
Percent Change From Last Year



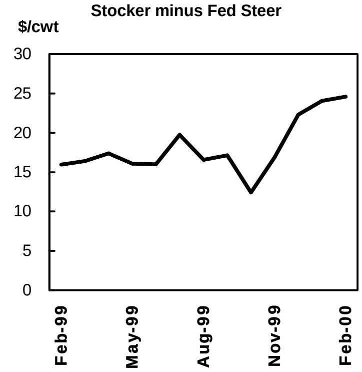
Weekly TurkeySlaughter
Percent Change From Last Year



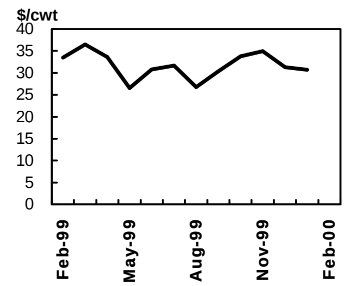
LIVESTOCK PRICES

	1999				2000	
	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. /*
Cattle prices			*$/cwt.*			
Steers, Choice, 11-13 cwt.						
Texas Panhandle	63.17	69.63	70.28	69.01	69.07	69.00
Nebraska Direct	62.01	69.58	70.31	69.05	67.97	68.25
Cows - Sioux Falls						
Utility breaking	37.64	42.13	40.00	41.70	41.75	41.95
Utility boning	35.93	39.44	37.88	38.80	39.19	38.90
Feeder Cattle - Oklahoma City						
Steers: Med. #1						
500-550 lb.	86.52	86.01	93.88	99.71	102.21	104.00
600-650 lb.	79.14	82.03	87.19	91.33	93.13	93.60
750-800 lb.	73.07	80.53	82.59	88.48	86.85	85.00
Heifers: Med. #1						
450-500 lb.	78.10	80.51	85.96	89.37	92.20	96.75
700-750 lb.	69.54	74.92	76.05	79.66	81.51	80.40
Hog prices						
Barrows and gilts						
National base 51-52% lean	29.65	35.84	35.34	37.70	38.32	41.50
(live equivalent = carcass x .74)						
Sows						
Iowa-S. Minn. #1-2, 300-40(	15.43	19.73	19.25	19.96	24.60	25.00
Sheep & lamb prices						
San Angelo TX						
Slaughter lambs, Choice	67.88	74.81	78.00	83.29	73.71	76.00
Ewes, Good	40.25	36.44	41.17	41.21	45.67	51.50
Feeder lambs, Choice	82.00	75.25	82.54	88.67	84.63	96.75

Cattle Price Spread
Stocker minus Fed Steer



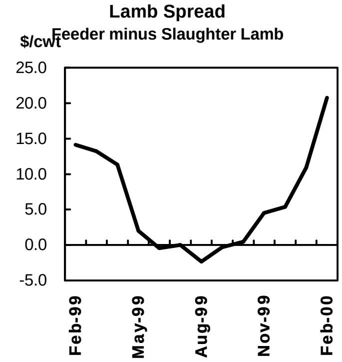
Steer - Hog Price Spread
Fed Steer minus Live Hog



GRAIN AND FEED PRICES

	1999				2000	
	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. /*
			$/bu			
Corn, #2 Yellow, Cen. Ill	2.05	1.72	1.82	1.84	1.95	2.05
Wheat, HRW Ord., K.C.	2.91	2.62	2.65	2.57	2.66	2.75
			$/ton			
SBM, 48% Solvent, Decatur	132.32	153.57	154.71	154.00	163.41	170.50
Alfalfa Hay, U.S. Avg	83.70	76.00	77.30	73.20	73.20	73.20
Grass Hay, U.S. Avg	70.40	64.70	64.80	65.90	163.41	70.00

Lamb Spread
Feeder minus Slaughter Lamb

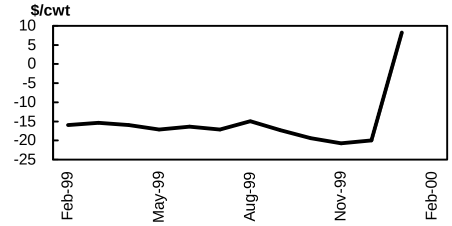


/* Estimates

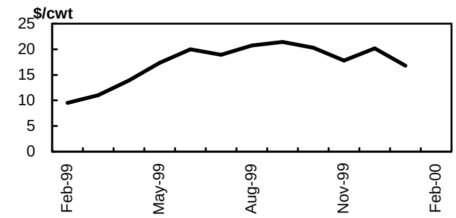
WHOLESALE PRICES

	1999 Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	2000 Jan.	Feb. /*
Beef, Central U.S.						
Boxed beef cutout			$/cwt			
Choice 1-3 550-700 lb.	99.37	119.21	117.38	117.71	114.74	112.45
Choice 1-3 700-850 lb.	97.98	120.24	117.20	116.88	113.75	112.15
Select 1-3 700-850 lb.	95.22	104.49	103.19	105.67	106.00	106.85
Canner-Cutter Cows	63.00	66.00	64.80	68.38	69.86	0.00
Bnls beef, 90% fresh	91.47	90.99	91.42	95.25	102.16	105.00
Importd bnls. beef 90% frz.	90.13	93.16	95.72	95.25	95.03	95.60
Hide & offal value	6.46	7.64	7.77	7.90	7.90	7.25
Veal carcass, 220-280 lb.	192.63	197.63	198.06	195.60	185.88	181.25
Pork, Central U.S.						
Pork cutout composite	47.72	55.75	54.50	58.64	57.65	62.25
Loins, 14-19 lb. Bl 1/4" trim	92.35	98.98	94.64	102.57	99.29	110.50
Bellies, 12-14 lb. skin on trmd	50.76	70.83	67.81	71.37	80.45	82.00
Hams, 20-23 lb. Bl trmd. TS1	43.78	49.53	52.63	49.79	45.91	46.50
Trimmings, 72% fresh	26.61	34.53	30.93	36.87	36.81	38.50
Lamb, East Coast						
55 lb. Down, Choice	161.75	161.28	164.75	169.70	161.94	169.00
55-65 lb., Choice	156.75	161.66	163.75	169.70	158.99	165.50
			cents/lb.			
Broilers						
12 City Avg.	58.23	54.87	59.52	58.42	54.50	55.50
Georgia dock	60.15	57.35	57.57	57.48	55.00	56.94
Northeast						
Breast, boneless	156.90	140.54	135.62	135.40	133.35	136.25
Breast, Ribs on	85.41	68.60	74.29	68.45	64.59	67.50
Legs, whole	29.63	30.01	29.89	30.21	31.20	31.75
Leg quarters	17.61	17.66	18.74	18.85	18.50	19.25
Turkeys						
Eastern Region						
Toms, 16-24 lb.	59.16	73.30	73.05	65.62	58.25	61.00
Hens, 8-16 lb.	58.84	79.30	78.99	72.39	62.25	62.00
Breast, 4-8 lb.	94.47	108.00	109.25	113.00	102.42	101.00
Drumsticks	19.68	22.74	28.28	28.94	25.56	19.50
Wings, full cut	21.47	27.27	30.97	30.62	28.74	24.75
Eggs, grd A, lg, doz						
!2 City Metro	73.61	56.80	72.34	67.26	68.13	72.75
New York	69.55	56.50	67.15	65.40	62.25	69.75

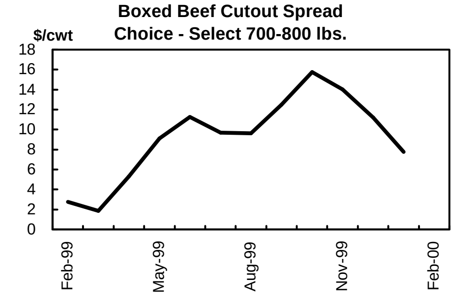
Hog to Cutout Price Spread
Pork + Offal - Live Hog



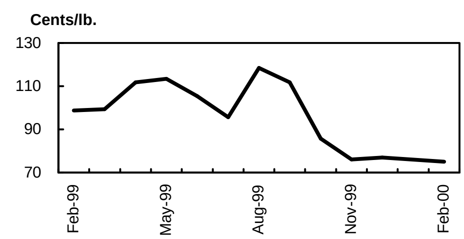
Steer to Cutout Price Spread
Beef + Offal - Fed Steer



Boxed Beef Cutout Spread
Choice - Select 700-800 lbs.



Broiler Price Spread
Boneless Breast - Whole Bird

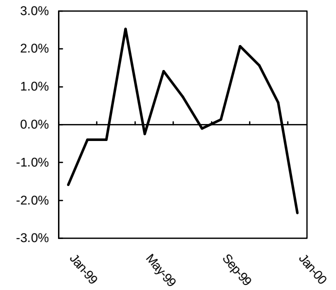


/* Estimates

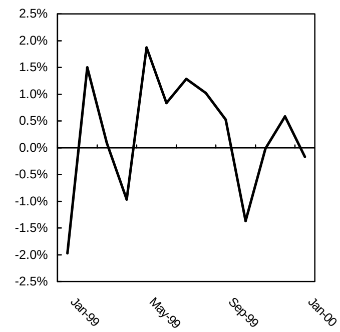
RETAIL PRICES & SPREADS

	Jan-1999	Sep-1999	Oct-1999	Nov-1999	Dec-1999	Jan-2000
Retail prices			*Cents/lb.*			
Beef - Choice	283.6	289.4	295.4	300.0	301.8	294.7
Beef - All Fresh	254.1	260.5	269.7	263.5	265.5	265.7
Ground Beef	138.2	148.4	149.6	151.8	152.8	148.3
Round Roast	273.9	280.1	285.1	278.1	286.4	283.5
T-bone steak	636.2	636.9	663.5	678.4	670.8	659.3
Pork	233.4	248.1	244.7	244.7	246.1	245.7
Bacon	252.3	258.0	257.0	265.8	275.2	275.0
Chops	295.1	330.9	319.9	322.0	321.4	321.1
Sausage	236.2	245.7	243.9	238.5	250.2	250.5
Broilers - Composite1	154.9	155.9	155.2	156.1	149.5	154.3
Whole, fresh	107.2	108.0	105.5	107.8	105.3	105.9
Breast - bone in	207.2	210.3	208.8	211.1	207.5	206.3
Leg - bone in	127.4	126.9	127.4	126.8	116.8	127.3
Turkey; whole frozen	96.9	101.8	102.5	96.4	97.6	101.3
Eggs, Gr A, Lg, Doz	105.3	95.6	88.8	92.0	92.0	97.5
Price indexes			*1982-84=100*			
CPI - All	164.3	167.9	168.2	168.3	168.3	168.7
All food	163.6	164.6	165.1	165.2	165.4	166.1
All meat	139.4	143.9	144.4	145.3	145.3	144.7
Beef & veal	136.0	140.3	141.6	142.2	143.1	143.2
Pork	141.9	149.7	148.1	149.3	148.6	147.8
Poultry	158.5	159.8	158.1	159.4	157.5	159.9
Price Spreads			*Cents / retail lb.*			
Beef						
Farm to wholesale	26.2	36.4	34.7	30.8	33.9	31.5
Wholesale to retail	122.8	112.1	112.3	119.5	119.9	117.2
Farmers share (%)	47	49	50	50	49	50
Pork						
Farm to wholesale	44.9	41.8	36.3	35.3	36.8	36.6
Wholesale to retail	137.8	143.0	145.2	147.0	142.5	141.0
Farmers share (%)	22	26	26	26	27	28
Poultry and eggs						
Wholesale to retail						
Broilers 1/	39.9	42.9	42.6	103.0	96.9	103.0
Retail to consumer						
Turkey	29.9	18.5	17.6	12.0	19.6	31.6
Eggs Cents/doz	22.3	32.8	33.0	20.7	25.7	30.4

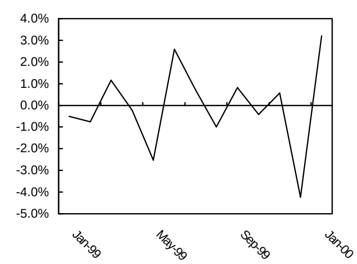
Retail Beef Price
Percent Change From Previous Month



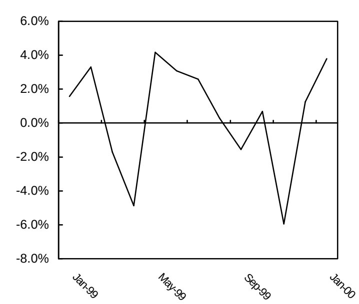
Retail Pork Price
Percent Change from Previous Month



Composite Broiler Price
Percent Change from Previous Month



Retail Turkey Price
Percent Change from Previous Month



Cumulative U.S. Livestock & Meat Imports and Exports

	1997	1998	Jan. - Dec-1998	Jan. - Dec-1999
Beef & Veal Imports		*Carcass wt., thousand lbs.*		
Australia	639,426	855,260	855,260	865,595
New Zealand	576,697	593,101	593,101	560,957
Canada	712,077	823,073	823,073	947,238
Brazil	94,766	135,055	135,055	202,241
Argentina	146,658	124,191	124,191	156,785
Central America	92,163	51,753	51,753	62,392
Uruguay	68,178	50,237	50,237	65,931
Mexico	8,989	9,142	9,142	10,482
Other	5,271	1,294	1,294	2,069
Total	2,344,225	2,643,105	2,643,105	2,873,689
Beef & Veal Exports				
Japan	1,053,553	1,118,488	1,118,488	1,101,164
Canada	282,725	261,211	261,211	249,463
Mexico	312,583	418,855	418,855	466,003
Korea, Rep.	261,673	153,808	153,808	307,957
Caribbean	12,842	21,089	21,089	30,369
Russia	77,150	52,464	52,464	8,572
Other	135,154	144,727	144,727	164,860
Total	2,135,680	2,170,642	2,170,642	2,328,388
Cattle Imports			*Head*	
Mexico	669,409	720,439	720,439	959,840
Canada	1,376,814	1,313,476	1,313,476	985,215
Over 700 lbs.	1,200,642	1,183,457	1,183,457	865,558
440-700 lbs.	107,650	47,558	47,558	22,081
Total	2,046,352	2,034,009	2,034,009	1,945,076
Cattle Exports				
Mexico	235,121	160,474	160,474	100,481
Canada	41,189	116,762	116,762	222,830
Total	282,344	285,209	285,209	329,319
Lamb Imports		*Carcass wt.,*	*thousand*	*lbs.*
Australia	32,969	42,438	42,438	48,587
New Zealand	26,417	34,799	34,799	33,991
Total	60,428	77,813	77,813	83,052
Mutton Imports				
Total	22,607	34,510	34,510	29,463
Customs Service		*Product wt.,*	*metric tons*	
YTD imports under WT(		3/1/99	2/28/00	% of quota
Canada		41,852	47,170	NA
Mexico		386	443	NA
TRQ Countries		64,400	58,080	8
Australia		37,846	26,847	7
New Zealand		19,066	23,409	11
Argentina		2,470	2,337	12
Uruguay		2,362	2,082	10
Other		2,656	3,405	5
Total		106,639	105,693	NA

	1997	1998	Jan. - Dec-1998	Jan. - Dec-1999
Pork Imports		*Carcass wt.,*	*thousand lbs.*	
Canada	435,180	491,226	491,226	617,339
Denmark	123,839	135,513	135,513	132,868
Poland	15,002	19,801	19,801	23,090
Netherlands	8,118	9,972	9,972	9,895
Hungary	8,702	10,607	10,607	5,863
Other	43,217	38,274	38,274	38,060
Total	634,059	705,392	705,392	827,114
Pork Exports				
Japan	461,947	496,470	496,470	542,290
Canada	125,325	126,375	126,375	127,124
Mexico	86,988	145,363	145,363	167,299
Russia	173,598	175,399	175,399	11,708
Korea, Rep	34,886	27,755	27,755	55,214
Hong Kong	55,067	62,116	62,116	47,209
Caribbean	12,200	21,784	21,784	21,080
Other	93,605	174,862	174,862	194,830
Total	1,043,615	1,230,124	1,230,124	1,166,754
Hog Imports			*Head*	
Canada	3,178,260	4,122,364	4,122,364	4,135,272
Under 110 lb	987,287	1,466,077	1,466,077	2,082,146
Total	3,178,260	4,122,364	4,122,364	4,135,300
Hog Exports				
Total	54,647	229,454	229,454	177,089
Broiler Exports		*RTC, thousand lbs.*		
Japan	202,925	227,441	227,441	218,380
Mexico	248,332	275,685	275,685	298,635
Hong Kong	874,883	984,612	984,612	1,227,094
Singapore	34,845	17,114	17,114	23,180
Canada	119,397	133,222	133,222	145,806
Russia	2,056,367	1,496,098	1,496,098	536,596
Latvia	247,934	291,487	291,487	690,853
Other	879,523	1,247,176	1,247,176	1,600,289
Total	4,664,207	4,672,836	4,672,836	4,740,833
Turkey Exports				
Mexico	197,351	249,702	249,702	216,370
S. Korea	24,844	5,663	5,663	11,360
Russia	84,647	73,950	73,950	14,532
Hong Kong	125,625	34,387	34,387	33,883
Canada	6,712	8,480	8,480	11,662
Other	166,662	73,961	73,961	91,461
Total	605,842	446,144	446,144	379,268
Shell Egg Exports		*thousand*	*doz.*	
Canada	25,434	35,575	35,575	25,434
Japan	734	349	349	3,118
Other	73,376	66,465	66,465	56,262
Total	99,544	102,388	102,388	84,814

MONTHLY U.S. LIVESTOCK & MEAT IMPORTS & EXPORTS

	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99
Beef & Veal Imports						*Carcass wt.,thousand lb.*							
Australia	70,370	66,939	37,308	63,844	98,072	65,543	70,632	77,704	83,686	74,000	88,619	63,640	75,609
New Zealand	36,202	34,488	49,823	53,813	71,980	58,278	76,815	57,335	36,590	36,454	27,198	19,525	38,658
Canada	68,943	70,787	62,621	74,640	69,715	83,641	82,020	82,147	88,995	87,357	90,483	80,619	74,213
Brazil	11,936	14,300	10,686	15,502	16,211	18,269	23,301	18,645	16,227	17,799	17,803	20,400	13,098
Argentina	18,377	14,064	12,087	14,800	11,975	15,402	14,218	8,696	12,398	12,766	12,357	15,048	12,975
Central America	7,016	3,017	5,113	5,301	4,050	5,519	3,986	3,830	5,721	6,674	5,751	7,281	6,150
Uruguay	6,982	4,909	4,623	6,413	5,200	7,404	6,367	5,035	2,954	4,074	8,564	7,310	3,079
Mexico	907	809	816	707	902	816	985	786	1,009	901	1,021	1,031	697
Other	275	82	60	167	169	163	83	158	296	135	76	465	216
Total	221,008	209,395	183,137	235,187	278,273	255,036	278,406	254,335	247,875	240,159	251,873	215,318	224,694
Beef & Veal Exports													
Japan	78,902	85,953	88,053	97,352	98,628	91,526	92,357	84,197	95,969	96,781	95,357	91,754	83,239
Canada	25,267	19,209	20,612	20,221	19,870	20,688	18,649	20,359	18,438	20,425	22,537	23,555	24,900
Mexico	43,385	31,315	35,050	35,345	35,734	29,711	37,394	44,566	41,297	41,133	42,634	46,326	45,496
Korea, Rep.	18,936	22,033	22,366	27,875	21,895	15,671	25,691	40,548	30,610	17,884	26,737	26,053	30,593
Caribbean	2,672	2,915	3,374	3,347	3,112	1,872	2,011	1,811	2,200	1,579	1,947	2,041	4,160
Russia	152	2,043	459	231	165	85	56	252	178	157	748	123	4,076
Other	16,545	16,101	14,907	14,895	11,290	14,114	16,939	13,857	10,697	9,671	14,485	13,574	14,330
Total	185,858	179,569	184,821	199,265	190,694	173,667	193,097	205,590	199,389	187,630	204,445	203,425	206,795
Cattle Imports						*Head*							
Mexico	102,683	76,414	96,563	116,296	71,257	45,109	39,213	20,571	15,589	30,310	100,710	211,065	136,743
Canada	63,869	60,631	80,822	119,121	109,218	76,419	82,966	59,419	91,666	95,656	102,074	65,440	41,783
Over 700 lbs.	55,104	53,699	71,782	107,008	95,854	65,265	72,646	49,724	80,849	86,024	93,167	56,973	32,567
440-700 lbs.	1,048	835	2,524	4,192	3,985	2,761	972	825	803	680	1,147	1,152	2,205
Total	166,561	137,045	177,385	235,417	180,475	121,528	122,179	79,990	107,255	125,966	202,795	276,510	178,531
Cattle Exports													
Mexico	10,268	8,445	5,826	5,809	7,068	7,186	7,441	6,808	9,296	14,655	11,304	8,556	8,087
Canada	26,270	10,550	10,521	9,489	10,167	14,039	9,730	5,664	5,939	4,086	68,741	45,212	28,692
Total	36,538	19,161	16,812	15,857	20,044	21,839	17,312	12,642	15,462	18,945	80,266	53,887	37,092
Lamb Imports						*Carcass wt., thousand lb.*							
Australia	5,635	3,381	3,652	5,553	3,689	4,171	5,034	4,901	3,283	3,130	3,571	3,646	4,576
New Zealand	3,454	2,276	2,920	4,636	3,593	3,098	2,800	3,582	1,702	1,815	2,483	1,677	3,409
Total	9,128	5,725	6,634	10,194	7,301	7,269	7,840	8,558	5,011	4,956	6,118	5,394	8,051
Mutton Imports													
Total	3,656	3,316	2,927	2,611	1,935	1,493	844	1,442	1,606	1,959	3,177	3,333	4,819
Lamb and mutton exports													
Total	723	658	434	476	508	456	593	318	435	180	388	429	389

	Dec-1998	Jan-1999	Feb-1999	Mar-1999	Apr-1999	May-1999	Jun-1999	Jul-1999	Aug-1999	Sep-1999	Oct-1999	Nov-1999	Dec-1999
Pork Imports						*Carcass wt., thousand lb.*							
Canada	48,933	44,824	43,454	56,164	46,045	46,909	50,472	43,622	53,554	53,928	61,624	59,067	57,676
Denmark	13,137	9,922	13,527	14,144	11,444	11,338	10,361	11,067	9,969	10,309	11,222	9,860	9,705
Poland	1,536	929	1,488	2,079	2,189	1,872	1,864	1,986	1,594	2,594	2,888	1,954	1,652
Netherlands	1,347	624	990	954	795	2,103	132	311	210	653	854	1,223	1,044
Hungary	1,002	868	521	739	133	871	472	536	72	278	143	608	622
Other	3,449	2,211	3,958	3,376	4,071	4,247	4,707	1,982	1,697	1,490	2,829	3,950	3,543
Total	69,405	59,378	63,938	77,457	64,676	67,340	68,010	59,503	67,095	69,252	79,559	76,663	74,242
Pork Exports													
Japan	37,526	38,055	41,633	48,679	53,198	44,647	44,365	40,965	48,526	46,328	45,976	45,413	44,505
Canada	10,251	8,123	8,932	10,832	10,173	11,220	10,326	11,861	9,045	12,607	9,746	12,119	12,140
Mexico	15,895	11,800	10,239	10,297	9,926	8,536	15,889	14,467	15,292	13,883	17,706	18,611	20,654
Russia	412	1,399	699	293	171	145	377	140	251	228	44	130	7,831
Korea, Rep	4,075	3,845	3,786	2,810	5,464	5,840	5,894	6,098	3,440	2,724	8,400	3,029	3,885
Hong Kong	5,278	5,093	6,614	2,855	3,733	3,417	3,477	3,621	2,813	4,489	2,457	3,278	5,362
Caribbean	2,043	1,798	2,071	1,987	1,996	1,150	1,312	1,124	1,808	2,329	1,831	1,454	2,220
Other	14,544	15,588	14,114	14,968	20,289	22,817	19,242	12,496	19,182	12,373	13,696	14,795	15,270
Total	90,024	85,702	88,088	92,721	104,949	97,772	100,884	90,771	100,357	94,961	99,855	98,828	111,866
Hog Imports						*Head*							
Canada	371,694	383,298	288,747	326,528	314,745	314,657	364,347	311,888	365,563	379,352	374,227	352,299	359,621
Under 110 lb	152,006	145,113	138,227	169,132	175,627	176,432	196,246	163,094	179,048	199,227	177,387	183,071	179,542
Total	371,694	383,298	288,747	326,528	314,745	314,657	364,347	311,888	365,563	379,352	374,255	352,299	359,621
Hog Exports													
Total	53,020	34,880	21,552	18,894	18,476	16,062	26,637	4,060	8,967	10,363	10,250	1,986	4,962
Broiler Exports						*RTC, thousand lb.*							
Japan	14,208	23,564	16,335	20,619	20,645	13,871	17,853	13,423	23,875	20,086	20,966	16,273	10,871
Mexico	29,635	19,468	24,170	22,720	19,999	22,697	28,962	22,475	27,527	26,916	27,787	28,608	27,304
Hong Kong	129,052	77,585	118,758	127,585	108,605	97,423	91,355	96,171	83,520	78,312	102,474	110,519	134,787
Singapore	1,658	973	1,113	2,131	3,557	2,496	2,448	1,479	2,150	1,849	1,657	1,844	1,482
Canada	12,302	8,449	8,135	9,511	10,403	12,847	13,285	17,405	14,650	15,205	12,486	12,346	11,084
Russia	112,684	70,354	42,288	21,846	24,167	11,283	26,359	11,600	34,629	59,174	114,736	76,959	43,202
Latvia	37,199	46,406	42,367	41,488	93,822	56,125	58,252	76,910	98,008	70,742	14,569	59,147	33,018
Other	83,323	92,918	109,260	88,769	172,081	109,245	151,783	177,738	116,943	109,232	148,209	146,115	177,996
Total	420,060	339,717	362,426	334,669	453,280	325,987	390,298	417,202	401,302	381,514	442,884	451,811	439,744
Turkey Exports													
Mexico	29,736	11,216	16,816	14,300	13,860	12,536	20,731	15,317	18,266	18,331	23,725	25,573	25,698
Canada	973	891	869	506	611	664	959	1,413	1,135	1,041	1,467	924	1,181
S. Korea	1,494	1,327	847	877	1,201	917	968	900	682	1,203	772	767	898
Russia	1,101	1,437	1,069	4,087	285	391	104	1,055	890	2,863	806	964	582
Hong Kong	1,327	2,696	3,191	1,533	1,275	1,630	3,235	2,837	3,028	3,014	4,157	3,013	4,273
Other	5,870	7,480	5,817	4,938	7,359	10,630	10,453	6,193	6,829	8,317	8,108	7,748	7,592
Total	40,500	25,047	28,609	26,242	24,591	26,767	36,449	27,716	30,829	34,768	39,034	38,990	40,224
Shell Egg Exports						*thousand doz.*							
Canada	3,524	2,534	2,327	2,427	2,906	2,942	2,043	2,186	3,295	3,391	2,355	2,440	2,527
Japan	18	78	38	72	50	51	15	104	216	349	590	854	701
Total	8,672	7,793	6,417	6,787	6,816	6,988	6,275	5,728	7,318	7,513	7,488	7,811	7,880

For further information: Dale Leuck (202) 694-5186, or Mildred Haley (202) 694-5176

RED MEAT AND POULTRY FORECASTS

	1997	1998		1999					2000				
	Annual	IV	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual
Production, million lb.													
Beef	25,384	6,339	25,653	6,397	6,627	6,841	6,525	26,390	6,475	6,525	6,675	6,025	25,700
Pork	17,244	5,239	18,981	4,865	4,631	4,672	5,110	19,278	4,775	4,500	4,525	4,800	18,600
Broilers	27,271	7,085	27,863	7,295	7,594	7,486	7,313	29,687	7,650	7,900	7,800	7,800	31,150
Turkeys	5,478	1,367	5,281	1,206	1,336	1,362	1,392	5,296	1,275	1,350	1,375	1,400	5,400
Total Red Meat & Poultry	76,467	20,282	78,801	20,022	20,440	20,613	20,598	81,673	20,429	20,528	20,617	20,265	81,839
Table eggs, mil doz.	5,465	1,450	5,620	1,428	1,432	1,456	1,517	5,833	1,475	1,460	1,480	1,535	5,950
Per capita consumption, Retail lb.													
Beef	66.9	16.7	68.1	16.7	17.8	17.9	16.8	69.2	17.1	17.4	17.4	15.6	67.5
Pork	48.7	14.4	52.6	13.5	13.0	13.3	14.0	53.9	13.2	12.5	12.6	13.0	51.4
Broilers	71.9	18.9	72.6	19.3	19.8	19.4	18.9	77.5	19.9	20.7	20.2	20.1	81.0
Turkeys	17.6	6.0	18.1	3.8	3.8	4.4	5.9	18.0	3.9	3.8	4.4	5.9	18.0
Total Red Meat & Poultry	207.7	56.4	213.7	54.1	55.0	55.6	56.2	220.9	54.7	55.0	55.2	55.2	220.0
Eggs, number	240.0	63.2	245.2	62.7	62.7	63.8	66.1	255.3	64.3	63.4	64.2	66.4	258.4
Market Prices													
Choice steers, Neb., $/cwt.	66.32	61.06	61.48	62.43	65.04	65.12	69.65	65.56	67-69	67-71	66-72	67-73	67-71
Feeder steers, Ok City, $/cwt.	76.19	69.80	71.80	71.93	72.17	77.57	83.87	76.39	84-86	83-87	83-89	84-90	84-88
Bng Ut Cows, S. Falls, $/cwt.	34.27	32.15	36.20	36.10	38.77	40.02	38.71	38.40	41-43	44-48	44-48	43-47	43-47
Barrows & gilts, N. base, l.e. $/cwt.	54.30	22.06	34.72	28.83	35.18	35.70	36.40	34.03	38-40	39-41	40-44	36-40	39-41
Broilers, 12 City, cents/lb.	58.8	64.50	63.10	58.1	58.60	58.10	57.60	58.10	55-57	55-59	56-60	54-58	55-59
Turkeys, Eastern, cents/lb.	64.9	71.20	62.20	59.4	65.80	73.80	76.90	69.00	62-64	64-68	66-72	72-78	66-70
Eggs, New York, cents/doz.	81.2	81.70	75.80	75.0	58.10	66.20	63.00	65.60	62-64	53-57	58-62	62-68	59-63
U.S. Trade, million lb.													
Beef & veal exports	2,136	571	2,171	564	557	593	615	2,339	530	560	620	615	2,325
Beef & veal imports	2,343	630	2,642	628	812	742	692	2,874	720	820	775	700	3,015
Pork exports	1,044	297	1,229	267	304	286	311	1,168	270	300	290	340	1,200
Pork imports	633	214	704	201	200	196	230	827	200	200	200	200	800
Broiler exports	4,664	1,006	4,673	1037	1,170	1,200	1,335	4,742	1,150	1,200	1,225	1,250	4,825
Turkey exports	606	112	446	80	88	93	118	379	90	90	100	110	390

ECONOMIC INDICATOR FORECASTS 1/

	1998		1999					2000				
	IV	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual
GDP, chain wtd (bil. 1996 dol.)	8,659	8,516	8,738	8,779	8,883	9,027	8,861	9,097	9,167	9,241	9,308	9,198
CPI-U, annual rate (pct.)	1.7	1.5	1.5	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
Unemployment (pct.)	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0
Interest (pct.)												
3-month Treasury bill	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.6	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7
10-year Treasury bond yield	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5

1/ Source: Survey of Professional Forecasters, Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank, November 1999

DAIRY FORECASTS

	1998		1999					2000				
	IV	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual
Milk cows (thous,)	9,128	9,154	9,128	9,155	9,171	9,170	9,156	9,170	9,155	9,125	9,100	9,140
Milk per cow (pounds)	4,262	17,189	4,437	4,591	4,337	4,406	17,771	4,560	4,670	4,430	4,450	18,110
Milk production (bil. pounds)	38.9	157.3	40.5	42.0	39.8	40.4	162.7	41.8	42.8	40.4	40.5	165.5
Commercial use (bil. pounds)												
milkfat basis	40.4	159.8	38.3	41.6	42.5	42.5	164.9	40.8	42.2	42.7	42.5	168.2
skim solids basis	39.7	155.9	37.9	39.4	40.7	40.2	158.2	40.0	39.5	41.9	41.4	162.8
Net removals (bil. pounds)												
milkfat basis	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
skim solids basis	0.6	4.0	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	6.5	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.0	6.1
Prices (dol./cwt)												
All milk	17.83	15.43	15.97	12.57	14.83	13.83	14.38	11.60 -11.90	11.30 -11.90	12.20 -13.10	13.70 -14.70	12.20 -12.90
Basic Formula Price/ Class III	16.74	14.20	12.72	11.20	15.21	10.30	12.43	9.60 -9.90	9.70 -10.30	10.75 -11.65	12.10 -13.10	10.55 -11.25

U.S. dairy situation at a glance

	Unit	1997	1998	1999	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99
Milk production:								
Production (20 States)	Mil. lb.	133,314	134,900	140,029	10,843	11,471	11,679	10,804
Milk cow (20 States)	Thou.	7,760	7,708	7,735	7,696	7,696	7,694	7,696
Milk per cow (20 States)	Lb.	17,180	17,502	18,105	1,409	1,491	1,518	1,404
Production (U.S. est.)	Mil. lb.	156,091	157,348	162,711	12,621	13,346	13,633	12,607
Milk prices:								
All milk	Dol./cwt	13.34	15.43	14.37	17.80	18.00	17.40	15.50
Milk eligible for fluid use	Dol./cwt	13.38	15.47	14.41	17.80	18.10	17.50	15.60
Manufacturing grade milk	Dol./cwt	12.18	14.33	12.76	17.30	17.40	15.30	12.30
Class III (BFP before 2000) 3.5% fat	Dol./cwt	12.05	14.20	12.43	16.84	17.34	16.27	10.27
Slaughter cow price, WI	Dol./cwt	36.93	35.54	37.28	31.34	32.10	35.56	35.81
Wholesale prices:								
Butter, Central States 1/	Ct/lb	116.2	177.6	125.2	187.9	140.8	144.4	133.1
American cheese, WI assembly pt.								
40-pound blocks	Ct/lb	132.4	158.1	142.3	188.7	192.5	162.4	131.5
Barrels	Ct/lb	125.2	151.7	136.4	183.5	185.3	155.2	126.4
Nonfat dry milk, Central States	Ct/lb	110.0	106.9	103.5	112.5	114.9	108.9	104.4
Retail prices:								
Consumer Price Index	1982-84=100	160.5	163.0	166.6	164.0	163.9	164.3	164.5
All food	1982-84=100	157.3	160.7	164.1	162.1	162.3	163.6	163.3
Dairy products	1982-84=100	145.5	150.8	159.6	155.9	157.6	161.2	162.3
Fluid milk	Dec 1997=100	NA	101.3	107.6	103.5	106.1	109.8	112.4
Other dairy products	Dec 1997=100	NA	101.9	107.2	105.2	106.0	107.7	105.7
Dairy product output:								
Butter	Mil. lb	1,151.3	1,081.9	1,157.4	91.1	106.3	123.3	111.5
American cheese	Mil. lb	3,285.6	3,325.8	3,585.8	270.6	300.1	289.7	277.3
Other-than-American cheese	Mil. lb	4,044.9	4,176.1	4,361.2	366.0	368.4	349.0	323.0
Frozen products 2/	Mil. gal.	1,290.0	1,325.9	1,289.4	79.3	84.7	80.9	90.6
All products (m.e.-fat)	Mil. lb	96,323	96,585	100,926	7,591	8,183	8,301	7,961
Nonfat dry milk	Mil. lb	1,217.6	1,135.4	1,377.6	73.9	110.9	120.0	115.8
Beginning stocks:								
Commercial butter	Mil. lb	13.4	20.5	25.9	31.2	28.7	25.9	60.5
Commercial American cheese	Mil. lb	379.6	410.3	407.6	394.5	388.5	407.6	452.2
Other cheese	Mil. lb	107.3	70.0	109.5	128.0	105.9	109.5	170.2
Manufacturers' nonfat dry milk	Mil. lb	71.1	103.3	56.3	47.2	43.7	56.3	82.4
All commercial (m.e.-fat)	Mil. lb	4,704	4,889	5,274	5,431	5,140	5,274	6,917
All commercial (m.e.-skim)	Mil. lb	5,753	6,080	5,906	5,883	5,548	5,906	7,279
All Government (m.e.-fat)	Mil. lb	10	18	28	34	28	28	32
All Government (m.e.-skim)	Mil. lb	7	258	1,115	1,278	1,138	1,115	1,084
Commercial disappearance:								
Butter	Mil. lb	1,109	1,137	1,191	97.1	110.0	90.3	80.2
American cheese	Mil. lb	3,269	3,350	3,596	276.9	287.8	249.1	268.0
Other-than-American cheese	Mil. lb	4,367	4,450	4,672	419.4	402.6	311.2	346.2
Nonfat dry milk	Mil. lb	894	867	819	68.7	75.3	72.1	55.2
All products:								
m.e.-fat	Mil. lb	156,118	159,824	164,947	13,159	13,491	12,235	11,930
Milkfat	Mil. lb	5,722	5,843	6,050	496	508	465	446
Skim solids	Mil. lb	13,327	13,502	13,701	1,140	1,132	1,068	1,035
USDA net removals:								
Butter	Mil. lb	38.4	6.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cheese	Mil. lb	11.3	8.2	4.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5
Nonfat dry milk	Mil. lb	298.0	326.4	540.6	9.2	24.4	23.4	35.9
All products (m.e.-fat)	Mil. lb	1,090	366	344	14	21	21	23
All products (m.e.-skim)	Mil. lb	3,681	3,974	6,455	120	301	290	435
Imports								
All products (m.e.-fat)	Mil. lb	2,698	4,588	4,742	373	415	376	325
All products (m.e.-skim)	Mil. lb	3,165	3,744	4,618	343	475	308	298
International market prices:								
Butter	$/metric ton	1,861	1,908	1,506	1,775	1,760	1,749	1,624
Nonfat dry milk	$/metric ton	1,738	1,440	1,332	1,320	1,325	1,388	1,299

1/ Grade AA Chicago before June 1998. 2/ Hard ice cream, ice milk, and sherbert. NA = Not Available.

m.e.-fat (skim) = Milk equivalent, fat (skim solids) basis

U.S. dairy situation at a glance (continued)

Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00
12,228	11,998	12,447	11,737	11,610	11,534	11,200	11,549	11,315	11,928	12,232
7,713	7,720	7,733	7,740	7,751	7,755	7,753	7,746	7,756	7,757	7,763
1,585	1,554	1,610	1,516	1,498	1,487	1,445	1,491	1,459	1,538	1,576
14,265	13,942	14,458	13,629	13,450	13,357	12,964	13,418	13,141	13,847	14,219
15.00	12.60	12.80	13.10	13.70	15.00	15.80	15.00	14.30	12.20	11.90
15.10	12.60	12.80	13.10	13.80	15.00	15.80	15.00	14.40	12.20	12.00
12.30	11.90	11.50	11.90	13.20	15.20	15.20	12.60	11.00	10.70	10.70
11.62	11.81	11.26	11.42	13.59	15.79	16.26	11.49	9.79	9.63	10.05
36.28	36.25	38.31	38.80	39.69	39.25	36.35	36.81	36.50	37.70	37.63
130.3	103.9	111.0	150.4	134.7	141.4	135.8	113.8	109.6	94.2	91.6
134.0	133.6	124.8	138.1	159.7	189.0	167.3	134.0	117.3	115.7	114.6
129.5	129.1	120.8	133.9	152.9	179.2	153.2	128.0	114.3	114.8	112.7
102.4	102.3	102.3	101.4	101.7	103.8	104.9	104.5	103.4	101.7	100.9
165.0	166.2	166.2	166.2	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.2	168.3	168.3	168.7
163.3	163.4	163.7	163.6	163.8	164.2	164.6	165.1	165.2	165.4	166.1
161.5	156.1	156.2	156.1	155.7	156.5	158.7	164.1	164.6	162.1	160.4
111.8	102.8	103.3	103.3	102.8	102.9	105.6	112.5	114.2	109.7	106.9
107.0	106.9	106.9	106.4	108.2	107.1	107.1	107.2	108.3	107.9	108.5
113.7	106.4	104.7	86.0	75.8	66.1	78.8	93.0	90.4	107.8	NA
316.1	318.6	314.6	297.2	303.9	294.5	283.6	295.8	287.3	307.3	NA
375.6	354.4	361.6	375.6	349.1	356.9	354.8	377.9	392.3	391.0	NA
111.0	117.6	119.8	136.0	133.7	126.0	108.5	93.9	87.6	83.8	NA
8,940	8,865	8,992	8,782	8,476	8,126	7,970	8,140	7,970	8,403	NA
128.5	133.7	137.2	120.4	98.9	99.5	90.6	103.0	100.6	129.3	NA
94.7	108.3	125.5	136.3	120.3	123.2	90.5	71.3	63.8	29.9	24.9
464.7	467.6	514.4	558.9	531.2	543.6	508.3	473.6	459.3	448.2	458.0
171.1	177.4	174.2	182.3	197.2	205.1	186.4	177.6	162.6	143.5	163.3
107.6	122.7	136.5	163.7	158.3	141.1	101.3	87.2	84.0	86.8	85.8
7,796	8,164	8,943	9,680	9,187	9,418	8,227	7,442	6,993	6,011	6,137
7,717	7,980	8,566	9,431	9,242	9,240	8,234	7,659	7,287	7,019	7,298
28	25	27	31	39	44	50	43	44	44	44
962	977	1,004	1,032	1,341	1,643	1,995	1,715	1,556	1,615	1,566
103.5	92.1	96.1	105.5	79.0	104.8	100.0	103.1	124.1	112.4	NA
316.6	277.2	274.8	328.7	295.6	333.1	324.5	319.0	304.3	304.8	NA
400.0	384.7	380.6	384.5	370.7	409.6	398.4	428.1	446.0	411.8	NA
76.7	71.6	57.0	56.5	62.2	104.0	66.3	74.3	60.5	62.4	NA
14,152	13,385	13,920	14,309	13,545	14,894	14,044	14,200	14,347	13,987	NA
526	489	501	509	476	529	510	529	540	531	NA
1,201	1,132	1,148	1,139	1,115	1,215	1,149	1,198	1,159	1,143	NA
0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.8
0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
37.3	48.9	53.8	69.7	55.0	36.3	39.4	33.4	38.7	68.8	58.4
32	31	21	23	20	20	30	27	40	55	74
451	581	637	820	650	436	470	399	466	822	706
397	360	330	317	457	477	432	471	371	431	NA
371	348	345	294	383	413	447	484	427	499	NA
1,468	1,425	1,438	1,478	1,450	1,418	1,436	1,500	1,550	1,533	1,438
1,259	1,255	1,263	1,274	1,293	1,330	1,364	1,401	1,423	1,435	1,454

U. S. milk production and related data

Year and quarter	Milk cows	Milk per cow	Milk production	Concentrate ration value	Milk-feed price ratio
	thousands	pounds	mil. pounds	dol. per cwt	
1995					
JAN-MAR	9,474	4,108	38,918	7.62	1.65
APR-JUN	9,481	4,268	40,465	7.62	1.60
JUL-SEP	9,472	4,034	38,208	7.82	1.59
OCT-DEC	9,435	3,996	37,701	8.24	1.67
Avg. or total	9,466	16,405	155,292	7.82	1.63
1996					
JAN-MAR	9,404	4,146	38,988	8.83	1.58
APR-JUN	9,388	4,217	39,587	9.51	1.51
JUL-SEP	9,363	4,012	37,564	9.70	1.64
OCT-DEC	9,331	4,058	37,867	9.16	1.67
Avg. or total	9,372	16,433	154,006	9.30	1.60
1997					
JAN-MAR	9,299	4,179	38,859	8.79	1.54
APR-JUN	9,273	4,375	40,574	8.76	1.45
JUL-SEP	9,236	4,182	38,627	8.62	1.47
OCT-DEC	9,200	4,134	38,031	8.49	1.71
Avg. or total	9,252	16,871	156,091	8.67	1.54
1998					
JAN-MAR	9,175	4,269	39,167	8.42	1.73
APR-JUN	9,167	4,447	40,767	8.05	1.71
JUL-SEP	9,145	4,211	38,513	7.50	2.06
OCT-DEC	9,128	4,262	38,901	7.25	2.46
Avg. or total	9,154	17,189	157,348	7.81	1.98
1999					
JAN-MAR	9,128	4,437	40,505	7.25	2.20
APR-JUN	9,155	4,591	42,029	7.10	1.81
JUL-SEP	9,171	4,337	39,771	7.00	2.12
OCT-DEC	9,170	4,406	40,406	6.95	1.99
Avg. or total	9,156	17,771	162,711	7.08	2.03

Commercial disappearance: American cheese,1999

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
						Million pounds							
Supply:													
Production	289.7	277.3	316.1	318.6	314.6	297.2	303.9	294.5	283.6	295.8	287.3	307.3	3,585.8
Beginning commercial stocks	407.6	452.2	464.7	467.6	514.4	558.9	531.2	543.6	508.3	473.6	459.3	448.2	407.6
Imports	4.7	3.7	3.8	5.7	5.0	3.9	4.3	3.8	6.6	9.3	6.1	7.7	64.6
Total supply	702.0	733.2	784.6	791.9	834.0	860.0	839.4	841.9	798.5	778.7	752.7	763.2	4,058.0
Utilization:													
Ending commercial stocks	452.2	464.7	467.6	514.4	558.9	531.2	543.6	508.3	473.6	459.3	448.2	458.0	458.0
USDA net removals	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	4.6
Commercial disappearance	249.1	268.0	316.6	277.2	274.8	328.7	295.6	333.1	324.5	319.0	304.3	304.8	3,595.4
Percent change from a year ago	-13.4	3.5	15.5	1.5	-7.7	16.0	9.9	18.5	20.0	10.2	9.9	5.9	7.3
Cumulative disappearance	249.1	517.1	833.7	1,110.9	1,385.7	1,714.4	2,010.0	2,343.1	2,667.6	2,986.6	3,290.9	3,595.7	

	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
	833.7	880.7	953.2	928.1
Percent change from a year ago	1.6	3.1	16.2	8.7

* Less than 50,000 pounds.

Commercial disappearance: Butter,1999

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
						Million pounds							
Supply:													
Production	123.3	111.5	113.7	106.4	104.7	86.0	75.7	66.1	78.8	93.0	90.4	107.8	1,157.4
Beginning commercial stocks	25.9	60.5	94.7	108.3	125.5	136.3	120.3	123.2	90.5	71.3	63.8	29.9	25.9
Imports	1.6	2.9	3.8	3.3	2.2	3.5	6.2	6.0	2.5	3.1	0.6	0.6	36.1
Total supply	150.8	174.9	212.2	218.0	232.4	225.8	202.2	195.3	171.8	167.4	154.8	138.3	1,219.4
Utilization:													
Ending commercial stocks	60.5	94.7	108.3	125.5	136.3	120.3	123.2	90.5	71.3	63.8	29.9	24.9	24.9
USDA net removals	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	3.7
Commercial disappearance	90.3	80.2	103.5	92.1	96.1	105.5	79.0	104.8	100.0	103.1	124.1	112.4	1,190.8
Percent change from a year ago	-10.9	-15.9	6.0	-6.6	7.9	16.3	-7.2	19.2	21.5	1.6	27.8	2.2	4.8
Cumulative disappearance	90.3	170.5	274.0	366.1	462.2	567.7	646.7	751.5	851.5	954.6	1,078.7	1,191.1	
	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter			
		274.0			293.7			283.8			339.6		
Percent change from a year ago		-6.9			5.5			11.2			10.0		

1/ Includes butter equivalent of butteroil.
* Less than 50,000 pounds.

Commercial disappearance: Milkfat,1999

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
						Million pounds							
Supply:													
Production	517	472	531	510	522	485	473	473	471	502	497	526	5,978
Farm use	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48
Marketings	513	468	527	506	518	481	470	469	467	498	493	522	5,930
Beginning commercial stocks	194	254	286	300	328	355	337	346	302	273	257	221	194
Imports	13	11	14	12	11	11	16	17	15	16	12	15	164
Total supply	720	733	827	818	857	847	823	832	784	787	762	758	6,288
Utilization:													
Ending commercial stocks	254	286	300	328	355	337	346	302	273	257	221	225	225
USDA net removals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	12
Commercial disappearance	465	446	526	489	501	509	476	529	510	529	540	531	6,051
Percent change from a year ago	-3.4	0.3	4.7	1.9	0.6	4.4	-1.1	8.9	8.9	4.0	8.8	4.5	3.6
Cumulative disappearance	465	910	1,436	1,925	2,426	2,936	3,411	3,940	4,450	4,978	5,518	6,049	
	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter			
	1,436			1,500			1,514			1,599			
Percent change from a year ago	0.6			2.2			5.6			5.7			

Commercial disappearance: Milk in all products,1999

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
						Million pounds							
Supply:													
Production	13,633	12,607	14,265	13,942	14,458	13,629	13,450	13,357	12,964	13,418	13,141	13,847	162,711
Farm use	110	100	110	107	110	107	111	110	107	111	107	110	1,300
Marketings	13,523	12,507	14,155	13,835	14,348	13,522	13,339	13,247	12,857	13,307	13,034	13,737	161,411
Beginning commercial stocks	5,274	6,917	7,796	8,164	8,943	9,680	9,187	9,418	8,227	7,442	6,993	6,011	5,274
Imports	376	325	397	360	330	317	457	476	432	471	371	431	4,741
Total supply	19,173	19,749	22,348	22,359	23,621	23,519	22,983	23,141	21,516	21,220	20,398	20,179	171,426
Utilization:													
Ending commercial stocks	6,917	7,796	8,164	8,943	9,680	9,187	9,418	8,227	7,442	6,993	6,011	6,137	6,137
USDA net removals	21	23	32	31	21	23	20	20	30	27	40	55	344
Commercial disappearance	12,235	11,930	14,152	13,385	13,920	14,309	13,545	14,894	14,044	14,200	14,347	13,987	164,945
Percent change from a year ago	-3.6	0.2	4.7	1.5	0.0	4.2	-0.9	8.3	7.4	3.5	9.0	3.7	3.2
Cumulative disappearance	12,235	24,165	38,317	51,702	65,622	79,931	93,476	108,370	122,414	136,614	150,961	164,948	

	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
	38,317	41,614	42,483	42,534
Percent change from a year ago	0.5	1.9	4.9	5.4

Commercial disappearance: Nonfat dry milk,1999

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
						Million pounds							
Supply:													
Production	120.0	115.8	128.5	133.7	137.2	120.4	98.9	99.5	90.6	103.0	100.6	129.3	1,377.6
Beginning commercial stocks	56.3	82.4	107.6	122.7	136.5	163.7	158.3	141.1	101.3	87.2	84.0	86.8	56.3
Imports	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.9	11.6
Total supply	177.9	198.7	236.7	257.0	274.6	284.5	258.3	241.6	192.9	191.7	186.0	217.0	1,445.5
Utilization:													
Ending commercial stocks	82.4	107.6	122.7	136.5	163.7	158.3	141.1	101.3	87.2	84.0	86.8	85.8	85.8
USDA net removals	23.4	35.9	37.3	48.9	53.9	69.7	55.0	36.3	39.4	33.4	38.7	68.8	540.6
Commercial disappearance	72.1	55.2	76.7	71.6	57.0	56.5	62.2	104.0	66.3	74.3	60.5	62.4	819.1
Percent change from a year ago	8.4	-15.7	-18.0	-4.5	-11.2	-32.3	15.2	47.7	-10.2	-3.6	-11.9	-17.1	-5.6
Cumulative disappearance	72.1	127.3	204.0	275.6	332.6	389.1	451.3	555.3	621.6	695.9	756.4	818.8	
	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter			
		204.0			185.1			232.5			197.2		
Percent change from a year ago		-9.5			-16.8			17.3			-10.8		

* Less than 50,000 pounds.

Commercial disappearance: Other-than-American cheese,1999

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
						Million pounds							
Supply:													
Production	349.0	323.0	375.6	354.4	361.6	375.6	349.1	356.9	354.8	377.9	392.3	391.0	4,361.2
Beginning commercial stocks	109.5	170.2	171.1	177.4	174.2	182.3	197.2	205.1	186.4	177.6	162.6	143.5	109.5
Imports	22.9	24.1	30.7	27.1	27.1	23.8	29.5	34.0	34.8	35.2	34.6	40.6	364.5
Total supply	481.4	517.3	577.4	558.9	562.9	581.7	575.8	596.0	576.0	590.7	589.5	575.1	4,835.2
Utilization:													
Ending commercial stocks	170.2	171.1	177.4	174.2	182.3	197.2	205.1	186.4	177.6	162.6	143.5	163.3	163.3
USDA net removals													
Commercial disappearance	311.2	346.2	400.0	384.7	380.6	384.5	370.7	409.6	398.4	428.1	446.0	411.8	4671.9
Percent change from a year ago	-1.9	8.0	3.8	5.2	2.7	4.1	3.1	12.6	8.6	4.5	6.3	2.3	5.0
Cumulative disappearance	311.2	657.4	1057.4	1442.1	1822.7	2207.2	2577.9	2987.5	3385.9	3814.0	4260.0	4671.8	

	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	
	1057.4	1149.8	1178.7	1285.9	
Percent change from a year ago	3.4	4.0	8.1	4.4	

* Less than 50,000 pounds.

Commercial disappearance: Skim solids,1999

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
						Million pounds							
Supply:													
Production	1,194	1,093	1,240	1,212	1,256	1,177	1,147	1,138	1,111	1,167	1,149	1,199	14,082
Farm use	10	9	10	9	10	9	9	9	9	10	9	10	113
Marketings	1,184	1,084	1,230	1,203	1,246	1,168	1,138	1,129	1,102	1,158	1,139	1,190	13,970
Beginning commercial stocks	507	625	663	685	736	810	794	794	707	658	626	603	507
Imports	27	26	32	30	30	25	33	36	38	42	37	43	397
Total supply	1,718	1,735	1,925	1,918	2,012	2,003	1,965	1,959	1,847	1,858	1,802	1,836	14,874
Utilization:													
Ending commercial stocks	625	663	685	736	810	794	794	707	658	626	603	627	627
USDA net removals	25	37	39	50	54	70	56	37	40	34	40	66	548
Commercial disappearance	1,068	1,035	1,201	1,132	1,148	1,139	1,115	1,215	1,149	1,198	1,159	1,143	13,699
Percent change from a year ago	-3.0	1.6	2.0	1.1	-1.6	0.5	1.5	8.1	3.3	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.5
Cumulative disappearance	1,068	2,103	3,304	4,436	5,585	6,723	7,838	9,053	10,201	11,399	12,558	13,701	
	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter			
		3,304			3,419			3,478			3,500		
Percent change from a year ago		0.2			0.0			4.3			1.4		

Total heifers entering cow herd January-June and July-December

Year	Jan 1 cow inven- tory	Intended herd re- placements Jan 1	Total 1/ disap- pearance Jan-Jun	July 1 cow in- ventory	Heifers entering the herd Jan-Jun	Percent enter- ing	Intended herd re- placements July 1	Total 2/ disap- pearance Jul-Dec	Jan 1 entering cow in- ventory following year	Heifers entering the herd Jul-Dec	Percent enter- ing
	------------------------------------	1,000 head	------------------------------------			Percent	------------------------------------		1,000 head	------------------	Percent
1987	44,412	9,519	3,699	44,400	3,687	38.7	9,400	3,577	43,494	2,671	28.4
1988	43,494	9,371	3,468	43,900	3,874	41.3	9,200	3,522	42,625	2,247	24.4
1989	42,625	9,442	3,517	43,000	3,892	41.2	9,200	3,438	42,469	2,907	31.6
1990	42,469	9,454	3,347	42,900	3,778	40.0	9,100	3,210	42,485	2,795	30.7
1991	42,485	9,536	3,229	43,200	3,944	41.4	9,300	3,031	42,735	2,566	27.6
1992	42,735	9,774	3,271	43,600	4,136	42.3	9,700	3,216	43,023	2,639	27.2
1993	43,023	10,268	3,395	44,600	4,972	48.4	9,700	3,336	44,110	2,846	29.3
1994	44,110	10,489	3,293	45,100	4,283	40.8	9,900	3,310	44,672	2,882	29.1
1995	44,672	10,573	3,461	45,600	4,389	41.5	9,600	3,490	44,739	2,629	27.4
1996	44,739	10,279	3,912	45,100	4,273	41.6	9,200	4,033	43,776	2,709	29.4
1997	43,776	10,100	3,641	44,100	3,965	39.3	8,900	3,579	43,084	2,563	28.8
1998	43,084	9,750	3,361	43,600	3,877	39.8	8,600	3,268	42,878	2,546	29.6
1999	42,878	9,604	3,221	43,300	3,643	37.9	8,500	3,133	42,734	2,567	30.2
2000	42,734	9,484									
2001											

1/ Death loss calculated as 1 percent of January 1 cow inventory plus estimated commmercial cow slaughter
2/ Death loss calculated as 1/2 percent of January 1 cow inventory plus estimated commmercial cow slaughte

Beef heifers entering cow herd January-June and July-December

Year	Jan 1 cow inven- tory	Intended herd re- placements Jan 1	Total 1/ disap- pearance Jan-Jun	July 1 cow in- ventory	Heifers entering the herd Jan-Jun	Percent enter- ing	Intended herd re- placements July 1	Total 2/ disap- pearance Jul-Dec	Jan 1 entering cow in- ventory following year	Heifers entering the herd Jul-Dec	Percent enter- ing
	------------------------------------	1,000 head	------------------------------------			Percent	------------------------------------		1,000 head	------------------	Percent
1993	33,365	6,092	1,767	34,900	3,302	54.2	5,700	1,759	34,603	1,462	25.6
1994	34,603	6,364	1,743	35,600	2,740	43.1	5,900	1,797	35,190	1,387	23.5
1995	35,190	6,452	1,907	36,100	2,817	43.7	5,700	1,976	35,319	1,195	21.0
1996	35,319	6,189	2,303	35,700	2,684	43.4	5,500	2,392	34,458	1,150	20.9
1997	34,458	6,042	2,074	34,800	2,416	40.0	5,300	2,016	33,885	1,101	20.8
1998	33,885	5,764	1,900	34,400	2,415	41.9	5,000	1,918	33,745	1,263	25.3
1999	33,745	5,535	1,850	34,150	2,255	40.7	4,800	1,743	33,546	1,139	23.7
2000	33,546	5,530									

1/ Death loss calculated as 1 percent of January 1 cow inventory plus estimated commmercial cow slaughter
2/ Death loss calculated as 1/2 percent of January 1 cow inventory plus estimated commmercial cow slaughte

January 1 cattle inventory

	01-Jan-92	01-Jan-93	01-Jan-94	01-Jan-95	01-Jan-96					Percent
Class	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	change 2000/99
					1,000 head					
Cattle and calves	97,556	99,176	100,974	102,785	103,548	101,656	99,744	99,115	98,048	-1.1%
Cows and heifers that have calved	42,735	43,023	44,110	44,672	44,739	43,776	43,084	42,878	42,734	-0.3%
Beef cows	33,007	33,365	34,603	35,190	35,319	34,458	33,885	33,745	33,546	-0.6%
Milk cows	9,728	9,658	9,507	9,482	9,420	9,318	9,199	9,133	9,188	0.6%
Heifers 500 lb+	17,822	18,818	19,593	19,875	20,227	20,312	19,800	19,774	19,528	-1.2%
For beef cow replacement	5,643	6,092	6,364	6,452	6,189	6,042	5,764	5,535	5,530	-0.1%
For milk cow replacement	4,131	4,176	4,125	4,121	4,090	4,058	3,986	4,069	3,954	-2.8%
Other heifers	8,048	8,550	9,104	9,302	9,948	10,212	10,051	10,170	10,045	-1.2%
Steers 500 lb+	16,424	16,940	17,086	17,513	17,815	17,392	17,189	16,891	16,652	-1.4%
Bulls 500 lb+	2,239	2,278	2,312	2,385	2,384	2,350	2,270	2,281	2,294	0.6%
Calves under 500 lb	18,336	18,117	17,873	18,341	18,384	17,826	17,401	17,290	16,840	-2.6%
Calf crop: Jan-June	28,500	28,800	29,300	29,500	29,300	28,600	28,500	28,500		
July-Dec	10,433	10,569	10,805	10,764	10,523	10,361	10,312	10,210		

High Plains cattle feeding simulator

Purchased During Marketed During	Feb-99 Jun-99	Mar-99 Jul-99	Apr-99 Aug-99	May-99 Sep-99	Jun-99 Oct-99	Jul-99 Nov-99	Aug-99 Dec-99	Sep-99 Jan-00	Oct-99 Feb-00	Nov-99 Mar-00	Dec-99 Apr-00	Jan-00 May-00
Expenses: ($/head)												
750 lb. feeder steer	558.53	542.85	539.25	535.58	580.58	587.55	588.30	600.98	614.48	629.93	674.10	661.88
Total feed, handling, and management charge	115.59	116.51	113.96	111.24	111.57	107.47	114.51	112.68	107.25	107.35	107.94	113.36
Interest on feeder and 1/2 feed	30.63	29.87	29.54	29.29	31.53	32.03	32.25	32.83	33.94	34.73	36.99	36.50
Death loss (1% of purchase)	5.59	5.43	5.39	5.36	5.81	5.88	5.88	6.01	6.14	6.30	6.74	6.62
Marketing 1/	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.
Total expenses	710.33	694.67	688.15	681.47	729.48	732.92	740.94	752.50	761.80	778.30	825.77	818.35
Selling price required to cover: ($/cwt)												
Feed and feeder cost	57.66	56.05	56.70	56.15	60.29	60.30	61.56	63.12	64.22	65.60	69.25	68.17
All costs	60.75	59.06	59.73	59.15	63.54	63.59	64.90	66.55	67.78	69.25	73.12	71.96
Selling price 2/	66.15	64.51	65.29	66.05	69.63	70.28	69.01	69.07				
Net margin	5.40	5.45	5.56	6.90	6.09	6.69	4.11	2.52				
Cost per 100 lb. gain:												
Variable cost less interest $/cwt	28.90	28.60	29.69	29.00	29.49	28.15	30.74	31.18	30.33	30.40	30.23	30.99
Feed costs $/cwt	27.57	27.33	28.35	27.67	28.03	26.69	29.24	29.60	28.69	28.71	28.45	29.28
Total costs $/cwt	36.21	35.61	37.04	36.29	37.41	36.11	38.97	39.80	39.41	39.69	39.98	40.41
Prices: ($/cwt)												
Choice feeder steer 750-800 lb. Ok City	73.07	70.98	70.50	70.01	76.01	76.94	77.04	78.73	80.53	82.59	88.48	86.85
Feed, Prices, High Plains												
Milo $/cwt	3.14	3.19	3.11	3.02	3.01	2.69	2.96	2.85	2.64	2.64	2.65	3.07
Corn $/cwt	3.73	3.76	3.67	3.59	3.60	3.42	3.71	3.52	3.32	3.30	3.28	3.69
Wheat $/cwt	4.12	4.07	3.85	3.68	3.79	3.61	3.79	3.72	3.41	3.50	3.31	3.69
Cottonseed Meal (41%) $/cwt.	6.09	5.78	5.59	5.34	5.58	5.41	5.20	5.88	6.28	6.25	6.50	7.04
Alfalfa hay $/ton	152.00	136.00	154.00	132.00	136.00	129.00	134.00	135.00	128.00	128.00	129.00	126.00
Interest, annual rate 3/	9.94	9.94	9.91	9.91	9.91	9.99	9.99	9.99	10.16	10.16	10.16	10.16

1/ Cattle sold f.o.b., 4% shrink.
2/ Steers, 1100-1300 lb, Tx-Okl direct.
3/ Variable interest rate, 11th District Federal Reserve.

Historical data is available by autofax.
Dial 202-694-5700
Document number 11520.