Livestock and Meat Situation

ECONOMICS, STATISTICS, AND COOPERATIVES SERVICE
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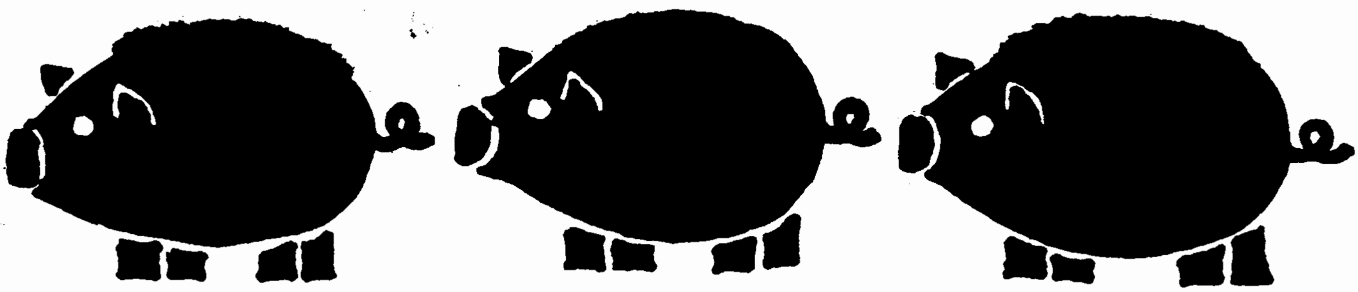
Approved by the World Food and Agricultural Outlook and Situation Board



HOGS ON FARMS JUNE 1, FARROWINGS, AND PIG CROPS

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979[1]	1979/78
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*% change*
Inventory	53,930	54,460	55,110	64,890	+18
Breeding	8,388	8,688	8,844	10,373	+17
Market	45,542	45,772	46,266	54,517	+18
-60 lb.	21,798	21,558	20,844	25,127	+20
60-119 lb.	11,160	10,892	11,280	13,157	+17
120-179 lb.	7,205	7,679	7,992	9,182	+15
180 + lb.	5,379	5,643	6,110	7,051	+15
Sows farrowing					
Dec.-May	5,777	6,050	6,015	7,178	+19
June-Nov.	5,850	6,009	6,375	[1] 7,419	+16
Pig crops					
Dec.-May	42,177	42,960	42,341	50,572	+19
June-Nov.	42,218	43,202	45,840	[1] 53,417	+17
Pigs per litter					
Dec.-May	7.30	7.10	7.04	7.05	0
June-Nov.	7.22	7.19	7.19	7.20	0

[1] Intentions.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

by Robert Remmele

Livestock and Meat Situation Supplement

Hog producers are carrying out their plans to increase pork production. This will result in large year-to-year increases in pork production through the first half of 1980. The June 1 U.S. hogs and pigs inventory was estimated at 64.9 million head, 18 percent above last year and the largest June inventory since 1971. The breeding inventory, at 10.4 million, was 17 percent higher than a year ago and supports further year-to-year increases in the pig crop through the fall. Farrowing intentions in the 14 major hog-producing States are up 17 percent for June-August and 14 percent for September-November.

The June 1 inventory in Iowa and Illinois, the two largest hog-producing States, increased by 13 and 11 percent from a year earlier, respectively. The largest increase in the inventory ocurred in Georgia, up 37 percent. The inventory in Indiana was up 22 percent, 27 percent in Kentucky, 23 percent in Minnesota, 21 percent in Missouri, 25 percent in Nebraska, 28 percent in Ohio, and 25 percent in South Dakota.

Truck Strike Interrupts Hog Marketing

Hog slaughter during June is largely from market hogs weighing more than 180 pounds on June 1. There were an estimated 7.1 million head or 15 percent more hogs in this weight category than a year ago. Weekly slaughter during the first 2 weeks of June exceeded year-ago levels by nearly 22 percent. This was before the truck strike interrupted both the distribution of meat to retail outlets and the shipment of live animals to packers. The truck strike caused slaughter to decline in late June from levels of previous weeks. Particularly hard hit by the strike were areas in the Corn Belt, the major hog-producing region.

Second-Half Pork Output Up a Fifth

Second-half slaughter will be drawn largely from the inventory of market hogs on farms June 1, which was up 18 percent. Slaughter during July-September mainly comes from the 60 to 180 pound weight category which was 16 percent greater than last year. This year, a larger than usual proportion of the hogs that weighed more than 180 pounds on June 1 will be marketed in the summer quarter because of delayed markeings during the truck strike. These hogs will be marketed at heavier weights than normal because of the extra time on feed. Commercial slaughter for the summer months may be near 22 million head, an increase of nearly 19 percent over a year ago.

Hog slaughter during October-December will come mainly from the March-May pig crop, which was 21 percent greater than last year. The 7.18 pigs saved per litter was considerably below trend and slightly below year-ago levels. Contributing to the low number of pigs saved per litter was the severe winter weather. Another factor was the large number of gilts in the breeding inventory; gilts generally have smaller litters than mature sows.

During last September to December, approximately 700,000 head were added to the breeding herd rather than being slaughtered. This year, however, there may be some liquidation of the breeding inventory during October-December, further increasing fourth-quarter slaughter. Commercial slaughter may be 24.5 to 25 million head during the fourth quarter. This implies a weekly slaughter exceeding 1.9 million head. Slaughter rates this high are considered to be near the industry's normal slaughtering capacity. However, capacity can be expanded in some cases by increasing Saturday slaughter and by adding an extra shift at some plants.

Sow Slaughter Balance Sheet, 14 States

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Million head					
December 1 breeding[1]	7.4	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.3	8.1
December-February						
Comm. sow slaughter[2]	1.0	.9	.7	.9	.9	.8
Gilts added	1.2	.7	1.0	1.1	.5	1.0
March 1 breeding	7.6	6.1	6.7	7.0	6.9	8.3
March-May						
Comm. sow slaughter[2]	.9	.7	.6	.8	.8	.8
Gilts added	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
June 1 breeding	7.5	6.2	7.1	7.4	7.4	8.7
June-August						
Comm. sow slaughter[2]	1.3	.7	.7	.9	.9	
Gilts added	.6	.5	.4	.7	1.0	
September 1 breeding	6.8	6.0	6.8	7.2	7.5	
September-November						
Comm. sow slaughter	1.5	.8	1.0	1.0	.9	
Gilts added	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	

[1] December previous year. [2] 85% of estimated U.S. commercial sow slaughter.

Weaker Pork Prices Expected for Rest of 1979

The second quarter is normally a seasonally weak period for hog prices. This year, an estimated 13-percent year-to-year increase in hog slaughter and the truck strike put additional pressure on hog prices during April-June. Prices are not expected to recover immediately after the strike is over because of the backup of heavy market hogs. Once the strike is over, these hogs are likely to be discounted by packers for excess weight. The second-quarter average price for barrows and gilts at 7 markets was about $43, almost $5 below a year ago.

The retail price of pork during the second half of 1979 will be affected by the substantial increase in supplies, possible changes in marketing costs, and a slowing in the rate of growth of consumer income. The dominant factor affecting the retail price will be the large increase in pork supplies. Per capita consumption of pork may be near 17.5 pounds in the third quarter and 19.3 pounds in the fourth, the highest since the last half of 1972. The increased pork supply implies a decline from current levels in the retail pork price during the rest of 1979.

Another factor influencing retail pork prices will be the farm-retail spread. The spread has continued to widen as market hog prices have fallen at a faster rate than retail prices. Part of the increase in the farm-retail spread can be attributed to rising marketing costs. Energy costs have risen substantially during the past 3 months and are anticipated to increase further. Labor costs, the largest component of processing and marketing costs, also have risen substantially. In April 1979, average hourly earnings of production workers in meat packing plants (estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) were nearly 10 percent higher than a year earlier. Average hourly earnings of grocery store workers in April were up nearly 9 percent from April 1978. If the farm-retail spread remains near its present wide level, further declines in the farm price will be passed on to the consumer as lower retail prices. However, if the spread continues to increase, the consumer will not see much decline in the retail price.

The strength of the economy will also affect retail pork prices. Inflation, spurred largely by rising energy costs, will likely slow the growth of real income. A slowdown in the economy will reduce the demand for meats, putting more downward pressure on retail pork prices.

These factors are expected to gradually reduce retail pork prices, which could fall below year-earlier levels by the fourth quarter. Declining retail prices will put pressure on hog prices. Average market prices for hogs are expected to fall during the second half of 1979, ranging from $40 to $42 during the third quarter and $36 to $39 in the fourth quarter.

Outlook for 1980

The bulk of the hog slaughter in first-half 1980 will come from the June-November pig crop.

Farrowing intentions for the 14 States for June-August suggest a 17-percent increase over a year ago.

Actual farrowings should approximate these intentions since breeding of sows to farrow in this period were concluded before the June 1 survey was taken. Farrowing intentions for September-November are for a 14-percent increase; however, producers still have time to change their plans and some may be discouraged from increasing production because of lower hog prices.

Feed costs have risen sharply recently due to strong domestic and foreign demand and prospective smaller world feed grain crops. Hog producers are likely to wait until crop prospects are more certain before committing further resources to hog production. There were 79.8 million acres of corn planted this year, virtually the same as a year ago. Feed grain planted acreage totals 117 million acres, down 4 percent from 1978. Soybean planted acreage is estimated at a record high 71.7 million acres, up 12 percent from last year. Thus, prospective supplies of feedgrains appear adequate; however, strong foreign and domestic demand may keep feed prices above last year.

In late June, the hog-corn price ratio (Omaha basis) was about 16 to 1, compared with 21 to 1 a year ago. This lower price relationship does not encourage further expansion of the hog inventory. However, much of the recent growth of the hog industry has resulted from the expansion of large, capital-intensive units. These producers are likely to continue producing near capacity since cash costs are still covered and some returns are being earned to cover non-cash costs. Thus, there are fewer hog producers that will leave the hog industry in the short run as hog prices fall and feed costs increase. The declining profit margins for hog producers may cause actual farrowings during the September-November period to fall short of intentions. Still, this year's September-November farrowings may exceed year-earlier farrowings by 10 percent. Thus, slaughter for first-half 1980 may be 12-14 percent above first-half 1979.

Hog Cost of Production Update

Earlier this year, "Cost of Producing Hogs in the United States--Final 1977, Preliminary 1978, and Projections for 1979," prepared by the Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, U.S. Senate, Committee Print 43-219, May 1979, was released. Since these estimates were made in early 1979, costs and returns of producing hogs have changed. Interest rates and energy-related costs have increased sharply. Feed costs have risen as domestic and foreign demand for grain have increased. Hog prices have been

Table 17—Changes in the costs of selected inputs used in hog production, 1973-79[1]

Inputs	Percentage change in cost from previous year						
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979[2]
Farm origin:							
Corn	61.5	54.5	-7.5	-7.8	-18.5	3.4	13.3
Grain sorghum	57.6	43.4	-6.1	-7.0	-22.2	8.3	14.8
Oats	43.9	53.7	1.4	.7	-13.4	-12.4	18.0
Soybean meal	112.1	-26.6	-13.9	20.6	21.2	-11.9	9.4
Breeding stock[3]	36.0	29.4	-4.7	24.3	-20.0	15.5	16.4
Feeder livestock[4]	28.9	-22.9	-9.5	14.9	2.6	36.1	40.0
Nonfarm origin:							
Wage rates	9.2	14.8	7.9	9.5	7.5	8.3	9.1
Interest	16.9	20.0	17.6	13.0	15.3	16.1	22.9
Taxes	2.1	6.2	7.8	7.2	9.6	7.6	7.0
Buildings and fences	12.2	23.1	13.8	4.4	6.5	7.3	9.3
Autos & trucks	5.8	11.0	18.6	11.0	10.4	6.5	11.2
Tractors & self-propelled machinery	7.0	17.5	21.1	11.3	9.7	9.1	10.1
Other machinery	6.9	14.4	23.9	14.2	9.3	7.9	7.8
Farm & motor supplies	5.3	22.5	14.3	-2.4	0.6	3.4	9.2
Fuels & energy	7.4	37.1	11.3	5.6	8.0	4.2	22.8
Agricultural chemicals	1.9	13.3	34.5	8.8	-9.8	-6.2	2.0

[1] Data from "Agricultural Statistics" and "Agricultural Prices", ESCS, USDA. [2] Projected, June 1979. [3] Changes based on January prices received for all hogs. [4] Includes all types of feeder livestock.

revised downward as both the March and June hog reports indicated high levels of hog production in 1979. These revisions, as indicated in the Senate report, are provided as an aid for meat animals cost of production data users as new information becomes available. The next update is planned for the October Livestock and Meat Situation. The latest cost estimates were used in updating table 17 in the report previously mentioned.

Table 6—Costs and returns of producing slaughter hogs in farrow-to-finish enterprises, all sizes, all regions, 1979[1]

Item[2]	Costs and returns per hundredweight sold[2]					
	Supplementary enterprise short-run[4]		Primary enterprise short-run[4]		Primary enterprise long-run[4]	
	Cash[1]	Noncash[3]	Cash[1]	Noncash[3]	Cash[1]	Noncash[3]
Returns:						
Market hogs (91.91 lb.)	—	—	—	—	$40.66	—
Cull sows (8.09 lb.)	—	—	—	—	3.02	—
Gross returns	—	—	—	—	43.68	—
Direct costs:						
Grain (3.56 cwt.)	$15.09	—	$15.09	—	15.09	—
Protein supplements (0.83 cwt.)	10.75	—	10.78	—	10.78	—
Pasture (0.006 acres)	.03	—	.03	—	.03	.01
Subtotal, feed	25.90	—	25.90	—	25.90	.01
Veterinary and medicine	.77	—	.77	—	.77	—
Custom feed processing	.16	—	.16	—	.16	—
Bedding (0.011 tons)	.07	—	.07	—	.07	.15
Livestock hauling	.14	—	.14	—	.14	—
Marketing	.02	—	.02	—	.02	—
Fuel, lube, and electricity	1.96	—	1.96	—	1.96	—
Machinery and building repairs	2.17	—	2.17	—	2.17	—
Miscellaneous supplies	.48	—	.48	—	.48	—
Subtotal, other production items	5.77	—	5.77	—	5.77	.1
Hired labor (0.40 hr.)	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
Interest on operating capital	.89	—	.89	—	.89	—
General farm overhead	—	—	2.16	—	2.16	—
Total direct costs	33.94	—	36.10	—	36.10	.16
Ownership costs:						
Machinery and equipment, RITI	—	—	.20	—	.20	1.91
Buildings and facilities, RITI	—	—	.20	—	.20	1.91
Livestock, RITI	—	—	.29	—	.29	5.43
Subtotal, ownership costs	—	—	.59	—	.59	9.33
Operator and family labor (1.51 he.)[10]	—	—	—	4.48	—	4.48
Management	—	—	—	3.55	—	3.55
Land taxes	—	—	.05	—	.05	—
Total cash and noncash	33.94	—	36.74	8.03	36.74	17.52
Total nonland cash[11]	33.94	—	44.77	—	54.26	
Return to land risk	33.94	—	44.77	—	-10.58	

[1] Prices are the averages received or paid by producers. See text for more complete explanation. [2] Physical quantities where applicable are shown in parenthese. [3] Hundredweight of live hogs is a composite of all types of hogs produced in the enterprise, including cull breeding stock. All costs are based on this unit of production. Feeder pigs finishing includes the purchased feeder pig as a cost; market weight as the base for production. [4] See text for an explanation of the economic character of an enterprise and length of planning period. [5] Cash costs are the actual cash outlays for production items, the market value of readily salable items like grain, plus taxes and insurance. Interest on direct expenses is apportioned between cash and noncash; interest of all durable assets is listed as an opportunity cost as if the producer has full equity. [6] Livestock hauling and marketing expenses are low becasue sales were credited at area direct prices (hence no marketing charges except in the Southwest) and most producers hauled with owned equipment. [7] Interest is charged on the cost (or assigned value) of all direct inputs and arbitrarily divided between cash and noncash in proportion to their shares of total direct costs. [8] Replacement reserve, interest, taxes, and insurance; repairs are included above. [9] Depreciation is charged only for baors. Replacement females are raised, then credited as sales of cull breeding stock. [10] Operator and family labor is valued at the same rate charged for hired labor. [11] Costs that need to be covered by returns to justify operation under the specified situation.

Table 00—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									
1964	62,060	47,682	109,742	43,776	6,189	59,777	39,862	99,639	39,285	4,248
1965	56,106	42,526	98,632	40,579	5,085	52,968	36,415	89,383	35,081	3,783
1966	50,519	45,471	95,990	35,331	4,462	56,197	42,132	98,329	37,238	3,966
1967	57,125	48,117	105,242	41,803	4,073	59,366	43,551	102,917	40,381	3,718
1968	58,818	49,077	107,895	43,093	4,271	60,531	45,078	105,609	41,652	3,128
1969	60,829	46,521	107,350	44,015	4,608	58,727	42,155	100,882	40,287	3,549
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	43,053	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	42,341	98,880	38,941	4,829	55,110	45,840	100,950	38,462	2,538
1979	59,950	50,572	110,522	41,276	4,356	64,890	[3] 53,417	118,307		

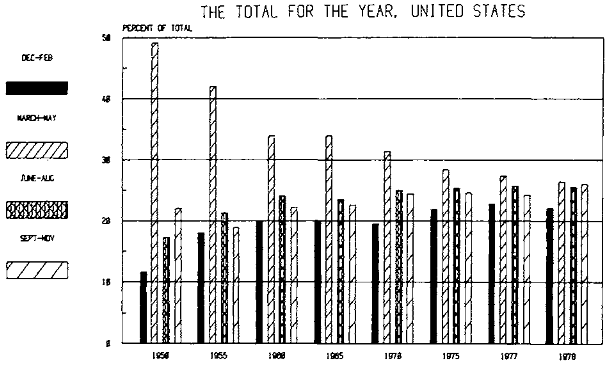
[1] December previous year. [2] Includes imports, exports, death loss, farm slaughter, etc. [3] Intentions.

Hogs and pigs, breeding inventory and sow slaughter, United States[1]

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Million head								
December 1 breeding[2] ...	9,645	8,475	8,650	8,605	7,389	7,574	8,011	8,604	9,564
December-May sow slaughter	2,686	2,303	2,239	2,257	1,977	1,505	2,023	2,002	1,970
Gilts added-December-May	2,789	2,975	2,577	2,475	1,946	2,319	2,700	2,242	2,779
June 1 breeding	9,748	9,147	8,988	8,823	7,358	8,388	8,688	8,844	10,373
June-November sow slaughter	3,157	2,765	2,304	3,316	1,946	2,017	2,212	2,074	
Gilts added-June-November	1,884	2,268	1,921	1,882	2,162	1,640	2,128	2,794	

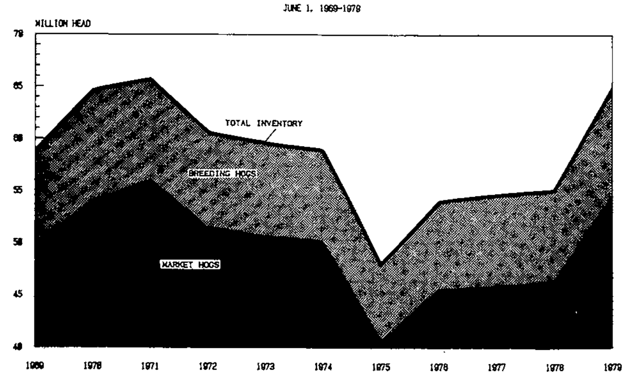
[1] Estimated commercial. [2] December previous year.

SOWS FARROWED QUARTERLY AS PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FOR THE YEAR, UNITED STATES



U.S. HOG AND PIG INVENTORY

JUNE 1, 1969-1978



Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	1978 Sept.	1978 Oct.	1978 Nov.	1978 Dec.	1979 Jan.	1979 Feb.	1979 Mar.	1979 Apr.	1979 May	1979 June
	Dollars per 100 pounds									
SLAUGHTER STEERS:										
Omaha:										
Choice, 900-1100 lb.	54.26	54.93	53.82	55.54	60.35	64.88	71.04	75.00	73.99	68.53
Good, 900-1100 lb.	50.02	50.67	49.97	51.40	56.01	61.18	66.46	70.15	69.86	64.55
California, Choice 900-1100 lb.	54.44	52.69	52.85	58.03	62.20	67.88	75.12	77.69	76.10	69.19
Colorado, Choice 900-1100 lb.	54.60	54.46	54.18	56.56	60.64	64.75	72.05	75.13	74.61	n.a.
Texas, Choice 900-1100 lb.	54.19	53.98	53.70	56.85	61.28	65.14	72.15	75.72	75.73	70.48
SLAUGHTER HEIFERS:										
Omaha:										
Choice, 900-1100 lb.	51.82	52.72	52.27	54.06	58.74	63.12	68.66	73.06	72.48	67.80
Good, 700-900 lb.	47.08	48.71	48.64	50.40	54.62	58.85	68.24	67.54	67.08	63.48
COWS:										
Omaha:										
Commercial	40.46	41.35	40.04	42.46	48.04	51.72	54.11	58.08	56.07	51.16
Utility	39.75	40.46	39.30	41.85	47.33	50.81	52.94	57.00	55.51	50.60
Cutter	38.23	39.01	38.30	40.27	44.97	48.94	51.50	54.86	53.42	48.18
Canner	35.79	37.02	36.51	38.62	41.92	46.15	49.15	52.47	50.84	45.79
VEALERS:										
Choice, S. St. Paul	83.25	81.82	78.60	78.00	80.73	91.48	97.50	104.56	110.35	99.25
FEEDER STEERS:										
Kansas City:										
Choice, 400-500 lb.	74.51	72.30	73.03	78.27	85.19	94.70	101.04	105.62	106.68	96.38
Choice, 600-700 lb.	64.46	64.88	64.85	69.83	75.29	80.26	87.25	89.98	88.32	82.19
Good, 600-700 lb.	58.26	57.62	57.14	60.88	66.20	72.10	77.45	79.32	78.53	75.28
All weights and grades	60.23	62.06	60.75	64.19	69.95	75.61	82.55	86.83	82.20	75.00
Amarillo:										
Choice, 600-700 lb.	63.50	61.75	64.15	67.39	74.74	80.23	88.11	90.26	85.90	75.74
Georgia Auctions:										
Choice, 600-700 lb.	59.12	57.62	60.00	63.17	69.70	76.88	80.88	84.88	79.90	75.38
Good, 400-500 lb.	63.12	61.12	64.60	69.67	76.20	85.62	92.62	93.62	88.20	82.25
FEEDER HEIFERS:										
Kansas City:										
Choice, 400-500 lb.	62.91	62.11	62.51	68.19	73.35	81.66	87.51	90.69	89.18	83.15
Choice, 600-700 lb.	58.56	57.35	57.15	62.54	67.12	71.53	75.49	78.86	76.80	74.32
SLAUGHTER HOGS:										
Barrows and Gilts:										
Omaha:										
Nos. 1 & 2, 200-230 lb.[1]	50.50	53.16	49.78	51.29	53.64	55.38	49.82	45.99	44.78	41.61
All weights	50.05	52.28	48.18	48.99	51.75	54.38	49.10	44.91	43.43	39.46
Sioux City	50.34	52.58	48.68	49.73	52.11	54.93	49.66	45.29	43.80	39.94
7 markets[2]	50.00	52.23	48.36	49.57	52.13	54.42	49.38	45.04	43.79	40.29
Sows:										
7 markets[2]	45.10	47.04	41.94	41.64	46.20	49.22	45.47	42.09	39.59	33.62
FEEDER PIGS:										
Nos. 1 & 2, So. Mo., 40-50 lb. (per hd.)	52.91	51.84	47.01	44.49	42.26	52.54	53.14	50.84	40.89	30.11
SLAUGHTER LAMBS:										
Lambs, Choice, San Angelo	62.88	62.50	62.00	65.83	73.80	69.12	64.00	78.62	73.20	68.83
Lambs, Choice, So. St. Paul	61.49	59.42	58.58	66.04	74.66	69.88	64.22	71.40	66.18	60.90
Ewes, Good, San Angelo	31.88	33.25	34.75	36.67	36.90	37.62	45.75	42.12	32.85	28.88
Ewes, Good, So. St. Paul	21.38	20.78	20.56	22.90	24.12	27.50	28.15	28.50	24.14	21.28
FEEDER LAMBS:										
Choice, San Angelo	80.38	78.00	79.88	82.33	86.30	84.50	84.25	89.75	76.15	71.12
Choice, So. St. Paul	70.16	67.98	68.30	70.10	80.20	78.82	67.15	67.50	67.50	67.50
FARM PRICES:										
Beef cattle	51.60	53.20	51.50	54.10	59.80	64.10	70.20	72.40	71.50	66.90
Calves	65.40	66.60	66.50	71.90	78.10	85.50	93.80	96.40	96.70	90.20
Hogs	47.60	51.10	46.70	48.00	50.60	52.80	49.40	44.30	43.60	39.70
Sheep	23.90	24.40	24.50	25.50	27.80	28.50	31.00	29.90	26.60	24.80
Lambs	64.50	62.80	61.90	65.10	73.10	71.80	64.20	69.80	70.10	67.00
MEAT PRICES:										
Wholesale:										
Central U.S. markets[3]										
Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb.	81.96	82.14	80.98	84.75	93.57	97.47	104.59	108.61	108.64	103.56
Heifer beef, Choice, 500-600 lb.	79.74	80.14	78.96	83.47	92.18	96.75	102.75	107.14	107.34	102.60
Cow beef, Canner and Cutter	77.50	80.25	85.00	87.88	100.05	102.28	105.20	109.26	105.22	97.12
Pork loins, 8-14 lb.	101.78	106.24	95.36	96.06	110.78	108.10	94.98	95.11	92.06	97.16
Pork bellies, 12-14 lb.	60.46	61.58	58.30	57.74	60.23	62.53	54.46	51.88	46.57	42.26
Hams, skinned, 14-17 lb.	90.70	99.71	105.24	99.86	83.58	86.27	89.82	76.47	72.29	68.77
East Coast:										
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 35-45 lb.	124.88	126.26	124.52	134.79	145.81	144.58	142.16	150.92	140.15	n.a.
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 55-65 lb.	121.06	121.60	108.17	126.25	142.48	129.82	127.97	134.88	131.35	n.a.
West Coast:										
Steer Beef, Choice, 600-700 lb.	88.17	84.42	82.54	89.08	96.42	101.81	108.76	113.11	112.96	105.40
Retail:[4]										
Beef, Choice	187.4	187.6	187.8	193.6	204.9	215.3	225.9	232.8	240.2	
Veal	228.9	234.0	236.8	237.6	247.0	254.8	252.2	273.1	289.1	
Pork	145.5	149.4	150.4	150.5	154.2	157.1	156.9	150.7	149.3	
Lamb	220.7	221.7	223.2	222.6	235.4	244.4	244.4	248.6	250.7	
Price Indexes (BLS, 1967=100)[4]										
Wholesale meat	215.5	222.1	211.7	220.3	234.1	240.8	243.4	246.2	242.0	
Retail meat	212.7	215.3	217.6	219.4	227.6	238.6	244.2	248.3	252.1	
Beef and veal	209.7	211.3	212.5	215.4	227.7	243.4	252.1	262.5	270.3	
Pork	213.7	218.7	222.6	223.4	226.7	232.3	233.4	225.9	222.2	
Other meats	215.7	216.7	219.4	219.8	223.7	229.6	233.9	239.4	244.0	
LIVESTOCK-FEED RATIOS, OMAHA[5]										
Beef steer-corn	27.8	26.8	26.3	26.6	28.4	30.3	32.7	33.2	30.8	26.4
Hog-corn	25.7	25.5	23.5	23.4	24.5	25.4	22.6	19.9	18.1	15.2

1Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, 200-220 lb. 2St. Louis N.S.Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, S. St. Paul, and Indianapolis. 3Prior to Jan. 1979, Midwest markets. 4See special article, LMS-222. 5Bushels of No. 2 Yellow Corn equivalent in value of 100 pounds liveweight.

Selected marketings, slaughter and stock statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	Unit	1978							1979				
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
FEDERALLY INSPECTED:													
Slaughter:													
Cattle	1,000 head	3,052	2,869	3,247	3,027	3,180	3,029	2,833	3,090	2,559	2,670	2,366	2,622
Steers	1,000 head	1,442	1,326	1,487	1,354	1,434	1,408	1,394	1,605	1,352	1,402	1,247	1,393
Heifers	1,000 head	864	885	1,026	1,000	1,008	918	826	886	724	748	653	727
Cows	1,000 head	676	597	664	610	668	641	562	549	440	475	424	452
Bulls and stags	1,000 head	69	60	70	63	70	62	51	50	43	46	42	49
Calves	1,000 head	271	261	304	275	287	274	267	265	212	245	200	188
Sheep and lambs	1,000 head	441	406	438	435	457	413	396	391	354	431	425	421
Hogs	1,000 head	5,778	5,402	6,227	6,203	6,576	6,737	6,101	6,393	5,693	7,113	6,962	7,284
Percentage sows	Percent	5	6	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	4
Average liveweight per head													
Cattle	Pounds	1,032	1,032	1,037	1,047	1,053	1,070	1,073	1,070	1,058	1,063	1,064	1,065
Calves	Pounds	213	207	203	200	203	201	197	201	206	200	215	227
Sheep and lambs	Pounds	111	112	110	111	114	115	116	115	118	120	115	115
Hogs	Pounds	244	241	239	239	243	248	247	241	237	238	240	243
Average dressed weight													
Beef	Pounds	609	612	613	619	625	632	632	635	629	630	634	639
Veal	Pounds	128	125	120	123	124	124	116	122	127	123	130	140
Lamb and mutton	Pounds	55	56	55	56	58	58	58	58	59	61	58	57
Pork	Pounds	175	172	171	171	172	176	176	172	169	170	172	174
Production:													
Beef	Mil. lb.	1,850	1,748	1,983	1,869	1,981	1,910	1,786	1,952	1,603	1,678	1,494	1,671
Veal	Mil. lb.	35	32	37	33	35	33	31	32	27	30	26	26
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	24	23	24	24	26	24	23	23	21	26	25	244
Pork	Mil. lb.	1,007	926	1,060	1,057	1,133	1,185	1,072	1,096	959	1,205	1,192	1,263
COMMERCIAL:													
Slaughter:[1]													
Cattle	1,000 head	3,260	3,062	3,458	3,223	3,408	3,269	3,047	3,304	2,736	2,852	2,533	2,792
Calves	1,000 head	318	304	347	316	331	316	300	296	240	272	223	214
Sheep and lambs	1,000 head	457	423	459	455	476	430	411	402	364	444	444	434
Hogs	1,000 head	6,027	5,631	6,481	6,441	6,840	7,042	6,434	6,696	5,947	7,397	7,237	7,564
Production:													
Beef	Mil. lb.	1,962	1,852	2,097	1,974	2,103	2,038	1,902	2,069	1,700	1,778	1,586	1,765
Veal	Mil. lb.	47	44	50	45	48	45	41	41	35	38	33	33
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	25	23	25	25	27	25	24	23	22	27	25	25
Pork	Mil. lb.	1,047	964	1,101	1,095	1,176	1,236	1,129	1,147	1,001	1,251	1,238	1,309
COLD STORAGE STOCKS FIRST OF MONTH:[2]													
Beef	Mil. lb.	389	375	335	316	332	350	388	405	430	405	427	413
Veal	Mil. lb.	11	10	9	8	10	8	8	9	10	8	9	9
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	10	10	12	11	11	12	12	12	11	11	12	12
Pork	Mil. lb.	281	258	218	178	176	207	245	242	225	220	247	278
Total meat and meat products[3]	Mil. lb.	760	721	643	581	598	639	715	724	736	711	763	785
FOREIGN TRADE:													
Imports: (carcass weight)													
Beef and veal	Mil. lb.	193	180	156	213	199	229	202	228	215	242	224	
Pork	Mil. lb.	37	41	33	33	51	40	40	43	36	44	47	
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	3	5	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	6	5	
Exports: (carcass weight)													
Beef and veal	Mil. lb.	14.63	12.59	20.10	15.16	12.43	11.00	15.52	11.26	17.08	15.78	15.77	
Pork	Mil. lb.	20.56	19.15	28.21	26.38	29.97	32.20	25.19	24.32	17.45	20.40	23.48	
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	.11	.10	.16	.12	.08	.21	.91	.18	.14	.05	.06	
Live animal imports:													
Cattle	Number	63,833	46,492	31,540	23,561	52,651	198,228	250,827	97,289	46,654	42,037	40,527	
Hogs	Number	15,701	38,944	41,115	39,498	14,833	6,060	6,277	33,206	17,189	14,698	3,982	
Sheep and lambs	Number	60	1,960	1,025	2,194	4,908	124	864	751	461	4	8	
Live animal exports:													
Cattle	Number	12,134	7,698	21,198	13,549	12,111	13,831	9,767	4,517	7,169	5,213	4,694	
Hogs	Number	1,751	798	425	1,423	3,067	1,022	652	1,020	390	624	985	
Sheep and lambs	Number	16,125	11,404	22,435	9,817	7,707	6,479	12,572	3,783	4,541	8,597	23,962	

[1]Federally inspected and other commercial. [2]Beginning Jan. 1977 excludes beef and pork stocks in cooler. [3]Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the meats listed. [4]Less than 500,000 lb.

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