Overview of U.S. Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Production in 2013

Purpose

This document is a compilation of statistics published by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Its purpose is to (1) give an overview of U.S. livestock, poultry, and aquaculture information for 2013, (2) compare the value of production for these animal commodities, and (3) show changes over time.

Available Statistics

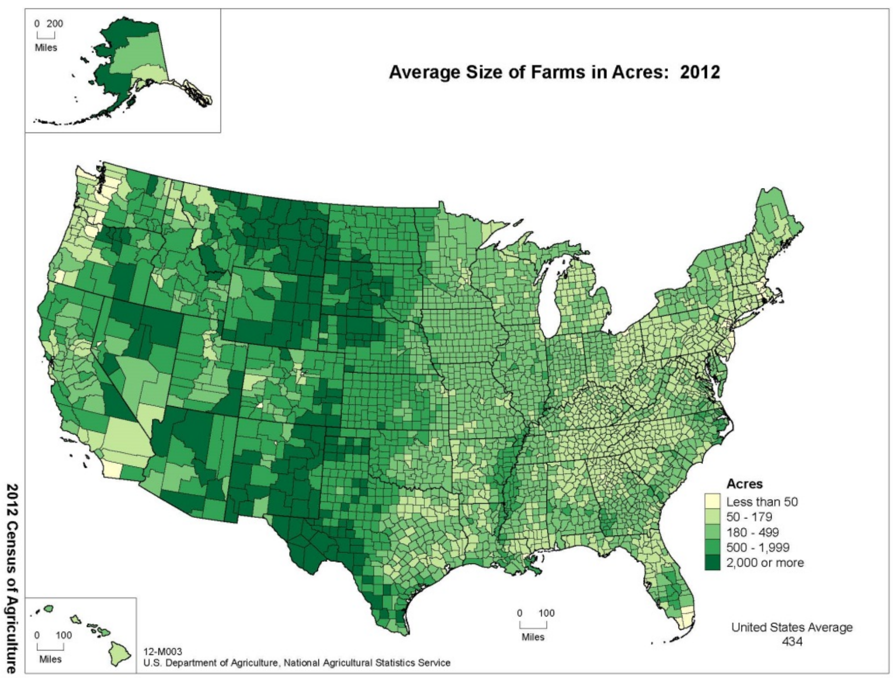
Official statistics for U.S. livestock, poultry, and aquaculture populations published by NASS are based on the Census of Agriculture conducted every 5 years (e.g., 2007 and 2012) and sample surveys conducted monthly, quarterly, or annually as determined by the particular commodity.

The Census of Agriculture, which is a complete enumeration of the entire agricultural segment of the economy, is the only source of detailed, county-level data of all farms and ranches in all 50 States selling or intending to sell agricultural products worth $1,000 or more in a year. Census 2012 reports are available at: http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/.

The massive data-collecting, editing, and summarizing effort required to prepare the Census naturally results in a publication lag. Sample survey estimates and final Census reports rarely show exactly the same numbers. However, the ongoing sample surveys provide the most up-to-date statistics between the Census years and are themselves subject to revision when current-year estimates are made. For these reasons, statistics in the 2012 Overview for 1 year compared to similar statistics published for 2012 in the 2013 Overview, may not always match.

Number of Farms

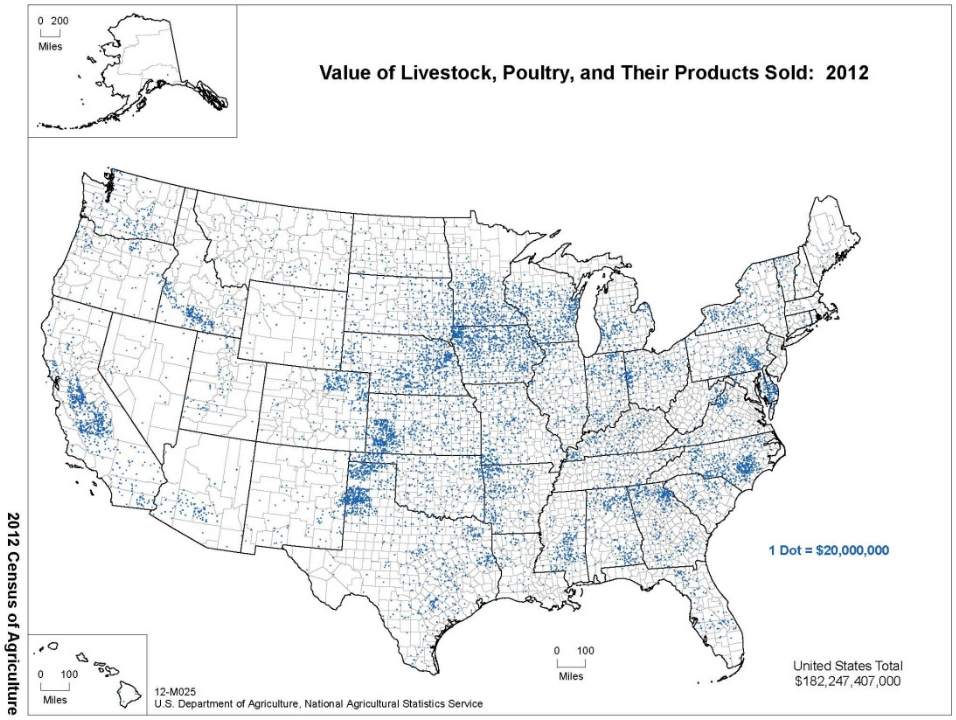
Estimates for the number of U.S. farms were based on the definition of a farm as “any establishment from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or would be normally sold during the year.” In general, there were fewer farms in the western half of the United States; however, western farms and ranches were generally larger than those in the eastern half of the United States as reported by the 2012 Census of Agriculture (map 1). A higher percentage of land area in the Central United States was dedicated to land in farms. In 2013, there were 2.1 million farms, down slightly from 2012. Total land in farms was 914.2 million acres in 2013, which represents a decrease of 0.4 million acres from 2012. The average farm size was 435 acres in 2013, up 2 acres from the previous year.



Map 1

Relative Magnitude of Industries, by Value of Production

The 2012 Census of Agriculture showed the Central and Eastern States had a higher value of livestock and poultry compared with the Western States (map 2). In recent years, the total value of production has been split nearly equally between crop and livestock (and poultry) production. In the 2012 Census of Agriculture, 46.2 percent of total value of production came from livestock and poultry. The coastal areas and North Central portions of the United States generally made a smaller livestock and poultry contribution to the total market value. These areas had heavy concentrations of crop, fruit, and vegetable products.



Map 2

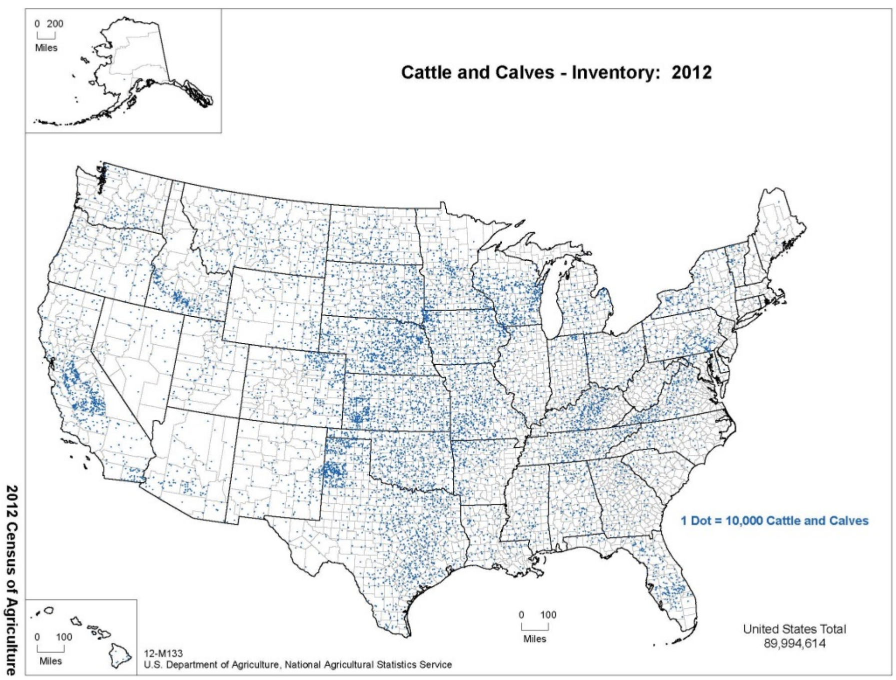
Introduction to the Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Industries

According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, almost one-half of the 2.1 million farms in the United States had cattle and calves (913,246). (USDA defines a cattle operation as any place having one or more head of cattle on hand at any time during the year.) Only a small number of cattle operations (64,098) were dairies (milk production). There were 128,456 operations with goats, 88,338 operations with sheep, and 63,246 operations with hogs and pigs. Operations with equids are counted only if they are farms (they must have $1,000 or more of sales of agricultural products), and the most recent count of those, in 2012, put the number of farms with equids at 504,795.

The cattle industry has the highest value of production at roughly $49.5 billion. In addition, the value of milk production was about $40.5 billion, 8.7 percent higher than in 2012. The poultry industries were the next largest commodity in the United States, with production valued at around $44.1 billion, followed by hogs and pigs at $21.4 billion (table 1).

Cattle and Calves (Beef and Dairy)

The Nation's nearly 90 million cattle and calves (beef and dairy) are dispersed widely across the country, with a greater concentration generally in the Central States (map 3).



Map 3

Overall, the number of cattle and calves in the United States increased from 30.1 million in 1869 reaching a peak at 132.0 million in 1975. In the last 3 years, the Nation's inventory of cattle and calves has seen a steady decline to 87.7 million on January 1, 2014.

The number of operations with cattle (or calves) has declined steadily during the past 15 years, from 1.2 million in 1995 to 913,246 (2012 Census of Agriculture). The overall decline is due to the decline in number of beef operations. The decrease in the number of cattle operations is due primarily to the decline in the number of operations with fewer than 50 head of cattle (data not shown).

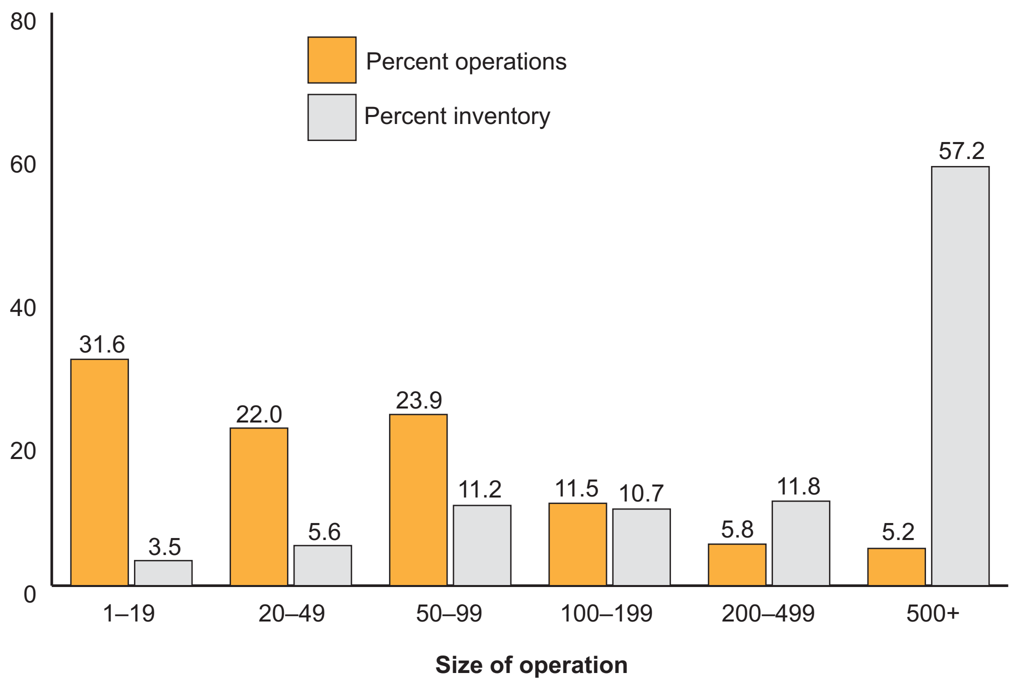
According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, small cattle operations (1–49 head) accounted for 69.8 percent of all cattle operations but only 11.6 percent of the total inventory of cattle and calves. Large operations (1,000 or more head) accounted for just 1.2 percent of all cattle operations but accounted for 36.9 percent of the total U.S. inventory of cattle and calves (table 2).

Milk Cows—Dairy

On January 1, 2014, Wisconsin and California accounted for 33.1 percent of the U.S. milk cow inventory.

The U.S. population of milk cows has remained relatively stable over the last 10 years. Over the previous decade the number of milk cows ranged from 9.0 million to 9.2 million (data not shown). In contrast, the number of operations with milk cows (64,098; 2012 Census of Agriculture) was only 57.8 percent of the number of operations in 1999 (110,855). Large operations (500 or more milk cows) were a small percentage of all operations, but a large percentage of the total number of milk cows (fig. 1).

Figure 1. Milk cows: percent operations and inventory by size of operation*
operations = 64,098
inventory (cows and heifers that calved) = 9.76 million



*2012 Census of Agriculture

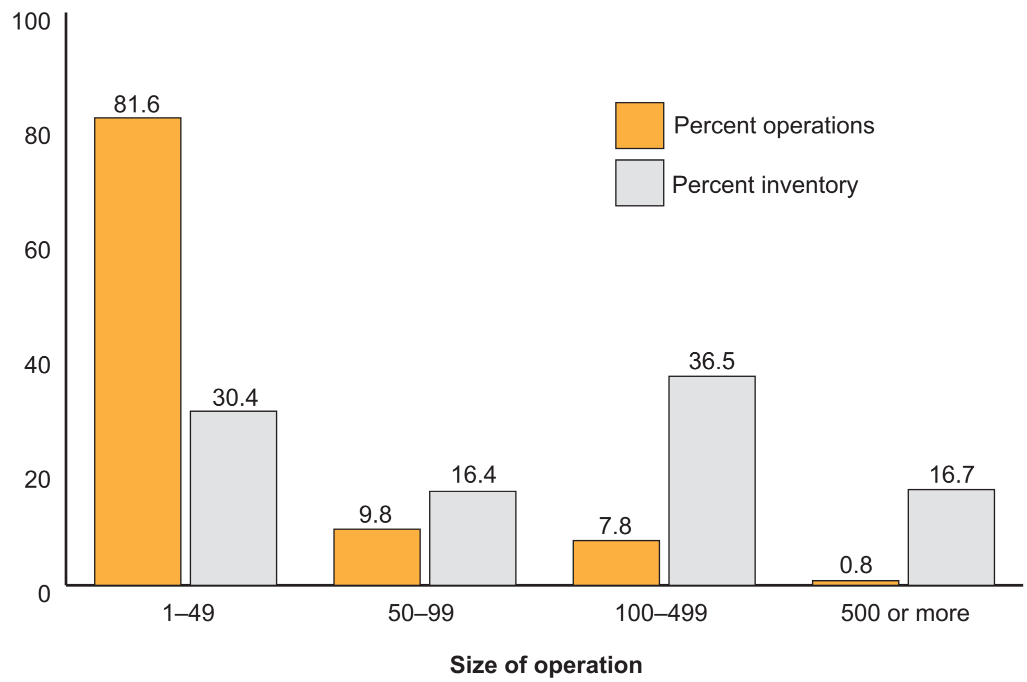
Annual milk production per cow increased from 17,763 pounds in 1999 to 21,822 pounds in 2013, a 23-percent increase. Table 3 documents dairy production for 2012 and 2013.

Beef Cows

Beef cows are distributed widely across the United States. In general, however, States in the central part of the Nation have a higher number of beef cows, led by Texas (3.9 million on January 1, 2014). Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma each had about 1.8 million beef cows. Beef cows accounted for 75.9 percent of the total cow inventory on January 1, 2014.

According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, 727,906 operations in the United States had beef cows. The number of operations with beef cows has declined gradually since 1996 (1 to 2 percent per year). This decrease is most notable in the number of small operations (1–49 head) (data not shown). Following a common trend seen in other livestock commodities, the population of beef cows on large operations (100 or more head) has increased and now accounts for 53.2 percent of total U.S. beef cow inventory as of January 1, 2014 (table 4). These large operations account for only 8.6 percent of all beef cow operations in the United States but have more than one-half the total beef cow inventory (fig. 2).

Figure 2. Beef cows: percent operations and inventory by size of operation*
operations = 727,906
inventory (cows and heifers that calved) = 29.7 million



*2012 Census of Agriculture

Cattle on Feed

Cattle on feed are fed a ration of grain or other concentrate in preparation for slaughter, and the majority are in feedlots in States with large grain supplies. Overall, 99.4 percent of cattle on feed are steers and heifers.

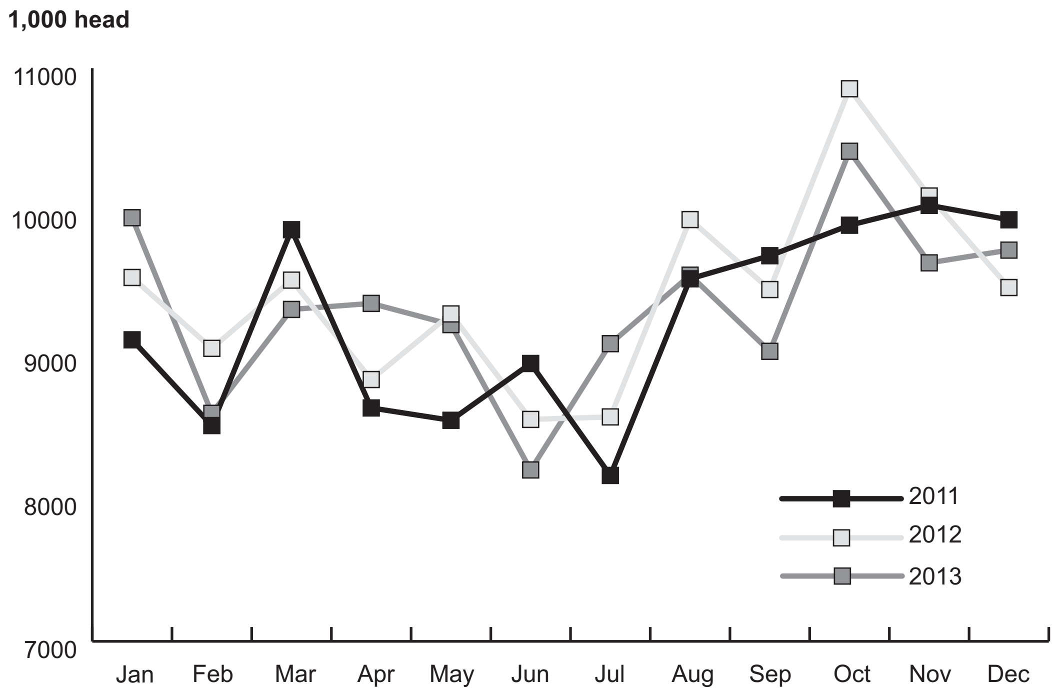
On January 1, 2014, three States (Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas) accounted for over one-half (64.7 percent) of the inventory of cattle on feed in all feedlots with 1,000 or more capacity. Large numbers of cattle on feed are in relatively few feedlots; 132 feedlots (0.2 percent of all feedlots) accounted for 44.9 percent of the total U.S. cattle-on-feed inventory (table 5). Inventory numbers in feedlots typically reach high points in December, January, and February and low points in August and September because of the seasonal availability of grazing resources and the predominance of spring-born calves. As a result, commercial cattle slaughter typically reaches a high point in May and June. Steers and heifers accounted for 78.7 percent of 2013 federally inspected cattle slaughter (data not shown). Of the 32.5 million head of commercially inspected cattle slaughter, 98.4 percent were federally inspected (table 13).

Hogs

Historically, hog production has been most common in the upper Midwest. On December 1, 2013, Iowa, the largest hog-producing State, had 31.1 percent of the U.S. inventory of all hogs and pigs. During the past two decades, North Carolina has increased its production and is now the Nation's second-largest hog-producing State, with 13.2 percent of the inventory.

In the last 3 years, the number of hogs slaughtered commercially reached a low point in May or June, then increased until peaking in October or November in preparation for the holiday season (fig. 3). Commercial hog slaughter totaled 112.1 million head in 2013, 1 percent lower than 2012.

Figure 3. Hogs: U.S. commercial slaughter, by month, 2011–12



The number of operations with hogs (and pigs) declined steadily during the past decade, decreasing by 9.0 percent over the last 10 years (since 2004) (data not shown). The majority of hog operations (74.8 percent) had fewer than 100 head (2012 Census of Agriculture), but these operations accounted for only 0.8 percent of the inventory. During the past decade, there has been a steady increase in the number of large operations (5,000 head or more). Large operations, those with 5,000 head or more (4.8 percent of all operations), maintained more than two-thirds (67.7 percent) of the U.S. hog inventory.

The United States had 63,246 hog operations (2012 Census of Agriculture) with a production value of $21.4 billion (table 6).

Sheep and Goats

The U.S. sheep industry is located primarily in the Western and Central States. California, Colorado, Texas, and Wyoming accounted for 38.6 percent of the U.S. sheep and lamb inventory on January 1, 2014. Typically, the Western States are characterized by large range flocks, whereas those in the Central and Eastern States are mostly small, fenced flocks.

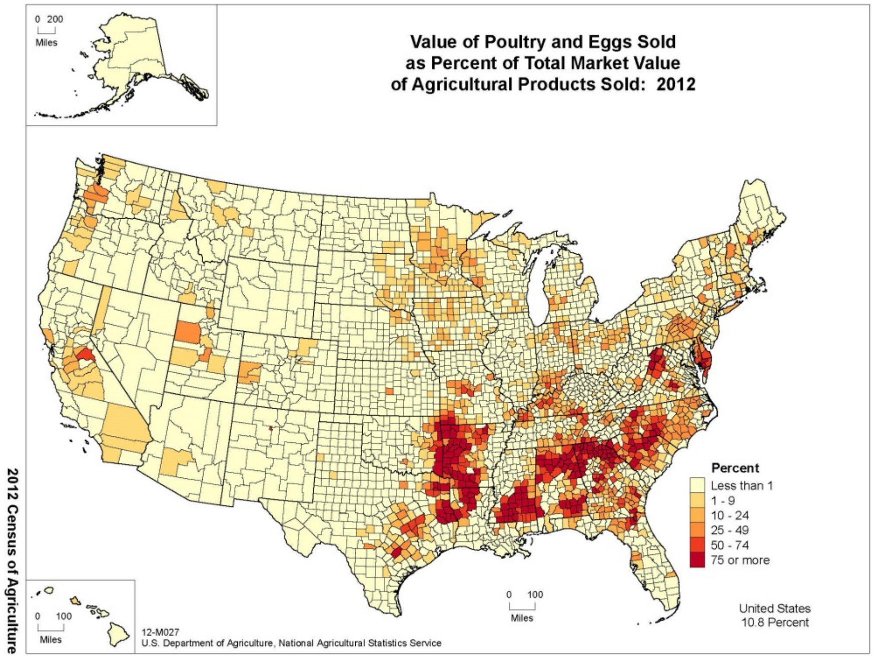
The number of sheep and lambs has declined steadily since the late 1980s (10.9 million head in 1988) with the exception of a brief peak in inventory in 1990 (11.4 million head), and again in 2005 and 2006. Total sheep and lamb inventory on January 1, 2014, was 5.21 million head. The number of operations with sheep has declined gradually, from 113,640 in 1987 to 88,338 (2012 Census of Agriculture).

Nearly one-third of the sheep and lamb inventory (29.1 percent; 2012 Census of Agriculture) is located on small operations (1–99 head); 92.2 percent of the 88,338 total operations had fewer than 100 head of sheep and lambs (table 7). Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter totaled 2.3 million head in 2013.

There were 2.76 million goats in the United States on January 1, 2014, which represents a 2-percent decrease from the January 1, 2013, population. The largest type, by far, were meat and other goats (82.4 percent).

Poultry Industries

The poultry industries are economically important to the Eastern States—especially the Southeastern States (map 4). The value of poultry and eggs is a high percentage of the total value of agricultural products sold in these States. In terms of value of production, the broiler segment of the poultry industries dominates other segments—eggs, turkeys, and chickens (excluding broilers). Broilers accounted for over two-thirds of the total value of production $30.7 billion; fig. 4).


Value of Poultry and Eggs Sold
as Percent of Total Market Value
of Agricultural Products Sold: 2012
0 200
Miles
Percent
Less than 1
1 - 9
10 - 24
25 - 49
50 - 74
75 or more
0 100
Miles
United States
10.8 Percent
12-M027
U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service
2012 Census of Agriculture

Map 4

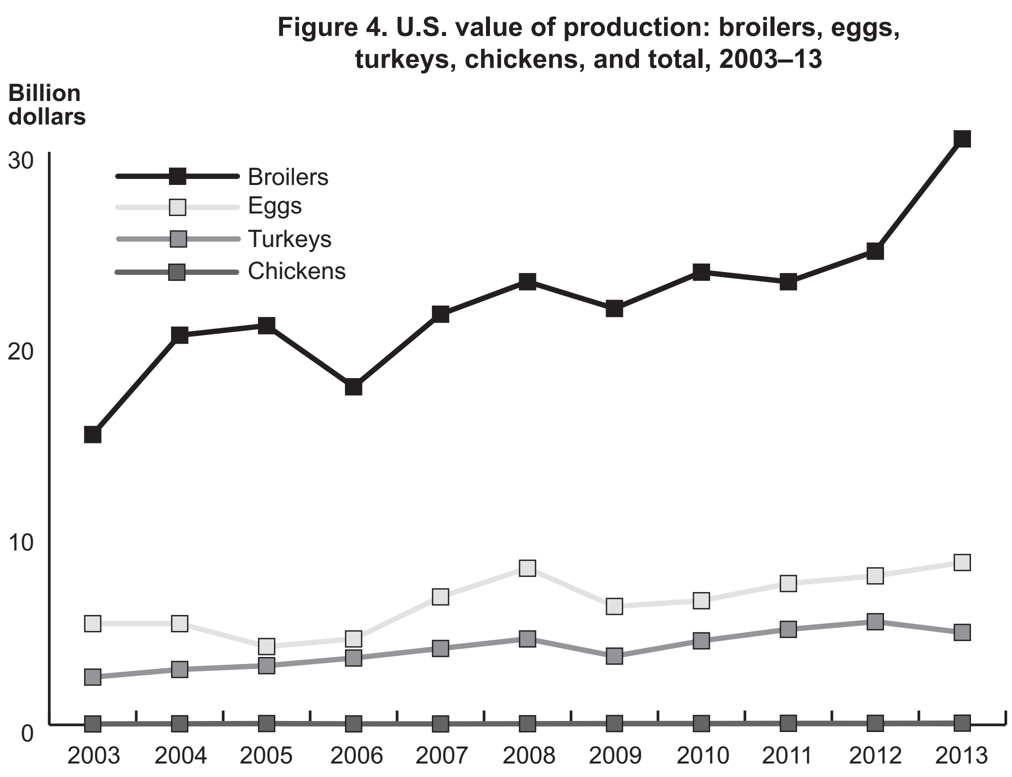


Figure 4. U.S. value of production: broilers, eggs, turkeys, chickens, and total, 2003–13
Billion dollars
30
20
10
0
Broilers
Eggs
Turkeys
Chickens
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013

Broiler production is concentrated heavily in the Southeast, whereas layers are dispersed more widely over the Central and Eastern States. Turkey production is concentrated in the eastern half of the United States. Indiana, Minnesota, and North Carolina accounted for 39.8 percent of the 240.0 million turkeys raised in 2013.

The broiler and layer industries are characterized by a relatively small number of large companies. The USDA does not provide annual estimates of the number of companies or production sites. The value of broiler production was 69.6 percent of the $44.1 billion poultry industries' production in 2013. Egg production accounted for 19.3 percent of the total value of production (table 8).

Hatchery statistics for 2013 include 9.06 billion broiler-type chickens hatched, 510 million egg-type chicks hatched, and 269 million poults hatched in turkey hatcheries. The collective capacity of the 295 chicken hatcheries on January 1, 2014, was 902 million eggs, and the capacity of the 57 turkey hatcheries was 40.5 million eggs.

Slaughter of young chickens[1] accounted for 85.9 percent of the total live weight of poultry slaughtered in 2013. The average live weight of young chickens slaughtered has steadily increased over the previous decade, ranging from 5.00 pounds in 2000 to 5.92 pounds in 2013.

Equine Industry

Statistics on the demographics of the U.S. equine industry are sparse. Equine inventory on farms[2] is available only from the Census of Agriculture (2002, 2007, and 2012). Two additional surveys of the equine industry were conducted by NASS in 1998; these surveys are the only nonfarm estimates of inventory.

---

[1] Young chickens are commercially grown broilers, fryers, and other young, immature birds (e.g., roasters and capons).
[2] For purposes of equids, a farm is defined as any operation with at least $1,000 in sales of agricultural products annually (the usual definition) or any operation that has at least five equids (other than commercial enterprises such as race tracks).

The 2012 Census of Agriculture estimated 3.62 million horses and ponies reported on 504,795 farms and 292,590 mules, burros, and donkeys on 98,379 farms (table 9). The number of farms with mules, burros, and donkeys was up over 200 percent from only 29,936 in 2002. There is a broad and even distribution of equids across the United States.

The Census numbers do not include nonfarm equids. The only estimates of nonfarm equids are from 1997 and 1998. In 1997 there were an estimated 2.05 million nonfarm equids, in addition to the 3.14 million equids on farms, accounting for almost 40 percent of total equids. The USDA publishes no estimates for the number of nonfarms with equids.

Fish and Other Aquaculture Products

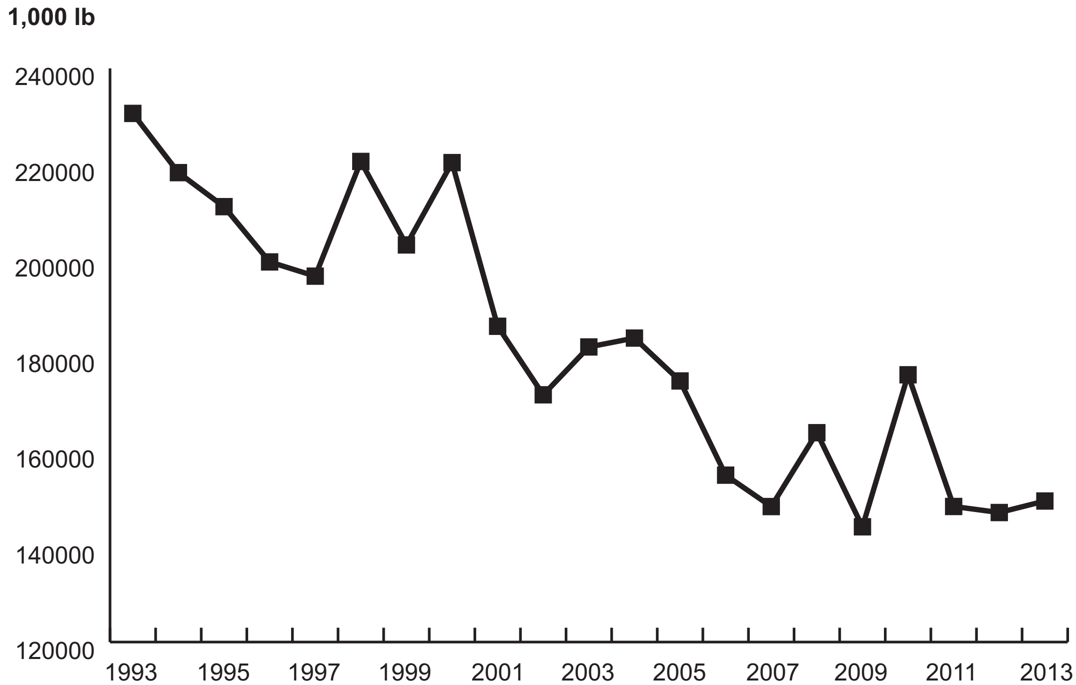
Catfish production in 2013 was concentrated in the Southern States, North Carolina, and California, with Mississippi accounting for 53.7 percent of total sales. Total catfish sales for 2013 were $342.4 million, which was up 0.5 percent from 2012 (table 10). Food-size catfish accounted for 93.9 percent of total sales.

Trout production was dispersed more widely across the United States. Idaho accounted for 48.7 percent of total value of fish (12 inches or longer) sold in 2013, followed by North Carolina at 6.7 percent. The total value of trout sold, both fish and eggs, was $105.1 million in 2013—an increase of 3.4 percent from 2012.

Honey Production

In 2013, honey production from producers with five or more colonies totaled 149.5 million pounds, which represents a 5.1-percent increase from 2012 (table 11; fig. 5). U.S. honey prices increased from 199.2 cents per pound in 2012 to 212.1 cents per pound in 2013, which contributed to the increase in the value of production from $283.5 million to $317.1 million. The distribution of honey production is widespread across the United States, although North Dakota accounted for 22.2 percent of the total production in 2013.

Figure 5. U.S. honey production, 1993–2013



Number of Livestock Slaughter Plants in the United States

On January 1, 2014, there were 831 federally inspected U.S. slaughter plants. Federally inspected plants are those that transport meat interstate and must employ Federal inspectors to ensure compliance with USDA standards. There are additional plants considered federally inspected, called Talmedge-Aiken plants. Although USDA is responsible for inspection in these plants, actual Federal inspection is carried out by State employees, who ensure that Federal regulations are being followed. During 2013, 638 plants slaughtered cattle (table 13), and 13 of these plants slaughtered 55 percent of the total cattle slaughtered. Five of the 209 plants that slaughtered calves accounted for 62 percent of the total, and 3 of the 516 plants that slaughtered sheep or lambs in 2013 produced 57 percent of the total number of head slaughtered. In 2013, 434 plants slaughtered goats. Hogs were slaughtered at 606 plants; 12 of the largest plants accounted for 57 percent of the total.

Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas accounted for 48.6 percent of U.S. commercial red-meat production in 2013. Beef and pork dominated commercial red-meat production in 2013 (52.3 and 47.2 percent, respectively).

On January 1, 2014, there were 1,950 State-inspected or custom-exempt slaughter plants in the United States, compared with 2,016 such plants on January 1, 2013. State-inspected plants sell and transport exclusively intrastate. State inspectors ensure compliance with individual State standards as well as with Federal meat and poultry inspection statutes. Custom-exempt plants do not sell meat but operate on a custom slaughter basis only. The animals and meat are not federally inspected, but the facilities must meet local health requirements.

TABLE 1: Livestock, poultry, and aquaculture statistics for 2013

Commodity	Inventory (1,000)	Number of operations[1]	Value of production ($1,000)
All cattle	87,730.0[2]	913,246	49,530,245
Milk cows	9,208.6[2]	64,098	[3]NA
Beef cows	29,042.4[2]	727,906	NA
Cattle on feed	12,695.3[2]		NA
Milk from milk cows			40,477,414
Hogs and pigs	65,940[4]	63,246	21,408,909
Sheep and lambs (plus wool)	5,210.0[2]	88,338	844,688[5]
Goats	2,761[2]	128,456	
Poultry	[6]Detail	NA	44,105,649
Equids	3,914[7]	603,174[7]	NA
Catfish	[6]Detail	1,183	342,405[8]
Trout	[6]Detail	1,041	96,421[9]
Honey	[6]Detail	NA	317,087

[1]Number of operations—any place having one or more head on hand for cattle, beef cow, milk cow, hog and pig, sheep and lamb, and goat and kid operations (2012 Census of Agriculture).
[2]Inventory as of January 1, 2014.
[3]Not available.
[4]Inventory as of December 1, 2013.
[5]Sales of sheep and goats and their products (2012 Census of Agriculture).
[6]Detailed breakout of inventory is shown in respective tables.
[7]2012 Census of Agriculture; includes mules, burros, and donkeys.
[8]Catfish is published as total sales (not value of production).
[9]Total value of fish sold excluding eggs.

TABLE 2: Cattle and calves production, 2012 and 2013

	2012	2013
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)		
All cattle and calves	89,299.6	87,730.0
All cows	38,515.2	38,251.0
Cattle on feed	13,363.7	12,695.3
Operations with cattle and calves	915,000	913,246[1]
Size of operation		**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)**[1]
1–49 head	68.2 (11.5)	69.8 (11.6)
50–99 head	13.7 (9.5)	13.0 (9.1)
100–499 head	15.0 (30.2)	14.2 (29.2)
500–999 head	2.0 (13.6)	1.9 (13.2)
1,000 or more head	1.2 (35.2)	1.2 (36.9)
Total	*100.0*[1] *(100.0)*	*100.0*[1] *(100.0)*
Calf crop	34,279.0	33,930.0
Deaths—cattle (1,000 head)	1,751.2	1,729.9
Death—calves (1,000 head)	2,124.9	2,140.2
Commercial calves slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected	759.7	751.0
Other	12.4	10.9
Total commercial	*772.1*	*762.0*[3]
Commercial cattle slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected		
Steers	16,159.5	16,003.4
Heifers	9,269.0	9,131.5
All cows	6,445.6	6,245.9
Bulls	551.3	557.1
Other	525.3	515.3
Total commercial	*32,950.8*[3]	*32,462.3*[3]
Farm cattle and calves slaughter (1,000 head)[2]	149.4	130.3
Total cattle and calves slaughter *(1,000 head)*	***33,872.3***	***33,354.6***
Value of production ($1,000)	**48,223,153**	**49,530,245**

Source: USDA–NASS.

[1]2012 Census of Agriculture.
[2]Farm slaughter includes animals slaughtered on farms primarily for home consumption. It excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments but includes mobile slaughtering on farms.
[3]Sum may not equal reported total due to rounding.

TABLE 3: Milk cow and milk production, 2012 and 2013

	2012	2013
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)		
Milk cows	9,217.9	9,208.6
Milk replacement heifers	4,550.7	4,539.2
Operations with milk cows	58,000	64,098[1]
Size of operation	**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)[1]**	
1–29 head (1–19 in 2012)	32.4 (1.6)	31.6 (3.5)
30–49 head (20–49 in 2012)	16.7 (4.3)	22.0 (5.6)
50–99 head	25.0 (11.3)	23.9 (11.2)
100–199 head	13.6 (11.8)	11.5 (10.7)
200–499 head	6.6 (12.5)	5.8 (11.8)
500 or more head	5.7 (58.5)	5.2 (57.2)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0 (100.0[2])*
Cows slaughtered (1,000 head), **federally inspected**		
Dairy cows	3,101.5	3,124.9
Other cows	3,344.2	3,130.1
All cows	*6,445.6[2]*	*6,254.9[2]*
Milk production		
Average number of milk cows during year (1,000 head)	9,233	9,221
Milk production per milk cow (lb)	21,720	21,822
Milk fat per milk cow (lb)	808	821
Percentage of fat	3.72	3.76
Total milk production (million lb)	200,537	201,218
Value of milk production ($1,000)	**37,229,654**	**40,477,414**

Source: USDA–NASS.

[1]2012 Census of Agriculture.

[2]Sum may not equal reported total due to rounding.

TABLE 4: Beef cow production, 2012 and 2013

	2012	2013
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)		
Beef cows	29,297.3	29,042.2
Beef replacement heifers	5,380.6	5,470.8
Operations with beef cows	729,000	727,906[1]
Size of operation		**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)**[1]
1–49 head	79.7 (27.7)	81.6 (30.4)
50–99 head	10.8 (17.2)	9.8 (16.4)
100–499 head	8.7 (38.4)	7.8 (36.5)
500 or more head	0.8 (16.7)	0.8 (16.7)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0 (100.0)*
Cows slaughtered (1,000 head), **federally inspected**		
Dairy cows	3,101.5	3,124.9
Other cows	3,344.2	3,130.1
All cows	*6,445.6*[2]	*6,254.9*[2]

Source: USDA–NASS.
[1]2012 Census of Agriculture.
[2]Sum may not equal reported total due to rounding.

TABLE 5: Cattle-on-feed production, 2012 and 2013

	2012	2013
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head) **for all lots**	13,330.7	12,695.3
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head) **for lots 1,000+ capacity**		
Steers and steer calves	7,032	6,780
Heifers and heifer calves	4,064	3,730
Cows and bulls	76	80
Total	*11,172*	*10,590*

Feedlot capacity (head)	**Number of feedlots 2013**	**Pct.**	**January 1, 2014, inventory** (1,000 head)	**Pct.**	**Marketed** (1,000 head) **2013**	**Pct.**
<1,000	71,000	97.1	2,105.3	16.6	3,010	12.2
1,000–1,999	740	1.0	360	2.8	628	2.5
2,000–3,999	560	0.8	670	5.3	1,300	5.3
4,000–7,999	345	0.5	970	7.6	1,790	7.3
8,000–15,999	170	0.2	1,020	8.0	2,210	9.0
16,000–31,999	143	0.2	1,870	14.7	3,840	15.6
≥ 32,000	132	0.2	5,700	44.9	11,850	48.1
All feedlots	*73,090*	*100.0*	*12,695.3*	*100.0*[1]	*24,628*	*100.0*

Source: USDA–NASS.

[1]Sum may not equal reported total due to rounding.

TABLE 6: Hog and pig production, 2012 and 2013

	2012	2013
December 1 inventory (1,000 head)		
Breeding	5,819	5,757
Market	60,555	60,183
All hogs and pigs	*66,374*	*65,940*
Operations with hogs and pigs	68,300	63,246[1]
Size of operation		**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)[1]**
1–99 head	71.3 (0.8)	74.8 (0.8)
100–499 head	7.3 (1.9)	5.7 (1.3)
500–999 head	3.4 (2.6)	3.1 (2.1)
1,000–1,999 head	4.8 (7.3)	4.2 (5.5)
2,000–4,999 head	8.3 (25.5)	7.5 (22.5)
≥5,000 head	4.8 (61.9)	4.8 (67.7)
Total	*100.0 [2](100.0)*	*100.0[2] (100.0[2])*
Pig crop (1,000 head)		
December–November[3]	116,791	116,639
Pigs per litter		
December–November[3]	10.08	10.22
Deaths (1,000 head)	8,798.7	9,638.3
Slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected		
Barrows and gilts	108,912.3	107,964.9
Sows	3,008.8	2,931.5
Stags and boars	344.3	351.4
Other	897.9	828.8
Total commercial	*113,163.3*	*112,076.7[2]*
Farm slaughter	83.3	71.2
Total slaughter	*113,246.6*	*112,247.9*
Value of production ($1,000)	**20,244,331**	**21,408,909**

Source: USDA–NASS.
[1]2012 Census of Agriculture.
[2]Sum may not equal reported total due to rounding.
[3]December of the preceding year.

TABLE 7: Sheep and goat production, 2012 and 2013

	2012	2013
January 1 following-year sheep inventory (1,000 head)		
Breeding sheep and lambs	3,975.0	3,880.0
Replacement lambs under 1 year old	660.0	635.0
Ewes 1 year old and older	3,140.0	3,070.0
Rams 1 year old and older	175.0	175.0
Market	1,360.0	1,330.0
All sheep and lambs	*5,335.0*	*5,210.0*
Operations with sheep breeding	79,500	88,338[1]
Size of operation		**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)**[1]
1–99 head	93.9 (35.5)	92.2 (29.1)
100–499 head (100–999 in 2012)	5.0 (21.1)	7.1 (27.2)
500–4,999 head (1,000–4,999 in 2012)	1.0 (31.2)	0.6 (19.4)
≥5,000 head	0.1 (12.2)	0.2 (24.4)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0[2] (100.0[2])*
Lamb crop (1,000 head)	3,450.0	3,370.0
Deaths—sheep (1,000 head)	229	225
Deaths—lambs (1,000 head)	365	360
Slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected		
Mature sheep	143.1	132.6
Lambs	1,869.1	1,987.6
Other	170.7	198.5
Total commercial	*2,182.9*	*2,318.7*
Farm slaughter	92.5	93.5
Total slaughter	*2,275.4*	*2,412.2*
Wool production		
Sheep shorn (1,000 head)	3,750	3,700
Shorn wool production (1,000 lb)	27,400	27,000
Value of wool production ($1,000)	41,595	39,213

[1]2012 Census of Agriculture.
[2]Sum may not equal reported total due to rounding.

	2012	2013
January 1 following-year goat inventory (1,000 head)		
All		
Angora	136	131
Milk	360	355
Meat and other	2,315	2,275
All	*2,811*	*2,761*
Does, 1 year old and older		
Angora	96	91
Milk	234	232
Meat and other	1,404	1,365
All	*1,734*	*1,688*
Bucks		
Angora	7	7
Milk	23	23
Meat and other	145	140
All goats	*175*	*170*
Kid crop		
Angora	70	68
Milk	267	251
Meat and other	1,450	1,420
All	*1,787*	*1,739*
Operations with goats[3]		
Angora	5,300	9,479
Milk	30,500	29,570
Meat and other	123,000	100,910
All	*149,000*	*128.456*

Source: USDA–NASS.

[3]2013 numbers are from 2012 Census of Agriculture.

TABLE 8: Poultry production, 2012 and 2013

	2012	2013
December 1 average layers during the year (1,000 head)	341,052	346,406
Eggs per layer	274	275
Total egg production (million eggs)	*93,292*	*95,176*
Number of broilers produced (1,000 head)	8,463,000	8,524,800
Number of turkeys raised (1,000 head)	253,500	240,000
Number slaughtered (1,000 head)		
Chickens—young	8,428,999	8,503,750
Chickens—mature	147,196	145,006
Chickens—total	*8,576,195*	*8,648,756*
Turkeys—young	248,590	237,946
Turkeys—old	1,602	1,440
Turkeys—total	*250,192*	*239,386*
Ducks	24,183	24,575
Value of production ($1,000)		
Broilers	24,827,800	30,679,781
Eggs	7,851,830	8,498,935
Turkeys	5,452,135	4,839,072
Chickens (value of sales)	79,086	87,861
Total	*38,210,851*	*44,105,649*

Source: USDA–NASS.

TABLE 9: Equine inventory, 2002, 2007, and 2012

	2002	2007	2012
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)			
All equids on farms	3,749	4,313	3,914
Horses and ponies	3,644	4,029	3,621
Mules, burros, and donkeys	105	284	293
Number farms			
With horses and ponies	542,223	575,942	504,795
With mules, burros, and donkeys	29,936	99,746	98,379

Source: USDA–NASS, 2002, 2007, and 2012 Census of Agriculture.

TABLE 10: Catfish and trout production, 2012 and 2013

	2012	2013
Catfish		
Number of fish on January 1, following year (1,000)		
Foodsize	166,690	152,940
Stockers	339,260	288,920
Fingerlings	398,510	313,360
Broodfish	540	560
Number of operations on January 1, following year	624 (sales)	1,183[1] (sold or distributed)
Sales ($1,000)		
Foodsize	318,784	321,371
Stockers	10,750	10,258
Fingerlings	10,935	10,592
Broodfish	95	184
Total sales	*340,564*	*342,405*
Trout		
Number of fish (1,000)		
≥12 inches	41,700	40,970
6–12 inches	6,780	3,660
1–6 inches	6,750	6,460
Sales ($1,000)		
≥12 inches	86,043	90,371
6–12 inches	5,967	5,050
1–6 inches	1,094	1,000
Total sales (excluding eggs)	*93,104*	*96,421*
Eggs sold		
Number of eggs (1,000)	434,090	445,705
Total sales ($1,000)	8,469	8,636
Total value of fish sold including eggs ($1,000)	101,573	105,057
Number of operations selling trout	264	[3]
Number of operations selling or distributing trout,[2] or both	644	1,041[1]

Source: USDA–NASS.

[1]2012 Census of Agriculture; December 31, 2012.

[2]Trout distributed for restoration, conservation, or recreational purposes.

[3]Census of Aquaculture, available October 2014.

TABLE 11: Honey* production, 2012 and 2013

	2012	2013
Honey-producing colonies (1,000)	2,539	2,640
Yield per colony (lb)	56.0	56.6
Production (1,000 lb)	142,296	149,499
Stocks on December 15 (1,000 lb)	31,829	38,160
Value of production ($1,000)	283,454	317,087

Source: USDA–NASS.
*For producers with five or more colonies.

TABLE 12: Production data on miscellaneous livestock, 2012

Commodity	Number of farms	Inventory	Number sold
Mules, burros, donkeys	98,379	292,590	34,470
Rabbits	13,420	400,049	852,827
Roosters	13,399	7,564,783	8,354,819
Ducks	21,115	5,018,661	23,180,663
Geese	10,286	106,462	201,548
Pigeons	2,149	415,365	1,115,218
Pheasants	2,322	2,436,570	7,944,207
Quail	2,310	6,304,956	27,130,545
Emus	1,550	13,281	3,064
Ostriches	258	6,540	3,141
Bison	2,564	162,110	57,335
Deer	4,042	231,431	36,218
Elk	1,199	38,061	6,913
Alpacas	9,353	140,601	14,978
Llamas	15,296	76,086	5,514

Source: USDA–NASS 2012 Census of Agriculture.

TABLE 13: Slaughter statistics, 2013

Commodity	**Federally inspected plants** (no.)	**Slaughter in federally inspected plants** (1,000 head)*	**Slaughter in State-inspected or custom-exempt plants** (1,000 head)
Cattle	638	31,947.0	515.3
Calves	209	751.0	10.9
Hogs	606	111,247.9	828.8
Sheep and lambs	516	2,120.1	198.5
Goats	NA	526.0	161.2
Bison	NA	46.3	10.6

Source: USDA–NASS Livestock Slaughter 2013 Summary, April 2013.
*Includes data for the calendar year.