Overview of U.S. Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Production in 2016

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 2016, (2) compare the value of production for these animal commodities, and (3) show changes over time.

Available Statistics

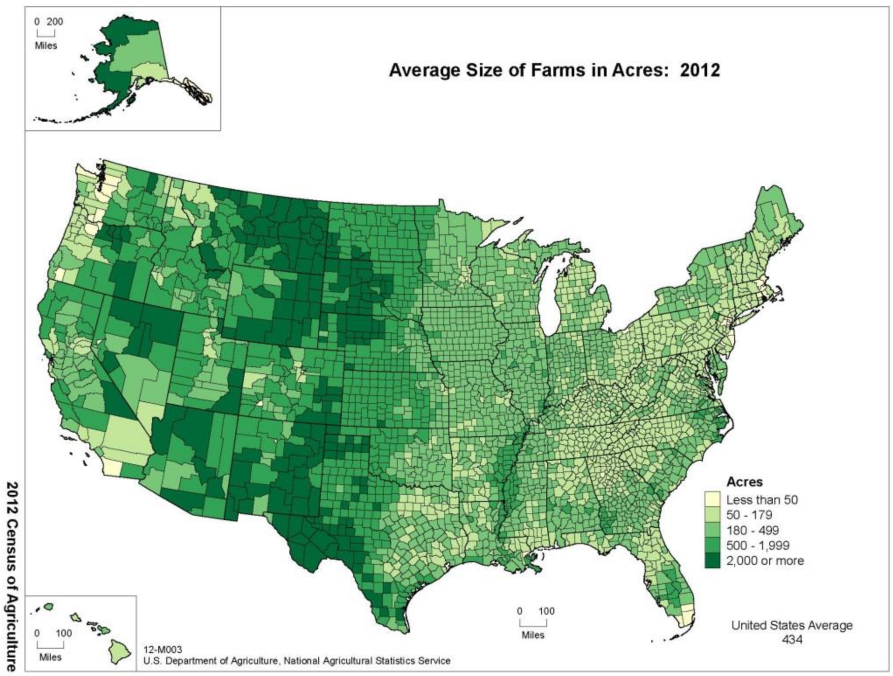
Official statistics for U.S. livestock, poultry, and aquaculture populations published by NASS are based on the Census of Agriculture conducted every 5 years (e.g., 2007 and 2012) and sample surveys conducted monthly, quarterly, or annually as determined by the particular commodity.

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 with similar statistics published for 2012 in the 2016 Overview, may not always match.

Number of Farms

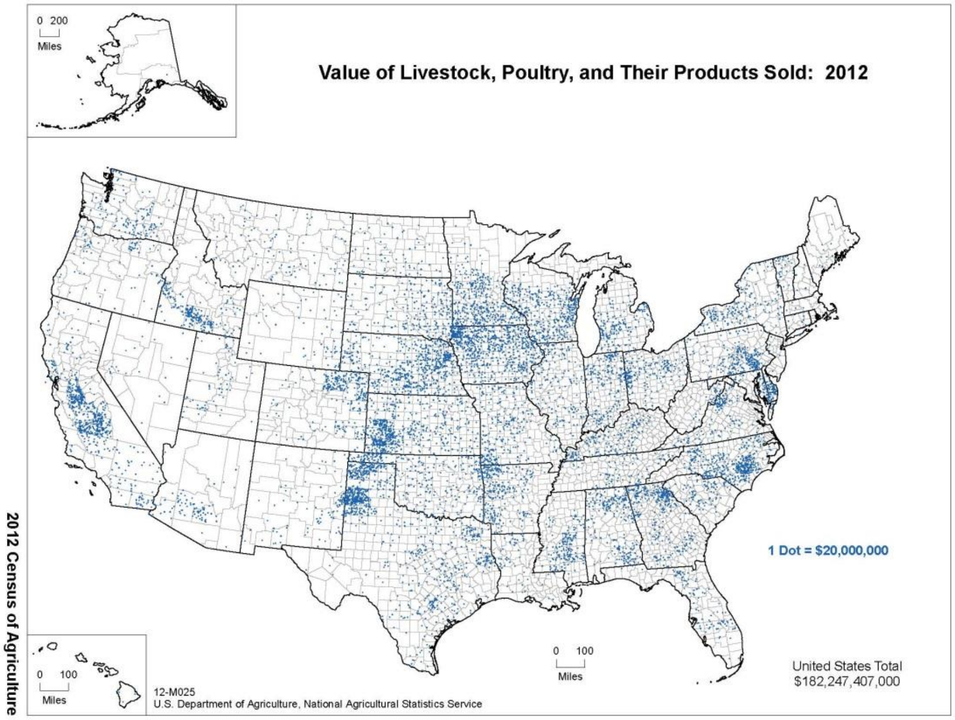
Estimates for the number of U.S. farms were based on the definition of a farm as "any establishment from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or would be normally sold during the year." In general, there were fewer farms in the western half of the United States; however, western farms 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 2016, there were 2.1 million farms, down slightly from 2015. Total land in farms was 911 million acres in 2016, which represents a decrease of 1.0 million acres from 2015. The average farm size was 442 acres in 2016, up 1 acre from the previous year.



Map 1

Relative Magnitude of Industries, by Value of Production

The 2012 Census of Agriculture showed that 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

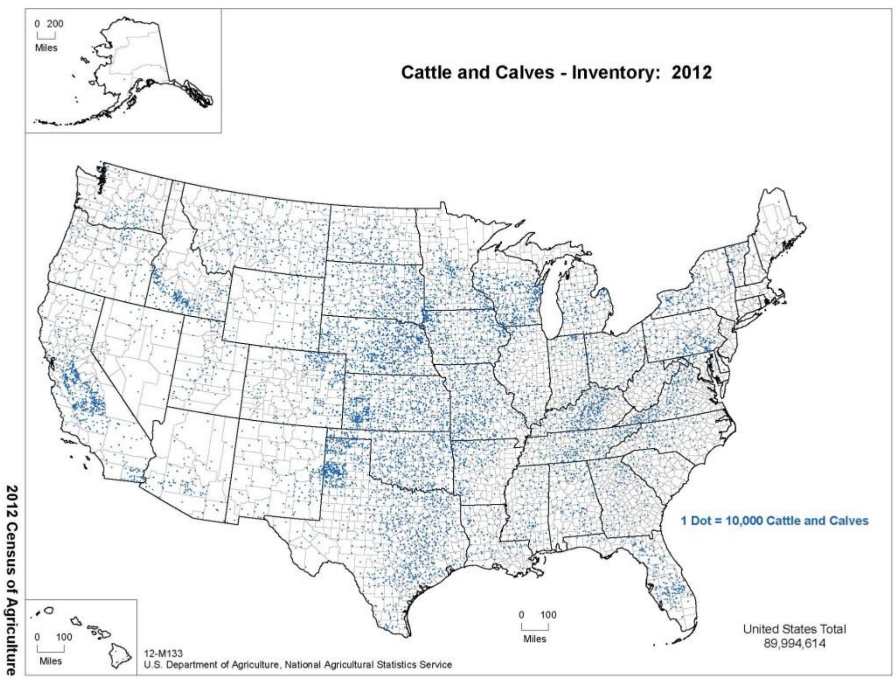
Introduction to the Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Industries

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. 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.

In 2016, the cattle industry had the highest value of production at roughly $48.6 billion. The poultry industries were the next largest commodity in the United States, with production valued at around $38.7 billion, followed by hogs and pigs at $17.2 billion (table 1). The value of milk production was about $34.7 billion, 3.3 percent lower than in 2015.

Cattle and Calves (Beef and Dairy)

The Nation’s nearly 92 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 has increased from 30.1 million in 1869, reaching a peak at 132.0 million in 1975. From 2007 to 2014, the Nation’s inventory of cattle and calves saw a steady decline, but has shown 3 years of increase from 2015 through 2017, to 94 million.

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). The number of operations is down for all size groups from 2007 to 2012 except for the 1 to 9 group, which was up about 10,000 operations.

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, 2017, California and Wisconsin accounted for 32.5 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 9.1 million to 9.3 million (data not shown).

Annual milk production per cow increased from 17,763 pounds in 1999 to 22,774 pounds in 2016, a 28-percent increase. Table 3 documents dairy production for 2015 and 2016.

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 (4.5 million on January 1, 2017). Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma each had about 2 million beef cows. Beef cows accounted for 76.9 percent of the total cow inventory on January 1, 2017.

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).

Cattle on Feed

Cattle on feed (steers and heifers) 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.

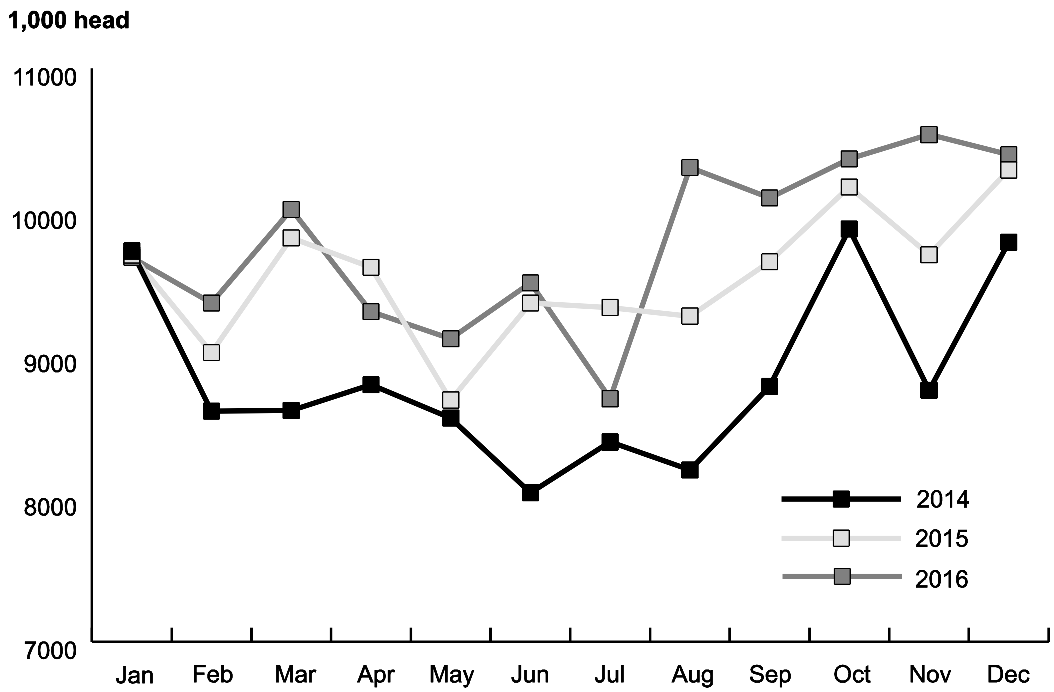
On January 1, 2017, three States (Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas) accounted for over nearly two-thirds (65.6 percent) of the inventory of cattle on feed in all feedlots with 1,000 or more capacity. Large numbers of cattle on feed are in relatively few feedlots; 128 feedlots (0.4 percent of all feedlots) accounted for 44.2 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 80.3 percent of 2016 federally inspected cattle slaughter (data not shown). Of the 30.6 million head of commercially inspected cattle slaughter, 98.5 percent were federally inspected (table 13).

Hogs

Historically, hog production has been most common in the upper Midwest. On December 1, 2016, Iowa, the largest hog-producing State, had 31.3 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 13.0 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. 1). Commercial hog slaughter totaled 118.2 million head in 2016, 2.4 percent higher than 2015.

Figure 1. Hogs: U.S. Federally inspected commercial slaughter, by month, 2014–16



The number of operations with hogs (and pigs) has declined steadily in recent years, decreasing from 78,895 in 2002 to 63,246 in 2012 (Census of Agriculture). 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.

The United States had 63,246 hog operations (2012 Census of Agriculture) with a production value of $22.5 billion (2015 and 2016 values shown in 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 39.2 percent of the U.S. sheep and lamb inventory on January 1, 2017. Typically, the Western States are characterized by large range flocks, whereas those in the Central and Eastern States are mostly small, fenced flocks.

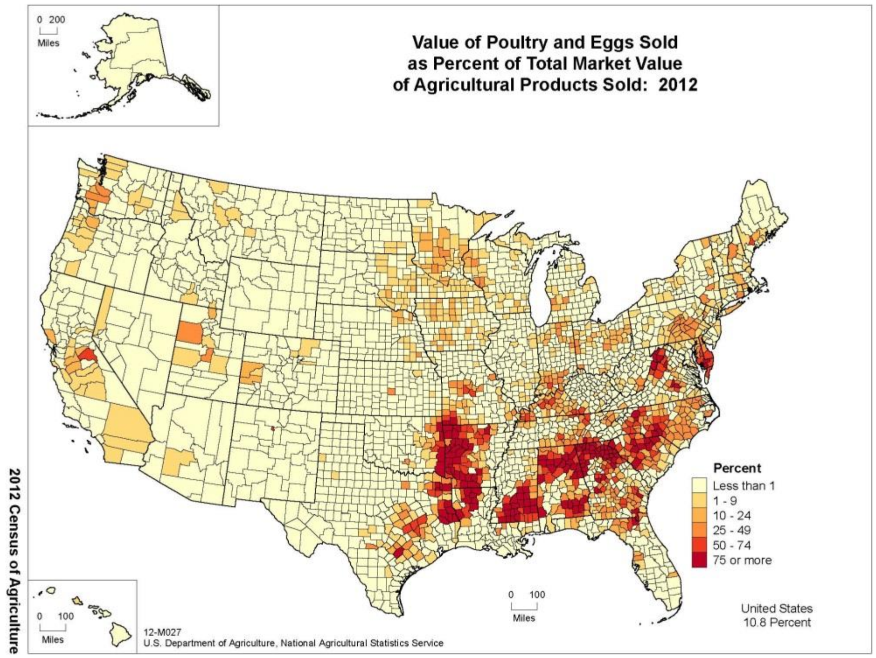
The number of sheep and lambs has declined steadily since the late 1980s (10.9 million head in 1988) with the exception of a brief peak in inventory in 1990 (11.4 million head), and again in 2005 and 2006. Total sheep and lamb inventory on January 1, 2017, was 5.20 million head, down 1.9 percent from 2016. 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 2.2 million head in 2015.

There were 2.64 million goats in the United States on January 1, 2017, which represents a 0.8-percent increase from the January 1, 2016, population. The largest type, by far, were meat and other goats (80.1 percent).

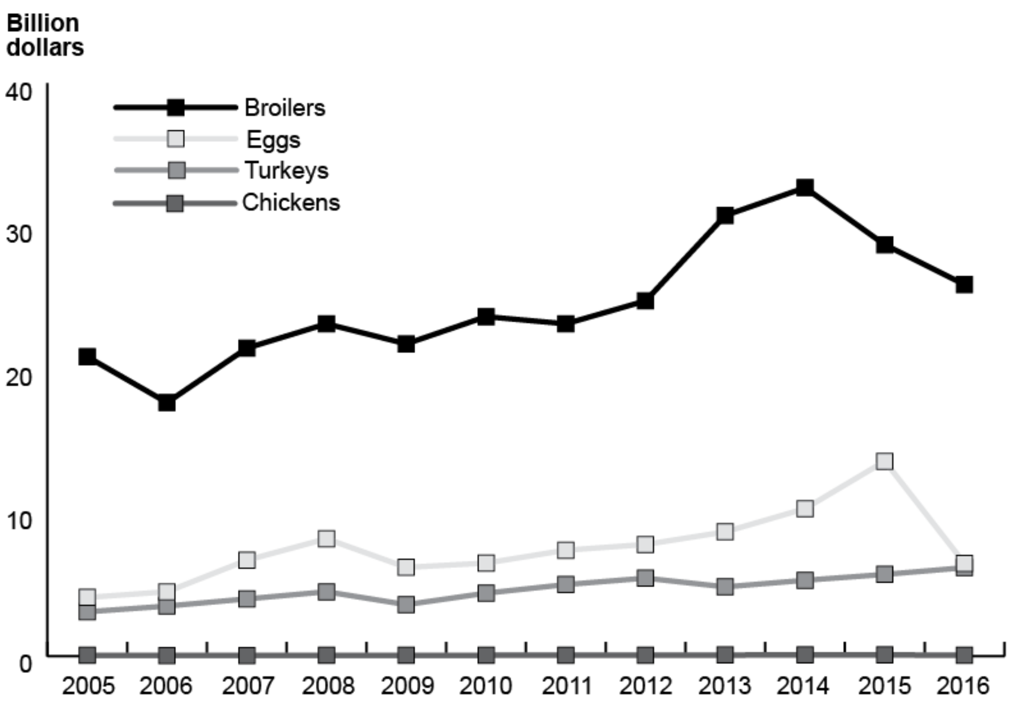
Poultry Industries

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) [fig. 2].



Map 4

Figure 2. U.S. value of production: broilers, eggs, turkeys, chickens, and total, 2005–16



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. Arkansas, Indiana, Minnesota, and North Carolina accounted for 50.6 percent of the 244.0 million turkeys raised in 2016.

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 67.0 percent of the $38.7 billion poultry industries' production in 2016. Egg production accounted for 16.8 percent of the total value of production (table 8).

Hatchery statistics for 2016 include 9.47 billion broiler-type chickens hatched, 586 million egg-type chicks hatched, and 286 million poults hatched in turkey hatcheries. The collective capacity of the 292 chicken hatcheries on January 1, 2017, was 930 million eggs, and the capacity of the 54 turkey hatcheries was 41.8 million eggs.

Slaughter of young chickens[1] accounted for 86.4 percent of the total live weight of poultry slaughtered in 2016. The average live weight of young chickens slaughtered has steadily increased over the previous decade, ranging from 5.00 pounds in 2000 to 6.16 pounds in 2016.

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.

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

[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).

with mules, burros, and donkeys was up over 300 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 39 percent of total equids. The USDA publishes no estimates for the number of nonfarms with equids.

Fish and Other Aquaculture Products

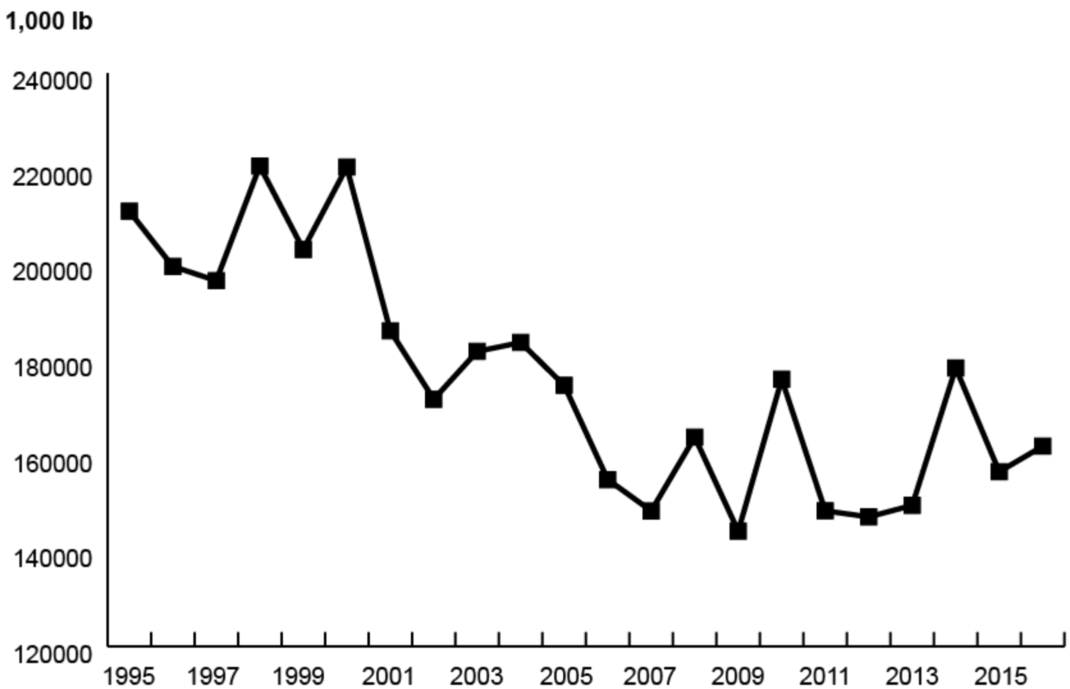
Catfish production in 2016 was concentrated in the Southern States, North Carolina, and California, with Mississippi accounting for 55.3 percent of total sales. Total foodsize catfish sales for 2016 were $363.4 million, which was up 4.9 percent from 2015 (table 10). Food-size catfish accounted for 94.1 percent of total sales.

Trout production was dispersed more widely across the United States. Idaho accounted for 47.9 percent of total value of fish sold in 2016. The total value of trout sold, both fish and eggs, was $113.9 million in 2016—an increase of 0.7 percent from 2015.

Honey Production

In 2016, honey production from producers with five or more colonies totaled 161.9 million pounds, which represents a 3.4-percent increase from 2015 (table 11; fig. 3). The distribution of honey production is widespread across the United States, although North Dakota accounted for 23.4 percent of the total production in 2016. U.S. honey prices decreased from 208.3 cents per pound in 2015 to 207.5 cents per pound in 2016, although the value of production increased from $326.1 million in 2015 to $335.9 million in 2016.

Figure 3. U.S. honey production, 1995–2016



Number of Livestock Slaughter Plants in the United States

On January 1, 2017, there were 814 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 2016, 650 plants slaughtered cattle (table 13), and 13 of these plants slaughtered 58 percent of the total cattle slaughtered. Three of the 200 plants that slaughtered calves accounted for 46 percent of the total, and 3 of the 531 plants that slaughtered sheep or lambs in 2016 produced 54 percent of the total number of head slaughtered. Hogs were slaughtered at 621 plants; the 13 largest plants accounted for 60 percent of the total.

Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas accounted for 49.4 percent of U.S. commercial red-meat production in 2016. Beef and pork dominated commercial red-meat production in 2016 (50.1 and 49.5 percent, respectively).

On January 1, 2017, there were 1,918 State-inspected or custom-exempt slaughter plants in the United States, compared with 1,910 such plants on January 1, 2016. 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 2016

Commodity	Inventory (1,000)	Number of operations[1]	Value of production ($1,000)
All cattle	93,584.6[2]	913,246	48,625,860
Milk cows	9,349.0[2]	64,098	[3]NA
Beef cows	31,210.2[2]	727,906	NA
Cattle on feed	13,067.0[2]		NA
Milk from milk cows			34,710,080
Hogs and pigs	71,500[4]	63,246	17,215,130
Sheep and lambs (plus wool)	5,200.0[2]	88,338	844,688[5]
Goats	2,640[2]	128,456	
Poultry	[6]Detail	NA	38,688,275
Equids	3,914[7]	603,174[7]	NA
Catfish	[6]Detail	1,183[9]	385,985[8]
Trout	[6]Detail	1,041[9]	104,941[10]
Honey	[6]Detail	NA	335,905

[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, 2017.
[3]Not available.
[4]Inventory as of December 1, 2016.
[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]2012 Census of Agriculture.
[10]Total value of fish sold excluding eggs.

TABLE 2: Cattle and calves production, 2015 and 2016

	2015	2016
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)		
All cattle and calves	91,918.0	93,584.6
All cows	39,476.2	40,559.2
Cattle on feed	13,157.0	13,067.0
Operations with cattle and calves		913,246[1]
Calf crop	34,086.7	35,082.7
Deaths—cattle (1,000 head)	1,736.3	1,735.7
Death—calves (1,000 head)	2,143.7	2,139.4
Commercial calves slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected	445.5	479.9
Other	7.1	7.7
Total commercial	*452.6*	*487.7*[3]
Commercial cattle slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected		
Steers	15,331.4	16,494.5
Heifers	7,351.3	7,698.0
All cows	5,151.3	5,428.2
Bulls	462.4	493.8
Other	455.2	463.8
Total commercial	*28,751.6*[3]	*30,578.2*[3]
Farm cattle and calves slaughter (1,000 head)[2]	116.1	122.9
Total cattle and calves slaughter *(1,000 head)*	***29,320.3***	***31,188.8***
Value of production ($1,000)	**59,835,760**	**48,625,860**

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, 2015 and 2016

	2015	**2016**
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)		
Milk cows	9,310.4	9,349.0
Milk replacement heifers	4,814.0	4,754.0
Operations with milk cows		64,098[1]
Cows slaughtered (1,000 head)**, federally inspected**		
Dairy cows	2,915.0	2,885.7
Other cows	2,236.3	2,542.5
All cows	*5,151.3*	*5,428.2*
Milk production		
Average number of milk cows during year (1,000 head)	9,314	9,328
Milk production per milk cow (lb)	22,396	22,774
Milk fat per milk cow (lb)	840	863
Percentage of fat	3.75	3.79
Total milk production (million lb)	208,597	212,436
Value of milk production ($1,000)	**35,904,346**	**34,710,080**

Source: USDA–NASS.

[1]2012 Census of Agriculture.

TABLE 4: Beef cow production, 2015 and 2016

	2015	2016
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)		
Beef cows	30,165.8	31,210.2
Beef replacement heifers	6,340.2	6,419.2
Operations with beef cows		727,906[1]
Cows slaughtered (1,000 head)**, federally inspected**		
Dairy cows	2,915.0	2,885.7
Other cows	2,236.3	2,542.5
All cows	*5,151.3*	*5,428.2*

Source: USDA–NASS.

[1]2012 Census of Agriculture.

TABLE 5: Cattle-on-feed production, 2015 and 2016

	2015	2016
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head) **for all lots**	13,157.0	13,067.0
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head) **for lots 1,000+ capacity**		
Steers and steer calves	7,164	7,022
Heifers and heifer calves	3,411	3,583
Total	*10,575*	*10,605*

Feedlot capacity (head)	**Number of feedlots 2016**	**Pct.**	**January 1, 2017, inventory** (1,000 head)	**Pct.**	**Marketed** (1,000 head) **2016**	**Pct.**
<1,000	28,000	92.7	2,462.0	18.8	3,100.0	12.9
1,000–1,999	830	2.7	375	2.9	673	2.8
2,000–3,999	590	2.0	650	5.0	1,260	5.3
4,000–7,999	350	1.2	890	6.8	1,740	7.3
8,000–15,999	190	0.6	1,140	8.7	2,250	9.4
16,000–31,999	131	0.4	1,770	13.5	3,690	15.4
≥ 32,000	128	0.4	5,780	44.2	11,260	47.0
All feedlots	*30,219*	*100.0*	*13,067*	*100.0*[1]	*23,973.0*	*100.0*[1]

Source: USDA–NASS.

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

TABLE 6: Hog and pig production, 2015 and 2016

	2015	2016
December 1 inventory (1,000 head)		
Breeding	6,002.4	6,090.4
Market	62,916.9	65,410.0
All hogs and pigs	*68,919.3*	*71,500.4*
Operations with hogs and pigs		63,246[2]
Pig crop (1,000 head)		
December–November[3]	121,410.6	125,555.9
Pigs per litter		
December–November[3]	10.38	10.50
Deaths (1,000 head)	10,381.9	10,663.0
Slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected		
Barrows and gilts	111,487.9	114,184.0
Sows	2,851.5	2,884.6
Boars	276.1	319.4
Other	809.7	831.9
Total commercial	*115,425.2*	*118,219.9*
Farm slaughter	87.0	84.0
Total slaughter	*115,512.2*	*118,303.9*
Value of production ($1,000)	**18,877,308**	**17,215,130**

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

TABLE 7: Sheep and goat production, 2015 and 2016

	2015	2016
January 1 following-year sheep inventory (1,000 head)		
Breeding sheep and lambs	3,945.0	3,855.0
Replacement lambs under 1 year old	665.0	650.0
Ewes 1 year old and older	3,105.0	3,035.0
Rams 1 year old and older	175.0	170.0
Market	1,355.0	1,345.0
All sheep and lambs	*5,300.0*	*5,200.0*
Operations with sheep		88,338[1]
Lamb crop (1,000 head)	3,275.0	3,250.0
Deaths—sheep (1,000 head)	229	217
Deaths—lambs (1,000 head)	374	372
Slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected		
Mature sheep	113.3	108.1
Lambs	1,885.1	1,901.5
Other	225.1	228.3
Total commercial	*2,223.5*	*2,237.8*[2]
Farm slaughter	95.1	94.8
Total slaughter	*2,318.6*	*2,332.6*
Wool production		
Sheep shorn (1,000 head)	3,675	3,560
Shorn wool production (1,000 lb)	27,015	25,740
Value of wool production ($1,000)	39,205	37,214

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

	2015	2016
January 1 following-year goat inventory (1,000 head)		
All		
Angora	150	152
Milk	373	373
Meat and other	2,097	2,115
All	*2,620*	*2,640*
Does, 1 year old and older		
Angora	104	104
Milk	240	239
Meat and other	1,264	1,271
All	*1,608*	*1,614*
Bucks		
Angora	7	7
Milk	24	24
Meat and other	132	133
All goats	*163*	*164*
Kid crop		
Angora	78	76
Milk	258	260
Meat and other	1,295	1,305
All	*1,631*	*1,641*
Operations with goats[1]		
Angora		9,479
Milk		29,570
Meat and other		100,910
All[2]		*128.456*

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

TABLE 8: Poultry production, 2015 and 2016

	2015	2016
December 1 average layers during the year (1,000 head)	352,411	365,336
Eggs per layer	276	279
Total egg production (million eggs)	*97,208.2*	*101,952.7*
Number of broilers produced (1,000 head)	8,688,700	8,776,700
Number of turkeys raised (1,000 head)	233,100	244,000
Number slaughtered (1,000 head)		
Chickens—young	8,688,462	8,768,427
Chickens—mature	134,230	140,587
Chickens—total	*8,822,692*	*8,909,014*
Turkeys—young	230,812	241,418
Turkeys—old	1,577	1,837
Turkeys—total	*232,389*	*243,255*
Ducks	27,749	27,268
Value of production ($1,000)		
Broilers	28,716,398	25,935,852
Eggs	13,608,194	6,483,307
Turkeys	5,707,928	6,184,247
Chickens (value of sales)	103,206	84,869
Total	*48,135,726*	*38,688,275*

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, 2015 and 2016

	2015	2016
Catfish		
Number of fish on January 1, following year (1,000)		
Foodsize	150,550	124,680
Stockers	205,890	291,940
Fingerlings	313,570	269,420
Broodfish	520	590
Number of operations on January 1, following year		1,183[1] (sold or distributed)
Sales ($1,000)		
Foodsize	346,380	363,398
Stockers	8,876	5,477
Fingerlings	7,817	16,913
Broodfish	537	197
Total sales	*363,610*	*385,985*
Trout		
Number of fish sold (1,000)		
≥12 inches	45,350	46,305
6–12 inches	4,900	5,940
1–6 inches	8,470	5,875
Sales ($1,000)		
≥12 inches	96,437	97,034
6–12 inches	6,422	6,616
1–6 inches	1,534	1,291
Total sales (excluding eggs)	*104,393*	*104,941*
Eggs sold		
Number of eggs (1,000)	431,475	422,904
Total sales ($1,000)	8,706	8,921
Total value of fish sold including eggs ($1,000)	113,099	113,862
Number of operations selling or distributing trout,[2] or both		1,041[1]

Source: USDA–NASS.

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

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

TABLE 11: Honey* production, 2015 and 2016

	2015	2016
Honey-producing colonies (1,000)	2,660	2,775
Yield per colony (lb)	58.9	58.3
Production (1,000 lb)	156,544	161,882
Stocks on December 15 (1,000 lb)	42,203	41,253
Value of production ($1,000)	326,081	335,905

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
Alpacas	9,353	140,601	14,978
Bison	2,564	162,110	57,335
Deer	4,042	231,431	36,218
Ducks	21,115	5,018,661	23,180,663
Elk	1,199	38,061	6,913
Emus	1,550	13,281	3,064
Geese	10,286	106,462	201,548
Llamas	15,296	76,086	5,514
Mules, burros, donkeys	98,379	292,590	34,470
Ostriches	258	6,540	3,141
Pheasants	2,322	2,436,570	7,944,207
Pigeons	2,149	415,365	1,115,218
Quail	2,310	6,304,956	27,130,545
Rabbits	13,420	400,049	852,837
Roosters	13,399	7,564,783	8,354,819

Source: USDA–NASS 2012 Census of Agriculture.

TABLE 13: Slaughter statistics, 2016

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	650	30,114.4	463.8
Calves	200	479.9	7.7
Hogs	621	117,388.0	831.9
Sheep and lambs	531	2,009.6	228.3
Goats	433	448.8	128.7
Bison	94	52.6	8.1

Source: USDA–NASS Livestock Slaughter 2015 Summary, April 2016.
*Includes data for the calendar year.