Overview of U.S. Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Production in 2011 and Statistics on Major Commodities

Purpose

This document gives an overview of U.S. livestock, poultry, and aquaculture information for 2011 and, in some cases, historical data that show trends and changes over time.

Available Statistics

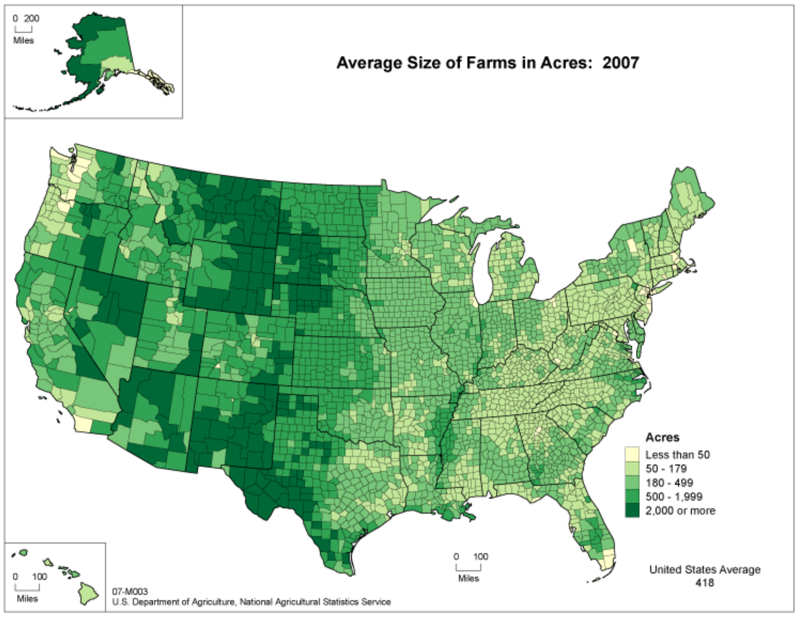
Official statistics for U.S. livestock, poultry, and aquaculture populations are published by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). These statistics are based on the Census of Agriculture conducted every 5 years (e.g., 2002 and 2007) and sample 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 2007 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 2010 Overview for 1 year compared to similar statistics published for 2010 in the 2011 Overview, may not always match.

Number of Farms

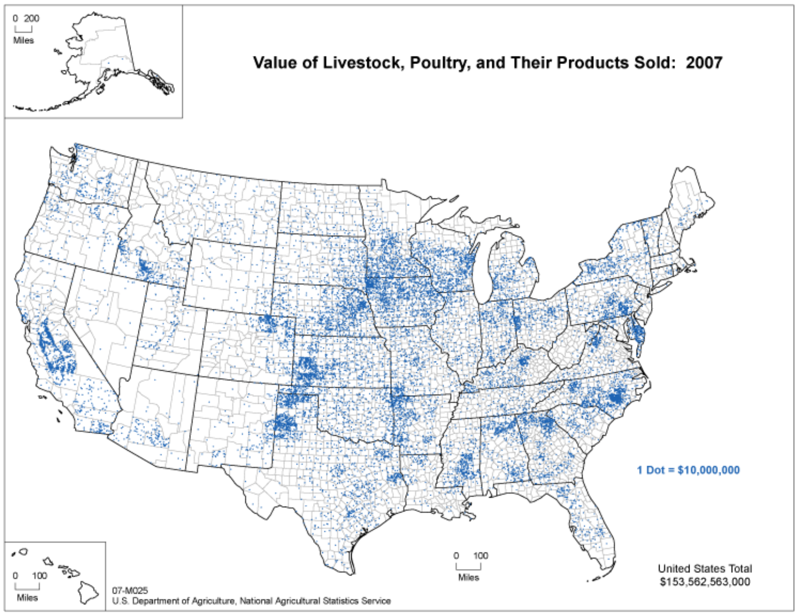
Estimates for the number of U.S. farms were based on the definition of a farm as "any establishment from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or would be normally sold during the year." In general, there were fewer farms in the western half of the United States; however, western farms and ranches were generally larger than those in the eastern half of the United States as reported by the 2007 Census of Agriculture (map 1). A higher percentage of land area in the Central United States was dedicated to land in farms. In 2011, there were 2.2 million farms, down slightly from 2010. Total land in farms was 917.0 million acres in 2011, which represents a decrease of 1.85 million acres from 2010. The average farm size was 420 acres in 2011, up 1 acre from the previous year.



Map 1

Relative Magnitude of Industries, by Value of Production

The 2007 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 2007 Census of Agriculture, 51.7 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.



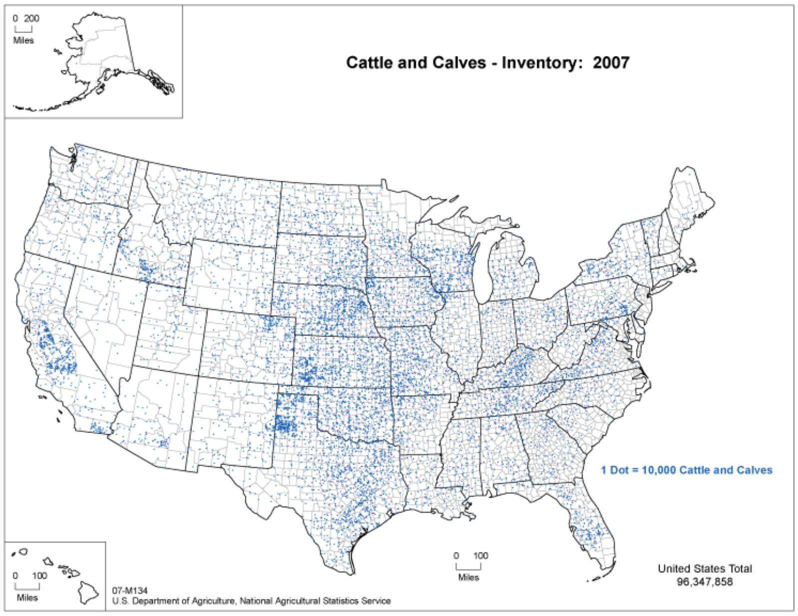
Map 2

Introduction to the Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Industries

In 2011, almost one-half of the 2.2 million farms in the United States had cattle and calves (922,000). (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 (60,000) were dairies (milk production). The value of production for cattle and calves was roughly $45.2 billion. In addition, the value of milk production was about $39.7 billion, 26.0 percent higher than in 2010. The poultry industries were the next largest commodity in the United States, with production valued at around $35.6 billion. The number of operations was roughly similar for hogs and sheep (69,100 and 80,000, respectively) (table 1).

Cattle and Calves (Beef and Dairy)

The Nation’s nearly 100 million cattle and calves (beef and dairy) are dispersed widely across the country, with a greater concentration generally in the Central States (map 3).



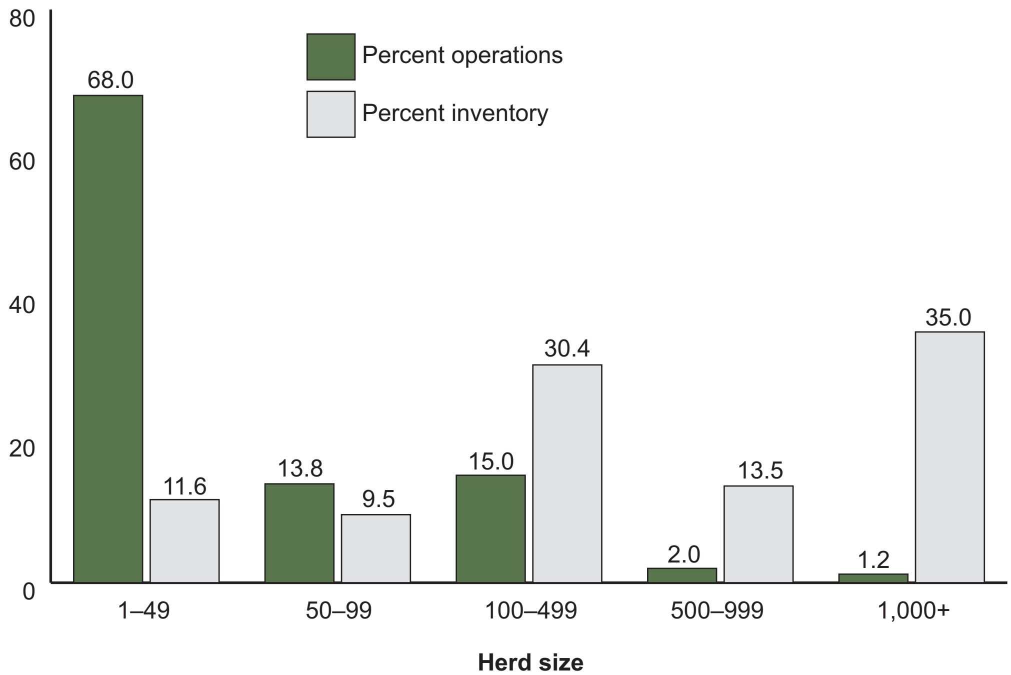
Map 3

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 90.8 million on January 1, 2012.

The number of operations with cattle (or calves) has declined steadily during the past 15 years, from 1.2 million in 1995 to 922,000 in 2011. 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).

In 2011, small cattle operations (1–49 head) accounted for 68.0 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 35.0 percent of the total U.S. inventory of cattle and calves (fig. 1, table 2).

Figure 1: Cattle and calves: percent operations and inventory by herd size
2011 operations = 922,000
Jan. 1, 2012, inventory = 90.77 million

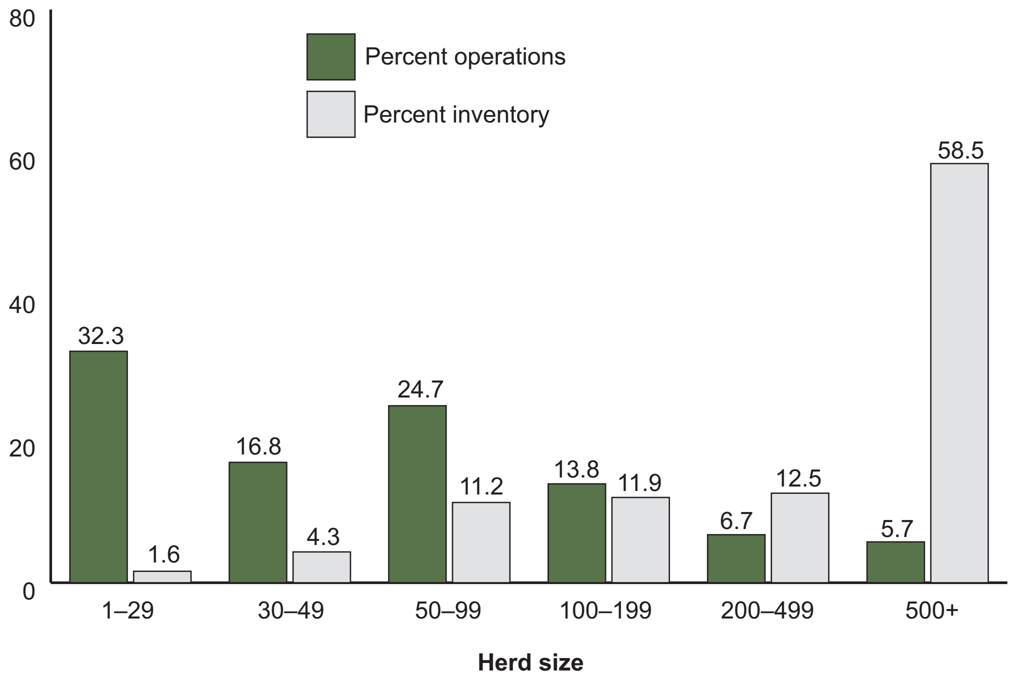


Milk Cows—Dairy

In the United States, milk cows are concentrated in California, Idaho, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The U.S. population of milk cows has remained relatively stable over the last 10 years; however, the January 1, 2012, inventory of 9.2 million head was up 1 percent from the previous year. Over the previous decade the number of milk cows has remained rather stable, ranging from 9.0 to 9.3 million (data not shown). In contrast, the number of operations with milk cows in 2011 (60,000) was only 54.1 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. 2).

Figure 2: Milk cows: percent operations and inventory by herd size
2011 operations = 60,000
Jan. 1, 2012, inventory = 9.23 million



Annual milk production per cow increased from 17,763 pounds in 1999 to 21,345 pounds in 2011, a 20-percent increase. Table 3 documents dairy production for 2010 and 2011.

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.

The declining trend in the number of beef cows (29.9 million, down 3 percent from January 1, 2011) follows the overall trend shown for the total inventory of cattle and calves. Beef cows accounted for 76.4 percent of the total cow inventory on January 1, 2012.

In 2011, 734,000 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 54.9 percent of total U.S. beef cow inventory as of January 1, 2012 (table 4). These large operations account for only 9.5 percent of all beef cow operations in the United States but have more than one-half the total beef cow inventory.

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, 99.3 percent of cattle on feed are steers and heifers.

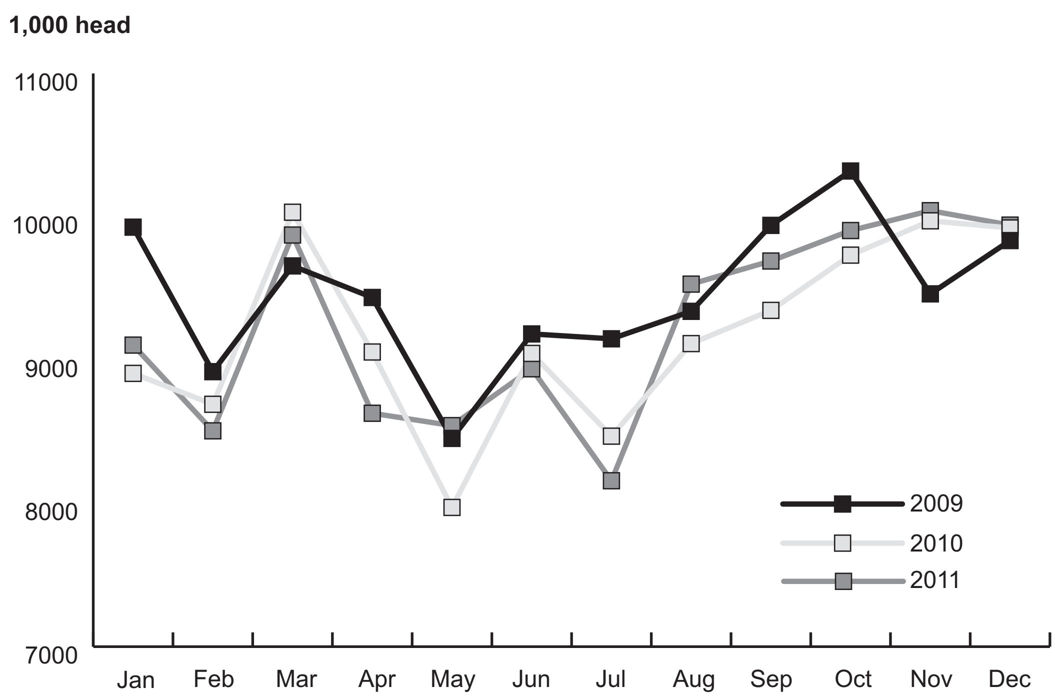
On January 1, 2012, three States (Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas) accounted for over one-half (65.3 percent) of the inventory of cattle on feed in all feedlots. Large numbers of cattle on feed are in relatively few feedlots; 137 feedlots (0.2 percent of all feedlots) accounted for 44.5 percent of the total 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 78.3 percent of 2011 federally inspected cattle slaughter (data not shown). Of the 34.1 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, 2011, Iowa, the largest hog-producing State, had 30.0 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 13.3 percent of the inventory. The practice of shipping pigs from production areas (e.g., North Carolina) to grower–finisher areas in the upper Midwest continued in 2011.

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 110.9 million head in 2011, 1 percent higher than 2010.

Figure 3: Hogs: U.S. commercial slaughter, by month, 2009–11



The number of operations with hogs (and pigs) declined steadily during the past decade, decreasing by 14.9 percent over the last 10 years (since 2001) (data not shown). The majority of hog operations (71.5 percent) had fewer than 100 head, 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), with the exception of a slight decline in 2003. Large operations, those with 5,000 head or more (4.8 percent of all operations), now maintain more than half (62.1 percent) of the U.S. hog inventory.

In 2011, the United States had 69,100 hog operations with a production value of $20.1 billion (table 6).

Sheep and Goats

The U.S. sheep industry is located primarily in the Western and Central States. 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 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); however, there were small increases noted on both January 1, 2005, and January 1, 2006, followed by decreases on January 1 of the next 4 years. Total sheep and lamb inventory on January 1, 2012, was 5.35 million head.

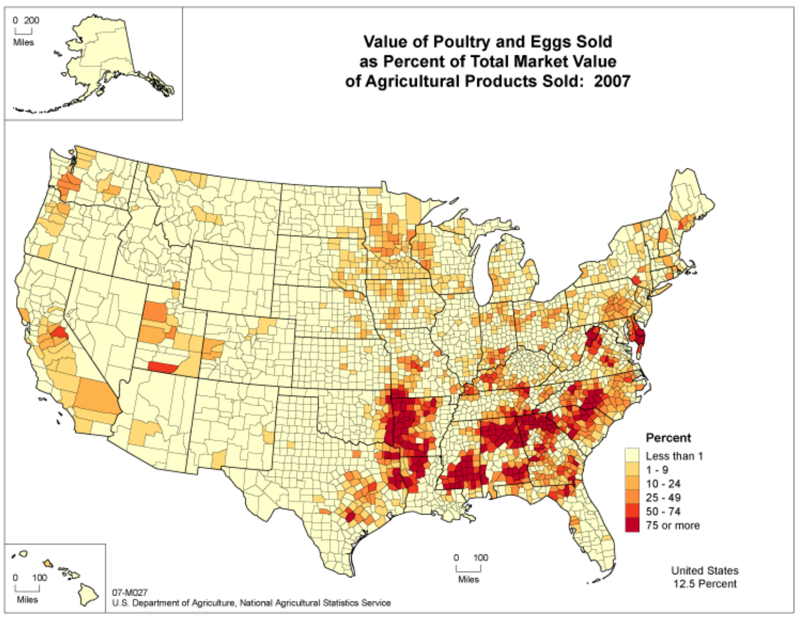
The number of operations with sheep since the late 1980s has declined gradually, from 113,640 in 1987 to 80,000 in 2011. However, only a 1-percent decrease was shown between 2010 and 2011.

Over one-third of the sheep and lamb inventory (35.9 percent) is located on small operations (1–99 head); 93.5 percent of the 80,000 total operations had fewer than 100 head of sheep and lambs (table 7). Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter totaled 2.2 million head in 2011. Slaughter typically peaks in March or April.

There were 2.86 million goats in the United States on January 1, 2012, which represents a 4-percent decrease from the January 1, 2011, population. Breeding goats accounted for 2.4 million head and there were 487,000 market goats and kids. Breeding goats were comprised of 1.8 million does, 179,000 bucks, and 421,000 replacement kids under 1 year old. The number of kids born during 2011 was estimated at 1.88 million head. The number of Angora goats decreased 15.1 percent, while the number of milk goats remained the same (146,000 and 360,000 head, respectively). Meat and other goats totaled 2.4 million head, down 4.4 percent from January 1, 2011.

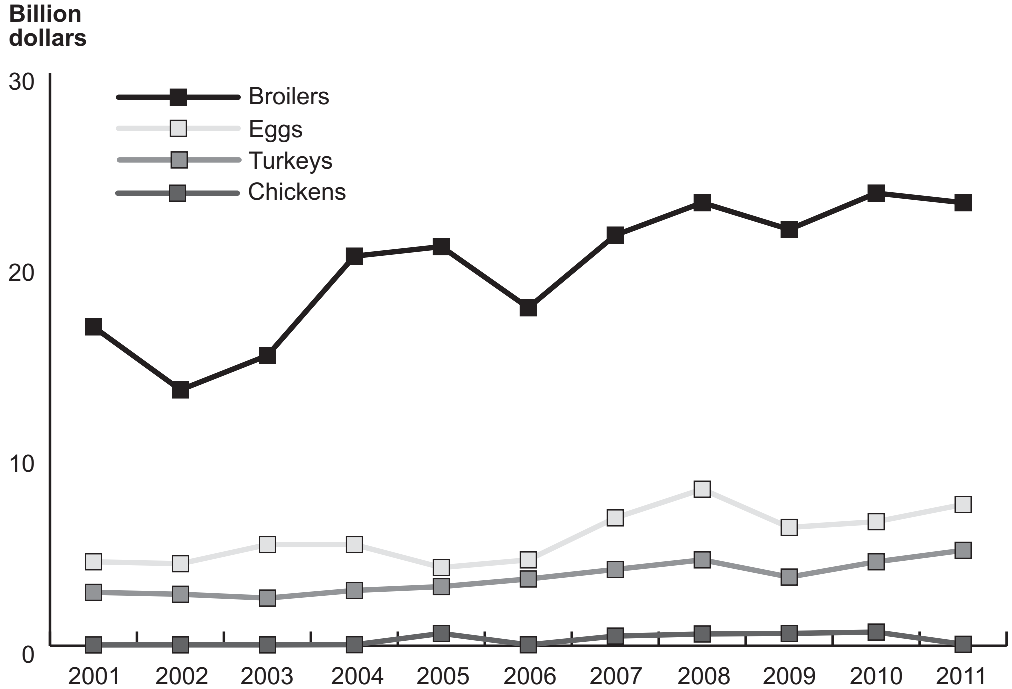
Poultry Industries

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 account for over two-thirds of the value of production (fig. 4). The quantity of production for each segment has increased rapidly over the past 50 years.



Map 4

Figure 4: U.S. value of production: broilers, eggs, turkeys, chickens, and total, 2001–11



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, North Carolina, and Minnesota accounted for 43.9 percent of the 249 million turkeys raised in 2011.

The broiler and layer industries are characterized by a relatively small number of large companies. USDA does not provide annual estimates of the number of companies or production sites. The value of broiler production was 65.1 percent of the $35.6 billion poultry industries' production in 2011. Egg production accounted for 20.7 percent of the total value of production (table 8).

Hatchery statistics for 2011 include 9.06 billion broiler-type chickens hatched, 479 million egg-type chicks hatched, and 285 million poults hatched in turkey hatcheries. The collective capacity of the 302 chicken hatcheries on January 1, 2012, was 894 million eggs, and the capacity of the 49 turkey hatcheries was 40.1 million eggs.

More than 99 percent of total U.S. poultry slaughter of the major species is done in federally inspected slaughter plants.

In 2011, approximately 310 plants slaughtered poultry under Federal inspection. Young chickens were slaughtered in 36 States and young turkeys were slaughtered in 29 States.

Slaughter of young chickens[1] accounted for 85.7 percent of the total live weight of poultry slaughtered in 2011. The average live weight of young chickens slaughtered has steadily increased over the previous decade, ranging from 4.99 pounds in 2000 to 5.80 pounds in 2011.

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 (1997, 2002, and 2007). Two additional surveys of the equine industry were conducted by NASS in 1998; these surveys are the only nonfarm estimates of inventory.

The 2007 Census of Agriculture estimated 4.03 million horses and ponies reported on 575,942 farms and 284 thousand mules, burros, and donkeys on 746 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.

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[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).

Fish and Other Aquaculture Products

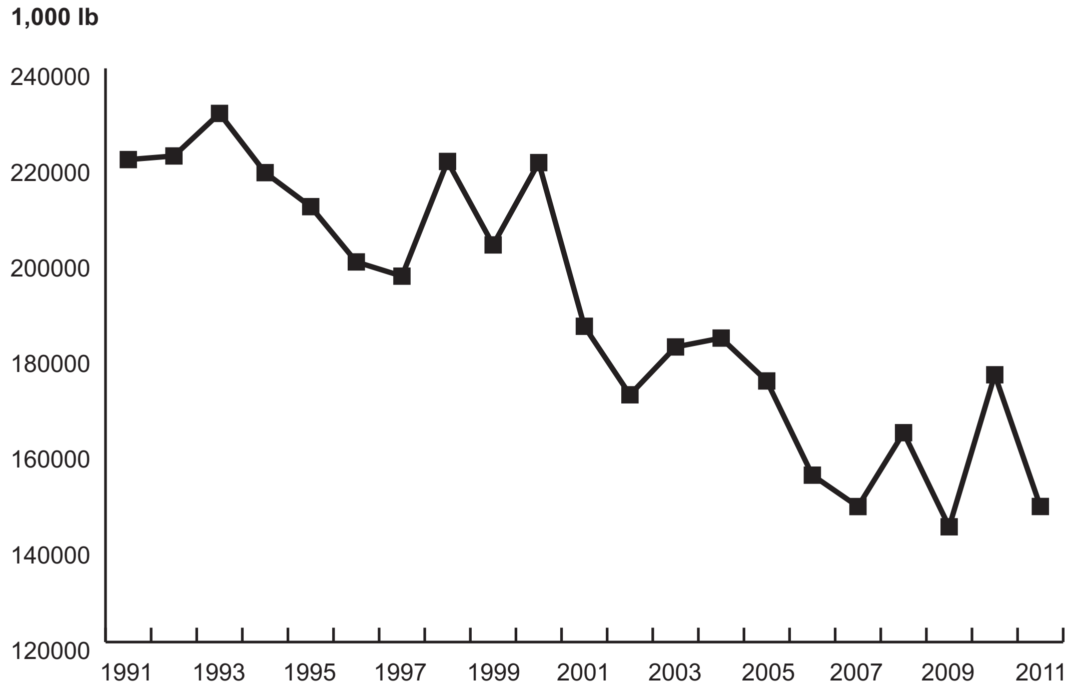
The 2007 Census of Agriculture estimated the value of aquaculture products (domestic farm-raised) sold at $1.4 billion or about 1 percent of the total $153.6 billion sales for all livestock, poultry, and their products in the United States. Combined catfish and trout sold accounted for 47.1 percent of the $1.4 billion total. NASS collects information on the catfish and trout industries through monthly catfish processing surveys, semiannual catfish production surveys, and an annual trout survey (table 10). Domestic catfish production in 2011 was concentrated in the Southern States, with Mississippi accounting for 50.8 percent of total sales. The total value of catfish sales for 2011 was $423.4 million, which was up 5.2 percent from 2010 (table 10). Food-size catfish accounted for 92.3 percent of total sales.

Domestic trout production was dispersed more widely across the United States. Idaho accounted for 44.8 percent of total value of fish sold, followed by North Carolina at 7.4 percent. The total value of all trout sales, both fish and eggs, was $85.3 million in 2011—an increase of 8.7 percent from 2010.

Honey Production

In 2011, honey production from producers with five or more colonies totaled 148.4 million pounds, which represents a 15.9-percent decrease from 2010 (table 11; fig. 5). Although honey prices increased from 161.9 cents per pound in 2010 to 172.9 cents per pound in 2011, the decrease in production caused a 10.2 percent decrease in the value of production to $256.5 million. The distribution of honey production is widespread across the United States, although North Dakota accounted for 21.1 percent of the total production.

Figure 5: U.S. honey production, 1991–2011



Miscellaneous

The 2007 Census of Agriculture reported several miscellaneous livestock and poultry commodities, which are shown in table 12.

Number of Livestock Slaughter Plants in the United States

On January 1, 2012, there were 867 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 2011, 633 plants slaughtered cattle (table 13), and 14 of these plants slaughtered 55 percent of the total cattle slaughtered. Five of the 253 plants that slaughtered calves accounted for 54 percent of the total, and 3 of the 507 plants that slaughtered sheep or lambs in 2011 produced 60 percent of the total number of head slaughtered. In 2011, 419 plants slaughtered goats. Hogs were slaughtered at 604 plants; 12 of the largest plants accounted for 58 percent of the total.

Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas accounted for 49.0 percent of U.S. commercial red-meat production in 2011. Monthly commercial red-meat production typically reaches a low point in February. Beef and pork dominated commercial red-meat production in 2011 (53.2 and 46.2 percent, respectively).

On January 1, 2012, there were 1,863 State-inspected or custom-exempt slaughter plants in the United States, compared with 1,908 such plants on January 1, 2011. 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 2011

Commodity	Inventory (1,000)	Number of operations[1]	Value of production ($1,000)
All cattle	90,768.5	922,000	45,175,680
Milk cows	9,229.5[2]	60,000	[3]NA
Beef cows	29,882.9[2]	734,000	NA
Cattle on feed	14,121.4		NA
Milk from milk cows			39,735,714
Hogs and pigs	65,931[4]	69,100	20,120,613
Sheep and lambs (plus wool)	5,345[2]	80,000	704,900[5]
Goats	2,862[2]	151,000	
Poultry	[6]Detail	NA	35,599,563
Equids	[7]5,317	NA	NA
Catfish	[6]Detail	718[8]	423,433
Trout	[6]Detail	283[9]	85,336
Honey	[6]Detail	NA	256,509

[1]Number of operations—any place having one or more head on hand on December 31 for cattle, beef cow, milk cow, hog and pig, sheep and lamb, and goat and kid operations.
[2]Inventory as of January 1, 2012.
[3]Not available.
[4]Inventory as of December 1, 2011.
[5]Sales of sheep and goats and their products during 2007 (2007 Census of Agriculture).
[6]Detailed breakout of inventory is shown in respective tables.
[7]Inventory as of January 1, 1999.
[8]Number of operations as of January 1, 2012.
[9]Number of operations selling trout.

TABLE 2: Cattle and calves production, 2010 and 2011

	2010	2011
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)		
All cattle and calves	92,682.4	90,768.5
All cows	39,999.2	39,112.4
Cattle on feed	14,012.9	14,121.4
Operations with cattle and calves	935,000	922,000
Size of operation		**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)**
1–49 head	67.9 (11.4)	68.0 (11.6)
50–99 head	13.8 (9.6)	13.8 (9.5)
100–499 head	15.2 (31.0)	15.0 (30.4)
500–999 head	2.0 (13.5)	2.0 (13.5)
1,000 or more head	1.1 (34.5)	1.2 (35.0)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0 (100.0)*
Calf crop	35,694.8	35,313.2
Deaths—cattle (1,000 head)	1,735.9	1,787.1
Death—calves (1,000 head)	2,265.1	2,230.1
Commercial calves slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected	864.2	838.8
Other	14.4	13.8
Total commercial	*878.6*	*852.5*[1]
Commercial cattle slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected		
Steers	16,596.4	16,538.6
Heifers	10,046.9	9,725.8
All cows	6,437.1	6,711.8
Bulls	621.7	578.7
Other	547.0	531.8
Total commercial	*34,249.1*[1]	*34,086.6*[1]
Farm cattle and calves slaughter (1,000 head)*	196.8	175.9
***Total cattle and calves slaughter** (1,000 head)*	***35,324.5***	***35,115.0****
Value of production ($1,000)	**36,968,527**	**45,175,680**

Source: USDA–NASS.

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

TABLE 3: Milk cow and milk production, 2010 and 2011

	2010	**2011**
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)		
Milk cows	9,149.6	9,229.5
Milk replacement heifers	4,568.2	4,527.0
Operations with milk cows	62,500	60,000
Size of operation		**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)**
1–29 head	32.0 (1.7)	32.3 (1.6)
30–49 head	17.2 (4.7)	16.8 (4.3)
50–99 head	25.3 (12.2)	24.7 (11.2)
100–199 head	13.8 (12.3)	13.8 (11.9)
200–499 head	6.3 (12.5)	6.7 (12.5)
500 or more head	5.4 (56.6)	5.7 (58.5)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0 (100.0)*
Cows slaughtered (1,000 head), **federally inspected**		
Dairy cows	2,807.2	2,914.2
Other cows	3,629.8	3,797.6
All cows	*6,437.1*[1]	*6,711.8*
Milk production		
Average number of milk cows during year (1,000 head)	9,119	9,194
Milk production per milk cow (lb)	21,148	21,345
Milk fat per milk cow (lb)	774	792
Percentage of fat	3.66	3.71
Total milk production (million lb)	192,848	196,245
Value of milk production ($1,000)	**31,531,265**	**39,735,714**

Source: USDA–NASS.

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

TABLE 4: Beef cow production, 2010 and 2011

	2010	2011
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)		
Beef cows	30,849.6	29,882.9
Beef replacement heifers	5,138.6	5,211.6
Operations with beef cows	742,000	734,000
Size of operation	**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)**	
1–49 head	79.2 (28.0)	79.4 (27.7)
50–99 head	11.1 (17.4)	11.1 (17.4)
100–499 head	8.9 (38.0)	8.7 (38.2)
500 or more head	0.8 (16.6)	0.8 (16.7)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0 (100.0)*
Cows slaughtered (1,000 head)**, federally inspected**		
Dairy cows	2,807.2	2,914.2
Other cows	3,629.8	3,797.6
All cows	*6,437.1*[1]	*6,711.8*

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

TABLE 5: Cattle-on-feed production, 2010 and 2011

	2010	2011
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head) **for all lots**	14,011.9	14,121.4
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head) **for lots 1,000+ capacity**		
Steers and steer calves	7,178	7,281
Heifers and heifer calves	4,259	4,496
Cows and bulls	76	84
Total	*11,513*	*11,861*

Feedlot capacity (head)	**Number of feedlots 2010**	**Pct.**	**January 1, 2011, inventory** (1,000 head)	**Pct.**	**Marketed** (1,000 head) **2009**	**Pct.**
<1,000	75,000	97.3	2,260.4	16.0	3,170	12.3
1,000–1,999	770	1.0	416.0	2.9	727	2.8
2,000–3,999	560	0.7	770.0	5.5	1,360	5.3
4,000–7,999	345	0.4	1,070.0	7.6	1,870	7.3
8,000–15,999	170	0.2	1,220.0	8.6	2,320	9.0
16,000–31,999	138	0.2	2,100.0	14.9	4,040	15.7
≥32,000	137	0.2	6,285.0	44.5	12,260	47.6
All feedlots	*77,120*	*100.0*	*14,121.4*	*100.0*	*25,747*	*100.0*

Source: USDA–NASS.

TABLE 6: Hog and pig production, 2010 and 2011

	2010	2011
December 1 inventory (1,000 head)		
Breeding	5,778	5,803
Market	59,147	60,128
All hogs and pigs	*64,925*	*65,931*
Operations with hogs and pigs	69,100	69,100
Size of operation		**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)**
1–99 head	70.9 (0.8)	71.5 (0.8)
100–499 head	7.5 (2.1)	7.4 (2.0)
500–999 head	4.1 (3.1)	3.5 (2.7)
1,000–1,999 head	5.3 (8.0)	4.9 (7.5)
2,000–4,999 head	7.7 (25.0)	8.0 (24.9)
≥5,000 head	4.5 (61.0)	4.8 (62.1)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0 (100.0)*
Pig crop (1,000 head)		
December–November*	113,685	115,215
Pigs per litter		
December–November*	9.78	9.97
Deaths (1,000 head)	8,625.2	8,557.7
Slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected		
Barrows and gilts	105,982.8	106,600.3
Sows	2,965.9	3,027.0
Stags and boars	366.0	329.0
Other	945.1	903.7
Total commercial	*110,259.8*	*110,860.0*
Farm slaughter	107.2	96.8
Total slaughter	*110,367.0*	*110,956.8*
Value of production ($1,000)	**16,095,066**	**20,120,613**

Source: USDA–NASS.

*December of the preceding year.

TABLE 7: Sheep and goat production, 2010 and 2011

	2010	2011
January 1 following-year sheep inventory (1,000 head)		
Breeding sheep and lambs	4,080.0	3,975.0
Replacement lambs under 1 year old	665.0	650.0
Ewes 1 year old and older	3,225.0	3,155.0
Rams 1 year old and older	190.0	170.0
Market	1,400.0	1,370.0
All sheep and lambs	*5,480.0*	*5,345.0*
Operations with sheep	81,000	80,000
Size of operation	**Percentage operations* (percentage inventory)***	
1–99 head	93.8 (35.8)	93.5 (35.9)
100–499 head	5.1 (20.1)	5.4 (21.1)
500–4,999 head	1.0 (30.6)	1.0 (31.1)
≥5,000 head	0.1 (13.5)	0.1 (11.9)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0 (100.0)*
Lamb crop (1,000 head)	3,570.0	3,510.0
Deaths—sheep (1,000 head)	230.0	240.0
Deaths—lambs (1,000 head)	370.0	380.0
Slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected		
Mature sheep	156.4	140.7
Lambs	2,104.8	1,859.5
Other	196.4	164.1
Total commercial	*2,457.5*[1]	*2,164.3*
Farm slaughter	95.3	93.2
Total slaughter	*2,552.8*	*2,257.5*
Wool production		
Sheep shorn (1,000 head)	4,180	4,030
Shorn wool production (1,000 lb)	30,370	29,290
Value of wool production ($1,000)	35,018	48,925

[1]Sum may not equal reported total.

	2010	2011
January 1 following-year goat inventory (1,000 head)		
Does, 1 year old and older		
Angora	118	102
Milk	232	233
Meat and other	1,489	1,440
All	*1,839*	*1,775*
Bucks		
Angora	9	8
Milk	23	23
Meat and other	153	148
All	*185*	*179*
All		
Angora	172	146
Milk	360	360
Meat and other	2,464	2,356
All goats	*2,996*	*2,862*
Operations with goats		
Angora	6,000	5,500
Milk	31,000	31,000
Meat and other	128,000	124,000
All	*152,000*	*151,000*
Kid crop		
Angora	80	81
Milk	265	267
Meat and other	1,566	1,531
All	*1,911*	*1,879*

Source: USDA–NASS.
*End-of-year survey for breeding sheep (inventory).

TABLE 8: Poultry production, 2010 and 2011

	2010	2011
December 1 total layers (1,000 head)	341,884	338,472
Eggs per layer	269	271
Total egg production (million eggs)	*91,482*	*91,855*
Number of broilers produced (1,000 head)	8,623,600	8,607,600
Number of turkeys raised (1,000 head)	244,188	248,500
Number slaughtered (1,000 head)		
Chickens—young	8,649,341	8,537,060
Chickens—mature	140,943	146,007
Chickens—total	*8,790,284*	*8,683,067*
Turkeys—young	241,183	245,450
Turkeys—old	1,436	1,394
Turkeys—total	*242,619*	*246,844*
Ducks	23,627	24,472
Value of production ($1,000)		
Broilers	23,691,553	23,161,274
Eggs	6,534,699	7,365,303
Turkeys	4,373,866	4,991,732
Chickens (value of sales)	73,107	81,254
Total	*34,673,225*	*35,599,563*

Source: USDA–NASS.

TABLE 9: Equine inventory, 1997, 2002, and 2007

	1997*	2002	2007
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)			
All equids on farms	3,143	3,749	4,313
Horses and ponies	3,020	3,644	4,029
Mules, burros, and donkeys	123	105	284
Number farms			
With horses and ponies	490,517	542,223	575,942
With mules, burros, and donkeys	44,096	29,936	99,746

*Two surveys released by USDA–NASS on March 2, 1999, estimated an additional 2,050,000 equids on nonfarms in 1997, for a total of 5,193,000 equids.
Source: USDA–NASS, 2002 and 2007 Census of Agriculture.

TABLE 10: Catfish and trout production, 2010 and 2011

	2010	2011
Catfish		
Number of fish on January 1, following year (1,000)		
Foodsize	175,902	181,310
Stockers	380,660	463,490
Fingerlings	568,990	451,100
Broodfish	495	562
Number of operations on January 1, following year	908	718
Sales ($1,000)		
Foodsize	375,078	390,977
Stockers	13,848	17,104
Fingerlings	13,325	14,552
Broodfish	333	800
Total sales	*402,584*	*423,433*
Trout		
Number of fish sold (1,000)		
≥12 inches	38,700	38,415
6–12 inches	5,265	5,615
1–6 inches	8,780	4,975
Sales ($1,000)		
≥12 inches	63,187	69,467
6–12 inches	6,339	6,110
1–6 inches	1,917	1,031
Total sales	*71,443*	*76,608*
Eggs sold		
Number of eggs (1,000)	383,625	463,666
Total value of sales ($1,000)	7,086	8,728
Total value of fish sold plus value of eggs sold ($1,000)	78,529	85,336
Number of operations selling trout	320	283
Number of operations selling or distributing trout,[1] or both	814	754

Source: USDA–NASS.

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

TABLE 11: Honey* production, 2010 and 2011

	2010	2011
Honey-producing colonies (1,000)	2,692	2,491
Yield per colony (lb)	65.6	59.6
Production (1,000 lb)	176,462	148,357
Stocks on December 15 (1,000 lb)	45,018	36,761
Value of production ($1,000)	285,692	256,509

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

TABLE 12: Production data on miscellaneous livestock, 2007

Commodity	Number of farms	Inventory	Number sold
Mules, burros, donkeys	99,746	283,806	32,467
Mink	290	1,507,719	2,811,470
Rabbits	27,137	616,129	979,563
Ducks	31,391	3,984,982	27,321,288
Geese	18,869	177,812	161,133
Pigeons	5,369	531,489	1,294,163
Pheasants	5,313	3,773,593	10,876,586
Quail	3,983	10,611,067	39,968,045
Emus	3,621	28,443	6,540
Ostriches	714	11,188	5,697
Bison	4,499	198,234	62,890
Deer	5,654	269,537	44,210
Elk	1,917	68,251	13,049
Alpacas	8,708	121,904	13,164
Llamas	26,060	122,680	12,704

Source: USDA–NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture.

TABLE 13: Slaughter statistics, 2011

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	633	33,554.8	531.8
Calves	253	838.8	13.8
Hogs	604	109,956.3	903.7
Sheep and lambs	507	2,000.2	164.1
Goats	419	589.1	184.6
Bison	111	44.2	9.5

Source: USDA–NASS Livestock Slaughter 2011 Summary, April 2012.
*Includes data for the calendar year.