Overview of U.S. Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Production in 2012

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 2012, (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., 2002 and 2007) and sample surveys conducted monthly, quarterly, or annually as determined by the particular commodity.

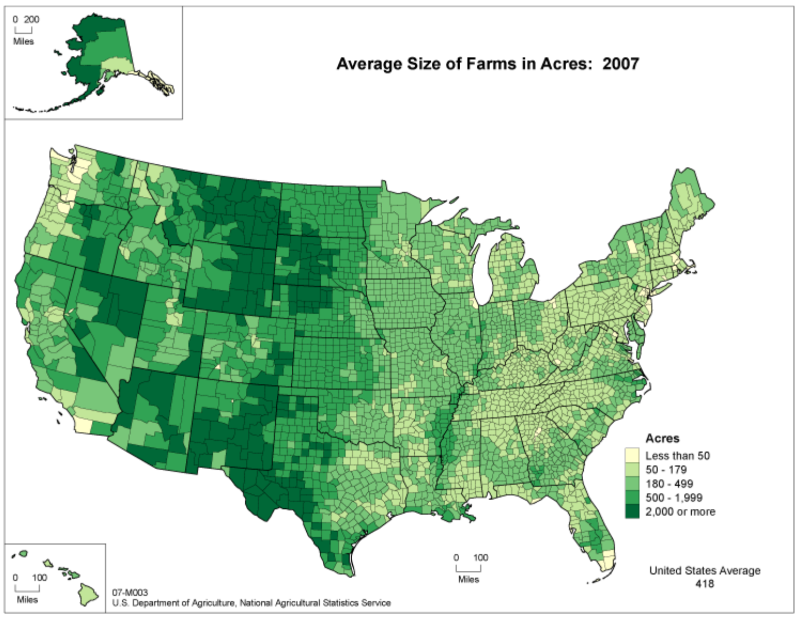
The Census of Agriculture, which is a complete enumeration of the entire agricultural segment of the economy, is the only source of detailed, county-level data of all farms and ranches in all 50 States selling or intending to sell agricultural products worth $1,000 or more in a year. Census 2007 reports 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 2011 Overview for 1 year compared to similar statistics published for 2011 in the 2012 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

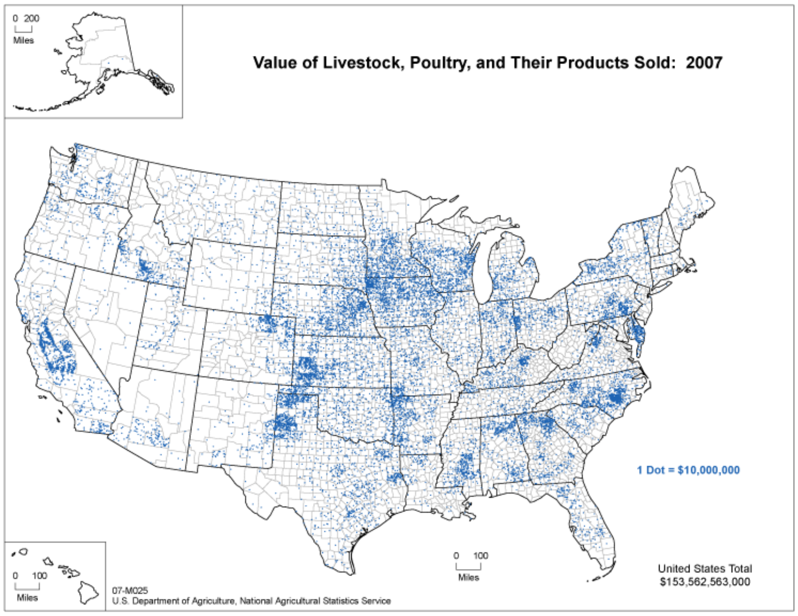
United States; however, western farms and ranches were generally larger than those in the eastern half of the United States as reported by the 2007 Census of Agriculture (map 1). A higher percentage of land area in the Central United States was dedicated to land in farms. In 2012, there were 2.2 million farms, down slightly from 2011. Total land in farms was 914.0 million acres in 2012, which represents a decrease of 3.0 million acres from 2011. The average farm size was 421 acres in 2012, 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

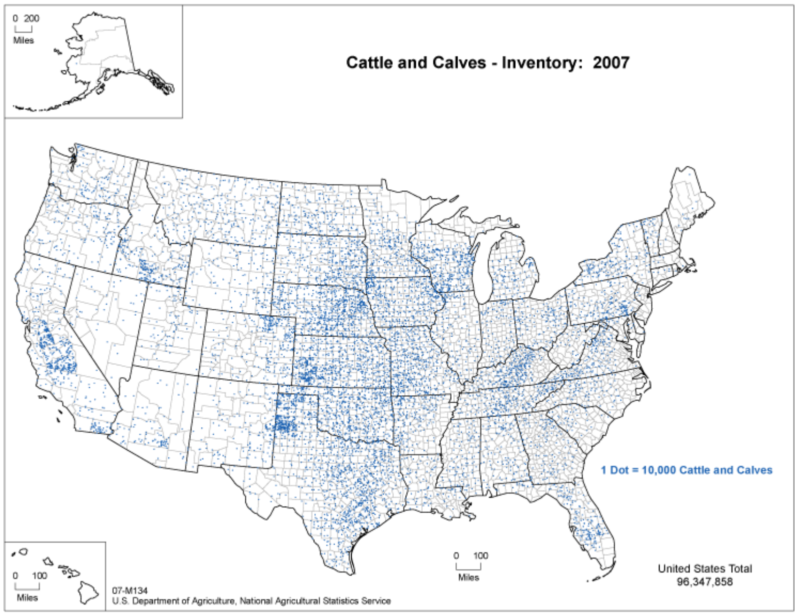
Introduction to the Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Industries

In 2012, almost one-half of the 2.2 million farms in the United States had cattle and calves (915,000). (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 (58,000) were dairies (milk production). There were 149,000 operations with goats, 79,500 operations with sheep, and 68,300 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 2007, put the number of farms with equids at 575, 942.

The cattle industry has the highest value of production at roughly $49.2 billion. In addition, the value of milk production was about $37.2 billion, 6.4 percent lower than in 2011. The poultry industries were the next largest commodity in the United States, with production valued at around $38.1 billion, followed by hogs and pigs at $20.4 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 89.3 million on January 1, 2013.

The number of operations with cattle (or calves) has declined steadily during the past 15 years, from 1.2 million in 1995 to 915,000 in 2012. 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).

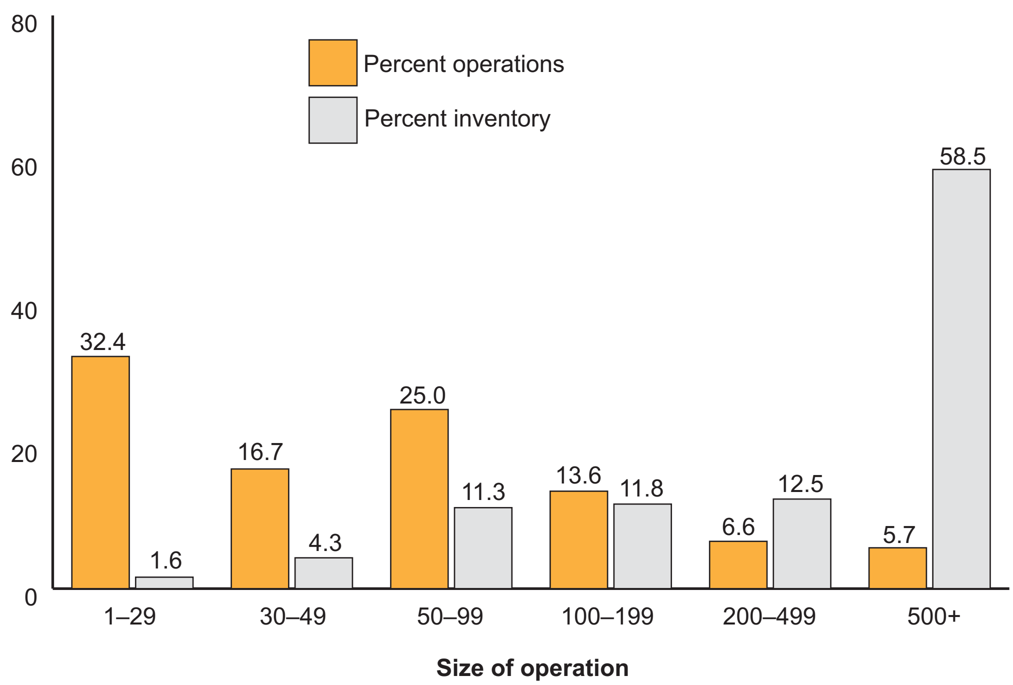
In 2012, small cattle operations (1–49 head) accounted for 68.2 percent of all cattle operations but only 11.5 percent of the total inventory of cattle and calves. Large operations (1,000 or more head) accounted for just 1.2 percent of all cattle operations but accounted for 35.2 percent of the total U.S. inventory of cattle and calves (table 2).

Milk Cows—Dairy

On January 2, 2013, Wisconsin and California accounted for 33.0 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 9.3 million (data not shown). In contrast, the number of operations with milk cows in 2012 (58,000) was only 52.3 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
2012 operations = 58,000
Jan. 1, 2013, inventory = 9.22 million



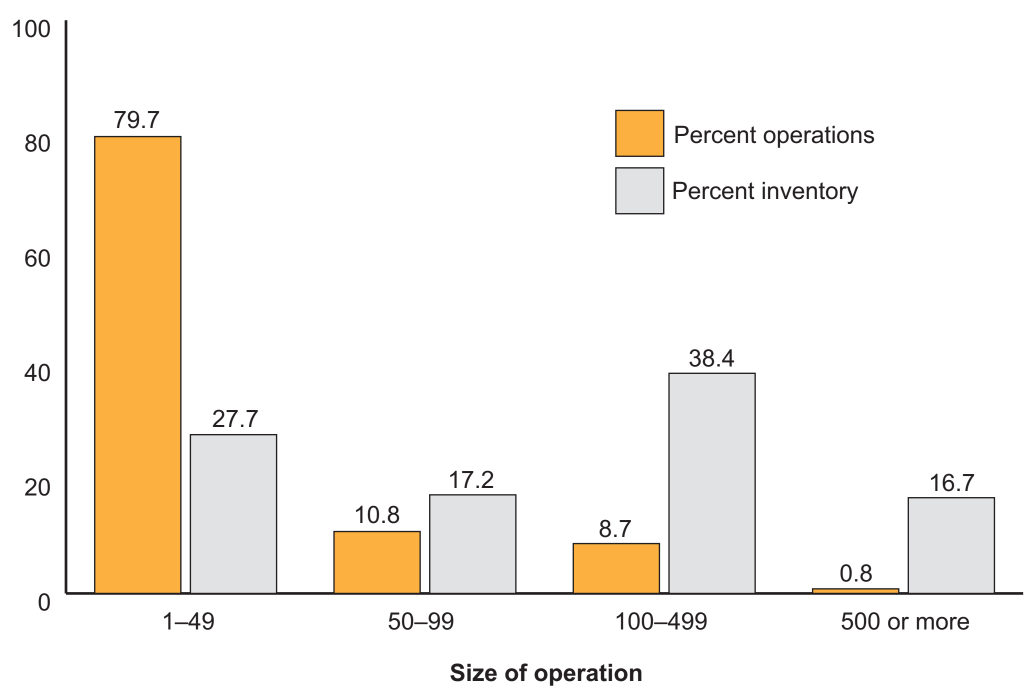
Annual milk production per cow increased from 17,763 pounds in 1999 to 21,697 pounds in 2012, a 22-percent increase. Table 3 documents dairy production for 2011 and 2012.

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 (4.0 million on January 1, 2013). Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma each had about 1.8 million beef cows. Beef cows accounted for 76.1 percent of the total cow inventory on January 1, 2013.

In 2012, 729,000 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 55.1 percent of total U.S. beef cow inventory as of January 1, 2013 (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 (fig. 2).

Figure 2. Beef cows: percent operations and inventory by size of operation
2012 operations = 729,000
Jan. 1, 2013, inventory = 29.30 million



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.

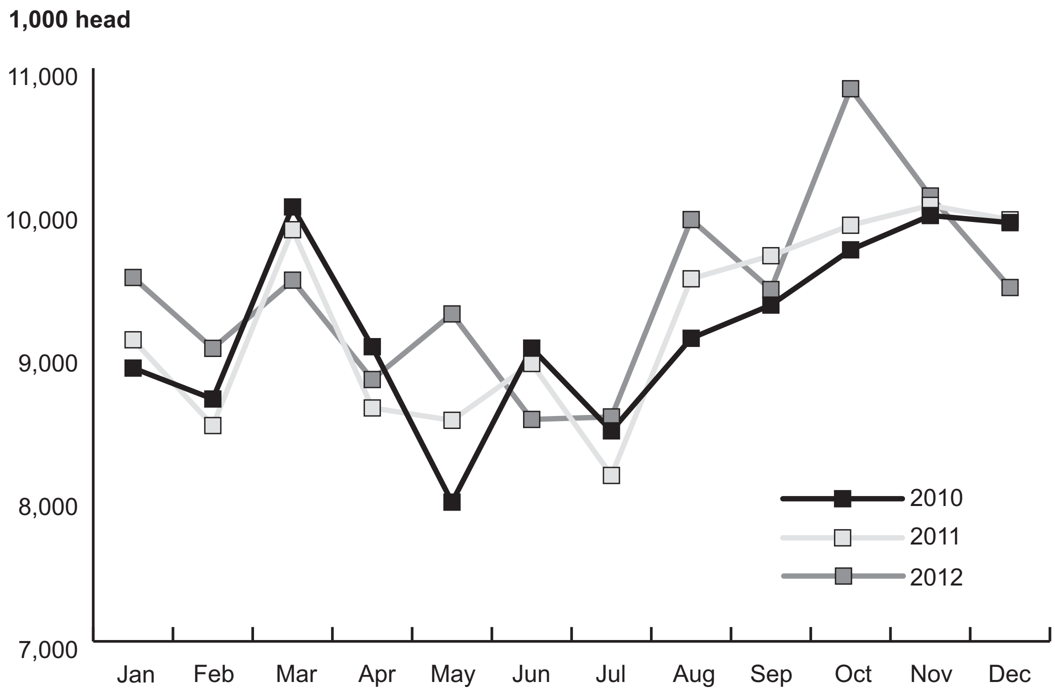
On January 1, 2013, three States (Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas) accounted for over one-half (65.3 percent) of the inventory of cattle on feed in all feedlots. Large numbers of cattle on feed are in relatively few feedlots; 132 feedlots (0.2 percent of all feedlots) accounted for 45.2 percent of the total 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 78.4 percent of 2012 federally inspected cattle slaughter (data not shown). Of the 33.0 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, 2012, Iowa, the largest hog-producing State, had 31.0 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 13.6 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 113.2 million head in 2012, 2 percent higher than 2011.

Figure 3. Hogs: U.S. commercial slaughter, by month, 2010–12



The number of operations with hogs (and pigs) declined steadily during the past decade, decreasing by 10.4 percent over the last 10 years (since 2002) (data not shown). The majority of hog operations (71.3 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), maintained more than half (61.9 percent) of the U.S. hog inventory in 2012.

In 2012, the United States had 68,300 hog operations with a production value of $20.4 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 39.0 percent of the U.S. sheep and lamb inventory on January 1, 2013. Typically, the Western States are characterized by large range flocks, whereas those in the Central and Eastern States are mostly small, fenced flocks.

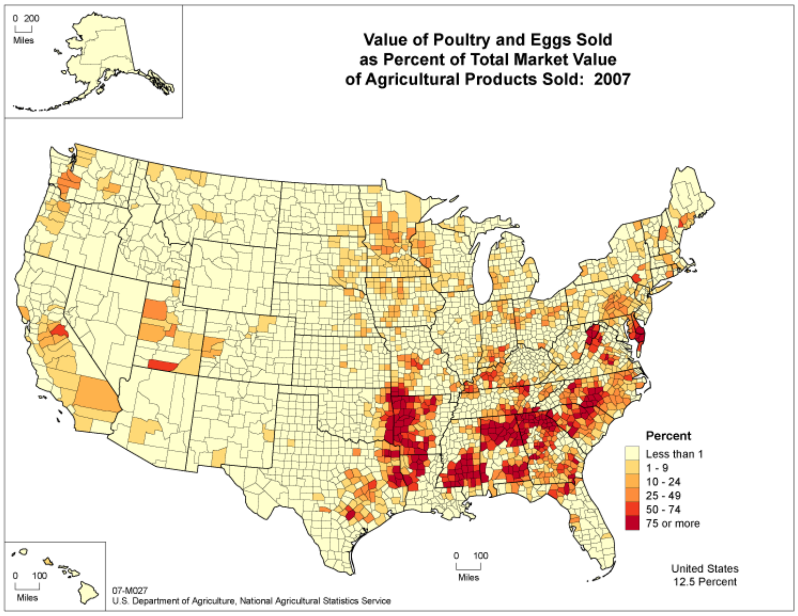
The number of sheep and lambs has declined steadily since the late 1980s (10.9 million head in 1988) with the exception of a brief peak in inventory in 1990 (11.4 million head). Total sheep and lamb inventory on January 1, 2013, was 5.34 million head. The number of operations with sheep has declined gradually, from 113,640 in 1987 to 79,500 in 2012.

Over one-third of the sheep and lamb inventory (35.5 percent) is located on small operations (1–99 head); 93.9 percent of the 79,500 total operations had fewer than 100 head of sheep and lambs (table 7). Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter totaled 2.2 million head in 2012.

There were 2.81 million goats in the United States on January 1, 2013, which represents a 2-percent decrease from the January 1, 2012, 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 nearly two-thirds of the total value of production ($24.8 billion; fig. 4).


Value of Poultry and Eggs Sold
as Percent of Total Market Value
of Agricultural Products Sold: 2007
Percent
Less than 1
1 - 9
10 - 24
25 - 49
50 - 74
75 or more
United States
12.5 Percent
07-M027
U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Map 4

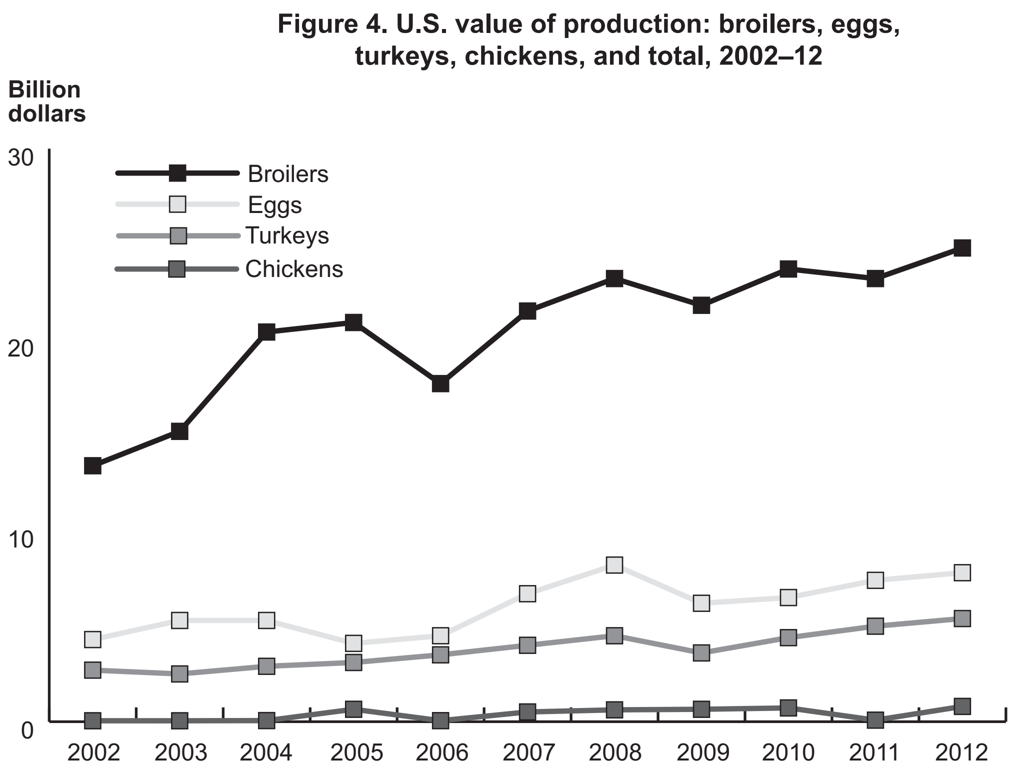


Figure 4. U.S. value of production: broilers, eggs, turkeys, chickens, and total, 2002–12
Billion dollars
30
20
10
0
Broilers
Eggs
Turkeys
Chickens
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012

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, Minnesota, and North Carolina accounted for 43.8 percent of the 253.5 million turkeys raised in 2012.

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 65.0 percent of the $38.1 billion poultry industries' production in 2012. Egg production accounted for 20.5 percent of the total value of production (table 8).

Hatchery statistics for 2012 include 8.93 billion broiler-type chickens hatched, 471 million egg-type chicks hatched, and 288 million poults hatched in turkey hatcheries. The collective capacity of the 296 chicken hatcheries on January 1, 2013, was 905 million eggs, and the capacity of the 49 turkey hatcheries was 40.2 million eggs.

Slaughter of young chickens[1] accounted for 85.4 percent of the total live weight of poultry slaughtered in 2012. The average live weight of young chickens slaughtered has steadily increased over the previous decade, ranging from 4.99 pounds in 2000 to 5.85 pounds in 2012.

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

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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).

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

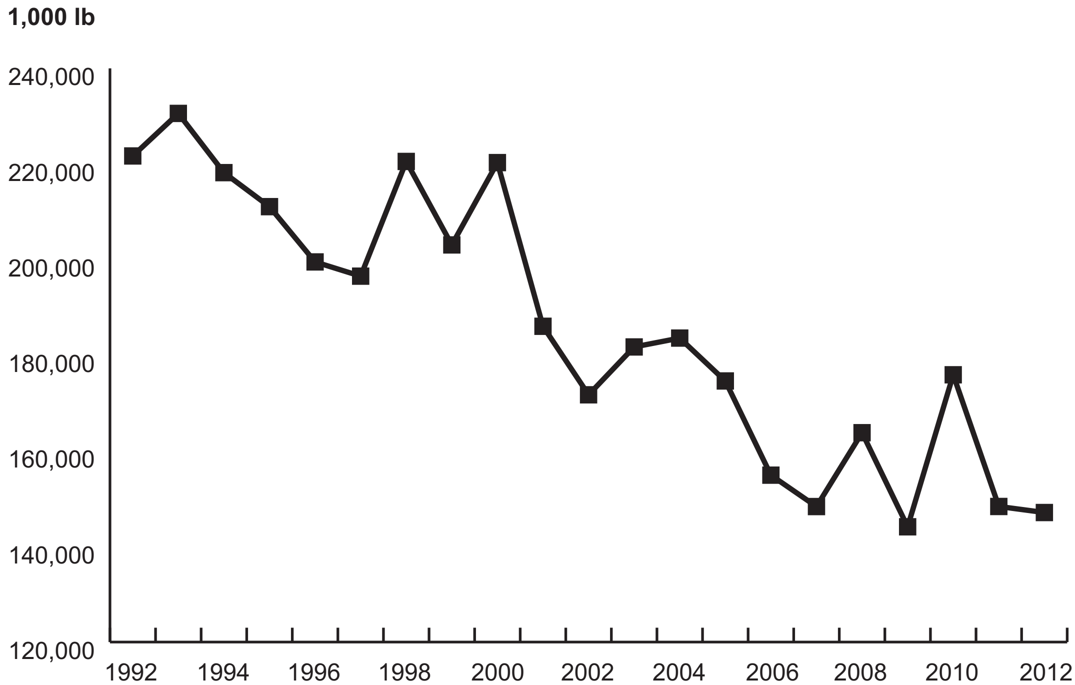
Catfish production in 2012 was concentrated in the Southern States, North Carolina, and California, with Mississippi accounting for 51.5 percent of total sales. Total catfish sales for 2012 was $340.6 million, which was down 19.5 percent from 2011 (table 10). Food-size catfish accounted for 93.6 percent of total sales.

Trout production was dispersed more widely across the United States. Idaho accounted for 58.9 percent of total value of fish (12 inches or longer) sold in 2012, followed by North Carolina at 7.7 percent. The total value of trout sold, both fish and eggs, was $88.2 million in 2012—an increase of 4.8 percent from 2011.

Honey Production

In 2012, honey production from producers with five or more colonies totaled 147.1 million pounds, which represents a 0.9-percent decrease from 2011 (table 11; fig. 5). U.S. honey prices increased from 176.5 cents per pound in 2011 to 195.1 cents per pound in 2012, which contributed to the increase in the value of production from $261.9 million to $287.0 million. The distribution of honey production is widespread across the United States, although North Dakota accounted for 23.2 percent of the total production in 2012.

Figure 5. U.S. honey production, 1992–2012



Number of Livestock Slaughter Plants in the United States

On January 1, 2013, 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 2012, 627 plants slaughtered cattle (table 13), and 14 of these plants slaughtered 55 percent of the total cattle slaughtered. Five of the 206 plants that slaughtered calves accounted for 57 percent of the total, and 3 of the 507 plants that slaughtered sheep or lambs in 2012 produced 60 percent of the total number of head slaughtered. In 2012, 419 plants slaughtered goats. Hogs were slaughtered at 600 plants; 12 of the largest plants accounted for 57 percent of the total.

Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas accounted for 49.0 percent of U.S. commercial red-meat production in 2012. Beef and pork dominated commercial red-meat production in 2012 (52.4 and 47.5 percent, respectively).

On January 1, 2013, there were 2,016 State-inspected or custom-exempt slaughter plants in the United States, compared with 1,863 such plants on January 1, 2012. 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 2012

Commodity	Inventory (1,000)	Number of operations[1]	Value of production ($1,000)
All cattle	89,299.6	915,000	49,213,753
Milk cows	9,219.9[2]	58,000	[3]NA
Beef cows	29,295.3[2]	729,000	NA
Cattle on feed	13,351.7		NA
Milk from milk cows			37,187,826
Hogs and pigs	66,348[4]	68,300	20,389,229
Sheep and lambs (plus wool)	5,335[2]	79,500	704,900[5]
Goats	2,811[2]	149,000	
Poultry	[6]Detail	NA	38,108,132
Equids	5,317[7]	NA	NA
Catfish	[6]Detail	624[8]	340,564[9]
Trout	[6]Detail	264[10]	88,201[11]
Honey	[6]Detail	NA	286,976

[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, 2013.
[3]Not available.
[4]Inventory as of December 1, 2012.
[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, 2013.
[9]Catfish is published as total sales (not value of production).
[10]Number of operations selling trout.
[11]Trout is published as total value of fish sold with a subcategory at the U.S. level that has a value excluding eggs and a value including eggs.

TABLE 2: Cattle and calves production, 2011 and 2012

	2011	2012
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)		
All cattle and calves	90,768.5	89,299.6
All cows	39,387.4	38,515.2
Cattle on feed	14,121.4	13,351.7
Operations with cattle and calves	922,000	915,000
Size of operation	**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)**	
1–49 head	68.0 (11.6)	68.2 (11.5)
50–99 head	13.8 (9.5)	13.7 (9.5)
100–499 head	15.0 (30.4)	15.0 (30.2)
500–999 head	2.0 (13.5)	2.0 (13.6)
1,000 or more head	1.2 (35.0)	1.2 (35.2)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0[1] (100.0)*
Calf crop	35,313.2	34,279.0
Deaths—cattle (1,000 head)	1,787.1	1,751.2
Death—calves (1,000 head)	2,230.1	2,129.9
Commercial calves slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected	838.8	759.7
Other	13.8	12.4
Total commercial	*852.5[1]*	*772.1*
Commercial cattle slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected		
Steers	16,538.6	16,159.5
Heifers	9,725.8	9,269.0
All cows	6,711.8	6,445.6
Bulls	578.7	551.3
Other	531.8	525.3
Total commercial	*34,086.6[1]*	*32,950.8[1]*
Farm cattle and calves slaughter (1,000 head)*	169.0	151.4
***Total cattle and calves slaughter** (1,000 head)*	***35,108.1***	***33,874.3****
Value of production ($1,000)	**45,186,085**	**49,213,753**

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, 2011 and 2012

	2011	2012
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)		
Milk cows	9,229.5	9,219.9
Milk replacement heifers	4,622.0	4,550.7
Operations with milk cows	60,000	58,000
Size of operation	**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)**	
1–29 head	32.3 (1.6)	32.4 (1.6)
30–49 head	16.8 (4.3)	16.7 (4.3)
50–99 head	24.7 (11.2)	25.0 (11.3)
100–199 head	13.8 (11.9)	13.6 (11.8)
200–499 head	6.7 (12.5)	6.6 (12.5)
500 or more head	5.7 (58.5)	5.7 (58.5)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0 (100.0)*
Cows slaughtered (1,000 head), **federally inspected**		
Dairy cows	2,914.2	3,101.5
Other cows	3,797.6	3,344.2
All cows	*6,711.8*	*6,445.6*[1]
Milk production		
Average number of milk cows during year (1,000 head)	9,194	9,233
Milk production per milk cow (lb)	21,336	21,697
Milk fat per milk cow (lb)	792	807
Percentage of fat	3.71	3.72
Total milk production (million lb)	196,164	200,324
Value of milk production ($1,000)	**39,713,938**	**37,187,826**

Source: USDA–NASS.

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

TABLE 4: Beef cow production, 2011 and 2012

	2011	2012
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)		
Beef cows	30,157.9	29,295.3
Beef replacement heifers	5,261.6	5,360.6
Operations with beef cows	734,000	729,000
Size of operation		**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)**
1–49 head	79.4 (27.7)	79.7 (27.7)
50–99 head	11.0 (17.4)	10.8 (17.2)
100–499 head	8.7 (38.2)	8.7 (38.4)
500 or more head	0.8 (16.7)	0.8 (16.7)
Total	*100.0*[1] *(100.0)*	*100.0 (100.0)*
Cows slaughtered (1,000 head), **federally inspected**		
Dairy cows	2,914.2	3,101.5
Other cows	3,797.6	3,344.2
All cows	*6,711.8*	*6,445.6*[1]

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

TABLE 5: Cattle-on-feed production, 2011 and 2012

	2011	2012
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head) **for all lots**	14,121.4	13,351.7
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head) **for lots 1,000+ capacity**		
Steers and steer calves	7,281	7,047
Heifers and heifer calves	4,496	4,070
Cows and bulls	84	76
Total	*11,861*	*11,193*

Feedlot capacity (head)	**Number of feedlots 2012**	**Pct.**	**January 1, 2013, inventory** (1,000 head)	**Pct.**	**Marketed** (1,000 head) **2012**	**Pct.**
<1,000	73,000	97.2	2,158.7	16.2	2,854	11.4
1,000–1,999	740	1.0	373	2.8	695	2.8
2,000–3,999	570	0.8	710	5.3	1,300	5.2
4,000–7,999	345	0.5	1,000	7.5	1,810	7.3
8,000–15,999	170	0.2	1,130	8.5	2,320	9.3
16,000–31,999	143	0.2	1,950	14.6	4,050	16.2
≥ 32,000	132	0.2	6,030	45.2	11,920	47.8
All feedlots	*75,100*	*100.0*[1]	*13,351.7*	*100.0*[1]	*24,949*	*100.0*

Source: USDA–NASS.

TABLE 6: Hog and pig production, 2011 and 2012

	2011	2012
December 1 inventory (1,000 head)		
Breeding	5,803	5,817
Market	60,558	60,531
All hogs and pigs	*66,361*	*66,348*
Operations with hogs and pigs	69,100	68,300
Size of operation		**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)**
1–99 head	71.5 (0.8)	71.3 (0.8)
100–499 head	7.4 (2.0)	7.3 (1.9)
500–999 head	3.5 (2.7)	3.4 (2.6)
1,000–1,999 head	4.9 (7.5)	4.8 (7.3)
2,000–4,999 head	8.0 (24.9)	8.3 (25.5)
≥5,000 head	4.8 (62.1)	4.8 (61.9)
Total	*100.0* [1] *(100.0)*	*100.0*[1] *(100.0)*
Pig crop (1,000 head)		
December–November*	115,837	117,724
Pigs per litter		
December–November*	9.97	10.08
Deaths (1,000 head)	8,557.7	8,798.7
Slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected		
Barrows and gilts	106,600.3	108,912.3
Sows	3,027.0	3,008.8
Stags and boars	329.0	344.3
Other	903.7	897.9
Total commercial	*110,860.0*	*113,163.3*
Farm slaughter	96.3	94.3
Total slaughter	*110,956.3*	*113,257.6*
Value of production ($1,000)	**20,175,714**	**20,389,229**

Source: USDA–NASS.
*December of the preceding year.

TABLE 7: Sheep and goat production, 2011 and 2012

	2011	2012
January 1 following-year sheep inventory (1,000 head)		
Breeding sheep and lambs	3,995.0	3,975.0
Replacement lambs under 1 year old	660.0	660.0
Ewes 1 year old and older	3,165.0	3,140.0
Rams 1 year old and older	170.0	175.0
Market	1,370.0	1,360.0
All sheep and lambs	*5,365.0*	*5,335.0*
Operations with sheep	80,000	79,500
Size of operation		**Percentage operations* (percentage inventory)***
1–99 head	93.5 (35.9)	93.9 (35.5)
100–499 head	5.4 (21.1)	5.0 (21.1)
500–4,999 head	1.0 (31.1)	1.0 (31.2)
≥5,000 head	0.1 (11.9)	0.1 (12.2)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0 (100.0)*
Lamb crop (1,000 head)	3,510.0	3,455.0
Deaths—sheep (1,000 head)	240.0	229.0
Deaths—lambs (1,000 head)	380.0	365.0
Slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected		
Mature sheep	140.7	143.1
Lambs	1,859.5	1,869.1
Other	164.1	170.7
Total commercial	*2,164.3*	*2,182.9*
Farm slaughter	93.2	92.5
Total slaughter	*2,257.5*	*2,275.4*
Wool production		
Sheep shorn (1,000 head)	4,030	3,930
Shorn wool production (1,000 lb)	29,290	28,500
Value of wool production ($1,000)	48,925	43,626

*End-of-year survey for breeding sheep (inventory).

	2011	2012
January 1 following-year goat inventory (1,000 head)		
All		
Angora	146	136
Milk	360	360
Meat and other	2,356	2,315
All	*2,862*	*2,811*
Does, 1 year old and older		
Angora	102	96
Milk	233	234
Meat and other	1,440	1,404
All	*1,775*	*1,734*
Bucks		
Angora	8	7
Milk	23	23
Meat and other	148	145
All goats	*179*	*175*
Kid crop		
Angora	81	70
Milk	267	267
Meat and other	1,531	1,450
All	*1,879*	*1,787*
Operations with goats		
Angora	5,500	5,300
Milk	31,000	30,500
Meat and other	124,000	123,000
All	*151,000*	*149,000*

Source: USDA–NASS.

TABLE 8: Poultry production, 2011 and 2012

	2011	2012
December 1 average layers during the year (1,000 head)	338,475	339,698
Eggs per layer	271	274
Total egg production (million eggs)	*91,861*	*92,894*
Number of broilers produced (1,000 head)	8,607,600	8,437,900
Number of turkeys raised (1,000 head)	248,500	253,500
Number slaughtered (1,000 head)		
Chickens—young	8,537,636	8,428,847
Chickens—mature	146,007	147,347
Chickens—total	*8,683,643*	*8,576,194*
Turkeys—young	245,450	248,590
Turkeys—old	1,394	1,602
Turkeys—total	*246,844*	*250,192*
Ducks	24,472	24,183
Value of production ($1,000)		
Broilers	22,987,822	24,764,850
Eggs	7,315,796	7,823,140
Turkeys	4,960,593	5,441,171
Chickens (value of sales)	81,073	78,971
Total	*35,345,284*	*38,108,132*

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, 2011 and 2012

	2011	2012
Catfish		
Number of fish on January 1, following year (1,000)		
Foodsize	181,305	166,690
Stockers	463,485	339,260
Fingerlings	451,100	398,510
Broodfish	562	540
Number of operations on January 1, following year	718	624
Sales ($1,000)		
Foodsize	390,749	318,784
Stockers	17,104	10,750
Fingerlings	14,552	10,935
Broodfish	800	95
Total sales	*423,205*	*340,564*
Trout		
Number of fish (1,000)		
≥12 inches	38,215	40,445
6–12 inches	5,625	6,780
1–6 inches	4,975	6,750
Sales ($1,000)		
≥12 inches	68,261	72,663
6–12 inches	6,159	5,976
1–6 inches	1,031	1,094
Total sales (excluding eggs)	*75,451*	*79,733*
Eggs sold		
Number of eggs (1,000)	463,666	434,025
Total sales ($1,000)	8,728	8,468
Total value of fish sold including eggs ($1,000)	84,179	88,201
Number of operations selling trout	283	264
Number of operations selling or distributing trout,[1] or both	754	644

Source: USDA–NASS.

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

TABLE 11: Honey* production, 2011 and 2012

	2011	2012
Honey-producing colonies (1,000)	2,491	2,624
Yield per colony (lb)	59.6	56.1
Production (1,000 lb)	148,357	147,092
Stocks on December 15 (1,000 lb)	36,761	32,922
Value of production ($1,000)	261,850	286,976

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, 2012

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	627	32,425.5	525.3
Calves	206	759.7	12.4
Hogs	600	112,265.4	897.9
Sheep and lambs	507	2,012.1	170.7
Goats	NA	557.9	169.5
Bison	NA	41.1	10.4

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