Packers and Stockyards Statistical Report

2003 Reporting Year

United States
Department of Agriculture

Grain Inspection,
Packers and Stockyards
Administration

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ABSTRACT

The 2003 Packers and Stockyards Statistical Report on livestock marketing and meat packing contains data on industry concentration, plant size, volume of packer feeding, packer financial performance, number of animals purchased by source of supply (public market versus direct purchase), and method of procurement (live versus carcass basis). Most of the data are reported by type of animal, State, or geographic region.

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PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS STATISTICAL REPORT
2003 REPORTING YEAR

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

INTRODUCTION

Reporting Firms

This report contains data on (1) slaughtering packers; (2) market agencies buying or selling livestock on commission, including auction markets and all other selling agencies; and (3) livestock dealers buying and selling livestock for their own accounts. It includes data for firms' 2003 reporting year. Part III of the report includes data on all entities registered with the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.

All slaughtering packers operating in commerce in the United States have been subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act since its passage in 1921. Section 201.97 of Chapter 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations requires every packer, live poultry dealer, stockyard owner, market agency, and dealer, unless exempt, to file a report annually with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA). Prior to reporting year 1977, packers slaughtering less than 1,000 head of cattle or less than 2,000 head of all classes of livestock annually were exempted from the reporting requirements. Beginning with reporting year 1977, packers that operate in interstate commerce and purchase $500,000 or more of livestock on an annual basis are required to file an annual report with GIPSA. Since both slaughter volume and the value of purchases vary from year to year, certain small slaughtering packers are required to file an annual report in some years but not in others. Packers beginning operation late in their fiscal years are not required to file annual reports for a partial year. Also, packers that have gone out of business are not required to file annual reports.

A number of firms that primarily slaughter livestock for others (custom slaughterers) are not required to file annual reports with GIPSA and their data are not included in this report. In 2003, 224 firms operating 307 plants reported to GIPSA (see table 1). In comparison, on January 1, 2003, there were 879 federally inspected plants and 2,354 non-federally inspected plants (see table 2). Many of these plants operated solely or primarily as custom slaughterers and were not required to file reports with GIPSA because the firms did not purchase more than $500,000 worth of livestock annually.

The following table compares the number of plants operated by firms reporting to GIPSA in 2003 with all federally inspected (F.I.) plants slaughtering livestock by type of livestock and number of head. The size of plants of firms reporting to GIPSA is based on livestock procured for slaughter by the firm and does not count livestock the plants custom-slaughter for others. The size of F.I. plants includes all livestock slaughtered regardless of who owned the livestock.

Number of plants operated by firms reporting to GIPSA and number of federally inspected (F.I.) plants, 2003

Type of livestock	GIPSA Less than 1,000 head	GIPSA All plants	Federally inspected Less than 1,000 head	Federally inspected All plants
Cattle	32	164	508	689
Calves	29	63	251	290
Hogs	19	154	411	662
Sheep/lambs	23	55	430	505

Packers reporting to GIPSA accounted for the following percentages of commercial slaughter in 2003:

Type	Percent
Steers and heifers	99.6
Cows and bulls	96.3
Cattle	99.0
Calves	92.9
Hogs	96.3
Sheep and lambs	73.1

The percentages of commercial slaughter in the table above for cattle are higher than reported in recent years. Commercial cattle slaughter, and especially steer and heifer slaughter, fell in calendar-year 2003. Calendar-year commercial slaughter is used in calculating the percentages above. Information in packer annual reports cover the packers' reporting years (see next section), which may include part of calendar year 2002, when slaughter was higher, and this caused higher coverage percentages for 2003.

Calendar Year/Reporting Year

A majority of meat packers use the calendar year as their fiscal, or operating, year for accounting and reporting purposes. Many packers, however, use fiscal years that end in months other than December. GIPSA includes the data supplied by these packers in the year in which each packer's fiscal year ends. Thus, for example, data from a packer whose fiscal year ends May 31, 2003, is included in the 2003 reporting year.

Type of Outlet

Prior to 1988, GIPSA reported statistics separately for terminal markets, where several firms sell livestock on commission, and for auctions, where a single firm sells livestock on commission. Beginning in 1988, GIPSA combined livestock volumes sold through terminals and auctions, and reported those sales as "public markets" sales due to few terminal markets and the small numbers of livestock traded at terminal markets.

Consolidated Reports of Firms

Packing firms may elect to file consolidated reports for all of their slaughter operations unless the slaughter operations are bonded separately. Since 1980, annual reports filed by separately bonded units of a firm have been combined by GIPSA when reporting firm-level data, such as concentration ratios.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS REPORT

What's New

The names of many of the tables in this report have been updated to better reflect the content of the tables. The statistics in the tables are based on the same data as in previous reports.

Concentration of Meatpacking Firms

This report contains two series of concentration ratios[1] for steers and heifers, cows and bulls, cattle, hogs, and sheep and lambs. The first is based on procurement data reported to GIPSA by packers, and includes all livestock procured for slaughter by each firm, including livestock custom-slaughtered for reporting packers by other firms and livestock slaughtered in State-inspected plants. The data are reported by firms for their fiscal years. The second concentration series is based on slaughter data collected by USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) from federally inspected plants. These data are for the calendar year. FSIS reports the number of animals slaughtered at each plant regardless of who owns the animals. GIPSA adjusts these data to reflect ownership of the animals at the time of slaughter based on information provided by reporting packers. Both series use total commercial slaughter for the calendar year as the denominator for calculating concentration ratios. Unless otherwise indicated, the discussion that follows is based on concentration ratios calculated using the adjusted FSIS data.

The four-firm concentration ratio for steer and heifer slaughter has been relatively stable since the mid–1990s. The ratio based on FSIS slaughter data remained at 80 percent in 2004. The four-firm concentration ratio based on annual reports filed with GIPSA increased in 2003 to 83 percent, an all-time high value. Steer and heifer slaughter has the highest 4-firm concentration ratio in the red meatpacking industry. A broader measure of concentration, the Herfindahl–Hirschman Index[2] (HHI), increased from 1,842 in 2002 to 1,900 in 2003 (see table 27).

Four-firm concentration in cow and bull slaughter increased from 24 percent in 1992 to 32 percent in 2000, and increased to 44 percent in 2003 (see table 28). It fell 1 percentage point in 2004 to 43 percent. The HHI rose from 598 in 2002 to 651 in 2003.

Four-firm concentration in cattle slaughter rose slightly in 2004 to 69 percent (see table 29). The HHI increased from 1,399 in 2002 to1,404 in 2003.

Four-firm concentration in hog slaughter remained relatively stable around 56 percent from the mid-1990s until 2003. The ratio increased to 64 percent in 2003 in part due to Smithfield's acquisition of Farmland (see table 31). The ratio remained at 64 percent in 2004. The HHI rose from 1,005 in 2002 to 1,334 in 2003.

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[1] A concentration ratio is defined as the percentage of total activity (e.g., slaughter, livestock purchases) accounted for by the largest firms, usually the four largest firms.

[2] The HHI is defined as the sum over all firms of each firm's squared percentage of market share. The Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission consider markets to be unconcentrated when the value of the HHI is below 1,000, moderately concentrated when HHI is between 1,000 and 1,800, and highly concentrated when HHI is above 1,800. (U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, Horizontal Merger Guidelines, issued April 2, 1992, revised April 8, 1997). Our calculation of the HHI depends on data from packer annual reports so the 2003 HHI is the most recent available.

Four-firm concentration in sheep and lamb slaughter averaged between 65 percent and 73 percent from 1992 until 2003. In 2004, the ratio fell to 57 percent (see table 32). Based on the information reported to GIPSA, the HHI fell to 841 in 2003.

Overall concentration in the red meatpacking industry increased markedly during the 1980s. In 1980, the four largest firms (in terms of total amount spent for all livestock slaughtered) accounted for less than 26 percent of all livestock procured for slaughter (see table 34). Concentration increased slowly until 1986, and then increased from 37 percent to 47 percent in 1987. Overall concentration continued to increase, reaching 63 percent in 1993. Four-firm concentration was relatively stable at about 62 to 63 percent between 1993 and 1998, and then increased to 66 percent in 2000 and reached an all-time high value of 69 percent in 2003. The HHI was 1,397 in 2003.

Number and Size of Plants

The total number of packing plants operated by firms reporting to GIPSA continued to fall, declining from 323 in 2002 to 308 in 2003 (see table 1). The number of plants slaughtering cattle declined by about 4 percent, calves 2 percent, and hogs 12 percent. The number of plants slaughtering sheep and lambs remained the same (see table 3).

While the overall number of packing plants operated by reporting packers has fallen over the years, the number of slaughter plants in the largest size categories has remained relatively steady (see tables 18 through 24).

Specialization of Packers

The total number of reporting meatpackers dropped from 810 in 1980 to 224 in 2003. Table 25 shows that most of the decline occurred among firms that slaughter two or more types of livestock. Since the mid–1990s, the majority of packers purchasing more than $5 million worth of slaughter livestock has specialized in only one type of livestock. Table 26 shows the trend in percentage terms. The proportion of packers slaughtering only one type of livestock has risen steadily from about 18 percent in 1980 to 53 percent in 2003.

Use of Public and Nonpublic Marketing Channels

Packer purchases at public markets include purchases at auction and terminal markets at public stockyards, and video auctions. Purchases through nonpublic marketing channels include direct purchases by packers at their plants, packer-owned buying stations, feedyards, and from dealers.

The proportion of most types of livestock bought by packers in public markets remained relatively constant in 2003 (see table 5). Calves are the type of livestock where public-market purchases are most likely, but the proportion of calves bought by packers in public markets declined by 3 percentage points to 20 percent. Hog packers' use of public markets declined slightly in 2003, to 2 percent of their total hog purchases.

The proportion of slaughter cattle purchased in public markets has been relatively stable at 13 percent to 14 percent since the mid-1990s, and was 13 percent in 2003. In 2003, more than 70 percent of cattle purchased at public markets were cows and bulls. Packers purchased about 55 percent of their slaughter cows and bulls through public marketing channels, but only about 3 percent of slaughter steers and heifers were purchased through public markets (see tables 8 and 9).

Packers used public markets much more frequently to purchase steers and heifers in the South Atlantic region than in other regions (see table 8). Packers used public markets to purchase the majority of their slaughter cows and bulls in every region except the Southern Plains and East North Central regions (see table 9).

Hog slaughterers showed much less regional variation in their use of public markets (see table 12). In 2003, packers in most regions purchased less than 3 percent of their hogs in public markets. Packers in the North Atlantic region procured about 12 percent of their hogs through public markets, and packers in the South Central and Mountain regions procured about 8 percent of their hogs through public markets.

Smaller packers continued to rely on public markets for their slaughter needs more than larger packers (see table 6). The four largest packers procured the smallest proportion of their slaughter needs in public markets compared with other packers, and the proportion grew as packer size decreased. In 2003, the 20 largest packers procured 10 percent of their cattle and less than 1 percent of their hogs through public markets. In contrast, packers smaller than the top 20 procured 36 percent of their slaughter cattle and 9 percent of their hogs through public markets.

Carcass-Basis Procurement

The proportion of slaughter livestock purchased on a carcass basis (such as grade, weight, yield, guaranteed yield, or percentage lean) in 2003 ranged from 41 percent for calves to 77 percent for hogs (see table 14). The percentage of cattle purchased on a carcass basis fell from 2002's all-time high to 60 percent in 2003 (see table 15). About 41 percent of all slaughter calves bought in 2003 were procured on a carcass basis. The proportion of hogs purchased on a carcass basis rose from 72 percent in 2001 to 77 percent in 2003, and was the highest among all types of slaughter livestock. The percentage of sheep and lambs purchased on a carcass basis fell from 70 percent in 2001 to 53 percent in 2003.

The 20 largest packers, based on total amount spent for all livestock slaughtered, purchased a larger percentage of cattle and hogs on a carcass basis than did other packers (see table 15). In 2003, the 20 largest packers purchased 86 percent of their hogs and 61 percent of their cattle on a carcass basis, compared to other packers who purchased 22 percent of their hogs and 48 percent of their cattle on a carcass basis.

Packer Feeding, Forward Contracts, and Marketing Agreements

GIPSA defines captive supply as livestock that are owned or fed by a packer more than 14 days prior to slaughter, livestock that are procured by a packer through a forward contract or marketing agreement that has been in place for more than 14 days, or livestock that are otherwise committed to a packer more than 14 days prior to slaughter. This definition includes animals procured through forward contracts, marketing agreements, and packer feeding arrangements.

Overall, in 2003, the use of all forms of captive supply by the top four steer and heifer packers fell about 6 percentage points to 39 percent of their total steer and heifer procurement.[3] The top four

[3] GIPSA has audited the top four firms' captive supply filings for steers and heifers from 1999 to 2003. Table 16 contains statistics calculated from audited data for the top four firms from 1999 to 2003 along with statistics from unaudited data reported by the top 15 packers

steer and heifer packers' use of marketing agreements rose from 21 percent in 1999 to about 32 percent of their total steer and heifer procurement in 2002, but fell to 24 percent in 2003 (see table 16). The top four steer and heifer packers' use of forward contracts declined slightly from 3.3 percent in 1999 to 2.4 percent of their total steer and heifer procurement in 2002, but rose to 4.3 percent in 2003. Packer feeding of steers and heifers by the top four firms has ranged from 8 percent to 11 percent of their total slaughter between 1999 and 2003, and was about 10 percent in 2003.

Packer Financial Performance

Tables 35 through 39 present financial ratios for several groupings of the 40 largest meatpacking firms. Firms are ranked by total amount spent for all livestock slaughtered. All firms included in these tables slaughter livestock. Some of the firms also further process carcasses, and some have large non-red meat operations. Often these firms file financial statements only for their red meat operations. However, a few firms file consolidated financial statements in which their meatpacking and processing operations are combined with their other operations. Thus, the financial statistics calculated from packers' reports may include the financial performance of non-meat operations of some firms.

Profitability (measured by operating income as a percentage of sales) of the 40 largest meat packers has fluctuated widely since 1992 (see table 39). In 1992 and 1993, profitability of the top 40 firms was 1.2 percent of sales. Profitability rose to 2.9 percent of sales in 1994 and 3.7 percent in 1995. Profitability declined to between 1.8 percent and 2.4 percent during 1996–98. Profitability of the top 40 firms was 2.4 percent in 2003.

Throughout the 1992–2000 period, the 20 largest packers reported higher operating income as a percentage of sales than packers ranked 21 through 40. In 2001 and 2002, smaller packers reported greater operating income as a percentage of sales than larger packers, but in 2003, larger packers again reported greater income as a percentage of sales. Throughout the 1992–2003 period, firms ranked 9 through 20 reported larger operating profit margins than the top 4 or top 8 packers.

The top four firms generally reported operating on smaller gross margins (calculated as gross income divided by sales) than smaller firms (see tables 35 and 37). Between 1993 and 2001, the top four firms reported gross margins that were 11 to 20 percentage points below firms ranked 5 through 8 (see table 37). In 2002, gross margins for all groups ranged between 21 percent and 25 percent. In 2003 firms in all groups except those ranked 9 through 20 reported gross margins between 22 percent and 26 percent. Firms ranked 9 through 20 reported average gross margins of 32 percent.

The top four packers' operating expense ratios were also lower than firms ranked 5 through 8 (see tables 35 and 38). The top four firms reported higher net sales per dollar of assets and higher equity to asset ratio than any other groups in 2003 (see table 36).

Auction and Terminal Market Sales

The number of cattle and calves marketed through firms selling on commission was 38 million in 2003, up marginally from 2002. The number has fluctuated between 38 million and 42 million since 1996 (see table 42). The volume of hogs marketed through

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for 1988–98. Table 17 shows monthly variation in use of captive supply by the four leading steer and heifer packers.

firms selling on commission has followed a downward trend in recent years, but rose to 7.3 million head in 2003 from 6.5 million in 2002. The number of sheep and lambs marketed through firms selling on commission decreased to 3.4 million head in 2003, the smallest number in recent years.

Livestock Purchases by Dealers and Firms Buying on Commission

Purchases of cattle and calves by dealers[4] and firms buying on commission rose to 33.6 million head in 2003 (see table 42). Purchases of hogs by dealers and order buyers fell in 2003, to 18.2 million head. The number of sheep and lambs purchased by dealers and order buyers in 2003 fell to 2.5 million head. The volumes reported for hogs and for sheep and lambs are the smallest numbers in recent years.

MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS IN MEAT PACKING

Numerous mergers and acquisitions have occurred in meat packing during the past several years, but the rate slowed in 2004. The following list includes all mergers and acquisitions in 2003 and 2004 involving at least one firm that is required to file an annual report with GIPSA.

[4] Dealers buy and sell for their own account.

Meat Packer Mergers and Acquisitions, 2003 and 2004
(Listed by alphabetical order of acquiring company)

2003

Acquiring Company: Agri Beef Co.; Boise, ID.
Company Acquired: Washington Beef; Toppenish, WA.

Acquiring Company: Creekstone Farms; Campbellsburg, KY.
Company Acquired: Processing plant formerly run by Future Beef Operations; Arkansas City, KS.

Acquiring Company: Smithfield Foods, Inc.; Smithfield, VA.
Company Acquired: Farmland Foods, Kansas City, MO.

Acquiring Company: Strauss Veal, Inc.; Franklin, WI.
Company Acquired: Silverton Ridge Farms, Chicago, IL.

Acquiring Company: U.S. Premium Beef Ltd., Kansas City, MO.
Company Acquired: Farmland National Beef, Kansas City, MO.

2004

Acquiring company: Hormel Foods Corp.; Austin, MN.
Company acquired: Clougherty Packing Co.; Los Angeles, CA.

Acquiring company: Smithfield Foods, Inc.; Smithfield, VA.
Company acquired: Dixie Packers (from Winn-Dixie Stores); Madison County, FL.

2004, continued

Acquiring company:	Smithfield Foods, Inc.; Smithfield, VA.
Company Acquired:	MF Cattle Feeding Inc. from ConAgra Foods Inc., Omaha, NE.

PART I. MEAT PACKING

Table 1.—Number of slaughter packers and plants by livestock class and market type for selected years 1980–2003

Class of livestock and year	Number of reporting packers				Number of packers purchasing livestock through—			
	Single plant firms	Multi-plant firms	Total firms	Total plants[2]	Nonpublic markets[3]		Public markets[4]	
					Firms	Plants	Firms	Plants
Steers and heifers								
1980	507	54	561	626	447	510	376	412
1985	337	52	389	436	316	362	267	283
1990	255	20	275	310	225	259	180	194
1995	159	23	182	216	154	186	118	131
2000	103	16	119	143	101	125	76	85
2001	102	15	117	142	96	121	72	81
2002	91	14	105	130	85	110	66	78
2003	84	13	97	121	81	105	59	70
Cows and bulls								
1980	538	41	579	622	418	450	449	475
1985	378	48	426	458	335	358	339	363
1990	289	18	307	324	254	268	238	250
1995	173	25	198	219	166	185	150	161
2000	114	13	127	138	104	114	98	108
2001	111	11	122	134	93	104	97	107
2002	104	9	113	125	89	100	85	94
2003	92	13	105	119	85	97	78	87
Cattle[4]								
1980	610	57	667	743	527	595	515	563
1985	420	57	477	538	396	452	382	411
1990	321	23	344	387	293	335	270	290
1995	199	31	230	279	194	241	171	191
2000	135	20	155	189	130	164	116	136
2001	133	19	152	188	123	159	113	132
2002	120	16	136	171	112	147	101	121
2003	110	18	128	164	107	142	95	114

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued—

Table 1.—Number of slaughter packers and plants by livestock class and market type for selected years 1980–2003—continued

Class of livestock and year	Number of reporting packers				Number of packers purchasing livestock through—			
	Single plant firms	Multi-plant firms	Total firms	Total plants[2]	Nonpublic markets[3] Firms	Nonpublic markets[3] Plants	Public markets[4] Firms	Public markets[4] Plants
Calves								
1980	257	16	273	295	174	191	179	183
1985	194	25	219	270	157	200	146	155
1990	156	13	169	194	126	151	112	113
1995	85	15	100	133	74	101	58	62
2000	60	4	64	69	45	50	42	42
2001	62	4	66	70	43	47	44	44
2002	59	2	61	64	41	44	39	39
2003	51	6	57	63	38	44	35	35
Hogs								
1980	408	38	446	509	327	381	318	369
1985	297	41	338	403	249	306	249	298
1990	264	26	290	335	224	260	209	242
1995	182	27	209	245	165	193	135	158
2000	132	20	152	186	117	149	90	102
2001	131	20	151	184	114	143	88	100
2002	124	17	141	175	115	148	74	83
2003	111	14	125	154	102	131	70	77
Sheep and lambs								
1980	179	11	190	195	113	117	115	117
1985	137	17	154	157	96	99	107	108
1990	122	8	130	138	83	90	94	98
1995	84	10	94	98	59	61	62	65
2000	53	6	59	62	37	38	48	51
2001	57	6	63	64	37	38	47	48
2002	50	4	54	55	33	34	42	43
2003	47	6	53	55	35	37	37	38

See footnotes at end of table. Continued—

Table 1.—Number of slaughter packers and plants by livestock class and market type for selected years 1980–2003—continued

Class of livestock and year	Number of reporting packers				Number of packers purchasing livestock through—			
					Nonpublic markets[3]		Public markets[4]	
	Single plant firms	Multi-plant firms	Total firms	Total plants[2]	Firms	Plants	Firms	Plants
All livestock								
1980	736	74	810	970	655	799	635	737
1985	533	82	615	804	515	683	495	591
1990	448	49	497	623	429	546	381	445
1995	308	52	360	487	309	422	252	307
2000	228	34	262	344	222	300	174	215
2001	223	33	256	340	212	289	165	205
2002	211	31	242	323	207	286	155	190
2003	193	31	224	308	196	277	143	177

[1] Includes plants custom slaughtering for reporting slaughtering packers.
[2] Does not include custom-slaughter plants that are used by reporting packers.
[3] Includes purchases of livestock from all sources except terminal and auction markets.
[4] Includes purchases from terminal and auction markets. Terminal markets use more than one market agency to sell livestock on commission; auctions markets use only one. A market agency is defined as any person engaged in the business of (1) buying or selling in commerce livestock on a commission basis or (2) furnishing stockyard services.
[4] Cattle includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 2.—Number of livestock slaughter plants by inspection type for selected years 1978–2003

Year	Plants reporting to GIPSA[1]			Federal inspection[2]	Non-Federal inspection[2]	Total Federal and non-Federal inspection
	Federal inspection	Non-Federal inspection	Total			
	Number of plants					
1978	785	213	998	1,701	4,434	6,135
1980	761	209	970	1,627	4,399	6,026
1985	687	117	804	1,608	3,835	5,443
1986	640	99	739	1,544	3,701	5,245
1987	620	102	722	1,483	3,523	5,006
1988	606	99	705	1,387	3,453	4,840
1989	552	87	639	1,364	3,325	4,689
1990	532	91	623	1,268	3,281	4,549
1991	497	90	587	1,186	3,140	4,326
1992	487	79	566	1,125	2,926	4,051
1993	451	77	528	1,090	2,797	3,887
1994	433	66	499	1,030	2,733	3,763
1995	428	59	487	968	2,627	3,595
1996	418	60	478	988	2,560	3,548
1997	390	50	440	954	2,465	3,419
1998	333	34	367	966	2,639	3,605
1999	320	33	353	931	2,462	3,393
2000	308	36	344	908	2,357	3,265
2001	306	34	340	910	2,341	3,251
2002	294	29	323	881	2,326	3,207
2003	284	24	308	879	2,354	3,233

[1] Plants reporting to GIPSA include both federally and non-federally inspected establishments. Firms purchasing less than $500,000 of livestock are not required to report to GIPSA.
[2] Number of plants as of January 1 of each year.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Livestock Slaughter, Annual Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, MTAN1-2-1, various issues; and packer annual reports filed with GIPSA.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 3.—Number of livestock slaughter plants by livestock class for selected years 1978–2003

Year	Cattle[1]		Calves		Hogs		Sheep/lambs	
	Plants reporting to GIPSA[2]	Federally inspected plants	Plants reporting to GIPSA[2]	Federally inspected plants	Plants reporting to GIPSA[2]	Federally inspected plants	Plants reporting to GIPSA[2]	Federally inspected plants
	Number of plants							
1978	808	1,531	323	854	467	1,229	182	880
1980	743	1,411	295	742	509	1,235	195	849
1985	538	1,451	270	831	403	1,310	157	1,008
1986	476	1,380	260	792	360	1,250	134	954
1987	474	1,317	236	686	351	1,182	129	906
1988	461	1,252	224	603	349	1,150	132	877
1989	400	1,203	206	563	319	1,114	132	869
1990	387	1,105	194	469	335	1,028	138	815
1991	365	1,032	163	455	306	955	120	783
1992	339	971	168	427	300	921	120	748
1993	315	934	154	402	273	891	116	711
1994	289	882	137	348	254	830	110	652
1995	279	836	133	343	245	802	98	617
1996	274	812	133	380	232	770	95	593
1997	258	822	111	355	218	770	82	571
1998	216	795	82	339	182	757	69	556
1999	203	759	84	327	172	728	67	561
2000	189	738	69	314	186	721	62	541
2001	188	723	70	310	184	699	64	538
2002	171	706	64	268	175	683	55	525
2003	164	689	63	290	154	662	55	505

[1] Includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.
[2] Plants reporting to GIPSA include both federally and non-federally inspected establishments. Firms purchasing less than $500,000 of livestock are not required to report to GIPSA.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Livestock Slaughter, Annual Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, MTAN 1-2-1, various issues; and annual reports filed with GIPSA.

Table 4.—Volume of livestock slaughter and number of plants by livestock class for 2003

Class of livestock	Slaughter by—			Slaughter by plants reporting to GIPSA as percentage of—		Number of plants[1]		
	Plants reporting to GIPSA[2]	Federally inspected plants	All commercial plants	Federally inspected slaughter	Commercial slaughter	Reporting to GIPSA	Federally inspected	Non-federally inspected
	- - - - - Thousand head - - - - -			- - - Percent - - -		- - - - - Number - - - - -		
Steers/heifers[3]	28,608	28,255	28,730	101.2 [4]	99.6	121	666	NA
Cows/bulls[3]	6,515	6,652	6,763	97.9	96.3	119	597	NA
Cattle[5]	35,124	34,907	35,493	100.6 [4]	99.0	164	689	NA
Calves	930	976	1,001	95.3	92.9	63	290	NA
Hogs	97,161	99,698	100,931	97.5	96.3	154	662	NA
Sheep/lambs	2,179	2,805	2,979	77.7	73.1	55	505	NA
Total	135,394	138,386	140,404	97.8	96.4	308	879	2,354

NA denotes data not available.

[1] Number of plants reporting to GIPSA for the 2003 reporting year, and number of federally inspected and non-federally inspected plants on January 1, 2003.

[2] Based on fiscal year totals of firms purchasing more than $500,000 of livestock. Firms going out of business during reporting year and firms operating only a few months during reporting year often do not purchase more than $500,000 of livestock and are not required to report.

[3] Commercial slaughter of steers, heifers, cows, and bulls was estimated by assuming the same proportion of total cattle as for federally inspected slaughter.

[4] In 2003, slaughter of cattle, especially steers and heifers, fell sharply from 2002 levels. Slaughter totals of firms that report to GIPSA on a fiscal-year basis other than the calendar year included some slaughter from the 2002 calendar year, causing GIPSA totals to exceed Federally inspected totals for these categories.

[5] Cattle includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Livestock Slaughter, 2003 Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, MTAN1-2-1; and annual reports filed with GIPSA for reporting year 2003 by packers purchasing more than $500,000 of livestock annually.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 5.—Purchases of livestock by market type and livestock class for selected years 1977–2003

Marketing outlet and year	Cattle[1]		Calves		Hogs		Sheep/lambs	
	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total
	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.
Public markets[2]								
1977	11,663	30.2	3,106	65.6	20,600	27.5	1,417	23.4
1980	7,039	22.9	1,247	56.2	21,655	23.3	1,064	19.5
1983	7,490	22.4	1,315	51.6	18,236	23.2	1,059	17.6
1984	7,329	21.3	1,320	48.2	14,210	17.1	1,369	21.1
1985	6,805	19.9	1,277	45.5	12,725	15.8	1,159	19.6
1986	6,957	20.2	1,187	42.5	9,887	12.4	840	16.5
1987	6,807	19.8	991	39.0	8,677	11.2	901	18.6
1988	6,212	18.4	907	38.2	8,767	10.5	872	18.1
1989	5,649	17.5	653	31.5	8,709	10.5	861	16.8
1990	5,249	16.5	408	24.3	8,011	10.0	858	18.5
1991	5,228	16.6	188	18.3	8,132	9.8	957	17.8
1992	4,861	15.6	193	17.3	7,395	8.1	886	16.9
1993	4,545	14.4	205	19.6	6,012	6.7	809	16.8
1994	4,448	13.7	176	18.1	5,668	6.4	746	16.4
1995	4,686	13.8	319	24.8	5,593	6.1	726	16.7
1996	5,217	14.6	357	25.7	3,572	4.3	669	17.9
1997	5,068	14.5	357	28.9	3,327	3.8	630	20.0
1998	4,774	14.0	286	24.6	2,979	3.2	554	16.9
1999	4,534	13.0	296	27.9	2,879	2.9	372	11.7
2000	4,565	12.9	274	28.4	2,844	3.0	348	11.6
2001	4,446	13.1	195	22.2	2,297	2.4	305	10.9
2002	4,345	12.9	203	23.6	2,164	2.2	263	9.8
2003	4,512	12.8	189	20.4	1,919	2.0	214	9.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued—

Table 5.—Purchases of livestock by market type and livestock class for selected years 1977–2003—continued

Marketing outlet and year	Cattle[1]		Calves		Hogs		Sheep/lambs	
	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total
	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.
Nonpublic markets[3]								
1977	26,904	69.8	1,632	34.4	54,284	72.5	4,652	76.7
1980	23,729	77.1	971	43.8	71,268	76.7	4,388	80.5
1983	26,008	77.6	1,231	48.4	60,473	76.8	4,948	82.4
1984	27,112	78.7	1,415	51.7	68,410	82.8	5,113	78.9
1985	27,462	80.1	1,546	54.8	67,691	84.2	4,794	80.4
1986	27,537	79.8	1,605	57.5	69,871	87.6	4,303	83.5
1987	27,531	80.2	1,551	61.0	68,875	88.8	3,939	81.4
1988	27,579	81.6	1,470	61.8	74,723	89.5	3,958	81.9
1989	26,550	82.5	1,422	68.5	74,478	89.5	4,251	83.2
1990	26,644	83.5	1,271	75.7	72,167	90.0	3,766	81.5
1991	26,228	83.4	844	81.7	74,961	90.2	4,428	82.2
1992	26,339	84.4	922	82.7	84,155	91.9	4,345	83.1
1993	27,120	85.6	839	80.4	83,132	93.3	4,008	83.2
1994	27,965	86.3	798	81.9	83,540	93.6	3,811	83.6
1995	29,153	86.2	967	75.2	86,018	93.9	3,634	83.3
1996	30,528	85.4	1,029	74.3	79,957	95.7	3,071	82.1
1997	29,973	85.5	878	71.1	84,472	96.2	2,521	80.0
1998	29,291	86.0	875	75.4	88,819	96.8	2,725	83.1
1999	30,229	87.0	764	72.1	95,097	97.1	2,804	88.3
2000	30,744	87.1	691	71.6	91,013	97.0	2,649	88.4
2001	29,475	86.9	682	77.8	93,715	97.6	2,486	89.1
2002	29,368	87.1	657	76.4	94,916	97.8	2,407	90.2
2003	30,612	87.2	741	79.6	95,242	98.0	1,965	90.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued—

Table 5.—Purchases of livestock by market type and livestock class for selected years 1977–2003—continued

Marketing outlet and year	Cattle[1]		Calves		Hogs		Sheep/lambs	
	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total
	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.
Total purchases[4]								
1977	38,567	100.0	4,739	100.0	74,884	100.0	6,069	100.0
1980	30,768	100.0	2,218	100.0	92,923	100.0	5,452	100.0
1983	33,498	100.0	2,546	100.0	78,708	100.0	6,007	100.0
1984	34,440	100.0	2,736	100.0	82,619	100.0	6,482	100.0
1985	34,267	100.0	2,824	100.0	80,416	100.0	5,953	100.0
1986	34,494	100.0	2,792	100.0	79,758	100.0	5,143	100.0
1987	34,338	100.0	2,541	100.0	77,552	100.0	4,840	100.0
1988	33,792	100.0	2,377	100.0	83,490	100.0	4,830	100.0
1989	32,199	100.0	2,075	100.0	83,188	100.0	5,112	100.0
1990	31,892	100.0	1,678	100.0	80,178	100.0	4,623	100.0
1991	31,457	100.0	1,032	100.0	83,093	100.0	5,386	100.0
1992	31,200	100.0	1,115	100.0	91,550	100.0	5,231	100.0
1993	31,665	100.0	1,044	100.0	89,144	100.0	4,818	100.0
1994	32,413	100.0	974	100.0	89,208	100.0	4,557	100.0
1995	33,837	100.0	1,286	100.0	91,611	100.0	4,360	100.0
1996	35,744	100.0	1,386	100.0	83,529	100.0	3,739	100.0
1997	35,041	100.0	1,234	100.0	87,799	100.0	3,151	100.0
1998	34,065	100.0	1,160	100.0	91,798	100.0	3,279	100.0
1999	34,763	100.0	1,060	100.0	97,976	100.0	3,176	100.0
2000	35,309	100.0	964	100.0	93,856	100.0	2,997	100.0
2001	33,921	100.0	877	100.0	95,971	100.0	2,791	100.0
2002	33,713	100.0	860	100.0	97,080	100.0	2,669	100.0
2003	35,124	100.0	930	100.0	97,161	100.0	2,179	100.0

[1] Includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.
[2] Includes terminal and auction markets. Terminal markets use more than one market agency to sell livestock on commission; auctions use only one. A market agency is defined as any person engaged in the business of (1) buying or selling in commerce livestock on a commission basis or (2) furnishing stockyard services.
[3] Includes purchases of livestock from all sources except from terminal and auction markets.
[4] Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 6.—Purchases of livestock by market type, livestock class, and firm size for 2003

Size of packer[1] and outlet[2]	Cattle[3]		Calves[4]		Hogs		Sheep/lambs	
	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total
	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.
4 largest packers								
Nonpublic markets	22,550	93.1	0	0.0	63,345	99.3	(D)	(D)
Public markets	1,665	6.9	0	0.0	422	0.7	(D)	(D)
Total[5]	24,215	100.0	0	0.0	63,766	100.0	(D)	(D)
8 largest packers								
Nonpublic markets	26,585	91.6	0	0.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Public markets	2,440	8.4	0	0.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Total[5]	29,025	100.0	0	0.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
20 largest packers								
Nonpublic markets	28,489	89.6	0	0.0	83,214	99.1	(D)	(D)
Public markets	3,293	10.4	0	0.0	731	0.9	(D)	(D)
Total[5]	31,783	100.0	0	0.0	83,945	100.0	(D)	(D)
Other packers								
Nonpublic markets	2,122	63.5	741	79.6	12,028	91.0	(D)	(D)
Public markets	1,219	36.5	189	20.4	1,188	9.0	(D)	(D)
Total[5]	3,341	100.0	930	100.0	13,216	100.0	(D)	(D)
Total packers								
Nonpublic markets	30,612	87.2	741	79.6	95,242	98.0	1,965	90.2
Public markets	4,512	12.8	189	20.4	1,919	2.0	214	9.8
Total[5]	35,124	100.0	930	100.0	97,161	100.0	2,179	100.0

(D) Entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.
[1] Based on total spent for all livestock slaughtered.
[2] Public markets include terminal and auction markets; nonpublic markets include all other sources of livestock.
[3] Includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.
[4] None of the 20 largest packers slaughtered calves.
[5] Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 7.—Purchases of slaughter animals by livestock class and State for 2003

State and region	Steers and heifers	Cows and bulls	Cattle[1]	Calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs
	Thousand head					
New England[2]	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New Jersey	5	7	12	(D)	93	12
New York	(D)	(D)	(D)	167	(D)	(D)
Pennsylvania	526	509	1,036	192	2,553	35
North Atlantic	**538**	**553**	**1,091**	**472**	**2,659**	**51**
Illinois	(D)	(D)	984	103	8,248	(D)
Indiana	0	0	0	(D)	6,937	(D)
Michigan	299	113	412	24	69	(D)
Ohio	(D)	(D)	49	(D)	1,127	3
Wisconsin	699	1,058	1,757	141	409	0
East North Central	**1,996**	**1,206**	**3,202**	**339**	**16,789**	**353**
Iowa	(D)	(D)	723	0	28,547	(D)
Kansas	7,343	(D)	(D)	0	134	0
Minnesota	(D)	611	(D)	0	(D)	0
Missouri	3	45	48	(D)	1,907	(D)
Nebraska	7,108	842	7,950	0	6,699	0
North Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0
South Dakota	0	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0
West North Central	**15,308**	**1,686**	**16,994**	**(D)**	**50,597**	**(D)**
Delaware and Maryland	(D)	(D)	25	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	0	93	93	(D)	(D)	(D)
Georgia	(D)	(D)	359	0	82	0
North Carolina	0	(D)	(D)	0	10,383	0
South Carolina	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0
Virginia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,038	(D)
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Atlantic	**(D)**	**(D)**	**842**	**(D)**	**15,316**	**(D)**

See footnotes at end of table. Continued—

Table 7.—Purchases of slaughter animals by livestock class and State for 2003—continued

State and region	Steers and heifers	Cows and bulls	Cattle[1]	Calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs
	Thousand head					
Alabama	0	0	0	0	77	0
Arkansas	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	(D)
Kentucky	0	(D)	(D)	0	2,190	0
Louisiana	(D)	7	(D)	(D)	5	(D)
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	(D)	0
Tennessee	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	708	(D)
South Central	**(D)**	**(D)**	**17**	**(D)**	**4,606**	**(D)**
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	(D)	0
Texas	5,638	963	6,601	18	(D)	(D)
Southern Plains	**5,638**	**963**	**6,601**	**18**	**(D)**	**(D)**
Arizona	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	0
Colorado	2,563	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D)
Idaho	474	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Montana	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	(D)	(D)	0	0	0
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D)
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mountain	**4,066**	**458**	**4,524**	**(D)**	**(D)**	**552**
Alaska and Hawaii	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	19	(D)
California	276	718	994	84	2,255	(D)
Oregon	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0
Washington	754	95	849	0	(D)	(D)
Pacific	**1,037**	**816**	**1,853**	**84**	**2,439**	**496**
Total[3]	**28,608**	**6,515**	**35,124**	**930**	**97,161**	**2,179**

(D) Entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies.
[1] Includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.
[2] Includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
[3] Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 8.—Purchases of steers and heifers by market type and region for 2003

Region[1]	Purchases by type of market outlet[2]			Share of total purchases by outlet	
	Nonpublic markets	Public markets	Total[3]	Nonpublic markets	Public markets
	- - - - - - Thousand head - - - - - -			- - - Percent - - -	
North Atlantic	437	101	538	81.2	18.8
East North Central	1,524	471	1,996	76.4	23.6
West North Central	14,994	313	15,308	98.0	2.0
South Atlantic	(D)	(D)	(D)	28.1	71.9
South Central	(D)	(D)	(D)	61.8	38.2
Southern Plains	5,637	1	5,638	100.0	<0.1
Mountain	4,060	6	4,066	99.9	0.1
Pacific	1,026	11	1,037	98.9	1.1
Total[3]	27,687	922	28,608	96.8	3.2

[1] North Atlantic includes CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT, NJ, NY, PA; East North Central includes IL, IN, MI, OH, WI; West North Central includes IA, KS, MN, MO, ND, NE, SD; South Atlantic includes DE, MD, FL, GA, NC, SC, VA, WV; South Central includes AL, AR, KY, LA, MS, TN; South Plains includes OK, TX; Mountain includes AZ, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, UT, WY; Pacific includes CA, OR, WA, HI, AK.
[2] Public markets include terminal and auction markets; nonpublic markets include all other sources of livestock.
[3] Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 9.—Purchases of cows and bulls by market type and region for 2003

Region[1]	Purchases by type of market outlet[2]			Share of total purchases by type of outlet	
	Nonpublic markets	Public markets	Total[3]	Nonpublic markets	Public markets
	- - - - - - Thousand head - - - - - -			- - - Percent - - -	
North Atlantic	226	327	553	40.8	59.2
East North Central	762	444	1,206	63.2	36.8
West North Central	716	970	1,686	42.5	57.5
South Atlantic	(D)	(D)	(D)	13.9	86.1
South Central	(D)	(D)	(D)	16.3	83.7
Southern Plains	659	304	963	68.4	31.6
Mountain	189	269	458	41.3	58.7
Pacific	256	559	816	31.4	68.6
Total[3]	2,925	3,590	6,515	44.9	55.1

[1] North Atlantic includes CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT, NJ, NY, PA; East North Central includes IL, IN, MI, OH, WI; West North Central includes IA, KS, MN, MO, ND, NE, SD; South Atlantic includes DE, MD, FL, GA, NC, SC, VA, WV; South Central includes AL, AR, KY, LA, MS, TN; South Plains includes OK, TX; Mountain includes AZ, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, UT, WY; Pacific includes CA, OR, WA, HI, AK.
[2] Public markets include terminal and auction markets; nonpublic markets include all other sources of livestock.
[3] Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 10.—Purchases of cattle by market type and region for 2003

Region[2]	Purchases by type of market outlet[3]			Share of total purchases by type of outlet	
	Nonpublic markets	Public markets	Total[4]	Nonpublic markets	Public markets
	- - - - - - - Thousand head - - - - - - -			- - - Percent - - -	
North Atlantic	663	428	1,091	60.7	39.3
East North Central	2,287	915	3,202	71.4	28.6
West North Central	15,711	1,283	16,994	92.4	7.6
South Atlantic	120	722	842	14.3	85.7
South Central	4	13	17	25.4	74.6
Southern Plains	6,296	305	6,601	95.4	4.6
Mountain	4,249	275	4,524	93.9	6.1
Pacific	1,282	571	1,853	69.2	30.8
Total[4]	30,612	4,512	35,124	87.2	12.8

[1] Cattle includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.
[2] North Atlantic includes CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT, NJ, NY, PA; East North Central includes IL, IN, MI, OH, WI; West North Central includes IA, KS, MN, MO, ND, NE, SD; South Atlantic includes DE, MD, FL, GA, NC, SC, VA, WV; South Central includes AL, AR, KY, LA, MS, TN; South Plains includes OK, TX; Mountain includes AZ, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, UT, WY; Pacific includes CA, OR, WA, HI, AK.
[3] Public markets include terminal and auction markets; nonpublic markets include all other sources of livestock.
[4] Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 11.—Purchases of calves by market type and region for 2003

Region[1]	Purchases by type of market outlet[2] Nonpublic markets	Purchases by type of market outlet[2] Public markets	Purchases by type of market outlet[2] Total[3]	Share of total purchases by type of outlet Nonpublic markets	Share of total purchases by type of outlet Public markets
	- - - - - - Thousand head	- - - - - -		- - - Percent	- - -
North Atlantic	308	164	472	65.2	34.8
East North Central	329	10	339	97.1	2.9
West North Central	(D)	(D)	(D)	2.1	97.9
South Atlantic	(D)	(D)	(D)	98.2	1.8
South Central	(D)	(D)	(D)	46.6	53.4
Southern Plains	(D)	(D)	(D)	83.0	17.0
Mountain	(D)	(D)	(D)	10.0	90.0
Pacific	73	11	84	87.4	12.6
Total[3]	741	189	930	79.6	20.4

(D) Entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies.

[1] North Atlantic includes CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT, NJ, NY, PA; East North Central includes IL, IN, MI, OH, WI; West North Central includes IA, KS, MN, MO, ND, NE, SD; South Atlantic includes DE, MD, FL, GA, NC, SC, VA, WV; South Central includes AL, AR, KY, LA, MS, TN; South Plains includes OK, TX; Mountain includes AZ, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, UT, WY; Pacific includes CA, OR, WA, HI, AK.

[2] Public markets include terminal and auction markets; nonpublic markets include all other sources of livestock.

[3] Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 12.—Purchases of hogs by market type and region for 2003

Region[1]	Purchases by type of market outlet[2] Nonpublic markets	Public markets	Total[3]	Share of total purchases by type of outlet Nonpublic markets	Public markets
	- - - - - - Thousand head	- - - - - -		- - - Percent	- - -
North Atlantic	2,330	329	2,659	87.6	12.4
East North Central	16,597	192	16,789	98.9	1.1
West North Central	49,895	702	50,597	98.6	1.4
South Atlantic	15,090	227	15,316	98.5	1.5
South Central	4,229	377	4,606	91.8	8.2
Southern Plains	(D)	(D)	(D)	98.8	1.2
Mountain	(D)	(D)	(D)	92.1	7.9
Pacific	2,406	34	2,440	98.6	1.4
Total[3]	95,242	1,919	97,161	98.0	2.0

(D) Entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies.

[1] North Atlantic includes CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT, NJ, NY, PA; East North Central includes IL, IN, MI, OH, WI; West North Central includes IA, KS, MN, MO, ND, NE, SD; South Atlantic includes DE, MD, FL, GA, NC, SC, VA, WV; South Central includes AL, AR, KY, LA, MS, TN; South Plains includes OK, TX; Mountain includes AZ, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, UT, WY; Pacific includes CA, OR, WA, HI, AK.

[2] Public markets include terminal and auction markets; nonpublic markets include all other sources of livestock.

[3] Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 13.—Purchases of sheep and lambs by market type and region for 2003

Region[1]	Purchases by type of market outlet[2]			Share of total purchases by type of outlet	
	Nonpublic markets	Public markets	Total[3]	Nonpublic markets	Public markets
	- - - - - - Thousand head - - - - - -			- - - Percent - - -	
North Atlantic	13	38	51	24.9	75.1
East North Central	262	91	353	74.2	25.8
West North Central	(D)	(D)	(D)	99.2	0.8
South Atlantic	(D)	(D)	(D)	0.3	99.7
South Central	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.7	98.3
Southern Plains	(D)	(D)	(D)	91.2	8.8
Mountain	526	26	552	95.2	4.8
Pacific	487	10	496	98.1	1.9
Total[3]	1,965	214	2,179	90.2	9.8

(D) Entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies.
[1] North Atlantic includes CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT, NJ, NY, PA; East North Central includes IL, IN, MI, OH, WI; West North Central includes IA, KS, MN, MO, ND, NE, SD; South Atlantic includes DE, MD, FL, GA, NC, SC, VA, WV; South Central includes AL, AR, KY, LA, MS, TN; South Plains includes OK, TX; Mountain includes AZ, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, UT, WY; Pacific includes CA, OR, WA, HI, AK.
[2] Public markets include terminal and auction markets; nonpublic markets include all other sources of livestock.
[3] Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

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Table 14.—Carcass-basis purchases[1] by region and livestock class for 2003

Region of slaughter[2]	Steers/heifers		Cows/bulls		Cattle[3]		Calves		Hogs		Sheep/lambs	
	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total	Head	Share of total
	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.
North Atlantic	279	52.0	212	38.3	491	45.0	75	16.0	2,167	81.5	(D)	(D)
East North Central	1,149	57.6	713	59.1	1,863	58.2	262	77.4	13,146	78.3	(D)	(D)
West North Central	9,836	64.3	571	33.9	10,407	61.2	(D)	(D)	43,888	86.7	(D)	(D)
South Atlantic	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	441	52.4	0	0.0	11,913	77.8	(D)	(D)
South Central	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3	15.6	0	0.0	1,939	42.1	(D)	(D)
Southern Plains	3,389	60.1	495	51.4	3,884	58.8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mountain	3,110	76.5	194	42.3	3,304	73.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	308	55.8
Pacific	376	36.3	240	29.4	616	33.2	29	35.2	57	2.4	(D)	(D)
Total	18,141	63.4	2,867	44.0	21,008	59.8	377	40.6	74,748	76.9	1,156	53.0

(D) Entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies.
[1] Carcass-basis purchases refer to livestock purchased on the basis of carcass grade, weight, yield, guaranteed yield, lean percent, or combinations thereof.
[2] North Atlantic includes CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT, NJ, NY, PA; East North Central includes IL, IN, MI, OH, WI; West North Central includes IA, KS, MN, MO, ND, NE, SD; South Atlantic includes DE, MD, FL, GA, NC, SC, VA, WV; South Central includes AL, AR, KY, LA, MS, TN; South Plains includes OK, TX; Mountain includes AZ, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, UT, WY; Pacific includes CA, OR, WA, HI, AK.
[3] Includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.

Table 15.—Carcass-basis purchases[1] by firm size and livestock class for selected years 1980–2003

Firm size and year	Cattle[2] Carcass-basis purchases Head	Cattle[2] Carcass-basis purchases Share of total	Cattle[2] Total purchases Head	Calves Carcass-basis purchases Head	Calves Carcass-basis purchases Share of total	Calves Total purchases Head	Hogs Carcass-basis purchases Head	Hogs Carcass-basis purchases Share of total	Hogs Total purchases Head	Sheep/lambs Carcass-basis purchases Head	Sheep/lambs Carcass-basis purchases Share of total	Sheep/lambs Total purchases Head
	Thous.	Pct.	- - - Thous. - - -		Pct.	- - - Thous. - - -		Pct.	- - - Thous. - - -		Pct.	Thous.
4 largest meat packers[3]												
1980	2,798	31.5	8,870	0	0.0	0	3,124	15.7	19,958	(D)	(D)	(D)
1985	3,885	29.8	13,046	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	20,085	(D)	(D)	(D)
1990	8,875	47.1	18,849	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	34,300	(D)	(D)	(D)
1995	(D)	(D)	23,967	(D)	82.3	(D)	18,335	45.4	40,369	(D)	(D)	(D)
1997	11,605	47.6	24,371	0	0.0	0	25,274	63.4	39,840	(D)	(D)	(D)
1998	10,810	44.0	24,550	0	0.0	0	31,563	71.3	44,237	(D)	(D)	(D)
1999	13,228	52.8	25,053	0	0.0	0	37,965	81.1	46,797	(D)	(D)	(D)
2000	13,801	54.7	25,213	0	0.0	0	36,574	80.4	45,482	(D)	(D)	(D)
2001	14,157	58.2	24,315	0	0.0	0	35,949	81.8	43,964	(D)	(D)	(D)
2002	15,524	67.2	23,103	0	0.0	0	48,246	86.0	56,102	(D)	(D)	(D)
2003	15,860	65.5	24,215	0	0.0	0	58,368	91.5	63,766	(D)	(D)	(D)
8 largest meat packers[3]												
1980	4,577	34.5	13,273	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	34,440	(D)	(D)	(D)
1985	5,684	32.6	17,446	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	23,009	740	31.1	2,380
1990	9,326	41.7	22,386	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	37,535	(D)	(D)	(D)
1995	11,850	48.1	24,632	(D)	(D)	(D)	33,205	52.4	63,421	(D)	(D)	(D)
1997	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	0	46,777	70.3	66,535	(D)	(D)	(D)
1998	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1999	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2000	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2001	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2002	47,609	65.7	26,799	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2003	18,022	62.1	29,025	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

See footnotes at end of table. Continued—

Table 15.—Carcass-basis purchases[1] by firm size and livestock class for selected years 1980–2003—continued

Firm size and year	Cattle[2]			Calves			Hogs			Sheep/lambs		
	Carcass-basis purchases		Total purchases	Carcass-basis purchases		Total purchases	Carcass-basis purchases		Total purchases	Carcass-basis purchases		Total purchases
	Head	Share of total	Head	Head	Share of total	Head	Head	Share of total	Head	Head	Share of total	Head
	Thous.	Pct.	- - - Thous. - - -		Pct.	- - - Thous. - - -		Pct.	- - - Thous. - - -		Pct.	Thous.
20 largest meat packers[3]												
1980	5,711	34.4	16,581	(D)	(D)	(D)	8,524	15.3	55,583	(D)	(D)	(D)
1985	6,545	30.5	21,434	(D)	(D)	(D)	10,812	19.5	55,418	(D)	(D)	(D)
1990	10,062	41.1	24,487	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,595	12.6	60,115	(D)	(D)	(D)
1995	13,216	47.2	28,011	(D)	(D)	(D)	34,844	46.9	74,270	(D)	(D)	(D)
1997	14,069	49.2	28,621	0	0.0	0	52,578	67.9	77,430	(D)	(D)	(D)
1998	13,315	45.5	29,261	0	0.0	0	61,786	75.7	81,625	(D)	(D)	(D)
1999	15,598	51.5	30,262	0	0.0	0	69,584	82.1	84,778	(D)	(D)	(D)
2000	16,565	53.6	30,882	0	0.0	0	65,295	79.1	82,518	(D)	(D)	(D)
2001	17,321	57.0	30,379	0	0.0	0	64,704	84.4	76,620	(D)	(D)	(D)
2002	19,600	64.3	30,461	0	0.0	0	69,204	82.5	83,848	(D)	(D)	(D)
2003	19,400	61.0	31,783	0	0.0	0	71,852	85.6	83,945	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other packers												
1980	2,733	19.3	14,188	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,682	4.5	37,341	(D)	(D)	(D)
1985	3,744	29.2	12,833	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,271	9.1	24,998	(D)	(D)	(D)
1990	2,112	28.5	7,405	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,735	8.6	20,063	(D)	(D)	(D)
1995	2,535	43.5	5,827	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,448	25.7	17,341	(D)	(D)	(D)
1997	2,559	39.9	6,420	500	40.5	1,234	2,400	23.1	10,370	(D)	(D)	(D)
1998	1,701	35.4	4,804	504	43.4	1,160	2,597	25.5	10,173	(D)	(D)	(D)
1999	1,619	36.0	4,501	556	52.4	1,060	3,570	27.0	13,199	(D)	(D)	(D)
2000	1,642	37.1	4,427	470	48.7	964	3,850	34.0	11,339	(D)	(D)	(D)
2001	1,556	43.9	3,541	397	45.3	877	4,366	22.6	19,351	(D)	(D)	(D)
2002	1,558	47.9	3,252	367	42.6	860	2,798	21.1	13,232	(D)	(D)	(D)
2003	1,609	48.2	3,341	377	40.6	930	2,896	21.9	13,216	(D)	(D)	(D)

See footnotes at end of table. Continued—

Table 15.—Carcass-basis purchases[1] by firm size and livestock class for selected years 1980–2003—continued

Firm size and year	Cattle[2] Carcass-basis purchases Head	Cattle[2] Carcass-basis purchases Share of total	Cattle[2] Total purchases Head	Calves Carcass-basis purchases Head	Calves Carcass-basis purchases Share of total	Calves Total purchases Head	Hogs Carcass-basis purchases Head	Hogs Carcass-basis purchases Share of total	Hogs Total purchases Head	Sheep/lambs Carcass-basis purchases Head	Sheep/lambs Carcass-basis purchases Share of total	Sheep/lambs Total purchases Head
	Thous.	Pct.	- - - Thous.	- - -	Pct.	- - - Thous.	- - -	Pct.	- - - Thous.	- - -	Pct.	Thous.
All packers												
1980	8,444	27.4	30,768	468	21.1	2,218	10,206	11.0	92,923	1,542	28.3	5,452
1985	10,289	30.0	34,267	967	34.2	2,824	13,083	16.3	80,416	2,192	36.8	5,953
1990	12,175	38.2	31,892	1,000	59.6	1,678	9,330	11.6	80,178	1,372	29.7	4,623
1995	15,751	46.5	33,837	653	50.8	1,286	39,293	42.9	91,611	2,006	46.0	4,360
1997	16,628	47.5	35,041	500	40.5	1,234	54,978	62.6	87,799	1,378	43.7	3,151
1998	15,016	44.1	34,065	504	43.4	1,160	64,383	70.1	91,798	1,380	42.1	3,279
1999	17,217	49.5	34,763	556	52.4	1,060	73,153	74.7	97,976	1,663	52.4	3,176
2000	18,207	51.6	35,309	470	48.7	964	69,145	73.7	93,856	1,674	55.9	2,997
2001	18,877	55.7	33,921	397	45.3	877	69,070	72.0	95,971	1,951	69.9	2,791
2002	21,158	62.8	33,713	367	42.6	860	72,003	74.2	97,080	1,615	60.2	2,683
2003	21,008	59.8	35,124	377	40.6	930	74,748	76.9	97,161	1,156	53.0	2,179

(D) Entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies.
[1] Carcass-basis purchases refer to livestock purchased on the basis of carcass grade, weight, yield, guaranteed yield, lean percent, or combinations thereof.
[2] Includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.
[3] Based on total amount spent for all types of livestock slaughtered.

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Table 16.—Packer feeding, forward contracts, and marketing agreements as a percentage of steer and heifer slaughter by firm size for selected years 1988–2003

Year	Packer fed and other[1]	Forward contracts[2]	Marketing agreements[2]	Total
		Percent		
4 largest beef packers[3]				
1988	4.7	15.8		20.5
1990	5.1	15.1		20.1
1993	3.8	13.7		17.5
1994	3.9	17.0		20.9
1995	3.2	18.1		21.3
1996	3.4	19.2		22.5
1997	3.8	16.2		20.1
1998	3.5	18.9		22.4
1999[4]	8.5	3.3	20.7	32.4
2000[4]	9.1	2.0	27.1	38.2
2001[4]	10.9	2.5	29.5	43.0
2002[4]	9.6	2.4	32.4	44.4
2003[4]	10.4	4.3	23.7	38.5
15 largest beef packers[3]				
1988	5.0	14.3		19.3
1990	5.0	13.9		18.9
1992	4.1	15.3		19.5
1993	4.1	13.3		17.4
1994	4.0	16.5		20.5
1995	3.3	17.8		21.1
1996	3.3	18.8		22.2
1997	3.7	14.9		18.6
1998	3.7	17.7		21.4

[1] "Other" includes steers and heifers purchased more than 14 days in advance of slaughter and not listed as packer fed, forward contracts, or marketing agreements.
[2] Data for forward contracts and marketing agreements are combined in 1988–98.
[3] Percentages for years before 1999 were based on unaudited data reported by packers to GIPSA.
[4] Data for 1999 to 2003 were audited by GIPSA, and are not comparable to prior years. (GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 17.—Packer feeding, forward contracts, and marketing agreements as a percentage of steer and heifer slaughter by firm size, by month for 1999–2003[1]

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
	Percent												
Packer fed and other[2]													
1999	9.1	8.5	6.5	5.8	5.8	7.8	10.9	11.2	10.2	7.4	7.5	10.6	8.5
2000	11.7	8.8	6.8	5.7	6.3	9.7	13.3	11.7	9.7	8.0	7.7	10.0	9.1
2001	12.2	12.2	9.4	8.8	7.4	10.0	13.5	13.2	11.9	11.3	11.2	10.5	10.9
2002	10.8	9.3	8.3	8.0	8.3	8.8	11.9	11.7	10.3	8.5	8.4	10.3	9.6
2003	10.8	10.9	9.9	7.8	8.1	9.9	9.5	11.2	12.7	10.8	11.9	12.8	10.4
Forward contracts													
1999	2.6	3.4	2.3	9.2	3.9	4.3	1.2	2.5	1.4	2.3	2.3	3.9	3.3
2000	2.1	1.9	1.5	4.4	2.9	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.0	2.0
2001	2.8	3.2	2.4	8.3	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	3.1	2.4	2.5
2002	2.4	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.9	3.0	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	3.0	3.7	2.4
2003	4.2	5.2	4.8	10.4	4.9	5.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	3.4	5.1	6.5	4.3
Marketing agreements													
1999	19.9	19.8	17.9	18.7	19.4	19.2	21.9	22.1	21.4	20.1	22.7	25.7	20.7
2000	24.3	24.7	22.2	22.2	26.0	27.2	32.6	32.4	29.7	27.8	27.6	28.0	27.1
2001	29.1	27.6	26.3	26.3	27.7	30.0	32.9	32.6	31.9	29.8	28.1	31.2	29.5
2002	30.0	32.0	30.8	31.9	35.1	36.6	39.1	34.6	31.9	29.9	27.1	27.9	32.4
2003	26.0	26.4	25.5	23.8	26.1	27.1	25.6	23.8	20.1	17.5	18.4	22.1	23.7
Total													
1999	31.6	31.7	26.7	33.7	29.1	31.3	34.0	35.9	33.0	29.8	32.6	40.1	32.4
2000	38.1	35.3	30.5	32.3	35.3	39.0	47.2	45.2	40.6	37.3	37.0	41.0	38.2
2001	44.1	43.1	38.1	43.3	36.3	42.2	47.5	47.4	45.1	42.5	42.4	44.1	43.0
2002	43.3	42.8	41.3	45.0	45.3	48.3	52.9	47.5	43.7	40.3	38.5	41.9	44.4
2003	41.0	42.5	40.2	42.0	39.0	42.7	35.8	36.2	33.8	31.8	35.4	41.4	38.5

[1] Data were audited by GIPSA.
[2] "Other" includes cattle purchased more than 14 days in advance of slaughter and not listed as packer fed, forward contracts, or marketing agreement purchases.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 18.—Steer and heifer slaughter by plant size for selected years 1976–2003

Year	Plant size (annual head slaughtered)															
	Less than 1,000		1,000–9,999		10,000–49,999		50,000–99,999		100,000–249,999		250,000–499,999		500,000–999,999		1,000,000 or more	
	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head
	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.
1976	147	71	300	1,134	144	3,301	71	4,857	52	8,187	17	6,074	5	3,334	(C)	(C)
1980	201	87	212	715	107	2,644	43	3,063	37	5,813	18	6,280	8	5,877	(C)	(C)
1983	183	73	172	540	68	1,625	29	2,093	25	3,836	19	6,746	14	11,133	(C)	(C)
1984	178	71	155	511	64	1,559	24	1,686	27	4,515	16	5,665	15	12,232	(C)	(C)
1985	157	63	146	445	56	1,439	19	1,366	27	4,276	14	4,999	17	14,434	(C)	(C)
1986	137	54	133	460	45	1,109	19	1,328	20	3,204	12	4,295	13	9,955	5	6,232
1987	152	53	128	435	34	776	20	1,383	23	4,056	10	3,444	12	8,561	7	8,438
1988	151	50	121	388	37	819	16	1,167	17	2,759	13	4,338	12	8,661	7	8,993
1989	138	49	92	304	32	803	12	891	13	2,141	13	4,426	12	8,677	7	8,595
1990	142	49	86	248	29	690	7	477	13	2,058	15	5,223	10	7,245	8	9,770
1991	130	48	81	235	26	577	6	410	15	2,614	14	5,563	10	8,470	6	7,462
1992	124	51	78	240	17	420	4	281	13	2,006	9	3,133	13	10,499	7	8,661
1993	125	43	66	175	21	465	3	216	12	1,926	8	3,164	9	6,810	11	12,751
1994	97	31	72	207	21	479	4	318	7	1,100	6	2,351	11	8,079	11	13,562
1995	96	36	58	170	19	421	5	369	9	1,533	7	2,692	10	7,194	12	14,934
1996	89	34	53	153	23	500	6	422	8	1,165	9	3,415	9	5,583	14	17,064
1997	85	27	48	150	19	434	3	171	10	1,541	8	3,108	8	4,946	14	17,436
1998	64	23	39	112	23	563	4	264	7	1,171	8	3,332	6	4,265	14	17,842
1999	64	23	37	103	16	371	4	237	7	1,202	8	3,214	7	4,936	14	18,727
2000	58	23	34	121	12	289	4	229	7	1,152	7	2,802	6	3,733	16	21,047
2001	60	19	34	106	14[1]	478[1]	(D)	(D)	7	1,234	5	1,883	8	4,856	15	19,672
2002	49	16	30	89	15[1]	516[1]	(D)	(D)	6	1,005	8	3,144	6	3,637	15	19,676
2003	48	16	25	74	13[1]	478[1]	(D)	(D)	6	927	8	3,025	6	3,775	15	20,314

(C) Prior to 1986, the category was combined with plants slaughtering 500,000 head or more.
(D) Entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies. Data are included in the next smaller class.
[1] Includes plants slaughtering 10,000 to 99,999 head.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 19.—Cow and bull slaughter by plant size for selected years 1976–2003

Year	Plant size (annual head slaughtered)													
	Less than 1,000		1,000–9,999		10,000–24,999		25,000–49,999		50,000–99,999		100,000–149,999		150,000 or more	
	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head
	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.
1976	202	85	298	1,149	74	1,183	74	2558	41	2,740	17	2,104	5	917
1980	250	93	240	832	56	926	46	1609	21	1,539	4	482	5	807
1983	197	77	199	775	48	809	51	1814	21	1,490	8	943	8	1,541
1984	192	73	171	648	48	800	48	1745	27	1,874	12	1,400	8	1,661
1985	188	71	145	572	48	764	40	1411	17	1,333	12	1,427	8	1,665
1986	149	55	133	478	43	680	41	1430	16	1,124	20	2,320	8	1,770
1987	154	51	121	441	48	775	32	1104	24	1,778	13	1,572	7	1,470
1988	146	48	127	483	36	588	29	934	21	1,541	13	1,618	7	1,402
1989	136	46	110	408	33	579	25	857	17	1,300	8	964	11	2,159
1990	140	45	99	330	28	500	17	597	19	1,311	11	1,349	10	2,001
1991	127	42	89	311	24	400	21	766	18	1,344	10	1,274	10	1,942
1992	120	42	77	300	25	435	15	526	15	1,104	10	1,263	12	2,238
1993	112	40	67	246	20	350	12	456	14	1,031	10	1,214	14	2,777
1994	104	38	53	212	19	313	13	474	18	1,372	10	1,282	12	2,596
1995	93	27	58	224	18	314	12	445	12	885	9	1,083	17	3,510
1996	88	27	54	210	18	312	12	447	9	602	10	1,220	21	4,591
1997	76	23	50	199	15	247	13	525	15	1,093	8	1,041	18	4,100
1998	54	14	50	196	12	194	13	522	8	566	9	1,123	17	3,878
1999	54	15	47	192	9	173	9	354	12	881	6	760	15	3,574
2000	49	11	38	152	11	185	8	291	10	709	7	851	16	3,795
2001	49	12	39	136	12	209	6	237	9	668	5	652	14	3,635
2002	43	10	38	145	11	199	6	210	6	430	6	699	15	3,938
2003	37	9	36	155	7	119	9	334	7	502	6	725	17	4,670

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 20.—Cattle[1] slaughter by plant size for selected years 1976–2003

Year	Plant size (annual head slaughtered): Less than 1,000		1,000–9,999		10,000–49,999		50,000–99,999		100,000–249,999		250,000–499,999		500,000–999,999		1,000,000 or more	
	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head
	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.
1976	62	35	357	1,380	228	5,626	108	7,841	75	11,544	23	7,930	5	3,338	(C)	(C)
1980	105	59	326	1,154	165	4,082	69	5,005	50	7,701	20	6,889	8	5,878	(C)	(C)
1983	110	59	254	913	140	3,633	45	3,234	45	6,691	21	7,293	15	11,675	(C)	(C)
1984	98	48	239	859	121	3,035	53	3,745	45	6,780	21	7,198	16	12,776	(C)	(C)
1985	93	47	214	755	111	2,691	41	2,997	44	6,830	17	5,999	18	14,947	(C)	(C)
1986	78	40	186	701	101	2,610	31	2,213	46	6,774	15	5,391	14	10,533	5	6,232
1987	92	46	176	635	95	2,305	39	2,864	38	6,119	14	4,812	13	9,120	7	8,438
1988	96	47	177	639	86	2,007	32	2,370	34	5,264	17	5,805	12	8,666	7	8,993
1989	85	46	150	520	75	1,882	24	1,732	30	4,869	16	5,373	13	9,184	7	8,595
1990	91	42	150	486	58	1,460	23	1,613	27	4,312	20	6,946	10	7,263	8	9,770
1991	89	46	136	480	55	1,420	22	1,602	27	4,398	20	7,578	10	8,470	6	7,462
1992	80	42	132	458	48	1,234	17	1,220	30	4,791	12	4,295	13	10,499	7	8,661
1993	83	44	114	383	40	1,003	16	1,131	29	4,690	13	4,852	9	6,810	11	12,751
1994	72	36	100	333	40	1,045	20	1,501	25	4,085	10	3,770	11	8,080	11	13,562
1995	65	31	98	319	38	955	16	1,134	28	4,700	11	4,049	11	7,716	12	14,934
1996	68	33	85	306	39	950	14	946	26	3,922	18	6,390	10	6,132	14	17,065
1997	61	24	81	297	38	996	16	1,133	23	3,785	16	5,861	9	5,508	14	17,437
1998	42	20	68	255	35	934	12	830	24	3,970	14	5,390	7	4,824	14	17,843
1999	39	16	71	274	25	623	14	1,010	18	3,241	14	5,372	8	5,499	14	18,727
2000	39	17	61	243	23	532	11	768	18	2,932	13	4,962	8	4,810	16	21,047
2001	46	19	59	226	22	503	9	652	15	2,551	14	5,318	8	4,856	15	19,672
2002	33	13	54	212	23	505	7	448	16	2,404	15	5,673	8	4,782	15	19,676
2003	30	13	49	200	22	572	10	709	15	2,497	13	4,810	10	6,009	15	20,314

[1] Cattle includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.
(C) Prior to 1986, the category was combined with plants slaughtering 500,000 head or more.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 21.—Calf slaughter by plant size for selected years 1976–2003

Year	Less than 1,000		1,000–4,999		5,000–9,999		10,000–24,999		25,000–49,999		50,000 or more		100,000 or more	
	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head
	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.
1976	189	47	69	190	29	219	35	566	15	540	16	1,036	11	2,279
1980	182	31	43	106	22	153	28	420	10	346	5	305	5	858
1983	168	29	57	133	14	100	27	441	13	457	7	434	5	953
1984	156	26	55	123	14	101	29	489	12	383	10	639	5	974
1985	146	29	53	132	16	120	27	457	11	372	12	744	5	971
1986	140	29	49	118	14	107	29	496	14	508	9	634	5	898
1987	129	25	38	93	14	98	29	487	13	455	7	473	6	910
1988	122	19	39	78	16	122	20	339	12	378	10	672	5	769
1989	114	22	27	67	18	127	26	429	10	357	7	488	4	585
1990	109	16	34	88	11	79	19	297	12	431	9	797		
1991	95	15	27	63	12	83	13	210	13	467	3	193	(C)	(C)
1992	100	17	25	63	18	133	9	144	10	328	6	430	(C)	(C)
1993	87	16	24	62	14	98	18	304	11[1]	494[1]	(D)	(D)	(C)	(C)
1994	76	14	28	73	12	89	9	161	7	281	5	357	(C)	(C)
1995	63	15	28	65	13	91	12	212	10	387	7	516	(C)	(C)
1996	61	12	28	61	12	96	12	194	10	335	10	687	(C)	(C)
1997	56	14	18	42	11	81	8	137	11	421	7	539	(C)	(C)
1998	37	7	14	30	8	54	6	98	7	255	10	716	(C)	(C)
1999	40	8	15	44	7	46	6	87	10	358	6	516	(C)	(C)
2000	29	7	15	31	6	41	6	110	6	207	7	568	(C)	(C)
2001	36	8	11	25	4	23	5	79	8	291	6	452	(C)	(C)
2002	30	6	11	30	3	22	9	153	5	188	6	462	(C)	(C)
2003	28	6	11	22	4	26	8	136	4	160	8	580	(C)	(C)

Plant size (annual head slaughtered)

(C) After 1991, the category was combined with plants slaughtering 50,000 head or more.
(D) Entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies. Data are included in the next smaller class.
[1] Includes plants slaughtering 25,000 head or more.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 22.—Hog slaughter by plant size for selected years 1976–2003

Year	Less than 1,000		1,000–9,999		10,000–24,999		25,000–49,999		50,000–99,999		100,000–299,999		300,000–999,999		1,000,000 or more	
	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head
	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.
1976	97	32	165	706	60	948	34	1,151	26	1,766	45	9,216	56	36,169	14	18,828
1980	116	34	154	623	63	1,022	32	1,078	29	2,065	32	5,601	42	23,998	41	58,504
1983	100	26	149	649	54	881	33	1,184	26	1,796	31	6,402	36	20,279	32	47,491
1984	78	25	148	626	60	945	28	972	27	1,733	31	5,859	37	23,522	30	48,937
1985	76	22	137	551	54	842	25	913	25	1,650	23	4,540	29	17,920	34	53,979
1986	68	18	111	517	49	766	27	980	23	1,560	20	3,930	31	17,589	31	54,398
1987	71	17	106	478	47	737	35	1,233	19	1,249	16	2,992	25	14,946	32	55,900
1988	70	22	105	470	43	667	37	1,282	22	1,551	15	2,720	24	13,826	33	62,952
1989	52	18	101	450	39	611	32	1,167	25	1,717	19	3,250	19	12,287	32	63,687
1990	57	16	121	505	37	567	30	1,055	25	1,594	16	2,861	16	9,798	31	63,651
1991	52	18	100	428	43	690	32	1,137	22	1,516	14	2,423	10	5,249	33	71,632
1992	54	15	89	401	41	665	29	1,051	27	1,783	16	2,715	10	6,661	34	78,258
1993	40	11	85	367	39	644	25	965	27	1,768	10	1,591	13	7,744	34	76,053
1994	40	15	72	303	39	629	20	740	29	1,998	11	1,796	10	6,065	33	77,663
1995	33	11	68	282	35	586	25	912	26	1,717	17	2,719	10	6,162	31	79,222
1996	31	10	69	276	33	575	24	926	18	1,306	17	2,605	8	4,750	32	73,081
1997	27	10	57	224	29	497	29	1,028	20	1,366	16	2,550	9	4,444	31	77,681
1998	25	8	40	162	20	314	29	1,054	18	1,226	13	2,277	7	4,288	30	82,469
1999	22	9	38	144	17	270	21	747	22	1,548	14	2,388	7	4,286	31	88,584
2000	24	9	42	176	24	382	23	878	21	1,432	15	2,519	8	5,102	29	83,359
2001	24	8	43	167	24	403	21	802	19	1,278	14	2,267	9	5,389	30	85,642
2002	19	5	36	146	26	427	19	708	22	1,437	17	3,142	6	3,473	30	87,742
2003	17	7	28	107	17	283	22	845	19	1,274	16	3,010	7	4,374	28	87,262

Plant size (annual head slaughtered)

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 23.—Sheep and lamb slaughter by plant size for selected years 1976–2003

Year	Plant size (annual head slaughtered)									
	Less than 1,000		1,000–9,999		10,000–49,999		50,000–299,999		300,000 or more	
	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head
	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.
1976	131	22	32	123	16	377	16	2,637	8	3,637
1980	146	20	25	75	9	232	8	1,302	7	3,824
1983	132	18	27	90	9	255	7	810	9	4,834
1984	116	19	25	87	11	272	7	1,130	9	4,975
1985	110	17	24	73	8	181	6	901	9	4,781
1986	97	17	16	46	7	169	6	1,025	8	3,886
1987	92	17	16	52	7	156	5	562	9	4,052
1988	89	14	23	63	8	209	4	655	8	3,889
1989	84	12	25	69	7	143	8	1,057	8	3,831
1990	95	17	23	67	8	191	6	881	6	3,467
1991	75	13	22	64	10	258	6	878	7	4,172
1992	75	10	24	80	9	219	6	1,055	6	3,868
1993	71	11	24	80	10	212	5	733	6	3,782
1994	66	8	25	111	9	217	5	722	5	3,499
1995	61	9	19	92	8	170	5	793	5	3,295
1996	59	9	17	72	10	257	5	583	4	2,817
1997	44	5	20	76	11	249	4	590	3	2,231
1998	36	5	17	69	8	188	4	676	4	2,341
1999	32	5	20	79	10[1]	532[1]	(D)	(D)	5	2,560
2000	28	5	19	68	10[1]	509[1]	(D)	(D)	5	2,415
2001	33	5	17	61	10[1]	509[1]	(D)	(D)	5	2,217
2002	23	4	18	71	7	152	3	566	4	1,877
2003	26	4	15	47	6	137	8[2]	1,991[2]	(D)	(D)

(D) Entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies. Data are included in the next smaller class.
[1] Includes plants slaughtering 10,000 to 299,999 head.
[2] Includes plants slaughtering 300,000 or more head.

Table 24.—Boxed fed beef production by plant size for selected years 1979–2003

Year	Plant size (annual head processed): Less than 10,000 Plants	Less than 10,000 Head	10,000–24,999 Plants	10,000–24,999 Head	25,000–99,999 Plants	25,000–99,999 Head	100,000–499,999 Plants	100,000–499,999 Head	500,000–999,999[1] Plants	500,000–999,999[1] Head	1,000,000 or more Plants	1,000,000 or more Head
	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.
1979	47	152	15	283	15	970	18	4,442	6	5,285	(C)	(C)
1980	44	149	12	188	16	795	15	3,173	10	7,670	(C)	(C)
1983	32	84	12	190	13	615	16	4,265	13	11,717	(C)	(C)
1984	35	130	12	182	15	662	18	5,015	14	12,508	(C)	(C)
1985	36	111	10	159	11	617	18	5,115	15	14,077	(C)	(C)
1986	34	98	10	162	8	378	14	4,480	16	15,974	(C)	(C)
1987	41	87	13	194	11	534	13	3,488	19	17,634	(C)	(C)
1988	38	66	19	298	9	504	14	3,666	18	17,984	(C)	(C)
1989	37	90	12	185	11	557	13	3,284	18	17,919	(C)	(C)
1990	29	74	12	179	8	510	14	3,462	18	18,179	(C)	(C)
1991	35	75	14	220	6	354	15	3,298	12	8,973	8	9,916
1992	24	55	5	80	7	348	13	2,839	13	10,613	7	9,243
1993	22	34	5	86	6	306	9	2,279	11	9,006	9	11,431
1994	18	41	4	71	6	269	10	2,748	8	6,819	11	14,252
1995	18[1]	58[1]	(D)	(D)	7	287	10	2,828	7	5,560	13	16,656
1996	17	34	6	95	7	332	11	2,870	9	6,796	13	16,674
1997	26	50	4	61	10	406	13	3,810	6	4,898	13	17,131
1998	21	41	5	96	7	290	11	2,890	6	4,645	14	18,203
1999	24[1]	78[1]	(D)	(D)	6	276	11	3,049	6	4,734	14	18,851
2000	22	54	4	70	5	234	11	2,764	6	4,572	15	20,120
2001	23	63	(D)	(D)	8	339	11	2,862	6	4,111	15	19,685
2002	25[1]	78[1]	(D)	(D)	7	360	11	2,816	7	4,925	14	18,722
2003	20[1]	49[1]	(D)	(D)	8	529	9	2,628	6	4,038	15	20,447

(C) Prior to 1991, the category was combined with plants slaughtering 500,000 head or more.
(D) Entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies. Data are included in the next smaller class.
[1] Includes plants slaughtering less than 25,000 head.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 25.—Number of firms by firm size and number of classes[1] of livestock slaughtered for 1980–2003

Year	Firm size (annual purchases of slaughter livestock)											
	Less than $1 million		$1 million–$2 million		$2 million–$5 million		$5 million–$50 million		$50 million or more		All firms	
	1 class only	2 or more classes	1 class only	2 or more classes	1 class only	2 or more classes	1 class only	2 or more classes	1 class only	2 or more classes	1 class only	2 or more classes
	Number of firms											
1980	13	117	22	128	34	129	49	219	24	75	142	668
1983	12	107	26	111	38	98	68	164	25	60	169	540
1984	15	99	26	106	37	96	73	140	25	57	176	498
1985	17	96	32	95	39	75	73	112	24	52	185	430
1986	22	72	34	73	35	72	68	104	26	49	185	370
1987	15	75	29	70	38	75	73	96	28	45	183	361
1988	18	76	29	75	41	69	64	90	33	42	185	352
1989	19	71	30	67	39	61	68	83	30	40	186	322
1990	22	77	34	64	36	59	64	73	32	36	188	309
1991	20	74	27	56	37	54	70	65	32	33	186	282
1992	15	64	34	59	36	44	62	63	32	28	179	258
1993	20	60	27	56	36	41	54	56	31	24	168	237
1994	17	49	28	53	30	37	55	52	27	24	157	215
1995	13	51	24	47	36	40	52	46	30	21	155	205
1996	15	57	23	34	32	42	52	43	32	18	154	194
1997	16	44	22	39	30	33	58	39	28	22	154	177
1998	11	37	25	32	24	29	46	35	21	19	127	152
1999	12	38	19	30	20	28	47	31	24	18	122	145
2000	12	30	19	30	23	29	45	28	25	21	124	138
2001	10	33	18	21	24	31	45	28	27	19	124	132
2002	10	26	20	20	27	27	42	27	30	13	129	113
2003	7	27	19	14	24	23	39	27	29	15	118	106

[1] Classes of livestock are steers and heifers, cows and bulls, calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs.

Table 26.—Percentage of firms by firm size and number of classes[1] of livestock slaughtered for 1980–2003

Year	Firm size (annual purchases of slaughter livestock)											
	Less than $1 million		$1 million– $2 million		$2 million– $5 million		$5 million– $50 million		$50 million or more		All firms	
	1 class only	2 or more classes	1 class only	2 or more classes	1 class only	2 or more classes	1 class only	2 or more classes	1 class only	2 or more classes	1 class only	2 or more classes
	Percent of total firms											
1980	1.6	14.4	2.7	15.8	4.2	15.9	6.0	27.0	3.0	9.3	17.5	82.5
1983	1.7	15.1	3.7	15.7	5.4	13.8	9.6	23.1	3.5	8.5	23.8	76.2
1984	2.2	14.7	3.9	15.7	5.5	14.2	10.8	20.8	3.7	8.5	26.1	73.9
1985	2.8	15.6	5.2	15.4	6.3	12.2	11.9	18.2	3.9	8.5	30.1	69.9
1986	4.0	13.0	6.1	13.2	6.3	13.0	12.3	18.7	4.7	8.8	33.3	66.7
1987	2.8	13.8	5.3	12.9	7.0	13.8	13.4	17.6	5.1	8.3	33.6	66.4
1988	3.4	14.2	5.4	14.0	7.6	12.8	11.9	16.8	6.1	7.8	34.5	65.5
1989	3.7	14.0	5.9	13.2	7.7	12.0	13.4	16.3	5.9	7.9	36.6	63.4
1990	4.4	15.5	6.8	12.9	7.2	11.9	12.9	14.7	6.4	7.2	37.8	62.2
1991	4.3	15.8	5.8	12.0	7.9	11.5	15.0	13.9	6.8	7.1	39.7	60.3
1992	3.4	14.6	7.8	13.5	8.2	10.1	14.2	14.4	7.3	6.4	41.0	59.0
1993	4.9	14.8	6.7	13.8	8.9	10.1	13.3	13.8	7.7	5.9	41.5	58.5
1994	4.6	13.2	7.5	14.2	8.1	9.9	14.8	14.0	7.3	6.5	42.2	57.8
1995	3.6	14.2	6.7	13.1	10.0	11.1	14.4	12.8	8.3	5.8	43.1	56.9
1996	4.3	16.4	6.6	9.8	9.2	12.1	14.9	12.4	9.2	5.2	44.3	55.7
1997	4.8	13.3	6.6	11.8	9.1	10.0	17.5	11.8	8.5	6.6	46.5	53.5
1998	3.9	13.3	9.0	11.5	8.6	10.4	16.5	12.5	7.5	6.8	45.5	54.5
1999	4.5	14.2	7.1	11.2	7.5	10.5	17.6	11.6	9.0	6.7	45.7	54.3
2000	4.6	11.5	7.3	11.5	8.8	11.1	17.2	10.7	9.5	8.0	47.3	52.7
2001	3.9	12.9	7.0	8.2	9.4	12.1	17.6	10.9	10.5	7.4	48.4	51.6
2002	4.1	10.7	8.3	8.3	11.2	11.2	17.4	11.2	12.4	5.4	53.3	46.7
2003	3.1	12.1	8.5	6.3	10.7	10.3	17.4	12.1	12.9	6.7	52.7	47.3

[1] Classes of livestock are steers and heifers, cows and bulls, calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 27.—Steer and heifer slaughter concentration by 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms for selected years 1980–2004

Year	Top 4 firms			Top 8 firms			Top 20 firms			Top 50 firms			All reporting firms					Comm.
	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Firms	Head	Share[2]	HHI[3]	sltr.[4]
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	- - -No.- - -		Mil.	Pct.	Index	Mil.
Concentration based on procurement data reported to GIPSA[5]																		
1980	23	9.5	35.7	47	13.8	51.4	66	17.1	64.1	103	20.3	75.9	626	561	24.5	91.5	561	26.7
1985	20	14.1	50.2	29	18.0	63.9	50	22.1	78.4	91	25.3	89.9	436	389	27.0	96.0	999	28.1
1990	26	19.1	71.6	36	21.9	82.1	52	24.4	91.5	84	25.5	95.4	310	275	25.8	96.6	1,661	26.7
1995	27	22.8	79.3	32	24.7	86.1	44	26.6	92.9	81	27.2	95.0	216	182	27.3	95.4	1,982	28.7
1998	25	23.1	80.0	32	25.5	88.1	45	27.0	93.6	77	27.5	95.2	165	136	27.6	95.5	1,925	28.9
1999	23	24.0	80.6	29	26.5	88.9	41	28.3	95.0	75	28.8	96.5	157	130	28.8	96.7	1,920	29.8
2000	23	24.6	81.7	29	27.2	90.3	41	29.0	96.2	74	29.3	97.5	143	119	29.4	97.6	1,966	30.1
2001	22	23.8	82.1	28	26.2	90.6	42	27.9	96.4	73	28.2	97.4	142	117	28.2	97.5	1,962	29.0
2002	23	23.2	78.9	29	26.0	88.4	43	27.8	94.6	74	28.1	95.5	130	105	28.1	95.6	1,811	29.4
2003	23	23.9	83.2	30	27.0	93.9	45	28.4	98.9	75	28.6	99.5	121	96	28.6	99.6	2,044	28.7
Concentration based on federally inspected slaughter data[6]																		
1992	27	20.5	77.8	35	22.8	86.7	48	24.8	94.0	76	25.4	96.3	937	919	25.7	97.6	2,016	26.4
1995	28	23.2	80.8	33	25.2	87.7	45	27.1	94.7	71	27.8	97.0	801	783	28.1	97.9	2,036	28.7
1998	25	23.2	80.4	31	25.4	88.1	43	27.5	95.1	70	28.1	97.3	758	743	28.3	98.1	1,936	28.9
1999	24	24.2	81.3	30	26.8	89.9	42	28.6	95.8	72	29.0	97.4	730	711	29.3	98.2	1,942	29.8
2000	23	24.5	81.4	30	27.2	90.3	42	29.0	96.4	70	29.4	97.6	711	695	29.6	98.3	1,939	30.1
2001	22	23.3	80.4	29	26.4	91.0	41	27.9	96.4	67	28.3	97.6	702	686	28.5	98.3	1,909	29.0
2002	23	23.3	79.2	30	26.5	90.1	42	28.4	96.6	69	28.7	97.6	686	668	28.9	98.3	1,842	29.4
2003	23	23.1	80.2	30	26.0	90.6	43	27.8	96.7	70	28.1	97.7	666	648	28.3	98.3	1,900	28.7
2004	25	21.5	79.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	669	NA	26.5	98.2	NA	27.0

NA denotes data not available. Mil. denotes millions.

[1] Conc. equals concentration, which is the percentage of total commercial slaughter accounted for by the firms included in the stated size group.

[2] Share equals percentage of total commercial slaughter.

[3] HHI (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index) equals the sum of each firm's squared percentage share of total commercial slaughter.

[4] Comm. sltr. equals total commercial slaughter of fed and non-fed steers and heifers during the calendar year.

[5] Numerator values are number of head procured for slaughter during each firm's reporting (fiscal) year.

[6] Numerator values are number of head slaughtered in calendar year. Number of plants may differ from data reported to GIPSA due to timing of plant openings and closings.

Source: Packer annual reports filed with GIPSA; Livestock Slaughter, Annual Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, MTAN 1-2-1, various issues; and federally inspected slaughter data from National Agricultural Statistics Service. (GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 28.—Cow and bull slaughter concentration by 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms for selected years 1980–2004

Year	Top 4 firms			Top 8 firms			Top 20 firms			Top 50 firms			All reporting firms					Comm.
	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Firms	Head	Share[2]	HHI[3]	sltr.[4]
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	- - -No.- - -		Mil.	Pct.	Index	Mil.
Concentration based on procurement data reported to GIPSA[5]																		
1980	5	0.7	9.7	14	1.3	18.3	31	2.5	35.2	67	3.9	55.5	622	579	6.3	89.0	89	7.1
1985	12	1.4	17.2	18	2.2	27.0	32	3.7	45.4	68	5.4	65.7	458	426	7.2	88.9	160	8.1
1990	9	1.3	20.4	17	2.2	33.2	29	3.8	57.6	64	5.3	81.4	324	307	6.1	93.4	223	6.6
1995	11	1.6	23.4	18	2.7	38.5	32	4.7	67.6	64	6.1	88.2	219	198	6.5	93.1	293	7.0
1998	14	2.2	32.7	21	3.3	50.7	35	5.3	80.1	65	6.3	95.8	163	146	6.5	98.6	463	6.6
1999	14	1.8	28.6	18	3.1	48.1	30	4.9	77.3	63	5.8	91.5	152	137	5.9	93.7	391	6.3
2000	12	2.0	32.0	16	3.2	51.7	29	5.0	81.4	61	5.8	94.7	138	127	5.9	96.4	454	6.1
2001	8	2.1	33.2	15	3.4	52.4	27	5.0	77.5	62	5.6	87.4	134	122	5.7	88.6	474	6.4
2002	12	2.8	43.7	16	3.9	61.1	28	5.1	80.4	60	5.6	87.5	125	113	5.6	88.5	636	6.4
2003	13	3.0	43.8	19	4.3	63.5	31	5.9	86.7	65	6.5	95.6	119	104	6.5	96.3	680	6.8
Concentration based on federally inspected slaughter data[6]																		
1992	12	1.5	23.6	16	2.4	37.3	32	4.1	62.8	62	5.6	86.2	877	866	6.3	97.6	271	6.5
1995	14	1.9	27.6	19	2.9	42.0	34	4.9	70.0	64	6.3	91.1	752	743	6.8	97.9	346	7.0
1998	18	2.2	32.9	22	3.3	50.0	38	5.1	77.9	67	6.2	93.4	687	671	6.5	98.1	455	6.6
1999	15	2.0	31.0	23	3.2	50.8	34	5.0	79.5	64	6.0	94.2	660	648	6.2	98.2	437	6.3
2000	14	2.0	32.0	18	3.2	52.0	32	4.9	79.6	60	5.8	94.5	630	620	6.0	98.3	456	6.1
2001	15	2.2	34.5	21	3.5	55.4	33	5.4	83.8	61	6.1	95.5	628	617	6.3	98.3	520	6.4
2002	16	2.5	39.4	22	3.8	60.0	33	5.4	85.4	60	6.1	95.5	605	593	6.3	98.3	598	6.4
2003	13	3.0	43.6	17	4.2	61.8	28	5.7	84.8	54	6.4	95.3	597	591	6.7	98.4	651	6.8
2004	13	2.5	42.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	589	NA	5.6	98.2	NA	5.7

NA denotes data not available. Mil. denotes millions.

[1] Conc. equals concentration, which is the percentage of total commercial slaughter accounted for by the firms included in the stated size group.

[2] Share equals percentage of total commercial slaughter.

[3] HHI (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index) equals the sum of each firm's squared percentage share of total commercial slaughter.

[4] Comm. sltr. equals total commercial slaughter of cows and bulls during the calendar year.

[5] Numerator values are number of head procured for slaughter during each firm's reporting (fiscal) year.

[6] Numerator values are number of head slaughtered in calendar year. Number of plants may differ from data reported to GIPSA due to timing of plant openings and closings.

Source: Packer annual reports filed with GIPSA; Livestock Slaughter, Annual Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, MTAN 1-2-1, various issues; and federally inspected slaughter data from National Agricultural Statistics Service. (GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 29.—Cattle slaughter concentration by 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms for selected years 1980–2004

Year	Top 4 firms			Top 8 firms			Top 20 firms			Top 50 firms			All reporting firms					Comm.
	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Firms	Head	Share[2]	HHI[3]	sltr.[4]
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	- - -No.- - -		Mil.	Pct.	Index	Mil.
Concentration based on procurement data reported to GIPSA[5]																		
1980	23	9.6	28.4	47	14.0	41.3	65	17.6	52.2	108	21.9	64.7	743	667	30.8	91.0	361	33.8
1985	20	14.2	39.0	29	18.0	49.6	55	23.6	65.0	95	28.3	77.9	538	477	34.3	94.4	617	36.3
1990	26	19.5	58.6	37	22.5	67.8	54	26.3	79.0	90	29.7	89.5	387	344	31.9	95.9	1,118	33.2
1995	30	24.0	67.3	36	26.2	73.6	51	29.7	83.4	84	32.7	91.9	279	230	33.8	94.9	1,437	35.6
1998	31	24.6	69.2	39	27.3	77.0	54	30.9	87.2	86	33.4	94.2	216	175	34.1	96.1	1,469	35.5
1999	27	25.1	69.3	34	27.9	77.3	49	31.8	87.8	85	34.3	94.8	203	165	34.8	96.2	1,444	36.2
2000	25	25.2	69.6	35	28.4	78.4	48	32.4	89.5	82	34.9	96.3	189	155	35.3	97.4	1,437	36.2
2001	24	24.3	68.7	34	27.6	78.0	46	31.5	89.0	83	33.6	95.0	188	152	33.9	95.9	1,384	35.4
2002	25	24.5	68.6	35	28.3	79.3	47	31.7	88.7	83	33.4	93.6	171	136	33.7	94.3	1,374	35.7
2003	25	25.3	71.2	37	29.7	83.6	50	33.0	92.8	87	34.9	98.3	164	127	35.1	99.0	1,507	35.5
Concentration based on federally inspected slaughter data[6]																		
1992	27	21.1	64.3	35	23.7	72.1	51	27.1	82.4	84	30.2	91.8	971	950	32.1	97.6	1,369	32.9
1995	31	24.6	69.0	37	26.9	75.4	52	30.4	85.4	84	33.4	93.7	836	812	34.9	97.9	1,505	35.6
1998	30	24.7	69.5	37	27.1	76.5	52	30.9	87.1	81	33.7	95.0	795	769	34.8	98.1	1,475	35.5
1999	28	25.4	70.4	35	28.3	78.4	49	32.1	88.7	76	34.6	95.8	759	735	35.5	98.2	1,477	36.2
2000	25	25.1	69.4	36	28.5	78.5	49	32.4	89.3	77	34.8	96.1	738	716	35.6	98.3	1,420	36.2
2001	25	24.4	69.0	36	28.4	80.3	48	31.8	89.9	76	34.1	96.3	723	699	34.8	98.3	1,422	35.4
2002	26	24.5	68.5	37	28.7	80.3	48	32.2	90.2	75	34.4	96.3	706	683	35.1	98.3	1,399	35.7
2003	25	24.4	68.8	36	28.7	80.7	47	32.0	90.1	76	34.2	96.4	689	666	34.9	98.3	1,404	35.5
2004	25	22.7	69.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	689	NA	32.2	98.2	NA	32.7

NA denotes data not available. Mil. denotes millions.
[1] Conc. equals concentration, which is the percentage of total commercial slaughter accounted for by the firms included in the stated size group.
[2] Share equals percentage of total commercial slaughter.
[3] HHI (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index) equals the sum of each firm's squared percentage share of total commercial slaughter.
[4] Comm. sltr. equals total commercial slaughter of cattle during the calendar year.
[5] Numerator values are number of head procured for slaughter during each firm's reporting (fiscal) year.
[6] Numerator values are number of head slaughtered in calendar year. Number of plants may differ from data reported to GIPSA due to timing of plant openings and closings.

Source: Packer annual reports filed with GIPSA; Livestock Slaughter, Annual Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, MTAN 1-2-1, various issues; and federally inspected slaughter data from National Agricultural Statistics Service. (GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 30.—Calf slaughter concentration by 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms for selected years 1980–2003

Year	Top 4 firms			Top 8 firms			Top 20 firms			Top 50 firms			All reporting firms					Comm.
	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Firms	Head	Share[2]	HHI[3]	sltr.[4]
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	- - -No.- - -		Mil.	Pct.	Index	Mil.
1980	16	0.8	31.0	20	1.1	44.9	36	1.6	62.5	68	2.0	78.3	295	273	2.2	86.7	339	2.6
1985	22	1.1	31.1	32	1.4	42.6	49	2.1	62.0	101	2.7	78.7	270	219	2.8	83.4	349	3.4
1990	7	0.6	31.1	12	0.8	47.2	41	1.3	71.5	73	1.6	90.6	194	169	1.7	93.8	416	1.8
1995	8	0.4	27.9	16	0.6	43.4	40	1.1	75.2	82	1.3	89.0	133	100	1.3	89.9	383	1.4
1998	5	0.3	23.6	9	0.6	41.8	26	1.0	71.2	56	1.2	79.5	82	76	1.2	79.6	312	1.5
1999	5	0.4	29.6	11	0.6	48.4	29	1.0	75.5	60	1.1	82.6	84	74	1.1	82.7	386	1.3
2000	5	0.4	33.4	9	0.6	54.6	25	0.9	80.1	55	1.0	85.1	69	64	1.0	85.2	467	1.1
2001	5	0.3	33.0	9	0.6	55.2	24	0.8	83.0	54	0.9	87.0	70	66	0.9	87.1	482	1.0
2002	4	0.3	32.8	8	0.5	52.3	23	0.8	77.7	53	0.9	82.3	64	61	0.9	82.3	443	1.0
2003	5	0.4	38.1	9	0.6	61.6	23	0.9	88.9	56	0.9	92.9	63	57	0.9	92.9	599	1.0

Mil. denotes millions.
[1] Conc. equals concentration, which is the percentage of total commercial slaughter accounted for by the firms included in the stated size group.
[2] Share equals percentage of total commercial slaughter. Numerator values are for firms' reporting years.
[3] HHI (Herfindahl-Hirshman Index) equals the sum of each firm's squared percentage share of total commercial slaughter.
[4] Comm. sltr. equals total commercial slaughter of calves during the calendar year.

Source: Packer annual reports filed with GIPSA and Livestock Slaughter, Annual Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, MTAN 1-2-1, various issues.

Table 31.—Hog slaughter concentration by 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms for selected years 1980–2004

Year	Top 4 firms			Top 8 firms			Top 20 firms			Top 50 firms			All reporting firms					Comm.
	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Firms	Head	Share[2]	HHI[3]	sltr.[4]
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	- - -No.- - -		Mil.	Pct.	Index	Mil.
Concentration based on procurement data reported to GIPSA[5]																		
1980	27	32.3	33.6	39	48.9	50.9	60	68.4	71.2	102	85.7	89.2	509	446	92.9	96.7	436	96.1
1985	23	27.2	32.2	32	42.9	50.8	64	68.0	80.5	105	77.4	91.6	403	338	80.4	95.2	456	84.5
1990	16	34.3	40.3	24	49.5	58.1	48	70.5	82.8	88	77.5	91.0	335	290	80.2	94.2	593	85.1
1995	17	43.8	45.5	27	66.8	69.4	42	84.1	87.3	81	89.5	92.9	245	209	91.6	95.1	754	96.3
1998	18	54.4	53.9	27	76.1	75.4	48	87.7	86.8	79	90.7	89.8	182	152	91.8	90.9	960	101.0
1999	18	57.7	56.8	27	80.6	79.4	43	93.7	92.3	79	97.0	95.5	172	143	98.0	96.5	1,045	101.5
2000	19	55.9	57.1	28	78.6	80.3	48	89.6	91.4	80	92.7	94.6	186	152	93.9	95.8	1,047	98.0
2001	19	55.7	56.9	28	78.1	79.7	44	91.6	93.5	82	94.9	96.9	184	151	96.0	98.0	1,042	98.0
2002	19	56.1	56.0	28	78.9	78.7	43	92.3	92.0	79	95.9	95.6	175	142	97.1	96.8	1,028	100.3
2003	19	63.8	63.2	26	82.4	81.7	41	92.9	92.0	78	96.2	95.3	154	125	97.2	96.3	1,290	100.9
Concentration based on federally inspected slaughter data[6]																		
1992	17	42.2	44.4	24	59.7	62.9	41	82.1	86.5	75	89.6	94.4	921	908	92.6	97.6	702	94.9
1995	16	44.0	45.7	28	67.5	70.1	43	85.1	88.4	76	91.8	95.3	802	784	94.2	97.8	769	94.2
1998	18	56.8	56.3	25	78.9	78.1	40	92.5	93.6	75	97.1	96.3	757	744	99.3	98.3	1,036	101.0
1999	18	57.0	56.2	25	79.7	78.5	42	94.3	92.9	74	97.8	96.3	728	708	99.7	98.2	1,020	101.5
2000	19	55.2	56.4	27	78.3	79.9	44	91.5	93.4	77	94.8	96.7	717	696	96.4	98.4	1,033	98.0
2001	19	55.5	56.7	25	77.1	78.7	41	90.8	92.6	73	94.7	96.7	699	680	96.5	98.5	1,035	98.0
2002	16	55.5	55.4	22	77.4	77.2	38	92.4	92.2	71	96.9	96.7	683	670	98.9	98.7	1,005	100.3
2003	19	64.8	64.2	24	83.5	82.8	39	93.8	92.9	70	97.7	96.8	662	646	99.7	98.8	1,334	100.9
2004	19	66.4	64.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	664	NA	102.4	98.9	NA	103.5

NA denotes data not available. Mil. denotes millions.

[1] Conc. equals concentration, which is the percentage of total commercial slaughter accounted for by the firms included in the stated size group.

[2] Share equals percentage of total commercial slaughter.

[3] HHI (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index) equals the sum of each firm's squared percentage share of total commercial slaughter.

[4] Comm. sltr. equals total commercial slaughter of hogs during the calendar year.

[5] Numerator values are number of head procured for slaughter during each firm's reporting (fiscal) year.

[6] Numerator values are number of head slaughtered in calendar year. Number of plants may differ from data reported to GIPSA due to timing of plant openings and closings.

Source: Packer annual reports filed with GIPSA; Livestock Slaughter, Annual Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, MTAN 1-2-1, various issues; and federally inspected slaughter data from National Agricultural Statistics Service.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 32.—Sheep and lamb slaughter concentration by 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms for selected years 1980–2004

Year	Top 4 firms			Top 8 firms			Top 20 firms			Top 50 firms			All reporting firms					Comm.
	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Firms	Head	Share[2]	HHI[3]	sltr.[4]
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	- - -No.- - -		Mil.	Pct.	Index	Mil.
Concentration based on procurement data reported to GIPSA[5]																		
1980	8	3.1	55.9	12	4.6	82.8	24	5.3	95.7	54	5.4	97.4	195	190	5.5	97.7	1,050	5.6
1985	6	3.2	51.2	11	4.9	80.2	23	5.9	94.9	53	5.9	96.4	157	154	6.0	96.6	983	6.2
1990	10	4.0	70.2	14	4.4	77.5	26	4.6	80.8	58	4.6	81.6	138	130	4.6	81.8	1,580	5.7
1995	6	3.6	77.9	10	4.1	89.7	22	4.3	94.0	53	4.4	95.6	98	94	4.4	95.6	1,917	4.6
1998	5	2.5	66.8	9	3.1	80.3	21	3.2	85.2	51	3.3	86.2	69	68	3.3	86.2	1,415	3.8
1999	5	2.6	69.2	9	3.0	80.1	21	3.1	84.7	51	3.2	85.8	67	66	3.2	85.8	1,415	3.7
2000	5	2.4	69.8	9	2.8	81.5	22	3.0	85.7	53	3.0	86.6	62	59	3.0	86.6	1,416	3.5
2001	5	2.2	68.8	9	2.6	81.2	21	2.8	85.8	51	2.8	86.6	64	63	2.8	86.6	1,380	3.2
2002	5	2.1	64.2	9	2.5	75.9	21	2.6	80.4	51	2.7	81.2	55	54	2.7	81.2	1,223	3.3
2003	5	1.6	53.5	10	2.0	67.8	22	2.2	72.6	52	2.2	73.2	55	53	2.2	73.2	841	3.0
Concentration based on federally inspected slaughter data[6]																		
1992	8	3.9	71.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	748	NA	5.3	96.2	NA	5.5
1995	6	3.3	71.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	617	NA	4.4	96.2	NA	4.6
1998	5	2.6	68.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	556	NA	3.7	96.5	NA	3.8
1999	5	2.5	67.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	561	NA	3.6	96.1	NA	3.7
2000	5	2.3	67.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	541	NA	3.3	95.6	NA	3.5
2001	5	2.1	66.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	538	NA	3.1	95.1	NA	3.2
2002	5	2.1	65.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	525	NA	3.1	94.1	NA	3.3
2003	4	1.9	65.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	505	NA	2.8	94.2	NA	3.0
2004	4	1.6	57.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	NA	2.7	94.3	NA	2.8

NA denotes data not available. Mil. denotes millions.

[1] Conc. equals concentration, which is the percentage of total commercial slaughter accounted for by the firms included in the stated size group.

[2] Share equals percentage of total commercial slaughter.

[3] HHI (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index) equals the sum of each firm's squared percentage share of total commercial slaughter.

[4] Comm. sltr. equals total commercial slaughter of sheep and lambs during the calendar year.

[5] Numerator values are number of head procured for slaughter during each firm's reporting (fiscal) year.

[6] Numerator values are number of head slaughtered in calendar year. Number of plants may differ from data reported to GIPSA due to timing of plant openings and closings.

Source: Packer annual reports filed with GIPSA; Livestock Slaughter, Annual Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, MTAN 1-2-1, various issues; and federally inspected slaughter data from National Agricultural Statistics Service.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 33.—Boxed fed beef production concentration by 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms for selected years 1980–2003

Year	Top 4 firms			Top 8 firms			Top 20 firms			Top 50 firms			All reporting firms					Total boxed
	Plants[1]	Head	Conc.[2]	Plants[1]	Head	Conc.[2]	Plants[1]	Head	Conc.[2]	Plants[1]	Head	Conc.[2]	Plants[1]	Firms	Head	Share[3]	HHI[4]	beef[5]
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	- - -No.- - -		Mil.	Pct.	Index	Mil.
1980	11	7.2	52.9	22	9.3	67.9	39	11.5	84.1	72	11.9	87.4	97	75	12.0	87.7	1,220	13.7
1985	15	12.8	61.5	24	16.4	78.7	39	19.4	93.2	72	20.1	96.2	90	68	20.1	96.3	1,527	20.9
1986	16	14.7	67.4	22	18.5	85.2	35	20.7	95.0	67	21.1	96.8	82	65	21.1	96.8	1,691	21.8
1987	23	18.0	79.5	28	20.0	88.6	41	21.5	95.4	72	21.9	97.0	97	74	21.9	97.1	1,981	22.6
1988	21	18.5	79.3	28	20.6	88.7	41	22.1	95.1	71	22.5	96.6	98	77	22.5	96.7	2,030	23.3
1989	20	18.1	79.2	27	20.2	88.2	41	21.7	94.7	71	22.0	96.1	91	70	22.0	96.2	1,979	22.9
1990	24	18.3	79.3	28	20.5	88.7	41	22.1	96.0	71	22.4	97.1	81	60	22.4	97.1	1,988	23.1
1991	22	18.5	78.7	26	20.4	87.1	38	22.4	95.3	69	22.8	97.2	90	70	22.8	97.3	1,958	23.5
1992	22	19.4	81.4	26	21.5	90.0	38	23.0	96.4	69	23.2	97.2	69	50	23.2	97.2	2,163	23.8
1993	20	19.8	82.7	25	21.8	90.7	37	23.0	96.0	NA	NA	NA	62	45	23.1	96.4	2,236	24.0
1994	21	21.3	85.7	26	23.0	92.5	38	24.1	97.1	NA	NA	NA	57	39	24.2	97.5	2,340	24.8
1995	21	22.1	84.3	25	23.8	90.9	37	25.3	96.7	NA	NA	NA	55	38	25.4	97.0	2,208	26.2
1996	21	22.4	82.3	26	24.6	90.4	41	26.6	97.9	NA	NA	NA	63	42	26.8	98.4	2,061	27.2
1997	21	22.0	82.6	26	24.2	90.8	38	26.1	97.9	70	26.4	98.8	72	52	26.4	98.8	2,088	26.7
1998	21	22.4	84.2	27	24.5	92.4	39	26.0	98.0	NA	NA	NA	64	44	26.2	98.5	2,108	26.6
1999	20	23.0	84.3	26	25.3	92.6	39	26.9	98.5	NA	NA	NA	61	42	27.0	98.8	2,076	27.3
2000	21	23.7	84.7	27	26.1	93.3	40	27.7	99.1	NA	NA	NA	62	41	27.8	99.4	2,082	28.0
2001	21	23.1	84.0	27	25.4	92.4	40	27.0	98.2	NA	NA	NA	63	42	27.1	98.5	2,025	27.5
2002	21	22.6	82.9	27	25.2	92.3	40	26.8	98.3	NA	NA	NA	64	43	26.9	98.6	1,963	27.3
2003	21	23.5	83.6	28	26.4	94.0	42	27.7	98.7	NA	NA	NA	58	36	27.7	98.7	2,040	28.0

NA denotes data not applicable because there were fewer than 50 firms. Mil. denotes millions.
[1] May include processing plants that do not slaughter.
[2] Conc. equals concentration, which is the percentage of total boxed beef production accounted for by the firms included in the stated size group. Numerator values are GIPSA data for firms' reporting years.
[3] Share equals percentage of total U.S. boxed beef production. Numerator values are for firms' reporting years.
[4] HHI (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index) equals the sum of each firm's squared percentage share of total U.S. boxed beef production.
[5] Includes all U.S. production during the calendar year by slaughtering and nonslaughtering fabricators, but not retail stores.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 34.—Livestock purchase concentration by 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms for selected years 1980–2003

Year	Top 4 firms			Top 8 firms			Top 20 firms			Top 50 firms			All reporting firms					Total
	Plants[2]	Purc.[3]	Conc.[4]	Plants[2]	Purc.[3]	Conc.[4]	Plants[2]	Purc.[3]	Conc.[4]	Plants[2]	Purc.[3]	Conc.[4]	Plants[2]	Firms	Purc.[3]	Share[5]	HHI[6]	U.S. purc.[7]
	No.	Bil. dol.	Pct.	No.	Bil. dol.	Pct.	No.	Bil. dol.	Pct.	No.	Bil. dol.	Pct.	- - No. - -		Bil. dol.	Pct.	Index	Bil. dol.
1980	47	8.3	25.5	74	13.0	40.0	110	17.2	53.0	163	21.2	65.3	983	810	30.1	92.6	285	32.5
1985	37	11.0	34.0	51	14.3	44.1	103	20.4	63.0	176	25.2	77.9	817	615	30.8	95.0	464	32.4
1986	35	11.8	37.0	49	15.1	47.6	95	20.7	65.2	156	25.1	78.8	751	555	30.1	94.7	523	31.8
1987	50	16.4	47.3	71	19.4	56.0	102	24.2	69.8	156	28.2	81.4	737	144	33.2	95.8	759	34.7
1988	47	17.7	49.1	71	21.0	58.1	98	25.5	70.6	150	29.6	82.0	720	537	34.7	96.0	825	36.1
1989	45	18.7	51.2	66	21.9	60.0	92	26.0	71.1	138	30.1	82.3	650	508	34.7	94.8	869	36.6
1990	46	20.5	53.1	65	24.0	62.0	92	28.4	73.5	131	32.8	84.7	629	497	36.8	95.2	942	38.7
1991	43	21.3	54.9	60	24.6	63.5	83	29.2	75.5	119	33.3	85.9	594	468	36.9	95.2	1,006	38.7
1992	46	22.7	59.4	58	25.6	67.0	83	29.7	77.6	121	33.5	87.5	573	437	36.6	95.6	1,176	38.3
1993	48	24.9	62.9	60	27.9	70.3	83	31.6	79.8	120	35.1	88.6	535	407	37.8	95.4	1,239	39.6
1994	51	25.1	62.7	62	28.2	70.3	85	32.5	81.1	121	35.5	88.6	507	373	37.9	94.5	1,219	40.1
1995	49	23.0	62.1	58	25.9	69.9	78	29.7	80.2	115	32.9	88.8	492	360	35.2	94.9	1,209	37.1
1996	49	22.9	62.2	62	26.3	71.4	77	30.0	81.3	122	33.1	89.8	481	348	35.2	95.5	1,214	36.8
1997	49	23.7	61.0	62	28.4	72.9	76	32.0	82.3	119	35.1	90.3	444	331	37.2	95.6	1,170	38.9
1998	48	22.4	63.1	62	26.6	74.9	81	29.7	83.7	124	32.1	90.3	373	279	33.6	94.5	1,208	35.5
1999	44	22.5	65.8	57	26.2	76.4	75	29.2	85.1	112	31.5	91.9	357	267	32.9	96.0	1,316	34.3
2000	43	25.6	66.0	57	30.0	77.1	77	33.5	86.1	116	36.2	93.0	349	263	37.6	96.7	1,312	38.9
2001	40	26.2	64.8	54	30.8	76.2	72	34.7	86.0	117	37.6	93.1	343	256	39.0	96.7	1,278	40.4
2002	47	24.4	63.9	60	29.6	77.6	74	32.9	86.3	122	35.1	91.9	326	243	36.3	95.1	1,217	38.2
2003	49	27.0	68.6	59	32.0	81.3	74	35.2	89.5	124	37.4	95.1	311	223	38.6	98.1	1,397	39.4

[1] Based on total amount spent for all livestock slaughtered.
[2] May include processing plants that do not slaughter.
[3] Purc. equals livestock purchases.
[4] Conc. equals concentration, which is the percentage of total commercial slaughter livestock value accounted for by the firms included in the stated size group.
[5] Share equals percentage of total U.S. livestock purchases. Numerator values are for firms' reporting years.
[6] HHI (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index) equals the sum of each firm's squared percentage share of total livestock purchases.
[7] Total value of all livestock purchased for slaughter by reporting packers during their reporting years, plus the value of livestock slaughtered by nonreporting packers during the calendar year, based on reported average prices and weights.

Source: Livestock Slaughter, Annual Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, MTAN 1-2-1, various issues; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Prices, National Agricultural Statistics Service, various issues; and packer annual reports filed with GIPSA.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 35.—Sales, expenses, and operating income of 4, 8, 20, and 40 largest[1] meatpacking firms for 2003

Item	1st–4th	5th–8th	9th–20th	21st–40th	Top 8	Top 20	Top 40
				Percent of sales			
Net sales	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cost of sales							
Livestock purchases	70.63	59.29	35.03	62.29	68.36	63.03	62.29
Total cost of sales	78.15	74.42	67.67	76.08	77.40	75.85	76.08
Gross income	21.85	25.58	32.33	23.92	22.60	24.15	23.92
Operating expenses:[2]							
Manufacturing	13.21	11.83	10.58	12.42	12.93	12.55	12.42
Advertising & selling expenses	0.74	4.51	9.09	2.70	1.50	2.71	2.70
General & administrative	1.30	1.59	3.43	1.75	1.36	1.69	1.75
Depreciation & amortization	0.76	0.68	1.07	0.80	0.75	0.80	0.80
Interest	0.46	0.67	0.43	0.52	0.50	0.49	0.52
Other	3.22	3.43	3.45	3.22	3.26	3.29	3.22
Total operating expenses	19.69	23.44	28.07	21.54	20.44	21.66	21.54
Operating income (loss)[3]	2.16	2.14	4.26	2.37	2.15	2.49	2.37

Note: Reported financial figures may include information on operations other than meat packing.
[1] Ranking determined by total amount spent for all livestock slaughtered.
[2] Total may not equal sum of the expense components because some firms did not report individual expense components.
[3] Operating income (loss) equals gross income per dollar of sales minus total operating expenses per dollar of sales.

Table 36.—Selected financial ratios of 4, 8, 20, and 40 largest[1] meatpacking firms for 2003

Item	1st–4th	5th–8th	9th–20th	21st–40th	Top 8	Top 20	Top 40
Net sales per $ of assets	4.411	2.803	2.292	3.446	3.956	3.545	3.446
Net sales per $ of equity	8.897	7.765	4.054	7.184	8.644	7.320	7.184
Gross income per $ of sales	0.219	0.256	0.323	0.239	0.226	0.242	0.239
Gross income per $ of assets	0.964	0.717	0.741	0.824	0.894	0.856	0.824
Gross income per $ of equity	1.944	1.986	1.311	1.718	1.953	1.768	1.718
Total operating expenses per $ of sales	0.197	0.234	0.281	0.215	0.204	0.217	0.215
Total operating expenses per $ of assets	0.869	0.657	0.643	0.742	0.809	0.768	0.742
Total operating expenses per $ of equity	1.752	1.820	1.138	1.548	1.767	1.586	1.548
Operating income per $ of sales	0.022	0.021	0.043	0.024	0.022	0.025	0.024
Operating income per $ of assets	0.095	0.060	0.098	0.082	0.085	0.088	0.082
Operating income per $ of equity	0.192	0.166	0.173	0.171	0.186	0.182	0.171
Equity to asset ratio	0.496	0.361	0.565	0.480	0.458	0.484	0.480

Note: Reported financial figures may include information on operations other than meat packing.
[1] Ranking determined by total amount spent for all livestock slaughtered.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 37.—Gross income of 4, 8, 20, and 40 largest[1] meatpacking firms for 1992–2003

Year	1st–4th	5th–8th	9th–20th	21st–40th	Top 8	Top 20	Top 40
				Percent of sales			
1992	14.3	10.6	29.2	18.7	13.8	17.2	17.4
1993	12.5	26.7	22.1	16.1	14.8	16.2	16.2
1994	14.6	26.4	23.9	14.6	17.5	18.5	18.3
1995	17.5	32.2	24.0	19.0	19.8	20.9	20.7
1996	13.9	27.6	24.0	17.2	16.1	17.4	17.4
1997	14.8	25.7	22.9	14.1	17.3	18.2	18.0
1998	16.2	31.6	26.3	16.5	19.1	20.3	21.0
1999	18.3	36.5	25.5	19.9	21.7	22.3	22.2
2000	18.5	32.8	24.1	22.9	21.2	21.6	21.7
2001	20.1	32.5	25.8	19.1	22.4	22.8	22.5
2002	21.1	24.9	19.9	22.6	21.8	21.6	22.6
2003	21.9	25.6	32.3	23.9	22.6	24.2	23.9

Note: Reported financial figures may include information on operations other than meat packing.
[1] Ranking determined by total amount spent for all livestock slaughtered.

Table 38.—Total operating expenses of 4, 8, 20, and 40 largest[1] meatpacking firms for 1992–2003

Year	1st–4th	5th–8th	9th–20th	21st–40th	Top 8	Top 20	Top 40
				Percent of sales			
1992	13.7	10.3	25.3	17.8	13.3	16.0	16.2
1993	11.9	24.4	19.3	15.7	13.9	14.9	15.0
1994	12.5	21.2	20.2	13.5	14.6	15.5	15.4
1995	14.2	28.3	19.0	17.3	16.4	17.0	17.1
1996	12.0	24.9	20.8	16.5	14.1	15.2	15.3
1997	13.8	23.1	19.1	13.2	15.7	16.3	16.1
1998	14.8	28.1	21.3	16.1	17.3	18.0	18.6
1999	16.0	32.6	21.5	18.9	19.1	19.5	19.4
2000	17.0	31.4	20.6	21.7	19.7	19.8	20.0
2001	19.1	31.8	22.0	16.5	21.3	21.4	21.0
2002	19.3	23.6	16.7	20.4	20.1	19.7	20.4
2003	19.7	23.4	28.1	21.5	20.4	21.7	21.5

Note: Reported financial figures may include information on operations other than meat packing.
[1] Ranking determined by total amount spent for all livestock slaughtered.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 39.—Operating income of 4, 8, 20, and 40 largest[1] meatpacking firms for 1992–2003

Year	1st–4th	5th–8th	9th–20th	21st–40th	Top 8	Top 20	Top 40
				Percent of sales			
1992	0.56	0.35	3.86	0.93	0.53	1.27	1.23
1993	0.68	2.30	2.80	0.38	0.94	1.29	1.21
1994	2.11	5.21	3.73	1.15	2.87	3.01	2.89
1995	3.33	3.91	5.05	1.67	3.43	3.83	3.69
1996	1.90	2.70	3.21	0.71	2.02	2.22	2.11
1997	1.22	2.63	3.72	0.85	1.53	1.90	1.83
1998	1.43	3.57	5.02	0.42	1.83	2.38	2.37
1999	2.35	3.86	3.98	1.09	2.63	2.86	2.75
2000	1.47	1.48	3.44	1.16	1.47	1.78	1.74
2001	1.07	0.78	3.87	2.58	1.02	1.42	1.51
2002	1.82	1.27	3.17	2.15	1.71	1.89	2.15
2003	2.16	2.14	4.26	2.37	2.15	2.49	2.37

Note: Reported financial figures may include information on operations other than meat packing.
[1] Ranking determined by total amount spent for all livestock slaughtered.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

PART II. Livestock Marketing

Table 40.—Volume and value of marketed slaughter and nonslaughter livestock for firms selling on commission[1] by livestock class, State, and region for 2003

State and region[2]	Cattle[3] and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Value of livestock
	- - - - - - - - -	Thous. head	- - - - - - - - -	Thous. dol.
New England[4]	113	4	23	37,578
New Jersey	21	5	15	7,887
New York	445	2	19	135,751
Pennsylvania	604	164	150	290,767
North Atlantic	**1,183**	**175**	**207**	**471,983**
Illinois	420	550	55	332,517
Indiana	307	73	56	197,489
Michigan	304	22	59	205,300
Ohio	382	203	104	235,480
Wisconsin	986	31	49	454,652
East North Central	**2,398**	**879**	**323**	**1,425,438**
Iowa	1,758	849	160	1,228,144
Kansas	2,183	66	63	1,188,454
Minnesota	1,143	1,828	98	937,853
Missouri	2,775	336	61	1,454,835
Nebraska	2,174	1,432	33	1,499,310
North Dakota	819	8	34	458,777
South Dakota	2,909	776	321	1,968,365
West North Central	**13,761**	**5,295**	**771**	**8,735,738**
Delaware and Maryland	66	21	24	29,742
Florida	378	22	11	134,113
Georgia	572	28	60	232,553
North Carolina	306	283	29	134,999
South Carolina	211	31	31	86,655
Virginia	451	8	49	209,754
West Virginia	138	3	14	64,222
South Atlantic	**2,122**	**396**	**218**	**892,038**

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued—

Table 40.—Volume and value of marketed slaughter and nonslaughter livestock for firms selling on commission[1] by livestock class, State, and region for 2003—continued

State and region[2]	Cattle[3] and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Value of livestock
	- - - - - - - - -	Thous. head	- - - - - - - - -	Thous. dol.
Alabama	805	9	49	315,470
Arkansas	560	3	29	230,874
Kentucky	1,481	56	64	701,753
Louisiana	351	19	12	126,623
Mississippi	607	16	26	233,897
Tennessee	1,057	14	84	471,311
South Central	**4,861**	**117**	**264**	**2,079,928**
Oklahoma	2,948	24	72	1,487,530
Texas	4,909	48	1,150	2,197,986
Southern Plains	**7,857**	**72**	**1,222**	**3,685,516**
Arizona	146	(D)	10	62,545
Colorado	2,063	31	84	1,146,934
Idaho	502	10	37	254,421
Montana	411	231	19	249,006
Nevada	36	(D)	5	16,004
New Mexico	340	0	6	157,312
Utah	192	4	27	89,332
Wyoming	399	0	15	237,740
Mountain	**4,089**	**280**	**203**	**2,213,294**
California	1,494	49	183	784,683
Oregon	308	4	29	149,083
Washington	246	8	24	126,962
Pacific	**2,048**	**61**	**236**	**1,060,728**
48 State Total	**38,319**	**7,274**	**3,444**	**20,564,664**

(D) Entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies.
[1] Includes all auctions, terminal markets, video auctions, and country commission firms. A country commission firm is a market agency selling on commission that does not operate an auction or terminal market.
[2] Location of public markets. Livestock sold through a market in one State or region may move to other States or regions for further feeding, breeding, or slaughter.
[3] Cattle includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.
[4] Includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 41.—Value and volume of purchased slaughter and nonslaughter livestock for dealers[1] and firms buying on commission by State and region for 2003

State and region[2]	Value of livestock[3]			Volume of purchases		
	Bought on commission	Bought for own account	Total	Cattle[4] and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs
	Thousand dollars			Thousand head		
New England[5]	2,334	33,616	35,950	122	5	6
New Jersey	0	16,845	16,845	0	224	6
New York	13,447	40,144	53,591	460	4	18
Pennsylvania	46,709	230,992	277,701	593	309	194
North Atlantic	**62,490**	**321,597**	**384,087**	**1,175**	**542**	**224**
Illinois	184,956	485,682	670,638	775	2,384	34
Indiana	11,866	782,058	793,924	1,589	896	60
Michigan	61,116	302,003	363,118	611	1,214	63
Ohio	19,957	525,365	545,322	742	1,519	117
Wisconsin	54,075	442,670	496,745	905	247	72
East North Central	**331,970**	**2,537,778**	**2,869,748**	**4,623**	**6,260**	**347**
Iowa	318,289	1,081,118	1,399,407	1,732	3,447	327
Kansas	348,629	429,786	778,415	1,357	107	46
Minnesota	775,124	759,659	1,534,783	2,307	2,346	184
Missouri	148,664	599,257	747,921	1,320	465	19
Nebraska	518,396	783,366	1,301,762	1,784	2,116	40
North Dakota	249,939	175,527	425,466	777	3	23
South Dakota	471,463	864,041	1,335,504	1,838	1,623	120
West North Central	**2,830,504**	**4,692,754**	**7,523,258**	**11,115**	**10,107**	**759**
Delaware and Maryland	1,191	18,208	19,399	25	22	9
Florida	49,698	85,785	135,483	374	1	7
Georgia	53,414	98,689	152,103	368	135	11
North Carolina	24,770	96,411	121,181	207	219	23
South Carolina	0	111,511	111,511	254	56	4
Virginia	1,382	126,082	127,464	324	11	3
West Virginia	7,356	69,187	76,543	146	3	55
South Atlantic	**137,811**	**605,873**	**743,684**	**1,698**	**447**	**112**

See footnotes at end of table. Continued—

Table 41.—Value and volume of purchased slaughter and nonslaughter livestock for dealers[1] and firms buying on commission by State and region for 2003—continued

State and region[2]	Value of livestock[3]			Volume of purchases		
	Bought on commission	Bought for own account	Total	Cattle[4] and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs
	Thousand dollars			Thousand head		
Alabama	51,309	185,173	236,482	529	10	4
Arkansas	1,833	96,200	98,033	237	3	6
Kentucky	148,950	632,407	817,357	1,467	256	1
Louisiana	23,817	20,671	44,488	127	1	2
Mississippi	78,638	515,434	594,072	1,161	0	0
Tennessee	52,347	299,141	351,488	738	209	23
South Central	**392,894**	**1,749,026**	**2,141,920**	**4,259**	**479**	**36**
Oklahoma	388,088	610,630	998,718	2,160	44	0
Texas	396,342	1,642,829	2,039,171	4,259	187	396
Southern Plains	**784,430**	**2,253,459**	**3,037,889**	**6,419**	**231**	**396**
Arizona	22,816	94,713	117,529	228	0	49
Colorado	83,586	204,719	288,305	496	0	91
Idaho	126,571	226,836	353,407	700	2	61
Montana	107,332	477,479	584,811	1,066	84	175
Nevada	1,836	18,428	20,264	38	0	0
New Mexico	9,644	33,641	43,285	97	0	26
Utah	5,194	65,516	70,710	146	0	52
Wyoming	66,779	60,778	127,557	209	0	38
Mountain	**423,758**	**1,182,110**	**1,605,868**	**2,980**	**86**	**492**
California	124,416	332,743	457,159	952	50	103
Oregon	35,167	76,344	111,511	204	2	27
Washington	33,640	48,498	82,138	177	2	14
Pacific	**193,223**	**457,585**	**650,808**	**1,333**	**54**	**144**
48 State Total	**5,157,080**	**13,800,181**	**18,957,261**	**33,601**	**18,205**	**2,510**

[1] Dealers purchase livestock for resale on their own accounts.

[2] Location of business addresses of dealers and firms buying on commission. Total volume is allocated to business location of firm even though firms can operate in more than one State.

[3] May include other species.

[4] Cattle includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.

[5] Includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 42.—Volume and value of marketed livestock for firms selling on commission[1] and for dealers[2] and firms buying on commission by livestock class for 1996–2003

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Livestock marketed through firms selling on commission				Thousand head				
Cattle[3] and calves	42,234	39,162	38,477	41,112	39,539	39,181	37,704	38,319
Hogs	10,657	8,862	11,049	8,369	7,735	7,820	6,514	7,274
Sheep and lambs	5,735	3,973	4,340	4,397	3,941	4,074	4,172	3,444
				Thousand Dollars				
Value of livestock	14,946,597	17,914,993	16,613,450	18,394,231	20,054,704	20,783,377	18,826,441	20,564,664
Livestock purchases by dealers and firms buying on commission				Thousand head				
Cattle[3] and calves	33,349	37,619	30,743	34,586	36,307	33,072	31,860	33,601
Hogs	25,614	20,915	19,745	21,164	18,618	18,917	19,487	18,205
Sheep and lambs	4,198	3,992	2,702	3,369	3,292	3,331	2,925	2,510
Value of Livestock:				Thousand dollars				
Bought on commission	3,602,232	4,675,456	4,974,352	3,958,366	4,814,121	4,592,317	4,696,345	5,157,080
Bought for own account	11,155,572	13,083,692	10,792,972	12,501,792	14,025,328	13,779,144	11,768,333	13,800,181
Total	14,757,804	17,759,148	15,767,324	16,460,157	18,839,450	18,371,461	16,464,678	18,957,261

[1] Includes all auctions, terminal markets, video auctions, and country commission firms. A country commission firm is a market agency selling on commission that does not operate an auction or terminal market.
[2] Dealers purchase livestock for resale for their own accounts.
[3] Cattle includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

PART III. ENTITIES REGISTERED WITH THE GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

Table 43.—Number of bonded packers, posted stockyards, and entities registered with GIPSA by State and region on September 30, 2004

State and region	Bonded packers[1]	Posted stockyards[2]	Entities registered with GIPSA				
			Bonded dealers and market agencies[3]			Packer buyers[5]	Total registrants
			SOC only	SOC and BOC or dealer	BOC and/or dealer[4]		
	Number						
Connecticut	0	2	0	1	4	5	10
Maine	0	3	0	1	12	4	17
Massachusetts	2	4	4	1	11	3	19
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
New Jersey	13	5	2	3	4	18	27
New York	10	26	10	16	121	20	167
Pennsylvania	26	38	23	11	119	93	246
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Vermont	1	5	3	3	32	6	44
North Atlantic	**53**	**83**	**42**	**36**	**311**	**149**	**538**
Illinois	19	37	17	19	137	141	314
Indiana	4	29	20	15	73	90	198
Michigan	6	23	9	8	30	36	83
Ohio	30	32	28	22	99	63	212
Wisconsin	10	29	13	28	256	68	365
East North Central	**69**	**150**	**87**	**92**	**595**	**398**	**1,172**
Iowa	11	78	28	36	286	322	672
Kansas	6	60	28	26	170	60	284
Minnesota	6	34	22	21	133	117	293
Missouri	7	110	53	34	159	77	323
Nebraska	6	55	13	40	198	158	409
North Dakota	2	18	11	5	78	9	103
South Dakota	5	47	17	33	179	67	296
West North Central	**43**	**402**	**172**	**195**	**1,203**	**810**	**2,380**
Delaware	0	2	4	0	1	0	5
Florida	5	15	11	4	44	14	73
Georgia	11	52	30	13	70	33	146
Maryland	3	7	2	3	16	11	32
North Carolina	15	29	19	5	46	39	109
South Carolina	5	31	25	7	18	21	71
Virginia	4	32	15	15	70	23	123
West Virginia	1	13	9	5	27	2	43
South Atlantic	**44**	**181**	**115**	**52**	**292**	**143**	**602**

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued—

Table 43.—Number of bonded packers, posted stockyards, and entities registered with GIPSA by State and region on September 30, 2004—continued

State and region	Bonded packers[1]	Posted stockyards[2]	Entities registered with GIPSA: Bonded dealers and market agencies[3]				
			SOC only	SOC and BOC or dealer	BOC and/or dealer [4]	Packer buyers[5]	Total registrants
	Number						
Alabama	3	32	19	18	64	9	110
Arkansas	3	38	21	20	49	24	114
Kentucky	2	42	25	15	95	23	158
Louisiana	3	21	17	5	27	18	67
Mississippi	3	34	18	12	53	22	105
Tennessee	6	43	25	21	106	31	183
South Central	**20**	**210**	**125**	**91**	**394**	**127**	**737**
Oklahoma	2	67	52	26	139	17	234
Texas	22	178	112	42	310	46	510
Southern Plains	**24**	**245**	**164**	**68**	**449**	**63**	**744**
Arizona	0	6	4	4	16	7	31
Colorado	6	21	12	20	87	27	146
Idaho	4	15	5	11	163	23	202
Montana	3	15	15	18	222	8	263
Nevada	0	2	3	1	14	1	19
New Mexico	1	16	7	7	31	4	49
Utah	3	9	5	7	74	4	90
Wyoming	1	9	14	4	58	2	78
Mountain	**18**	**93**	**65**	**72**	**665**	**76**	**878**
California	24	51	27	27	110	63	227
Oregon	3	15	5	9	59	6	79
Washington	8	13	7	5	67	12	91
Pacific	**35**	**79**	**39**	**41**	**236**	**81**	**397**
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	6	0	1	0	1	6	8
United States	**312**	**1,443**	**810**	**647**	**4,146**	**1,853**	**7,456**
Canada & Puerto Rico	2	0	0	0	6	1	7

[1] Packers, dealers, market agencies, and packer buyers are required to be bonded based on the value of their livestock purchases. The number of bonded packers includes some subsidiaries or other separate operating units of packers and packers buying less than $500 thousand of livestock, so the number of bonded packers in this table is larger than the number of firms reported elsewhere in this report.
[2] Includes terminal and auction markets located at stockyards. Excludes video and electronic auctions that are not operated at stockyards.
[3] SOC are market agencies selling on commission; BOC are market agencies buying on commission. A market agency is any person engaged in the business of (1) buying or selling livestock in commerce on a commission basis or (2) furnishing stockyard services.
[4] Includes firms that provide clearing services, which provide bond coverage for dealers and market agencies buying on commission.
[5] Individual buyers employed by bonded packers; they are required to be registered with GIPSA.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

Table 44.—Number of bonded packers, posted stockyards, entities registered with GIPSA, and value of bond coverage for 1994–2004

Item	September 30 –										
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Number										
Entities registered with GIPSA:[1]											
Bonded dealers and market agencies[2]											
SOC only	897	902	899	890	884	913	876	859	860	859	810
SOC and BOC or dealer	868	881	853	823	791	787	732	716	684	716	647
BOC and/or dealer[3]	5,397	5,293	5,236	5,190	5,015	4,877	4,772	4,675	4,480	4,675	4,152
Packer buyers[4]	2,213	2,042	2,167	2,113	2,054	2,044	2,039	2,051	2,064	2,051	1,854
Total registrants	9,375	9,118	9,155	9,016	8,744	8,621	8,419	8,301	8,088	8,301	7,463
Bonded packers[5]	486	467	430	427	399	386	359	338	335	338	314
Posted stockyards[6]	1,620	1,589	1,560	1,574	1,582	1,548	1,519	1,525	1,510	1,429	1,443
	Million dollars										
Clause one bonds[7]	109.1	107.1	103.3	101.1	102.8	105.5	99.5	100.2	100.3	100.1	101.0
Clause two bonds[8]	149.8	139.2	133.3	130.4	132.5	131.4	128.6	127.6	125.1	127.4	121.4
Clause two/three bonds[9]	9.7	9.9	10.5	12.4	13.4	13.1	13.9	14.2	15.4	14.2	15.8
Clause four bonds[10]	302.5	300.5	377.4	387.2	304.5	301.3	300.4	318.2	332.6	318.0	351.1

[1] Beginning in 1998, includes registrants operating in Canada.
[2] SOC are market agencies selling on commission; BOC are market agencies buying on commission. A market agency is defined as any person engaged in the business of (1) buying or selling in commerce livestock on a commission basis or (2) furnishing stockyard services.
[3] Includes firms that provide clearing services, which provide bond coverage for some dealers and market agencies buying on commission.
[4] Individual buyers employed by bonded packers; they are required to be registered with GIPSA.
[5] Packers, dealers, market agencies, and packer buyers are required to be bonded based on the volume of their livestock purchases. The number of bonded packers includes some subsidiaries or other separate operating units of packers and packers buying less than $500 thousand of livestock, so the number of bonded packers in this table is larger than the number of firms reported elsewhere in this report.
[6] Includes terminal and auction markets located at stockyards. Excludes video/electronic auctions that are not operated at a stockyard.
[7] Cover selling-on-commission transactions.
[8] Cover buying-on-commission and dealer transactions.
[9] Cover buying-on-commission and dealer transactions and clearing-services (bond coverage for another's livestock purchases).
[10] Cover packer livestock purchase transactions.

(GIPSA-SR-05-1)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION
PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS PROGRAMS

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