Packers and Stockyards Statistical Report

1996 Reporting Year

United States
Department of Agriculture

Grain Inspection,
Packers and Stockyards
Administration

GIPSA
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ABSTRACT

The 1996 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), and method of procurement (live versus carcass basis). Most of the data are reported by type of animal and/or State or geographic region.

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PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS STATISTICAL REPORT
1996 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 selling agencies at terminal stockyards; and (3) livestock dealers buying and selling livestock for their own accounts. It includes data for firms' 1996 reporting year. Part III of this report, Entities Registered with the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, includes data for the year 1997.

All slaughtering packers operating in commerce in the United States have been subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act since its passage in 1921. The USDA Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) exempts small-volume slaughtering packers from the annual reporting requirement. 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. Since reporting year 1977, packers that purchase $500,000 or less of livestock annually have been exempt from the bonding and reporting requirements. Thus, the packer statistics in this report do not include exempt packers. Since slaughter volume and the value of purchases vary from year to year, certain small slaughtering packers report in some years but not in others. Packers beginning operation late in the year are not required to file annual reports for a partial year. Also, packers going out of business generally do not file annual reports, except those firms involved in mergers and acquisitions where the information is requested from the acquiring firm.

Data from which the statistics in this report were derived cover the following percentages of 1996 commercial slaughter:

Type	Percent
Steers and heifers	99
Cows and bulls	93
Cattle	98
Calves	78
Hogs	90
Sheep and lambs	89

While plants reporting to GIPSA account for a large percentage of commercial slaughter in each category, a number of small plants which slaughter livestock are not included in these tables. For example, in 1996, 349 firms operating 478 plants reported to GIPSA. In comparison, on January 1, 1996, there were 988 federally inspected plants and 2,560 non-federally inspected plants. Many non-federally inspected plants, however, operate only as custom slaughterers.

The following table compares plants reporting to GIPSA in 1996 with all federally inspected (F.I.) plants by type of livestock.

Type of livestock	GIPSA coverage		F. I. plants	
	< 1,000 head	All plants	< 1,000 head	All plants
Cattle	69	274	561	812
Calves	61	133	264	380
Hogs	31	232	477	770
Sheep/lambs	59	95	521	593

Type of Outlet

Prior to 1988, statistics were reported separately for terminals and auctions. Livestock volumes sold through terminals and auctions are now combined and reported as "public markets." These two types of markets can use both private treaty or public outcry (auction) methods of sale. Thus, the sales method difference between the two types of markets is no longer meaningful.

Reporting Year / Calendar Year

In most cases, the calendar year and the reporting year are the same. A majority of meat packers use the calendar year as their fiscal, or operating, year for accounting purposes. Many packers, however, have fiscal years that end in months other than December. The annual data supplied by these packers are included in whichever reporting year includes the end of their fiscal years. Thus, a packer whose fiscal year ends January 31, 1996, would be included in the 1996 reporting year.

Consolidated Reports of Firms

The meatpacking industry has had many mergers and acquisitions in the past several years. Merged firms may or may not file consolidated reports for all their slaughter operations. Since 1980, annual reports filed by separate units of a firm have been combined by GIPSA when reporting firm-level data. Reports are combined when reporting entities are under one firm's management, control, or ownership.

Highlights of the Current Statistical Report

What's New

New this year are 3 tables of historical financial information on the top 40 reporting packers. Table 37 contains a summary of gross income as a percent of sales for reporting years 1992 through 1996 for the top 4, 8, 20, and 40 packers, as determined by total dollar volume of livestock purchases of all species. Tables 38 and 39 contain total operating expenses as a percent of sales and total operating income as a percent of sales, respectively, for the same years and groupings of packers.

Table 1 contains corrected numbers of firms and plants purchasing through public markets and numbers of single- and multi-plant firms for the years 1989 to 1995.

Concentration of Meatpacking Firms

This report contains two series of concentration ratios for steers and heifers, cows and bulls, cattle, hogs, and sheep and lambs. The first is based on procurement data reported to GIPSA, and includes all livestock procured for slaughter by each firm, including livestock that are custom slaughtered for them by other firms and livestock that are slaughtered in State inspected plants. The data are reported by the 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 ownership. We have adjusted the data to reflect ownership of the animals. Both series use total commercial slaughter for the calendar year as the denominator for calculating concentration ratios. The discussion that follows is based on concentration ratios calculated using the FSIS data.

Concentration in beef packing, after rising for several years, appears to have reached a plateau. Overall cattle slaughter concentration (see table 27) was largely unchanged for the fifth year in a row in 1997. The four-firm concentration ratio ranged between 66 and 69 percent between 1993 and 1997. The 8-, 20-, and 50-firm concentration ratios showed similar stability over the period. A broader measure of concentration, the Herfindahl–Hirshman Index (HHI),[1] fell in 1996 to 1,402, its lowest level since 1992.

Concentration for steer and heifer slaughter (see table 28) has also remained steady between 1993 and 1997. The four-firm concentration ratio ranged between 80 and 82 percent during the period, except for a dip to 79 percent in 1996. The HHI fell in 1996 to 1,935, its lowest level since 1991.

Concentration among cow and bull slaughterers rose in 1996, but fell slightly in 1997 (see table 29). Changes in concentration at the 8-, 20-, and 50-firm levels indicate that firms beyond the top 4 maintained or marginally decreased their market shares. In 1996, the HHI rose to its highest level, 387.

Hog slaughter concentration increased at the four-firm level in 1996, reflecting the acquisition of John Morrell & Co. by Smithfield Foods, Inc., at the end of 1995 (see table 31). The 8-firm concentration ratio increased slightly, but the 20- and 50-firm ratios remained virtually unchanged. Four-firm concentration fell slightly in 1997. The HHI rose in 1996 to 961, an increase of 192 points.

Number and Size of Plants

With the exception of calves, the overall number of packing plants for each type of animal continued to fall (see table 19) in 1996. The number of plants reporting calf slaughter to GIPSA was unchanged at 133, and the number of federally inspected plants slaughtering calves actually increased by 11 percent.

While the overall numbers of packing plants for each type of animal continued to fall, the numbers of plants in the largest size categories were largely unchanged or grew slightly (see tables 20 through 26). The number of cow and bull slaughter plants in the largest size category increased from 17 to 21, while the number of plants in the second largest size category rose by 1 plant, for an overall increase of 5 plants in the 2 largest size categories. The number of head slaughtered by plants in these 2 categories also

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[1]The HHI equals the sum of each firm's squared percentage market share. The Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission, in their 1992 *Horizontal Merger Guidelines*, 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.

rose sharply, from 4.6 million to 5.8 million. The number of boxed beef plants in the 2 largest categories rose by 3 to 33.

Use of Public and Nonpublic Marketing Channels

The proportion of slaughter animals purchased through public markets has stabilized recently for cattle, calves, and sheep and lambs after declining most of the past 2 decades. In 1996, the proportion of cattle, calves, and sheep and lambs bought in public markets increased slightly from their 1995 levels (see table 2).

The use of public markets by hog packers continued to decline, with only 4.3 percent of hogs purchased through public channels in 1996. The eight largest packers increased their use of public cattle markets for the second straight year (see table 3), purchasing 5 percent of their cattle through public channels in 1996. Purchases of hogs in public markets continued to fall, however. The eight largest packers obtained only 1.9 percent of their hogs from public markets in 1996, compared with 5.0 percent in 1995.

There is regional variation in the use of public marketing channels for cattle. In 1996, only packers in the South Atlantic and South Central regions purchased a majority of their cattle through public markets (71 and 63 percent, respectively), while packers in each of the three largest cattle-producing regions (West North Central, South Plains, and Mountain) used public markets for less than 10 percent of their procurement (see table 7). Hog slaughterers show much less regional variation in methods of procurement, and much lower use of public markets. Packers in only two of the eight regions procured more than 10 percent of their hogs through public markets (South Plains, 11 percent; and North Atlantic, 14 percent).

Carcass-Basis Procurement

The proportion of livestock purchased on a grade and weight carcass basis (grade, weight, yield, guaranteed yield, or a combination thereof) ranged between 42 and 56 percent in 1996 (see tables 11 and 12). The percentage of cattle and hogs purchased on a carcass basis in 1996 was about the same as in 1995. The percentage of calves purchased on a carcass basis has ranged between 50 and 60 percent over the last 6 years, and in 1996 was 56 percent. The percentage of sheep and lambs bought on a carcass basis rose nearly 6 percentage points in 1996 to 52 percent.

Packer Feeding and Forward Contracting

Packer feeding of most types of livestock remains little used (see tables 13 and 14). Overall, only 3.2 percent of steers and heifers and 2.5 percent of all cattle were packer-fed in 1996. Packer feeding of hogs is even less common, accounting for only 0.3 percent of all slaughter hogs. However, several hog packers are engaged in joint venture feeding operations that are not included in this report. Only in calves and in sheep and lambs does packer feeding account for a significant proportion of slaughter animals. In 1996, packer feeding accounted for 12 percent of calves and 14 percent of sheep and lambs procured for slaughter.

Table 16 provides information on the use of packer feeding and acquisition through forward contracts and marketing agreements for the 4 and 15 largest steer and heifer slaughterers, based on data obtained through a supplemental annual survey of the firms by GIPSA. The top 4 and top 15 firms used packer feeding to a slightly lesser extent than smaller firms (3.4 and 3.3 percent, respectively, versus 3.6 percent for all firms). Both the top 4 and top 15 firms used forward contracts and marketing agreements for about 19 percent of their total steer and heifer procurement in 1996. Total procurement by all these methods for both the top 4 and the top 15 packers has risen in each of the past 3 years but is still below 1989 levels.

Packer Financial Performance

Tables 36 through 40 present financial ratios for several groupings of the 40 largest meatpacking firms. Firms are ranked by total expenditures for livestock. All firms included in this data engage in livestock slaughter. Some of the firms also engage in considerable further processing, and some have large non-red meat operations. Often these firms file financial statements for their red meat operations only. However, a few firms file consolidated financial statements in which their meatpacking and processing operations are not separated from their other operations.

Profitability for firms in all size categories fell in 1996 compared with the previous year (see tables 37 and 40). Differences in profitability between the larger firms and the smaller firms were smaller, however, with the spread between operating income as a percentage of sales for the top 4 packers and the top 20 packers only 0.32 percent. As a comparison, this spread was 0.50 percent in 1995, and 0.90 percent in 1994. This narrowing of profit rates is seen consistently across the alternative profit measures of operating income as a percentage of assets and operating income as a percentage of equity.

The top four firms generally operate on a smaller gross margin than smaller firms (see tables 36 and 38). Between 1992 and 1996, the top four reported gross income as a percentage of sales 3 to 4 percentage points below firms in most other categories. The top four packers' operating expenses were also lower (see tables 36, 37, and 39).

The top four firms also appeared to use their assets more efficiently – their net sales per dollar of assets were significantly higher than any other group. In contrast to prior years, the top four firms' use of debt financing was little different from most other groups. Their equity to asset ratio was about the same as the top 20 and top 40 firms, with only firms 5 through 8 appearing to be more highly leveraged.

Mergers and Acquisitions in Meat Packing

Numerous mergers and acquisitions have occurred in meat packing in the last several years. The following table lists mergers and acquisitions in 1997 involving firms that report to GIPSA. In most cases the transactions involved the purchase of entire firms. However, some transactions, which are noted, included only plants and/or brands.

Meat Packer Mergers and Acquisitions, 1996 - 97

1996

Acquiring Company: IBP, Inc.; Dakota City, NE.
Company Acquired: Vernon Calhoun Cattle Co.; Palestine, TX.

Acquiring Company: Emmber Foods; Milwaukee, WI.
Company Acquired: Wisconsin Packing Co.; Butler, WI.

1996, continued

Acquiring Company: Smithfield Foods, Inc.; Smithfield, VA.
Company Acquired: Lykes Meat Group; Tampa, FL.

Acquiring Company: Packerland Packing Co.; Green Bay, WI.
Company Acquired: Sun Land Beef; Tolleson, AZ.

Acquiring Company: Keystone Foods; Bala Cynwyd, PA.
Company Acquired: Shapiro Packing Company; Augusta, GA.

Acquiring Company: Farmland Foods, Inc.; Kansas City, MO.
Company Acquired: FDL Foods, Inc.; Dubuque, IA.

1997

Acquiring Company: Transhumance Inc.; Davis, CA.
Company Acquired: Boston Lamb & Veal; Boston, MA.

Acquiring Company: IBP, Inc.; Dakota City, NE.
Company Acquired: Foodbrands America, Inc.; Oklahoma City, OK.

Acquiring Company: IBP, Inc.; Dakota City, NE.
Company Acquired: Bruss Company; Chicago, IL.

Acquiring Company: Smithfield Foods, Inc.; Smithfield, VA.
Company Acquired: Curly's; Minneapolis, MN.

Acquiring Company: Hatfield Quality Meats; Hatfield, PA.
Company Acquired: Wild Bill's Foods; Lancaster, PA.

1997, continued

Acquiring Company: Smithfield Foods, Inc.; Smithfield, VA.
Company Acquired: A pork slaughter plant from American Foods Group; Green Bay, WI.

PART I. MEAT PACKING

Table 1.—Reporting slaughter packers and plants by class of livestock and market outlet, 1989-96 reporting years[1]

Class of livestock and year	Number of reporting packers: Single plant firms	Multi-plant firms	Total firms	Total plants	Number of packers purchasing livestock through–: Nonpublic markets[2]: Firms	Nonpublic markets[2]: Plants	Public markets[3]: Firms	Public markets[3]: Plants
Steers/heifers								
1989	265	17	282	319	234	270	194	212
1990	258	17	275	310	225	259	180	194
1991	237	17	254	288	207	241	162	176
1992	209	21	230	268	190	227	147	163
1993	193	24	217	261	175	215	147	164
1994	172	23	195	230	165	198	123	137
1995	163	19	182	216	154	186	119	132
1996	160	14	174	211	144	180	117	129
Cows/bulls								
1989	304	15	319	340	263	281	259	276
1990	292	15	307	324	254	268	238	250
1991	269	13	282	299	225	239	226	240
1992	238	18	256	274	210	225	202	215
1993	207	22	229	250	180	198	178	192
1994	185	20	205	229	168	188	161	173
1995	178	20	198	219	166	185	150	161
1996	173	15	188	212	157	181	143	155
All cattle[4]								
1989	337	19	356	400	305	348	287	313
1990	324	20	344	387	293	335	270	290
1991	301	20	321	365	268	310	248	271
1992	266	27	293	342	247	293	227	251
1993	236	31	267	321	223	274	209	234
1994	211	28	239	290	202	249	184	207
1995	204	26	230	279	194	241	172	192
1996	202	20	222	274	186	237	168	189

Continued—

Table 1.—Reporting slaughter packers and plants by class of livestock and market outlet, 1989-96 reporting years[1]—continued

Class of livestock and year	Number of reporting packers: Single plant firms	Multi-plant firms	Total firms	Total plants	Number of packers purchasing livestock through–: Nonpublic markets[2]: Firms	Nonpublic markets[2]: Plants	Public markets[3]: Firms	Public markets[3]: Plants
Calves								
1989	160	12	172	206	134	166	117	119
1990	157	12	169	194	126	151	112	113
1991	131	8	139	163	97	119	89	91
1992	126	13	139	168	97	122	88	91
1993	115	14	129	154	90	110	82	88
1994	91	17	108	137	78	103	66	69
1995	86	14	100	133	74	101	58	62
1996	85	12	97	133	66	100	58	60
Hogs								
1989	251	26	277	319	214	249	204	233
1990	266	24	290	335	224	260	209	242
1991	246	21	267	307	202	231	196	226
1992	232	26	258	300	195	229	185	213
1993	211	23	234	273	184	215	156	183
1994	195	22	217	254	169	200	145	168
1995	185	24	209	245	165	193	135	158
1996	183	17	200	232	154	177	130	153
Sheep/lambs								
1989	118	6	124	132	80	87	89	94
1990	123	7	130	138	83	90	94	98
1991	105	8	113	119	74	80	80	83
1992	101	11	112	120	71	77	80	85
1993	94	13	107	116	66	72	80	87
1994	91	14	105	110	68	72	71	73
1995	85	9	94	98	59	61	62	65
1996	86	6	92	95	56	57	63	66

Continued—

Table 1.—Reporting slaughter packers and plants by class of livestock and market outlet, 1989-96 reporting years[1]—continued

Class of livestock and year	Number of reporting packers: Single plant firms	Multi-plant firms	Total firms	Total plants	Number of packers purchasing livestock through– Nonpublic markets[2]: Firms	Nonpublic markets[2]: Plants	Public markets[3]: Firms	Public markets[3]: Plants
All facilities								
1989	466	42	508	639	437	559	398	462
1990	454	43	497	623	429	546	381	445
1991	428	40	468	587	395	501	352	414
1992	388	49	437	569	370	491	324	385
1993	355	50	405	534	349	463	295	361
1994	323	49	372	500	320	436	264	321
1995	315	45	360	487	309	422	253	308
1996	311	37	348	478	292	408	245	299

Note: Figures for the 1989 -95 reporting years are revisions of previously published statistics.

[1] Includes plants custom slaughtering for reporting slaughter packers.

[2] Includes purchases of livestock from all sources except terminals and auctions.

[3] Includes purchases from terminals and auctions. Terminals have more than one market agency selling on commission; auctions have only one.

[4] Includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.

Table 2.—Livestock purchases by type of market outlet and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1975-96 reporting years

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]								
1975	11,573	32.6	2,970	65.9	19,383	28.2	2,026	25.9
1976	12,185	32.4	3,369	69.1	19,833	28.8	1,757	25.8
1977	11,663	30.2	3,106	65.6	20,600	27.5	1,417	23.3
1978	9,736	26.1	2,328	61.0	20,391	27.2	1,077	21.1
1979	7,160	22.3	1,497	58.1	20,666	25.1	903	18.4
1980	7,039	22.9	1,247	56.2	21,655	23.3	1,064	19.5
1981	7,256	22.6	1,299	57.3	18,565	21.6	1,197	22.0
1982	7,114	21.9	1,438	57.2	17,196	21.0	1,060	18.7
1983	7,493	22.4	1,315	51.6	18,236	23.2	1,059	17.6
1984	7,366	21.3	1,320	48.2	14,165	17.1	1,370	21.1
1985	6,806	19.9	1,280	45.5	12,730	15.8	1,158	19.6
1986	6,961	20.2	1,187	42.5	9,887	12.4	840	16.5
1987	6,809	19.8	989	39.0	8,677	11.2	897	18.5
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	5,227	16.6	188	18.3	8,167	9.8	922	17.2
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

Continued—

Table 2.—Livestock purchases by type of market outlet and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1975-96 reporting years—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]								
1975	23,930	67.4	1,539	34.1	49,395	71.8	5,809	74.1
1976	25,508	67.6	1,508	30.9	48,984	71.2	5,039	74.2
1977	26,903	69.8	1,632	34.4	54,284	72.5	4,652	76.7
1978	27,541	73.9	1,488	39.0	54,456	72.8	4,029	78.9
1979	24,881	77.7	1,080	41.9	61,554	74.9	4,013	81.6
1980	23,729	77.1	971	43.8	71,268	76.7	4,388	80.5
1981	24,822	77.4	969	42.7	67,334	78.4	4,250	78.0
1982	25,311	78.1	1,075	42.8	64,879	79.0	4,617	81.3
1983	26,005	77.6	1,231	48.4	60,436	76.8	4,948	82.4
1984	27,174	78.7	1,415	51.7	68,292	82.8	5,113	78.9
1985	27,462	80.1	1,543	54.6	67,687	84.2	4,750	80.4
1986	27,534	79.8	1,605	57.5	69,871	87.6	4,248	83.5
1987	27,540	80.2	1,545	61.0	68,881	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	26,221	83.4	844	81.7	74,961	90.2	4,428	82.8
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	29,151	86.2	967	75.2	86,018	93.9	3,634	83.3
1996	30,527	85.4	1,029	74.3	79,957	95.7	3,071	82.1

Continued—

Table 2.—Livestock purchases by type of market outlet and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1975-96 reporting years—continued

Marketing outlet and year	Cattle[1] Head	Cattle[1] Share of total	Calves Head	Calves Share of total	Hogs Head	Hogs Share of total	Sheep/lambs Head	Sheep/lambs Share of total
	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.
Total purchases[4]								
1975	35,504	100.0	4,510	100.0	68,778	100.0	7,835	100.0
1976	37,694	100.0	4,877	100.0	68,817	100.0	6,795	100.0
1977	38,567	100.0	4,739	100.0	74,884	100.0	6,069	100.0
1978	37,277	100.0	3,817	100.0	74,847	100.0	5,106	100.0
1979	32,041	100.0	2,577	100.0	82,220	100.0	4,916	100.0
1980	30,768	100.0	2,218	100.0	92,923	100.0	5,452	100.0
1981	32,078	100.0	2,268	100.0	85,899	100.0	5,448	100.0
1982	32,425	100.0	2,514	100.0	82,075	100.0	5,677	100.0
1983	33,498	100.0	2,546	100.0	78,672	100.0	6,007	100.0
1984	34,539	100.0	2,736	100.0	82,457	100.0	6,482	100.0
1985	34,267	100.0	2,824	100.0	80,417	100.0	5,909	100.0
1986	34,494	100.0	2,792	100.0	79,758	100.0	5,089	100.0
1987	34,349	100.0	2,534	100.0	77,557	100.0	4,837	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	31,448	100.0	1,032	100.0	83,128	100.0	5,350	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

[1] Includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.
[2] Includes terminals and auctions. Terminals have more than one market agency selling on commission; auctions have only one.
[3] Includes purchases of livestock from all sources except from terminals and auctions.
[4] Totals may not add due to rounding.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 3.—Livestock purchases by firm size, type of market outlet, and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1996 reporting year

Size of packer[1] and outlet[2]	Cattle[3]		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.
4 largest packers								
Nonpublic markets	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	38,717	98.5	(D)	(D)
Public markets	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	592	1.5	(D)	(D)
Total[5]	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	39,309	100.0	(D)	(D)
8 largest packers[4]								
Nonpublic markets	24,805	94.5	0	0.0	57,105	98.1	(D)	(D)
Public markets	1,432	5.5	0	0.0	1,113	1.9	(D)	(D)
Total[5]	26,237	100.0	0	0.0	58,218	100.0	(D)	(D)
20 largest packers								
Nonpublic markets	26,944	91.7	0	0.0	68,208	98.1	(D)	(D)
Public markets	2,438	8.3	0	0.0	1,306	1.9	(D)	(D)
Total[5]	29,381	100.0	0	0.0	69,514	100.0	(D)	(D)
Other packers								
Nonpublic markets	3,584	56.3	1,029	74.3	11,749	83.8	(D)	(D)
Public markets	2,779	43.7	357	25.7	2,266	16.2	(D)	(D)
Total[5]	6,362	100.0	1,386	100.0	14,015	100.0	(D)	(D)
Total packers								
Nonpublic markets	30,527	85.4	1,029	74.3	79,957	95.7	3,071	82.1
Public markets	5,217	14.6	357	25.7	3,572	4.3	669	17.9
Total[5]	35,744	100.0	1,386	100.0	83,529	100.0	3,739	100.0

(D) denotes entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

[1] Based on total amount spent for all livestock slaughtered.

[2] Public markets include terminals and auctions; nonpublic markets include all other sources of livestock.

[3] Includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.

[4] The eight largest firms, in alphabetical order, are: Beef America; ConAgra, Inc.; Excel Corporation; Farmland Foods, Inc.; Geo. A. Hormel & Co.; IBP, inc.; Packerland Packing Co.; Smithfield Foods, Inc.

[5] Totals may not add due to rounding.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 4.—Purchases of slaughter animals by reporting slaughter packers, by type of animal and State of slaughter, 1996 reporting year

State and region	Steers and heifers	Cows and bulls	Cattle[1]	Calves	Hogs and pigs	Sheep and lambs
	Thousand head					
New England[2]	2	18	19	60	6	3
New Jersey	9	16	25	67	69	139
New York	58	65	123	193	140	6
Pennsylvania	544	410	954	131	1,943	34
North Atlantic	613	508	1,121	451	2,158	182
Illinois	(D)	(D)	(D)	121	8,740	257
Indiana	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,955	(D)
Michigan	285	196	482	(D)	3,501	198
Ohio	25	63	88	48	1,066	4
Wisconsin	573	890	1,462	239	286	(D)
East North Central	1,796	1,234	3,030	569	17,548	502
Iowa	1,298	374	1,672	0	23,911	663
Kansas	6,976	(D)	(D)	(D)	366	(D)
Minnesota	(D)	(D)	1,080	0	(D)	0
Missouri	12	87	99	(D)	1,310	17
Nebraska	6,458	752	7,210	0	5,764	0
North Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0
South Dakota	(D)	233	(D)	0	2,829	(D)
West North Central	15,334	2,116	17,450	1	41,340	754
Delaware and Maryland	24	3	26	49	(D)	(D)
Florida	(D)	(D)	49	(D)	106	(D)
Georgia	(D)	(D)	341	0	906	0
North Carolina	(D)	168	169	0	7,903	0
South Carolina	2	117	118	(D)	428	(D)
Virginia	<1	8	(D)	<1	4,465	8
West Virginia	(D)	(D)	(D)	40	(D)	0
South Atlantic	62	653	715	116	14,019	34

Continued—

Table 4.—Purchases of slaughter animals by reporting slaughter packers, by type of animal and State of slaughter, 1996 reporting year—continued

State and region	Steers and heifers	Cows and bulls	Cattle[1]	Calves	Hogs and pigs	Sheep and lambs
	Thousand head					
Alabama	0	(D)	(D)	0	77	0
Arkansas	(D)	9	(D)	0	196	0
Kentucky	(D)	(D)	37	0	2,331	0
Louisiana	5	8	12	13	(D)	(D)
Mississippi	3	51	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tennessee	(D)	(D)	31	(D)	625	0
South Central	51	284	334	13	4,622	<1
Oklahoma	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	1,480	0
Texas	(D)	(D)	(D)	25	149	43
South Plains	5,364	1,255	6,619	25	1,629	43
Arizona	(D)	0	(D)	0	0	0
Colorado	2,405	282	2,687	0	(D)	(D)
Idaho	434	214	648	0	(D)	(D)
Montana	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	0
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wyoming	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mountain	3,914	555	4,469	<1	148	1,566
Alaska and Hawaii	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0
California	369	633	1,002	196	1,893	658
Oregon	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	127	0
Washington	817	161	977	(D)	(D)	0
Pacific	1,200	805	2,005	208	2,065	658
Total	28,334	7,410	35,744	1,386	83,529	3,739

(D) denotes entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.
[1] Includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.
[2] Includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 5.—Purchases of steers and heifers by reporting slaughter packers, by public and nonpublic markets, by region, 1996 reporting year

Region[1]	Purchases by type of market outlet[2]			Share of total purchases by outlet	
	Nonpublic markets	Public markets	Total	Nonpublic markets	Public markets
	- - - - - - Thousand head - - - - - -			- - - Percent - - -	
North Atlantic	388	225	613	63.3	36.7
East North Central	1,333	463	1,796	74.2	25.8
West North Central	14,924	410	15,334	97.3	2.7
South Atlantic	22	40	62	35.2	64.8
South Central	33	17	51	65.8	34.2
South Plains	5,361	3	5,364	100.0	<0.1
Mountain	3,892	22	3,914	99.4	0.6
Pacific	1,109	91	1,200	92.4	7.6
Total	27,062	1,271	28,334	95.5	4.5

[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, UT, WY; Pacific includes CA, OR, WA, HI, AK.
[2] Public markets include terminals and auctions; nonpublic markets include all other sources of livestock.

Table 6.—Purchases of cows and bulls by reporting slaughter packers, by public and nonpublic markets, by region, 1996 reporting year

Region[1]	Purchases by type of market outlet[2]			Share of total purchases by outlet	
	Nonpublic markets	Public markets	Total	Nonpublic markets	Public markets
	Thousand head			Percent	
North Atlantic	188	320	508	37.0	63.0
East North Central	577	657	1,234	46.8	53.2
West North Central	1,107	1,009	2,116	52.3	47.7
South Atlantic	185	468	653	28.3	71.7
South Central	89	194	284	31.5	68.5
South Plains	603	652	1,255	48.1	51.9
Mountain	382	173	555	68.8	31.2
Pacific	333	472	805	41.4	58.6
Total	3,465	3,945	7,410	46.8	53.2

[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, UT, WY; Pacific includes CA, OR, WA, HI, AK.

[2] Public markets include terminals and auctions; nonpublic markets include all other sources of livestock.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 7.—Purchases of cattle by reporting slaughter packers, by public and nonpublic markets, by region, 1996 reporting year

Region[1]	Purchases by type of market outlet[2]			Share of total purchases by outlet	
	Nonpublic markets	Public markets	Total	Nonpublic markets	Public markets
	- - - - - - Thousand head - - - - - -			- - - Percent - - -	
North Atlantic	576	545	1,121	51.4	48.6
East North Central	1,910	1,120	3,030	63.0	37.0
West North Central	16,031	1,419	17,450	91.9	8.1
South Atlantic	207	508	715	28.9	71.1
South Central	123	212	334	36.7	63.3
South Plains	5,964	654	6,619	90.1	9.9
Mountain	4,274	196	4,469	95.6	4.4
Pacific	1,442	563	2,005	71.9	28.1
Total	30,527	5,217	35,744	85.4	14.6

[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, UT, WY; Pacific includes CA, OR, WA, HI, AK.

[2] Public markets include terminals and auctions; nonpublic markets include all other sources of livestock.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 8.—Purchases of calves by reporting slaughter packers, by public and nonpublic markets, by region, 1996 reporting year

Region[1]	Purchases by type of market outlet[2]			Share of total purchases by outlet	
	Nonpublic markets	Public markets	Total	Nonpublic markets	Public markets
	- - - - - - Thousand head - - - - - -			- - - Percent - - -	
North Atlantic	249	202	451	55.1	44.9
East North Central	557	12	569	97.9	2.1
West North Central	(D)	(D)	(D)	81.3	18.7
South Atlantic	62	54	116	53.6	46.4
South Central	3	10	13	24.4	75.6
South Plains	(D)	(D)	(D)	96.6	3.4
Mountain	(D)	(D)	(D)	10.3	89.7
Pacific	130	77	208	62.8	37.2
Total	1,029	357	1,386	74.3	25.7

[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, UT, WY; Pacific includes CA, OR, WA, HI, AK.

[2] Public markets include terminals and auctions; nonpublic markets include all other sources of livestock.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 9.—Purchases of hogs by reporting slaughter packers, by public and nonpublic markets, by region, 1996 reporting year

Region[1]	Purchases by type of market outlet[2]			Share of total purchases by outlet	
	Nonpublic markets	Public markets	Total	Nonpublic markets	Public markets
	- - - - - - Thousand head - - - - - -			- - - Percent - - -	
North Atlantic	1,855	303	2,158	86.0	14.0
East North Central	16,957	591	17,548	96.6	3.4
West North Central	39,991	1,349	41,340	96.7	3.3
South Atlantic	13,324	695	14,019	95.0	5.0
South Central	4,312	310	4,622	93.3	6.7
South Plains	(D)	(D)	(D)	89.2	10.8
Mountain	(D)	(D)	(D)	93.3	6.7
Pacific	1,926	139	2,065	93.3	6.7
Total	79,957	3,572	83,529	95.7	4.3

[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, UT, WY; Pacific includes CA, OR, WA, HI, AK.

[2] Public markets include terminals and auctions; nonpublic markets include all other sources of livestock.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table10.—Purchases of sheep and lambs by reporting slaughter packers, by public and nonpublic markets, by region, 1996 reporting year

Region[1]	Purchases by type of market outlet[2]			Share of total purchases by outlet	
	Nonpublic markets	Public markets	Total	Nonpublic markets	Public markets
	- - - - - - Thousand head - - - - - -			- - - Percent - - -	
North Atlantic	71	111	182	39.2	60.8
East North Central	187	314	502	37.3	62.6
West North Central	615	139	754	81.6	18.4
South Atlantic	3	31	34	8.1	91.9
South Central	(D)	(D)	(D)	25.4	74.6
South Plains	<1	43	43	0.3	99.7
Mountain	1,546	20	1,566	98.7	1.3
Pacific	(D)	(D)	(D)	98.5	1.5
Total	3,071	669	3,739	82.1	17.9

[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, UT, WY; Pacific includes CA, OR, WA, HI, AK.

[2] Public markets include terminals and auctions; nonpublic markets include all other sources of livestock.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 11.—Carcass-basis purchases by region of slaughter and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1996 reporting year[1]

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	253	41.3	183	36.0	436	38.9	114	25.3	1,760	81.6	<1	0.2
East North Central	916	51.0	530	42.9	1,446	47.7	519	91.1	7,914	45.1	6	1.1
West North Central	7,853	51.2	969	45.8	8,822	50.6	(D)	(D)	22,962	55.5	323	42.9
South Atlantic	36	57.4	315	48.3	351	49.1	23	22.8	8,251	58.9	(D)	(D)
South Central	4	7.8	89	31.3	93	27.7	(D)	(D)	1,183	25.6	(D)	(D)
South Plains	1,368	25.5	588	46.8	1,956	29.6	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	<1	<0.1
Mountain	2,612	66.7	116	20.9	2,728	61.0	0	0.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pacific	769	64.1	306	38.0	1,075	53.6	114	54.9	67	3.3	(D)	(D)
Total	13,811	48.7	3,096	41.8	16,907	47.3	779	56.2	43,191	51.7	1,938	51.8

(D) denotes entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

[1] Carcass-basis purchases refer to livestock purchased on the basis of grade, weight, yield, guaranteed yield, or combination 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, UT, WY; Pacific includes CA, OR, WA, HI, AK.

[3] Includes steers, heifers, cow, and bulls.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 12.—Carcass-basis purchases by firm size and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1986-96 reporting years[1]

Firm size[2] and year	Cattle[3]			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.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.
4 largest packers												
1986	5,415	34.3	15,769	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	12,379	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987	6,478	34.8	18,631	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	23,975	(D)	(D)	(D)
1988	8,573	44.9	19,090	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	26,704	(D)	(D)	(D)
1989	8,481	45.5	18,640	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	30,119	(D)	(D)	(D)
1990	8,875	47.1	18,849	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	34,300	(D)	(D)	(D)
1991	7,455	38.9	19,147	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	36,929	(D)	(D)	(D)
1992	7,983	40.1	19,927	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	41,549	(D)	(D)	(D)
1993	(D)	(D)	21,994	(D)	(D)	(D)	9,401	24.4	38,453	(D)	(D)	(D)
1994	(D)	(D)	23,180	(D)	(D)	(D)	14,979	37.8	39,588	(D)	(D)	(D)
1995	(D)	(D)	23,967	(D)	(D)	(D)	18,335	45.4	40,369	(D)	(D)	(D)
1996	11,714	47.3	$24,775	0	0.0	0	21,130	53.8	39,309	(D)	(D)	(D)
8 largest packers[4]												
1986	6,496	34.7	18,718	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	24,496	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987	6,960	32.3	21,534	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	32,130	(D)	(D)	(D)
1988	9,074	40.8	22,253	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	34,449	(D)	(D)	(D)
1989	8,859	40.0	22,151	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	33,149	(D)	(D)	(D)
1990	9,326	41.7	22,386	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	37,535	(D)	(D)	(D)
1991	7,985	36.3	21,771	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	44,918			
1992	8,721	38.4	22,715	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	46,339	(D)	(D)	(D)
1993	9,362	40.6	23,072	(D)	(D)	(D)	15,466	27.1	57,111	(D)	(D)	(D)
1994	10,811	45.8	23,586	(D)	(D)	(D)	22,285	36.4	61,232	(D)	(D)	(D)
1995	11,850	48.1	24,632	(D)	(D)	(D)	33,205	52.4	63,421	(D)	(D)	(D)
1996	(D)	(D)	26,237	0	0.0	0	36,639	62.9	58,218	(D)	(D)	(D)

Continued—

Table 12.—Carcass-basis purchases by firm size and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1986-96 reporting years—continued[1]

Firm size[2] and year	Cattle[3] Carcass-basis purchases Head	Cattle[3] Carcass-basis purchases Share of total	Cattle[3] 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.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.
20 largest packers												
1986	7,550	33.3	22,664	(D)	(D)	(D)	8,058	14.7	54,890	914	34.1	2,680
1987	7,663	31.6	24,278	(D)	(D)	(D)	8,317	14.9	55,933	(D)	(D)	(D)
1988	9,753	39.4	24,753	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,833	10.1	57,490	(D)	(D)	(D)
1989	9,467	39.5	23,949	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,225	12.1	59,689	(D)	(D)	(D)
1990	10,062	41.1	24,487	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,595	12.6	60,115	(D)	(D)	(D)
1991	8,600	35.0	24,562	(D)	(D)	(D)	8,722	13.7	63,802	(D)	(D)	(D)
1992	9,253	37.3	24,832	(D)	(D)	(D)	11,566	16.6	69,780	(D)	(D)	(D)
1993	10,218	39.8	25,704	(D)	(D)	(D)	18,107	25.4	71,385	(D)	(D)	(D)
1994	12,219	45.5	26,865	(D)	(D)	(D)	24,422	33.0	74,069	(D)	(D)	(D)
1995	13,216	47.2	28,011	(D)	(D)	(D)	34,844	46.9	74,270	(D)	(D)	(D)
1996	13,981	47.6	29,381	0	0.0	0	38,567	55.5	69,514	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other packers												
1986	3,503	29.6	11,830	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,707	14.9	24,869	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987	2,817	28.0	10,060	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,188	10.1	21,619	(D)	(D)	(D)
1988	2,378	26.3	9,039	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,138	12.1	26,000	(D)	(D)	(D)
1989	2,296	27.8	8,250	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,801	11.9	23,498	(D)	(D)	(D)
1990	2,112	28.5	7,405	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,735	8.6	20,063	(D)	(D)	(D)
1991	2,183	31.7	6,886	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,290	17.0	19,326	(D)	(D)	(D)
1992	2,256	35.4	6,368	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,211	19.3	21,771	(D)	(D)	(D)
1993	2,325	39.0	5,961	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,315	24.3	17,760	(D)	(D)	(D)
1994	2,237	40.3	5,549	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,301	21.8	15,139	(D)	(D)	(D)
1995	2,535	43.5	5,827	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,448	25.7	17,341	(D)	(D)	(D)
1996	2,926	46.0	6,362	779	56.2	1,386	4,624	33.0	14,015	878	35.2	2,499

Continued—

Table 12.—Carcass-basis purchases by firm size and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1986-96 reporting years[1]—continued

Firm size[2] and year	Cattle[3] Carcass-basis purchases Head	Cattle Carcass-basis purchases Share of total	Cattle 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												
1986	11,053	32.0	34,494	956	34.2	2,792	11,765	14.8	79,758	2,142	41.6	5,143
1987	10,480	30.5	34,338	1,034	40.7	2,541	10,506	13.5	77,552	1,737	35.9	4,840
1988	12,131	35.9	33,792	1,042	43.8	2,377	8,970	10.7	83,490	2,007	41.5	4,830
1989	11,764	36.5	32,199	1,041	50.2	2,075	10,026	12.1	83,188	1,967	38.5	5,112
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
1991	10,783	34.3	31,448	600	58.1	1,032	12,012	14.4	83,128	2,370	44.3	5,350
1992	11,508	36.9	31,200	586	52.6	1,115	15,777	17.2	91,550	2,183	41.7	5,231
1993	12,544	39.6	31,665	577	55.3	1,044	22,421	25.2	89,144	1,995	41.4	4,818
1994	14,456	44.6	32,413	586	60.1	974	27,724	31.1	89,208	2,128	46.7	4,557
1995	15,751	46.5	33,837	653	50.8	1,286	39,293	42.9	91,611	2,006	46.0	4,360
1996	16,907	47.3	35,744	779	56.2	1,386	43,191	51.7	83,529	1,938	51.8	3,739

(D) denotes entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

[1] Livestock purchased on a carcass-basis (grade, weight, yield, guaranteed yield, or combination thereof).

[2] Based on total amount spent for all livestock slaughtered.

[3] Includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.

[4] The eight largest firms, in alphabetical order, are: Beef America; ConAgra, Inc.; Excel Corporation; Farmland Foods, Inc.; Geo. A. Hormel & Co.; IBP, inc.; Packerland Packing Co.; Smithfield Foods, Inc.

Table 13.—Reporting slaughter packers feeding livestock by firm size and class of livestock, 1986-96 reporting years[1]

Firm size[2] and year	Cattle[3]			Calves			Hogs			Sheep/lambs		
	Head packer fed	Share of total	Head total purchases	Head packer fed	Share of total	Head total purchases	Head packer fed	Share of total	Head total purchases	Head packer fed	Share of total	Head total purchases
	Thous.	Pct.	- - - Thous. - - -		Pct.	- - - Thous. - - -		Pct.	- - - Thous. - - -		Pct.	Thous.
4 largest packers												
1986	(D)	(D)	15,769	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	12,379	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987	(D)	(D)	18,631	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	23,975	(D)	(D)	(D)
1988	(D)	(D)	19,090	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	26,704	(D)	(D)	(D)
1989	(D)	(D)	18,640	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	30,119	(D)	(D)	(D)
1990	(D)	(D)	18,649	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	34,300	(D)	(D)	(D)
1991	(D)	(D)	19,147	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	36,929	(D)	(D)	(D)
1992	(D)	(D)	19,927	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	41,549	(D)	(D)	(D)
1993	(D)	(D)	21,994	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	38,453	(D)	(D)	(D)
1994	(D)	(D)	23,180	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	39,588	(D)	(D)	(D)
1995	817	3.4	23,967	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	40,369	(D)	(D)	(D)
1996	704	2.8	24,775	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	39,309	(D)	(D)	(D)
8 largest packers[4]												
1986	350	1.9	18,718	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	24,496	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987	(D)	(D)	21,534	0	0.0	2	(D)	(D)	32,130	(D)	(D)	(D)
1988	(D)	(D)	22,253	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	34,449	(D)	(D)	(D)
1989	863	3.9	22,151	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	33,149	(D)	(D)	(D)
1990	1,032	4.6	22,386	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	37,535	(D)	(D)	(D)
1991	1,022	4.7	21,771	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	44,918	(D)	(D)	(D)
1992	908	4.0	22,715	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	46,339	(D)	(D)	(D)
1993	(D)	(D)	23,072	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	57,111	(D)	(D)	(D)
1994	707	3.0	23,586	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	61,232	(D)	(D)	(D)
1995	(D)	(D)	24,632	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	63,421	(D)	(D)	(D)
1996	(D)	(D)	26,237	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	58,218	0	0.0	1,240

Continued—

Table 13.—Reporting slaughter packers feeding livestock by firm size and class of livestock, 1986-96 reporting years[1]—continued

Firm size[2] and year	Cattle[3] Head packer fed	Cattle[3] Share of total	Cattle[3] Head total purchases	Calves Head packer fed	Calves Share of total	Calves Head total purchases	Hogs Head packer fed	Hogs Share of total	Hogs Head total purchases	Sheep/lambs Head packer fed	Sheep/lambs Share of total	Sheep/lambs Head total purchases
	Thous.	Pct.	- - - Thous.	- - -	Pct.	- - - Thous.	- - -	Pct.	- - - Thous.	- - -	Pct.	Thous.
20 largest packers												
1986	404	1.8	22,664	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	54,890	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987	713	2.9	24,278	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	55,933	(D)	(D)	(D)
1988	764	3.1	24,753	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	57,490	(D)	(D)	(D)
1989	926	3.9	23,949	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	59,689	(D)	(D)	(D)
1990	1,076	4.4	24,487	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	60,115	(D)	(D)	(D)
1991	1,061	4.3	24,562	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	63,802	(D)	(D)	(D)
1992	928	3.7	24,832	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	69,780	(D)	(D)	(D)
1993	861	3.3	25,704	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	71,385	(D)	(D)	(D)
1994	739	2.7	26,865	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	74,069	(D)	(D)	(D)
1995	857	3.1	28,011	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	74,270	(D)	(D)	(D)
1996	751	2.6	29,381	0	0.0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other packers												
1986	406	3.4	11,830	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	24,869	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987	456	4.5	10,060	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	21,619	(D)	(D)	(D)
1988	231	2.6	9,039	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	26,000	(D)	(D)	(D)
1989	216	2.6	8,250	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	23,498	(D)	(D)	(D)
1990	230	3.1	7,405	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	20,063	(D)	(D)	(D)
1991	226	3.3	6,886	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	19,326	(D)	(D)	(D)
1992	194	3.0	6,368	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	21,771	(D)	(D)	(D)
1993	159	2.7	5,961	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	17,760	(D)	(D)	(D)
1994	130	2.3	5,549	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	15,139	(D)	(D)	(D)
1995	147	2.5	5,827	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	17,341	(D)	(D)	(D)
1996	157	2.5	6,362	165	11.9	1,386	15	0.1	14,015	(D)	(D)	(D)

Continued—

Table 13.—Reporting slaughter packers feeding livestock by firm size and class of livestock, 1986-96 reporting years[1]—continued

Firm size[2] and year	Cattle[3]			Calves			Hogs			Sheep/lambs		
	Head packer fed	Share of total	Head total purchases	Head packer fed	Share of total	Head total purchases	Head packer fed	Share of total	Head total purchases	Head packer fed	Share of total	Head total purchases
	Thous.	Pct.	- - - Thous.	- - -	Pct.	- - - Thous.	- - -	Pct.	- - - Thous.	- - -	Pct.	Thous.
All packers												
1986	810	2.3	34,494	78	2.8	2,792	24	0.0	79,758	1,434	27.9	5,143
1987	1,169	3.4	34,338	107	4.2	2,541	97	0.1	77,552	1,338	27.6	4,840
1988	995	2.9	33,792	179	7.5	2,377	132	0.1	83,490	1,452	30.1	4,830
1989	1,142	3.5	32,199	185	8.9	2,075	39	0.0	83,188	1,425	27.9	5,112
1990	1,305	4.1	31,892	112	6.7	1,678	23	0.0	80,178	1,500	32.5	4,623
1991	1,287	4.1	31,448	115	11.1	1,032	166	0.2	83,128	1,000	18.7	5,350
1992	1,121	3.6	31,200	121	10.8	1,115	14	<0.1	91,550	1,129	21.6	5,231
1993	1,020	3.2	31,665	139	13.3	1,044	619	0.7	89,144	1,189	24.7	4,818
1994	869	2.7	32,413	101	10.4	974	791	0.9	89,208	1,005	22.1	4,557
1995	1,005	3.0	33,837	148	11.5	1,286	1,068	1.2	91,611	759	17.4	4,360
1996	908	2.5	35,744	165	11.9	1,386	235	0.3	83,529	523	14.0	3,739

(D) denotes entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

1 Packer feeding includes livestock fed by or for meat packers and removed from feedlot for slaughter during the reporting period. Separate feeding activities by owners, officers, employees of meat packers, or nonreporting subsidiaries or affiliates are not included, except for sheep and lambs.

2 Based on total amount spent for all livestock slaughtered.

3 Includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.

4 The eight largest firms, in alphabetical order, are: Beef America; ConAgra, Inc.; Excel Corporation; Farmland Foods, Inc.; Geo. A. Hormel & Co.; IBP, inc.; Packerland Packing Co.; Smithfield Foods, Inc.

Table 14.—Steer and heifer feeding by reporting slaughter packers, 1975-96 reporting years

Year	U.S. fed cattle slaughter[1]	Steers/heifers fed for or by packers[2]		
		Firms	Number fed	Percentage of total slaughter
	Thousand	Number	Thousand	Percent
1975	21,260	104	1,284	6.0
1976	25,125	95	1,564	6.2
1977	25,969	96	1,238	5.5
1978	27,850	84	1,411	5.1
1979	25,566	79	1,235	4.8
1980	24,004	62	874	3.6
1981	23,818	63	1,121	4.7
1982	24,902	61	813	3.2
1983	25,752	51	871	3.4
1984	25,758	46	735	2.9
1985	26,155	36	861	3.3
1986	26,235	47	775	3.0
1987	26,429	45	1,145	4.3
1988	26,799	42	967	3.6
1989	26,189	37	1,102	4.2
1990	25,690	37	1,257	4.9
1991	25,512	32	1,211	4.7
1992	25,067	34	1,098	4.4
1993	26,580	27	999	3.9
1994	27,616	22	839	3.2
1995	28,690	34	973	3.6
1996	28,576	32	896	3.2

[1] Calculated from commercial slaughter of fed steers and heifers for the United States as published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Livestock and Poultry Outlook and Situation Report, Economic Research Service, various issues. Beginning in 1993, includes fed and nonfed steers and heifers.

[2] Steers and heifers fed by or for meat packers and transferred from feedlots for slaughter during the reporting year. Separate feeding activities by owners, officers, employees of meat packers, and nonreporting subsidiaries or affiliates are not included. Excludes cow and calf feeding.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 15.—Lamb feeding by reporting slaughter packers, 1976-96 reporting years

Year	Federally inspected lamb and yearling slaughter[1]	Lamb feeding by packers[2]		
		Firms	Number fed	Percentage of total slaughter
	Thousand	Number	Thousand	Percent
1976	6,058	7	1,064	17.3
1977	5,643	8	701	12.3
1978	4,810	8	755	15.5
1979	4,499	10	677	14.6
1980	4,970	8	504	10.1
1981	5,388	5	228	4.2
1982	5,820	7	950	16.3
1983	5,933	6	1,281	21.6
1984	6,035	9	1,347	22.3
1985	5,578	8	1,505	27.0
1986	5,154	6	1,434	27.8
1987	4,771	4	1,339	28.0
1988	4,829	5	1,452	30.1
1989	4,961	4	1,425	28.7
1990	5,132	5	1,500	29.1
1991	5,146	5	1,000	19.7
1992	4,949	5	1,129	22.8
1993	4,779	5	1,189	24.9
1994	4,463	6	1,005	22.5
1995	4,114	4	759	18.5
1996	4,061	3	523	8.6

[1] U.S. Department of Agriculture, Livestock Slaughter Annual Supplement, National Agricultural Statistics Service, MTAN 1-2-1.

[2] Includes sheep and lambs fed by or for meat packers and transferred from feedlots for slaughter during the reporting year. Beginning in 1982, packer feeding of sheep and lambs includes separate feeding activities by owners, officers, and employees of meat packers, and nonreporting subsidiaries and affiliates.

Table 16.—Packer feeding and acquisition through forward contracts and marketing agreements as a percentage of leading packers' total steer and heifer slaughter, 1990-97

Year	Packer fed cattle	Cattle from forward contracts and marketing agreements	Total
		Percent	
4 largest beef packers			
1990	5.1	15.1	20.1
1991	4.7	14.0	18.7
1992	4.1	16.7	20.8
1993	3.8	13.7	17.5
1994	3.9	17.0	20.9
1995	3.2	18.1	21.3
1996	3.4	19.1	22.5
1997	3.8	16.0	19.9
15 largest beef packers			
1990	5.0	13.9	18.9
1991	4.5	12.7	17.2
1992	4.1	15.3	19.4
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	2.8	14.9	18.6

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 17.—Livestock slaughter and number of plants by class of livestock and type of inspection, United States, 1996 reporting year[1]

Class of livestock	Slaughter by –			Slaughter by plants reporting to GIPSA as percentage of –		Number of plants[4]		
	Plants reporting to GIPSA[2]	Federally inspected plants	All commercial plants[3]	Federally inspected slaughter	Commercial slaughter	Reporting to GIPSA	Federally inspected	Non-federally inspected
	- - - - - Thousand head - - - - -			- - - Percent - - -		- - - - Number - - - - -		
Steers/heifers	28,334	27,902	28,575	101.5	99.2	211	NA	NA
Cows/bulls	7,410	7,820	8,008	94.8	92.5	212	NA	NA
Cattle	35,744	35,721	36,583	100.1	97.7	274	812	NA
Calves	1,386	1,713	1,768	80.9	78.4	133	380	NA
Hogs	83,529	90,534	92,394	91.3	90.4	232	770	NA
Sheep/lambs	3,739	4,032	4,184	92.7	89.4	95	593	NA
Total	124,381	132,000	134,929	94.2	92.2	478	988	2,560

NA denotes not available or not applicable.

[1] Slaughter plants came under Federal inspection in the following 20 States after 1972: AR-6/81; CA-4/76; CO-7/75; CT-10/75; ID-7/81; KY-1/72; ME-5/80; MA-1/76; MD-3/91; MI-10/81; MO-8/82; NV-7/73; NH-8/78; NJ-7/75; NY-7/75; OR-7/72; PA-7/72; RI-10/81; TN-10/75; and WA-6/73. Many non-federally inspected plants can only custom slaughter for others.

[2] Based on fiscal year totals of firms purchasing more than $500,000 of livestock. Information generally is not available for firms going out of business during a year and firms operating only a few months during the reporting year.

[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] Number of plants reporting to GIPSA for the reporting year, and number of federally inspected and non-federally inspected plants on January 1, 1996.

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

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 18.—Livestock slaughter plants, by type of inspection, United States, 1975-96 reporting years[1]

Year	Plants reporting to GIPSA[2]: Under Federal inspection	Plants reporting to GIPSA[2]: Non-Federal inspection	Plants reporting to GIPSA[2]: Total	Under Federal inspection January 1	Non-Federal inspection January 1	Total Federal and non-Federal inspection
	Number of plants					
1975	767	274	1,041	1,485	4,602	6,087
1976	761	288	1,049	1,741	4,514	6,255
1977	776	224	1,000	1,682	4,454	6,141
1978	785	213	998	1,701	4,434	6,135
1979	760	207	967	1,687	4,445	6,127
1980	762	209	971	1,627	4,399	6,026
1981	714	187	901	1,542	4,330	5,872
1982	728	156	884	1,688	4,048	5,736
1983	749	144	893	1,652	4,037	5,689
1984	730	137	867	1,666	3,892	5,558
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	534	89	623	1,268	3,281	4,549
1991	497	90	587	1,186	3,140	4,326
1992	490	79	569	1,125	2,896	4,021
1993	457	77	534	1,090	2,797	3,887
1994	434	66	500	1,030	2,733	3,763
1995	429	58	487	968	2,627	3,595
1996	418	60	478	988	2,560	3,548

[1] Slaughter plants came under Federal inspection in the following 20 States after 1972: AR-6/81; CA-4/76; CO-7/75; CT-10/75; ID-7/81; KY-1/72; ME-5/80; MA-1/76; MD-3/91; MI-10/81; MO-8/82; NV-7/73; NH-8/78; NJ-7/75; NY-7/75; OR-7/72; PA-7/72; RI-10/81; TN-10/75 and WA-6/73. Many non-federally inspected plants can only custom slaughter for others.

[2] Plants reporting to GIPSA include both federally and non-federally inspected establishments. Firms purchasing less than 2,000 head of all livestock, or less than 1,000 head of cattle prior to 1977, or less than $500,000 of all livestock beginning in 1977 were not required to report to GIPSA.

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

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 19.—Livestock slaughter plants, by class of livestock and type of inspection, United States, 1975-96 reporting years

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							
1975	842	1,547	365	822	502	1,189	206	789
1976	858	1,665	364	897	497	1,322	203	878
1977	814	1,568	348	919	469	1,231	189	884
1978	808	1,531	323	854	467	1,229	182	880
1979	763	1,477	297	745	485	1,232	190	835
1980	743	1,411	296	742	509	1,235	195	849
1981	656	1,555	281	821	485	1,388	187	990
1982	632	1,506	294	836	466	1,344	187	986
1983	630	1,502	291	817	461	1,330	184	1,016
1984	593	1,500	281	854	439	1,341	168	1,034
1985	537	1,451	270	831	403	1,310	157	1,008
1986	478	1,380	260	792	360	1,250	134	954
1987	474	1,317	235	686	352	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	384	1,105	195	469	333	1,028	138	815
1991	365	1,032	163	455	307	955	119	783
1992	342	971	168	427	300	921	120	748
1993	321	934	154	402	273	891	116	711
1994	290	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

[1] Includes steers, heifers, cows, and bulls.
[2] Plants reporting to GIPSA include both federally and non-federally inspected establishments. Firms purchasing less than 2,000 head of all livestock, or less than 1,000 head of cattle prior to 1977, or less than $500,000 worth of all livestock since 1977 were not required to report to GIPSA.

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

Table 20.—Steers and heifers: Slaughter by plant size, packers reporting to GIPSA, 1975-96 reporting years

Year	Less than 1,000		1,000–9,999		10,000–49,999		50,000–99,999		100,000–249,999		250,000 or larger[1]		500,000 or larger[2]		1,000,000 or larger	
	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.
1975	159	77	288	1,127	150	3,685	67	4,617	49	7,530	22	8,536				
1976	147	71	300	1,134	144	3,301	71	4,857	52	8,187	17	6,074	5	3,334		
1977	130	61	270	1,030	142	3,225	74	5,303	49	7,646	20	7,085	7	4,700		
1978	155	73	256	910	141	3,256	56	4,125	49	8,083	17	6,079	9	5,851		
1979	182	78	238	843	109	2,795	44	3,117	47	7,420	15	5,103	9	6,256		
1980	201	87	212	715	107	2,644	43	3,063	37	5,813	18	6,280	8	5,877		
1981	177	79	185	660	80	1,984	33	2,332	32	4,998	22	7,920	10	7,521		
1982	181	75	172	590	69	1,771	31	2,293	28	4,497	20	7,119	12	9,131		
1983	183	73	172	540	68	1,625	29	2,093	25	3,836	19	6,746	14	11,133		
1984	178	71	155	511	64	1,559	24	1,686	27	4,515	16	5,665	15	12,232		
1985	157	63	146	445	56	1,439	19	1,366	27	4,276	14	4,999	17	14,434		
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	127	51	78	240	17	420	4	281	13	2,006	9	3,133	13	10,499	7	8,661
1993	131	44	66	175	21	465	3	216	12	1,926	8	3,164	9	6,810	11	12,751
1994	98	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	33	53	153	23	500	6	422	8	1,165	9	3,415	9	5,583	14	17,064

Plant size (head) –

[1] Size limits are 250,000-499,999 beginning in 1976.
[2] Size limits are 500,000-999,999 beginning in 1986.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 21.—Cows and bulls: Slaughter by plant size, packers reporting to GIPSA, 1975-96 reporting years

Year	Plant size (head) – Less than 1,000 Plants	Less than 1,000 Head	1,000–9,999 Plants	1,000–9,999 Head	10,000–24,999 Plants	10,000–24,999 Head	25,000–49,999 Plants	25,000–49,999 Head	50,000–99,999 Plants	50,000–99,999 Head	100,000 or larger[1] Plants	100,000 or larger[1] Head	150,000 or larger Plants	150,000 or larger Head
	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.
1975	206	83	302	1,107	83	1,298	57	2,046	36	2,440	22	2,959		
1976	202	85	298	1,149	74	1,183	74	2,558	41	2,740	17	2,104	5	917
1977	193	79	299	1,153	76	1,206	61	2,118	35	2,433	13	1,609	5	920
1978	206	82	295	1,172	65	1,066	57	1,942	38	2,648	9	1,074	5	917
1979	243	98	262	957	52	855	39	1,277	30	1,945	7	810	3	489
1980	250	93	240	832	56	926	46	1,609	21	1,539	4	482	5	807
1981	213	86	206	728	55	887	40	1,397	24	1,664	6	669	7	1,153
1982	207	86	195	741	44	744	45	1,594	25	1,700	9	1,063	6	1,012
1983	197	77	199	775	48	809	51	1,814	21	1,490	8	943	8	1,541
1984	192	73	171	648	48	800	48	1,745	27	1,874	12	1,400	8	1,661
1985	188	71	145	572	48	764	40	1,411	17	1,333	12	1,427	8	1,666
1986	149	55	133	478	43	680	41	1,430	16	1,124	20	2,320	8	1,770
1987	154	51	121	441	48	775	32	1,104	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	1,933
1992	120	42	77	300	25	435	15	526	15	1,104	10	1,263	12	2,238
1993	114	42	66	244	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

[1] Size limits are 100,000-149,999 beginning in 1976.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 22.—Cattle: Slaughter by plant size, packers reporting GIPSA, 1975-96 reporting years

Year	Plant size (head) – Less than 1,000 Plants	Less than 1,000 Head	1,000–9,999 Plants	1,000–9,999 Head	10,000–49,999 Plants	10,000–49,999 Head	50,000–99,999 Plants	50,000–99,999 Head	100,000–249,999 Plants	100,000–249,999 Head	250,000 or larger[1] Plants	250,000 or larger[1] Head	500,000 or larger[2] Plants	500,000 or larger[2] Head	1,000,000 or larger Plants	1,000,000 or larger Head
	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.
1975	61	31	345	1,293	233	5,596	102	7,303	73	10,667	28	10,613				
1976	62	35	357	1,380	228	5,626	108	7,841	75	11,544	23	7,930	5	3,338		
1977	52	30	323	1,302	228	5,482	109	7,923	74	11,618	21	7,509	7	4,704		
1978	65	38	334	1,358	216	5,217	95	6,848	71	11,531	18	6,435	9	5,851		
1979	97	59	329	1,220	176	4,401	75	5,212	60	9,243	17	5,651	9	6,256		
1980	105	59	326	1,154	165	4,082	69	5,005	50	7,701	20	6,889	8	5,877		
1981	102	56	277	1,006	138	3,513	60	4,373	46	7,218	23	8,390	10	7,522		
1982	105	59	260	953	137	3,641	52	3,917	43	6,622	23	8,090	12	9,132		
1983	110	59	254	913	140	3,633	45	3,234	45	6,691	21	7,293	15	11,675		
1984	98	48	239	859	121	3,035	53	3,745	45	6,780	21	7,198	16	12,776		
1985	93	47	214	755	111	2,691	41	2,997	44	6,830	17	5,999	18	14,947		
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	8,483
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	7,570	10	8,470	6	7,462
1992	83	42	132	458	48	1,234	17	1,220	30	4,791	12	4,295	13	10,499	7	8,661
1993	88	44	115	383	40	1,003	16	1,131	29	4,690	13	4,852	9	6,810	11	12,751
1994	73	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	69	33	84	305	39	950	14	946	26	3,922	18	6,390	10	6,132	14	17,065

[1] Size limits are 250,000-499,999 beginning in 1976.
[2] Size limits are 500,000-999,999 beginning in 1986.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 23.—Calves: Slaughter by plant size, packers reporting to GIPSA, 1975-96 reporting years

Year	Plant size (head) – Less than 1,000 Plants	Less than 1,000 Head	1,000–4,999 Plants	1,000–4,999 Head	5,000–9,999 Plants	5,000–9,999 Head	10,000–24,999 Plants	10,000–24,999 Head	25,000–49,999 Plants	25,000–49,999 Head	50,000–99,999[1] Plants	50,000–99,999[1] Head	100,000 or larger Plants	100,000 or larger Head
	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.
1975	179	43	79	195	38	270	29	482	20	718	10	747	10	2,055
1976	189	47	69	190	29	219	35	566	15	540	16	1,036	11	2,279
1977	187	40	61	149	29	210	28	430	17	594	16	1,072	10	2,244
1978	181	37	52	127	27	196	26	414	18	679	12	736	7	1,628
1979	181	29	45	110	20	142	28	468	12	425	5	312	6	1,091
1980	182	31	43	106	23	159	28	414	10	346	5	305	5	858
1981	162	24	52	129	24	189	23	382	8	290	7	435	5	814
1982	161	26	59	143	22	163	31	490	9	336	7	441	5	915
1983	168	29	57	133	14	100	27	441	13	457	7	434	5	952
1984	156	26	55	123	14	101	29	489	12	383	10	639	5	974
1985	146	28	53	132	16	120	27	457	11	372	12	744	5	970
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	35	91	11	79	19	295	11	394	8	563	2	267
1991	95	15	27	63	12	83	13	210	13	467	3	193		
1992	100	17	25	63	18	133	9	144	10	328	6	430		
1993	87	16	24	62	14	98	18	304	9	383	(D)	(D)		
1994	76	14	28	73	12	89	9	161	7	281	5	357		
1995	63	15	28	65	13	91	12	212	10	387	7	516		
1996	61	12	28	61	12	96	12	194	10	335	10	687		

(D) denotes entry was withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.
[1] Size limits are 50,000 or larger beginning in 1991.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 24.—Hogs: Slaughter by plant size, packers reporting to GIPSA, 1975-96 reporting years

Year	Less than 1,000 Plants	Less than 1,000 Head	1,000–9,999 Plants	1,000–9,999 Head	10,000–24,999 Plants	10,000–24,999 Head	25,000–49,999 Plants	25,000–49,999 Head	50,000–99,999 Plants	50,000–99,999 Head	100,000–299,999 Plants	100,000–299,999 Head	300,000–999,999 Plants	300,000–999,999 Head	1,000,000 or larger Plants	1,000,000 or larger Head
	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.
1975	83	27	178	769	58	917	38	1,373	23	1,565	45	8,748	65	38,961	12	16,418
1976	97	32	165	706	60	948	34	1,151	26	1,766	45	9,216	56	36,169	14	18,828
1977	81	25	153	684	63	1,043	36	1,351	23	1,676	39	7,754	52	34,132	22	28,219
1978	88	23	145	634	60	972	37	1,394	24	1,827	40	8,073	48	30,137	25	31,787
1979	111	33	146	598	61	972	31	1,115	25	1,850	34	6,446	41	22,970	36	48,236
1980	116	34	154	623	63	1,022	32	1,078	29	2,065	32	5,601	42	23,998	41	58,504
1981	98	32	150	646	73	1,183	29	1,008	30	2,265	25	4,666	43	24,950	37	51,151
1982	97	32	142	608	67	1,037	30	1,046	27	2,025	27	5,359	41	23,180	35	48,788
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	550	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	38	588	31	1,081	25	1,594	16	2,861	16	9,798	31	63,651
1991	52	18	100	428	43	690	33	1,173	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

Plant size (head) –

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 25.—Sheep and lambs: Slaughter by plant size, packers reporting to GIPSA, 1975-96 reporting years

Year	Plant size (head) – Less than 1,000		1,000–9,999		10,000–49,999		50,000–299,999		300,000 or larger	
	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head
	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.
1975	128	24	33	130	16	344	19	2,700	10	4,442
1976	131	22	32	123	16	377	16	2,636	8	3,637
1977	136	23	17	68	14	338	17	3,089	8	2,551
1978	126	20	27	95	10	238	14	2,207	5	2,545
1979	142	19	19	53	12	279	10	1,497	7	3,068
1980	146	20	25	75	9	232	8	1,302	7	3,823
1981	140	22	23	67	9	291	7	883	8	4,264
1982	136	20	29	92	8	295	6	1,126	8	4,143
1983	132	18	27	90	9	255	7	810	9	4,835
1984	116	19	25	87	11	272	7	1,130	9	4,974
1985	110	17	24	73	8	181	6	901	9	4,781
1986	97	17	16	46	7	169	6	1,026	8	3,885
1987	92	17	16	52	7	156	5	562	9	4,052
1988	89	14	23	63	8	209	4	955	8	3,890
1989	84	12	25	69	7	143	8	1,057	8	3,831
1990	95	17	24	70	9	230	6	882	6	3,467
1991	75	13	22	64	9	222	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

Table 26.—Boxed fed beef: Production by plant size, packers reporting to GIPSA, 1979-96 reporting years

Year	Plant size (head) – Less than 10,000		10,000–24,999		25,000–99,999		100,000–499,999		500,000 or larger	
	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head	Plants	Head
	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.	No.	Thous.
1979	47	152	15	283	15	970	18	4,442	6	5,285
1980	44	149	12	188	16	795	15	3,173	10	7,670
1981	37	142	11	183	12	471	19	3,646	11	9,038
1982	32	100	14	226	13	553	15	3,734	13	10,166
1983	32	84	12	190	13	615	16	4,265	13	11,717
1984	35	131	12	182	15	662	18	5,015	14	12,508
1985	36	111	10	159	11	616	18	5,115	15	14,077
1986	34	97	10	162	8	378	14	4,480	16	15,974
1987	41	87	13	194	11	534	13	3,488	19	17,634
1988	38	66	19	298	9	504	14	3,666	18	17,984
1989	37	90	12	185	11	556	13	3,284	18	17,919
1990	30	79	12	179	7	429	14	3,462	18	18,179
1991	35	75	14	220	6	354	15	3,298	20	18,890
1992	24	55	5	80	7	348	13	2,839	20	19,856
1993	22	34	5	86	7	369	10	2,419	20	20,437
1994	18	41	4	71	6	269	10	2,748	19	21,071
1995	16	30	(D)	(D)	7	287	10	2,828	20	22,215
1996	17	34	6	95	7	332	11	2,870	22	23,470

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 27.—Cattle slaughter concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms, reporting slaughter packers, selected years 1980-97

Year	Top 4 firms Plants	Top 4 firms Head	Top 4 firms Conc.[1]	Top 8 firms Plants	Top 8 firms Head	Top 8 firms Conc.[1]	Top 20 firms Plants	Top 20 firms Head	Top 20 firms Conc.[1]	Top 50 firms Plants	Top 50 firms Head	Top 50 firms Conc.[1]	All reporting firms Plants	All reporting firms Firms	All reporting firms Head	All reporting firms Share[2]	All reporting firms HHI[3]	Comm. 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
1986	21	15.8	42.3	31	19.7	52.9	56	25.0	66.9	93	29.3	78.6	476	421	34.5	92.5	657	37.3
1987	29	19.3	54.2	43	22.4	62.9	59	26.2	73.5	99	29.9	84.0	474	409	34.3	96.3	946	35.6
1988	27	19.9	56.6	43	23.1	65.9	58	26.6	75.9	98	30.2	86.2	461	393	33.8	96.3	1,055	35.1
1989	25	19.3	57.0	37	22.4	66.0	57	25.9	76.4	89	29.5	86.9	400	356	32.2	94.9	1,055	34.0
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
1991	29	19.8	60.6	36	22.5	68.8	52	25.9	79.3	86	29.4	89.9	365	321	31.4	96.2	1,204	32.7
1992	27	20.9	63.5	39	23.4	71.1	52	26.6	80.8	84	29.6	89.9	339	293	31.2	94.9	1,336	32.9
1993	29	22.0	66.0	38	24.4	73.3	53	27.7	83.1	88	30.5	91.5	316	267	31.7	95.0	1,393	33.3
1994	30	23.2	67.8	39	25.4	74.3	55	28.6	83.6	88	31.3	91.5	289	239	32.4	94.8	1,460	34.2
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
1996	32	24.8	67.7	39	27.2	74.4	54	31.2	85.4	90	34.6	94.6	274	222	35.7	97.7	1,437	36.6
Concentration based on federally inspected slaughter data[6]																		
1991	29	20.0	61.2	35	22.7	69.7	50	26.0	79.6	83	29.4	89.9	1,032	1,010	31.9	97.5	1,233	32.7
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
1993	28	22.2	66.8	37	24.8	74.4	52	28.1	84.4	84	31.0	93.1	934	909	32.6	97.8	1,418	33.3
1994	28	23.5	68.7	36	25.8	75.6	51	29.4	85.9	84	32.3	94.7	882	861	33.8	99.0	1,482	34.2
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
1996	32	24.3	66.4	39	26.7	73.0	54	30.8	84.2	82	34.2	93.4	812	790	35.7	97.6	1,402	36.6
1997	31	24.8	67.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	822	NA	36.0	98.4	NA	36.8

[1] Concentration (Conc.) is percentage of total commercial slaughter.
[2] Percentage of total commercial slaughter.
[3] HHI (Herfindahl-Hirshman Index) equals the sum of each firm's squared percentage share of total commercial slaughter.
[4] 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 during calendar year. Number of plants may differ from data reported to GIPSA due to the timing of plant openings and closings.

Source: Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook, ERS-USDA, various issues; and annual reports filed with GIPSA.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 28.—Steer and heifer slaughter concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms, reporting slaughter packers, selected years 1980-97

Year	Top 4 firms Plants	Top 4 firms Head	Top 4 firms Conc.[1]	Top 8 firms Plants	Top 8 firms Head	Top 8 firms Conc.[1]	Top 20 firms Plants	Top 20 firms Head	Top 20 firms Conc.[1]	Top 50 firms Plants	Top 50 firms Head	Top 50 firms Conc.[1]	All reporting firms Plants	All reporting firms Firms	All reporting firms Head	All reporting firms Share[2]	All reporting firms HHI[3]	Comm. 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
1986	21	15.8	55.1	30	19.6	68.6	49	23.1	80.6	90	25.5	89.2	384	341	26.6	93.1	1,088	28.6
1987	28	19.0	67.1	38	21.6	76.2	56	24.3	85.7	95	26.3	92.9	386	335	27.1	95.8	1,435	28.4
1988	27	19.6	69.7	39	22.4	79.7	57	24.0	88.6	97	26.5	94.4	374	321	27.2	96.7	1,589	28.1
1989	25	19.0	70.4	37	21.7	80.6	52	24.1	89.4	84	25.4	94.4	319	282	25.9	96.1	1,602	26.9
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
1991	29	19.4	73.5	35	21.9	82.7	47	24.2	91.3	79	25.1	94.9	288	254	25.4	95.9	1,766	26.5
1992	26	20.5	77.8	34	22.6	85.9	46	24.4	92.7	82	25.1	95.2	265	230	25.3	95.9	2,005	26.4
1993	28	21.2	79.8	35	23.3	87.6	47	24.9	93.8	82	25.4	95.6	256	217	25.6	96.1	2,052	26.6
1994	25	22.3	80.9	32	24.2	87.5	44	25.6	92.5	78	26.0	94.1	229	195	26.1	94.6	2,096	27.6
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
1996	28	23.0	80.4	34	25.1	87.8	46	27.5	96.1	84	28.2	98.7	211	174	28.3	99.2	1,987	28.6
Concentration based on federally inspected slaughter data[6]																		
1991	29	19.7	74.5	34	22.2	83.9	46	24.4	92.1	77	25.4	95.9	988	970	25.8	97.5	1,811	26.5
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
1993	27	21.4	80.7	34	23.6	88.6	46	25.2	94.9	73	25.7	96.7	894	877	26.0	97.8	2,082	26.6
1994	27	22.5	81.7	33	24.5	88.6	45	26.3	95.1	73	26.7	96.9	848	828	27.0	97.9	2,100	27.6
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
1996	28	22.5	78.8	34	24.6	86.1	45	26.9	94.0	72	27.6	96.7	780	765	27.9	97.6	1,935	28.6
1997	27	23.5	79.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.8	97.9	NA	29.4

NA denotes data not available.

[1] Concentration (Conc.) is percentage of total commercial slaughter.

[2] Percentage of total commercial slaughter.

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

[4] 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 during calendar year. Number of plants may differ from data reported to GIPSA due to the timing of plant openings and closings.

Source: Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook, ERS-USDA, various issues; annual reports filed with GIPSA; and F.I. slaughter data from NASS.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 29.—Cow and bull slaughter concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms, reporting slaughter packers, selected years 1980-97

Year	Top 4 firms Plants	Top 4 firms Head	Top 4 firms Conc.[1]	Top 8 firms Plants	Top 8 firms Head	Top 8 firms Conc.[1]	Top 20 firms Plants	Top 20 firms Head	Top 20 firms Conc.[1]	Top 50 firms Plants	Top 50 firms Head	Top 50 firms Conc.[1]	All reporting firms Plants	All reporting firms Firms	All reporting firms Head	All reporting firms Share[2]	All reporting firms HHI[3]	Comm. 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
1986	13	1.6	18.4	19	2.5	28.9	33	4.1	46.7	68	5.9	68.5	410	375	7.9	90.6	173	8.7
1987	15	1.5	20.0	22	2.2	30.4	37	3.7	50.6	71	5.5	75.4	399	362	7.2	98.6	206	7.3
1988	13	1.3	18.4	20	2.1	30.3	35	3.6	51.6	68	5.3	76.0	379	345	6.6	94.8	198	7.0
1989	14	1.2	17.5	19	2.1	30.3	32	3.7	53.0	67	5.3	75.4	340	319	6.3	90.6	188	7.0
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
1991	10	1.3	21.1	16	2.1	32.9	30	3.7	59.4	63	5.3	85.3	299	282	6.1	97.3	236	6.2
1992	11	1.4	22.0	17	2.3	35.8	30	3.9	60.0	62	5.3	81.7	274	256	5.9	90.9	243	6.5
1993	11	1.6	24.0	17	2.6	38.4	30	4.3	63.4	65	5.7	84.8	250	229	6.1	90.6	276	6.7
1994	13	1.7	26.3	20	2.7	41.1	34	4.5	67.8	67	5.9	90.0	229	205	6.3	95.5	320	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
1996	15	2.2	28.0	22	3.4	42.4	35	5.6	70.5	66	7.1	88.2	212	188	7.4	92.5	362	8.0
Concentration based on federally inspected slaughter data[6]																		
1991	10	1.2	19.5	17	1.9	30.9	31	3.5	56.9	62	5.2	83.1	926	917	6.1	97.6	220	6.2
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
1993	11	1.7	24.7	16	2.6	39.0	31	4.5	66.3	61	6.0	89.1	838	829	6.6	97.9	300	6.7
1994	12	1.6	24.8	16	2.6	39.4	31	4.4	67.5	62	6.0	90.4	799	790	6.4	97.9	306	6.6
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
1996	15	2.4	29.4	20	3.5	44.2	35	5.8	72.0	65	7.3	91.1	732	723	7.8	97.6	387	8.0
1997	16	2.1	28.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.2	97.9	NA	7.3

NA denotes data not available.
[1] Concentration (Conc.) is percentage of total commercial slaughter.
[2] Percentage of total commercial slaughter.
[3] HHI (Herfindahl-Hirshman Index) equals the sum of each firm's squared percentage share of total commercial slaughter.
[4] 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 during calendar year. Number of plants may differ from data reported to GIPSA due to the timing of plant openings and closings.

Source: Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook, ERS-USDA, various issues; annual reports filed with GIPSA; and F.I. slaughter data from NASS.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 30.—Calf slaughter concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms, reporting slaughter packers, selected years 1980-96

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	17	0.8	31.0	21	1.1	44.9	37	1.6	62.5	69	2.0	78.3	296	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
1986	27	0.9	26.5	37	1.3	38.0	58	2.0	59.0	107	2.7	77.9	260	201	2.8	81.9	289	3.4
1987	16	0.9	30.4	21	1.2	42.2	59	1.8	65.1	99	2.4	86.2	236	187	2.5	90.3	369	2.8
1988	10	0.8	32.6	15	1.1	45.7	49	1.8	70.4	90	2.3	91.3	224	182	2.4	94.9	408	2.5
1989	8	0.7	33.6	13	1.0	47.9	46	1.5	70.2	81	2.0	90.8	206	172	2.1	95.5	423	2.2
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
1991	6	0.3	20.5	11	0.5	33.9	36	0.8	56.7	72	1.0	70.4	163	139	1.0	71.9	207	1.4
1992	6	0.3	25.1	10	0.6	40.1	33	0.9	65.4	74	1.1	79.8	168	139	1.1	81.3	296	1.4
1993	9	0.3	25.9	13	0.5	41.8	36	0.8	70.2	72	1.0	86.1	154	129	1.0	87.3	335	1.2
1994	7	0.3	24.3	16	0.5	40.2	41	0.8	65.9	78	1.0	76.2	137	108	1.0	76.9	300	1.3
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
1996	4	0.3	19.1	11	0.6	33.5	41	1.1	63.6	86	1.4	77.8	133	97	1.4	78.4	237	1.8

[1] Concentration (Conc.) is percentage of total commercial slaughter. Numerator values are for firms' reporting years.
[2] 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] Total commercial slaughter of calves during the calendar year.

Source: Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook, ERS-USDA, various issues; and annual reports filed with GIPSA.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 31.—Hog slaughter concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms, reporting slaughter packers, selected years 1980-97

Year	Top 4 firms Plants	Top 4 firms Head	Top 4 firms Conc.[1]	Top 8 firms Plants	Top 8 firms Head	Top 8 firms Conc.[1]	Top 20 firms Plants	Top 20 firms Head	Top 20 firms Conc.[1]	Top 50 firms Plants	Top 50 firms Head	Top 50 firms Conc.[1]	All reporting firms Plants	All reporting firms Firms	All reporting firms Head	All reporting firms Share[2]	All reporting firms HHI[3]	Comm. 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
1986	20	25.9	32.5	32	42.6	53.6	64	66.9	84.0	103	76.9	96.6	360	299	79.8	100.2	481	79.6
1987	19	29.7	36.6	29	44.8	55.3	58	65.8	81.2	99	75.0	92.6	351	298	77.6	95.6	516	81.1
1988	16	29.4	33.5	25	45.9	52.2	55	68.3	77.8	96	80.6	91.8	349	297	83.5	95.1	456	87.8
1989	15	30.1	34.0	23	46.5	52.4	48	69.4	78.3	89	80.2	90.4	319	277	83.2	93.8	470	88.7
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
1991	15	36.9	41.9	23	53.5	60.7	42	74.4	84.4	83	80.6	91.4	307	267	83.1	94.3	649	88.2
1992	17	41.5	43.8	25	59.4	62.6	45	81.6	86.0	82	88.8	93.6	300	258	91.6	96.5	689	94.9
1993	16	40.5	43.5	30	60.5	65.0	45	80.1	86.1	80	86.8	93.3	273	234	89.1	95.8	704	93.1
1994	17	42.4	44.3	27	64.5	67.4	42	81.8	85.5	80	87.1	91.0	254	217	89.2	93.2	734	95.7
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
1996	19	45.8	49.6	27	64.0	69.2	42	77.7	84.1	79	81.8	88.5	232	200	83.5	90.4	797	92.4
Concentration based on federally inspected slaughter data[6]																		
1991	17	38.4	43.5	24	55.0	62.4	41	75.9	86.1	75	83.2	94.4	955	937	86.0	97.5	689	88.2
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
1993	17	40.2	43.2	25	60.2	64.7	41	80.5	86.5	75	88.2	94.8	891	880	91.0	97.7	695	93.1
1994	16	42.6	44.5	25	65.2	68.2	40	84.4	88.2	72	90.8	94.9	830	821	93.4	97.6	743	95.7
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
1996	19	51.1	55.3	25	67.4	72.9	38	82.7	89.5	74	88.2	95.4	770	754	90.5	98.0	961	92.4
1997	19	50.5	54.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	770	NA	91.5	98.1	NA	93.3

NA denotes data not available.

[1] Concentration (Conc.) is percentage of total commercial slaughter.

[2] Percentage of total commercial slaughter.

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

[4] 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 during calendar year. Number of plants may differ from data reported to GIPSA due to the timing of plant openings and closings.

Source: Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook, ERS-USDA, various issues; annual reports filed with GIPSA; and F.I. slaughter data from NASS.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 32.—Sheep and lamb slaughter concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms, reporting slaughter packers, selected years 1980-97

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
1986	7	3.1	54.3	11	4.6	81.5	23	5.1	90.4	53	5.1	91.2	134	131	5.1	91.3	1,017	5.6
1987	9	3.9	75.1	13	4.6	87.6	25	4.8	92.3	55	4.8	93.0	129	124	4.8	93.1	2,065	5.2
1988	9	4.0	76.5	13	4.6	86.7	25	4.8	90.3	55	4.8	91.1	132	127	4.8	91.3	2,083	5.3
1989	10	4.0	73.7	14	4.8	87.1	27	5.1	92.5	57	5.1	93.4	132	124	5.1	93.5	1,634	5.5
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
1991	9	4.4	77.0	14	5.1	88.4	26	5.3	92.6	56	5.3	93.4	119	113	5.4	93.5	1,929	5.7
1992	8	4.3	78.0	13	4.9	89.9	26	5.2	94.1	57	5.2	95.1	120	112	5.2	95.2	1,991	5.5
1993	7	3.9	75.1	11	4.5	87.1	26	4.8	91.8	57	4.8	92.9	116	107	4.8	93.0	1,768	5.2
1994	6	3.7	75.5	10	4.2	85.5	23	4.5	90.6	55	4.6	92.2	110	105	4.6	92.3	1,880	4.9
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
1996	5	3.1	73.1	9	3.4	81.3	21	3.7	87.8	53	3.7	89.3	95	92	3.7	89.4	1,654	4.2
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
1993	7	3.8	72.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	711	NA	5.0	96.5	NA	5.2
1994	6	3.6	72.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	652	NA	4.8	96.3	NA	4.9
1995	6	3.3	71.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	617	NA	4.4	96.2	NA	4.6
1996	5	3.0	72.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	593	NA	4.1	97.1	NA	4.2
1997	5	2.8	70.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	570	NA	3.8	96.5	NA	4.0

NA denotes data not available.

[1] Concentration (Conc.) is percentage of total commercial slaughter.

[2] Percentage of total commercial slaughter.

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

[4] 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 during calendar year. Number of plants may differ from data reported to GIPSA due to the timing of plant openings and closings.

Source: Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook, ERS-USDA, various issues; annual reports filed with GIPSA; and F.I. slaughter data from NASS.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 33.—Boxed fed beef production concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms, reporting slaughter packers, 1981-96 reporting years

Year	Top 4 firms			Top 8 firms			Top 20 firms			Top 50 firms			All reporting firms					Total boxed
	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Firms	Head	Share[2]	HHI[3]	beef[4]
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	No.	Mil.	Pct.	- - -No.- - -		Mil.	Pct.	Index	Mil.
1981	14	8.6	57.1	23	10.7	71.1	39	13.0	86.3	70	13.4	89.2	90	70	13.5	89.4	1,359	15.1
1982	13	9.6	59.1	20	12.0	73.7	37	14.3	87.7	69	14.8	90.6	87	68	14.8	90.8	1,323	16.3
1983	14	11.2	60.2	19	13.7	73.6	34	16.3	87.6	65	16.8	90.7	86	71	16.9	90.8	1,382	18.6
1984	17	12.1	61.7	23	14.9	75.7	38	17.8	90.6	71	18.5	93.9	94	73	18.5	94.2	1,439	19.6
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	18.6	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	95.8	71	22.3	96.8	81	60	22.3	96.8	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	25.4	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

NA denotes data not applicable because there were fewer than 50 firms.

[1] Concentration (Conc.) is percentage of total U.S. boxed beef production. Numerator values are for firms' reporting years.

[2] Percentage of total U.S. boxed beef production. Numerator values are for firms' reporting years.

[3] HHI (Herfindahl-Hirshman Index) equals the sum of each firm's squared percentage share of total U.S. boxed beef production.

[4] Includes all U.S. production during the calendar year by slaughtering and nonslaughtering fabricators, but not retail stores.

Table 34.—Livestock purchase concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest[1] firms, reporting slaughter packers, 1981-96 reporting years

Year	Top 4 firms			Top 8 firms			Top 20 firms			Top 50 firms			All reporting firms					Total
	Plants	Purc.[2]	Conc.[3]	Plants	Purc.[2]	Conc.[3]	Plants	Purc.[2]	Conc.[3]	Plants	Purc.[2]	Conc.[3]	Plants	Firms	Purc.[2]	Share[4]	HHI[5]	U.S. purc.[6]
	No.	Bil. dol.	Pct.	No.	Bil. dol.	Pct.	No.	Bil. dol.	Pct.	No.	Bil. dol.	Pct.	- - No. - -		Bil. dol.	Pct.	Index	Bil. dol.
1981	40	9.0	27.2	73	13.6	41.3	106	18.0	54.4	160	22.5	68.2	912	745	30.6	92.5	308	33.0
1982	38	9.4	28.3	69	14.0	42.1	102	18.7	56.4	154	23.4	70.3	898	717	31.2	93.8	322	33.2
1983	41	10.4	30.4	64	13.9	40.7	99	18.8	55.1	162	23.6	69.3	909	709	31.1	91.4	370	34.0
1984	40	11.3	33.5	61	14.8	43.8	106	20.3	59.9	181	24.9	73.5	882	674	31.7	93.6	447	33.8
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	65.1	156	25.1	78.8	751	555	30.1	94.7	523	31.8
1987	50	16.4	47.1	71	19.4	55.8	102	24.3	69.9	156	28.3	81.4	737	544	33.4	95.8	759	34.7
1988	47	17.7	49.1	71	21.0	58.1	98	25.5	70.6	150	29.6	81.8	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	593	468	36.9	95.2	1,006	38.7
1992	46	22.7	58.3	56	25.7	65.9	83	30.0	77.0	121	34.0	87.2	573	437	37.1	95.3	1,136	39.0
1993	48	24.9	62.8	60	27.9	70.2	83	31.6	79.7	120	35.1	88.5	536	407	37.8	95.3	1,235	39.7
1994	51	25.1	63.2	62	28.2	70.8	85	32.1	80.6	121	34.9	87.8	507	373	37.3	93.9	1,235	39.8
1995	49	23.0	61.0	58	26.0	69.0	78	30.2	80.0	115	33.5	88.9	492	360	35.8	95.0	1,171	37.7
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

[1] Based on total amount spent for all livestock slaughtered.
[2] Purc. = livestock purchases.
[3] Concentration (conc.) is percentage of total U.S. livestock purchases. Numerator values are for firms' reporting years.
[4] Percentage of total U.S. livestock purchases. Numerator values are for firms' reporting years.
[5] HHI (Herfindahl-Hirshman Index) equals the sum of each firm's squared percentage share of total livestock purchases.
[6] 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, NASS-USDA, various issues; Agricultural Prices, NASS-USDA, various issues; and annual reports filed with GIPSA.

Table 35.—Sales, expenses, and operating income of 4, 8, 20, and 40 largest meatpacking firms, 1996 reporting year[1]

Item	Top 4	Top 8	Top 20	Top 40
	Percent of sales			
Net sales	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cost of sales				
Livestock purchases	70.95	68.51	65.12	65.21
Total cost of sales	86.08	83.90	82.60	82.61
Gross income	13.92	16.10	17.40	17.39
Operating expenses:				
Manufacturing	6.60	7.62	7.59	7.74
Advertising & selling expenses	0.34	1.26	2.27	2.19
General & administrative	1.78	1.70	1.90	1.98
Depreciation & amortization	0.44	0.53	0.52	0.56
Interest	0.60	0.58	0.52	0.52
Other	2.27	2.38	2.38	2.31
Total operating expenses	12.02	14.07	15.18	15.29
Operating income (loss)	1.90	2.02	2.22	2.11

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-98-1)

Table 36.—Selected financial ratios for 4, 8, 20, and 40 largest meatpacking firms, 1996 reporting year[1]

Item	Top 4	Top 8	Top 20	Top 40
Net sales per $ of assets	5.039	4.449	4.464	4.445
Net sales per $ of equity	8.609	8.286	7.679	7.712
Gross income per $ of sales	0.139	0.161	0.174	0.174
Gross income per $ of assets	0.701	0.716	0.777	0.773
Gross income per $ of equity	1.198	1.334	1.336	1.341
Total operating expenses per $ of sales	0.120	0.141	0.152	0.153
Total operating expenses per $ of assets	0.606	0.626	0.678	0.679
Total operating expenses per $ of equity	1.035	1.166	1.166	1.179
Operating income per $ of sales	0.019	0.020	0.022	0.021
Operating income per $ of assets	0.096	0.090	0.099	0.094
Operating income per $ of equity	0.163	0.168	0.171	0.162
Equity to asset ratio	0.585	0.537	0.581	0.576

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-98-1)

Table 37.—Gross income of 4, 8, 20, and 40 largest meatpacking firms, 1992-96 reporting years[1]

Year	Top 4	Top 8	Top 20	Top 40
	Percent of sales			
1992	14.3	13.8	17.2	17.4
1993	12.5	14.8	16.2	16.2
1994	14.6	17.5	18.5	18.3
1995	17.5	19.8	20.9	20.7
1996	13.9	16.1	17.4	17.4

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 meatpacking firms, 1992-96 reporting years[1]

Year	Top 4	Top 8	Top 20	Top 40
	Percent of sales			
1992	13.7	13.3	16.0	16.2
1993	11.9	13.9	14.9	15.0
1994	12.5	14.6	15.5	15.4
1995	14.2	16.4	17.0	17.1
1996	12.0	14.1	15.2	15.3

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 39.—Operating income of 4, 8, 20, and 40 largest meatpacking firms, 1992-96 reporting years

Year	Top 4	Top 8	Top 20	Top 40
	Percent of sales			
1992	0.54	0.52	1.27	1.23
1993	0.68	0.94	1.29	1.21
1994	2.11	2.87	3.01	2.89
1995	3.33	3.43	3.83	3.69
1996	1.90	2.02	2.22	2.11

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-98-1)

PART II. LIVESTOCK MARKETING

Table 40.—Reported volume and value of marketings of slaughter and nonslaughter classes of livestock through firms selling on commission, by region and State, 1996 reporting year[1]

State and region[2]	Cattle and calves	Hogs and pigs	Sheep and lambs	Value of livestock
	- - - - - - - - -	Thous. head	- - - - - - - - -	Thous. dol.
New England[3]	116	12	20	25,542
New Jersey	26	14	29	7,907
New York	468	21	19	119,718
Pennsylvania	670	200	202	243,248
North Atlantic	1,280	247	270	396,415
Illinois	654	1,365	64	477,874
Indiana	251	204	61	128,539
Michigan	567	85	78	256,460
Ohio	486	336	109	225,251
Wisconsin	931	72	74	383,624
East North Central	2,889	2,062	386	1,471,748
Iowa	1,945	2,162	373	1,175,809
Kansas	2,332	218	43	705,380
Minnesota	908	713	85	507,902
Missouri	2,735	784	57	690,463
Nebraska	2,188	1,208	349	1,051,692
North Dakota	838	58	134	336,933
South Dakota	2,478	855	421	1,182,163
West North Central	13,424	5,998	1,462	5,650,342
Delaware and Maryland	103	30	19	27,748
Florida	527	79	15	116,921
Georgia	722	224	23	196,120
North Carolina	444	740	38	162,695
South Carolina	220	127	30	66,218
Virginia	691	53	67	208,430
West Virginia	161	4	17	45,794
South Atlantic	2,868	1,257	209	823,926

Continued—

Table 40.—Reported volume and value of marketings of slaughter and nonslaughter classes of livestock through firms selling on commission, by region and State, 1996 reporting year[1]—continued

State and region[2]	Cattle and calves	Hogs and pigs	Sheep and lambs	Value of livestock
	- - - - - - - - -	Thous. head	- - - - - - - - -	Thous. dol.
Alabama	897	37	33	217,871
Arkansas	928	69	23	255,890
Kentucky	1,307	86	27	371,315
Louisiana	504	59	17	117,092
Mississippi	703	41	33	171,808
Tennessee	1,232	135	44	308,575
South Central	5,571	427	177	1,442,551
Oklahoma	3,013	97	832	947,723
Texas	6,998	178	1,592	2,013,009
South Plains	10,011	275	2,424	2,960,732
Arizona	180	4	13	44,462
Colorado	1,011	37	192	440,861
Idaho	548	29	144	198,118
Montana	740	176	92	342,140
Nevada	60	2	4	18,544
New Mexico	454	14	29	163,731
Utah	193	12	29	78,344
Wyoming	414	2	72	170,428
Mountain	3,600	276	575	1,456,628
California	1,839	84	149	520,819
Oregon	387	10	42	117,785
Washington	368	21	41	105,651
Pacific	2,594	115	232	744,255
48 State Total	42,237	10,657	5,735	14,946,597

NA denotes not available or not applicable.

[1] Includes all auctions, terminals, video auctions, and country commission firms. A country commission firm is a marketing agency selling on commission that does not operate an auction or terminal.

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

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 41.—Slaughter and nonslaughter livestock purchases, by reporting dealers and order buyers, by region and State, 1996 reporting year[1]

State and region[2]	Value of livestock: Bought on commission	Value of livestock: Bought for own account	Value of livestock: Total	Volume of purchases: Cattle and calves	Volume of purchases: Hogs and pigs	Volume of purchases: Sheep and lambs
	- - - - - - Thousand dollars	- - - - - -		- - - - - - Thousand head	- - - - - -	
New England[3]	4,338	41,357	45,695	166	28	3
New Jersey	867	2,328	3,195	2	9	14
New York	14,559	67,690	82,249	461	13	32
Pennsylvania	45,419	166,700	212,119	755	426	60
North Atlantic	65,183	278,075	343,258	1,384	476	109
Illinois	70,686	748,385	819,071	745	3,844	58
Indiana	40,333	224,062	264,395	307	1,131	23
Michigan	32,525	549,305	581,830	365	3,063	110
Ohio	40,173	542,131	582,304	783	1,907	109
Wisconsin	54,200	272,373	326,573	894	712	16
East North Central	237,917	2,336,256	2,574,173	3,094	10,657	316
Iowa	174,476	685,970	860,446	1,230	2,914	323
Kansas	235,569	469,811	705,380	1,730	487	8
Minnesota	279,171	519,522	798,693	1,357	1,767	201
Missouri	154,268	536,196	690,463	1,673	1,203	6
Nebraska	451,201	704,289	1,155,490	1,842	2,768	53
North Dakota	137,456	154,308	291,764	705	103	42
South Dakota	344,338	502,264	846,602	1,545	970	264
West North Central	1,776,479	3,572,360	5,348,838	10,082	10,212	897
Delaware and Maryland	0	22,078	22,078	46	57	8
Florida	46,065	52,405	98,470	465	15	2
Georgia	66,487	140,862	207,349	681	400	3
North Carolina	13,573	113,615	127,188	187	455	13
South Carolina	10,949	47,936	58,885	180	138	1
Virginia	12,730	155,004	167,733	491	728	44
West Virginia	8,801	39,741	48,542	126	2	49
South Atlantic	158,605	571,641	730,245	2,176	1,795	120

Continued—

Table 41.—Slaughter and nonslaughter livestock purchases, by reporting dealers and order buyers, by region and State, 1996 reporting year[1]—continued

State and region[2]	Value of livestock: Bought on commission	Value of livestock: Bought for own account	Value of livestock: Total	Volume of purchases: Cattle and calves	Volume of purchases: Hogs and pigs	Volume of purchases: Sheep and lambs
	Thousand dollars			Thousand head		
Alabama	47,232	123,595	170,827	594	174	1
Arkansas	20,733	196,100	216,833	708	15	5
Kentucky	108,342	778,787	887,129	2,757	772	1
Louisiana	20,434	20,324	40,758	165	10	3
Mississippi	32,223	283,334	315,557	1,055	5	0
Tennessee	56,122	310,005	366,127	1,086	518	55
South Central	285,086	1,712,145	1,997,231	6,365	1,494	65
Oklahoma	173,758	400,226	573,984	1,727	145	32
Texas	282,600	985,077	1,267,677	4,092	318	874
South Plains	456,358	1,385,303	1,841,661	5,819	463	906
Arizona	2,354	51,594	53,948	139	1	59*
Colorado	157,169	130,320	287,490	546	43	73
Idaho	83,012	146,588	229,600	526	8	195*
Montana	99,532	380,947	480,480	986	224	509
Nevada	4,785	13,472	18,257	49	<1	<1*
New Mexico	32,531	50,188	82,719	136	113	47
Utah	13,642	77,532	91,175	187	13	130
Wyoming	37,377	94,478	131,855	254	0	184
Mountain	430,402	945,119	1,375,524	2,823	402	1,197*
California	87,916	261,104	349,020	1,081	84	125*
Oregon	67,235	71,687	138,922	212	24	443*
Washington	37,151	21,882	59,033	313	7	20*
Pacific	192,302	354,673	546,975	1,606	115	588*
48 State Total	3,602,332	11,155,572	14,757,905	33,349	25,614	4,198*

NA denotes not available or not applicable.

[1] Dealers purchase livestock for resale on their own account. Order buyers purchase on a commission basis for others.

[2] Location of business addresses of dealers and order buyers. Total volume is allocated to one State even though firms can operate in more than one State.

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

* Horses are included in total number of sheep.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

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

Table 42.—Bonded packers, posted stockyards, and entities registered with GIPSA, September 30, 1997[1]

State and region	Bonded packers	Posted stockyards[2]	Entities registered with GIPSA: Bonded dealers and market agencies[3]: SOC only	SOC and BOC or dealer	Dealer and/or BOC[4]	Packer buyers[5]	Total registrants
	Number						
Connecticut	1	2	0	2	6	8	16
Maine	3	2	0	2	11	6	19
Massachusetts	2	4	2	2	13	5	22
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
New Jersey	14	5	2	3	11	19	35
New York	17	27	9	28	171	26	234
Pennsylvania	42	31	28	15	178	109	330
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	2	6	3	4	56	8	71
North Atlantic	82	77	44	56	459	181	740
Illinois	26	35	24	30	203	157	414
Indiana	8	25	19	16	97	89	221
Michigan	13	26	8	22	39	45	114
Ohio	26	34	18	28	111	56	213
Wisconsin	16	29	14	28	298	73	413
East North Central	89	149	83	124	748	420	1,375
Iowa	12	70	36	55	376	440	907
Kansas	7	57	43	17	202	65	327
Minnesota	7	37	18	40	170	119	347
Missouri	8	78	71	29	198	74	372
Nebraska	9	55	21	50	257	163	491
North Dakota	3	16	12	10	79	10	111
South Dakota	4	46	17	37	188	59	301
West North Central	50	359	218	238	1,470	930	2,856
Delaware	0	1	1	0	3	0	4
Florida	7	15	14	6	62	17	99
Georgia	15	47	33	26	113	40	212
Maryland	5	8	5	4	28	15	52
North Carolina	21	35	23	15	52	49	139
South Carolina	6	23	26	6	36	19	87
Virginia	7	33	25	19	103	25	172
West Virginia	5	13	9	6	38	3	56
South Atlantic	66	175	136	82	435	168	821

Continued—

Table 42.—Bonded packers, posted stockyards, and entities registered with GIPSA, September 30, 1997[1]—continued

State and region	Bonded packers	Posted stockyards[2]	Entities registered with GIPSA: Bonded dealers and market agencies[3]: SOC only	SOC and BOC or dealer	Dealer and/or BOC[4]	Packer buyers[5]	Total registrants
	Number						
Alabama	5	36	20	23	95	9	147
Arkansas	4	42	27	23	70	25	145
Kentucky	8	38	27	15	97	21	160
Louisiana	7	20	8	15	32	20	75
Mississippi	3	31	16	16	67	20	119
Tennessee	9	44	31	27	141	27	226
South Central	36	211	129	119	502	122	872
Oklahoma	5	62	61	24	157	25	267
Texas	34	131	109	57	348	50	564
South Plains	39	193	170	81	505	75	831
Arizona	1	6	7	3	22	9	41
Colorado	6	25	12	24	117	31	184
Idaho	3	16	9	13	143	27	192
Montana	4	15	12	12	250	6	280
Nevada	0	2	1	1	16	0	18
New Mexico	3	14	6	8	55	8	77
Utah	2	12	8	8	87	6	109
Wyoming	1	9	11	2	65	3	81
Mountain	20	99	66	71	755	90	982
California	27	39	24	33	149	76	282
Oregon	3	16	11	9	84	14	118
Washington	9	15	8	10	83	21	122
Pacific	39	70	43	52	316	111	522
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	6	0	1	0	0	16	17
United States	427	1,333	890	823	5,190	2,113	9,016

[1] Bonds cover livestock purchases.
[2] Includes terminal and auction markets. Posted stockyards are stockyards that are subject to GIPSA jurisdiction.
[3] SOC = market agencies selling on commission; BOC = market agencies buying on commission.
[4] Includes firms that provide clearing services. These firms provide bond coverage for some dealers and market agencies buying on commission.
[5] Individual buyers employed by bonded packers are registered with GIPSA.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

Table 43.—Bonded packers, posted stockyards, entities registered with GIPSA, and bond coverage[1], 1987-97

Item	September 30– 1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Number										
Entities registered with GIPSA:											
Bonded dealers and market agencies[2]											
SOC only–	912	932	935	911	909	898	921	897	902	899	890
SOC and BOC or dealer	917	900	935	910	908	896	880	868	881	853	823
Dealer and/or BOC[3]	5,271	5,346	5,456	5,360	5,409	5,389	5,383	5,397	5,293	5,236	5,190
Packer buyer[4]	2,680	2,489	2,599	2,424	2,419	2,318	2,071	2,213	2,042	2,167	2,113
Total registrants	9,780	9,667	9,905	9,605	9,645	9,501	9,255	9,375	9,118	9,155	9,016
Bonded packers	634	638	619	574	585	533	517	486	467	430	427
Posted stockyards[5]	1,740	1,769	1,763	1,618	1,614	1,581	1,450	1,404	1,386	1,348	1,333
	Million dollars										
Clause one bonds[6]	113.9	105.9	115.6	110.2	120.8	111.2	120.6	109.1	107.1	103.3	101.1
Clause two bonds[7]	140.8	147.5	160.7	151.5	157.1	151.2	150.4	149.8	139.2	133.3	130.4
Clause two/three bonds[8]	4.4	5.0	4.1	6.3	6.8	6.1	8.4	9.7	9.9	10.5	12.4
Clause four bonds[9]	242.1	262.7	271.1	282.4	312.4	311.7	300.4	302.5	300.5	377.4	387.2

[1] Bonds cover livestock purchases. A firm may have more than one bond covering different types of livestock transactions.
[2] SOC = market agencies selling on commission; BOC = market agencies buying on commission.
[3] Includes firms that provide clearing services. These firms provide bond coverage for some dealers and market agencies buying on commission.
[4] Individual buyers employed by bonded packers are registered with GIPSA.
[5] Includes terminal and auction markets. Posted stockyards are stockyards that are subject to GIPSA jurisdiction.
[6] Covers selling-on-commission transactions.
[7] Covers buying-on-commission and dealer transactions.
[8] Clause two/three bonds cover buying-on-commission, dealer, and clearing-services transactions.
[9] Covers packers' livestock purchase transactions.

(GIPSA-SR-98-1)

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