

## Hog Report Extra Information

The Hog questionnaire is designed to obtain data for hogs owned by the selected target operator or operation *regardless of location* (these hogs could be located on someone else's property being raised under contract). If the target operator or operation OWNS hogs, these hogs should be recorded in this report.

If the target operator or operation does *not* own hogs but hogs that are owned by someone else are on the acres operated, you will be routed to the contractee questions. You will ask how many hogs are on the acres operated, who owns these hogs, and whether or not this person is a contractor.

**Sow:** Adult female hog usually used for breeding

**Gilt:** Young female hog; can be used to replace sows or sold for slaughter

**Boar:** Adult male hog usually used for breeding

**Barrow:** Castrated male hog sold for slaughter

**Age of Gilts When First Bred:** Six to seven months of age

### **Sows and Gilts per Boar**

Normally 1 boar for every 10 to 20 sows and gilts; exceptions may occur if the operator recently sold boars or raises purebred breeding stock. Increased use of Artificial Insemination (AI) may decrease the number of boars per sow ratio. Make notes for operations using AI. Also list any other reasons the ratio of boars to sows may be outside the norm.

### **Litters per Sow per Year**

Normally 2; maximum is 3 litters every 365 days.

Many operations will farrow about half of their sow herd each quarter.

### **Size of Litters**

Average 7 to 12 pigs per litter; Normal range is between 6 and 13 pigs per litter, but may range from 0 to 16. Litter sizes of less than 3 or more than 14 pigs per litter should be explained in notes.

### **Growth rate of hogs**

<b>Age in weeks:</b>	<b>Age in months:</b>	<b>Weight:</b>
Birth thru 8	Birth to 2	Under 50 pounds
9 thru 16	2 to 3.5	50-119 pounds
17 thru 21	3.5 to 5	120-179 pounds
22+	5+	180+ pounds

Be mindful of when pigs were born and which weight groups they should be reported in. For example: Pigs born the previous month should still be under 50 pounds and should be reported in the <50 lb. weight group or in gilts or young males kept for breeding.

### **Out-of-State Hogs and Pigs**

Be sure the operator is only reporting hogs in the state you are working in. A separate report should be completed for each state where the operator owns hogs.

### **Deaths after Weaning**

Record deaths of weaned pigs and older hogs owned during the three month period specified prior to the survey reference date (Quarterly States). Death rate typically runs about 1% to 3% of the total hog inventory each quarter. For example: An operation with 1,000 total hogs and pigs will normally expect a death loss of about 10 - 30 head each quarter. Leave notes to explain higher than expected death losses due to disease, heat, natural disasters, etc.

#### **Include:**

1. Deaths of all weaned pigs and older hogs owned by this operation whether raised or purchased.
2. Death losses occurring during transit of weaned pigs from one facility to another facility that is part of the same operation.
3. Contractor death losses in transporting weaned pigs from their operation to contractee operations should be recorded in the contractor questionnaire.
4. Deaths of MEW (medicated early weaning) and SEW (segregated early weaning) pigs. These pigs usually weigh around 10 pounds but are considered weaned and should be included in deaths.

#### **Exclude:**

1. Pigs that died before weaning.
2. Pigs slaughtered on the farm.

### **Inventory Values**

Be sure the operator is reporting the *total value per head* and not the value per cwt (100 Pounds).

### **Slaughter for consumption by this operation**

These hogs must have been consumed by this operation. We are not talking about hogs that were sold and sent off to the slaughter market. Typically will only be a few head per year that are consumed by the operation.

#### **On-Farm Slaughter for Consumption by the Operation (ALL States, December Only)**

Farm slaughter is defined as animals slaughtered on farms primarily for home consumption.

Farm slaughter would include all animals slaughtered on the operation to be consumed by the operation.

##### **Include:**

1. Mobile slaughtering on the farm for consumption by this operation.

##### **Exclude:**

1. Custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.
2. Animals slaughtered on the farm that are not consumed by this operation.

#### **Custom Slaughter for Consumption by the Operation (ALL States, December Only)**

Custom slaughter is defined as animals slaughtered at commercial establishments primarily for home consumption. Custom slaughter would include all animals slaughtered at commercial establishments to be consumed by the operation.

### **Contract Hog Information**

Contractors must report all hogs and pigs owned including those being raised for them under contract by someone else. If the respondent is involved in contract hog production, either as a contractor or contractee, it is important to probe carefully to ensure the hogs are only collected in the owner's or contractor's questionnaire.

### **Hogs and Pigs Owned - but Raised By Someone Else**

A Contractor is defined as an individual, partnership, or managed operation that owns hogs or pigs being raised on land operated by someone else and provides some, but not all production inputs and/or services. If the sampled operation is a contractor, you will be expected to record the total number of producers (contractees) raising hogs for the contractor as well as total hogs being raised by contractees. An enumerator verification note is included to verify that all contract hogs raised by others are included in the inventory items.

### **Hogs and Pigs Owned By Someone Else**

You may find operators that do not own hogs but are raising hogs for someone else. In this situation, you will be routed past the hog inventory questions to the Contract Hog and Pig Production questions. You will ask how many hogs are on the operation that are owned by someone else, who owns these hogs, and if this hog owner is a contractor.

You may also find situations where a hog producer owns some but not all of the hogs being raised on the sampled operation. Hogs on the operator's land or facilities may belong to a contractor, another producer, a relative, or a neighbor. If the target operator is a hog contractee as well as a hog owner, you should obtain the complete name and address of the contractor who owns the hogs and pigs being raised under contract. This information allows the Field Office to correctly identify the contractor's report. An enumerator verification note is included to verify that these contractee hogs are not included in the inventory items because they are not owned by this target operator.