

NASS Survey Training

2023 HOG REPORTS (HOG INV)



**United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service**

Workforce Performance and Staff Development Section
February 2023



Survey Purpose

- Producers can use hog inventory data along with grain stocks and crop acreage information to refine their production and marketing strategies
- Analysts use data on breeding stock inventory, farrowing intentions, the latest pig crop, and average litter size to forecast the expansion and contraction of pork production
- Processors, warehouses, storage companies, and the transportation sector rely on the reports to anticipate future volume

December Hog Report



Quarterly Hogs and Pigs

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Released December 23, 2022, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

United States Hog Inventory Down 2 Percent

United States inventory of all hogs and pigs on December 1, 2022 was 73.1 million head. This was down 2 percent from December 1, 2021, and down 1 percent from September 1, 2022.

Breeding inventory, at 6.15 million head, was up slightly from last year, and up slightly from the previous quarter.

Market hog inventory, at 67.0 million head, was down 2 percent from last year, and down 1 percent from last quarter.

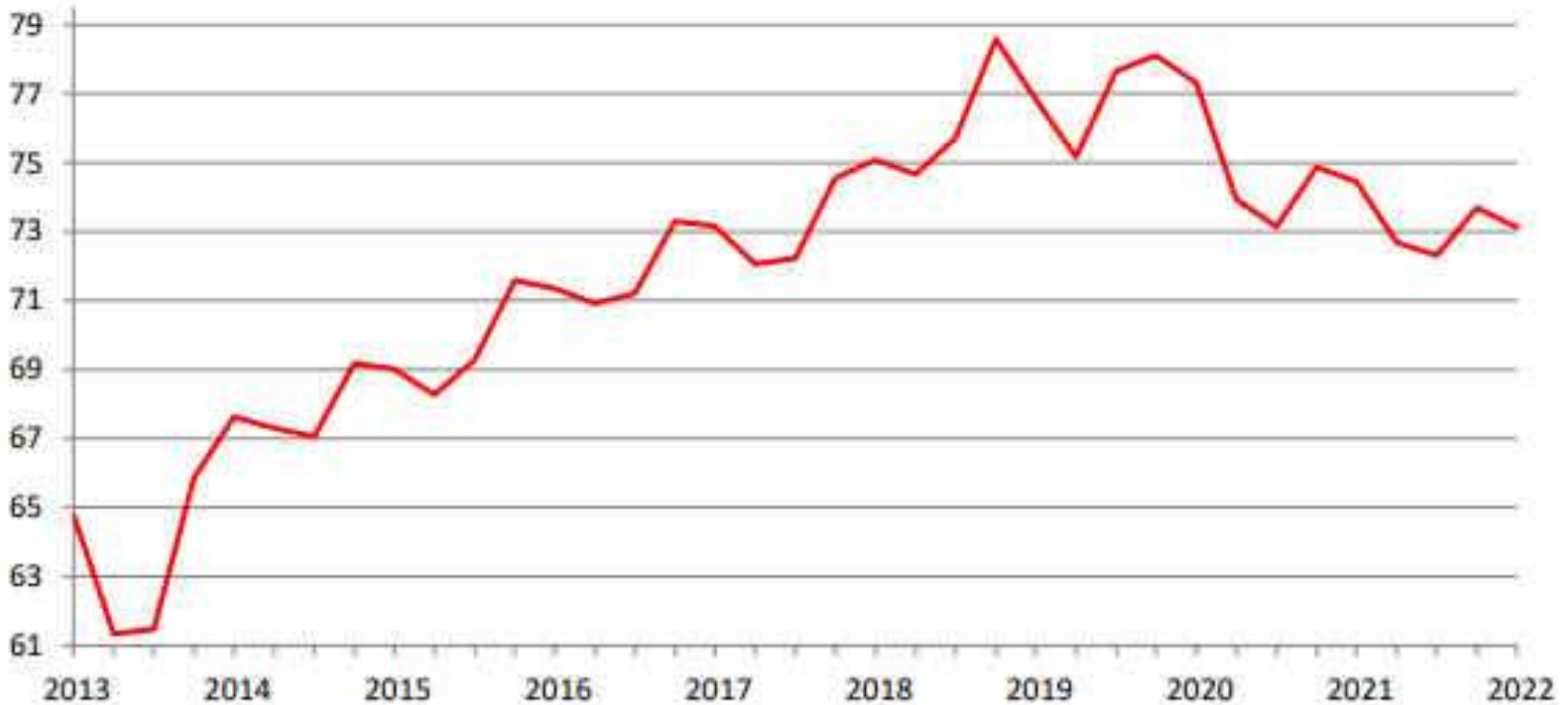
The September-November 2022 pig crop, at 33.7 million head, was down 1 percent from 2021. Sows farrowing during this period totaled 3.00 million head, down 1 percent from 2021. The sows farrowed during this quarter represented 49 percent of the breeding herd. The average pigs saved per litter was 11.22 for the September-November period, compared to 11.19 last year.

Wow, look at that litter rate!!



Quarterly Hogs and Pigs Inventory - United States: December 1

Million Head



[Price data source for potato, livestock, and poultry commodities is United States Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service]

Commodity	2011 Base Price	December 2021	November 2022	December 2022
Hogs, all dollars/cwt	66.50	56.50	66.70	62.50
Barrows and gilts dollars/cwt	66.80	56.20	66.90	63.00
Sows dollars/cwt	57.90	64.30	63.80	51.90

Prices are down a little from last month



Survey Information

- Project Code:
 - **161-March Hogs & Pigs Survey** (162-June, 163-Sept)
- Questionnaires:
 - Typically mail out 8-10 days before the 1st of the survey month
 - Web reporting option also available
- Release:
 - *Quarterly Hogs and Pigs*
 - March 30th at 3:00 P.M. Eastern (June 29th, September 28th)

Questionnaire Changes

- What has changed?
 - From last quarter (December Hogs 2022)?
 - **Nothing!**
 - From last year (March Hogs 2023)?
 - **Nothing!**
- If you worked on the hog survey last quarter and/or last year you will see no changes to the questionnaire other than the dates.

Screening

- Our goal is to find out if there are hogs, who owns them, and how many hogs there are.
 - If the operation owns hogs - collect all data
 - If the operation does not own hogs but has hogs owned by someone else – skip to Contract Production questions (question 10, page 5)
 - If the operation does not own hogs and does not have hogs owned by someone else – skip to Intentions to Own or Raise Hogs (Section 2, page 6)

Section 1-Hogs and Pigs Owned

Inventory as of the reference date

- **Sows** (female that has farrowed) and **gilts** (female that has not yet farrowed)
 - Include any gilts they intend to keep for breeding (even very young unweaned gilts)
 - Expected farrowings during the next 3 months and then expected farrowings for the next 3 months after that
 - Females usually farrow 2-2.xx times per year
- **Boars** and **young males** (intact males for breeding)

For larger farrowing operations, you can typically expect about half of the sows and gilts to farrow each quarter to keep a steady flow of pigs being born as in the example below. However, there are exceptions to every rule.

		Number Owned March 1
2. How many sows and gilts for breeding were owned by this operation on March 1? (Include unweaned gilts intended for breeding.)		+ <input type="text" value="301"/> <input type="text" value="1000"/>
a. How many of the [item 2] sows and gilts are expected to farrow during March, April or May?	<input type="text" value="331"/> <input type="text" value="500"/>	
b. How many of the [item 2] sows and gilts are expected to farrow during June, July or August?	<input type="text" value="332"/> <input type="text" value="500"/>	

Snapshots of the interview in this presentation reference the March Hog report, but the content of the questions in the June and September reports will be the same with the only difference being the timeframes.



Section 1-Hogs and Pigs Owned

Inventory as of the reference date

- **Market hogs** (both male and female)
 - Reported in 4 separate weight classes
 - Under 50 pounds
 - 50-119 pounds
 - 120-179 pounds
 - 180 pounds and heavier
- Hogs owned in **another state**?
 - Hogs owned in another state should ***not*** be included in inventory on this record
 - Make a note of the states and number of hogs in each state. Also, complete separate paper questionnaires for each state if instructed to do so by the Regional Field Office

Respondents may not know which weight group some of their pigs would fall in if they are close to the weight breakoffs. You will need to get the respondent to pick which group they would most likely be in. If they can't decide then the pigs should go in the lower of the two weight groups.

4. Of the hogs and pigs for market and home use owned by this operation on March 1, how many were in each of the following four weight groups? (Exclude breeding hogs and pigs reported in [item 2] or [item 3].)

- | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Under 50 pounds? (Include unweaned pigs intended for market or home use.) | + | <input type="text" value="315"/> | <input type="text" value="2400"/> |
| b. 50 - 119 pounds? | + | <input type="text" value="316"/> | <input type="text" value="2000"/> |
| c. 120 - 179 pounds? | + | <input type="text" value="313"/> | <input type="text" value="1700"/> |
| d. 180 pounds and over? (Include sows and boars no longer used for breeding.) | + | <input type="text" value="314"/> | <input type="text" value="1400"/> |



Farrowings and Pig Crop

- Number of Sows and Gilts **owned** by the operation that farrowed during each of the previous 3 months
- From those farrowings:
 - How many pigs are still **owned** by this operation on the survey reference date (March 1, June 1, September 1).
 - Pigs still owned by the operation should have been included in one of the four market hog weight groups or as breeding animals.
 - How many pigs have been **sold** or **slaughtered** before the survey reference date.
 - REMEMBER: Owned + sold/slaughtered = **total** pigs born.

The **pigs born and still owned** by the operation *must be* accounted for somewhere in the owned inventory.

- a. How many sows and gilts owned by this operation farrowed during (month)?

February Sows	January Sows	December Sows
157	165	162

- b. How many of the pigs from these (item 7a) litters were:

- i. **owned** by this operation on March 1?

February Pig Crop	January Pig Crop	December Pig Crop
1,447	1,555	1,459

- ii. **sold or slaughtered** before March 1?

February Pig Crop	January Pig Crop	December Pig Crop
0	0	0

These pigs were born within the last month so they should have been reported in the under 50 lb weight group, gilts for breeding, or young males for breeding

These pigs could have been reported in either of the two lower weight groups, gilts for breeding, or young males for breeding

These pigs could have been reported in either of the two lower weight groups (or possibly the 3rd group), gilts for breeding, or young males for breeding

Death Loss

- What was the # or % of **weaned** pigs and older hogs that died during the previous 3 months?
 - Please be sure that the operator understands we do not want to include un-weaned pigs OR pigs born dead.
 - A weaned pig is just a pig that has been separated from its mother, so it can no longer nurse.
- Nearly every operation will have at least some death loss.
 - Death loss will typically run about 1% - 3% of the total inventory each quarter
 - Leave a note to explain any death loss over 5%

Contract Production

- Were any hogs owned **but** raised under contract by someone else?
 - How many **Producers**
 - **Number** of hogs and pigs being raised
 - These *must* be included in the Hogs and Pigs Owned inventory
- Were any hogs on this operation owned by someone else?
 - How many hogs and pigs
 - Who owns them, and are they a contractor?
 - These should *not* be included in the Hogs and Pigs Owned inventory

No Pressing Disease Outbreaks as of Now

- **Common Diseases:**
 - **Porcine Reproductive & Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)**
 - Sows: fewer healthy pigs born, stillborns, abortions (late term)
 - Baby pigs: diarrhea, increase in respiratory infections
 - Boars: lower fertility, poor litter sizes
 - Weaners/growers/feeder pigs: effects range from none to severe pneumonia
 - **Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV)**
 - Farm hit with virus could lose up to four weeks of newborns/young pigs
 - Deadly only to young pigs. Poses no food safety risks or danger to humans
 - **Porcine Delta Corona Virus (PDCoV)**
 - Related to and causes similar effects to the virus that causes Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED)

Things to watch out for:

- Six Months expected farrowings seems low or high compared to total sows
- Hogs located out of state
- Pigs born the previous month and still **owned** should be in the under 50 lb weight group OR gilts/young males for breeding
- Pigs Born in the last 3 months should be in the lighter 3 weight groups OR gilts/young males for breeding
- Reported Deaths are low/high compared to total inventory

Things to keep in mind:

- Remember: “owned” vs. “on this operation”
 - If the respondent owns the hogs, you will complete all of the inventory items.
 - If the respondent does not own the hogs but is raising hogs for someone else, then you will only need to ask how many hogs they are raising, who they are raising them for, and if the owner of the hogs is a contractor.
 - Multiple arrangements possible (may own hogs and also be a contractee)
- No hogs:
 - That’s OK, but may very well still be in business
 - Work through the screening questions

In Conclusion:

- Be sure to leave comments explaining any noteworthy situations.
- Be familiar with the instrument on your iPad to make interviewing quicker and easier.
- Please contact your supervisor or Regional Field Office with any questions or concerns.
- Thank you, and have a good survey!

