

# NASS Survey Training

## Hog Report – December (HOG INV)



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



Workforce Performance and Staff Development Section



Producers



## Who Uses this Data?

Use hog inventory data, price data, grain inventory data, etc. to help make decisions for their operations

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 and  
transportation



Is there going to be  
enough bacon available?

Rely on the reports to  
anticipate future volume



Analysts

# Survey Information

- Project Code: **164 - December Hog Report**
- Questionnaires:
  - Mail out around November 20th
  - Two versions: Quarterly & Annual
- Release:
  - *Quarterly Hogs & Pigs*
  - Typically, available around December 20th p.m. Eastern time
- [Quarterly Hog Report Overview Video](#)



# Example of the NASS's Quarterly Hogs and Pigs Report



ISSN: 1949-1921

## Quarterly Hogs and Pigs

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.

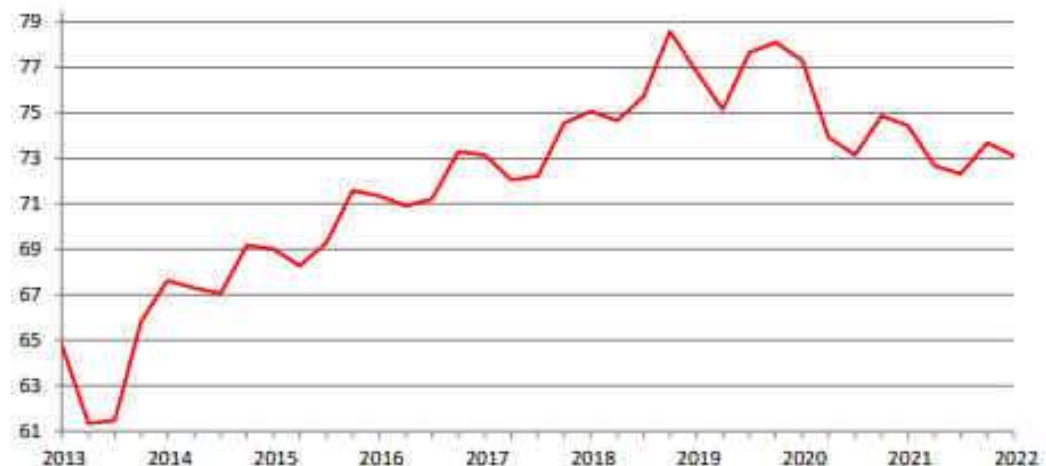
**Breeding inventory**, at 6.15 million head, was up slightly from last year, and up slightly from the previous quarter.

**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.

Quarterly Hogs and Pigs Inventory - United States: December 1

Million Head



# Screening

Goal: To find out if there are hogs, who owns them, and how many hogs there are

If the operation owns hogs → Collect all data

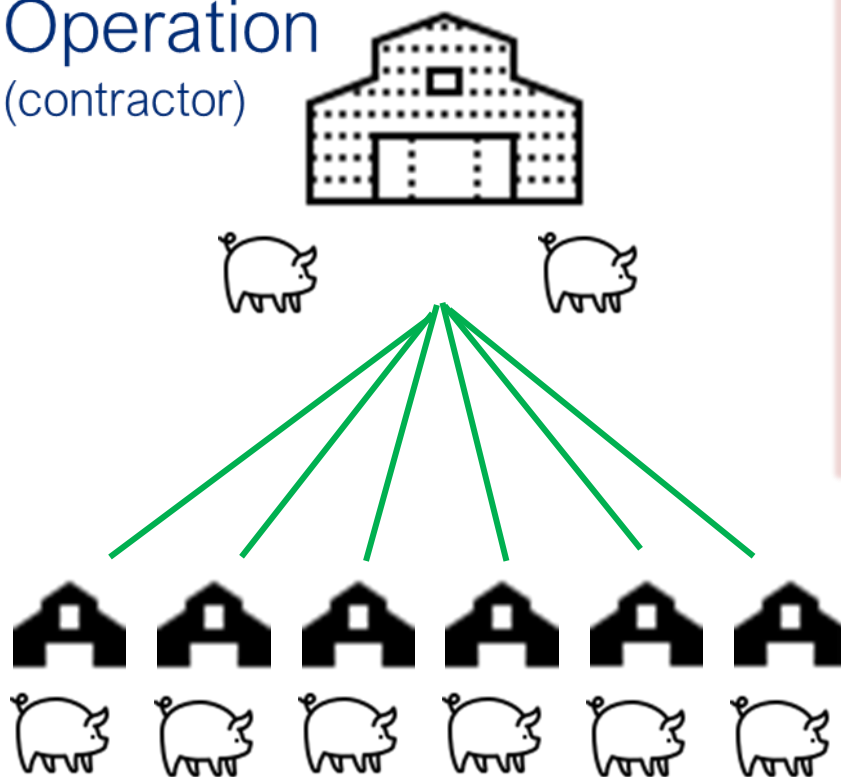
If the operation does not own hogs but has hogs owned by someone else → Skip to Contract Production questions

If the operation does not own hogs and does not have hogs owned by someone else → Skip to Intentions to Own or Raise Hogs



# Contractor

Operation  
(contractor)



Growers  
(contractees)

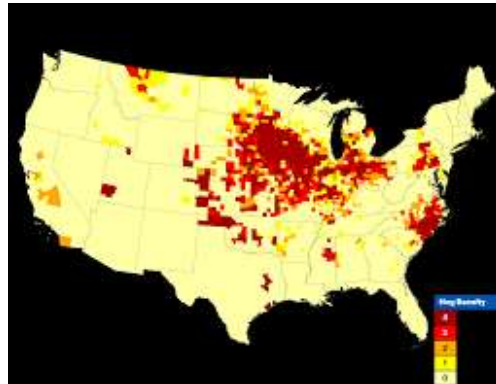
- Contractor owns hogs on his own acres operated and also owns hogs that are being raised by contractees
- Collect inventory of all hogs at his sites **and** the hogs on the grower/contractee sites

Contractees do not own the hogs, so they should only report total hogs on their operation that are owned by someone else and give contact information for owner of the hogs (Item 11 on questionnaire)



# Quarterly and Annual States

- 28 states in the quarterly program
- Only 16 states are published in the quarterly hog reports and account for about 96% of the hog inventory in the United States.
- Hog producers in the other 22 states are only contacted in December.



# Annual vs. Quarterly Version

- Reference period goes back to December 1 of the previous year instead of September 1 of the current year
  - Questions asked (farrowings, death loss, etc.) will go back a full year and be asked for 3 months per question
    - i.e. Sept, Oct, & Nov farrowings or Mar, April, May death loss





# What information do we collect and from who?

- We want to find out if there are hogs, who owns them, and how many hogs there are.
  - Owns hogs - *collect all data*
  - Does not own hogs but has hogs owned by someone else – *skip to Contract Production questions*
  - Does not own hogs and does not have hogs owned by someone else – *skip to Intentions to Own or Raise Hogs* and additional screening questions

# Hogs and Pigs Owned

## Inventory as of December 1

- **Sows** (female that has farrowed) and **gilts** (female that has not yet farrowed)
  - Expected to farrow Dec, Jan, Feb; Mar, Apr, May
    - Females usually farrow 2-2.xx times per year
- **Boars** and **young males** (intact males for breeding)

# Hogs and Pigs Owned

## Inventory as of December 1

- **Market hogs** (male/female)
  - Reported in 4 separate weight classes
    - Under 50 lbs
    - 50 – 119 lbs
    - 120 – 179 lbs
    - 180 + lbs
  - Sometimes this is difficult for the respondent to break out
- Now we should have accounted for all hogs owned.
  - Total inventory includes breeding stock + market hogs



# Section 1 - Hogs and Pigs Owned

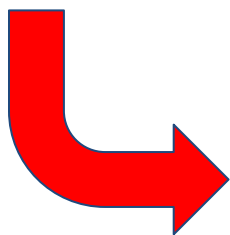
- Inventory values for Hogs and Pigs on Hand December 1
  - Looking for total dollars per head – **Not** dollars per cwt or cents per pound
    - Sows and gilts used for breeding
    - Boars used for breeding
    - Market hogs under 50 pounds
    - Market hogs from 50-119 pounds
    - Market hogs from 120-179 pounds
    - Market hogs 180 pounds and over



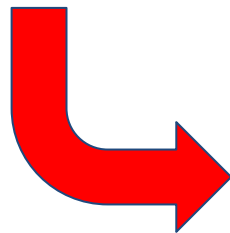
# Hogs and Pigs Owned Cont.

Hogs **owned** in another state?

Leave detailed notes



Only include hogs owned in this state on this form



Complete a paper questionnaire for each of the other states in which the operator owns hogs



# Section 1-Hogs and Pigs Owned

## Farrowings and Disposition-Quarterly

- Sows and Gilts **owned** that **farrowed**
  - How many during each of September, October, November
- From those farrowings:
  - Pigs born and still **owned** by this operation on Dec 1
    - Pigs born in November would be under 50 pounds
    - Pigs born in October would be in either <50 lbs or 50-119 lbs
    - Most Pigs born in September would be 50-119 or possibly 120-179
  - Pigs born and **sold** or **slaughtered** before December 1
- REMEMBER: Owned + sold/slaughtered = **total**  
September, October & November pigs born



# Farrowings and pigs weaned on Quarterly Questionnaire

8. Did any sows or gilts owned by this operation farrow during the last three months? (September - November)

☐ Yes - Complete the following for each month starting with the most recent month.

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

Farrowings					
November Sows		October Sows		September Sows	
888	30	891	32	894	28

b. How many of the pigs from these (item 8a) litters were:

i. owned by this operation on December 1?.....

ii. sold or slaughtered before December 1?.....

Pig Crop					
November Pig Crop		October Pig Crop		September Pig Crop	
889	275	892	305	895	260
890		893		896	

These 275 pigs were born in November and should have been included in the < 50 lb. weight group, gilts kept for breeding, or young males kept for breeding

These 305 pigs were born in October and could have been included in the < 50 lb. weight group, 50-119 lb. weight group, gilts kept for breeding, or young males kept for breeding

These 260 pigs were born in September and probably would have been included in the 50-119 lb. weight group, 120- 179 lb. weight group, gilts kept for breeding, or young males kept for breeding

# Section 1 - Hogs and Pigs Owned

## Farrowing and Disposition - Annual

- Annual version asks by quarter:
  - How many sows/gilts farrowed
  - How many pigs were weaned from those litters
    - Sept, Oct, Nov; June, July, Aug; Mar, Apr, May; Dec 20XX (previous year), Jan, Feb



# Farrowings and pigs weaned on Annual Questionnaire

8. Did any sows or gilts owned by this operation farrow during December 1, PY - November 30, CY ?

PY = Previous Year

CY = Current Year

☐ Yes - Complete the following for each three month period, starting with the most recent

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

b. How many pigs were (will be) weaned from these (item 8a) litters? .....

☐ No - Continue

Sows Farrowed and Pigs Weaned during:			
Sept., Oct. and Nov. CY	Jun., Jul. and Aug. CY	Mar., Apr. and May CY	Dec. PY and Jan. CY
869 45	870 45	871 40	872 40
873 420	874 420	875 400	876 380

These pigs were born in Sept, Oct, or Nov and would most likely weigh under 120 pounds.

These pigs were born in June, July, or Aug and could be up to slaughter weight if born in early June.

These pigs were born prior to June and are over six months old, so they would most likely have already been sent to slaughter or kept for breeding animals.

# Section 1-Hogs and Pigs Owned

## Death Loss

- Weaned pigs and older hogs that died during September, October, and November
  - Can report total pigs or percent loss
  - Annual version asks by quarter. How many died:
    - Sept, Oct, Nov; June, July, Aug; Mar, Apr, May; Dec 20XX (previous year), Jan, Feb
  - Typically 1 – 3 percent of the total inventory will die each quarter
    - Leave a note if death loss is 5% or greater

# Common Porcine Diseases

- **Typically, a few reports of:**
  - **Porcine Reproductive & Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)**
  - and possibly
  - **Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDv)**
  - **Porcine Delta Corona Virus (PDCoV)**
- African Swine Fever has been a big problem in several countries (including China) but has not made its way to the U.S.

# Contract Production



- Owned **but** raised under contract (on Sept 1)

- How many **Producers**
- **Number** of hogs and pigs being raised
  - These pigs must be included in the Hogs and Pigs Owned inventory

- 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



# Slaughter for Consumption by Operation

- Slaughtered at commercial establishments for consumption BY this operation
- Slaughtered on this operation for consumption BY this operation
  - NOT market hogs that were sold to slaughter
  - NOT the total slaughtered but rather the number slaughtered AND consumed by this operation
  - Most likely just a few per year

# Things to Keep in Mind:

- What to do if the operation doesn't have hogs now but did between Sep. 1 and Nov. 30
  - Or back to December 1 of the previous year on the annual version
- Operations that have NO hogs may very well still be in business with other types of agriculture
  - Work through screening questions
    - Note: Some operations in the annual states are very small and are only contacted once a year. If they have no hogs, be sure to do a thorough job of screening.

# In Conclusion

- Be sure to leave a comment explaining anything you think is noteworthy
- Practice. Know what to expect!
  - Especially on the inventory numbers
    - Get familiar with the questions before interviewing
- Thank you, and please contact your supervisor with any questions.

