Packers and Stockyards Statistical Report

1997 Reporting Year

United States
Department of Agriculture

Grain Inspection,
Packers and Stockyards
Administration

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ABSTRACT

The 1997 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
1997 REPORTING YEAR

Prepared by:

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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' 1997 reporting year. Part III of this report, Entities Registered with the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, includes data for the year 1998.

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. 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.

Packers reporting to GIPSA account for the following percentages of 1997 commercial slaughter:

Type	Percent
Steers and heifers	96
Cows and bulls	100
Cattle	97
Calves	78
Hogs	96
Sheep and lambs	81

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. In 1997, there were 331 firms operating 443 plants reported to GIPSA. On January 1, 1997, there were 954 federally inspected plants and 2,465 non-federally inspected plants. Many non-federally inspected plants, however, operate only as custom slaughterers.

The following table compares plants reporting to GIPSA in 1997 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	65	262	586	822
Calves	56	111	294	355
Hogs	27	218	495	770
Sheep/lambs	44	82	498	571

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 May 31, 1997, would be included in the 1997 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

There is a new table (table 42) in the Livestock Marketing section. It summarizes the data included in table 40 (auction and terminal markets purchases) and table 41 (purchases by dealers and order buyers) for the years 1990 through 1997. Table 26 (production of boxed beef by plant size) now separates the largest size category into two parts, plants boxing 500,000 to 1 million head, and plants boxing more than 1 million head. Data for the new breakdown are reported beginning with the 1991 reporting year.

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 increased slightly in 1997 and 1998. Overall cattle slaughter concentration (see table 27) at the four-firm level increased to its highest level ever in 1998. The 8-, 20-, and 50-firm concentration ratios all increased in 1997, although their levels were generally below the highs reached in 1994. A broader measure of concentration, the Herfindahl–Hirshman Index (HHI),[1] rose slightly in 1997 to 1,420, although this value was also below the high of 1,505 set in 1995.

Concentration for steer and heifer slaughter (see table 28) also rose in 1997 and 1998, although it remained below the high values set in 1994. The four-firm concentration ratio ranged between 79 and 82 percent during the period from 1993 to 1998. In contrast to the other concentration measures, the HHI fell in 1997 to 1,927, its lowest level since 1991.

Concentration among cow and bull slaughterers has risen steadily through the 1990s, with the four-firm ratio reaching 33 percent in 1998 (see table 29). Changes in concentration at the 8-, 20-, and 50-firm levels indicate that the market shares of firms ranked below the top 4 were largely unchanged. In 1997, the HHI rose marginally to 391.

Hog slaughter concentration fell slightly at the four-firm level in 1997, but increased to an all-time high of 56 percent in 1998 (see table 31). While the four-firm ratio fell in 1997, the eight-firm concentration ratio increased, indicating the firms ranked five through eight gained market share. Smaller increases in the 20- and 50-firm concentration ratios indicate that firms in these categories lost market share overall. In 1997 the HHI rose to its highest level to 976.

Number and Size of Plants

The overall number of packing plants reporting to GIPSA for each species continued to fall. The number of federally inspected plants increased by 10 plants for cattle, decreased for calves by 25 and sheep by 22, but remained the same for hogs in 1997 (see table 19).

The number of slaughter plants in the largest size categories was generally also down (see tables 20 through 26). The number of plants in the largest size categories decreased for all types of animals and for boxed beef, with the exception of hog slaughter, where the number of plants in the two largest size categories remained the same. Beginning with this year's report, separate data are reported for boxed fed beef plants boxing between 500,000 and 999,999 carcasses; and plants boxing 1 million or more. From 1991 to 1997, the numbers of plants and carcasses boxed by plants boxing 1 million or more carcasses almost doubled, while the numbers of plants and carcasses boxed by plants boxing 500,000 to 999,999 carcasses was cut in half.

[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.

Use of Public and Nonpublic Marketing Channels

In 1997, the proportion of calves and sheep and lambs bought in public markets increased from their 1996 levels, while the proportion of cattle remained about the same (see table 2). The proportion of sheep and lambs bought in public markets, at 20 percent, is at its highest level since 1984. The use of public markets by hog packers continued to decline, with only 3.8 percent of hogs purchased through public channels in 1997.

Larger packers rely less on public markets for procurement of cattle, with the 4 largest packers buying the smallest percentage of slaughter cattle in public markets (see table 3). The 4 largest packers purchased a slightly larger share of their hogs in public markets than mid-sized packers (those ranked 5 through 20), but in no size category among the 20 largest was use of public markets greater than 2 percent.

There is regional variation in the use of public marketing channels for cattle. In 1997, only packers in the South Atlantic and South Central regions purchased a majority of their cattle through public markets, 77 and 58 percent, respectively (see table 7). 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. Most of the public procurement of cattle were purchases of cows and bulls (table 6); in all regions except the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East North Central, less than 15 percent of steers and heifers were bought in public markets (table 5).

Hog slaughterers show much less regional variation in methods of procurement, and much lower use of public markets. Packers in only one of the eight regions procured more than 10 percent of their hogs through public markets (North Atlantic, 10.3 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 39 and 63 percent in 1997 (see tables 11 and 12). The percentage of cattle purchased on a carcass basis in 1997 was about the same as in 1996. The percentage of hogs purchased on a carcass basis increased dramatically from 52 percent in 1996 to nearly 63 percent in 1997. The percentage of calves purchased on a carcass basis fell to 41 percent from 56 percent the previous year.

Packer Feeding and Forward Contracting

Packer feeding of most types of livestock remains little used (see tables 13 and 14). Overall, only 3.5 percent of steers and heifers and 2.9 percent of all cattle were packer-fed in 1997. Packer feeding of hogs is even less common, accounting for 0.1 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 1997, packer feeding accounted for 11 percent of both calves and 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 35 through 39 present financial ratios for several groupings of the 40 largest meatpacking firms. Firms are ranked by total expenditures for livestock. All firms included in these tables 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 1997 compared with the previous year (see tables 36 and 39) for the second year in a row. The decline in profitability (measured as operating income as a percentage of sales) was greater for larger firms than for smaller firms. The top 4 firms' profitability fell 0.8 percentage points to 1.1 percent, while the top 40 firms' profitability was almost unchanged, at 2.1 percent. This widening of profit rates between different sized packers 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 35 and 37). Between 1992 and 1996, the top four reported gross income as a percentage of sales 2 to 4 percentage points below firms in most other categories. The top four packers' operating expenses were also lower (see tables 35, 36, and 38).

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. Prior to 1996, the top four firms used less debt financing than other firms. Beginning in 1996, the top four firms' use of debt financing is little different from most other groups. The top 4 firms' equity to asset ratio was about the same as that of the top 20 and top 40 firms in 1997, with firms 5 through 8 appearing to be more highly leveraged.

Auction and Terminal Market Purchases

The number of cattle and calves marketed through firms selling on commission has been fairly steady in the 1990s (table 42). Total volume has ranged between 39 and 45 million head, with most years between 40 million and 42.5 million head. The volume of hogs marketed through firms selling on commission has declined rapidly, however. Between 1990 and 1997 the volume of hogs has fallen more than 50 percent, from nearly 19 million head to less than 9 million head. The volume of sheep and lambs ranged between 5.1 million and 5.5 million head through 1994, and then began to fluctuate. The highest volume of the decade, 5.7 million head, was reported in 1996, while the lowest volume, 4.0 million head, was reported the following year.

Livestock Purchases by Dealers and Order Buyers

Purchases of cattle and calves by dealers and order buyers increased steadily during the early 1990s, then fell sharply in 1994 (table 42). Since 1995, cattle and calf purchases have been rising steadily and in 1997 purchases nearly equaled the decade's high of 37.7 million head in 1993. Purchases of hogs and pigs by dealers and order buyers has fallen every year since 1991. The volume in 1997, 20.9 million head, was 40 percent below 1991. The number of sheep and lambs purchased by dealers and order buyers has fluctuated between 3.7 million and 4.5 million but has shown no discernible upward or downward trend since 1990.

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 and 1998 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, 1997 - 98

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.

1998

Acquiring Company: IBP, inc.; Dakota City, NE.
Company Acquired: the appetizer division of Diversified Foods Group, including plants in Chicago and Newark, NJ.

Acquiring Company: IBP, inc.; Dakota City, NE.
Company Acquired: BeefAmerica processing plant; Norfolk, NE.

Acquiring Company: Smithfield Foods, Inc.; Smithfield, VA.
Company Acquired: North Side Foods Corp.; Arnold PA.

Acquiring Company: ConAgra, Inc.; Omaha, NE.
Company Acquired: Fernando's Foods Corp.; Commerce, CA.

Acquiring Company: ConAgra, Inc.; Omaha, NE.
Company Acquired: Signature Foods; Omaha, NE.

Acquiring Company: Continental Grain Co.
Company Acquired: 51% interest in Premium Standard Farms; Princeton, MO.

Acquiring Company:	The John Morrell subsidiary of Smithfield Foods, Inc.; Smithfield, VA.
Company Acquired:	Mohawk Packing Co.; San Jose, CA.

<u>1998, continued</u>

Acquiring Company:	Farmland National Beef; Kansas City, MO.
Company Acquired:	Kansas City Steak Company; Kansas City, MO.
Acquiring Company:	ConAgra, Inc.; Omaha, NE.
Company Acquired:	Zoll Foods; Chicago, IL.
Acquiring Company:	Packerland Packing Co., Green Bay, WI.
Company Acquired:	Murco, Inc., Plainwell, MI.
Acquiring Company:	ConAgra, Inc.; Omaha, NE.
Company Acquired:	GoodMark Foods; Raleigh, N.C.
Acquiring Company:	American Foods Group; Green Bay, WI.
Company Acquired:	Dawson-Baker Packing Co.; Louisville, KY.

PART I. MEAT PACKING

Table 1.—Reporting slaughter packers and plants by class of livestock and market outlet, 1990-97 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								
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
1997	143	20	163	199	134	168	98	111
Cows/bulls								
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
1997	160	15	175	196	146	165	133	146
All cattle[4]								
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
1997	189	23	212	262	180	226	155	178

Continued—

Table 1.—Reporting slaughter packers and plants by class of livestock and market outlet, 1990-97 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								
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
1997	80	10	90	111	62	81	50	52
Hogs								
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
1997	166	18	184	218	149	175	116	138
Sheep/lambs								
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
1997	76	5	81	82	47	47	57	58

Continued—

Table 1.—Reporting slaughter packers and plants by class of livestock and market outlet, 1990-97 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								
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
1997	291	40	331	443	283	381	226	277

[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.

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 2.—Livestock purchases by type of market outlet and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1975-97 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
1997	5,072	14.5	357	28.9	3,327	3.8	630	20.0

Continued—

Table 2.—Livestock purchases by type of market outlet and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1975-97 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
1997	29,970	85.5	878	71.1	84,472	96.2	2,521	80.0

Continued—

Table 2.—Livestock purchases by type of market outlet and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1975-97 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.
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
1997	35,041	100.0	1,234	100.0	87,799	100.0	3,151	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-99-1)

Table 3.—Livestock purchases by firm size, type of market outlet, and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1997 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	23,382	95.9	0	0.0	39,158	98.3	(D)	(D)
Public markets	989	4.1	0	0.0	682	1.7	(D)	(D)
Total[5]	24,371	100.0	0	0.0	39,840	100.0	(D)	(D)
8 largest packers[4]								
Nonpublic markets	24,367	95.1	0	0.0	65,569	98.5	(D)	(D)
Public markets	1,248	4.9	0	0.0	966	1.5	(D)	(D)
Total[5]	25,615	100.0	0	0.0	66,535	100.0	(D)	(D)
20 largest packers								
Nonpublic markets	26,381	92.2	0	0.0	76,356	98.6	(D)	(D)
Public markets	2,240	7.8	0	0.0	1,073	1.4	(D)	(D)
Total[5]	28,621	100.0	0	0.0	77,430	100.0	(D)	(D)
Other packers								
Nonpublic markets	3,589	55.9	878	71.1	8,116	78.3	(D)	(D)
Public markets	2,831	44.1	357	28.9	2,254	21.7	(D)	(D)
Total[5]	6,420	100.0	1,235	100.0	10,370	100.0	(D)	(D)
Total packers								
Nonpublic markets	29,970	85.5	878	71.1	84,472	96.2	2,521	80.0
Public markets	5,072	14.5	357	28.9	3,327	3.8	630	20.0
Total[5]	35,041	100.0	1,234	100.0	87,799	100.0	3,151	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: ConAgra, Inc.; Excel Corporation; Farmland Foods, Inc.; Geo. A. Hormel & Co.; IBP, inc.; Packerland Packing Co.; Seaboard Farms, Inc.; and Smithfield Foods.

5 Totals may not add due to rounding.

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 4.—Purchases of slaughter animals by reporting slaughter packers, by type of animal and State of slaughter, 1997 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	15	17	54	1	5
New Jersey	3	14	17	68	71	99
New York	9	49	57	192	25	6
Pennsylvania	462	466	928	164	2,137	43
North Atlantic	477	543	1,020	478	2,234	153
Illinois	907	82	989	123	8,549	218
Indiana	(D)	0	(D)	97	4,825	45
Michigan	(D)	159	(D)	34	3,212	190
Ohio	38	65	103	44	1,030	3
Wisconsin	542	1,047	1,589	190	295	0
East North Central	1,733	1,352	3,085	488	17,911	455
Iowa	719	318	1,037	0	24,606	595
Kansas	7,064	(D)	(D)	(D)	334	(D)
Minnesota	(D)	495	1,079	0	(D)	(D)
Missouri	(D)	(D)	75	(D)	1,896	14
Nebraska	6,543	688	7,230	0	5,705	0
North Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0
South Dakota	6	243	249	0	3,865	(D)
West North Central	14,920	1,984	16,904	1	43,227	795
Delaware and Maryland	25	3	28	6	210	20
Florida	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	89	(D)
Georgia	34	334	368	(D)	149	0
North Carolina	(D)	(D)	174	0	8,696	0
South Carolina	<1	128	128	0	454	(D)
Virginia	<1	11	12	<1	4,287	4
West Virginia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0
South Atlantic	65	695	759	40	13,885	24

Continued—

Table 4.—Purchases of slaughter animals by reporting slaughter packers, by type of animal and State of slaughter, 1997 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	93	0
Arkansas	(D)	16	(D)	0	173	0
Kentucky	(D)	(D)	33	0	2,282	0
Louisiana	4	10	15	10	10	<1
Mississippi	(D)	(D)	51	<1	1,359	0
Tennessee	(D)	(D)	48	<1	634	0
South Central	437	324	362	10	4,551	<1
Oklahoma	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	3,187	0
Texas	(D)	(D)	(D)	36	179	44
South Plains	5,501	1,053	6,555	36	3,366	44
Arizona	(D)	0	(D)	0	0	0
Colorado	2,484	155	2,640	0	(D)	(D)
Idaho	399	231	630	<1	(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)	<1	<1	(D)
Wyoming	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mountain	3,887	442	4,329	<1	516	1,136
Alaska and Hawaii	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0
California	411	664	1,075	173	1,821	543
Oregon	(D)	(D)	(D)	<1	(D)	0
Washington	773	158	931	9	(D)	0
Pacific	1,192	834	2,028	182	1,984	543
Total	27,813	7,228	35,041	1,234	87,674	3,151

(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-99-1)

Table 5.—Purchases of steers and heifers by reporting slaughter packers, by public and nonpublic markets, by region, 1997 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	309	168	477	64.7	35.3
East North Central	1,280	453	1,733	73.8	26.2
West North Central	14,589	331	14,920	97.8	2.2
South Atlantic	19	46	65	29.4	70.6
South Central	32	5	37	86.4	13.6
South Plains	5,493	8	5,501	99.8	0.2
Mountain	3,868	19	3,887	99.5	0.5
Pacific	1,090	103	1,193	91.4	8.6
Total	26,680	1,134	27,813	95.9	4.1

[1] North Atlantic includes CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT, NJ, NY, PA; East North Central includes IL, IN, MI, OH, WI; West North Central includes IA, KS, MN, MO, ND, NE, SD; South Atlantic includes DE, MD, FL, GA, NC, SC, VA, WV; South Central includes AL, AR, KY, LA, MS, TN; South Plains includes OK, TX; Mountain includes AZ, CO, ID, MT, NM, 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, 1997 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	224	319	543	41.3	58.7
East North Central	663	689	1,352	49.1	50.9
West North Central	1,051	933	1,984	53.0	47.0
South Atlantic	158	537	695	22.7	77.3
South Central	12	204	324	37.2	62.8
South Plains	488	565	1,053	46.3	53.7
Mountain	257	185	442	58.2	41.8
Pacific	327	507	835	39.2	60.8
Total	3,290	3,938	7,228	45.5	54.5

[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.

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 7.—Purchases of cattle by reporting slaughter packers, by public and nonpublic markets, by region, 1997 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	533	487	1,020	52.2	47.8
East North Central	1,943	1,142	3,085	63.0	37.0
West North Central	15,353	1,264	16,904	92.5	7.5
South Atlantic	177	583	759	23.3	76.7
South Central	153	209	362	42.3	57.7
South Plains	5,981	574	6,555	91.2	8.8
Mountain	4,126	203	4,329	95.3	4.7
Pacific	1,417	610	2,027	69.9	30.1
Total	29,970	5,072	35,041	85.5	14.5

[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.

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 8.—Purchases of calves by reporting slaughter packers, by public and nonpublic markets, by region, 1997 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	245	232	478	51.4	48.6
East North Central	469	19	488	96.1	3.9
West North Central	(D)	(D)	(D)	71.2	28.8
South Atlantic	28	12	40	69.7	30.3
South Central	1	9	10	10.3	89.7
South Plains	(D)	(D)	(D)	59.9	40.1
Mountain	(D)	(D)	(D)	38.1	61.9
Pacific	112	69	182	61.8	38.2
Total	878	357	1,234	71.1	28.9

[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.

Table 9.—Purchases of hogs by reporting slaughter packers, by public and nonpublic markets, by region, 1997 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	2,004	231	2,234	89.7	10.3
East North Central	17,111	801	17,911	95.5	4.5
West North Central	41,970	1,258	43,227	97.1	2.9
South Atlantic	13,329	556	13,885	96.0	4.0
South Central	4,244	307	4,551	93.3	6.7
South Plains	3,318	48	3,366	98.6	1.4
Mountain	509	7	516	98.7	1.3
Pacific	1,862	121	1,984	93.9	6.1
Canada	125	0	125	100.0	0.0
Total	84,472	3,327	87,799	96.2	3.8

[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-99-1)

Table10.—Purchases of sheep and lambs by reporting slaughter packers, by public and nonpublic markets, by region, 1997 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	11	141	153	7.4	92.6
East North Central	187	268	455	41.1	58.9
West North Central	662	133	795	83.2	16.8
South Atlantic	<1	24	24	0.4	99.6
South Central	(D)	(D)	(D)	15.2	84.8
South Plains	(D)	(D)	(D)	59.4	40.6
Mountain	1,099	37	1,136	96.7	3.3
Pacific	535	8	543	98.6	1.4
Total	2,521	630	3,151	80.0	20.0

[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-99-1)

Table 11.—Carcass-basis purchases by region of slaughter and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1997 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	213	44.8	221	40.7	435	42.6	101	21.2	1,932	86.5	0	0.0
East North Central	920	53.1	638	47.2	1,558	50.5	324	66.3	8,716	48.7	47	10.2
West North Central	7,704	51.6	903	45.5	8,606	50.9	0	0.0	27,240	63.0	313	39.4
South Atlantic	14	21.9	140	20.1	154	20.3	8	19.0	12,953	93.3	(D)	(D)
South Central	5	13.7	113	34.8	118	32.6	(D)	(D)	1,330	29.2	(D)	(D)
South Plains	1,421	25.8	387	36.8	1,808	27.6	2	5.6	2,450	72.8	(D)	(D)
Mountain	2,781	71.5	96	21.8	2,877	66.5	(D)	(D)	149	28.8	(D)	76.7
Pacific	722	60.5	351	42.1	1,073	52.9	64	35.2	83	4.2	(D)	(D)
Total	13,780	49.5	2,849	39.4	16,628	47.5	500	40.5	54,978	62.6	1,378	43.7

(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, cows, and bulls.

Table 12.—Carcass-basis purchases by firm size and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1986-97 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. - - -		Pct.	- - - Thous. - - -		Pct.	- - - 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)	82.3	(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)
1997	11,605	47.6	24,371	0	0.0	0	25,274	63.4	39,840	(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)
1997	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	0	46,777	70.3	66,535	(D)	(D)	(D)

Continued—

Table 12.—Carcass-basis purchases by firm size and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1986-97 reporting years—continued[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. - - -		Pct.	- - - Thous. - - -		Pct.	- - - 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)
1997	14,069	49.2	28,621	0	0.0	0	52,578	67.9	77,430	(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
1997	2,559	39.9	6,420	500	40.5	1,234	2,400	23.1	10,370	473	25.4	1,864

Continued—

Table 12.—Carcass-basis purchases by firm size and class of livestock, reporting slaughter packers, 1986-97 reporting years[1]—continued

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.	- - -	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
1997	16,628	47.5	35,041	500	40.5	1,234	54,978	62.6	87,799	1,378	43.7	3,151

(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: ConAgra, Inc.; Excel Corporation; Farmland Foods, Inc.; Geo. A. Hormel & Co.; IBP, inc.; Packerland Packing Co.; Seaboard Farms, Inc.; and Smithfield Foods.

Table 13.—Reporting slaughter packers feeding livestock by firm size and class of livestock, 1986-97 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)
1997	848	3.5	24,371	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	39,840	(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)	0.0	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	(D)
1997	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	66,535	0	0.0	(D)

Continued—

Table 13.—Reporting slaughter packers feeding livestock by firm size and class of livestock, 1986-97 reporting years[1]—continued

Firm size[2] and year	Cattle[3] Head packer fed	Cattle Share of total	Cattle 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.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.
20 largest packers												
1986	404	1.8	22,664	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	54,890	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987	713	2.9	24,278	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	55,933	(D)	(D)	(D)
1988	764	3.1	24,753	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	57,490	(D)	(D)	(D)
1989	926	3.9	23,949	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	59,689	(D)	(D)	(D)
1990	1,076	4.4	24,487	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	60,115	(D)	(D)	(D)
1991	1,061	4.3	24,562	(D)	(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)
1997	(D)	(D)	28,621	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	77,430	(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)
1997	148	2.3	6,420	130	10.5	1,234	84	0.8	10,370	207	11.1	1,864

Continued—

Table 13.—Reporting slaughter packers feeding livestock by firm size and class of livestock, 1986-97 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
1997	1,009	2.9	35,041	130	10.5	1,234	84	0.1	87,799	407	11.4	3,151

(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: ConAgra, Inc.; Excel Corporation; Farmland Foods, Inc.; Geo. A. Hormel & Co.; IBP, inc.; Packerland Packing Co.; Seaboard Farms, Inc.; and Smithfield Foods.

Table 14.—Steer and heifer feeding by reporting slaughter packers, 1975-97 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
1997	29,060	30	1,009	3.5

[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-99-1)

Table 15.—Lamb feeding by reporting slaughter packers, 1976-97 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
1997	3,557	5	407	11.4

[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.

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

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
		<u>Percent</u>	
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-99-1)

Table 17.—Livestock slaughter and number of plants by class of livestock and type of inspection, United States, 1997 reporting year[1]

Class of livestock	Slaughter by – Plants reporting to GIPSA[2]	Federally inspected plants	All commercial plants[3]	Slaughter by plants reporting to GIPSA as percentage of – Federally inspected slaughter	Commercial slaughter	Number of plants[4] Reporting to GIPSA	Federally inspected	Non-federally inspected
	- - - - - Thousand head	- - - - -		- - - Percent	- - -	- - - - Number	- - - - -	
Steers/heifers	27,813	28,459	29,060	97.7	95.7	199	NA	NA
Cows/bulls	7,228	7,107	7,258	101.7	99.6	196	NA	NA
Cattle	35,041	35,567	36,318	98.5	96.5	262	822	NA
Calves	1,234	1,534	1,575	80.4	78.3	111	355	NA
Hogs	87,799	90,228	91,960	97.3	95.5	218	770	NA
Sheep/lambs	3,151	3,771	3,907	83.6	80.7	82	571	NA
Total	124,381	131,100	133,760	94.9	93.0	443	954	2,465

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, 1997.

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-99-1)

Table 18.—Livestock slaughter plants, by type of inspection, United States, 1976-97 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					
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
1997	393	50	443	954	2,465	3,419

[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-99-1)

Table 19.—Livestock slaughter plants, by class of livestock and type of inspection, United States, 1976-97 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							
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
1997	262	822	111	355	218	770	82	571

[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, 1975-97 reporting years

	Plant size (head) –															
	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	
Year	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
1997	89	27	48	150	19	434	3	171	10	1,541	8	3,108	8	4,946	14	17,436

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

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 21.—Cows and bulls: Slaughter by plant size, packers reporting to GIPSA, 1975-97 reporting years

Year	Plant size (head) – Less than 1,000 Plants	Head	1,000–9,999 Plants	Head	10,000–24,999 Plants	Head	25,000–49,999 Plants	Head	50,000–99,999 Plants	Head	100,000 or larger[1] Plants	Head	150,000 or larger Plants	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
1997	77	23	50	199	15	247	13	525	15	1,093	8	1,041	18	4,100

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

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 22.—Cattle: Slaughter by plant size, packers reporting GIPSA, 1975-97 reporting years

Year	Plant size (head) – Less than 1,000 Plants	Head	1,000–9,999 Plants	Head	10,000–49,999 Plants	Head	50,000–99,999 Plants	Head	100,000–249,999 Plants	Head	250,000 or larger[1] Plants	Head	500,000 or larger[2] Plants	Head	1,000,000 or larger Plants	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
1997	65	24	81	297	38	996	16	1,133	23	3,785	16	5,861	9	5,508	14	17,437

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

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 23.—Calves: Slaughter by plant size, packers reporting to GIPSA, 1975-97 reporting years

	Plant size (head) –													
	Less than 1,000		1,000–4,999		5,000–9,999		10,000–24,999		25,000–49,999		50,000–99,999[1]		100,000 or larger	
Year	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.
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		
1997	56	14	18	42	11	81	8	137	11	421	7	549		

(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-99-1)

Table 24.—Hogs: Slaughter by plant size, packers reporting to GIPSA, 1975-97 reporting years

Year	Plant size (head) – Less than 1,000		1,000–9,999		10,000–24,999		25,000–49,999		50,000–99,999		100,000–299,999		300,000–999,999		1,000,000 or 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	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
1997	27	10	57	224	29	497	29	1,028	20	1,366	16	2,550	9	4,444	31	77,680

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 25.—Sheep and lambs: Slaughter by plant size, packers reporting to GIPSA, 1975-97 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
1997	44	5	20	76	11	249	4	590	3	2,231

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 26.—Boxed fed beef: Production by plant size, packers reporting to GIPSA, 1979-97 reporting years

Year	Plant size (head) – Less than 10,000 Plants	Less than 10,000 Head	10,000–24,999 Plants	10,000–24,999 Head	25,000–99,999 Plants	25,000–99,999 Head	100,000–499,999 Plants	100,000–499,999 Head	500,000 or larger[1] Plants	500,000 or larger[1] 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.
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	12	8,973	8	9,916
1992	24	55	5	80	7	348	13	2,839	13	10,613	7	9,243
1993	22	34	5	86	7	369	10	2,419	11	9,006	9	11,431
1994	18	41	4	71	6	269	10	2,748	8	6,819	11	14,252
1995	16	30	(D)	(D)	7	287	10	2,828	7	5,560	13	16,656
1996	17	34	6	95	7	332	11	2,870	9	6,796	13	16,674
1997	26	50	4	61	10	406	13	3,810	6	4,898	13	17,131

[1] Size limits are 500,000-999,999 beginning in 1991.

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 27.—Cattle slaughter concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms, reporting slaughter packers, 1985-98 reporting years

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]																	
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
1997	31	24.4	67.1	38	27.1	74.5	54	31.1	85.6	88	34.0	93.7	262	212	35.0	96.5	1,415	36.3
	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	24.6	67.6	38	27.2	74.9	54	31.2	85.9	82	34.2	94.1	822	799	35.6	97.9	1,420	36.3
1998	30	24.7	69.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	795	NA	34.8	98.1	NA	35.5

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 cattle during the calendar year.

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

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

Source: Annual reports filed with GIPSA; Livestock Slaughter, Annual Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, MTAN 1-2-1; and F.I. slaughter data from NASS.

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 28.—Steer and heifer slaughter concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms, reporting slaughter packers, 1985-98 reporting years

Year	Top 4 firms			Top 8 firms			Top 20 firms			Top 50 firms			All reporting firms					Comm. sltr.[4]
	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Firms	Head	Share[2]	HHI[3]	
	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]																		
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
1997	27	22.8	78.4	33	25.1	86.3	46	27.2	93.4	80	27.7	95.4	199	163	27.8	95.7	1,899	29.1
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	23.1	79.5	33	25.5	87.8	45	27.6	95.0	70	28.2	97.1	787	772	28.8	97.9	1,927	29.1
1998	25	23.2	80.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	759	NA	28.3	98.1	NA	28.8

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 in calendar year. Number of plants may differ from data reported to GIPSA due to timing of plant openings and closings.

Source: Annual reports filed with GIPSA; Livestock Slaughter, Annual Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, MTAN 1-2-1; and F.I. slaughter data from NASS.

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 29.—Cow and bull slaughter concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms, reporting slaughter packers, 1985-98 reporting years

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]																		
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
1997	14	2.2	30.6	21	3.4	47.5	35	5.5	75.3	66	6.9	95.2	196	175	7.2	99.6	413	7.3
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	17	2.2	30.2	22	3.3	45.8	37	5.3	72.4	66	6.7	91.9	729	717	7.1	97.9	391	7.3
1998	18	2.2	33.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	688	NA	6.5	98.1	NA	6.6

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 in calendar year. Number of plants may differ from data reported to GIPSA due to timing of plant openings and closings.

Source: Annual reports filed with GIPSA; Livestock Slaughter, Annual Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, MTAN 1-2-1; and F.I. slaughter data from NASS.

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 30.—Calf slaughter concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms, reporting slaughter packers, 1985-97 reporting years

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.
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
1997	5	0.3	21.9	10	0.6	38.0	31	1.0	66.5	70	1.2	77.9	111	90	1.2	78.4	268	1.6

[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: Annual reports filed with GIPSA and Livestock Slaughter, Annual Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, MTAN 1-2-1.

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 31.—Hog slaughter concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms, reporting slaughter packers, 1985-98 reporting years

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]																		
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
1997	19	49.9	54.3	28	69.6	75.7	43	82.4	89.6	80	86.1	93.7	218	184	87.8	95.5	969	92.0
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	98.1	961	92.4
1997	19	49.8	54.2	26	69.6	75.7	40	84.2	91.6	74	88.2	95.9	767	754	90.2	98.3	976	92.0
1998	18	56.6	56.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	757	NA	99.3	98.3	NA	101.0

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 hogs during the calendar year.

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

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

Source: Annual reports filed with GIPSA; Livestock Slaughter, Annual Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, MTAN 1-2-1; and F.I. slaughter data from NASS.

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 32.—Sheep and lamb slaughter concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms, reporting slaughter packers, 1985-98 reporting years

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]																		
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
1997	4	2.4	62.4	8	2.9	73.3	20	3.1	79.0	51	3.2	80.6	82	81	3.2	80.6	1,291	3.9
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	2.5	64.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	572	NA	3.8	97.7	NA	3.9
1998	5	2.6	68.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	556	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8

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 in calendar year. Number of plants may differ from data reported to GIPSA due to timing of plant openings and closings.

Source: Annual reports filed with GIPSA; Livestock Slaughter, Annual Summary, National Agricultural Statistics Service, MTAN 1-2-1; and F.I. slaughter data from NASS.

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 33.—Boxed fed beef production concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest firms, reporting slaughter packers, 1981-97 reporting years

Year	Top 4 firms			Top 8 firms			Top 20 firms			Top 50 firms			All reporting firms					Total boxed beef[4]
	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Head	Conc.[1]	Plants	Firms	Head	Share[2]	HHI[3]	
	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
1997	21	22.0	82.6	26	24.2	90.8	38	26.1	97.9	70	26.4	98.8	72	52	26.4	98.8	2,088	26.7

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.

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

Table 34.—Livestock purchase concentration: 4, 8, 20, and 50 largest[1] firms, reporting slaughter packers, 1981-97 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
1997	49	23.7	61.0	62	28.4	72.9	76	32.0	82.3	119	35.1	90.3	444	331	37.2	95.6	1,170	38.9

[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, 1997 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	74.98	69.87	65.55	65.89
Total cost of sales	85.16	82.76	81.81	81.99
Gross income	14.84	17.24	18.19	18.01
Operating expenses:				
Manufacturing	7.93	8.73	8.34	8.30
Advertising & selling expenses	0.92	1.76	2.60	2.49
General & administrative	1.25	1.26	1.56	1.63
Depreciation & amortization	0.50	0.56	0.59	0.60
Interest	0.66	0.63	0.59	0.58
Other	2.49	2.52	2.43	2.36
Total operating expenses	13.76	15.46	16.11	15.95
Operating income (loss)	1.09	1.78	2.07	2.05

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-99-1)

Table 36.—Selected financial ratios for 4, 8, 20, and 40 largest meatpacking firms, 1997 reporting year[1]

Item	Top 4	Top 8	Top 20	Top 40
Net sales per $ of assets	4.487	3.779	3.881	3.936
Net sales per $ of equity	8.020	7.772	7.270	7.407
Gross income per $ of sales	0.148	0.172	0.182	0.180
Gross income per $ of assets	0.666	0.651	0.706	0.709
Gross income per $ of equity	1.190	1.340	1.322	1.334
Total operating expenses per $ of sales	0.138	0.155	0.161	0.160
Total operating expenses per $ of assets	0.617	0.584	0.625	0.628
Total operating expenses per $ of equity	1.103	1.202	1.172	1.182
Operating income per $ of sales	0.011	0.018	0.021	0.021
Operating income per $ of assets	0.049	0.067	0.081	0.081
Operating income per $ of equity	0.087	0.138	0.151	0.152
Equity to asset ratio	0.559	0.486	0.534	0.531

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-99-1)

Table 37.—Gross income of 4, 8, 20, and 40 largest meatpacking firms, 1992-97 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
1997	14.8	17.2	18.2	18.0

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, 1992-97 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
1997	13.8	15.5	16.1	16.0

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, 1992-97 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
1997	1.10	1.80	2.10	2.10

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-99-1)

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, 1997 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]	122	13	25	31,114
New Jersey	26	12	27	8,890
New York	493	14	17	117,656
Pennsylvania	717	214	224	286,924
North Atlantic	1,358	253	293	444,584
Illinois	635	1,007	60	480,096
Indiana	288	129	59	158,239
Michigan	599	53	72	296,377
Ohio	494	262	109	247,747
Wisconsin	829	79	68	417,854
East North Central	2,845	1,530	368	1,600,313
Iowa	1,567	1,231	180	930,821
Kansas	1,920	116	40	917,505
Minnesota	941	653	45	557,053
Missouri	380	912	56	1,134,906
Nebraska	2,300	1,365	78	1,247,116
North Dakota	903	34	91	428,156
South Dakota	2,736	705	377	1,459,282
West North Central	10,747	5,016	867	6,674,839
Delaware and Maryland	107	25	18	31,844
Florida	619	66	0	181,043
Georgia	823	249	38	305,768
North Carolina	538	604	37	226,993
South Carolina	281	84	29	97,698
Virginia	777	43	73	296,035
West Virginia	151	3	16	57,825
South Atlantic	3,296	1,074	211	1,197,206

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, 1997 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	1,040	27	28	332,886
Arkansas	1,085	48	20	355,194
Kentucky	1,176	69	24	428,406
Louisiana	601	52	16	175,401
Mississippi	830	31	30	248,177
Tennessee	1,285	95	48	444,755
South Central	6,017	322	166	1,984,819
Oklahoma	2,887	78	73	1,178,804
Texas	6,516	133	1,340	2,536,996
South Plains	9,403	211	1,413	3,715,800
Arizona	154	3	7	52,656
Colorado	881	49	103	334,704
Idaho	539	23	138	241,526
Montana	633	243	98	317,297
Nevada	57	1	4	18,479
New Mexico	371	2	31	144,236
Utah	185	5	27	84,759
Wyoming	410	0	10	191,139
Mountain	3,230	326	418	1,384,796
California	1,619	109	171	639,166
Oregon	317	8	40	131,706
Washington	330	13	26	141,764
Pacific	2,266	130	237	912,636
48 State Total	39,162	8,862	3,973	17,914,993

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-99-1)

Table 41.—Slaughter and nonslaughter livestock purchases, by reporting dealers and order buyers, by region and State, 1997 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]	1,980	52,166	54,146	215	15	7
New Jersey	0	21,665	21,665	2	244	10
New York	12,935	78,669	91,604	527	9	20
Pennsylvania	53,871	205,199	259,070	1,655	409	122
North Atlantic	68,786	357,699	426,485	2,399	677	159
Illinois	107,205	778,786	885,991	811	3,425	58
Indiana	23,012	207,127	230,139	450	839	23
Michigan	44,763	507,859	552,622	376	2,611	82
Ohio	24,404	529,105	553,509	802	1,560	90
Wisconsin	66,237	279,589	345,826	1,025	514	27
East North Central	265,621	2,302,466	2,568,087	3,464	8,949	280
Iowa	231,531	694,568	926,099	1,229	2,823	315
Kansas	306,674	436,005	742,680	1,544	241	54
Minnesota	339,925	655,748	995,673	1,527	1,470	177
Missouri	150,192	549,992	700,184	1,612	659	6
Nebraska	459,185	779,101	1,238,286	1,744	2,529	10
North Dakota	176,896	178,358	355,254	768	69	48
South Dakota	402,548	577,623	980,171	1,773	871	146
West North Central	2,066,951	3,871,395	5,938,347	10,197	8,662	756
Delaware and Maryland	465	32,546	33,011	69	61	8
Florida	67,704	81,320	149,024	561	62	1
Georgia	103,187	178,848	282,035	896	201	4
North Carolina	31,956	137,843	169,799	278	550	14
South Carolina	29,946	85,101	115,047	320	93	1
Virginia	20,375	229,759	250,134	923	23	31
West Virginia	6,531	61,422	67,953	164	1	52
South Atlantic	260,164	806,839	1,067,003	3,211	991	111

Continued—

Table 41.—Slaughter and nonslaughter livestock purchases, by reporting dealers and order buyers, by region and State, 1997 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	87,584	219,651	307,235	720	144	8
Arkansas	29,146	197,500	226,646	706	4	3
Kentucky	152,863	1,214,432	1,367,295	2,885	622	4
Louisiana	29,093	30,689	59,782	195	11	3
Mississippi	135,663	428,865	564,528	1,507	1	10
Tennessee	86,201	388,855	475,056	1,135	340	58
South Central	520,550	2,479,992	3,000,542	7,148	1,122	86
Oklahoma	294,503	482,731	777,235	1,963	94	0
Texas	334,483	1,279,658	1,614,141	4,334	123	809
South Plains	628,986	1,762,389	2,391,376	6,297	217	809
Arizona	3,004	73,160	76,164	192	1	46
Colorado	106,285	176,957	283,242	589	36	69
Idaho	113,518	186,104	299,621	617	7	187
Montana	175,048	350,926	525,974	990	96	803
Nevada	13,125	12,208	25,333	53	0	0
New Mexico	36,662	45,887	82,549	153	76	43
Utah	67,143	93,569	160,712	204	2	121
Wyoming	138,439	118,334	256,773	342	0	97
Mountain	653,224	1,057,145	1,710,368	3,140	218	1,366
California	117,407	322,424	439,830	1,166	72	152
Oregon	48,867	84,226	133,093	293	1	254
Washington	44,900	39,207	84,107	304	6	19
Pacific	211,174	445,857	657,030	1,763	79	425
48 State Total	4,675,456	13,083,782	17,759,238	37,619	20,915	3,992

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.

Table 42.—Reported volume and value of marketings by firms selling on commission[1] and by reporting dealers and order buyers,[2] 1990-97 reporting years

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Livestock marketed through firms selling on commission				Thousand head				
Cattle and calves	41,710	42,524	42,087	40,319	45,060	40,407	42,234	39,162
Hogs and pigs	18,777	19,330	18,330	16,010	15,506	13,386	10,657	8,862
Sheep and lambs	5,257	5,548	5,253	5,175	5,153	4,625	5,735	3,973
				Thousand dollars				
Value of livestock	22,251,800	23,526,386	21,730,738	21,517,425	20,208,927	17,995,926	14,946,597	17,914,993
Livestock purchases by dealers and order buyers				Thousand head				
Cattle and calves	27,586	34,278	35,247	37,709	31,679	30,344	33,349	37,619
Hogs and pigs	32,756	35,189	34,187	33,554	31,865	28,233	25,614	20,915
Sheep and lambs	3,660	4,548	4,129	3,915	4,269	4,003	4,198	3,992
Value of Livestock:				Thousand dollars				
Bought on commission	4,303,723	5,097,350	4,630,982	4,964,064	4,333,594	3,800,874	3,602,232	4,675,456
Bought for own account	14,828,774	16,074,404	14,991,718	15,625,548	13,726,170	12,460,890	11,155,572	13,083,692
Total	19,142,497	21,317,331	19,622,700	20,589,615	18,059,768	16,261,766	14,757,905	17,759,238

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

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

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

Table 43.—Bonded packers, posted stockyards, and entities registered with GIPSA, September 30, 1998[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	0	2	0	2	5	6	13
Maine	3	2	0	2	15	6	23
Massachusetts	2	4	2	2	13	4	21
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
New Jersey	14	5	2	4	9	19	34
New York	18	27	10	28	169	27	234
Pennsylvania	41	30	27	16	166	107	316
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	2	6	3	4	53	8	68
North Atlantic	81	76	44	58	443	177	722
Illinois	26	35	23	27	200	156	406
Indiana	9	24	21	15	99	96	231
Michigan	9	28	8	20	38	38	104
Ohio	27	31	19	26	116	59	220
Wisconsin	15	29	15	30	286	62	393
East North Central	86	147	86	118	739	411	1,354
Iowa	10	68	34	48	354	443	879
Kansas	6	56	41	18	199	59	317
Minnesota	7	35	19	27	164	119	329
Missouri	9	77	68	32	181	73	354
Nebraska	7	55	20	50	252	167	489
North Dakota	3	16	12	8	81	10	111
South Dakota	5	46	19	37	182	67	305
West North Central	47	353	213	220	1,413	938	2,784
Delaware	0	1	2	0	3	0	5
Florida	5	15	13	6	56	18	93
Georgia	13	47	33	24	106	39	202
Maryland	5	8	5	4	28	15	52
North Carolina	17	33	25	13	52	43	133
South Carolina	6	21	24	6	33	20	83
Virginia	6	31	24	19	98	24	165
West Virginia	3	13	8	7	37	3	55
South Atlantic	55	169	134	79	413	162	788

Continued—

Table 43.—Bonded packers, posted stockyards, and entities registered with GIPSA, September 30, 1998[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	33	20	21	92	11	144
Arkansas	4	41	26	24	66	24	140
Kentucky	6	35	26	14	103	24	167
Louisiana	5	20	9	15	32	20	76
Mississippi	3	31	19	17	63	20	119
Tennessee	8	42	29	26	132	30	217
South Central	31	202	129	117	488	129	863
Oklahoma	3	62	60	25	159	23	267
Texas	29	131	109	55	321	45	530
South Plains	32	193	169	80	480	68	797
Arizona	2	6	7	3	22	5	37
Colorado	6	21	10	21	117	29	177
Idaho	4	15	11	11	140	25	187
Montana	4	14	11	12	242	7	272
Nevada	0	2	2	1	16	0	19
New Mexico	3	15	7	8	47	6	68
Utah	2	12	10	8	88	5	111
Wyoming	1	9	9	3	65	3	80
Mountain	22	94	67	67	737	80	951
California	28	40	23	35	141	61	260
Oregon	2	15	9	9	81	5	104
Washington	10	14	9	8	74	14	105
Pacific	40	69	41	52	296	80	469
Alaska	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hawaii	5	0	1	0	0	7	8
United States	399	1,303	884	791	5,010	2,052	8,737

[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.

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Table 44.—Bonded packers, posted stockyards, entities registered with GIPSA, and bond coverage[1], 1988-98

Item	September 30–										
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Number										
Entities registered with GIPSA:[2]											
Bonded dealers and market agencies[3]											
SOC only–	932	935	911	909	898	921	897	902	899	890	884
SOC and BOC or dealer	900	935	910	908	896	880	868	881	853	823	791
Dealer and/or BOC[3]	5,346	5,456	5,360	5,409	5,389	5,383	5,397	5,293	5,236	5,190	5,015
Packer buyer[5]	2,489	2,599	2,424	2,419	2,318	2,071	2,213	2,042	2,167	2,113	2,054
Total registrants	9,667	9,905	9,605	9,645	9,501	9,255	9,375	9,118	9,155	9,016	8,744
Bonded packers	638	619	574	585	533	517	486	467	430	427	399
Posted stockyards[6]	1,769	1,763	1,618	1,614	1,581	1,450	1,404	1,386	1,348	1,333	1,303
	Million dollars										
Clause one bonds[7]	105.9	115.6	110.2	120.8	111.2	120.6	109.1	107.1	103.3	101.1	102.8
Clause two bonds[8]	147.5	160.7	151.5	157.1	151.2	150.4	149.8	139.2	133.3	130.4	132.5
Clause two/three bonds[9]	5.0	4.1	6.3	6.8	6.1	8.4	9.7	9.9	10.5	12.4	13.4
Clause four bonds[10]	262.7	271.1	282.4	312.4	311.7	300.4	302.5	300.5	377.4	387.2	304.5

[1] Bonds cover livestock purchases. A firm may have more than one bond covering different types of livestock transactions.
[2] Beginning in 1998, includes registrants operating in Canada, but registered with GIPSA
[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.
[6] Includes terminal and auction markets. Posted stockyards are stockyards that are subject to GIPSA jurisdiction.
[7] Cover selling-on-commission transactions.
[8] Cover buying-on-commission and dealer transactions.
[9] Clause two/three bonds cover buying-on-commission, dealer, and clearing-services transactions.
[10] Cover packers' livestock purchase transactions.

(GIPSA-SR-99-1)

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