

NASS Survey Training

March, June, and September HOG REPORTS
(HOG INV)



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

Workforce Performance and Staff Development Section



Producers



Who Uses the Data

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

Use data on breeding stock inventory, farrowing intentions, the latest pig crop, and average litter size to forecast the expansion and contraction of pork production



Analysts

Is there going to be enough bacon available?

Processors,
warehouses,
storage and
transportation



Rely on the reports to anticipate future volume



Quarterly Hogs and Pigs

ISSN: 1949-1921

Released March 30, 2023, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

United States Hog Inventory Up Slightly

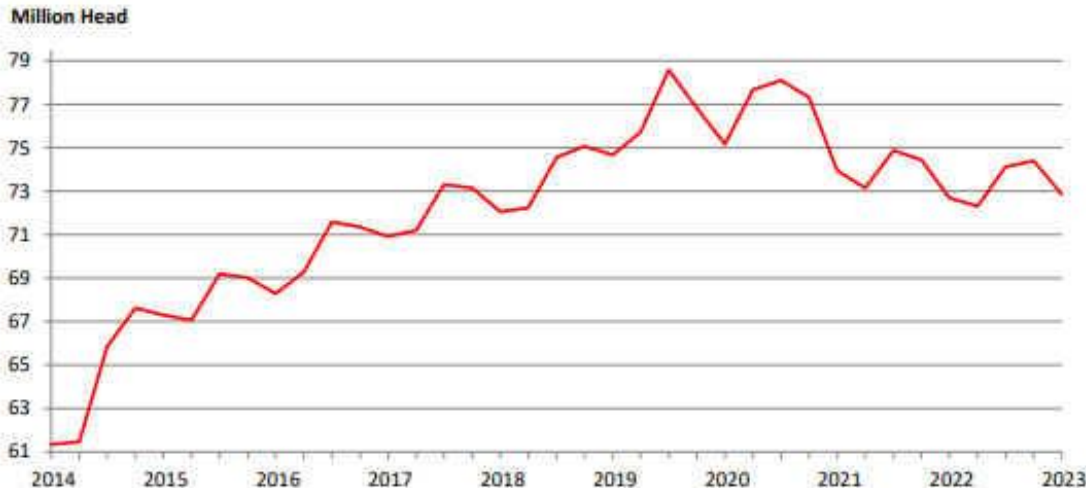
United States inventory of all hogs and pigs on March 1, 2023 was 72.9 million head. This was up slightly from March 1, 2022, but down 2 percent from December 1, 2022.

Breeding inventory, at 6.13 million head, was up slightly from last year, but down slightly from the previous quarter.

Market hog inventory, at 66.7 million head, was up slightly from last year, but down 2 percent from last quarter.

The December 2022-February 2023 pig crop, at 32.1 million head, was up slightly from last year. Sows farrowing during this period totaled 2.91 million head, down slightly from previous year. The sows farrowed during this quarter represented 47 percent of the breeding herd. The average pigs saved per litter was 11.02 for the December 2022-February 2023 period, compared to 10.95 last year.

Quarterly Hogs and Pigs Inventory - United States: March 1



Example of the NASS's Quarterly Hogs and Pigs Report



Survey Information

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



Screening

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



Hogs and Pigs Owned

Inventory as of September 1

- **Sows and Gilts for breeding**
 - Of these, how many are expected to farrow in the coming quarter (Sep, Oct, Nov) and the quarter after that (Dec, Jan 2024, Feb 2024)
 - In many cases you can expect about half of the sows and gilts to farrow each quarter
- **Boars and young males**



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

However, there are exceptions to every rule.

Number Owned March 1

2. How many sows and gilts for breeding were owned by this operation on March 1?
(Include unweaned gilts intended for breeding.)

+

a. How many of the [item 2] sows and gilts are expected to farrow during March, April or May?

b. How many of the [item 2] sows and gilts are expected to farrow during June, July or August?

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



Hogs and Pigs Owned Cont.

Inventory as of September 1

Market hogs (male/female)

- Reported in 4 separate weight classes
 - Under 50 lbs
 - 50 – 119 lbs
 - 120 – 179 lbs
 - 180 + lbs
 - Sometimes this is difficult for the respondent to break out

Now we should have accounted for all hogs owned.



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

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

a. Under 50 pounds? (Include unweaned pigs intended for market or home use.)

+ 315 2400

b. 50 - 119 pounds?

+ 316 2000

c. 120 - 179 pounds?

+ 313 1700

d. 180 pounds and over? (Include sows and boars no longer used for breeding.)

+ 314 1400



Hogs and Pigs Owned

- Hogs **owned** in another state?
 - *Only include hogs owned in this state on this form*
 - *Complete a paper questionnaire for each of the other states the operator owns hogs in*
 - *Leave detailed notes*



Hogs and Pigs Owned Cont.

Farrowings and Disposition

Sows and Gilts
owned that
farrowed:

How many during
each of the last 3
months



From those
farrowings:

Pigs born and still
owned by this
operation on the first of
the survey month &
Pigs born and **sold** or
slaughtered before the
first of the survey
month

REMEMBER: Owned + sold/slaughtered = **total**
pigs born during the last 3 months

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

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

February Sows	January Sows	December Sows
157	165	162

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

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

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

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

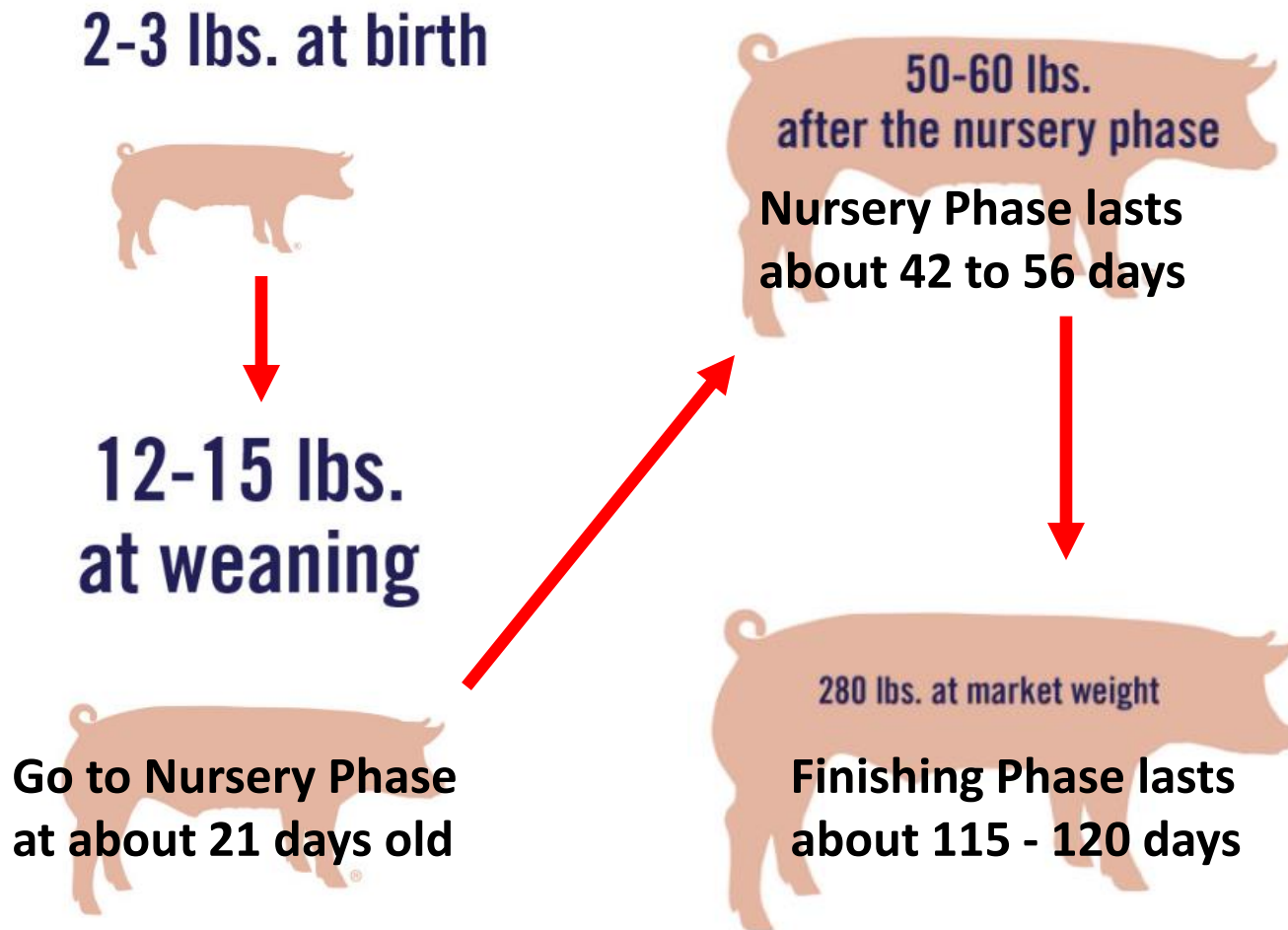
February Pig Crop	January Pig Crop	December Pig Crop
0	0	0

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

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

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

Life Cycle of a Market Pig



Death Loss

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

Common Porcine Diseases

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

Contract Production



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

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

- On this operation, owned by someone else

- How many hogs and pigs
- Who owns them and are they a contractor?
 - These should *not* be included in the Hogs and Pigs Owned inventory

What To Watch



Six Months
expected
farrowings seems
low or high
compared to total
SOWS

Hogs
located out
of state

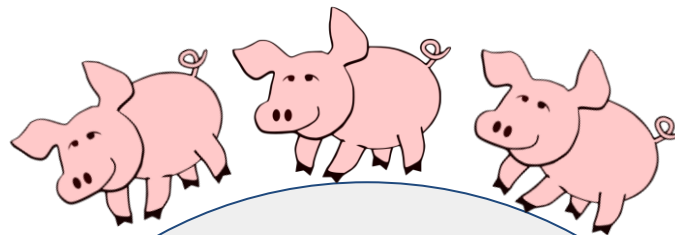
Reported
Deaths are
low/high
compared to
total inventory

Pigs per litter,
rates normally
range from about
7 – 13 pigs



What To Watch Cont.

Pigs born the previous month and still **owned** should be in the under 50 lb weight group OR gilts/young males for breeding



Pigs born in the last 3 months should be in the lighter 3 weight groups OR gilts/young males for breeding

Reluctant Respondents

“Hog prices go down after every one of your reports come out!”



Prices can fluctuate as a result of NASS's reports, but history shows that prices go up just as often as they go down after the Hogs and Pigs reports are released. The goal is to help maintain a stable market based on accurate, unbiased information provided by producers such as yourself.

In Conclusion

Be sure to leave comments explaining any noteworthy situations.

Be familiar with the survey to make interviewing quicker and easier.

Please contact your supervisor with any questions or concerns.

Thank you!

