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New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service

FARM FACTS
"FACT FINDERS FOR AGRICULTURE"

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MEAT ANIMALS PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, AND INCOME, 2001 SUMMARY

The 2001 gross income from cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs for the U.S. totaled \$53.7 billion, up 1 percent from 2000. Gross income rose for Hogs and Pigs, but fell for calves and calves and sheep and lambs. Hogs and pigs increased 6 percent, while cattle and calves and sheep and lambs decreased 1 and 15 percent respectively.

Total 2001 cash receipts from marketings of meat animals increased 1 percent to \$53.3 billion. Cattle and calves accounted for 76 percent of this total, hogs and pigs 23 percent, and sheep and lambs 1 percent. Production increased for hogs and pigs, but decreased for both cattle and calves and sheep and lambs. Average prices were up from 2000 levels for cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep while lambs showed a decrease.

Cattle and Calves: Inventory, Supply, and Disposition by State and United States, 2001 ^{1/}

State	Inventory Jan 1, 2001	Calf Crop	Inshipments	Marketings ^{2/}		Farm Slaughter ^{3/}	Deaths		Inventory Jan 1, 2002
				Cattle	Calves		Cattle & Calves	Cattle	
	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head
NJ	48.0	18.0	2.5	9.5	12.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	44.0
US	97,276.5	38,280.4	21,820.2	46,663.0	9,604.6	194.0	1,723.4	2,488.1	96,704.0

^{1/} Balance sheet estimates by State; the sum of inventory January 1, 2001, calf crop, and inshipments is equal to the sum of marketings, farm slaughter, deaths, and inventory January 1, 2002.

^{2/} Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State

^{3/} Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

Cattle and Calves: Inventory, Supply, and Disposition by State and United States, Revised 2000 ^{1/}

State	Inventory Jan 1, 2000	Calf Crop	Inshipments	Marketings ^{2/}		Farm Slaughter ^{3/}	Deaths		Inventory Jan 1, 2001
				Cattle	Calves		Cattle & Calves	Cattle	
	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head
NJ	48.0	20.0	1.0	8.0	10.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	48.0
US	98,198.0	38,630.6	23,451.5	48,702.3	10,001.9	202.6	1,710.8	2,386.0	97,276.5

^{1/} Balance sheet estimates by State; the sum of inventory January 1, 2000, calf crop, and inshipments is equal to the sum of marketings, farm slaughter, deaths, and inventory January 1, 2001.

^{2/} Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State

^{3/} Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory, Supply, and Disposition by State and United States, 2001 ^{1/}

State	Inventory Dec 1, 2000	Pig Crop	Inshipments	Marketings ^{2/}	Farm Slaughter ^{3/}	Deaths	Inventory Dec 1, 2001
		Dec - Nov					
	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head
NJ	14.0	12.8	1.1	12.6	1.5	0.8	13.0
US	59,137.8	99,982.6	26,919.7	119,557.6	119.1	7,290.0	59,073.5

^{1/} Balance sheet estimates by State; the sum of inventory December 1, 2000, pigs crop, and inshipments is equal to the sum of marketings, farm slaughter, deaths, and inventory December 1, 2001.

^{2/} Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State

^{3/} Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments

FARM LABOR

Hired Workers Up 6 Percent, Wage Rates Up 6 Percent From a Year Ago

There were 1.08 million hired workers on the Nation's farms and ranches during the week of April 7-13, 2002, up 6 percent from a year ago. There were 890,000 workers hired directly by farm operators. Agricultural service employees on farms and ranches made up the remaining 189,000 workers. Migrant workers accounted for 8.8 percent of the April hired work force compared with 8.9 percent in April 2001. The migrant worker percent of hired workers will be discontinued after this report.

Farm operators paid their hired workers an average wage rate of \$8.83 per hour during the April 2002 survey week, up 52 cents from a year earlier. Field workers received an average of \$8.06 per hour, up 45 cents from last April. Livestock workers earned \$8.43 per hour compared with \$8.01 a year earlier.

The Field and Livestock worker combined wage rate was up 44 cents from last year.

Number of hours worked averaged 40.2 hours for hired workers during the survey week, unchanged from a year ago.

The largest increases in number of hired farm workers over last year occurred in California, Lake (Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin), ***Northeast II (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania)**, Appalachian I (North Carolina and Virginia), and Corn Belt II (Iowa and Missouri) regions. Mild weather in California promoted field crop, fruit and vegetable, and seasonal activities, unlike the drier

conditions in 2001, which reduced planted acres and demand for labor. In the Lake region, weather was generally more favorable for agricultural work this April. In addition to field work, dairy, poultry, hog, and equine operations continued to be active. **Spring work activities got an earlier start in the Northeast and Appalachian I regions because of the mild weather.** Despite isolated showers across much of the Corn Belt II region, more days were suitable for field work this year and work activities were in full swing.

The largest decreases in number of hired farm workers, from a year ago, were in the Southern Plains (Oklahoma and Texas), Florida, Corn Belt I (Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio), Appalachian II (Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia), and Mountain II (Colorado, Nevada, and Utah). Field activities in the Southern Plains region slowed as much needed rain drenched northern areas of Texas and Oklahoma. A wet week across much of Florida, Corn Belt I, and Appalachian II regions also limited field activities. Mild weather in the Mountain II region advanced work activities ahead of normal with fewer workers working longer hours. Primary activities included seeding small grains, fertilizing, field preparations for row crop planting, tending to cattle and sheep, and nursery activities.

Hired farm worker wage rates were above a year ago in all regions. The largest increases occurred in the Mountain II, Mountain III (Arizona and New Mexico) and Appalachian I regions. The higher wages resulted from fewer low paid seasonal workers on the payrolls during the survey week.

HIRED WORKERS: WAGE RATES FOR TYPE OF WORKERS AND ALL HIRED WORKERS BY REGION AND UNITED STATES, APRIL 7-13, 2002 ^{1/}

U.S. and Region ^{2/}	Type of Worker			Wage Rates for All Hired Workers
	Field	Livestock	Field & Lvst Combined	
<i>Dollars per Hour</i>				
Northeast I	8.35	8.56	8.42	9.14
Northeast II*	8.20	7.01	7.78	8.83
Appalachian I	7.42	8.60	7.86	8.45
Appalachian II	6.89	7.87	7.31	7.63
Southeast	7.28	8.29	7.42	7.94
FL	7.75	7.50	7.72	8.57
Lake	9.43	8.44	9.01	9.88
Cornbelt I	8.59	8.90	8.70	9.23
Cornbelt II	7.84	9.82	8.89	9.34
Delta	7.05	7.06	7.05	7.50
Northern Plains	8.48	8.06	8.31	9.22
Southern Plains	6.92	7.78	7.31	7.95
Mountain I	7.55	7.92	7.80	8.00
Mountain II	8.06	8.58	8.26	8.95
Mountain III	7.51	8.35	7.71	8.21
Pacific	8.18	9.45	8.33	9.10
CA	8.33	10.20	8.47	9.13
HI ^{3/}	9.40		9.43	11.14
US ^{3/}	8.06	8.43	8.15	8.83

^{1/} Excludes Agricultural Service Workers.
^{2/} Excludes AK.
^{3/} Insufficient data for livestock.

**AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL USAGE
 2001 Field Crops Summary**

Corn: Nitrogen was applied to 96 percent of the 2001 corn acreage in the 19 Program States: Colorado, Georgia,

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas,

and Wisconsin. Growers in Nebraska, New York, Ohio, and Texas reported 100 percent of the acreage treated with nitrogen. Corn growers used an average of 1.8 applications per acre while applying 73 pounds of nitrogen per treatment. In the Program States, 79 percent of the planted corn acreage received phosphates, while potash was applied to 65 percent of the acreage.

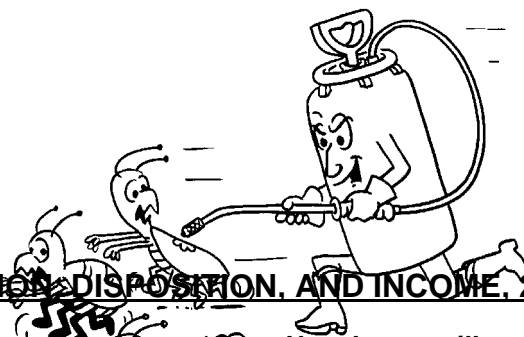
Herbicides were applied to 98 percent of the corn acreage in 2001. Atrazine continued to be the most commonly used herbicide with 75 percent of the reported acreage being treated. It was applied at a rate of 1.07 pounds per acre. Acetochlor, S-Metolachlor, and Dicamba were the next three most widely used herbicides and were applied to 26, 19, and 15 percent, respectively; of the reported acreage in the Program States.

In 2001, 29 percent of the corn acreage was treated with insecticides. Chlorpyrifos was the most commonly used insecticide, representing 3.7 million out of the total 9.0 million pounds of insecticide applied in the 19 Program States. Chlorpyrifos was applied at the rate of 1.04 pounds per acre.

Soybeans: Soybean producers in the 8 Program States (Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio) applied nitrogen fertilizer to 11 percent of the area planted to soybeans. The percent of acres treated ranged from 3 percent in Arkansas to 22 percent in Nebraska. The average number of nitrogen applications per acre was 1.0 with an average application rate of 22 pounds per acre. Phosphate was applied to 17 percent of the soybean planted acreage while Potash was applied to 20 percent of the planted soybean acreage in the 8 Program States.

In the 8 Program States, 96 percent of the soybean acreage was treated with herbicides. The most widely used herbicides were Glyphosate, applied to 73 percent of the soybean acreage, followed by Pendimethalin applied to 10 percent, and Imazethapyr applied to 9 percent of the planted acreage. Trifluralin and Fomesafen were both applied to 7 percent of the soybean acreage.

Soybean growers in the States surveyed applied insecticides to only 1 percent of the soybean acres planted. Although there were too few reports to publish insecticide data for most States, data are published for Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska. Soybean growers also reported few fungicide applications.



MILK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, AND INCOME, 2001 SUMMARY

United States milk production decreased 1 percent in 2001 to 165 billion pounds. The rate per cow, at 18,199 pounds, was 62 pounds below 2000. The annual average number of cows on farms, at 9.12 million head, was 91,000 head less than 2000.

Cash receipts from marketings of milk during 2001, at \$24.7 billion, was 20 percent above 2000. Producer returns averaged \$15.05 per hundredweight, 21 percent above 2000. Marketings totaled 164 billion pounds, 1 percent below 2000. Marketings include whole milk sold to plants and dealers as well as milk sold directly to consumers.

An estimated 1.26 billion pounds of milk were used on farms where produced, 3 percent less than 2000. Calves were fed 86 percent of this milk with the remainder consumed in producer households.

New Jersey milk production decreased 5 percent in 2001 to 233 million pounds. The rate per cow at 16,643 pounds, was 1,393 pounds above 2000. The annual average number of cows on farms, at 14,000 head was 2,000 head less than 2000.

Cash receipts from marketings of milk during 2001, at \$37.0 million, was 16 percent above 2000. Producer returns averaged \$16.10 per hundredweight, 22 percent above 2000. Marketings totaled 230 million pounds, 5 percent below 2000. Marketings include whole milk sold to plants and dealers as well as milk sold directly to consumers.

In 2001, an estimated 3 million pounds of milk were used on farms where produced, unchanged from the previous year. Calves were fed 67 percent of this milk with the remainder consumed in producer households.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES

Farm Prices Received Index Up 3 Points From Last Month

The preliminary All Farm Products Index of Prices Received by Farmers in May was 98, based on 1990-92=100, up 3

points (3.2 percent) from the revised April index. Higher prices for broilers, potatoes, hogs, and oranges more than offset lower prices for lettuce, cattle, milk, and cucumbers. The seasonal change in the mix of commodities farmers sell often affects the overall index. Higher marketings for cantaloupe, grapes, sweet corn, and peaches more than offset decreased marketings of

cattle, milk, apples and asparagus. Compared with May last year, the All Farm Products Index was down 10 points (9.3 percent). Lower prices for broilers, hogs, cattle, and cucumbers more than offset higher prices for potatoes, strawberries, corn, and soybeans. The Food Commodities Index increased by 4.3 percent over last month to 97, but was 11.8 percent below last year.

Prices Paid Index Unchanged

The May Index of Prices Paid for Commodities and Services, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates (PPITW) was 123 percent of the 1990-92 average. The index was unchanged from April but 1 point (0.8 percent) below May 2001. Lower prices in May for feeder cattle, feeder pigs, nitrogen fertilizers, and feed supplements were offset by higher prices for LP gas, feed grains, complete feeds, and other chemicals.

Average Prices Received by Farmers: United States

Item	Entire Month		Preliminary
	May 2001	April 2002	May 2002 ^{1/}
----- Dollars -----			
Field Crops			
Barley, per bushel	2.12	2.10	2.14
Hay, all, baled, per ton	107.00	99.90	102.00
Soybeans, per bushel	4.33	4.47	4.62
Fruit, fresh			
Apples, per lb	.152	.215	.218
Strawberries, per lb	.516	.600	.613
Vegetables, fresh			
Corn, Sweet, per cwt	24.60	18.80	18.00
Lettuce, per cwt	18.80	13.70	9.87
Tomatoes, per cwt	37.80	32.30	31.50
Livestock and Livestock Products			
Beef Cattle, per cwt	73.60	67.20	66.10
Steers and Heifers, per cwt	77.40	70.60	69.30
Cows, per cwt	43.70	40.10	40.20
Calves, per cwt	111.00	100.00	98.90
Broilers, live, per lb	.400	.300	.320
Eggs All, per dozen	.552	.519	.505
Milk All, per cwt ^{2/}	16.32	13.30	13.52

^{1/} Mid-month; ^{2/} Before deductions for hauling and government withholdings. Includes bulk tank, quantity, and other premiums. Excludes hauling subsidies.