



Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook: September 2022

Less Beef To Offset Increases in Other Meats in 2023

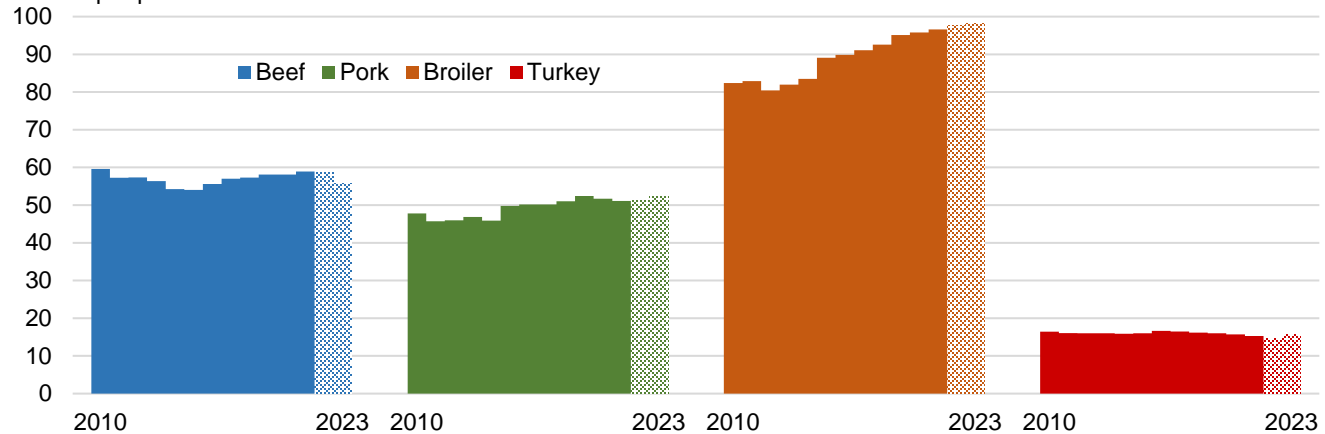
In 2023, U.S. consumers can anticipate greater availability of pork, broiler meat, and turkey, but less beef is expected. The amount used by the domestic market on a per person basis, including in grocery stores and restaurants, is defined as per capita disappearance. USDA calculates per capita meat disappearance—a proxy measure of consumption—as a residual measure of supply (the sum of production, beginning stocks, and imports minus the sum of exports and ending stocks) divided by the total U.S. population. Although per capita disappearance factors in trade, it largely reflects domestic supplies, and it does not account for food waste or use such as pet food.

Total poultry disappearance is projected to be 115.3 pounds per capita, up 1.2 percent in the 11th consecutive year of record broiler production and following the recovery of turkey production from the impact of avian influenza. Red meat disappearance is forecast at 109.5 pounds per capita, down 1.6 percent, as lower beef supplies offset an increase in projected pork production.

The figure below shows the retail weight per capita disappearance for beef, pork, broiler meat, and turkey from 2010 to 2021, with forecast values for 2022 and 2023. Beef per capita for 2023 is expected to decline by almost 3 pounds, while pork is expected to climb about 1 pound per person. Disappearance of broiler meat is projected to increase about half a pound, a slower pace than in previous years, and turkey will rise over 1 pound, the first increase in 7 years.

Retail weight per capita disappearance for beef, pork, broilers, and turkey 2010–2023*

Pounds per person



Note: 2022 and 2023 represent forecast values (lighter shading in the graph).

Source : USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Summary

Beef/Cattle: Projections for 2022 and 2023 beef production are adjusted marginally higher from last month. Based on recent cattle slaughter data and stronger anticipated culling of beef cows in late 2022, the outlook for 2022 production is only fractionally higher than last month. The beef production forecast in 2023 is raised as more calves are expected to be placed in feedlots in second-half 2022, raising projected marketings in 2023. The cattle price forecast for late 2022 is adjusted higher, mainly on current price strength. Calf prices are raised for 2022 and early 2023 as expected placements in feedlots reach deeper into tight supplies outside feedlots. Record exports in July were in line with expectations, and projections are unchanged from last month. However, import projections are lowered on third-quarter data and expectations of slower imports in late 2022.

Dairy: The all-milk price forecasts for 2022 and 2023 have been raised due to recent changes in dairy product prices, higher expected dairy exports, and lower expected milk production. The all-milk price forecast for 2022 is \$25.45 per hundredweight (cwt), \$0.25 higher than last month's forecast. The all-milk price forecast for 2023 is \$22.70 per cwt, \$0.20 higher than the August forecast. Milk production forecasts for both 2022 and 2023 have been lowered based on lower expected milk cow numbers and steady yield per cow. Export forecasts have been raised, mainly due to anticipated strong demand from international markets and competitive U.S. prices.

Pork/Hogs: Third-quarter pork production is raised to 6.5 billion pounds, just fractionally below a year ago, on expectations that ample supplies of slaughter-ready hogs for the balance of the quarter will combine with higher year-over-year average dressed weights to increase production. Second-half 2022 pork exports are reduced 80 million pounds on demand weakness for U.S. pork in Asia, aggravated by the appreciated value of the U.S. dollar. Total U.S. pork exports for 2022 are forecast at 6.495 billion pounds, almost 8 percent below export volumes last year

Poultry/Eggs: Broiler production forecasts in 2022 and 2023 were increased on favorable hatchery data, and 2022 and 2023 prices were adjusted down on recent data and stronger production expectations. Forecast 2022 broiler exports were adjusted down on slow shipments in July, and the 2023 export forecast is unchanged. Following recent trends in relevant indicators and data, 2022 and 2023 forecasts for table-egg production are revised up, while egg and egg products export forecasts are revised down. The third- and fourth-quarter 2022 and first-quarter 2023 wholesale egg price (New York, large, grade A) forecasts are revised upward to account for higher-than-expected August and early September prices and the impact of new Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) discoveries on prices. Turkey production for 2022 and 2023 is lowered on new HPAI discoveries. Turkey exports are unchanged for 2022 and 2023; imports are raised for 2022 and unchanged for 2023. Turkey prices are unchanged for 2022 and increased for the first two quarters of 2023.

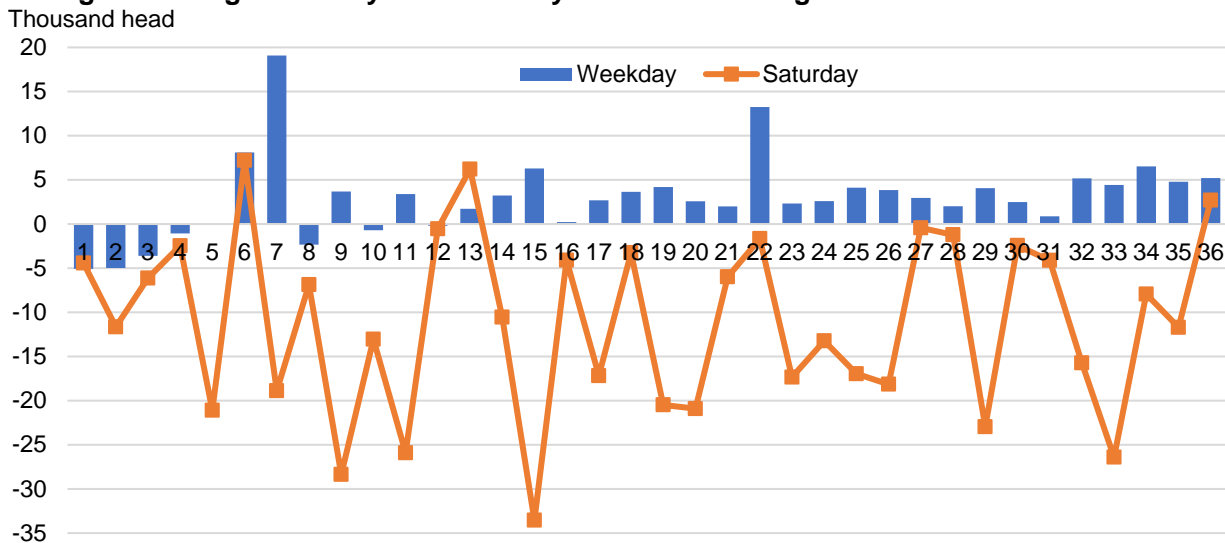
Beef/Cattle

Russell Knight and Hannah Taylor

Higher Fed Cattle Marketings To Lift 2023 Production

Month after month this year, feedlots have maintained large numbers of cattle on feed relative to history as more calves are being pushed into feedlots at a quicker-than-normal pace due to the drought impact on forage availability. However, packers have demonstrated an ability to process cattle that is above the pace of the last 2 years. These timely marketings have kept fed cattle supplies relatively current, evidenced by packers' weekday slaughter volumes. For the week ending August 27, packers delivered the largest fed (steer and heifer) cattle slaughter volume this year and the largest since June 2021. Below is a chart highlighting year-over-year change in the average weekday and Saturday slaughter volumes of federally inspected fed cattle. During the first 10 weeks of the third quarter, fed cattle slaughter averaged about 4,000 head per weekday more than last year. This improvement in weekday slaughter is more than offsetting the underutilization of Saturday slaughter capacity, which averaged 9,000 head less than a year ago for the same period.

Change in average weekday and Saturday FI fed cattle slaughter 2022 versus 2021



Note: FI = Federally Inspected.

Note: Weekday averages do not include holidays.

Source: USDA, ERS calculations using USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service data.

Based on the expected pace of cattle slaughter and carcass weight data reported in the first 10 weeks of third quarter, beef production is adjusted slightly lower by 25 million pounds. In fourth-quarter 2022, beef production is raised 40 million pounds on higher expected fed cattle and cow slaughter. As a result, the outlook for 2022 beef production is only marginally higher by 16 million pounds from last month to nearly 28.0 billion pounds.

The latest NASS *Cattle on Feed* report showed an August 1 feedlot inventory of 11.224 million head, the second-largest for the month since the series began in 1996 and 1.4 percent higher than 11.074 million head in 2021. Despite another month of near-record feedlot inventories, the volume is declining seasonally month over month since the high set on February 1, 2022. Feedlot net placements¹ in July

¹ Net placements are placements minus other disappearance.

were up almost 2 percent year over year at 1.709 million head and well above industry analyst expectations. Marketings in July were 1.825 million head, down almost 4 percent year over year with 1 less weekday in the month. On a weekday basis, the pace of marketings in July was up almost 1 percent from last year's pace and the highest since 2011 for the month.

The large placement of cattle in July and weekly reported sales of stocker and feeder cattle in August supports raising anticipated placements in third-quarter 2022. This has further resulted in raising expected fed cattle marketings in early 2023 and subsequently raising projected first-quarter 2023 beef production. As the drought pushes more calves into feedlots at a quicker pace than normal, this will likely pull feeder cattle forward next year, decreasing expected marketings in late 2023. Consequently, 2023 beef production forecast is slightly raised by 70 million pounds to 26.3 billion pounds as higher marketings in early 2023 more than offset fewer fed cattle expected for marketing later in the year.

Calf Prices Advance on Tightening Supplies

Based on recent NASS *Cattle on Feed* reports, average placement weights are declining, suggesting fewer yearlings are available for placement. This has likely improved demand for calves weighing over 700 pounds. The price for feeder steers 750-800 pounds at the Oklahoma City National Stockyards averaged \$174.18 per hundredweight (cwt) in August, up nearly \$5 from last month and \$18 from last year. The most recent available price from Sept 12 reports sales of yearling feeder steers at \$180.35 per cwt, a jump of more than \$6 from the previously reported week.

Based on continued firm feedlot demand in second-half 2022 and current price data, the third- and fourth-quarter 2022 price forecasts are raised \$2 to \$173.00 per cwt and \$4 to \$177.00 per cwt, respectively. As cattle are expected to be pulled forward from early 2023, the current price strength was carried forward into the outlook for feeder steer prices the first half of next year. First- and second-quarter 2023 prices are raised to \$172.00 and \$190.00 per cwt, respectively, from last month.

Wholesale beef prices may look strikingly cheap when compared to year-ago price levels, but beef remains historically expensive. For the week ending September 2, the comprehensive beef cutout value was \$259.97 per cwt, about \$21 below value reported the week ending September 3, 2021. Ignoring the relatively brief spike in May 2020, beef prices remain above the previous record of \$259.01 set in 2014.

Relatively strong boxed beef prices and a generally faster pace of slaughter than a year ago have supported fed cattle prices. Weekly fed steer prices set a new high for the year during the week ending August 21 of \$146.88 per cwt, eclipsing the previous high set the week ending July 3 of \$146.16 cwt. Although prices have declined more than \$4 from this peak through the beginning of September, fed steer prices will likely average seasonally higher in the fourth quarter. Based on current price data, the third-quarter 2022 fed steer price is projected \$3 higher than last month at \$143.00 per cwt and the fourth quarter is unchanged from last month at \$147.00 per cwt. The 2023 fed steer price forecast is unchanged from last month at \$154 per cwt.

Strong Exports Maintain Pace for Another Record Quarter

Beef exports in July were 307 million pounds, 3 percent above last year and 14 percent above the 5-year average. Monthly exports to China and Japan showed strong year-over-year increases at 17 and 10 percent, respectively. There were also large year-over-year increases in July exports to smaller markets, led by The Philippines, Vietnam, and the Netherlands.

Year-to-date exports for most major markets are higher year over year, as the table below shows. Of the top six markets, only exports to Mexico are below the previous year. Exports to Taiwan dropped off slightly in July, falling below the 5-year average for the first time this year. However, year-to-date exports to Taiwan are still 19 percent ahead of last year. Exports to smaller countries not among the top six markets continue strong this year, with combined year-to-date exports to these countries 12 percent above last year.

U.S. beef exports by volume, January–July 2021 and 2022

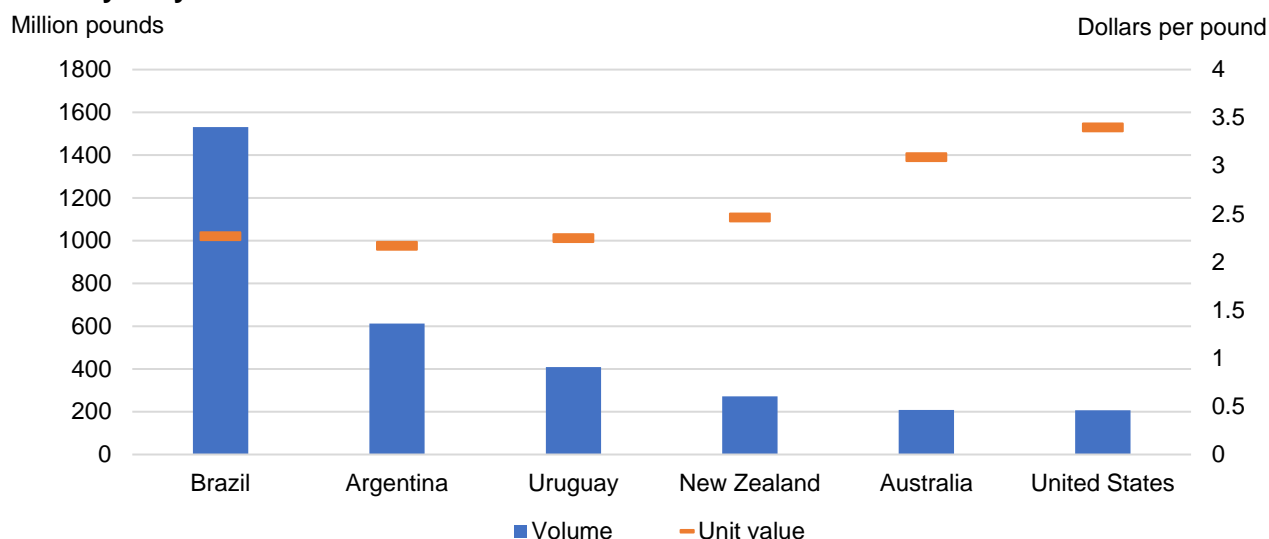
Country	July 2022 exports	Year-to-date exports				Share of YTD exports, percent	
		2022	2021	Year-over-year volume change	Year-over-year percent change	2021	2022
Japan	80.1	487.6	481.4	6.2	1	24	23
South Korea	63.3	479.5	467.0	12.6	3		
China	60.1	373.5	281.9	91.6	33	25	23
Canada	23.2	159.1	158.9	0.1	0	14	18
Mexico	19.8	151.7	183.1	-31.4	-17	8	8
Taiwan	14.1	129.2	108.8	20.4	19	9	7
ROW	46.3	311.9	278.5	33.4	12	6	6
Total	306.9	2,092.6	1,959.7	132.9	7	14	15

Notes: Top six countries based on 2022 year-to-date exports; YTD = year-to-date; ROW = rest of world.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Exports to China through July this year are 33 percent above the same period last year. China's total beef imports have increased rapidly over the last decade. U.S. beef exports to China have risen significantly over the last 2 years, aided by the U.S.-China Trade Agreement, which contained multiple provisions to allow for more Chinese imports of U.S. beef. Frozen boneless beef products have accounted for 77 percent of U.S. beef exports to China so far this year, compared to 82 percent in the same period in 2021. Comparing just the quantity and unit value of frozen boneless product, the chart below shows that the United States has been the sixth-largest supplier to China so far this year. The per unit value of U.S. beef has been highest among the top suppliers.

Volume and unit value of Chinese imports of boneless, frozen beef from top suppliers, January–July 2022



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations using data from Trade Data Monitor.

The U.S. beef export forecasts for 2022 and 2023 remain unchanged from last month. The forecast for third-quarter 2022 is 915 million pounds, and the forecast for fourth quarter is 860 million pounds; both would be records for their respective quarters. The annual forecast for 2022 is 3.561 billion pounds. The annual forecast for 2023 is 3.020 billion pounds, a year-over-year decrease of 15 percent due to a combination of a forecast decline in U.S. production and increased competition with beef exporters.

Beef Import Forecast Lowered on Supply Outlook From Oceania

U.S. beef imports have continued to slow after the record first quarter this year. July imports were 268 million pounds, more than 12 percent below 2021. Of the top five suppliers, only imports from Mexico increased year-over-year in July, albeit less than 1 percent. The largest year-over-year decrease was in imports from New Zealand, down 33 percent. The largest decrease in year-to-date imports was also from New Zealand, as shown in the table below.

U.S. beef imports by volume, January–July 2021 and 2022

Country	July 2022 imports	Year-to-date imports				Share of YTD imports, percent	
		2022	2021	Year-over-year volume change	Year-over-year percent change	2021	2022
Canada	79.2	542.2	527.4	14.8	3	28	26
Mexico	61.0	451.6	378.5	73.1	19	9	17
Brazil	29.0	366.7	169.9	196.8	116	20	21
New Zealand	35.2	278.8	329.2	-50.4	-15	18	13
Australia	31.5	225.6	219.1	6.5	3	12	11
ROW	32.5	247.2	243.7	3.5	1	13	12
Total	268.3	2,112.2	1,867.8	244.4	13		

Notes: Top five countries based on 2022 year-to-date imports; YTD = year-to-date; ROW = rest of world.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Imports from Australia remain low compared to historic levels. Year-to-date imports from Australia are up 3 percent from last year, but 47 percent below the 2016–20 average. After 2 years of constricted supplies due to herd rebuilding following drought conditions, labor issues have kept beef production from rebounding as quickly as anticipated. Based on data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian beef production in the second quarter of 2022 increased 3 percent over the previous quarter; however, total production for the first half of the year was still 2 percent behind the same period last year and nearly 18 percent below the average for 2016–20.

Based on lower expected supplies from Oceania and South America for the remainder of 2022, the third-quarter 2022 forecast is decreased 25 million pounds to 825 million, and the fourth quarter is lowered 20 million pounds to 745 million. The 2022 annual forecast is 3.414 billion pounds. The annual forecast for 2023 remains unchanged from last month at 3.200 billion pounds.

Dairy

Angel Terán

Recent Wholesale Dairy Product Prices

From the week ending August 13 to the week ending September 10, except for butter and dry whey, most dairy product prices reported in the USDA *National Dairy Products Sales Report* (NDPSR) dropped. The price of 40-pound blocks of Cheddar cheese decreased 12.0 cents to \$1.8432 per pound, and the price of 500-pound barrels (adjusted to 38-percent moisture) decreased 4.1 cents to \$1.9162 per pound. Prices of nonfat dry milk (NDM) decreased to \$1.5916 (-11.3 cents). Meanwhile, the price of butter and dry whey increased to \$3.0872 (+6.2 cents) and \$0.4895 (+2.0 cents) per pound, respectively.

Dairy wholesale product prices, August 13–September 10, 2022

Dollars per pound

	For the week ending		Change
	Aug 13	Sep 10	
Butter	3.0253	3.0872	0.0619
Cheddar cheese			
40-pound blocks	1.9629	1.8432	-0.1197
500-pound barrels *	1.9573	1.9162	-0.0411
Nonfat dry milk	1.7050	1.5916	-0.1134
Dry whey	0.4876	0.4895	0.0019

* Adjusted to 38-percent moisture.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *National Dairy Products Sales Report*, September 14, 2022.

For the trading week ending September 9, the spot price for 40-pound blocks of Cheddar cheese traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) averaged \$1.8444 per pound and \$1.9188 per pound for 500-pound barrels, both slightly higher than NDPSR prices for the week ending September 10. CME prices for NDM and dry whey were lower than NDPSR prices, averaging \$1.5519 and \$0.4494 per pound, respectively. The CME average butter price for the week ending September 9 was \$3.1463 per pound, higher than the most recent NDPSR price.

In August 2022, most international dairy product prices decreased from the previous month. Except for Oceania butter, U.S. wholesale prices of major dairy products have continued to be competitive compared to international export prices.² For the month of August, Oceania and Western Europe export prices for butter were \$2.394 and \$3.351 per pound, respectively. Skim milk powder (SMP) export prices for Oceania and Western Europe were \$1.618 and \$1.740 per pound, respectively. The Oceania export price for cheese was \$2.300 per pound. The Western Europe dry whey export price averaged \$0.527 per pound in August.

² The source for Oceania and Western Europe prices is USDA *Dairy Market News*. International prices are in U.S. dollars, free on board (F.O.B.) port. Prices listed in this report are at the midpoints of the ranges.

Dairy product export prices for Oceania and Europe, July–August, 2022

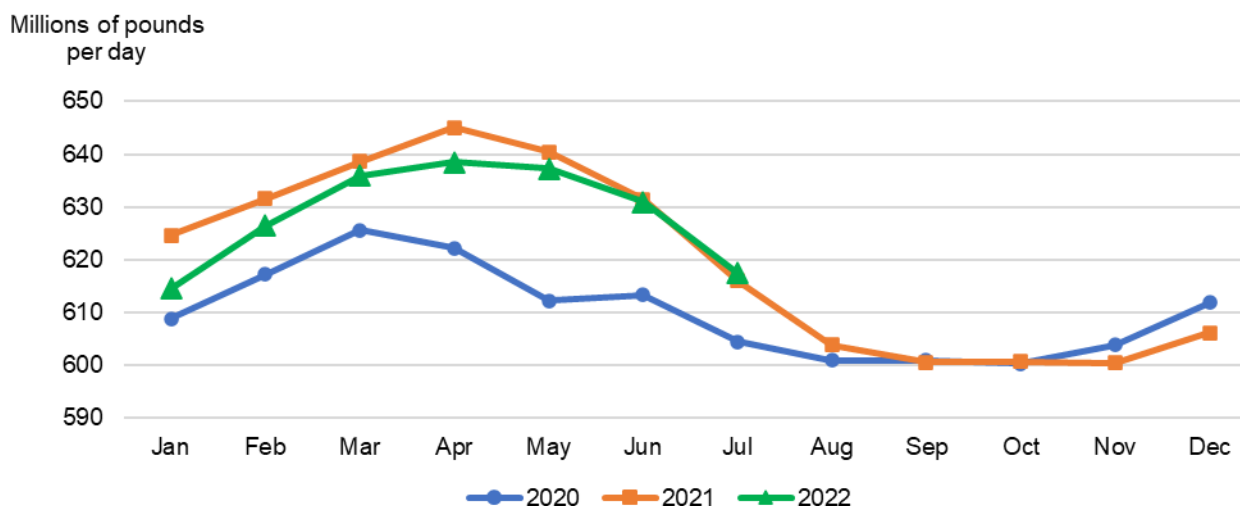
Dollars per pound				
Product	Region	July 2022	August 2022	Change
Butter	Oceania	2.555	2.394	-0.161
	Western Europe	3.383	3.351	-0.032
Cheddar cheese	Oceania	2.338	2.300	-0.038
Skim milk powder	Oceania	1.781	1.618	-0.163
	Western Europe	1.827	1.740	-0.087
Dry whey	Western Europe	0.544	0.527	-0.017

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Dairy Market News*.

Recent Dairy Supply and Use Data

According to USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), in July 2022, milk production in the United States totaled 19.140 billion pounds, up 0.2 percent from July 2021. Milk cows on farms averaged 9.416 million head in July, 1,000 head more than the previous month but 67,000 head less than July 2021. As shown in the chart below, U.S. milk production per day was slightly above July 2021, after being below 2021 every month since January 2022. July milk production per cow averaged 2,033 pounds, 19 pounds above the same month in 2021.

U.S. milk production



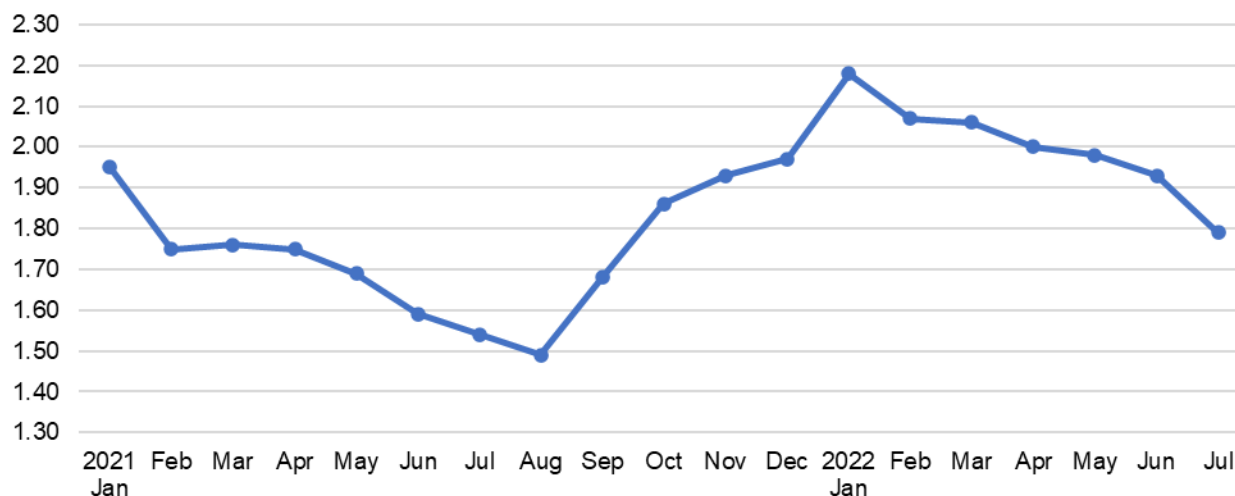
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

The July all milk price was \$25.70 per hundredweight (cwt), \$1.20 lower than June but \$7.90 higher than July 2021. The alfalfa hay price in July 2022 was \$276 per short ton, \$31 higher than June and \$70 higher than July 2021. The 5-State weighted-average price for premium alfalfa hay in July 2022 was \$333 per short ton, \$56 higher than June and \$93 higher than July 2021.

The milk-feed ratio has been generally declining each month since February 2022, reaching 1.79 in July 2022. From January 2022 to July 2022, the all-milk price increased by \$1.50 per cwt of milk. However, for those same months, the price of dairy cattle feed, used by NASS in its calculations, increased by \$3.26 per cwt, more than offsetting the increase in the price of milk.

Milk-feed ratio *

All-milk price / feed value



*The milk-feed ratio measures pounds of 16-percent protein dairy feed equal in value to one pound of all milk. The feed value is based on the composite U.S. average prices of 51 percent corn, 8 percent soybeans, and 41 percent alfalfa hay.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

In July 2022, dairy exports in aggregate were relatively strong compared to July 2021. On a milk-equivalent milk-fat basis, they totaled 1.186 billion pounds, 153 million pounds lower than June, but 120 million pounds above July 2021. On a milk-equivalent skim-solids basis, July dairy exports totaled 4.504 million pounds, 243 million lower than June but 173 million higher than July 2021. As shown in the table below, in July exports of butter, and dry whey were higher both month over month and year over year. July exports of dry skim milk products were substantially lower than June and July 2021. Exports of cheese, whey protein concentrate, and lactose increased from the previous month but were down from July 2021.

U.S. dairy exports (million pounds)

Product	July 2021	June 2022	July 2022	Change in July 2022 from:	
				July 2021	June 2022
All dairy products, milk-equivalent					
Milk-fat basis	1,066	1,339	1,186	120	-153
Skim-solids basis	4,331	4,747	4,504	173	-243
Cheese	80.8	96.8	82.2	1.4	-14.6
Butter	7.5	12.9	13.4	5.9	0.5
Dry skim milk products*	158.2	152.6	142.8	-15.4	-9.8
Dry whey	38.8	41.0	43.3	4.5	2.3
Whey protein concentrate	29.7	35.9	32.4	2.7	-3.5
Lactose	70.0	91.8	85.8	15.8	-6.0

*Dry skim milk products could include nonfat dry milk, skim milk powder, or dry skim milk for animal use.

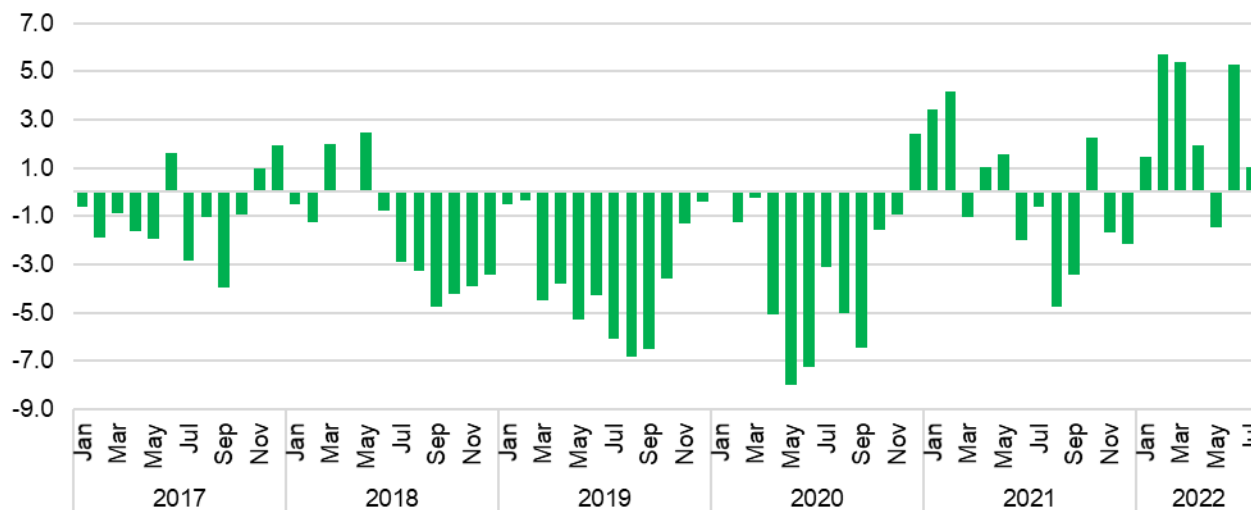
Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; USDA, Farm Service Agency; USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; and USDA, Economic Research Service calculations.

Numerous sources were used for milk-equivalent conversion factors. For more information, see the ERS Dairy Data Documentation webpage.

July imports on a milk-equivalent milk-fat basis totaled 675 million pounds, 62 million pounds higher than June and 54 million above July 2021. On a milk-equivalent skim-solids basis, July imports totaled 568 million pounds, 54 million above June and 59 million higher than July 2021. Butter imports have remained relatively high, totaling 12.4 million pounds in July, 4.7 million above June and 4.2 million above July 2021. The gap between butter exports and imports has noticeably closed since the beginning of 2021, in part due to an increase in butter exports and steady imports since the beginning of 2021. From January 2022 to July 2022, net exports (exports minus imports) of butter totaled 19.3 million pounds, compared to 6.5 million pounds from the same period in 2021 and negative 25.0 million pounds in 2020.

U.S. butter net exports

Millions of pounds



Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations; USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

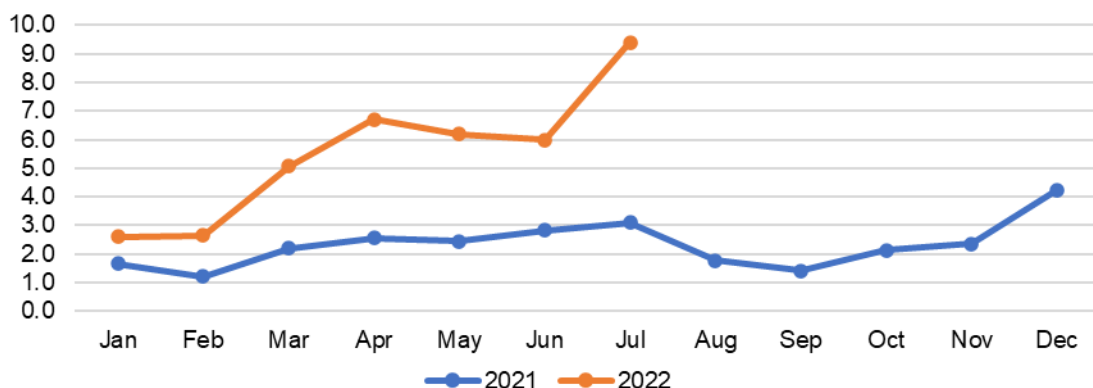
For the 3-month period from May through July 2022, growth in domestic use for all milk on a milk-fat basis has been relatively weak, -2.0 percent lower than the same 3 months of 2021. On a skim-solids basis, domestic use of all milk for May through July 2021 was also -1.8 percent lower than the same 3 months of 2021. For these 3 months, domestic use was down -2.2 percent for butter, -1.0 percent for dry skim milk, and -0.9 percent for cheese.

Infant Formula Imports Increased in July

Imports of infant formula, which fall under a broader category of “preparations suitable for infant and young children, put up for retail sale,” notably increased from June to July 2022. Excluding certain nondairy products, imports of these products totaled 9.4 million pounds in July 2022. This marked a 3.4-million pound increase from June and a 6.3-million pound year-over-year increase from July 2021. The Federal Drug Administration (FDA) has encouraged infant formula manufacturers worldwide to take advantage of flexibilities to increase the supply of safe, high-quality formula imported under its enforcement discretion.

United States imports of preparations suitable for infants and young children, put up for retail sale*

Million pounds



*Includes most products imported under Harmonized Tariff Schedule number 1901.10. Does not include products that are specifically designated as nondairy products.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations; USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Dairy Forecasts for 2022

In the following forecast analysis, any changes discussed are adjustments from previous month forecasts, unless otherwise specified.

Based on recent milk production information, the forecast for the average number of milk cows in 2022 has been lowered by 15,000 head, to 9.405 million head. However, the projected average yield per cow in 2022 was adjusted slightly higher, at 24,075 pounds per year. With lower cows and steady productivity per cow, the milk production forecast for 2022 is 226.5 billion pounds, down 0.3 billion.

Due to anticipated strong demand from the international market and competitive domestic prices, higher export volumes of dairy products are projected throughout the rest of 2022. The forecast for 2022 dairy exports on a milk equivalent milk-fat basis was adjusted to 13.2 billion pounds, 0.3 billion higher. On a milk equivalent skim-solids basis, 2022 exports are forecast at 52.1 billion pounds, up 0.8 billion. Higher exports are expected for whey, lactose, and cheese, as U.S. prices are expected to remain competitive in international markets.

Dairy import forecasts were adjusted higher for 2022. On a milk equivalent milk-fat basis, annual dairy import projections for 2022 were adjusted up to 7.1 billion pounds, 0.1 billion higher. On a milk equivalent skim-solids basis, 2022 dairy imports were also adjusted up to at 6.2 billion pounds, 0.1 billion higher. Higher expected imports of cheese are anticipated throughout 2022.

Due to recent weakness in domestic use and higher expected wholesale prices for most dairy products, the domestic commercial use forecasts for 2022 were adjusted downward. On a milk-equivalent milk-fat basis, the annual forecast for 2022 domestic use is 220.3 billion pounds, down 0.8 billion. The domestic use forecast on a milk-equivalent skim-solids basis for 2022 is 179.0 billion pounds, down 1.0 billion.

Wholesale price forecasts for most dairy products have been adjusted higher or remain unchanged for 2022. Price forecasts for butter and NDM are \$2.850 (+6.5 cents) and \$1.690 (+2.5 cents) per pound, respectively. The 2022 wholesale price forecasts for cheese and dry whey remained unchanged at \$2.075 and \$0.610 per pound, respectively.

The Class III milk price forecast for 2022 is \$21.65 per hundredweight (cwt), up \$0.05. Due to higher butter and NDM price forecasts, the Class IV milk price projection was adjusted to \$24.45 per cwt, up \$0.50. The all-milk price forecast for 2022 is \$25.45 per cwt, an increase of \$0.25.

Dairy Forecasts for 2023

As with the forecasts for 2022, any changes discussed in this section are adjustments from previous month forecasts, unless otherwise specified.

The 2023 forecast for the average number of milk cows has been lowered by 20,000 heads to 9,415 million head as the rate of growth in cow numbers is expected to slow in 2023. The 2023 forecast for milk per cow remains unchanged at 24,300 pounds. The projection for 2023 milk production has been revised to 228.8 billion pounds, 0.4 billion pounds lower.

The export forecast for 2023 on a milk-equivalent milk-fat basis is 12.4 billion pounds, 0.7 billion higher. On a milk-equivalent skim-solids basis, 2023 dairy exports are projected to total 51.8 billion pounds, 0.6 billion higher. As for 2022, in 2023, higher exports are expected for whey, lactose, and cheese at competitive prices in the international markets. On a milk-equivalent milk-fat basis, 2023 dairy imports forecast are up 0.2 billion pounds to 7.0 billion pounds and were adjusted up to 6.1 million pounds (+0.2 billion) on a milk-equivalent skim-solids basis.

Based on current relatively weak domestic use for dairy products, 2023 domestic use is projected lower. On a milk-equivalent milk-fat basis, the domestic use forecast for 2023 is 221.2 billion pounds, 0.9 billion lower. On a milk-equivalent skim-solids basis, the forecast for domestic use is 181.4 billion pounds, 0.8 billion lower.

Except for cheese and dry whey, dairy product price forecasts for 2023 have been adjusted higher due to expectations of relatively strong international demand and lower expected milk production. Wholesale price forecasts for butter and NDM were raised on expected tighter supplies to \$2.385 (+1.0 cents) and \$1.505 (+5.5 cents) per pound, respectively. The 2023 dry whey price forecast remained unchanged at \$0.485, and the Cheddar cheese price forecast was adjusted to \$1.970 (-0.5 cent) per pound.

The Class III milk price forecast for 2023 was unchanged at \$19.70 per cwt. Due to higher butter and NDM price forecasts, the Class IV milk price projection for 2023 is \$20.85 per cwt, \$0.50 higher. The all-milk price forecast for 2023 is \$22.70 per cwt, an increase of \$0.20.

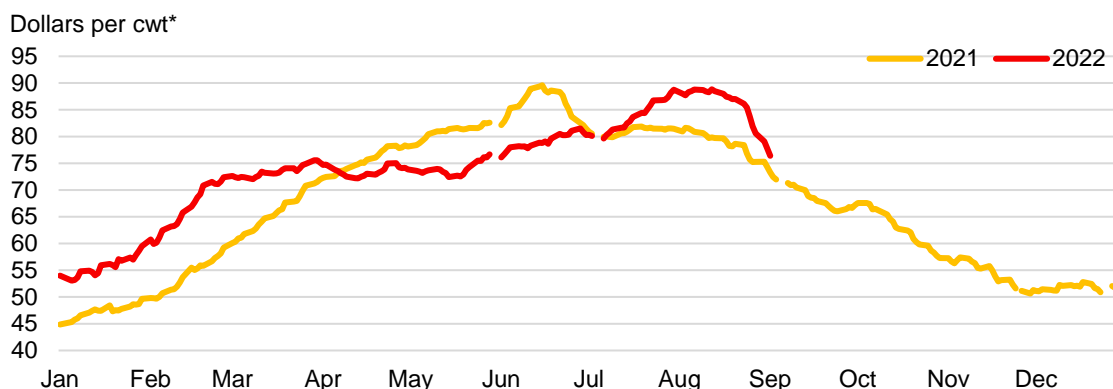
Pork/Hogs

Mildred Haley

Hog Slaughter Shifts Into Higher Gear

Pork production accelerated in mid-August as the U.S. pork industry finished its processing of the December-February pig crop and began to slaughter hogs farrowed in the March–May quarter. Although the June *Quarterly Hogs and Pigs* reported the size of this pig crop at 99 percent of a year earlier, this spring pig crop of 32.9 million head was more than 1 million head larger than the winter pig crop. Larger available supplies beginning the week of August 15 drove prices of live equivalent 51-52 percent lean hogs from about \$88 per cwt to about \$76 per cwt by the end of August. With the higher kills, corresponding increases in pork production helped push wholesale values of the pork carcass down from almost \$125 per cwt on August 15 to about \$103 per cwt on August 31.

Live equivalent 51-52 percent lean hog price, daily



*cwt= hundredweight.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Consequently, third-quarter pork production is raised to 6.5 billion pounds—just fractionally lower than a year ago—on assumptions of continued ample supplies of slaughter hogs for the balance of the quarter, but in line with the June *Quarterly Hogs and Pigs*. However, compared to last month, the increase in production due to higher expected slaughter is mitigated slightly by slower expected growth in third-quarter average carcass weights. Production forecasts for 2023 are unchanged.

Hog prices in both the third and fourth quarters of this year will reflect comparatively better availability of slaughter hogs than earlier in the spring/summer. Third-quarter average prices of 51-52 percent lean hogs are reduced from \$85 per cwt to \$79 per cwt, almost 4 percent above a year ago. Fourth-quarter prices are lowered from \$69 per cwt to \$65 per cwt, more than 15 percent above the fourth quarter of 2021. Higher second-half 2022 hog prices compared to 2021 also reflect continued strong demand for hogs and pork, as well as reduced supplies of animals due to lower first-half 2022 farrowings and pig crops. Price forecasts for 2023 are unchanged.

On September 29, 2022, USDA will publish the *Quarterly Hogs and Pigs*, which will detail September 1 hog and pig inventories, broken out by weight class and breeding numbers. The report will provide breeding information for the June–August pig crop, including farrowing numbers and the associated

litter rate. Producers' second farrowing intentions for the September–November quarter and a first set of farrowing intentions for the December–February quarter will also be published in the report.

Third-Quarter 2022 Pork Exports Open Year-Over-Year Lower

July pork exports were about 484 million pounds, 5 percent below a year ago. The table below, setting out the 10 largest foreign buyers of U.S. pork in July, basically sticks to the same narrative for much of 2022—namely, strong but slowing shipments to Mexico (+9 percent), with positive exports to those Western Hemisphere countries having Free Trade Agreements with the United States,³ i.e., Colombia (+25 percent) and the Dominican Republic (+13 percent). Canada (-21 percent) was a notable exception. Shipments to Asia were year-over-year lower, weakened further by U.S. dollar appreciation. Among the major Asian markets, South Korea, to which exports were 12 percent above a year earlier, was an exception.

U.S. pork exports: Volumes and export shares of the 10 largest foreign destinations in July 2021 and 2022					
Country	Exports July 2021 (Million pounds)	Exports July 2022 (Million pounds)	Percent change (2022/2021)	Export share July 2021 Percent	Export share July 2022 Percent
World	509,581	483,990	-5.0		
Mexico	154,931	168,789	9	30	35
Japan	98,323	87,053	-11	19	18
China\Hong Kong	62,396	47,747	-23	12	10
South Korea	40,273	45,106	12	8	9
Canada	47,456	37,548	-21	9	8
Colombia	20,239	25,313	25	4	5
Dominican Republic	12,127	13,727	13	2	3
Philippines	15,147	12,441	-18	3	3
Australia	12,489	12,034	-4	2	2
Honduras	9,837	8,761	-11	2	2

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

On expectations for continued demand weakness in major importing countries the third-quarter export forecast is reduced 50 million pounds to 1.525 billion pounds, and the fourth-quarter forecast is reduced by 30 million pounds to 1.82 billion pounds. For 2022, total pork exports are expected to be 6.495 billion pounds, almost 8 percent below shipments in 2021. Export forecasts for 2023 are unchanged at 6.515 billion pounds, fractionally higher than forecast 2022 export

³ The United States exports pork cuts, free of tariff barriers, to Colombia under the terms of the U.S.-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (entered into force May 15, 2012), and to the Dominican Republic, under the terms of the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (signed August 5, 2004). The United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) entered into force on July 1, 2020. The USMCA replaced the North America Free Trade Agreement.

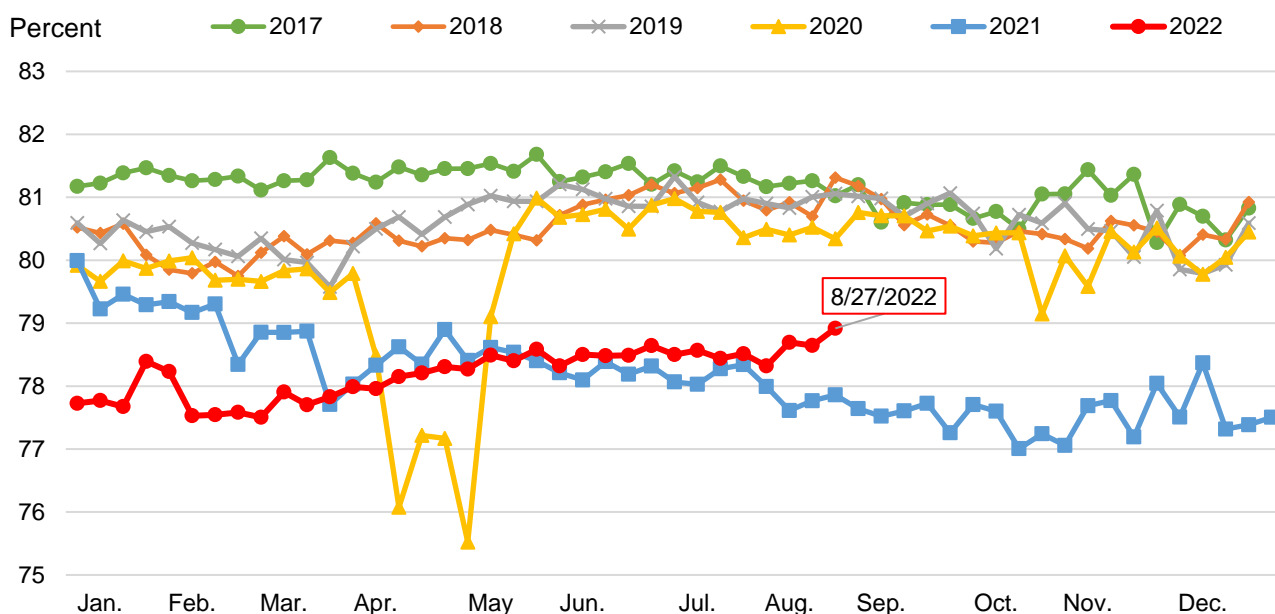
Poultry

Grace Grossen, Adriana Valcu-Lisman, and Margaret Cornelius

Broiler Production Forecast Adjusted Up in 2022 and 2023

Broiler production in July totaled 3.684 billion pounds, 1.8 percent below the same month last year. However, July had one less slaughter day in 2022, and on a per day basis production was 3 percent higher year-over-year. Monthly average weights remained below year-ago levels in July, but preliminary weekly August data suggest they have recovered in the weeks since. Broiler placements have been climbing in recent weeks, and placements as a share of eggs set 3 weeks earlier reached a 2022 high of 78.9 percent in the week ending August 27th. In that week, placements were 5 percent higher than the same week last year. These improved hatchery metrics indicate optimism in the industry. Forecast production was left unchanged in the third quarter and increased by 100 million pounds in the fourth quarter, making the 2022 total production forecast 45.474 billion pounds. This is a 1-percent increase over 2021. The 2023 forecast was also adjusted up on these optimistic metrics to 45.9 billion pounds, a 1-percent increase over the 2022 forecast.

Weekly placements as a share of eggs set 3 weeks earlier, 2017–2022

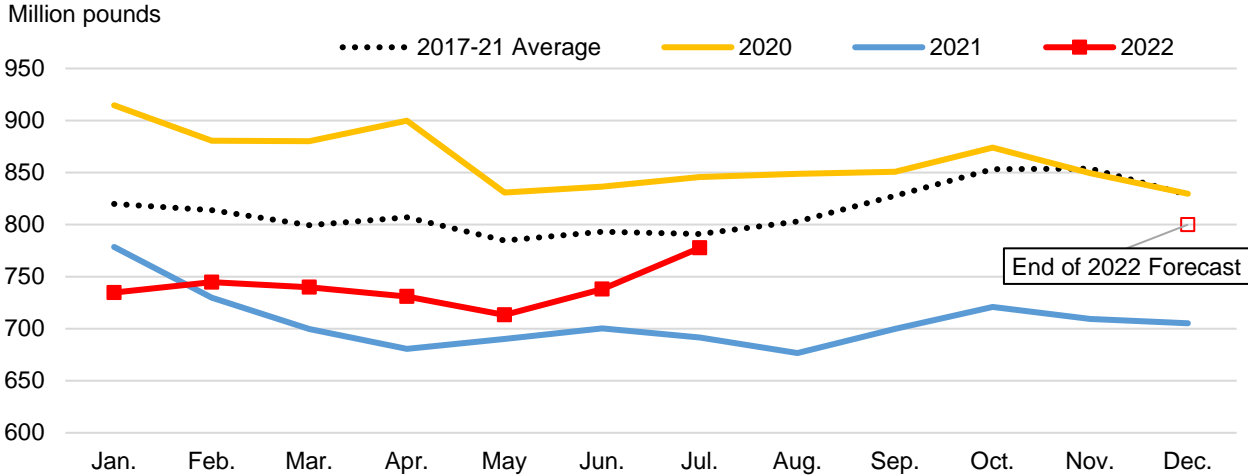


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Broilers in cold storage climbed again, reaching 777.6 million pounds at the end of July. This is 40 million pounds over the June ending total and 86 million pounds more than the end of last July. The largest month-over-month category increase after "other parts and forms"⁴ was in leg quarters, which increased by 10 million pounds. Forecast ending stocks for the end of 2022 were adjusted up to 800 million pounds, as indicated by the open box in the chart below. Forecast 2023 ending stocks were also adjusted up to 770 million pounds.

⁴ "Other parts and forms" includes whatever is not breast meat, drumsticks, legs, leg quarters, whole birds, thighs, wings, or feet.

Broiler meat in cold storage at the end of the month, 2017–2022

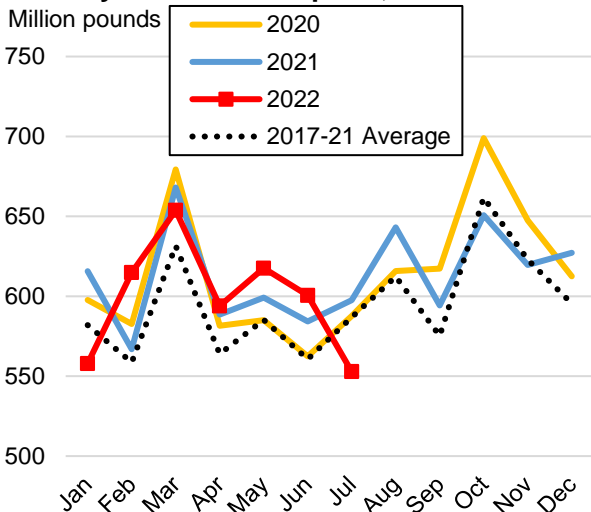


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

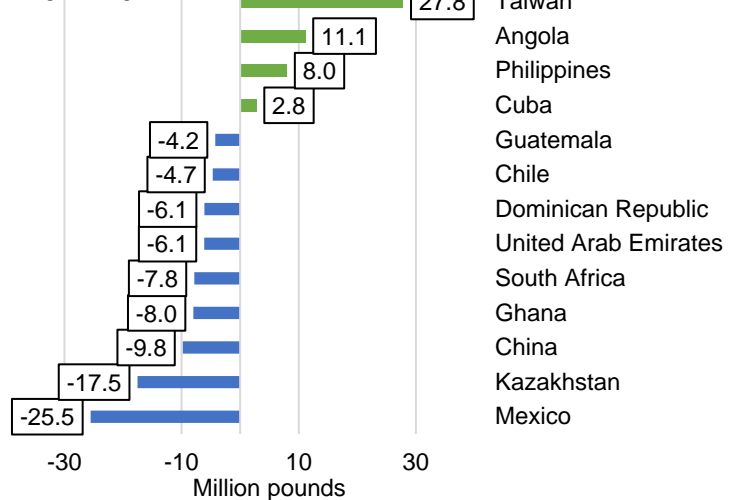
Broiler Export Forecast Adjusted Down in 2022

Broiler exports in July totaled 552.8 million pounds, 7 percent lower than last July and the lowest export month so far in 2022. Increased shipments to Taiwan (+27.8), Angola (+11.1), The Philippines (+8.0), and Cuba (+2.8) were more than offset by lower shipments to Mexico (-25.5), China (-9.8), Guatemala (-4.2), South Africa (-7.8), Ghana (-8.0), the UAE (-6.1), Kazakhstan (-17.5), Chile (-4.7), and the Dominican Republic (-6.1). The decreases in shipments can be partially explained by the strength of the dollar and the still-elevated domestic prices for broiler parts. Wholesale prices for leg quarters averaged 61.17 cents per pound in July, 34 percent above a year ago. Based on July data, the 2022 export forecast was adjusted down by 90 million pounds to 7.186 billion pounds, a decrease of 2.5 percent from the 2021 total. The 2023 forecast is unchanged at 7.370 billion pounds.

Monthly U.S. broiler exports, 2017–2022



Year over year change in July broiler exports, 2021–2022

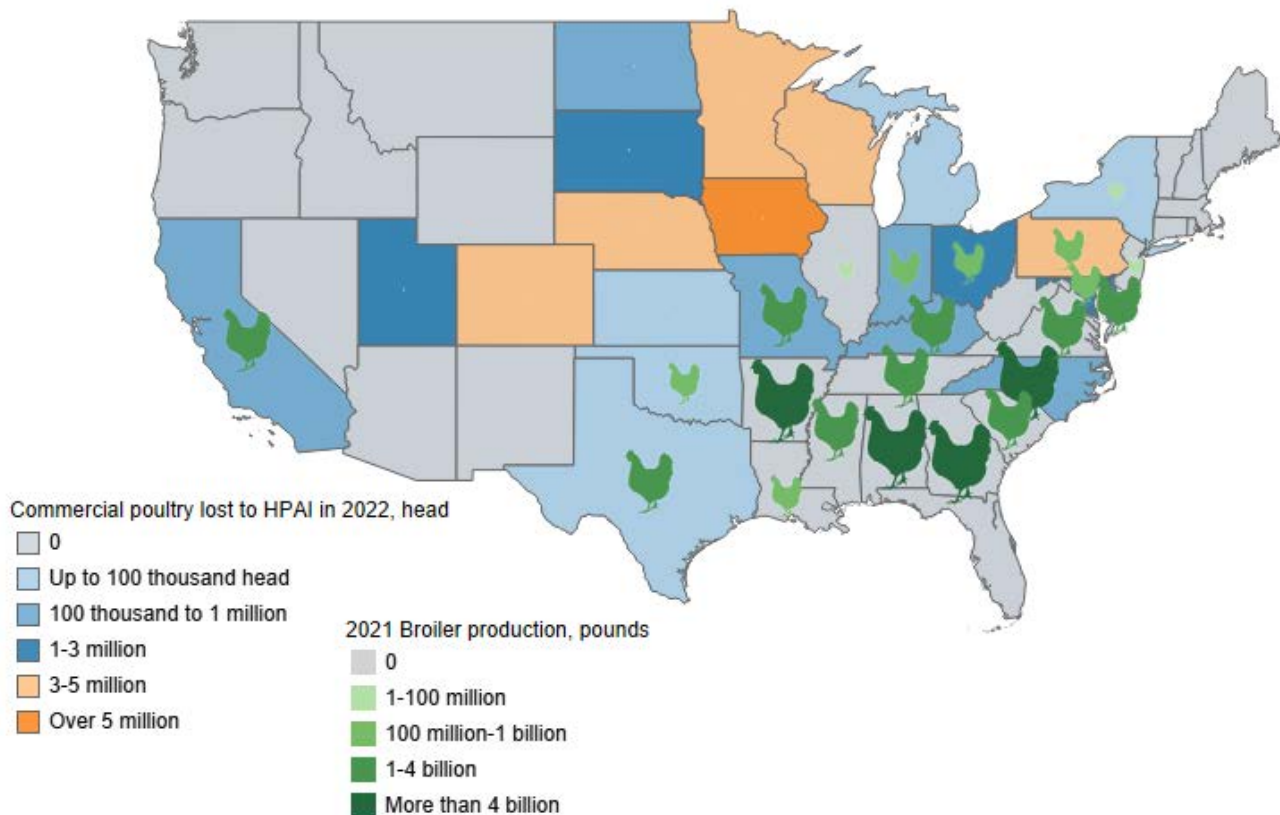


Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Impact of HPAI on Broiler Exports in 2022 Is Limited

The impact of the 2022 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreak on the broiler industry has been far less than that on the turkey and egg industries. Of the 43.8 million commercial birds depopulated this year, only 2.3 million were meat-producing broilers. This represents less than a 10th of 1 percent of typical annual slaughter. The impact on exports has also been smaller as the vast majority of outbreaks were outside of major broiler-producing regions, and most major trade partners regionalize trade restrictions. With the exception of three flocks in North Carolina that were depopulated in early April, commercial flocks in the top four broiler-producing States (North Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas and Alabama) have avoided HPAI. In response to the HPAI outbreak in 2015, broiler export volumes decreased 13 percent from 2014. To date in 2022, broiler exports have only fallen 1 percent from 2021. The map below shows the limited overlap of the broiler-producing regions with the 2022 HPAI outbreak. Export restrictions would be enforced for all poultry regardless of the species affected.

State-level broiler production in 2021 and commercial poultry losses to HPAI as of September 9th, 2022



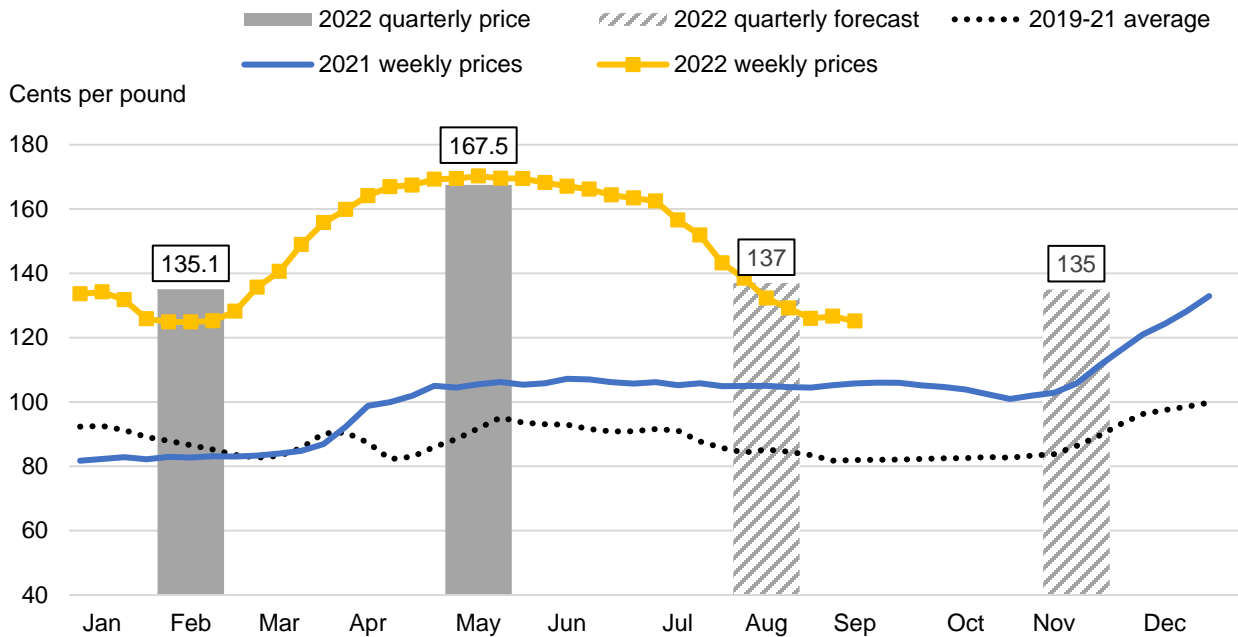
Notes: HPAI = Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza; Commercial poultry includes broilers, broiler breeding birds, egg-laying hens, turkeys, and turkey breeding birds.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, and USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Broiler Price Forecasts Adjusted Down

After declining sharply through much of August, national composite wholesale broiler prices may have leveled out in recent weeks. Prices averaged 125.14 cents per pound in the week ending September 9th. The August average price was 130.42 cents per pound. Based on recent prices and increased production expectations, forecast quarterly prices were decreased by 6 cents to 136 cents per pound in the third quarter and by 5 cents to 135 cents per pound in the fourth. This would make the annual average 143.4 cents per pound. The average price forecast for 2023 was also adjusted down to 140 cents per pound on increased production expectations.

National composite wholesale broiler price



Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service and USDA, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

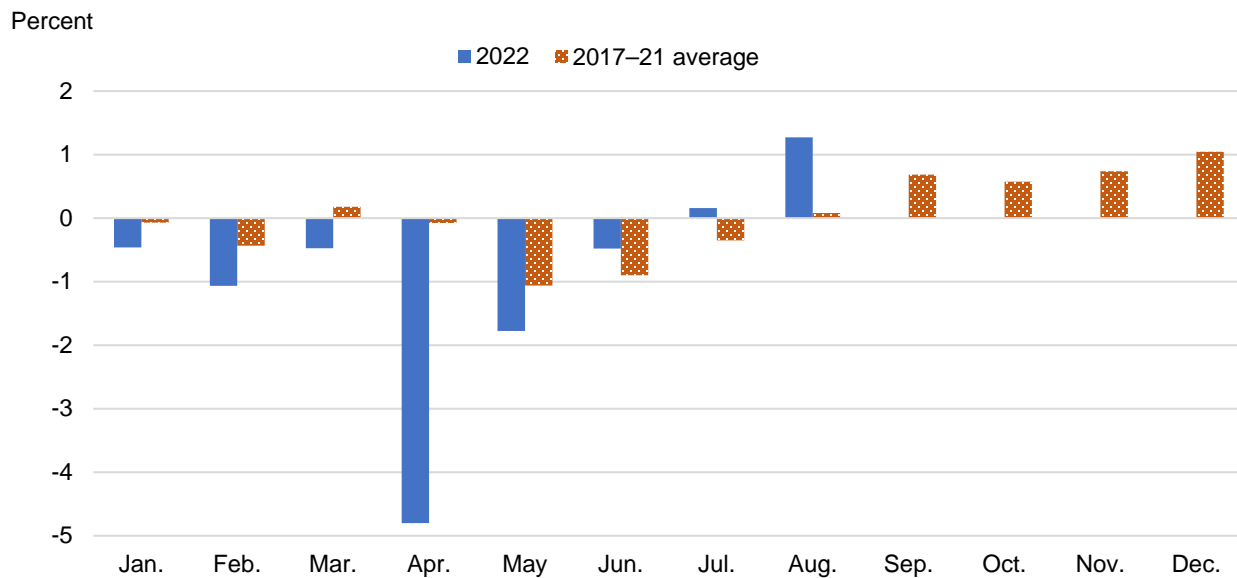
HPAI Resurgence Among Egg Layers in the Mississippi Flyway

A new positive HPAI detection in a table-egg layer commercial facility was reported earlier this month in Ohio, a State located in the Mississippi flyway. With an average of 35.25 million table-egg layers in July, Ohio ranked first for the average number of layers and third for total egg production. As a result of this outbreak, 3.0 million birds were culled, and the total number of commercial egg layers lost to HPAI so far in 2022 rises to 34.8 million hens.

Egg Production Forecast Revised Up on Recent Data

July table-egg production was estimated at 640.7 million dozen, 3.4 percent lower than July 2021 but 4.2 percent higher than June production. The year-over-year decrease was due to a 5.2-percent decline in table-egg laying flock size, partially offset by a 2.0-percent increase in lay rate. August 1 table-egg layer inventory was estimated at almost 302.96 million layers, a 1.3-percent increase from June. The layers lost to the most recent HPAI outbreak represent less than 1 percent of the August 1 inventory.

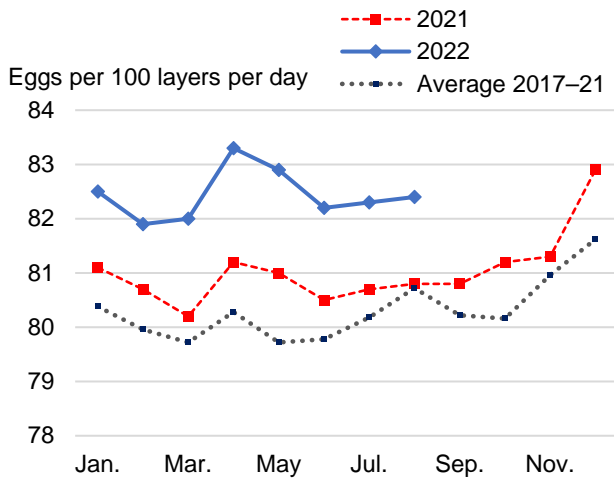
Month-over-month changes in the table-egg layer flock size at the beginning of the month



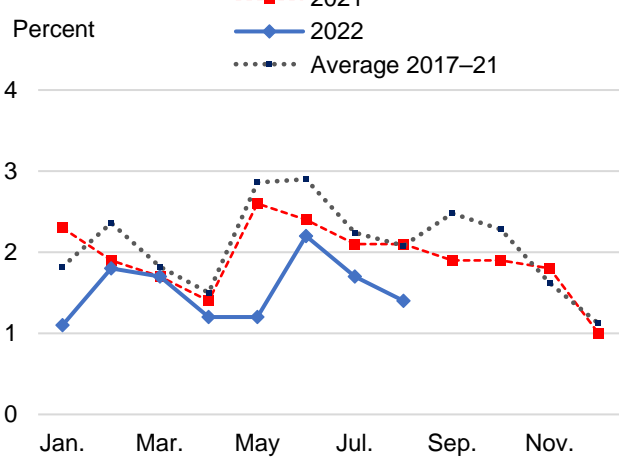
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Several production indicators show producers' efforts to expand table-egg production. Increases in the near-term production are supported by higher-than-average lay rates, and lower-than-average molting rates, as well as lower-than-average light-spent hen slaughter rates. Going forward, data for chicks hatched for table-egg production—layers that will achieve peak productivity in 4 to 5 months—continued to trend above the last 5-year average, signaling producers' intentions to further expand the layer flocks and thus support increased table-egg production.

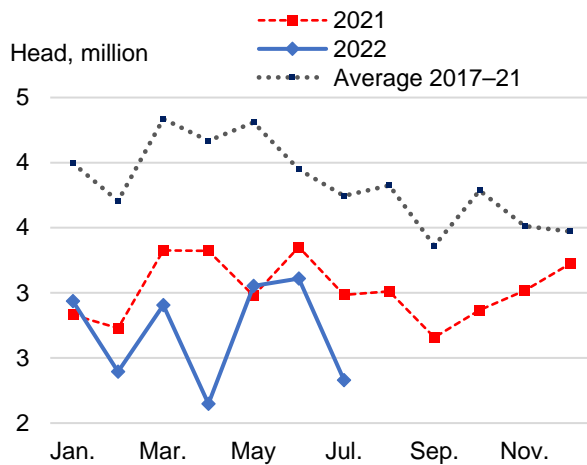
Table-egg lay rate at the beginning of the month



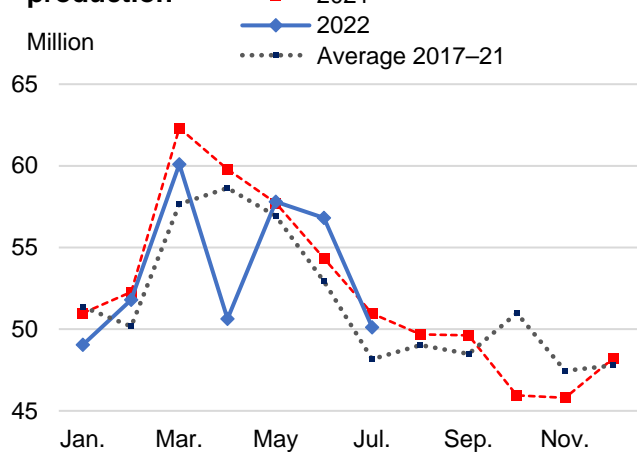
Percent layers in molt on the first day of the month



Monthly slaughter of light-spent hens



Egg-type chicks hatched for table-egg production



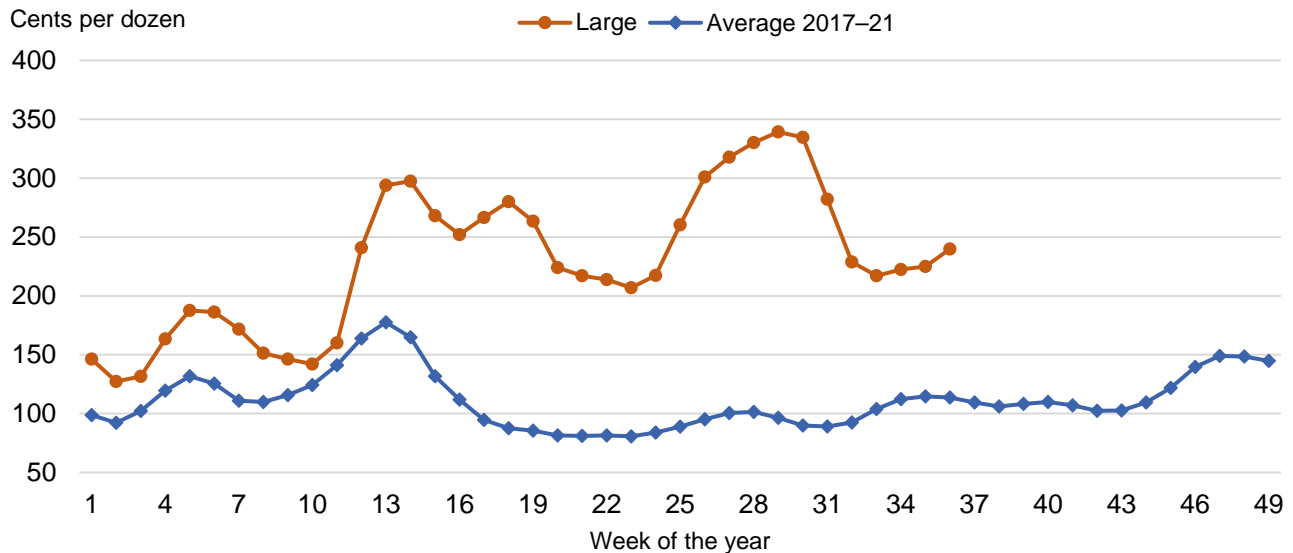
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Based on the above indicators, the table-egg production forecast for the third quarter is revised up 10 million dozen to 1,920 million dozen, while the forecast for the fourth quarter is revised up 15 million dozen to 2,010 million dozen. Thus, 2022 total table-egg production is forecast at 7,787 million dozen, a 2.3-percent year-over-year decrease. The 2023 forecast for table-egg production is increased by 50 million dozen to 8,225 million dozen, representing a 5.6-percent year-over-year increase.

Wholesale Table-Egg Prices Rally in Early September

Daily New York large, grade A wholesale egg prices, followed a shallower-than expected seasonal decline through most of August. August wholesale egg prices averaged 235.9 cents per dozen, a new record for the month. This represents an 87.6-percent year-over-year increase but a 28.5-percent decrease from July. However, since September 6, likely following the new HPAI discovery, daily wholesale prices have been on an ascending path, reaching 250 cents per dozen as of September 9th.

2022 weekly average midpoint wholesale prices for New York eggs (large, grade A)



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

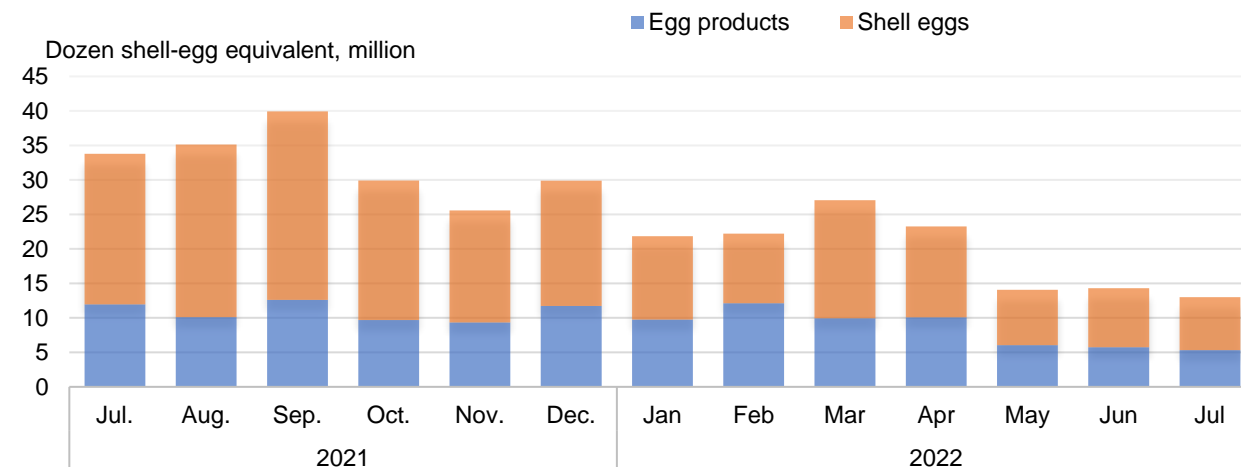
Going forward, given the lower-than-expected decline in August wholesale prices and the recent price increases, third- and fourth-quarter wholesale egg price forecasts are raised to 267 and 202 cents per dozen, respectively. This brings the 2022 price forecast to 222.9 cents per dozen, 88.1 percent higher than the 2022 average price. The first-quarter 2023 price forecast is revised up to 170 cents per dozen, bringing the 2023 price forecast to 152.5 cents per dozen, 31.6 percent year-over-year lower.

Egg Exports Continue Downward Trend

Total egg exports (shell eggs and egg products) were estimated at 13.0 million dozen shell-egg equivalent in July, 61.5 percent lower than the previous year. Shipments of shell eggs declined by 64.8 percent, while shipments of egg products declined by 55.5 percent. Small increases in exports of shell eggs and products to Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Bahamas were offset by sharp decreases in exports to top trade partners Mexico, Canada, Japan, Hong Kong, and South Korea.

Export forecasts for the second half of 2022 and for 2023 have been adjusted downward due to the continuing low level of exports, small gains in production, the recent HPAI resurgence, and high domestic egg prices. The export forecast for the second half of 2022 was reduced by 25 million dozen, bringing the total for the year to 217.8 million dozen, while the export forecast for 2023 was reduced by 35 million dozen to 265 million dozen.

U.S. Egg and Egg Products Exports: July 2021–July 2022



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

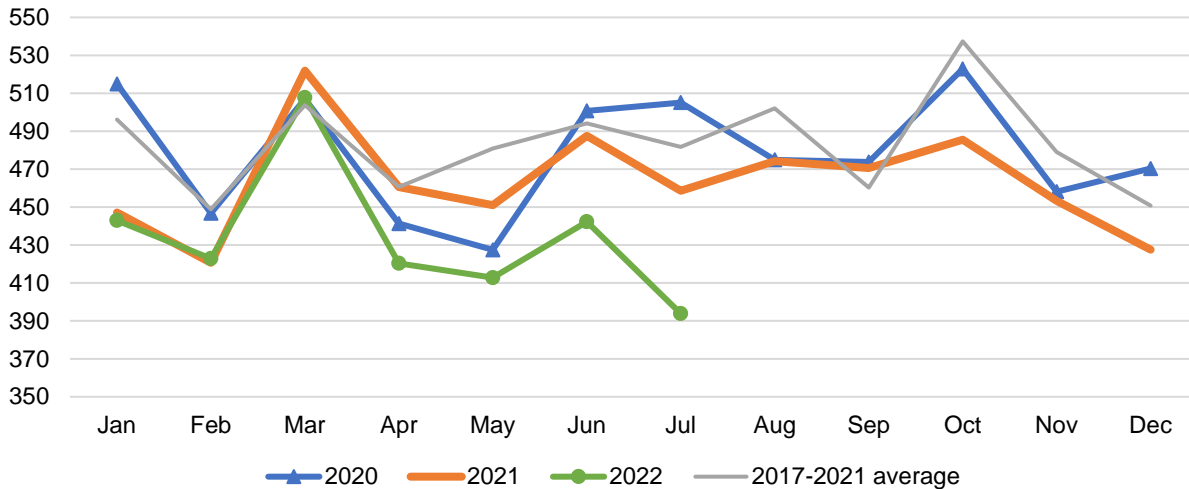
Turkey Production Estimates Lowered Through First Quarter of 2023 as HPAI Returns

The third-quarter production estimate is lowered to 1,250 million pounds on low July production and new detections of HPAI in commercial turkey facilities in Minnesota and California. This would be 10.9 percent lower than third-quarter turkey production in 2021. With the expectation that the effects of new HPAI cases will last into next year, the fourth-quarter production estimate is lowered 40 million pounds to 1,315 million pounds, and the first quarter production estimate for 2023 is lowered 10 million pounds to 1,375 million pounds. The annual production estimate for 2022 is 5,214 million pounds, which would be a decrease of 6 percent from 2021. The annual production estimate for 2023 is 5,630 million pounds, an increase of 8 percent from 2022.

July production totaled 393.9 million pounds, the lowest production volume for the month since 1989 and the lowest production of any month in over 20 years. Adjusted for number of slaughter days, this is a 2-percent decrease from June production and a 9.8-percent decrease year over year. Per slaughter day, 3.4 percent fewer birds were slaughtered in July than in June. Slaughter weights remain low relative to history: in July they averaged 30.7 pounds per head, a slight increase from the previous month and the first time that the monthly average slaughter weight has increased since the HPAI outbreak began.

Monthly turkey production

Million pounds

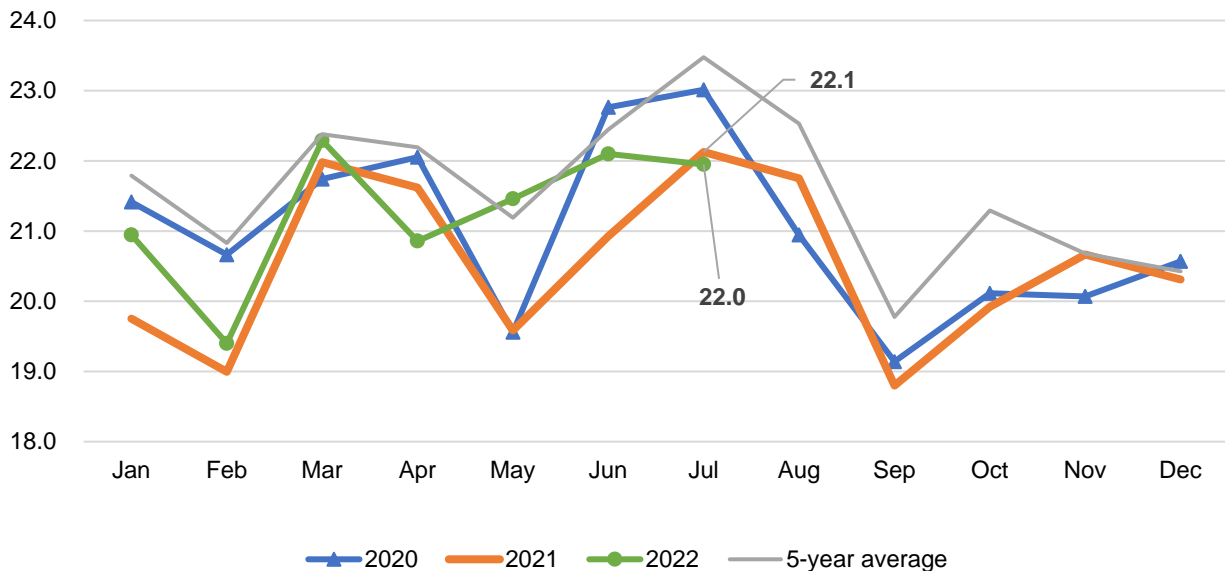


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

July placements totaled 22 million birds, a small year-over-year decrease. July is typically the month when birds are placed for slaughter before Thanksgiving. Turkey poult placements have been climbing since April, with year-over-year gains each month through June, but with virtually no increase in July placements and recent HPAI outbreaks, supplies of turkeys for slaughter ahead of the holidays may be limited. Production may further be constrained by relatively low slaughter weights as supply tightness increases incentives to slaughter younger birds to meet holiday demand.

Monthly turkey poult placements

Million head



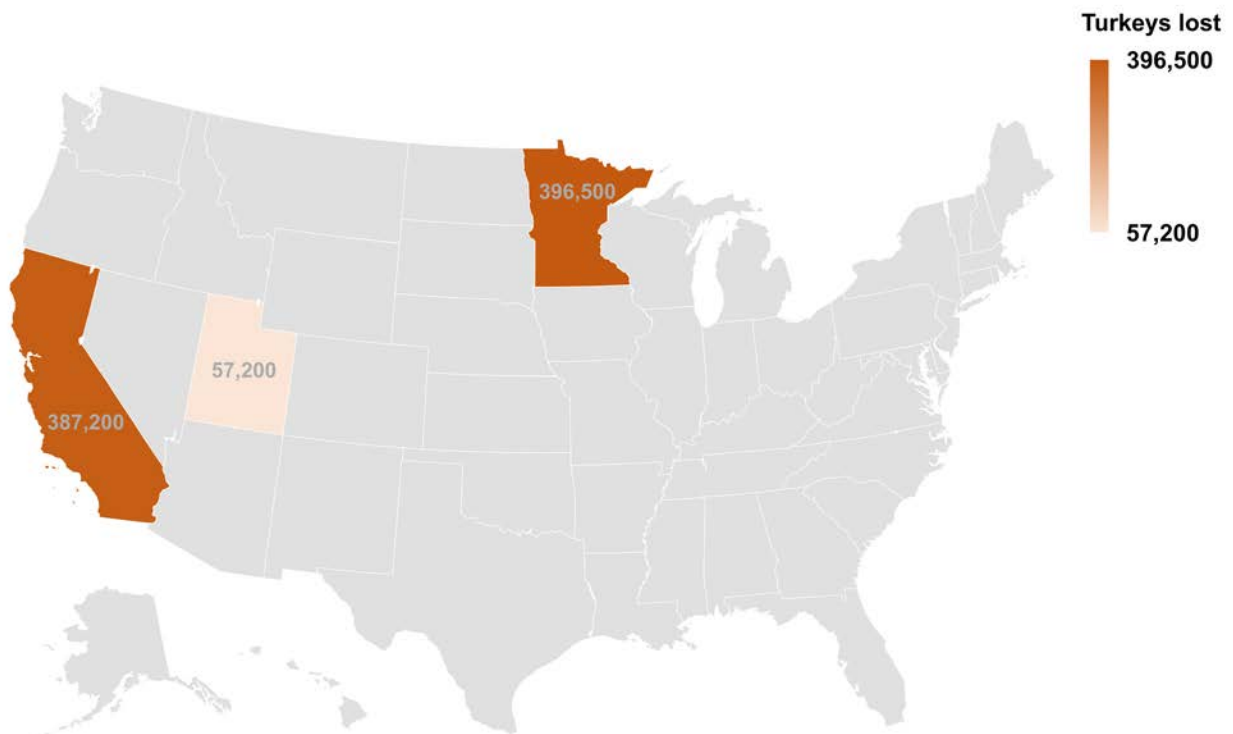
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

July turkey stocks increased 2.7 percent from June to 422.7 million pounds. This rise came from increases in turkey breast and whole-hen stocks, while whole-tom and turkey leg stocks decreased from last month. Ending stocks for 2022 are lowered 5 million pounds to 165 million pounds as recent HPAI cases are expected to further deplete turkey supply this fall. Ending stocks for 2023 are unchanged.

HPAI Spreads to Turkey Facilities in California, Minnesota

Since the reappearance of HPAI in commercial turkey facilities in Utah in July, the disease has spread to commercial turkey facilities in California and Minnesota. As of September 14, there have been 16 different HPAI detections in U.S. commercial turkey facilities, resulting in the depopulation of 840,900 turkeys. This is 15 percent of what the turkey industry lost to HPAI this spring, when 5,579,200 turkeys were depopulated due to HPAI exposure.

New HPAI cases, July 14–September 14, 2022



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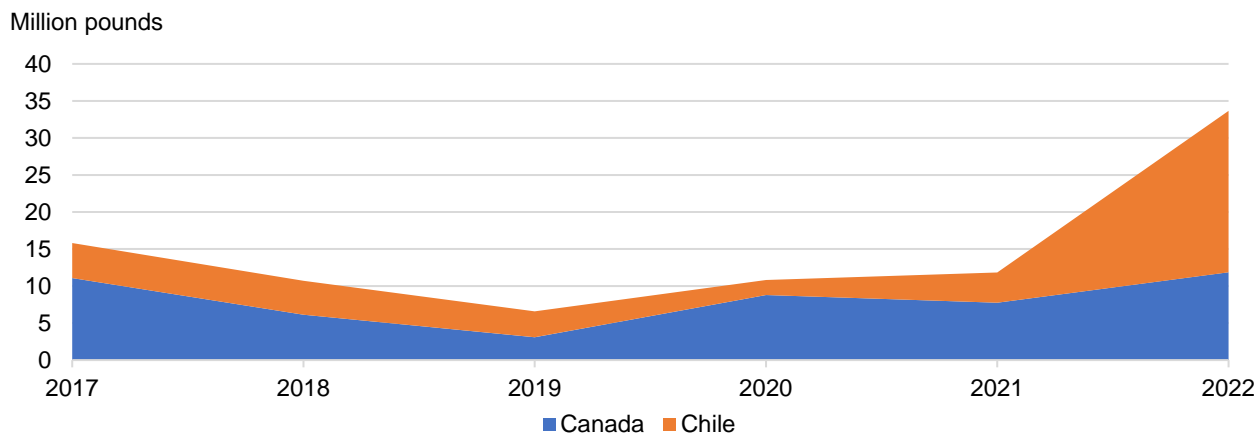
Source: USDA, Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service.

Turkey Exports Face New Trade Restrictions due to Recent HPAI Discoveries

July exports totaled 33.5 million pounds, a decrease of 8.7 percent from the previous month and a 28.3-percent drop year over year. Exports to Mexico dropped 20.4 percent from the previous month and are 32.2 percent below July 2021 exports. Mexico has expanded import restrictions on U.S. poultry products from States and counties with HPAI detections. Meanwhile, in July there was a month-to-month increase in U.S. turkey exports to most other top markets: Canada (+37 percent), Benin (+46 percent), Dominican Republic (+518 percent), Jamaica (+15 percent), Guatemala (+38 percent), Angola (+142 percent), Panama (+74 percent), and China (+58 percent). Exports decreased from Honduras (-64 percent), Japan (-39 percent), and Barbados (-58 percent). Many key markets for U.S. turkey exports still have import restrictions with provisions for heat-treated products. The export forecast for 2022 is unchanged at 406 million pounds. The forecast for 2023 is also left unchanged at 410 million pounds.

July imports totaled 8.4 million pounds, a decrease of 10.3 percent from the previous month but still nearly triple the import levels in July 2021. These high volumes are again due to increased import levels from Chile. Chile sold 13.6 percent more turkey to the United States in July than in the previous month; the drop in total volume from June is due to a drop in turkey imports from Canada. The import forecast for 2022 is raised to 65 million pounds with the expectation that high levels of Chilean turkey imports will continue through the year. The import forecast for 2023 is unchanged at 34 million pounds.

Turkey imports from Canada and Chile, January - July, 2017-2022



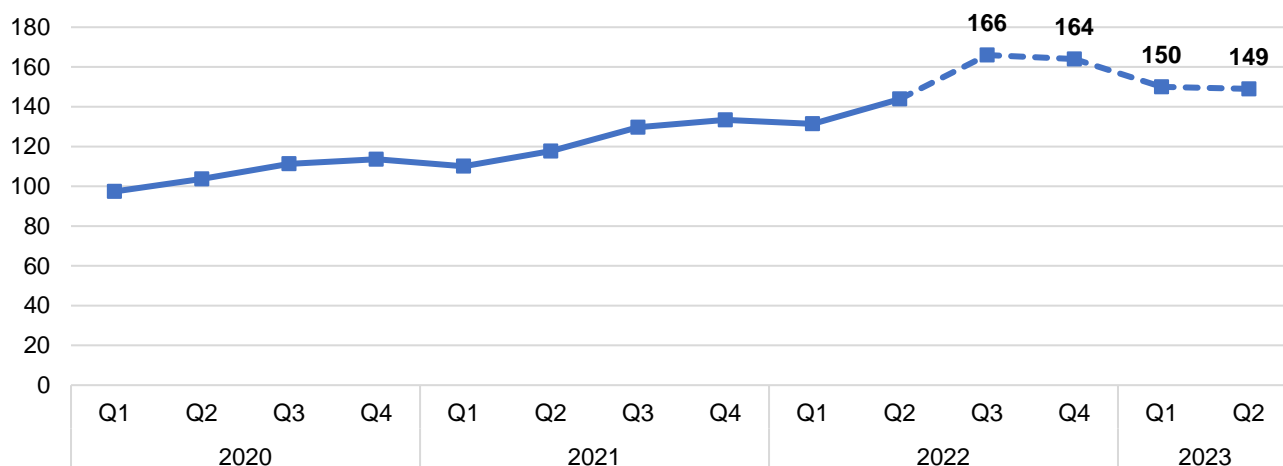
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Livestock and Meat International Trade Data.

2022 Turkey Price Forecasts Unchanged, 2023 Prices Raised

The wholesale frozen whole-hen prices averaged 163.6 cents per pound in August, a slight decrease from July. The forecast for the third-quarter frozen whole-hen price is left unchanged at 166 cents per pound. This would be a 28-percent increase from the third-quarter price in 2021. The forecast for the fourth-quarter price is also left unchanged at 164 cents per pound. This would be a 23-percent increase from the fourth-quarter price in 2021. For 2023, the first-quarter and second-quarter price forecasts are raised 5 cents to 150 cents and 149 cents per pound, respectively, on the expectation that turkey prices will remain elevated into next year. The average 2023 price is raised 2 cents to 148 cents per pound.

Quarterly frozen whole-hen turkey prices, 2020–2023

Cents per pound



Note: Dotted line indicates forecast prices.

Source: USDA, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

Other turkey prices also remain well above average. The whole-tom price averaged 162.4 per pound in August, a 1.7-percent-increase from the previous month. The tom turkey breast price averaged 664.4 cents per pound, a slight decrease from the average July price, but still a 141-percent increase year over year. The tom drumstick price averaged 105.8 cents per pound, an increase of 6.7 percent from July. The tom full-cut wings price averaged 130.7 cents per pound, an increase of 3.6 percent from July. The Grade A turkey breast price averaged 277 cents per pound, an increase of 5.7 percent from July. The mechanically-separated turkey price averaged 80 cents per pound, a slight decrease from July.

Suggested Citation

Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook: September 2022, LDP-M-339, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, September 16, 2022

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U.S. red meat and poultry forecasts

	2019					2020					2021					2022					2023		
	I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	Annual
Production, million pounds																							
Beef	6,414	6,817	6,923	7,001	27,155	6,931	6,059	7,115	7,069	27,174	6,900	6,963	6,979	7,106	27,948	7,022	7,069	7,125	6,790	28,006	6,695	6,505	26,335
Pork	6,838	6,615	6,706	7,478	27,638	7,426	6,313	7,048	7,515	28,303	7,292	6,668	6,530	7,185	27,675	6,904	6,639	6,515	7,075	27,133	7,000	6,545	27,520
Lamb and mutton	37	40	36	36	149	35	36	34	33	138	35	36	32	35	138	31	35	33	34	133	31	32	128
Broilers	10,384	10,945	11,402	11,175	43,905	11,238	10,940	11,358	11,047	44,583	10,893	11,232	11,581	11,193	44,899	11,170	11,279	11,625	11,400	45,474	11,300	11,450	45,900
Turkeys	1,446	1,451	1,453	1,467	5,818	1,469	1,369	1,454	1,451	5,743	1,390	1,399	1,403	1,366	5,558	1,374	1,275	1,250	1,315	5,214	1,375	1,410	5,630
Total red meat and poultry	25,264	26,019	26,675	27,308	105,266	27,251	24,870	27,172	27,263	106,556	26,651	26,450	26,679	27,030	106,810	26,650	26,453	26,702	26,527	106,557	26,545	26,090	106,088
Table eggs, million dozen	2,047	2,056	2,046	2,111	8,260	2,050	1,957	2,008	2,051	8,066	1,982	1,957	1,982	2,050	7,971	1,974	1,883	1,920	2,010	7,787	2,005	2,045	8,225
Per capita disappearance, retail pounds 1/																							
Beef	13.9	14.7	14.5	14.7	57.8	14.6	13.5	15.5	14.5	58.1	14.5	14.9	14.6	14.8	58.9	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.0	58.6	14.3	14.0	55.8
Pork	13.0	12.4	12.8	13.8	52.1	13.1	11.5	13.2	13.9	51.7	13.1	11.8	12.3	14.0	51.1	13.1	12.4	12.4	13.3	51.3	13.2	12.2	52.2
Lamb and mutton	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.3
Broilers	22.4	23.8	24.6	23.7	94.5	24.2	23.7	24.4	23.4	95.8	23.5	24.3	25.0	23.8	96.6	23.8	24.2	25.3	24.3	97.7	24.2	24.6	98.2
Turkeys	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.8	15.9	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.7	15.7	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.5	15.3	3.4	3.2	3.7	4.3	14.6	3.4	3.8	15.7
Total red meat and poultry	53.4	55.4	56.4	57.8	223.0	56.3	52.9	57.7	57.2	224.2	55.2	55.4	56.4	57.9	224.9	56.1	55.5	56.9	56.7	225.2	55.9	55.3	224.9
Eggs, number	72.7	72.6	72.3	74.0	291.6	72.1	69.3	71.1	72.8	285.5	69.8	68.8	69.3	72.7	280.5	70.4	67.8	69.3	72.3	279.9	71.7	73.0	292.7
Market prices																							
Steers 5-area Direct, Total all grades, dollars/cwt	125.27	118.79	108.16	114.88	116.78	118.32	105.79	101.74	108.18	108.51	112.98	120.75	123.51	132.36	122.40	139.25	141.93	143.00	147.00	142.80	151.00	152.00	153.50
Feeder steers, Medium Frame No. 1, OK City, dollars/cwt	140.76	140.51	140.19	147.44	142.23	136.42	126.37	141.42	137.57	135.45	134.30	140.22	153.69	159.59	146.95	156.04	158.35	173.00	177.00	166.10	172.00	190.00	201.00
Cows, Live equivalent, Cutter 90% lean, 500 lbs and up, National, dollars/cwt	53.34	58.30	60.42	53.66	56.43	59.38	63.14	64.97	54.93	60.61	59.63	67.54	69.21	63.24	64.91	72.65	83.41	84.00	74.00	78.52	85.00	100.00	101.25
Choice/Prime slaughter lambs, National, dollars/cwt	136.23	156.16	154.93	150.99	149.58	159.12	N/A	N/A	164.31	161.72	165.42	211.79	256.86	233.61	216.92	225.00	210.33	150.00	150.00	183.83	170.00	175.00	172.50
Barrows and gilts, National base cost, 51-52% lean, live equivalent, dollars/cwt	40.67	57.95	50.08	43.11	47.95	42.52	38.96	40.50	50.75	43.18	55.71	80.92	76.15	56.36	67.29	65.55	75.58	79.00	65.00	71.28	66.00	74.00	69.75
Broilers, Wholesale, National composite, weighted average, cents/lb	94.0	97.7	82.0	80.6	88.6	83.5	67.0	66.7	75.7	73.2	84.0	104.4	105.4	110.9	101.2	135.1	167.5	136.0	135.0	143.4	140.0	143.0	139.8
Turkeys, National 8-16 lb hens, National, cents/lb	82.8	85.5	90.8	97.8	89.2	97.4	103.7	111.3	113.6	106.5	110.1	117.7	129.7	133.4	122.8	131.4	143.9	166.0	164.0	151.3	150.0	149.0	148.3
Eggs, Grade A large, New York, volume buyers, cents/dozen	107.3	69.7	81.9	117.2	94.0	133.1	119.6	89.0	107.2	112.2	127.8	94.2	120.1	131.8	118.5	170.8	251.6	267.0	202.0	222.9	170.0	145.0	152.5
U.S. trade, million pounds, carcass-weight equivalent																							
Beef and veal exports	700	790	788	749	3,026	769	605	759	819	2,951	798	875	912	856	3,441	846	940	915	860	3,561	690	760	3,020
Beef and veal imports	739	836	771	712	3,058	774	848	1,025	693	3,339	696	865	923	863	3,346	985	859	825	745	3,414	700	800	3,200
Lamb and mutton imports	80	73	53	66	272	102	67	62	70	302	69	93	100	103	364	88	88	90	96	362	95	85	365
Pork exports	1,445	1,535	1,515	1,826	6,321	2,021	1,773	1,627	1,858	7,279	1,922	1,903	1,550	1,652	7,026	1,541	1,609	1,525	1,820	6,494	1,640	1,630	6,515
Pork imports	259	227	232	227	945	206	220	226	252	904	247	260	308	364	1,180	358	369	360	410	1,497	355	365	1,525
Broiler exports	1,721	1,722	1,773	1,888	7,103	1,860	1,729	1,821	1,959	7,368	1,851	1,772	1,835	1,898	7,355	1,826	1,812	1,710	1,820	7,168	1,840	1,820	7,370
Turkey exports	147	166	159	167	639	139	126	143	164	571	130	140	138	140	548	107	109	95	95	406	105	100	410
Live swine imports (thousand head)	1,338	1,253	1,200	1,305	5,096	1,332	1,202	1,272	1,488	5,293	1,607	1,649	1,772	1,635	6,663	1,654	1,665	1,600	1,700	6,619	1,660	1,675	6,635

Note: Forecasts are in bold. cwt=hundredweight.

1/ Per capita meat and egg disappearance data are calculated using the Resident Population plus Armed Forces Overseas series from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Source: World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates and Supporting Materials.

For further information, contact: Mildred Haley, Economic Research Service, USDA.

Updated 9/12/2022

Dairy forecasts, 2021–23

Years Quarters	2021			2022					2023		
	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	Annual
Milk cows (thousands)	9,442	9,381	9,448	9,384	9,413	9,415	9,415	9,405	9,420	9,420	9,415
Milk per cow (pounds)	5,914	5,909	23,948	6,000	6,144	5,970	5,960	24,075	6,050	6,185	24,300
Milk production (billion pounds)	55.8	55.4	226.3	56.3	57.8	56.2	56.1	226.5	57.0	58.3	228.8
Farm use	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.1
Milk marketings	55.6	55.2	225.2	56.0	57.6	55.9	55.8	225.4	56.7	58.0	227.7
Milk-fat (billion pounds milk equiv.)											
Milk marketings	55.6	55.2	225.2	56.0	57.6	55.9	55.8	225.4	56.7	58.0	227.7
Beginning stocks	20.0	17.9	15.6	14.3	16.4	18.4	16.5	14.3	13.3	16.1	13.3
Imports	1.8	1.7	6.5	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	7.1	1.5	1.8	7.0
Total supply	77.4	74.8	247.4	71.7	75.9	76.3	74.3	246.8	71.5	75.9	248.1
Exports	3.2	2.7	11.5	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.0	13.2	2.9	3.5	12.4
Ending stocks	17.9	14.3	14.3	16.4	18.4	16.5	13.3	13.3	16.1	18.5	14.5
Domestic use ¹	56.3	57.7	221.5	52.3	53.7	56.3	58.0	220.3	52.5	53.9	221.2
Skim solids (billion pounds milk equiv.)											
Milk marketings	55.6	55.2	225.2	56.0	57.6	55.9	55.8	225.4	56.7	58.0	227.7
Beginning stocks	12.0	11.2	10.9	11.1	11.8	12.5	12.0	11.1	11.5	12.6	11.5
Imports	1.4	1.5	5.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.2	1.5	1.5	6.1
Total supply	68.9	67.9	241.9	68.6	71.0	69.9	69.3	242.6	69.7	72.1	245.3
Exports	12.8	11.7	50.8	11.8	14.4	13.4	12.5	52.1	12.0	14.2	51.8
Ending stocks	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.8	12.5	12.0	11.5	11.5	12.6	13.0	12.1
Domestic use	44.9	45.1	180.0	44.9	44.1	44.5	45.4	179.0	45.2	45.0	181.4
Milk prices (dollars/hundredweight) ¹											
All milk	17.90	20.67	18.53	24.93	27.10	24.80	24.90	25.45	23.45	22.60	22.70
Class III	16.32	18.07	17.08	21.25	24.65	20.85	19.85	21.65	19.90	19.80	19.70
Class IV	16.09	18.57	16.09	23.97	25.38	25.00	23.40	24.45	21.10	21.05	20.85
Product prices (dollars/pound) ²											
Cheddar cheese	1.6016	1.7609	1.6755	1.9531	2.3523	2.045	1.960	2.075	1.980	1.980	1.970
Dry whey	0.5668	0.5888	0.5744	0.7610	0.6754	0.520	0.490	0.610	0.500	0.490	0.485
Butter	1.7375	1.9297	1.7325	2.6686	2.8095	3.000	2.915	2.850	2.450	2.400	2.385
Nonfat dry milk	1.2676	1.4613	1.2693	1.7242	1.8188	1.680	1.535	1.690	1.500	1.520	1.505

Totals may not add due to rounding.

¹ Simple averages of monthly prices. May not match reported annual averages.

² Simple averages of monthly prices calculated by the USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, for use in class price formulas. Based on weekly USDA *National Dairy Products Sales Report*.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service; USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service; and USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Published by USDA, Economic Research Service, in *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook*.

Updated 9/16/2022.