

CATTLE FINISHING RETURN S E R I E S

November 2011

CATTLE FINISHING NET RETURNS

This article discusses recent trends in feeding cost of gain and cattle finishing profitability. Several sources of data were used to compute the cattle finishing net return series discussed below. Feeder and fed cattle prices were obtained from the seasonal cattle price spreadsheet updated monthly by Kevin Dhuyvetter. Average daily gain, feed conversion, days on feed, in weight, out weight, and feeding cost of gain were obtained from monthly issues of the *Focus on Feedlots* newsletter. Interest rates were obtained from the Kansas Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

Figure 1 presents monthly steer finishing net returns from January 2000 to October 2011. It is important to note that net returns were computed using closeout months rather than placement months. Net return per head for all of 2010 was approximately \$52 compared to losses of \$105 and \$117 per head in 2008 and 2009. Net returns for January, February, March, and April of this year were approximately \$42, \$52, \$150, and \$171 per head, respectively. Losses in May, June, July, August, and September were approximately \$30, \$107, \$65, \$80, and \$70, respectively. At \$7 per head, net return in October was close to breakeven.

Figure 2 illustrates fed price and breakeven prices from January 2000 on. The breakeven prices starting in November 2011 are forecasted. The breakeven price for November is expected to range from \$124 to \$126 per cwt. At these breakeven prices, net returns are expected to range from a loss of \$20 to a net return of \$5 per head. Breakeven prices are expected to remain

above \$124 for next seven months. Breakeven prices for December of 2011 are expected to range from \$127 to \$129. Breakeven prices for the first and second quarters of 2012 are expected to range from \$125 to \$128. It is important to note that the breakeven prices for late this year and early next year are highly dependent on the corn market, which has been highly volatile in the last few months.

Correlation coefficients can be used to examine the relationship between net returns, feeding cost of gain, and the feeder to fed cattle price ratio. Correlation is a statistical measure of how variables move together and is bounded by -1.0 and 1.0. A value of -1.0 indicates two variables move together perfectly, but in opposite directions, while a value of 1.0 indicates two variables move up and down together proportionally. Values close to zero indicate two variables have little relationship to each other.

Net returns are significant and negatively correlated with feeding cost of gain ($r = -0.232$). Figure 3 illustrates monthly feeding cost of gain from January 2000 to October 2011. Feeding cost of gain has increased from \$69 in October of last year to \$106 in October of this year. Feeding cost of gain from November to March is expected to range from \$105 to \$110 before dropping down to the \$99 to \$102 range in April to June of next year. Feeding cost of gain is sensitive to changes in feed conversions, corn prices, and alfalfa prices. Regression analysis was used to examine the relationship between feeding cost of gain and feed conversion, corn prices, and alfalfa prices. Results are as

follows: each 0.10 increase in feed conversion increases feeding cost of gain by \$1.01 per cwt, each 0.10 per bushel increase in corn prices increases feeding cost of gain by \$1.11 per cwt, and each \$5 per ton increase in alfalfa prices increases feeding cost of gain by \$0.34 per cwt.

Net returns are also significant and negatively correlated with the feeder to fed cattle price ratio ($r = -0.827$). The strong correlation between these variables reveals the importance of this price ratio to net returns. The feeder to fed cattle price ratio is illustrated in figure 4. The average price ratio since 2000 is 1.17. Of course, it is not possible to fully anticipate what fed cattle prices will be when purchasing feeder cattle. Large deviations from the mean price ratio indicate periods for which expected and actual fed cattle prices were quite different. The closeout months with ratios below 1.00 exhibited cattle net returns averaging \$178 per

head while the closeout months with ratios above 1.40 exhibited cattle finishing losses averaging \$163 per head. The feeder to fed cattle price ratio in October was 1.04, which to a large degree explains the slightly positive net return per head. The feeder to fed cattle ratio for November and December closeouts is expected to range from 1.05 to 1.07 and from 1.12 to 1.14, respectively.

This article discussed recent trends in feeding cost of gain and cattle finishing net returns. Net return information for beef cow and backgrounding operations is available on the Kansas Farm Management Association web site (www.agmanager.info/kfma).

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Figure 1. Historical Net Returns for Finishing Steers
Source: Michael Langemeier, Kansas State University

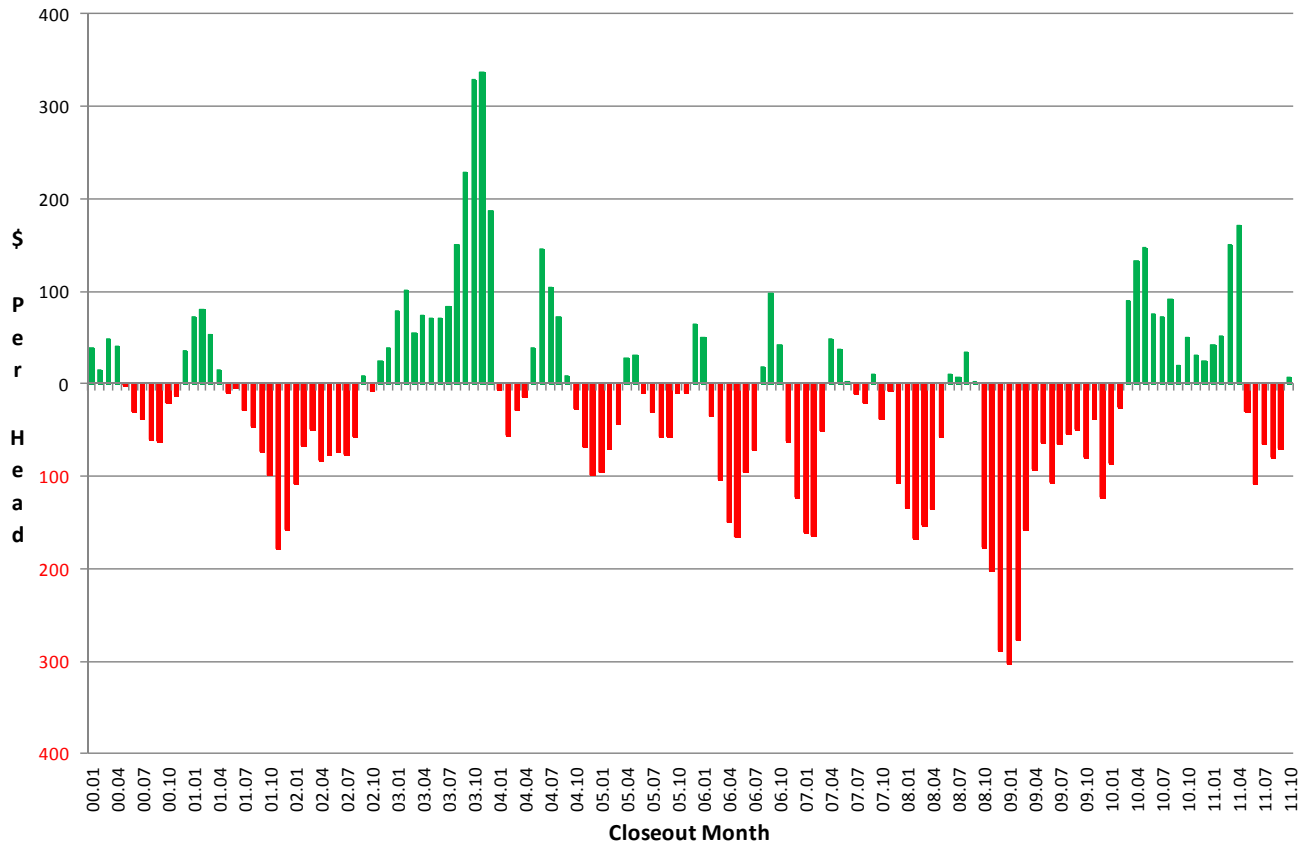


Figure 2. Fed Cattle and Breakeven Prices

Source: Michael Langemeier, Kansas State University

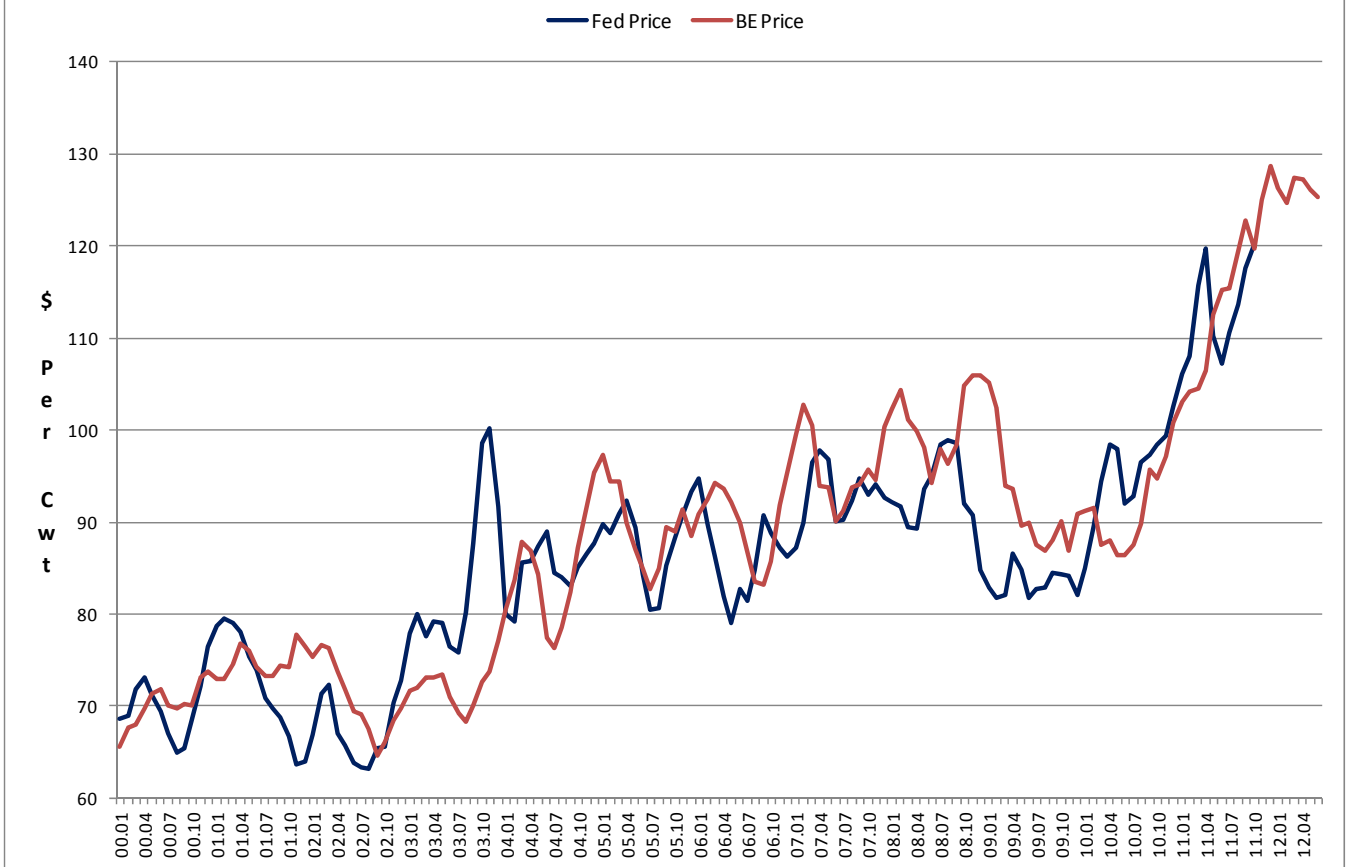


Figure 3. Feeding Cost of Gain for Steers

Source: Focus on Feedlots Newsletter

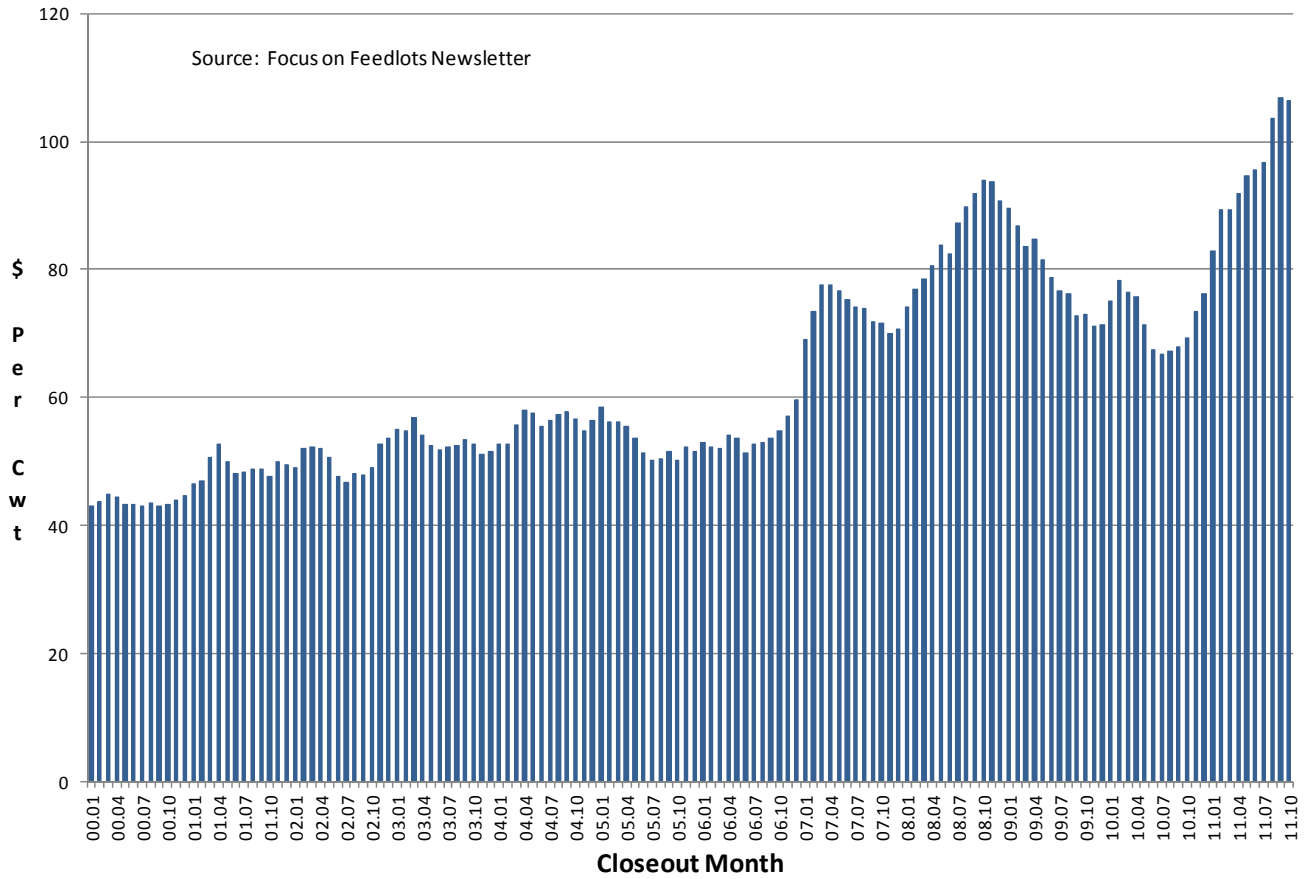
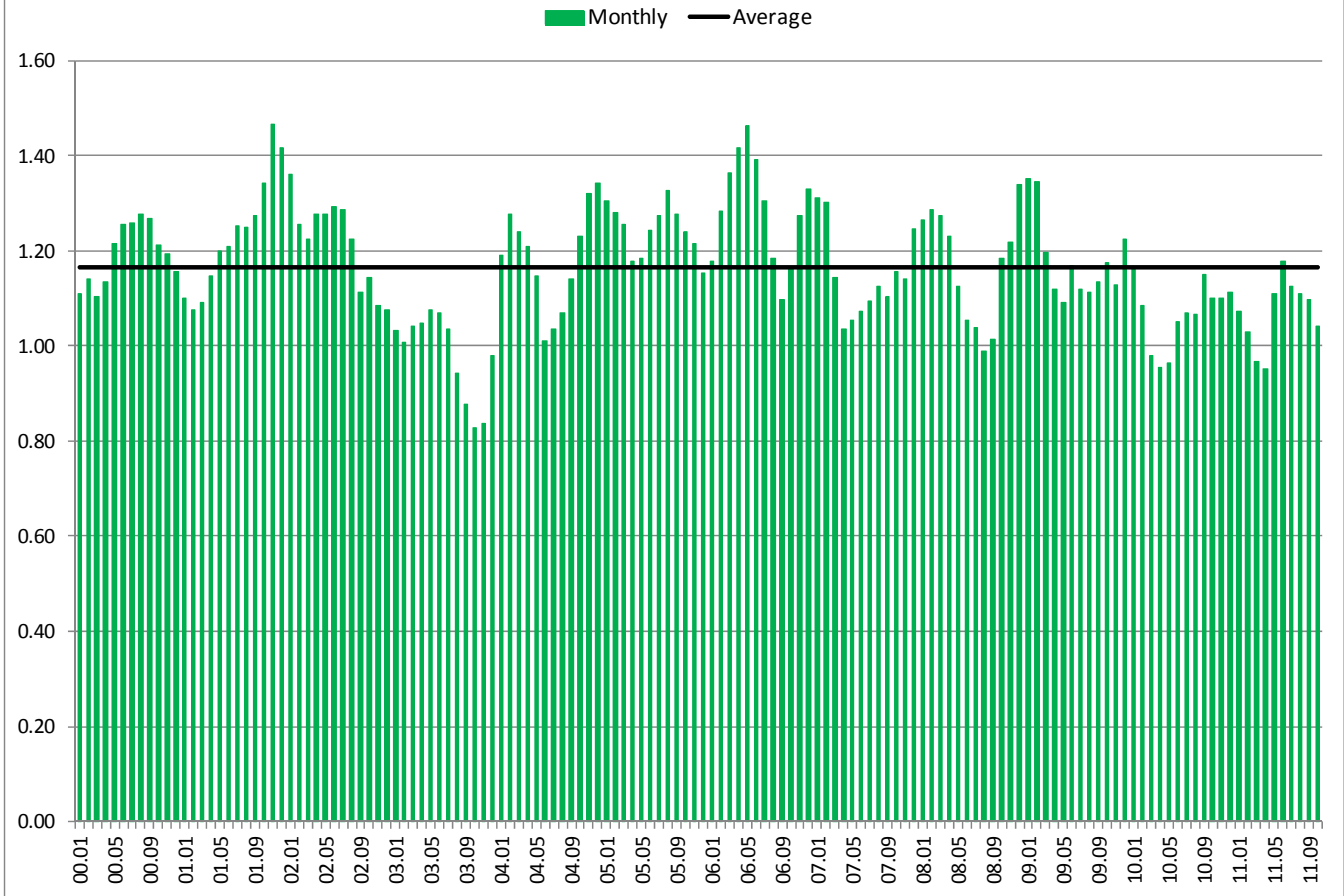


Figure 4. Ratio of Feeder Prices to Fed Cattle Prices



The Cattle Finishing Returns Series is distributed monthly to provide information to farm decision makers. Further information can be found on the Extension Agricultural Economics website: www.agmanager.info.



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