

CATTLE FINISHING RETURN

S E R I E S

September 2010

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 August 2010. It is important to note that net returns were computed using closeout month rather than placement month. Losses in January and February of 2010 were approximately \$86 and \$25 per head, respectively. Net returns in March of 2010 were \$90 per head. Net returns in April, May, and June of 2010 were \$133, \$148, and \$76, respectively. For July and August 2010, the most recent two months for which data are available, net returns were approximately \$71 and \$91 per head, respectively. Breakeven prices for September, October, and November closeouts are expected to range from \$95 to \$97. At these breakeven prices, net returns per head are expected to range from a -\$10 to \$15 per head. Due to relatively higher feeder prices in recent months, breakeven prices for December through February closeouts (\$99 to \$101) are expected to be considerably higher than those

experienced earlier this year. Figure 2 illustrates fed price and breakeven prices from January 2000 on. The breakeven prices starting in September 2010 are forecasted.

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 ($r = -0.333$). Figure 3 illustrates monthly feeding cost of gain from January 2000 to August 2010. The relatively high feeding cost of gain in 2008 and 2009 certainly contributed to cattle finishing losses during these two years. Feeding cost of gain for July and August 2010 closeouts was approximately \$67 per cwt which was similar to the feeding cost of gain in June of 2010, but quite a bit lower than the costs experienced in the first five months of 2010. 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 \$1.00 per cwt, each 0.10 per bushel increase in corn prices increases feeding cost of gain by \$1.13 per cwt., and each \$5 per ton increase in alfalfa prices increases feeding cost of gain by \$0.33 per cwt.

Net returns are also significant and negatively correlated with the feeder to fed cattle price ratio ($r = -0.833$). 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 over the 10-year period was 1.18. 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 above 1.40 exhibited cattle finishing losses ranging from \$149 to \$179 per head. The extremely large losses from December 2008 to

February 2009 were the result of relatively high feeding cost of gain (\$87 to \$91 per cwt) and relatively high feeder to fed cattle price ratios (1.34 to 1.35). The feeder to fed cattle price ratios for March, April, and May of 2010 were below 1.00. The feeder to fed cattle ratios for June through August closeouts ranged from 1.05 to 1.07. The feeder to fed cattle price ratio is expected to range from 1.18 to 1.23 for September through February closeouts.

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

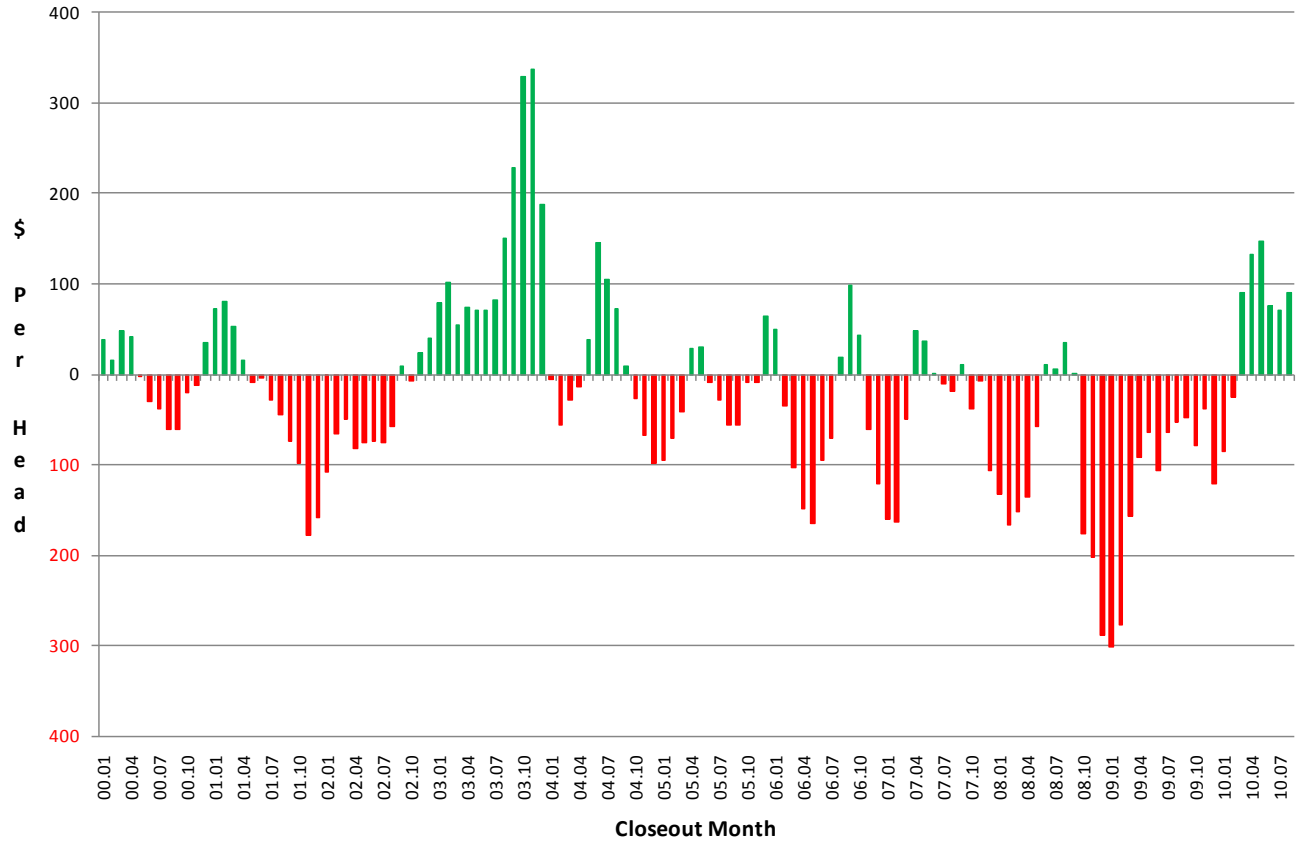


Figure 2. Fed Cattle and Breakeven Prices
 Source: Michael Langemeier, Kansas State University

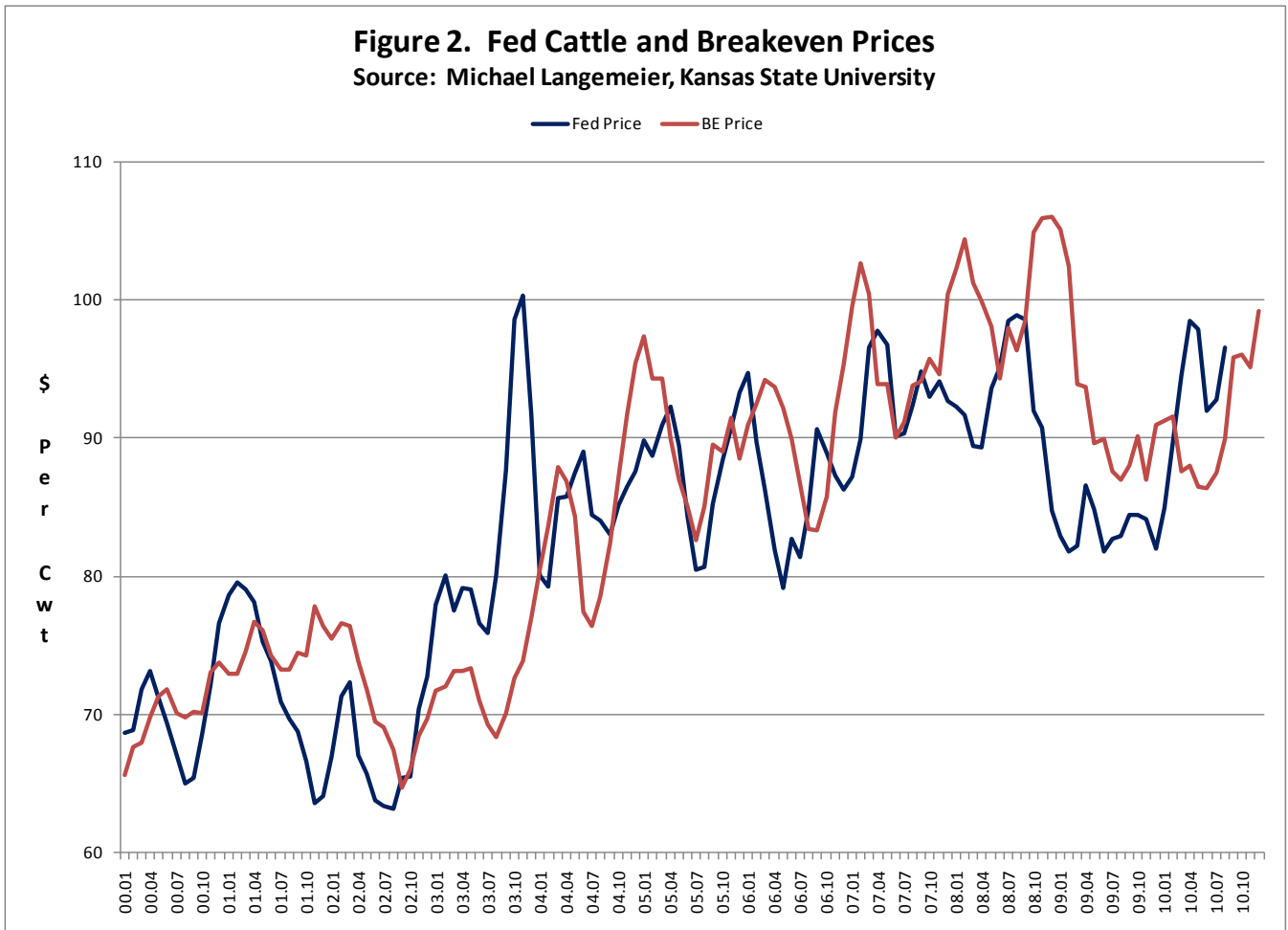


Figure 3. Feeding Cost of Gain for Steers

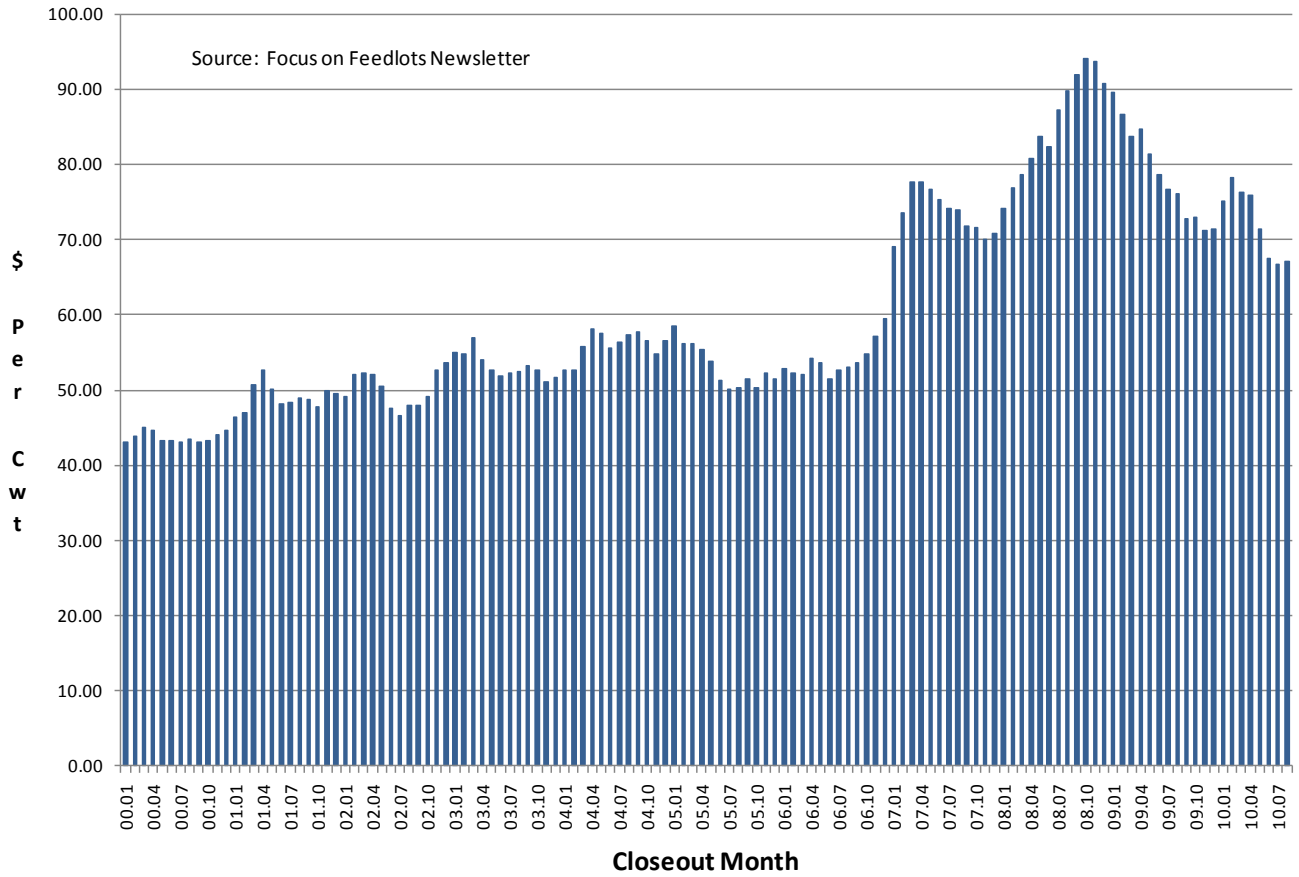
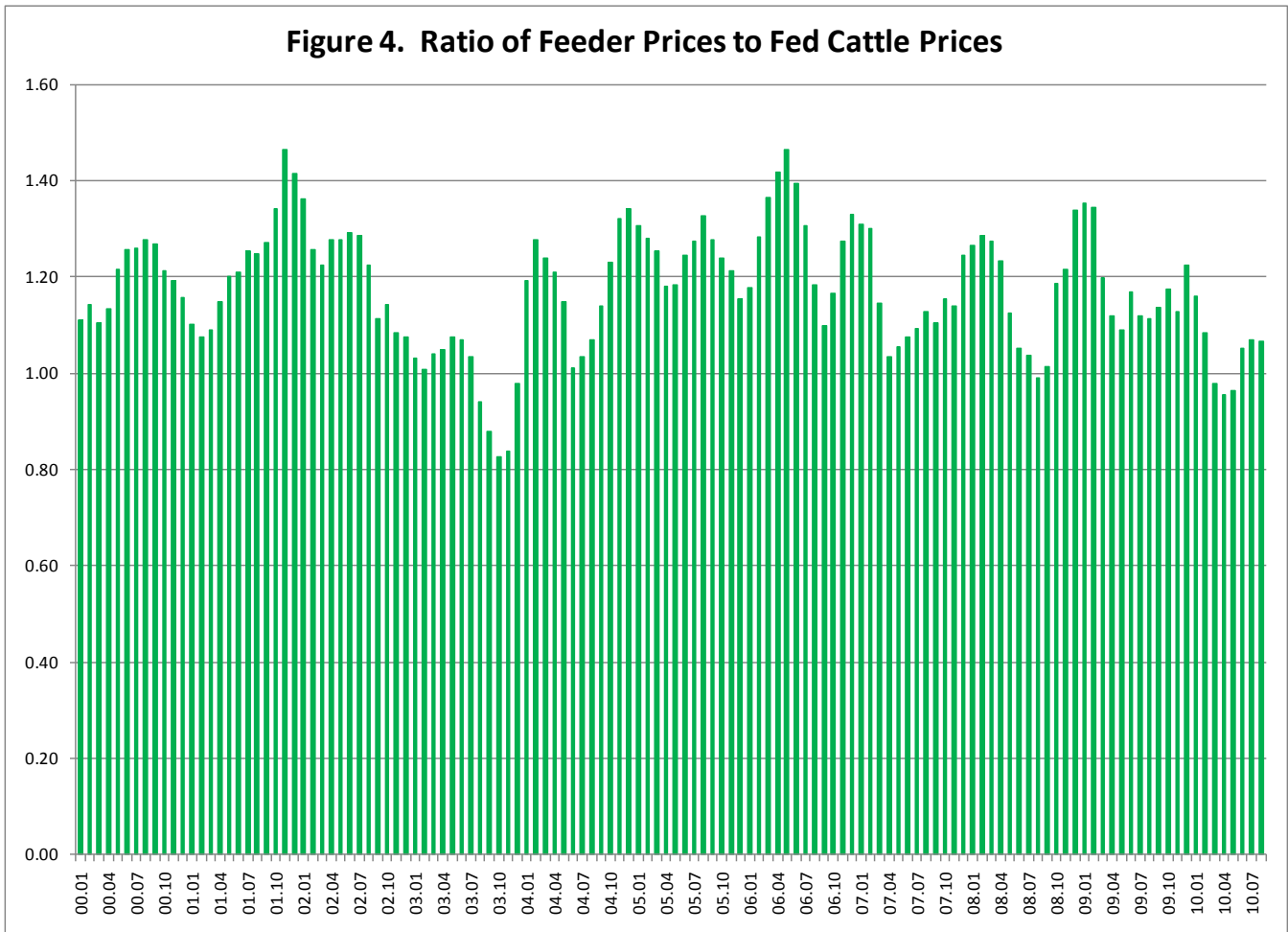


Figure 4. Ratio of Feeder Prices to Fed Cattle Prices



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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