The Ohio State University



1981 DAIRY REPORT, OHIO

by Richard D. Duvick, Gary D. Schnitkey and Brian H. Watkins

Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology

2120 Fyffe Road Columbus, Ohio 43210 Phone 614 422-7911

FIGURE 1

SELECTED INCOME MEASURES

This report summarizes 65 owner-operator and tenant landlord dairy farms sent to The Ohio State University for analysis. They were selected from 350 farms because of their completeness. A more detailed summary of these farms is given in the Dairy Summary (Extension No. MM 353, ESO No. 905) and the Dairy Summary by Herd Size (Extension No. MM 354, ESO No. 906).

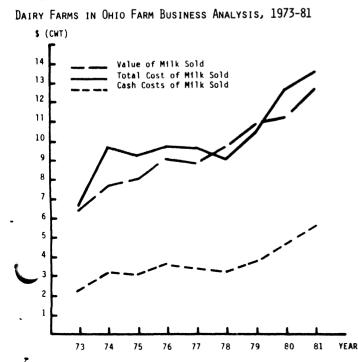
Figure 1 illustrates the trends of gross, net farm, and net cash income from 1973 to 1981. While gross farm income increased approximately 68 percent, net farm and net cash incomes remained relatively constant over the period. This suggests that while the total volume of money handled by a farm business has increased, the actual incomes of these dairy farmers decreased because of inflation.

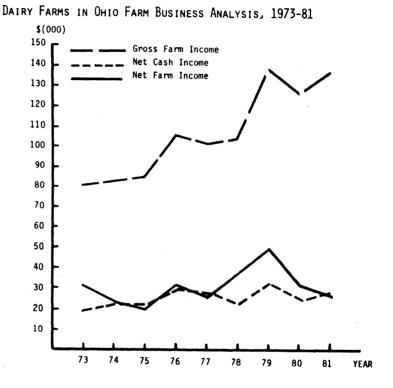
Value of milk sold during the 1973 to 1981 period increased, Figure 2. However, total cost of milk sold has kept pace with the value of milk sold. Throughout most of the period, total cost of producing milk has surpassed the value of milk sold.

Figures 1 and 2 present average costs and revenues. Tables 1 and 2 break down the 1981 dairy farm revenues and expenses into categories based on return to unpaid operator labor and management income. The upper 25% of the dairy farms generated profits (see Table 1 and milk production costs per cwt., Table 2). These upper 25% farms produced profits by 1) having larger businesses than the middle 50% and lower 25% farms, 2) having efficient producing cows, and 3) effectively controlling costs.

Figure 2

MILK PRODUCTION COSTS AND REVENUES PER \$ CWT.





The upper 25% generated 2.3 times more gross income per \$1,000 invested than did the lower 25% farms (see gross income per \$1,000 inv., Table 1). Note that the upper farms had larger operations on smaller investments than did the lower group. This caused the percentage of overhead costs to be higher for the less efficient business because of the need to maintain larger investments on less output. Ways to increase and maintain production per investment dollar needs examination.

One manner of raising productivity is to increase the amount of milk produced per cow. The average pounds of milk each cow produced were 14,134, 14,451, 14,059 and 13,588 for the upper 10%, upper 25%, middle 50% and lower 25% dairy farms, respectively. If the lower 25% farms had the same milk production as the upper 25% dairy, \$6,788 of additional income would be generated for this class.

Another area of concern is cost control. The cost differential of producing a cwt of milk beween the upper 25% and lower 25% farms was \$3.30. 38% of this variation was feed costs. This emphasizes the need for efficient producing cows.

As dairy farmers try to increase profit, efficient use of assets and cost control must be examined. These factors will increase in importance as dairy supports are eased and/or rolled back. Marginal cows may have to be sold. An invaluable aid is making these management declsions is a good set of records.

Table 1 -- Income and Expense Report Ohio Dairy Farms, F.B.A., 1981

Rank by Family Labor & Management In come Per Hour To farm

		Upper 10 <u>%</u> 1/	Upper 25\$	Middle 50%	Lower 25\$
L	in [†	6	16	33	16
Number of Farms					
INCOME					
Cash Receipts	\$	154,036	145,658	119,217	114,313
Capital Gains & Losses	\$	3,298	-8,272	7,341	8,953
Inventory Changes	\$	19,175	10,961	6,360	-8,984
- Feeder Livestock	\$	0	-28	-363	-18
Gross Farm Income	\$	176, 509	148,319	132,555	114,264
EXPENSES					
Cash Expenses	\$	111,965	96,375	91,319	98,424
Depreciation	\$	11,544	15,584	14,367	18, 543
Interest Not Charged	s	15,793	17.763	25,583	23,830
Unpaid Operator & Family Labor	· 5	21,538	26,049	19,851	21,982
- Feeder Livestock	s	0	-28	-363	-18
Total Farm Expense	s	160,840	155, 743	150,757	162,761
MANAGEMENT INCOME & PROFIT					
Total	\$	15,669	-7,424	-18,202	-48,497
As a Percent of Gross Income	x	8.9	-5.0	-13.7	-42.4
UNPAID OPERATOR & FAMILY LABOR					
Total	S	21,538	26,049	19,851	21,982
As a Percent of Gross Income	8	12.2	17.6	15.0	19.2
OVERHEAD COSTS					
Total	s	45,585	52,004	56,609	67,303
As a Percent of Gross Income	8	25.8	35.0	42.7	58,9
VARIABLE COSTS					
Total	s	93,717	77,690	74,297	73,476
As a Percent of Gross Income	\$	53, 1	52,4	56.0	64.3
NET CASH INCOME	s	42,071	49,283	27,898	15,889
NET FARM INCOME	s	53,000	36,388	27,232	2,685
INVESTMENT					
Total	\$	255, 198	297,789	378,679	462, 352
Return to Investment	s	38,637	19,377	16,689	-6,885
Percent Return on Investment	\$	15.1	6.5	4.3	-1.5
Gross Income per \$1,000 Inv.	\$	692	498	342	247
FAMILY LABOR & MANAGEMENT INCOM	E				
Total	- s	37,207	18,625	1,649	-26,515
Per Hour	\$	7.84	3,5	.36	-5.86

1/ The farms in the upper 10\$ are in the upper 25\$ also.

Table 2 -- Selected Dairy Farm Figures Ohio, F.B.A., 1981



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SIZE OF BUSINESS	Unit	Upper 10≸	Upper 25\$	Middie 50\$	10xer 255
Number of Men	M.Y.E.		2.34	2.09	2,13
Number of Cows	Hd.	77.8	66, 3	55, 5	61.6
Pounds of 3.5 Milk Sold	Lb.	1,099,644	958,133	780,286	836,997
Total Harvested Grop Acres	٨.	175	218	196	170
Acres Corn & Corn Sliage	۸.	86	100	86	72
Soybean Acres	۸.	0	12	13	2
Alfalfa & Clover-Mixed Hay	۸.	48	55	48	34
Capital Investment	s	255, 198	297,789	382,679	462, 352
Gross Income	ŝ	176,509	148,319	132, 555	114,264
Value of All Crops	ŝ	45,530	56,698	45, 1 19	45,855
Value of Net Livestock increase	\$	151,497	135,273	1 16, 555	113,845
EFFICIENCY FACTORS					
Gross Income Per Man	\$	77,078	63, 384	63,423	53, 645
Total Labor & Management Income		-		•	•
Per Fulltime Operator	s	26, 576	12,094	1,278	-21, 383
All Crop Production Value		•	÷	• - •	
Per Acre	5	260	260	230	270
Machinery investment Per Tillab					
Acre	5	269	253	284	354
Machinery Cost Per Tillable Acre		138	123	137	292
Harvested Crop Acres Per Man	٨.	76	93	95	80
	-				
MILK PRODUCTION COSTS PER CWT.					
Purchased Feed	\$	3,76	2.80	2,92	2.95
Hired labor	\$.46	.41	.46	.49
Paid Interest	\$.33	.42	.48	.82
Breeding Fees	5	.18	.28	.27	.30
Other Cash	s	1.60	1.54	1.62	1.87
Total Cash Expenses		6.33	5.45	5.75	6.43
Homegrown Feeds	\$	2.54	3,82	4.09	4.92
Depreclation	5	.57	.78	.76	1.24
Unpaid Labor	\$	1.55	1.89	1.73	2.06
Interest Not Charged	s	.78	1.88	1.32	1.47
Total Non-Cash Expenses	ŝ	5.44	7.37	7.90	9.69
Total Cost of Milk Sold	s	11,77	12,82	13,65	16,12
				13,05	10.12
DAIRY PERFORMANCE FACTORS					
Value of Milk Sold, Per Cwt.	s	12.44	12,64	12,73	12.77
Pounds of 3.5 Milk Sold Per Cow	Lb.	14,134	14,451	14,059	13, 588
Dalry Returns Per \$1 Feed Fed	\$	1.97	1.90	1.81	1.62
Pounds of 3.5 Milk Sold Per Man	-				• • • •
Total Farm	Lb.	480,193	409.458	373, 342	392,956
Enterprise Only (Milk Summery)	-	585,956	560, 312	511,104	506,248
Number of Cows Per Man					
Total Farm	Hd.	34	28	27	29
Enterprise Only (Dairy Summary	-	41	39	36	37
Value of Datry Increase	\$	14,726	11,927	14,374	4,925
Value of Milk Sold	s	136,770	121,079	99, 366	106,924
Total Value of Dairy Production	s	151,496	133,006	113,740	111,849
Value of Production Per Cow	s	1,947	2,006	2,049	1,816
Value of Milk Sold Per Cow	s	1,758	1,826	1,790	1,735
Feed Cost for Milk Per Cow	s	891	957	986	1,069
Value of Milk Over Feed Cost/Com		7	869	804	666
Unpaid Labor and Mgmt. Inc./Cow	s s	347	271	129	-184
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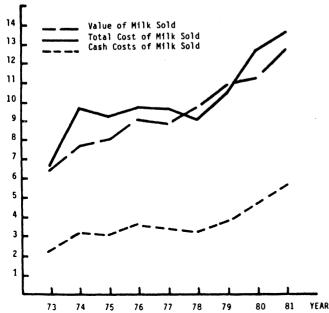
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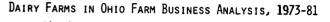
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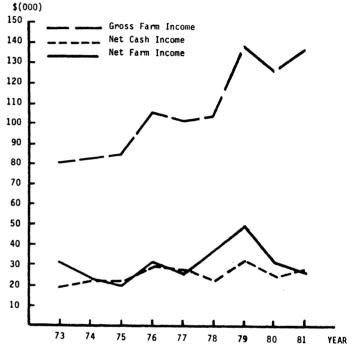
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DAIRY FARMS IN OHIO FARM BUSINESS ANALYSIS, 1973-81









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Value of Milk Over Feed Cost/Cow		7	869	804	666
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