

March 1970

A.E. Ext. 557

1969 FARM BUSINESS SUMMARY



ONEIDA-
MOHAWK
REGION

Fulton County

Herkimer County

Oneida County

Montgomery County

Schoharie County

Clifton W. Loomis

Department of Agricultural Economics
New York State College of Agriculture
A Statutory College of the State University
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

ONEIDA-MOHAWK REGION
FARM BUSINESS SUMMARY
1969

This report is a summary of the 1969 farm business records of 48 Fulton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Oneida, and Schoharie County dairymen. These farmers are operators in the Extension Service farm business management program of the five counties. There are approximately 40 counties in New York State in which such projects are operated in cooperation with the College of Agriculture at Cornell.

Farmers participating in the farm business management program keep financial and physical records of their farm business. Throughout the year Cooperative Extension Agents assist the farmers in keeping, closing and using their records. At the end of each year, the records are summarized by the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell and meetings are held to analyze the records and study the principles of farm business management.

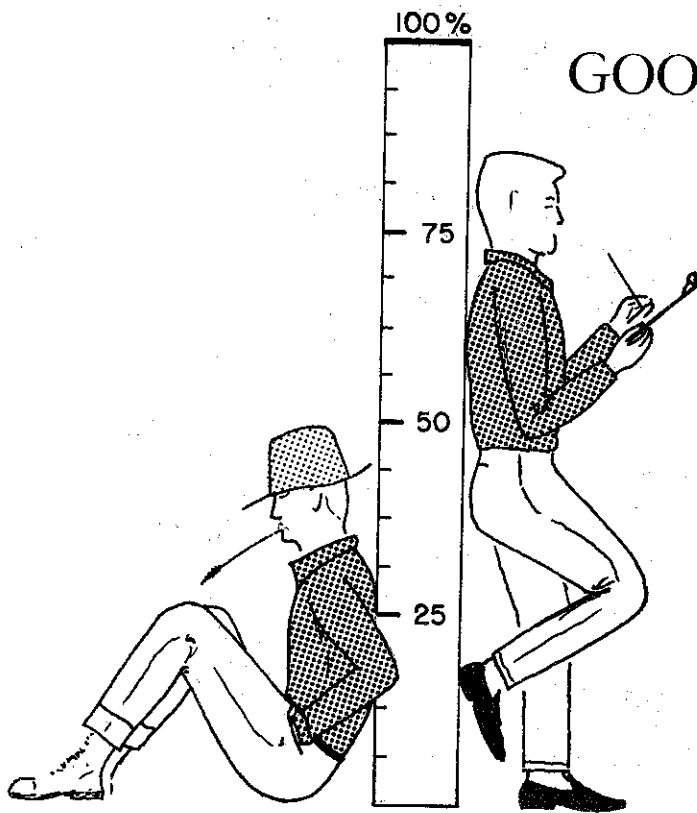
The primary objective of these business management projects is to help co-operators do a better job of keeping and using records, and thus improve their skill as farm managers. This report has been prepared in workbook form for use in a systematic study of individual farm business operations. The 1968 data from 568 New York dairy farms and the 1969 data from the 48 Oneida-Mohawk dairymen can be used for comparison.

The summary and analysis presented in this booklet should also be useful to persons in this area who are not enrolled in the business management projects. Persons connected with the agriculture of the area, such as teachers of agriculture and farm credit representatives, should also find it useful in teaching farm management and analyzing farm businesses.

Please note:

Seven percent (7%) was used as the interest rate charged on the average capital for all 1969 records. In previous years, 5% was used. This should be kept in mind when comparing the labor incomes for 1969 with those of 1968. For example, the average labor per operator in the Oneida-Mohawk Region with the 5% interest rate was \$7,934; if a 7% rate had been used, it would have been \$6,531.

This summary was prepared by Clifton W. Loomis, Department of Agricultural Economics, New York State College of Agriculture, in cooperation with Cooperative Extension Agents and Specialists of the five-county Extension Services; John S. Adams, Fulton, Montgomery and Schoharie Counties; David L. Roy, Herkimer and Oneida Counties.



GOOD MANAGEMENT IS BASIC

How do you measure up?

1. Have you developed a systematic approach to management problems?
2. Do you have the facts on your business?
3. Are you improving your managerial skills?

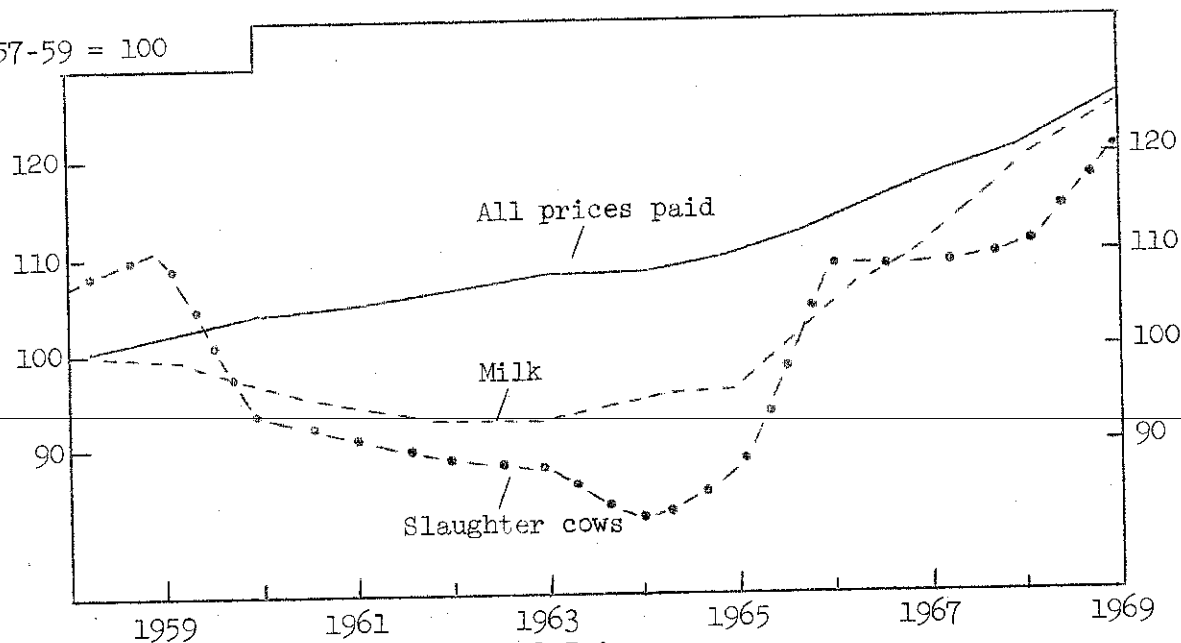
Steps in making a management decision :

1. Locate the trouble spot (problem)
2. What is your objective? (goal)
3. Size up what you have to work with (resources)
4. Look for various ways to solve the problem (alternatives)
5. Consider probable results of each way (consequences)
6. Compare the expected results (evaluate)
7. Select way best suited to your situation (decision)
8. Put the decision into operation (action)

This workbook can help you !

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY N. Y. DAIRY FARMERS

1957-59 = 100



SOURCE: U.S.D.A. Agricultural Prices

Prices are one of the important factors affecting farm incomes. The relationship of prices received and prices paid determines the general level of farm incomes. The blended New York farm price for 3.5% milk in 1969 averaged \$5.67 per hundredweight. This was 24 cents higher than the average for 1968 and \$1.40 more than 1965. Cull dairy cow prices also were good in 1969. The overall index of prices paid by New York dairy farmers continued to rise in 1969.

In recent years, prices of some farm inputs have risen while others have declined. From 1965 to 1969, farm wages rose 35 percent, dairy cows rose 41 percent, while feed declined 3 percent, and fertilizer prices declined slightly. These differences give rise to management questions concerning substitutions.

AVERAGE YEARLY PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY N. Y. FARMERS, 1960-69

Year	Milk (cwt.)	Slaughter cows (cwt.)	Dairy cows (head)	Dairy ration (ton)	Wages per month with house	Prices paid by New York dairymen
1960	\$4.31	\$15.00	\$278	\$71	\$210	104
1961	4.21	14.60	260	72	213	105
1962	4.14	14.26	245	74	218	106
1963	4.10	14.01	234	76	221	108
1964	4.21	13.17	237	74	227	108
1965	4.27	13.91	238	76	235	110
1966	4.79	17.35	269	80	258	113
1967	5.07	17.33	303	80	291	118
1968	5.43	17.58	319	74	306	121
1969*	5.67	19.42	336	74	316	126

* Preliminary

PART I SUMMARY OF THE FARM BUSINESS

The first part of this booklet is designed to enable you to summarize your business in a systematic, orderly manner. It provides an opportunity to study your physical resources, capital investment, receipts, expenses and business income in depth.

MANAGEMENT AND OTHER RESOURCES

We judge the manager of a business on the basis of how much net income he can make the business produce. But the resources a manager has or does not have may severely restrict his ability to produce. A farm manager with small amounts or low quality of land, livestock, equipment, labor, and capital cannot produce well when judged against a manager who has these resources in large amounts and high quality. Therefore, knowledge of what resources are available and how they are combined is fundamental to judging management performance. Below are listed some facts about the physical resources of this group of farms.

FARM ORGANIZATION

Item	My farm 1969	48 Oneida-Mohawk farms, 1969			Average of 568 New Y farms, 1969
		Average	Range		
			Low	High	
<u>Labor:</u>					
Man equivalent	_____	2.0	1.0	7.5	2.1
Full-time hired men		(11 farms)			
Hired men part of year		(19 farms)			
Family help		(34 farms)			
Partnerships		(9 farms)			
<u>Livestock:</u> (Av. number)					
Cows	_____	54	23	209	58
Heifers	_____	37	0	124	40
<u>Total crop acres</u>	_____	142*	48	450	155

*on 47 farms

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Capital investment gives an indication of the capital resources available to the business manager. His ability to borrow is another part of his capital source.

Management of the capital resource of a farm business is becoming increasingly important. To measure the complete financial progress of a dairy farm, year to year changes in the capital structure must be considered.

In this report borrowed as well as owned capital is included and the end of year inventory is used as the measure of capital investment.

FARM INVENTORY VALUES, END OF YEAR

Item	My farm 1969	48 Oneida-Mohawk farms, 1969		Average of 568 New York farms, 1968
		Average per farm	Percent of total	
Machinery and equipment	\$ _____	\$22,502	23	\$ 25,247
Cattle	_____	22,924	23	27,317
Poultry and other livestock	_____	40	--	
Feed and supplies	_____	7,363	8	7,638
Land and buildings	_____	44,583	46	51,733
Total Investment	\$ _____	\$97,412	100	\$111,935

In many farm businesses, poor capital efficiency is a major cause of low profits. The following measures of capital efficiency will help you evaluate your overall capital management.

INVESTMENT ANALYSIS

Item	My farm 1969	Average per farm	
		48 Oneida-Mohawk farms, 1969	568 New York farms, 1968
Machinery and equipment per cow	\$ _____	\$ 417	\$ 435
Land and buildings per cow	\$ _____	\$ 826	\$ 890
Total investment per cow	\$ _____	\$ 1,804	\$ 1,930
Total investment per man	\$ _____	\$48,706	\$53,300
Total investment per crop acre	\$ _____	\$ 686	\$ 722
Capital turnover*	_____ yrs.	2.3 yrs.	2.5 yrs.

*Calculated by dividing the total year end investment by the total cash receipts for the year.

WHERE THE MONEY CAME FROM

A successful farm business requires a level of gross earnings great enough to pay all costs, both operating and overhead, and leave a margin for the operator's labor. Here we examine the sources of and total receipts for this group of dairy farms.

FARM RECEIPTS

Item	My farm 1969	48 Oneida-Mohawk farms, 1969		Average of 568 New York farms, 1969
		Average per farm	Percent of total	
Milk sales	\$ _____	\$ 37,263	87	\$ 39,47
Livestock sold	_____	3,620	8	3,91
Crop sales	_____	463	1	39
Miscellaneous*	_____	1,536	4	1,30
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS	\$ _____	\$ 42,882	100	\$ 45,08
Increase in inventory	_____	7,017		8,16
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	\$ _____	\$ 49,899		\$ 53,24

*Includes work off farm, conservation payments, refunds, etc.

Total cash receipts amounted to \$42,882 per farm. The sale of milk, cul dairy cows and bob calves accounted for 95 out of every 100 dollars of cash receipts in this group of specialized dairy farms.

Increases in inventory resulting from more cows, more machinery and equipment, additions to buildings or a better feed situation are a normal occurrence in most "going" farm businesses and are considered as farm receipts. These items could have been sold and turned into cash receipts, but instead the operator decided to invest this additional capital in his business. The cost of producing or acquiring these items is included in the farm expenses. For this group of farms, the net increase in inventory amounted to \$7,017 per farm.

SELECTED INCOME FACTORS

Factor	My farm 1969	Average per farm	
		48 Oneida-Mohawk farms, 1969	568 New York farms, 1969
Average price per cwt. of milk sold	\$ _____	\$ 5.73	\$ 5.52
Milk sales per cow	\$ _____	\$ 690	\$ 681
Total cash receipts per man	\$ _____	\$ 21,441	\$ 21,470

WHERE THE MONEY WENT

Some farmers may be able to increase profits by reducing costs. This requires a complete knowledge of what the business expenses are. With the large amount of cash flowing through a farm business today it is important that the farm operator study his expenses closely. Here is an opportunity for you to see how you are doing.

FARM EXPENSES

Item	My farm 1969	48 Oneida-Mohawk farms, 1969		Average of 568 New York farms, 1968
		Average per farm	Percent of total	
Unpaid labor	\$ _____	\$ 2,495	10	\$ 3,006
Dairy feed bought	_____	8,975	37	9,459
Other feed bought	_____	144	1	259
Machine hire	_____	189	1	287
Truck, tractor, machinery expense	_____	1,628	7	1,605
Auto expense (farm share)	_____	236	1	247
Gasoline and oil	_____	1,060	4	1,136
Feeding fees	_____	448	2	401
Veterinary and medicine	_____	585	2	645
For dairy, livestock expense	_____	1,235	5	1,745
and fertilizer	_____	1,626	7	1,732
Seeds and plants	_____	447	2	460
Hay, other crop expense	_____	423	2	430
Building, fence repairs	_____	1,052	4	775
Taxes, insurance	_____	1,948	8	1,851
Electricity, telephone (farm share)	_____	715	3	741
Miscellaneous	_____	914	4	818
TOTAL CASH OPERATING EXPENSES \$	_____	\$24,120	100	\$25,597
New machinery	_____	4,709		6,178
New buildings, improvements	_____	3,429		3,301
Livestock purchased	_____	1,164		1,823
Unpaid family labor	_____	844		818
Decrease in inventory	_____	--		--
TOTAL FARM EXPENSES	\$ _____	\$34,266		\$37,717

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S BUSINESS

The pay-off in management is in net income. There are several ways of measuring net income or profit for any business, including a farm. Large corporate businesses often express profit as net income before taxes, as net income after taxes, or as net income per dollar of sales. One of the best measures of profit for a farm business is labor income.

FARM INCOME AND LABOR INCOME

Item	My farm 1969	Average per farm	
		48 Oneida-Mohawk farms, 1969	568 New York farms, 1968
Average capital investment \$ _____		\$93,904	\$107,854
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	\$ _____	\$49,899	\$53, _____
TOTAL FARM EXPENSES	_____	34,266	37, _____
FARM INCOME	\$ _____	\$15,633	\$15, _____
Interest on capital at 7%	_____	6,573	5, _____
LABOR INCOME per farm	\$ _____	\$ 9,060	\$10, _____
Number of operators on farms	_____	57	_____
LABOR INCOME per operator	\$ _____	\$ 7,629	\$ 8, _____

*Computed at 5% for farms in 1968.

Changes in inventories during the year are included in figuring farm income and labor income. Increases in inventories due to expanding the business are considered as farm receipts and decreases in inventories are included as farm expenses. Interest payments and payments on debts are not included in the farm expenses.

"Farm Income" is the difference between total receipts, including inventory increases, and total expenses, including inventory decreases, but not interest payments. Farm income is really the amount provided by the business to pay for the use of a capital and the labor and management of the operator.

"Labor Income" is a measure used to determine the return the farm operator receives for his labor and management. It is the amount left after paying all farm expenses, and deducting a charge for unpaid family labor and for interest on the capital invested. To make all farms comparable, a seven percent interest charge on the average capital investment (average of beginning and end inventories) is deducted to get labor income. Labor income is the measure used most commonly when studying or comparing farm businesses.

Even in a very efficient and profitable dairy farm business, labor income can fluctuate markedly from year to year. Therefore, labor income over at least a three-year period should be studied before definite conclusions are drawn.

FARM CASH OPERATING INCOME AND INCOME AVAILABLE FOR DEBT REPAYMENT

Item	My farm 1969	Average per farm	
		48 Oneida-Mohawk farms, 1969	568 New York farms, 1968
al cash farm receipts	\$ _____	\$42,882	\$45,086
al cash operating expenses	_____	<u>24,120</u>	<u>25,597</u>
RM CASH OPERATING INCOME	\$ _____	\$18,762	\$19,489
Less: Family living expense	_____	6,426*	6,275
Income available for debt repayment and purchase of capital items	\$ _____	\$12,336	\$13,214

Estimated at \$5,400 per operator per year. (The farms in the Oneida-Mohawk group had an average of 1.19 operators).

Farm Cash Operating Income indicates the cash available from the year's operation of the farm business for family living, interest and debt payments, and w capital purchases or investments. The income available for debt repayment and purchase of capital items is the amount provided by the business for purchase new machinery, livestock, real estate and interest and debt payments.

Both these measures help provide a picture of the "cash flow" of the farm iness. They are not good measures of farm "profit".

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Item	My farm 1969	Average per farm	
		48 Oneida-Mohawk farms, 1969	568 New York farms, 1968
m income	\$ _____	\$15,633	\$ 15,530
alue of operator's labor*	_____	<u>6,426</u>	<u>6,275</u>
Return on investment	\$ _____	\$ 9,207	\$ 9,255
verage capital investment	\$ _____	\$93,904	\$ 107,854
ate of return on capital	_____ %	9.8%	8.6%

\$5,400 per operator. Some farms had more than one operator. Value of operator's labor excludes privileges.

Return on Investment is the average return to all capital invested in the farm business after a charge has been made for the value of the operator's labor. In the above calculation the operator's labor has been valued at \$5,400. Each farmer should use the value which, when added to the value of the use of his house and other privileges, equals what he could earn at another job.

PART II ANALYSIS OF THE FARM BUSINESS

The key to success in farming is the overall management ability of the farm operator. This requires that he understand clearly, and more important, apply the basic principles of farm management in making management decisions.

This section of the report presents guidelines for using these principles to help you analyze the profitability of your farm business. The "averages" presented provide useful standards for comparison whereby the relative strong and weak points and major problem areas of your business can be uncovered. Also presented are figures from the summary and analysis of New York dairy farms in 1968 and tables showing the basic relationship of various management factors to farm profits.

SIZE OF BUSINESS

There are some basic principles of farm management which a farm manager should recognize and use in making business decisions and in studying his business.

In general, large farms pay better than small farms. Larger farms make it possible to use equipment and other resources more efficiently. Further, if each hundredweight of milk is produced at a given profit, the more milk produced, the more profit. However, some 50 cow farms make larger incomes than others with 100 cows. This can happen when costs or other business factors are not in balance with the size of the farm business.

MEASURES OF SIZE OF BUSINESS

Measures	My farm 1969	Average per farm	
		48 Oneida-Mohawk farms, 1969	568 New farms, 1968
Number of cows	_____	54	
Pounds of milk sold	_____	650,300	715,2
Man equivalent	_____	2.0	2.

In the following table, the 568 New York dairy farms have been sorted into various size groups. For each size group the average labor income per operator is shown. Sorting the farms in this manner shows the relationship between size of business and farm profits.

COWS PER FARM AND LABOR INCOME 568 New York Dairy Farms, 1968

Number of cows	Number of farms	Percent of farms	Labor income per operator
Less than 25	13	3	\$ 3,080
25 - 39	126	22	6,080
40 - 54	193	34	7,230
55 - 69	98	17	9,920
70 - 84	52	9	10,400
85 - 99	34	6	11,800
100 - 114	24	4	14,850
115 - 129	16	3	20,410
130 and over	12	2	19,270

RATES OF PRODUCTION

High rates of production of both animals and crops are very important to the success of a farm business. However, when high crop and animal yields are achieved without regard to costs, net income is reduced. In general, it pays to increase yields up to the point where the last unit of input (such as feed or fertilizer) is just paid for by the increase in output due to this last unit of input. Relatively few farmers have reached the point where the cost of an added input into milk or crop production is equal in value to the additional output.

MEASURES OF RATES OF PRODUCTION

Measure	My farm 1969	Average per farm	
		48 Oneida-Mohawk farms, 1969	568 New York farms, 1968
Pounds of milk sold per cow	_____	12,040	12,300
Tons of hay per acre	_____	2.8	2.8
Tons of corn silage per acre	_____	14	14

The relationship of production per cow to labor income is shown in the following table for the 568 New York dairy farms in 1968.

MILK SOLD PER COW AND LABOR INCOME 568 New York Dairy Farms, 1968

Pounds of milk sold per cow	Number of farms	Number of cows	Feed bought per cow	Labor income
Under 10,000	58	55	\$124	\$ 4,250
10,000 - 10,999	66	56	130	6,990
11,000 - 11,999	112	56	150	7,880
12,000 - 12,999	133	60	169	9,670
13,000 - 13,999	112	62	173	10,240
14,000 and over	87	58	198	11,560

LABOR EFFICIENCY

Labor efficiency has a strong influence on the profits of any business and is becoming increasingly important on dairy farms. This is in part due to a steady increase in the substitution of machinery for labor and also increased adoption of new technology. Here we will examine several measures of labor efficiency, the most important one to dairy farmers being milk sold per man.

MEASURES OF LABOR EFFICIENCY

Measure	My farm 1969	Average per farm	
		48 Oneida-Mohawk farms, 1969	568 New York farms, 1968
Number of cows per man	_____	27	28
Pounds of milk sold per man	_____	325,150	340,570

The relationship between milk sold per man and labor income is illustrated in the table below. Clearly the effect of labor efficiency on labor income is strong.

MILK SOLD PER MAN AND LABOR INCOME 568 New York Dairy Farms, 1968

Pounds of milk sold per man	Number of farms	Number of cows	Lbs. milk per cow	Labor income per operator
Under 200,000	29	47	9,800	\$ 2,504
200,000 - 299,999	172	49	11,600	5,731
300,000 - 399,999	196	57	12,400	8,893
400,000 - 499,999	119	65	12,900	11,462
500,000 and over	52	87	13,400	16,627

COST ANALYSIS

Keeping costs in line is one of the important factors affecting farm profits today. This does not mean cutting costs to the point of reducing efficiency, but keeping on the lookout for unnecessary or unwise expenditures. Since feed, machinery and labor account for the lion's share of farm expenses, these cost items should be studied in detail.

FEED COSTS

Feed bought is the largest single expense item on most dairy farms. The success of a dairy farm manager depends to a large degree on his ability to provide a good feeding program for his herd at reasonable cost. Because the feeding program includes both purchased and homegrown feed, and both roughage and concentrates, it is not easy to locate the weak spots in efforts to control feed costs. The items on this page all have a bearing on feed costs, and may be helpful in planning a more efficient feeding program.

SELECTED FACTORS RELATED TO FEED COSTS

Item	My farm 1969	Average per farm	
		48 Oneida-Mohawk farms, 1969	568 New York farms, 1968
<u>Purchased Feed</u>			
Dairy feed bought	\$ _____	\$ 8,975	\$ 9,459
Feed bought per cow	\$ _____	\$ 166	\$ 163
Feed bought as % of milk receipts	_____ %	24%	24%
Feed bought per cwt. of milk sold	\$ _____	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.32
<u>Roughage Harvested (hay equivalent)*</u>			
Hay (tons)	_____	231 tons	234 tons
Hay crop silage (____ tons ÷ 3)	_____	1 ton	12 tons
Corn silage (____ tons ÷ 3)	_____	163 tons	174 tons
Total tons hay equivalent	_____	395 tons	420 tons
Tons hay equivalent per cow	_____	7.3 tons	7.2 tons
<u>Other Considerations</u>			
Total acres in crops per cow	_____	2.6 acres	2.7 acres
Lime & fertilizer expense/cow	\$ _____	\$ 30	\$ 30
Lime & fertilizer expense/crop acre	\$ _____	\$ 11	\$ 11
Number of heifers per 10 cows	_____	6.9	6.9

* Average of 47 farms

The above measures of harvested roughage consider only the quantity. Quality is also significant and has a bearing on purchased feed and milk production. Such things as overall quality, date first cutting was completed, percent legumes in the hay, and maturity of silage should be considered in evaluating and adjusting your roughage program.

POWER AND MACHINERY COSTS

Successful farm managers have substituted power and machinery for labor to a large degree. As this process continues, it is vitally important to retain control of the costs associated with owning and operating farm equipment.

POWER AND MACHINERY COSTS*

Item	My farm 1969	Average per farm	
		48 Oneida-Mohawk farms, 1969	568 New York farms, 1968
Beginning inventory	\$ _____	\$20,841	\$22,575
New machinery bought	_____	4,709	6,178
Total	\$ _____	\$25,550	\$28,752
End inventory	\$ _____	\$22,502	\$25,247
Machinery sold	_____	68	168
Total	\$ _____	\$22,570	\$25,415
Depreciation	\$ _____	\$ 2,980	\$ 3,338
Interest at 7% av. inventory	_____	1,517	1,195**
Gas and oil	_____	1,060	1,136
Machinery repairs	_____	1,628	1,605
Bale ties	_____	83	80
Milk hauling	_____	135	435
Other machine hire	_____	189	287
Auto expenses (farm share)	_____	236	247
Electricity (farm share)	_____	592	601
TOTAL MACHINERY COSTS	\$ _____	\$ 8,420	\$ 8,924
Gas tax refunds	\$ _____	\$ 81	\$ 81
Income from machine work	_____	49	106
NET MACHINERY COST	\$ _____	\$ 8,290	\$ 8,737

Net machinery cost per cow	\$ _____	\$ 154	\$ 151
Net machinery cost per crop acre	\$ _____	\$ 58	\$ 56
Net machinery cost per man	\$ _____	\$ 4,145	\$ 4,160
Net machinery cost/cwt. milk sold	\$ _____	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.22

* Does not include insurance, housing, or value of farm labor used in operation or repair.

** Computed at 5% for farms in 1968.

LABOR AND MACHINERY COSTS

Most farm operators justify major machinery purchases as a way to save labor and increase productivity. How well labor and machinery are combined has an important bearing on farm profits.

LABOR AND POWER AND MACHINERY COSTS

Item	My farm 1969	Average per farm	
		48 Oneida-Mohawk farms, 1969	568 New York farms, 1968
Value of operator's labor*	\$ _____	\$ 6,426	\$ 6,275
Hired labor	_____	2,495	3,006
Unpaid family labor	_____	844	818
TOTAL LABOR COSTS	\$ _____	\$ 9,765	\$ 10,099
Net power and machinery cost	_____	8,290	8,737
TOTAL LABOR & MACHINERY COST	\$ _____	\$ 18,055	\$ 18,836

Total per cow	\$ _____	\$ 334	\$ 325
Total per crop acre	\$ _____	\$ 127	\$ 122
Total per man	\$ _____	\$ 9,028	\$ 8,970
Total per cwt. milk sold	\$ _____	\$ 2.78	\$ 2.63

*Valued at \$5,400 per operator. Some farms had more than one operator.

Farm Business Chart

The chart on pages 16 and 17 is a tool for use in analyzing a dairy farm business. It is essentially a series of measuring sticks combined into one tool.

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR FARM MANAGEMENT COOPERATORS 568 New York Dairy Farms,* 1968

Size of Business			Rates of Production			Labor Efficiency	
Man equiv- alent	No. of cows	Pounds milk sold	Pounds milk sold per cow	Tons hay per acre	Tons corn silage per acre	Cows per man	Pounds milk sold per man
4.0	124	1,545,800	15,300	4.6	21	44	554,600
2.8	86	1,075,600	14,000	3.6	19	37	464,800
2.4	69	868,800	13,400	3.2	17	34	417,600
2.2	59	736,800	13,000	3.0	16	31	379,300
2.0	53	651,500	12,600	2.8	15	29	346,000

1.8	48	587,300	12,100	2.6	14	27	322,100
1.6	43	524,100	11,600	2.4	13	24	298,700
1.4	40	472,600	11,100	2.2	12	23	271,500
1.3	36	408,900	10,400	2.0	10	21	245,700
1.1	28	301,500	8,900	1.6	8	18	195,800

* These farms are considerably above the average for all farms in New York State. For example, the median number of cows for the 568 farms was 50 compared with 36 for all farms in the State.

The Farm Business Chart is a tool which can be used in analyzing a business to determine the strong and weak points. The chart shows how far the individual farm is above or below the midpoint of the 568 farms for each factor.

The figure at the top of each column is the average of the top 10 percent of the farms for that factor. For example, the figure 4.0 at the top of the column headed "Man equivalent" is the average man equivalent on the 10 percent of the farms with the most men. The other figures in each column are the average for the second 10 percent, third 10 percent, etc. The figure at the bottom of each column (1.1 for Man equivalent) is the average for the 10 percent of the farms which ranked lowest in that factor.

Each column of the chart is independent of the others. The farms which are in the top 10 percent for one factor would not necessarily be the same farms which make up the top 10 percent for any other factor.

This chart is used in analyzing a particular dairy business by drawing a line through the figure in each column which shows where the farm being analyzed stands for that factor. This helps identify the strengths and weaknesses. Summarize these and list them at the bottom of page 17.

Farm Business Chart contd.

The cost control factors are ranked from low to high. For cost control factors, the lowest cost is not necessarily the most profitable. In some cases, the "best" might be somewhere near the average. Many things affect the level of these costs, and these items must be taken into account when analyzing the factors.

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR FARM MANAGEMENT COOPERATORS
568 New York Dairy Farms, 1968

Cost Control			
Feed bought per cow	% Feed is of milk receipts	Feed and crop expense per cwt. milk	Machinery cost per cow
\$ 69	11%	\$1.01	\$ 87
103	16	1.27	106
125	20	1.44	117
145	22	1.55	129
160	24	1.65	140

173	26	1.74	150
185	28	1.84	162
201	30	1.93	177
218	31	2.07	195
262	37	2.38	241

Based on the analyzed results shown on the business chart, list below the strong and weak points of the business. Then identify the major problems.

STRONG POINTS:

WEAK POINTS:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

MAJOR PROBLEMS:

After identifying problems, consider alternative ways of solving each problem. Each alternative should be studied in detail. A budgeting form can be used for projecting the likely results of each alternative.

FARM BUSINESS SUMMARY BY HERD SIZE
568 New York Dairy Farms, 1968

Item	My farm	Farms with less than 40 cows	40 to 54 cow farms	55 to 69 cow farms
<u>Capital Investment (End of Year)</u>				
Machinery and equipment	\$ _____	\$15,049	\$20,490	\$ 26,851
Livestock	_____	15,016	21,633	28,442
Feed and supplies	_____	3,607	5,835	7,938
Land and buildings	_____	29,274	40,289	49,013
TOTAL INVESTMENT	\$ _____	\$62,946	\$88,247	\$112,244
<u>Receipts</u>				
Milk sales	\$ _____	\$21,733	\$30,939	\$ 40,843
Livestock sold	_____	2,234	3,035	4,241
Crop sales	_____	243	321	356
Miscellaneous receipts	_____	719	1,070	1,272
Total Cash Receipts	\$ _____	\$24,929	\$35,365	\$ 46,712
Increase in inventory	_____	4,189	6,122	8,946
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	\$ _____	\$29,118	\$41,487	\$ 55,658
<u>Expenses</u>				
Hired labor	\$ _____	\$ 558	\$ 1,587	\$ 2,916
Dairy feed	_____	5,626	7,578	10,070
Other feed	_____	186	275	141
Machine hire	_____	153	188	328
Machinery repair	_____	829	1,282	1,583
Auto expense (farm share)	_____	184	250	246
Gas and oil	_____	661	941	1,158
Breeding fees	_____	256	335	419
Veterinary and medicine	_____	345	534	693
Other livestock expense	_____	930	1,267	1,729
Lime and fertilizer	_____	713	1,310	1,803
Seeds and plants	_____	231	386	487
Spray and other crop expense	_____	195	337	440
Land, bldg., fence repair	_____	392	621	742
Taxes and insurance	_____	1,047	1,450	1,786
Elec. and tel. (farm share)	_____	457	617	726
Miscellaneous expenses	_____	369	571	768
Total Cash Operating Exp.	\$ _____	\$13,132	\$19,529	\$26,035
New machinery	_____	3,227	4,921	6,683
New real estate	_____	2,007	2,544	2,961
Purchased livestock	_____	1,045	1,344	1,967
Unpaid family labor	_____	831	898	823
TOTAL FARM EXPENSES	\$ _____	\$20,242	\$29,236	\$ 38,469
<u>Financial Summary</u>				
Total Farm Receipts	\$ _____	\$29,118	\$41,487	\$ 55,658
Total Farm Expenses	_____	20,242	29,236	38,469
Farm Income	\$ _____	\$ 8,876	\$12,251	\$ 17,189
Interest on av. capital @ 5%	_____	3,043	4,259	5,389
Labor Income per Farm	\$ _____	\$ 5,833	\$ 7,992	\$ 11,800
Number of operators	_____	141	218	121
LABOR INCOME PER OPERATOR	\$ _____	\$ 5,751	\$ 7,075	\$ 9,557

FARM BUSINESS SUMMARY BY HERD SIZE
568 New York Dairy Farms, 1968

Item	My farm	70 to 84 cow farms	85 to 99 cow farms	Farms with 100 or more cows
<u>Capital Investment (End of Year)</u>				
Machinery and equipment	\$ _____	\$ 36,325	\$ 38,176	\$ 47,617
Livestock	_____	36,180	42,525	60,363
Feed and supplies	_____	11,724	12,322	17,389
Land and buildings	_____	68,346	93,203	115,641
TOTAL INVESTMENT	\$ _____	\$152,575	\$186,226	\$241,010
<u>Receipts</u>				
Milk sales	\$ _____	\$ 53,053	\$ 65,737	\$ 85,278
Livestock sold	_____	4,433	6,466	8,877
Crop sales	_____	339	901	846
Miscellaneous receipts	_____	1,618	1,844	3,092
Total Cash Receipts	\$ _____	\$ 59,443	\$ 74,948	\$ 98,093
Increase in inventory	_____	12,194	10,445	19,346
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	\$ _____	\$ 71,637	\$ 85,393	\$117,439
<u>Expenses</u>				
Hired labor	\$ _____	\$ 4,868	\$ 6,626	\$ 10,760
Dairy feed	_____	12,376	14,964	19,020
Other feed	_____	238	380	558
Machine hire	_____	252	463	858
Machinery repair	_____	2,078	2,758	3,697
Auto expense (farm share)	_____	341	318	268
Gas and oil	_____	1,413	1,610	2,497
Breeding fees	_____	537	647	701
Veterinary and medicine	_____	827	1,149	1,260
Other livestock expense	_____	2,241	3,163	4,302
Lime and fertilizer	_____	2,282	3,144	4,603
Seeds and plants	_____	601	733	973
Spray and other crop expense	_____	646	634	1,031
Land, bldg., fence repair	_____	1,109	1,410	1,680
Taxes and insurance	_____	2,527	3,248	4,030
Elec. and tel. (farm share)	_____	988	1,167	1,457
Miscellaneous expenses	_____	1,138	1,678	1,953
Total Cash Operating Exp.	\$ _____	\$ 34,462	\$ 44,092	\$ 59,648
New machinery	_____	9,464	7,850	13,405
New real estate	_____	4,671	6,097	7,017
Purchased livestock	_____	1,779	2,737	4,853
Unpaid family labor	_____	358	644	1,050
TOTAL FARM EXPENSES	\$ _____	\$ 50,734	\$ 61,420	\$ 85,973
<u>Financial Summary</u>				
Total Farm Receipts	\$ _____	\$ 71,637	\$ 85,393	\$117,439
Total Farm Expenses	_____	50,734	61,420	85,973
Farm Income	\$ _____	\$ 20,903	\$ 23,973	\$ 31,466
Interest on av. capital @ 5%	_____	7,324	9,050	11,567
Labor Income per Farm	\$ _____	\$ 13,579	\$ 14,923	\$ 19,899
Number of operators	_____	69	45	66
LABOR INCOME PER OPERATOR	\$ _____	\$ 10,233	\$ 11,275	\$ 15,678

SELECTED BUSINESS FACTORS BY HERD SIZE
568 New York Dairy Farms, 1968

Item	My farm	Farms with less than 40 cows	40 to 54 cow farms	55 to 69 cow farms
Number of farms		139	193	98
<u>Size of Business</u>				
Number of cows		33	46	61
Pounds of milk sold		398,700	563,800	745,500
Crop acres		88	126	156
Man equivalent		1.4	1.8	2.1
Total work units		394	557	724
<u>Rates of Production</u>				
Milk sold per cow		12,100	12,300	12,200
Tons hay per acre		2.5	2.6	2.8
Tons corn silage per acre		14	14	14
Bushels of oats per acre		54	55	63
<u>Labor Efficiency</u>				
Cows per man		24	26	29
Pounds milk sold per man		284,800	313,200	355,000
Work units per man		281	309	345
Crop acres per man		63	70	74
<u>Feed Costs</u>				
Feed purchased per cow	\$	\$170	\$165	\$165
Crop expense per cow	\$	\$35	\$44	\$45
Feed & crop expense per cow	\$	\$205	\$209	\$210
Feed cost per cwt. milk	\$	\$1.41	\$1.34	\$1.35
Feed & crop expense/cwt. milk	\$	\$1.70	\$1.70	\$1.72
% Feed is of milk receipts	%	26%	24%	25%
Hay equivalent per cow		6.6	7.1	7.3
Crop acres per cow		2.7	2.7	2.6
Fertilizer & lime/crop acre	\$	\$8	\$10	\$12
<u>Machinery Costs</u>				
Total machinery costs	\$	\$4,930	\$7,017	\$8,771
Machinery cost per cow	\$	\$149	\$153	\$144
Machinery cost per man	\$	\$3,521	\$3,898	\$4,177
Machinery cost per cwt. milk	\$	\$1.24	\$1.24	\$1.18
Machinery cost per crop acre	\$	\$56	\$56	\$56
<u>Capital Efficiency</u>				
Investment per man	\$	\$44,961	\$49,026	\$53,450
Investment per cow	\$	\$1,907	\$1,918	\$1,840
Investment per cwt. milk sold	\$	\$16	\$16	\$15
Land and buildings per cow	\$	\$887	\$876	\$803
Machinery investment per cow	\$	\$456	\$445	\$440
Return on investment	%	5.6%	7.0%	9.4%
<u>Other</u>				
Price per cwt. milk sold	\$	\$5.45	\$5.49	\$5.48
Acres hay and hay crop silage		60	77	92
Acres corn silage		14	20	37

SELECTED BUSINESS FACTORS BY HERD SIZE
568 New York Dairy Farms, 1968

Item	My farm	70 to 84 cow farms	85 to 99 cow farms	Farms with 100 or more cows
Number of farms		52	34	52
<u>Size of Business</u>				
Number of cows		76	92	126
Pounds of milk sold		966,400	1,177,800	1,513,000
Crop acres		199	236	320
Man equivalent		2.5	2.9	3.7
Total work units		905	1,084	1,459
<u>Rates of Production</u>				
Milk sold per cow		12,700	12,800	12,000
Tons hay per acre		2.8	3.2	2.9
Tons corn silage per acre		14	13	15
Bushels oats per acre		61	62	69
<u>Labor Efficiency</u>				
Cows per man		30	32	34
Pounds milk sold per man		386,600	406,100	408,900
Work units per man		362	374	394
Crop acres per man		80	81	86
<u>Feed Costs</u>				
Feed purchased per cow	\$	\$163	\$163	\$151
Crop expense per cow	\$	\$46	\$49	\$52
Feed & crop expense per cow	\$	\$209	\$212	\$203
Feed cost per cwt. milk	\$	\$1.28	\$1.27	\$1.26
Feed & crop expense/cwt. milk	\$	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.69
% Feed is of milk receipts	%	23%	23%	22%
Hay equivalent per cow		7.5	7.0	7.6
Crop acres per cow		2.6	2.6	2.5
Fertilizer & lime/crop acre	\$	\$11	\$13	\$14
<u>Machinery Costs</u>				
Total machinery costs	\$	\$12,215	\$14,034	\$18,290
Machinery costs per cow	\$	\$161	\$153	\$145
Machinery cost per man	\$	\$4,886	\$4,839	\$4,943
Machinery cost per cwt. milk	\$	\$1.26	\$1.19	\$1.21
Machinery cost per crop acre	\$	\$61	\$59	\$57
<u>Capital Efficiency</u>				
Investment per man	\$	\$61,030	\$64,216	\$65,138
Investment per cow	\$	\$2,008	\$2,024	\$1,973
Investment per cwt. milk sold	\$	\$16	\$16	\$16
Land and buildings per cow	\$	\$899	\$1,013	\$918
Machinery investment per cow	\$	\$478	\$415	\$378
Return on investment	%	9.0%	13.4%	10.6%
<u>Other</u>				
Price per cwt. milk sold	\$	\$5.49	\$5.58	\$5.64
Acres hay and hay crop silage		107	120	157
Acres corn silage		58	62	92

Considering a Change in the Dairy Business

Describe change:

List possible alternative changes : (use additional worksheets to analyze these alternatives)

I. Basic nature of proposed change

	<u>Present</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Future with change</u>
Number of cows	_____	_____	_____
Number of youngstock	_____	_____	_____
Production per cow	_____	_____	_____
Labor force (man equiv.)	_____	_____	_____

II. Estimated forage requirements and production:

No. of cows x tons hay equivalent = tons

No. of youngstock x tons hay equiv./head = tons

total hay equiv. requirement tons

Allocate total hay equivalent requirement to hay and silage production:

Total hay equiv. required _____ = _____ hay tons + _____ tons hay equiv.
as silage

Tons hay equiv. as silage x 3 = tons silage

Estimate needed crop acres and changes from present:

<u>Future crop</u>	<u>Proposed Production</u>	<u>Estimated Yield</u>	<u>Acres Needed</u>	<u>Change in acres (list as plus or minus)</u>
Hay				
Hay crop silage				
Corn silage				
Other forage				
Grain				

III. Additional forward planning steps and pointers

1. List new capital items associated with the change including land, buildings, machinery and cattle. Estimate their cost.
2. Estimate changes in receipts and expenses (Part IV) considering all input and production items that are affected by the change under consideration. Adjust present figures if anticipated price changes are used in the budget.
3. When analyzing the effects of the proposed change, fulfillment of non-monetary goals may be considered.
4. More than one alternative change should be considered.

IV. Estimating changes in receipts and expenses

	<u>Present</u>	<u>Net change (plus or minus)</u>	<u>Future with change</u>
A. <u>Receipts</u>			
Milk sales, gross	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Livestock sales	_____	_____	_____
Crop sales	_____	_____	_____
Miscellaneous receipts	_____	_____	_____
Total Cash Receipts	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Increase in inventory	_____	_____	_____
Total Farm Receipts	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
B. <u>Expenses</u>			
Hired labor	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Feed bought	_____	_____	_____
Machine hire	_____	_____	_____
Machinery repairs	_____	_____	_____
Auto expense (farm share)	_____	_____	_____
Gasoline and oil	_____	_____	_____
Breeding fees	_____	_____	_____
Veterinary and medicine	_____	_____	_____
Other livestock expense	_____	_____	_____
Lime and fertilizer	_____	_____	_____
Seeds and plants	_____	_____	_____
Spray, other crop expense	_____	_____	_____
Land, building, fence expense	_____	_____	_____
Taxes, insurance	_____	_____	_____
Electricity, telephone (farm share)	_____	_____	_____
Miscellaneous	_____	_____	_____
Total Cash Operating Exp.	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
New machinery and real estate	_____	_____	_____
Livestock purchases	_____	_____	_____
Unpaid family labor	_____	_____	_____
Decrease in inventory	_____	_____	_____
Total Farm Expenses	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
C. <u>Financial Summary</u>			
Capital Investment	\$ _____		\$ _____
Total Farm Receipts	\$ _____		\$ _____
Total Farm Expenses	_____		_____
Farm Income	\$ _____		\$ _____
Interest on Capital	_____		_____
LABOR INCOME	\$ _____		\$ _____

Selected Competitive Dairy Areas

A good manager aims to know how his business stands in relation to his competition both at home and in other dairy areas. The table below presents data from four states. These data were taken from reports on farm business management projects similar to the ones in New York. Some measures have been adjusted so that they are comparable for the four states.

1968 DAIRY FARM BUSINESS SUMMARY DATA

Selected Factors	New York	Southern Michigan	Pennsylvania	Ohio
Number of farms	568	331	76	65
Crop acres	155	275	171	178
Man equivalent	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.7
Number of heifers	40	NA	36	NA
Number of cows	58	54	55	47
Lbs. milk sold/ farm	715,200	665,100	630,000	592,560
Lbs. milk sold/ man	340,600	302,320	262,500	348,560
Lbs. milk sold/ cow	12,300	12,320	11,450	12,600
Milk sales/ cow	\$681	\$706	\$674	\$643
Av. price/ cwt. milk	\$5.52	\$5.73	\$5.88	\$5.10
Purchased feed/ cow	\$163	\$93	\$158	\$109
Taxes/ cow	\$20	\$18	\$16	\$28

<u>Capital Investment</u>				
Land & buildings	\$51,730	\$94,400	\$47,100	\$56,620
Machinery & equipment	\$25,250	\$22,500	\$21,250	\$16,870
Livestock	\$27,320	\$21,900	\$26,850	\$18,140
Feed & supplies	\$ 7,640	\$11,900	\$10,540	\$ 7,720
Investment/ man	\$53,300	\$68,500	\$44,058	\$58,440
Investment/ cow	\$ 1,930	\$ 2,790	\$ 1,922	\$ 2,110

<u>Financial Summary</u>				
Total farm receipts	\$53,247	\$49,553	\$46,326	\$40,328
Total farm expenses	\$37,717	\$33,735	\$33,070	\$26,068
Farm income	\$15,530	\$15,818	\$13,256	\$14,260
Interest at 5%	\$ 5,393	\$ 7,535	\$ 5,287	\$ 4,968
Labor income/ farm	\$10,137	\$ 8,283	\$ 7,969	\$ 9,292
Labor income/ operator	\$ 8,724	\$ 7,019	\$ 7,244	\$ 8,447

PROGRESS OF THE FARM BUSINESS

One phase of business analysis is that of comparing your business with that of other farmers. Another kind of analysis is that of comparing your current year's business with that of previous years. This shows the progress you are making. In planning ahead, it is helpful to set business targets or goals, which should be related to the progress you have been making.

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u> <u>Target</u>
<u>Size of Business</u>				
Average number of cows	_____	_____	_____	_____
Value of milk sales	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total milk sold (cwt.)	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Rate of Production</u>				
Milk sold per cow (lbs.)	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Labor Efficiency</u>				
Cows per man	_____	_____	_____	_____
Cwt. milk sold per man	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Prices</u>				
Price per cwt. milk	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
<u>Cost Control</u>				
Purchased concentrate per cow	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
% purchased feed is of milk	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
Labor charge per cow	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Machine repairs, gas & oil/cow	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total operating expense/cow	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
<u>Capital Efficiency</u>				
Total inventory value	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total investment/cow	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
<u>Financial Summary</u>				
Total Farm Receipts	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Farm Expenses	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Labor Income/Operator	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total debt outstanding	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Debt per cow	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Net Worth	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____