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DAIRY FARM BUSINESS SUMMARY

**SOUTHEASTERN
NEW YORK
1986**

Stuart F. Smith

Department of Agricultural Economics
New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences
A Statutory College of the State University
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853

1986 DAIRY FARM BUSINESS SUMMARY
Southeastern New York Region*

Introduction

Dairy farmers throughout the State have been participating in New York Cooperative Extension's farm business summary and analysis program since the early 1950's. Each participating farmer receives a complete business and financial summary and analysis of his or her farm business. The information in this report represents an average of all the data submitted from farms in the region described at the bottom of this page.

Program Objective

The primary objective of the dairy farm business summary, DFBS, is to help farmers improve their management skills through appropriate use of record data and application of modern farm business management decision-making techniques. In short, DFBS identifies the business and financial information farmers need and demonstrates how to use it in identifying and evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the farm business.

Format Features

This regional report follows the same general format as in the 1986 DFBS output received by all participating dairy farmers. Worksheets have been included to give non-DFBS participants an opportunity to summarize their businesses. The analysis tables include an open column or section labeled My Farm. It may be used by any dairy farmer who wants to compare his or her business with the average data of this region.

The summary section of this report features accrual accounting for farm business expenses and receipts, measures of profitability with and without appreciation, a complete balance sheet including analysis, and a cash flow summary and analysis. The farm resources are examined and evaluated in the analysis section which features crop production costs, cost of producing milk, and capital and labor efficiency.

Micro DFBS, which allows Cooperative Extension agents and specialists to calculate and print individual farm business reports in their offices, is now being used by more than 70 percent of our dairy farm management field staff. This innovative program provides faster and more accurate processing of farm record data and increased use of DFBS in farm management programs.

*The Southeastern Region of New York State, with the number of participating farms in parentheses, is comprised of Columbia (22), Sullivan (17), and Ulster (3) Counties.

This report was written by Stuart F. Smith, Senior Extension Associate, Farm Management. Linda Putnam was in charge of the data preparation. Cindy Farrell and Beverly Carcelli prepared the publication. Farm Business data was collected by Cooperative Extension agents Steve Hadcock, Alan White, Gerry Skoda, and Steve Billings.

SUMMARY OF THE FARM BUSINESS

Business Characteristics

Finding the right management strategies is an important part of farming. Various combinations of farm resources, enterprises, business arrangements, and management techniques are used by the dairy farmers in this region. The following table shows important farm business characteristics and the number of farmers reporting these characteristics.

BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS
42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

<u>Type of Farm</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
Dairy	37	Single proprietorship	31
Part-time dairy	2	Partnership	9
Dairy cash-crop	3	Corporation	2
Part-time cash-crop dairy	0	Other	0
<u>Type of Ownership</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Type of Barn</u>	<u>Number</u>
Owner	34	Stanchion	33
Renter	8	Freestall	9
		Other	0
<u>Milking System</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Business Record System</u>	<u>Number</u>
Bucket & carry	1	ELFAC	2
Dumping station	4	Account Book	21
Pipeline	26	Agrifax (mail-in only)	14
Herringbone parlor	8	On-Farm Computer	2
Other parlor	3	Other	3
<u>Production Records</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u>
DHIC	30	Other	0
O.S.	2	None	10

The averages used in this report were compiled using data from all the participating dairy farms in this region unless noted otherwise. There may be regular dairy farms, part-time farms, dairy cash-crop farms, farm renters, partnerships, and corporations included in the average. These specific classifications are used to separate farms in the State Business Summary.

A part-time farm has less than six months of labor from all operators and total labor is less than 12 months.

A dairy cash-crop farm has income from crop sales that exceed 10 percent of milk sales.

A farm renter owns no farm real estate at the end of the year or owns no tillable land.

Dairy Termination Program participants that sold their cows in 1986 are not included in the report.

Income Statement

The accrual income statement begins with an accounting of all farm business expenses.

CASH AND ACCRUAL FARM EXPENSES
42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Expense Item	Cash Paid +	Change in Inventory* +	Change in Accounts Payable	Accrual - Expenses
<u>Hired Labor</u>	\$ 15,951		\$.117	\$ 16,068
<u>Feed</u>				
Dairy grain & conc.	36,156	\$ -334	-213	35,609
Dairy roughage	688	15	76	779
Other livestock	462	1	0	463
<u>Machinery</u>				
Mach. hire, rent/lease	929		-39	890
Machinery repairs/parts	7,460	-37	86	7,509
Auto exp. (farm share)	414		0	414
Fuel, oil & grease	5,040	127	-127	5,040
<u>Livestock</u>				
Replacement livestock	2,234		0	2,234
Breeding	1,831	-26	-2	1,803
Vet & medicine	2,535	92	-36	2,591
Milk marketing	12,817		0	12,817
Cattle lease/rent	52		0	52
Other livestock expense	5,866	102	-184	5,784
<u>Crops</u>				
Fertilizer & lime	5,984	121	81	6,186
Seeds & plants	2,578	-39	-10	2,529
Spray, other crop exp.	2,146	7	0	2,153
<u>Real Estate</u>				
Land/bldg./fence repair	2,074	-49	-26	1,999
Taxes	3,777		304	4,081
Insurance	2,376		11	2,387
Rent & lease	5,981		24	6,005
<u>Other</u>				
Telephone (farm share)	556		0	556
Electricity (farm share)	4,019		68	4,087
Interest paid	9,860		0	9,860
Miscellaneous	1,843	126	-12	1,957
Total Operating	\$133,629	\$ 106	\$ 118	\$133,853
Expansion livestock	1,496		0	1,496
Machinery depreciation				11,720
Building depreciation				5,275
TOTAL ACCRUAL EXPENSES				\$152,344

*An increase in inventory is a negative number since it represents purchased inputs not used and must be subtracted in arriving at accrual expenses.

Cash paid is the actual amount of money paid out during the year and does not necessarily represent the cost of goods and services actually used.

Accrual expenses are the costs of inputs actually used in this year's production. The value of feed and supplies used out of inventory are included as are the costs of inputs purchased but not paid for (net increases in accounts payable). Items paid for and not used (net additions to inventory) are excluded from accrual expenses as are payments made on inputs used in a prior year (net decreases in accounts payable).

Worksheets are provided to enable any dairy farmer to compute his or her accrual farm expenses and compare it with the averages on the previous page.

CASH AND ACCRUAL FARM EXPENSES WORKSHEET

Expense Item	Cash Paid +	Change in Inventory +	Change in Accounts Payable +	Accrual Expenses
<u>Hired Labor</u>	\$ _____		\$ _____	\$ _____
<u>Feed</u>				
Dairy grain & conc.	_____	\$ _____	_____	_____
Dairy roughage	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other livestock	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Machinery</u>				
Mach. hire, rent/lease	_____	_____	_____	_____
Machinery repairs/parts	_____	_____	_____	_____
Auto exp. (farm share)	_____	_____	_____	_____
Fuel, oil & grease	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Livestock</u>				
Replacement livestock	_____	_____	_____	_____
Breeding	_____	_____	_____	_____
Vet & medicine	_____	_____	_____	_____
Milk marketing	_____	_____	_____	_____
Cattle lease/rent	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other livestock expense	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Crops</u>				
Fertilizer & lime	_____	_____	_____	_____
Seeds & plants	_____	_____	_____	_____
Spray, other crop exp.	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Real Estate</u>				
Land/bldg./fence repair	_____	_____	_____	_____
Taxes	_____	_____	_____	_____
Insurance	_____	_____	_____	_____
Rent & lease	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Other</u>				
Telephone (farm share)	_____	_____	_____	_____
Electricity (farm share)	_____	_____	_____	_____
Interest paid	_____	_____	_____	_____
Miscellaneous	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Operating	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Expansion livestock	_____	_____	_____	_____
Machinery depreciation	_____	_____	_____	_____
Building depreciation	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL ACCRUAL EXPENSES				\$ _____

Cash Paid is the actual amount of money paid out during the year and does not necessarily represent the cost of goods and services actually used.

Change in Inventory: An increase in inventory must be subtracted in computing accrual expenses because it represents purchased inputs not actually used during the year. A decrease in inventory is added to expenses because it represents the cost of inputs purchased in a prior year and used this year.

Change in Accounts Payable: An increase in payables is added and a decrease is subtracted when calculating accrual expenses.

Accrual Expenses are the costs of inputs actually used in this year's production.

CASH AND ACCRUAL FARM RECEIPTS
42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Receipt Item	Cash Receipts	Change in + Inventory	Change in Accounts + Receivable	Accrual + Receipts
Milk sales	\$149,874		\$ 827	\$150,702
Dairy cattle	8,905	\$ 2,476	0	11,381
Dairy calves	1,797		0	1,797
Other livestock	111	-63	0	48
Crops	2,269	537	217	3,024
Government receipts	1,362		0	1,362
Custom machine work	468		-13	456
Gas tax refund	125		3	127
Other	<u>1,077</u>		<u>0</u>	1,077
Less nonfarm noncash cap.*		<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>
Total Accrual Receipts	\$165,989	\$ 2,950	\$ 1,034	\$169,972

*Gifts or inheritances of cattle or crops included in inventory or used in the business.

Cash receipts include the gross value of milk checks received during the year plus all other payments received from the sale of farm products, services, and government programs.

Accrual receipts represent the value of all farm commodities produced and services actually provided by the farmer during the year. Increases in live-stock inventory caused by herd growth and/or quality, are added and decreases caused by herd reduction are subtracted. Changes in inventories of crops grown are accounted for in accrual receipts. Changes in accounts receivable include the January milk check for this December's marketings compared with the previous January's check, and other delayed payments.

CASH AND ACCRUAL FARM RECEIPT WORKSHEET

Receipt Item	Cash Receipts	Change in + Inventory	Change in Accounts + Receivable	Accrual + Receipts
Milk sales	\$ _____		\$ _____	\$ _____
Dairy cattle	_____	\$ _____	_____	_____
Dairy calves	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other livestock	_____	_____	_____	_____
Crops	_____	_____	_____	_____
Government receipts	_____		_____	_____
Custom machine work	_____		_____	_____
Gas tax refund	_____		_____	_____
Other	_____		_____	_____
Less gifts of cattle & crops		_____		_____
Total Accrual Receipts	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

To calculate the change in inventory to be included in the above worksheet, subtract the beginning of year values from the end of year values excluding appreciation. The changes in inventories caused by changing prices must be excluded from the calculation of accrual receipts. Changes in accounts receivable are also determined by subtracting beginning of year balances from end of year balances.

Profitability Analysis

Farm owners/operators contribute labor, management, and capital to their businesses and the best combination of these resources produces optimum profits. Farm profits can be measured as the return to all family resources or as the return to one or more individual resources such as labor and management.

Net farm income is the total combined return to the farm operators and other unpaid family members for their labor, management, and equity capital. It is the farm family's net annual return from working, managing, financing, and owning the farm business. This is not a measure of cash available from the year's business operation. Cash flow is evaluated later in this report.

Net farm income is computed with and without appreciation. Appreciation represents the change in values caused by changes in prices during the year of livestock, machinery, real estate inventory, and stocks and certificates (other than FLB and PCA). Appreciation is a major factor contributing to changes in farm net worth and must be included in the profitability analysis.

NET FARM INCOME 42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Item	Average	My Farm
Total Accrual Receipts	\$169,972	\$ _____
Appreciation: Livestock	3,080	_____
Machinery	1,798	_____
Real Estate	27,293	_____
Other Stocks/Certificates	-508	_____
Total Including Appreciation	\$201,635	\$ _____
Total Accrual Expenses	152,344	- _____
Net Farm Income (with appreciation)	49,291	\$ _____
Net Farm Income (without appreciation)	17,628	\$ _____

Return to operators' labor, management, and equity capital measures the total business profits for the farm operators. It is calculated by deducting a charge for unpaid family labor from net farm income. Operators' labor is not included in unpaid family labor. Return to operators' labor, management, and equity capital has been compiled with and without appreciation. Appreciation is considered an important part of the return to ownership of farm assets.

RETURN TO OPERATORS' LABOR, MANAGEMENT, AND EQUITY 42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Item	Average		My Farm	
	With Apprec.	Without Apprec.	With Apprec.	Without Apprec.
Net farm income	\$ 49,291	\$ 17,628	\$ _____	\$ _____
Family labor unpaid @ \$600 per month	- 1,800	- 1,800	- _____	- _____
Return to operators' labor, management, & equity	\$ 47,491	\$ 15,828	\$ _____	\$ _____

Labor and management income is the share of net farm income without appreciation returned to the operators' labor and management. Appreciation is not included as part of the return to labor and management. Labor and management income is determined by deducting the cost of using equity capital at a real interest rate of five percent, from the return to operators' labor, management, and equity capital excluding appreciation. The interest charge reflects the long-term average rate of return that a farmer might expect to earn in comparable risk investments in a low inflation economy.

Labor and management income per operator measures the return to each operator's labor and management.

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT INCOME
42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Item	Average	My Farm
Return to operators' labor, management, & equity without appreciation	\$ 15,828	\$ _____
Real interest @ 5% on \$340,508 average equity capital	- 17,025	- _____
Labor & Management Income	\$ -1,197	\$ _____
Labor & Management Income per 1.25 Operator/Managers	\$ -958	\$ _____

Return on equity capital measures the net return remaining for the farmer's equity or owned capital after a charge has been made for the owner-operator's labor and management. The earnings or amount of net farm income allocated to labor and management is the opportunity cost or value of operators' labor and management estimated by the cooperators. Return on equity capital is calculated with and without appreciation. The rate of return on equity capital is determined by dividing the amount returned by the average farm net worth or equity capital.

RETURN ON EQUITY CAPITAL
42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Item	Average	My Farm
Return to operators' labor, management, & equity capital with appreciation	\$ 47,491	\$ _____
Value of operators' labor & management	- 20,284	- _____
Return on equity capital with appreciation	\$ 27,207	\$ _____
Rate of return on equity capital with appreciation	8.0%	_____ %
Return on equity capital without appreciation	\$ -4,456	\$ _____
Rate of return without appreciation	-1.3%	_____ %

Farm and Family Financial Status

Evaluating the financial status of the farm business and the farm family is an important part of business analysis. The first step is to recognize all the assets and liabilities that make up the balance sheet. The second step is to analyze your filled out balance sheet by evaluating changes made during the year.

1986 FARM BUSINESS & NONFARM BALANCE SHEET 42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, January 1, 1987

Farm Assets			Farm Liabilities & Net Worth		
	Jan. 1	Dec. 31		Jan. 1	Dec. 31
<u>Current</u>			<u>Current</u>		
Farm cash, checking & savings	\$ 4,964	\$ 5,542	Accounts payable	\$ 2,642	\$ 2,853
Accounts rec.	13,067	14,102	Operating debt	5,839	4,229
Feed & supplies	36,699	37,130	Short-term	1,642	1,113
Total	\$ 54,730	\$ 56,774	Total	\$ 10,123	\$ 8,194
<u>Intermediate</u>			<u>Intermediate</u>		
Dairy cows:				\$ 28,631	\$ 34,225
owned	\$ 58,022	\$ 61,318			
leased	0	0			
Heifers	22,943	25,148			
Bulls/other lvstk.	593	585			
Mach./eq. owned	79,753	81,508	Financial lease		
Mach./eq. leased	286	206	(cattle/mach.)	286	206
FLB/PCA stock	3,975	3,812	FLB/PCA stock	3,975	3,812
Coop stock & cert.	6,231	5,969	Total	\$ 32,892	\$ 38,242
Total	\$171,803	\$178,546			
<u>Long-Term</u>			<u>Long-Term</u>		
Land/buildings:				\$ 73,575	\$ 71,649
owned	\$211,857	\$241,983	Financial lease		
leased	2,209	1,821	(structures)	2,209	1,821
Total	\$214,066	\$243,804	Total	\$ 75,784	\$ 73,470
Total Farm Assets	\$440,599	\$479,123	Total Farm Liab.	\$118,799	\$119,906
			FARM NET WORTH	\$321,800	\$359,217
(Average for 32 farms reporting)			<u>Nonfarm Liabilities</u>		
Nonfarm Assets			& Net Worth		
	Jan. 1	Dec. 31		Jan. 1	Dec. 31
Personal cash, chkg. & savings	\$ 8,054	\$ 7,738	Nonfarm Liab.	\$ 2,083	\$ 2,243
Cash value life ins.	3,526	3,489	NONFARM NET WORTH	\$ 49,084	\$ 54,745
Nonfarm real estate	21,969	26,575			
Auto (personal sh.)	2,330	2,035			
Stocks & bonds	6,196	7,769			
Household furn.	4,359	4,214			
All other	4,733	5,167			
Total Nonfarm	\$ 51,167	\$ 56,988			

*Assumes that average nonfarm assets and liabilities for the nonreporting farms were the same as for those reporting.

Financial lease obligations are included in the balance sheet. The present values of all future payments are listed as liabilities since the farmer is committed to make them. The present values are also listed as assets, representing the future value the item has to the business.

Date _____

1986 FARM BUSINESS & NONFARM BALANCE SHEET

Farm Assets			Farm Liabilities & Net Worth		
	Jan. 1	Dec. 31		Jan. 1	Dec. 31
<u>Current</u>			<u>Current</u>		
Farm cash, checking & savings	_____	_____	Accounts payable	_____	_____
Accounts rec.	_____	_____	Operating debt	_____	_____
Feed & supplies	_____	_____	Short-term:	_____	_____
				_____	_____
Total			Total		
<u>Intermediate</u>			<u>Intermediate</u>		
Dairy cows:					
owned	_____	_____			
leased	_____	_____			
Heifers	_____	_____			
Bulls/other lvstk.	_____	_____			
Mach./eq. owned	_____	_____			
Mach./eq. leased	_____	_____	Financial lease		
FLB/PCA stock	_____	_____	(cattle/mach.)	_____	_____
Coop stock & cert.	_____	_____	FLB/PCA stock	_____	_____
Total			Total		
<u>Long-Term</u>			<u>Long-Term</u>		
Land/buildings:					
owned	_____	_____			
leased	_____	_____			
Total			Financial lease		
			(structures)	_____	_____
			Total		
Total Farm Assets			Total Farm Liab.		
			FARM NET WORTH		
Nonfarm Assets			Nonfarm Liabilities & Net Worth		
	Jan. 1	Dec. 31		Jan. 1	Dec. 31
			<u>Nonfarm Liab.:</u>		
Personal cash, chkg. & savings	_____	_____			
Cash value	_____	_____			
life ins.	_____	_____			
Nonfarm real est.	_____	_____			
Auto (pers. share)	_____	_____	Total Nonfarm		
Stocks & bonds	_____	_____	Liabilities	_____	_____
Household furn.	_____	_____			
All other	_____	_____	Nonfarm		
Total Nonfarm			Net Worth	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL FARM & NONFARM</u>			<u>Jan. 1 Dec. 31</u>		
Total Farm & Nonfarm Assets					
Less Total Farm & Nonfarm Liabilities					
Farm & Nonfarm Net Worth					

Balance sheet analysis requires an examination of financial and debt ratios and other factors measuring levels of debt. Percent equity is calculated by dividing net worth by assets. Equity increases on the value of assets increase more than liabilities. The debt to asset ratio is compiled by dividing liabilities by assets. Low debt to asset ratios reflect strength in solvency and the potential capacity to borrow. Debt levels per unit of production include some old standards that are still useful if used with measures of cash flow and repayment ability.

BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS
42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Item	Average	My Farm
<u>Financial Ratios - Farm:</u>		
Percent equity	75%	_____ %
Debt/asset ratio: total	0.25	_____
long-term	0.30	_____
intermediate/current	0.20	_____
<u>Change in Farm Net Worth:</u>		
Without appreciation	\$ 5,754	\$ _____
With appreciation	\$ 37,417	\$ _____
<u>Farm Debt Analysis:</u>		
Accounts payable as % of total debt	2%	_____ %
Long-term liabilities as a % of total debt	61%	_____ %
Current & inter. liab. as a % of total debt	39%	_____ %
<u>Farm Debt Levels:</u>		
	Per Cow	Per Tillable
		Acre Owned
Total farm debt	\$ 1,499	\$ 1,199
Long-term debt	918	735
Intermediate & current debt	580	464

The Farm Inventory Balance is an accounting of the value of assets used on the balance sheet and the changes that occur from the beginning to end of year. Changes in the livestock inventory are included in the dairy analysis.

FARM INVENTORY BALANCE
42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Item	Avg. of Regional Farms		My Farm	
	R.E.	Mach./Eq.	R.E.	Mach./Eq.
Value beg. of year	\$211,857	\$ 79,753	\$ _____	\$ _____
Purchases	\$ 9,821*	\$ 11,724	\$ _____	\$ _____
Gift/inheritance +	0	+ 0	+ _____	+ _____
Lost capital	- 1,713	- -	- _____	- _____
Sales	- 0	- 47	- _____	- _____
Depreciation	- 5,275	- 11,720	- _____	- _____
Net investment	\$+ 2,833	\$+ -43	\$+ _____	\$+ _____
Appreciation	+ 27,293	+ 1,798	+ _____	+ _____
Value end of year	\$241,983	\$ 81,508	\$ _____	\$ _____

* \$ 3,095 land and \$ 6,726 buildings and/or depreciable improvements.

Cash Flow Summary and Analysis

Completing an annual cash flow summary and analysis is important to determine how well the cash generated by the business, plus that brought in from outside, met the annual cash needs of the business and the farm family. Understanding last year's cash flow is the first step toward planning and managing cash flow for the current and future years.

The Annual Cash Flow Statement is structured to compare all the cash inflows with all the cash outflows for the year. A complete list of cash inflows and cash outflows are identified in the following table. When all the cash inflows and outflows are correct, the statement will balance. If the imbalance (error) amount is positive, recorded cash inflows exceed outflows by this amount. If it is negative, cash outflows are too high in relation to inflows.

ANNUAL CASH FLOW STATEMENT
42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

<u>Item</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>My Farm</u>
<u>Cash Inflows</u>		
Beginning farm cash, checking & savings	\$ 4,964	\$ _____
Cash farm receipts	165,989	_____
Sale of assets: Machinery	47	_____
Real estate	0	_____
Other stock & certificate	384	_____
Money borrowed (intermediate & long-term)	19,665	_____
Money borrowed (short-term)	839	_____
Increase in operating debt	0	_____
Nonfarm income	6,475	_____
Cash from nonfarm capital used in the business	2,239	_____
Money borrowed - nonfarm	<u>516</u>	_____
Total	\$201,119	\$ _____
<u>Cash Outflows</u>		
Cash farm expenses	\$133,627	\$ _____
Capital purchases: Expansion livestock	1,496	_____
Machinery	11,724	_____
Real estate	9,821	_____
Other stock & certificate	630	_____
Principal payments (intermediate & long-term)	15,998	_____
Principal payments (short-term)	1,369	_____
Decrease in operating debt	1,609	_____
Nonfarm debt payments	574	_____
Personal withdrawals & family expenditures	22,127	_____
Ending farm cash, checking & savings	<u>5,542</u>	_____
Total	\$204,518	\$ _____
Imbalance (error)	\$ -3,399	\$ _____

Repayment Analysis

The second step of cash flow planning is to compare and evaluate debt payments planned and made last year, and estimate the payments required in the current year. It is helpful to compare and evaluate by using debt payments per unit of production and receipt/debt payment ratios.

FARM DEBT PAYMENTS PLANNED

Same 35 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1985 & 1986

Debt Payments	Average			My Farm		
	1986 Payments Planned	Made	Planned 1987	1986 Payments Planned	Made	Planned 1987
Long-term	\$ 10,797	\$ 13,241	\$ 8,225	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Intermediate-term	12,694	14,199	13,774	_____	_____	_____
Short-term	736	1,402	681	_____	_____	_____
Operating (net reduction)	1,614	1,644	837	_____	_____	_____
Accounts payable (net reduction)	<u>1,880</u>	<u>1,501</u>	<u>1,093</u>	_____	_____	_____
Total	\$ 27,721	\$ 31,987	\$ 24,610	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Per cow	\$ 352	\$ 406		\$ _____	\$ _____	
Per cwt. 1986 milk	\$ 2.41	\$ 2.78		\$ _____	\$ _____	
Percent of total 1986 receipts	16%	19%		_____	_____	
Percent of 1986 milk receipts	18%	21%		_____	_____	

The Cash Flow Coverage Ratio measures the ability of the farm business to meet its planned debt payment schedule. The ratio shows the percentage of planned payments that could have been made with last year's available cash flow. Farmers that did not participate in DFBS last year will find in their report a cash flow coverage ratio based on planned debt payments for 1987.

CASH FLOW COVERAGE RATIO

Same 35 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1985 & 1986

Item	Average	My Farm
Cash farm receipts	\$168,802	\$ _____
- Cash farm expenses	136,628	_____
+ Interest paid	10,304	_____
- Net personal withdrawals from farm*	<u>15,924</u>	_____
(A) = Amount Available for Debt Service	\$ 26,554	\$ _____
(B) = Debt Payments Planned for 1986	\$ 27,721	\$ _____
(A + B) = Cash Flow Coverage Ratio for 1986	0.96	_____

*Personal withdrawals and family expenditures less nonfarm income and nonfarm money borrowed. If family withdrawals are excluded the cash flow coverage ratio will be incorrect.

ANALYSIS OF THE FARM BUSINESS

The farm business has been divided into three parts to allow a more indepth analysis of the cropping program, the dairy program, and the factors affecting capital and labor efficiency.

Cropping Program Analysis

The cropping program is an important part of the dairy farm business and sometimes it is overlooked and neglected. A complete evaluation of available land resources, how they are being used, how well crops are producing and what it costs to produce them, is required to evaluate alternative cropping and feed purchasing choices.

LAND RESOURCES AND CROP PRODUCTION
42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Item	Average			My Farm		
<u>Land</u>	<u>Owned</u>	<u>Rented</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Owned</u>	<u>Rented</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tillable	100	145	245	_____	_____	_____
Nontillable	32	26	58	_____	_____	_____
Other nontillable	<u>63</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>82</u>	_____	_____	_____
Total	194	191	385	_____	_____	_____
<u>Crop Yields</u>	<u>Farms</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Prod/Acre</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Prod/Acre</u>	
Hay crop	42	151	2.51 tn DM	_____	_____	tn DM
Corn silage	36	57	14.56 tn	_____	_____	tn
			4.88 tn DM	_____	_____	tn DM
Other forage	3	16	3.74 tn DM	_____	_____	tn DM
Total forage	42	201	3.09 tn DM	_____	_____	tn DM
Corn grain	19	64	111.21 bu	_____	_____	bu
Oats	5	13	57.23 bu	_____	_____	bu
Wheat	1	40	70.00 bu	_____	_____	bu
Other crops	3	11		_____	_____	
Tillable pasture	3	50		_____	_____	
Idle	15	22		_____	_____	
Total Tillable Acres	42	245		_____	_____	

Average crop acres and yields compiled for the region are for the number of farms reporting each crop. Yields of forage crops have been converted to tons of dry matter using dry matter coefficients reported by the farmers. Grain production has been converted to bushels of dry grain equivalent based on dry matter information provided.

The following measures of crop management measure how efficiently the land resource is being used and how well total forage requirements are being met.

CROP MANAGEMENT FACTORS
42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Item	Average	My Farm
Total tillable acres per cow	3.12	_____
Total forage acres per cow	2.56	_____
Harvested forage dry matter, tons per cow	7.89	_____

Cropping Program Analysis (continued)

A substantial number of cooperators have allocated crop expenses to hay crop, corn, and other crop production. This additional data has been compiled to show the traditional crop expenses per acre and per production unit for these crops.

CROP RELATED ACCRUAL EXPENSES
Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Item	Total Per Till. Acre	Hay Crop		Corn		Other Crops Per Acre
		Per Acre	Per Ton DM	Per Acre	Per Ton Silage Equiv.*	
Number of farms reporting	42	28		27		7
Average number of acres	245	137		67		12
Fertilizer & lime \$	25.26	\$ 12.83	\$ 5.11	\$ 47.41	\$ 3.02	\$ 18.34
Seeds & plants	10.32	3.29	1.31	25.24	1.61	13.40
Spray & other crop expense	8.79	1.06	0.42	24.95	1.59	21.00
Total	\$ 44.37	\$ 17.17	\$ 6.84	\$ 97.60	\$ 6.21	\$ 52.74

My Farm:

Fertilizer & lime	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Seeds & plants	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Spray & other crop expense	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

*Corn grain converted to silage equivalent using 5.88 bushels of dry shell equivalent to equal one ton of corn silage as fed.

Most machinery costs are associated with crop production and should be analyzed with the crop enterprise. Total machinery expenses include the major fixed costs (interest and depreciation), as well as the accrual operating costs. Although machinery costs have not been allocated to individual crops, they are shown per total tillable acre.

ACCRUAL MACHINERY EXPENSES
42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Machinery Expense Item	Average		My Farm	
	Total Expenses	Per Til. Acre	Total Expenses	Per Til. Acre
Fuel, oil & grease	\$ 5,040	\$ 20.58	\$ _____	\$ _____
Machinery repairs & parts	7,509	30.65	_____	_____
Machine hire, rent & lease	890	3.64	_____	_____
Auto expense (farm share)	414	1.69	_____	_____
Interest (5%)	4,032	16.46	_____	_____
Depreciation	11,720	47.85	_____	_____
Total	\$ 29,606	\$ 120.86	\$ _____	\$ _____

Dairy Program Analysis

Analysis of the dairy enterprise can tell a great deal about the strengths and weaknesses of the dairy farm business. Information on this page should be used in conjunction with DHI and other dairy production information. Changes in dairy herd size and market values that occur during the year are identified in the table below. The change in inventory value without appreciation is attributed to physical changes in herd size and quality. This real increase in inventory has been included as an accrual farm receipt on page 5.

DAIRY HERD INVENTORY
42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Item	Dairy Cows		Heifers	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Beginning of year (owned)	77	\$ 58,022	61	\$ 22,943
+ Change without appreciation		1,809		667
+ Appreciation		<u>1,487</u>		<u>1,538</u>
End of year (owned)	79	\$ 61,318	64	\$ 25,148
End including leased	80			
Average number	79		61	

My Farm:

Beginning of year (owned)	_____	\$ _____	_____	\$ _____
+ Change without appreciation		_____		_____
+ Appreciation		_____		_____
End of year (owned)	_____	\$ _____	_____	\$ _____
End including leased	_____			
Average number	_____		_____	

Total milk sold and milk sold per cow are extremely valuable measures of productivity on the dairy farm. These measures of milk output are based on pounds of milk marketed during the year. Farm managers on DHI should compare milk sold per cow with rolling herd average on the test date nearest December 31.

MILK PRODUCTION
42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Item	Average	My Farm
Total milk sold, lbs.	1,139,746	_____
Milk sold per cow, lbs.	14,497	_____
Average milk plant test, percent butterfat	3.74	_____

The cost of producing milk has been compiled using the whole farm method, and is featured in the following table. Accrual receipts from milk sales can be compared with the accrual costs of producing milk per cow and per hundredweight of milk. Using the whole farm method, operating costs of producing milk are estimated by deducting nonmilk accrual receipts from total accrual operating expenses. Total costs of producing milk include the operating costs plus expansion livestock purchased, depreciation on machinery and buildings, the value of operators' labor and management, and the interest charge for using equity capital. Note that the cost of labor, management, and equity capital has been excluded in the intermediate calculation.

ACCRUAL RECEIPTS FROM DAIRY AND COST OF PRODUCING MILK
42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Item	Average			My Farm		
	Total	Per Cow	Per Cwt.	Total	Per Cow	Per Cwt.
<u>Accrual Receipts</u>						
Milk	\$150,702	\$ 1,917	\$ 13.22	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Dairy cattle	11,381	145	1.00	_____	_____	_____
Dairy calves	1,797	23	0.16	_____	_____	_____
Total	\$163,879	\$ 2,084	\$ 14.38	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
<u>Accrual Costs of Producing Milk</u>						
Operating costs	\$114,583	\$ 1,457	\$ 10.05	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total costs w/o opers' labor, mgmt. & capital	\$134,874	\$ 1,716	\$ 11.83	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Costs	\$172,183	\$ 2,190	\$ 15.11	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

The accrual operating expenses most commonly associated with the dairy enterprise are listed in the table below. Evaluating these costs per unit of production enables the comparison of different size dairy farms.

DAIRY RELATED ACCRUAL EXPENSES
42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Item	Average		My Farm	
	Per Cow	Per Cwt.	Per Cow	Per Cwt.
Purchased dairy grain & concentrates	\$ 453	\$ 3.12	\$ _____	\$ _____
Purchased dairy roughage	10	0.07	_____	_____
Total Purchased Dairy Feed	\$ 463	\$ 3.19	\$ _____	\$ _____
Purchased grain & conc. as % of milk receipts		24%		%
Purchased feed & crop exp.	\$ 601	\$ 4.15	\$ _____	\$ _____
Purchased feed & crop exp. as % of milk receipts		31%		%
Breeding	\$ 23	\$ 0.16	\$ _____	\$ _____
Veterinary & medicine	33	0.23	_____	_____
Milk marketing	163	1.12	_____	_____
Cattle lease	1	0.00	_____	_____
Other livestock expense	74	0.51	_____	_____

Capital and Labor Efficiency Analysis

Capital efficiency factors measure how intensively the capital is being used in the farm business. Measures of labor efficiency are key indicators of management's success.

CAPITAL EFFICIENCY

42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Item	Per Worker	Per Cow	Per Tillable Acre	Per Tillable Acre Owned
Farm capital	\$167,222	\$ 5,849	\$ 1,877	\$ 4,599
Real estate		2,912		2,289
Machinery & equipment	29,410	1,029	330	
Capital turnover, years		2.28		
<u>My Farm:</u>				
Farm capital	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Real estate		_____		_____
Machinery & equipment	_____	_____	_____	
Capital turnover, years		_____		

LABOR FORCE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

42 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1986

Labor Force	Months	Age	Years of of Educ.	Value of Labor & Mgmt.
Operator number 1	12	45	13	\$ 16,204
Operator number 2	3	39	12	4,080
Operator number 3	0	0	0	0
Family paid	5			
Family unpaid	3			
Hired	10			
Total	33	+ 12 =	2.75 Worker Equivalent	
			1.25 Operator/Manager Equiv.	
<u>My Farm: Total</u>				
Operator's	_____	+ 12 = _____	Worker Equivalent	
	_____	+ 12 = _____	Operator/Manager Equiv.	

Labor Efficiency	Average		My Farm	
	Total	Per Worker	Total	Per Worker
Cows, average number	79	29	_____	_____
Milk sold, pounds	1,139,746	414,453	_____	_____
Tillable acres	245	89	_____	_____
Work units	827	301	_____	_____

Labor Costs	Total	Average		Total	My Farm	
		Per Cow	Per Til. Acre		Per Cow	Per Til. Acre
Value of operator(s)						
labor (\$850/mo.)	\$ 12,750	\$ 162	\$ 52.05	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Family unpd. (\$600/mo.)	1,800	23	7.35	_____	_____	_____
Hired	16,068	204	65.60	_____	_____	_____
Total Labor	\$ 30,618	\$ 389	\$125.00	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Machinery Cost	\$ 29,606	\$ 377	\$120.86	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Labor & Mach.	\$ 60,224	\$ 766	\$245.86	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

ANNUAL CASH FLOW WORKSHEET

Item	Regional Average (per cow)	My Farm		Expected Change	1987 Projection
		Total	Per Cow		
Average number of cows	79				
<u>Accrual Oper. Receipts</u>					
Milk	\$ 1,917	\$	\$		\$
Dairy cattle	145				
Dairy calves	23				
Other livestock	1				
Crops	38				
Misc. receipts	38				
Total	\$ 2,162	\$	\$		\$
<u>Accrual Oper. Expenses</u>					
Hired labor	\$ 204	\$	\$		\$
Dairy grain & conc.	453				
Dairy roughage	10				
Other lvstk. feed	6				
Mach. hire/rent/lease	11				
Mach. rpr./parts & auto	101				
Fuel, oil & grease	64				
Replacement lvstk.	28				
Breeding	23				
Vet & medicine	33				
Milk marketing	163				
Cattle lease	1				
Other lvstk. exp.	74				
Fertilizer & lime	79				
Seeds & plants	32				
Spray/other crop exp.	27				
Land, bldg., fence repair	25				
Taxes	52				
Insurance	30				
Real est. rent/lease	76				
Utilities	59				
Miscellaneous	25				
Total Less Int. Paid	\$ 1,577				\$
<u>Net Accrual Operating Income</u>	(total)				
(without interest paid)	\$ 45,979	\$			\$
- Change in lvstk./crop inv.	2,950				
- Change in accts. rec.	1,034				
+ Change in feed/supply inv.	106				
+ Change in accts. payable*	120				
NET CASH FLOW	\$ 42,220	\$			\$
- Net personal withdrawals & family expenditures	15,136				
Available for Debt Payments, Investments & Savings	\$ 27,084	\$			\$
- Farm Debt Payments	29,627				
Available for Investment & Savings	\$ -2,543	\$			\$
- Capital Purchases: cattle, machinery & improvements	\$ 23,671				
Additional Capital Needed		\$			\$

*Less change in account payable for interest.

PROGRESS OF THE FARM BUSINESS

Comparing your business with average data from regional DFBS co-operators that participated in both of the last two years is one part of a business checkup. It is equally important for you to determine the progress your business has made over the past two or three years and to set targets or goals for the future.

PROGRESS OF THE FARM BUSINESS

Same 35 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1985 & 1986

Selected Factors	Average		My Farm		Goal
	1985	1986	1985	1986	
<u>Size of Business</u>					
Average number of cows	78	79			
Average number of heifers	64	63			
Milk sold, lbs.	1,149,387	1,149,108			
Worker equivalent	2.85	2.83			
Total tillable acres	245	250			
<u>Rates of Production</u>					
Milk sold per cow, lbs.	14,709	14,583			
Hay DM per acre, tons	2.87	2.63			
Corn silage per acre, tons	16	15			
<u>Labor Efficiency</u>					
Cows per worker	27	28			
Milk sold/worker, lbs.	402,957	405,568			
<u>Cost Control</u>					
Grain & conc. purchased as % of milk sales	23%	23%			
Dairy feed & crop exp. per cwt. milk	\$ 4.46	\$ 4.12			
Labor & mach. costs/cow	\$ 793	\$ 785			
<u>Capital Efficiency*</u>					
Farm capital per cow	\$ 5,646	\$ 5,933			
Real estate per cow	\$ 2,697	\$ 2,962			
Mach. & equip. per cow	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,014			
Capital turnover, years	2.51	2.28			
<u>Profitability</u>					
Net farm inc. w/o apprec.	\$ 17,009	\$ 16,914			
Net farm inc. w/apprec.	\$ 17,785	\$ 50,768			
Labor & mgmt. income	\$ -644	\$ -2,053			
Rate of return on eq. capital w/apprec.	-0.92%	8.19%			
<u>Financial Summary</u>					
Farm net worth, end year	\$321,628	\$362,486			
Debt to asset ratio	0.27	0.25			
Farm debt per cow	\$ 1,522	\$ 1,528			

*Average for the year.

Farm Business Chart

The Farm Business Chart is a tool which can be used in analyzing a business by drawing a line through the figure in each column which represents the current level of management performance. The figure at the top of each column is the average of the top 10 percent of the 404 farms for that factor. The other figures in each column are the average for the second 10 percent, third 10 percent, etc. 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.

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

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR FARM MANAGEMENT COOPERATORS
404 New York Dairy Farms, 1985

<u>Size of Business</u>			<u>Rates of Production</u>			<u>Labor Efficiency</u>	
Worker Equiv- alent	No. of Cows	Pounds Milk Sold	Pounds Milk Sold Per Cow	Tons Hay Crop DM/Acre	Tons Corn Silage Per Acre	Cows Per Worker	Pounds Milk Sold Per Worker
6.8	252	4,319,504	18,980	4.6	21	48	747,314
4.4	134	2,108,684	17,551	3.6	18	37	575,840
3.5	101	1,596,188	16,655	3.1	16	33	516,053
3.1	85	1,304,015	16,116	2.9	15	31	472,387
2.8	73	1,128,297	15,543	2.6	15	29	432,993
<hr/>							
2.5	65	972,841	14,953	2.4	14	26	400,211
2.3	58	824,836	14,399	2.2	13	24	367,373
2.0	50	725,500	13,682	2.0	12	23	330,625
1.8	44	628,376	12,849	1.7	10	20	290,454
1.4	34	466,272	11,055	1.3	8	16	215,433

<u>Cost Control</u>					
Grain Bought Per Cow	% Feed is of Milk Receipts	Machinery Costs Per Cow	Labor & Machinery Costs Per Cow	Feed & Crop Expenses Per Cow	Feed & Crop Expenses Per Cwt. Milk
\$185	10%	\$212	\$ 503	\$375	\$2.52
288	15	282	605	464	3.23
352	18	326	670	525	3.60
397	21	370	726	567	3.87
439	23	404	783	605	4.10
<hr/>					
476	25	435	832	647	4.31
518	27	471	882	683	4.48
562	28	516	956	731	4.77
608	31	572	1,025	783	5.12
721	36	759	1,251	913	5.85

The next section of the Farm Business Chart provides for comparative analysis of the value of production as measured by milk receipts per cow and dairy receipts per hundredweight of milk sold and the costs of production. The final or profitability section shows the variation in farm income by decile and enables a dairy farmer to determine where he or she ranks by using several measures of farm profitability. Remember that each column is independently established and the farms making up the top decile in the first column will not necessarily be on the top of any other column. The dairy farmer who ranks at or near the top of most of these columns is in a very enviable position.

**FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR FARM
MANAGEMENT COOPERATORS
404 New York Dairy Farms, 1985**

<u>Milk Receipts Per Cow</u>	<u>Dairy Receipts Per Cwt.</u>	<u>Oper. Cost Milk Per Cow</u>	<u>Oper. Cost Milk Per Cwt.</u>	<u>Total Cost Production Per Cow</u>	<u>Total Cost Production Per Cwt.</u>
\$2,735	\$16.52	\$ 901	\$ 6.10	\$1,667	\$11.26
2,508	15.15	1,112	7.70	1,895	12.55
2,399	14.68	1,231	8.39	2,007	13.29
2,290	14.40	1,334	8.93	2,088	13.94
2,197	14.13	1,399	9.39	2,196	14.47
<hr/>					
2,097	13.91	1,498	9.82	2,281	15.02
1,999	13.67	1,584	10.32	2,360	15.82
1,898	13.42	1,672	10.94	2,480	16.55
1,760	13.08	1,800	11.82	2,609	17.45
1,507	12.11	2,074	13.81	3,032	20.80

Profitability

<u>Net Farm Income</u>		<u>Return to Operator's Labor, Management, & Equity Capital</u>		<u>Labor & Management Income</u>	
<u>With Appreciation</u>	<u>Without Appreciation</u>	<u>With Appreciation</u>	<u>Without Appreciation</u>	<u>Per Farm</u>	<u>Per Operator</u>
\$101,576	\$98,427	\$100,957	\$97,616	\$67,398	\$49,398
51,232	54,238	49,740	52,972	27,247	19,608
34,730	36,084	33,833	35,030	16,338	11,912
26,015	25,033	24,933	23,703	10,248	7,708
19,413	18,975	17,901	17,131	5,056	3,887
<hr/>					
13,695	12,180	12,066	9,951	-342	-320
9,055	6,473	6,863	4,834	-5,172	-4,523
2,290	-56	374	-1,936	-10,015	-8,491
-6,727	-9,810	-8,364	-11,125	-19,381	-16,205
-28,801	-39,020	-30,637	-40,495	-46,928	-43,181

Financial Analysis Chart

The farm financial analysis chart is designed just like the Farm Business Chart and may be used to measure the financial health of the farm business. Most of the financial measures used in the chart are presented on pages 7, 10, 12, and 17 of this publication. References to DFBS output page numbers for participating dairy farmers are provided in the table headings.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS CHART 404 New York Dairy Farms, 1985

Liquidity (repayment)						
Debt Payments Made Per Cow (DFBS pg. 7)	Debt Payments as Percent of Milk Receipts (7)	Cash Flow Coverage Ratio (7)	Available for Debt Service Per Cow (11)	Debt Per Cow (5)		
\$ 25	1%	7.03	\$1,012	\$	70	
171	9	2.15	780		568	
264	14	1.58	674		1,011	
332	18	1.30	606		1,489	
406	20	1.10	527		1,858	
460	24	0.96	460		2,195	
518	27	0.80	387		2,584	
591	31	0.65	313		3,130	
722	37	0.43	244		3,679	
1,165	63	-0.04	42		4,795	

Solvency				Efficiency & Profitability		
Percent Equity (DFBS pg. 5)	Debt/Asset Ratio			Total Farm Cap. Per Cow (10)	Capital Turnover (years) (10)	Rate of Return on Equity Cap. (3)
	Total (5)	Current & Intermediate (5)	Long Term (5)			
99%	0.01	0.00	0.00	\$3,705	1.67	14
90	0.10	0.04	0.01	4,524	2.00	6
82	0.18	0.11	0.10	4,960	2.19	4
75	0.25	0.16	0.25	5,289	2.40	1
68	0.32	0.23	0.37	5,654	2.60	-1
61	0.39	0.29	0.50	5,955	2.77	-4
53	0.47	0.36	0.63	6,342	2.93	-6
44	0.56	0.44	0.73	6,837	3.14	-11
36	0.64	0.55	0.89	7,671	3.46	-20
16	0.84	0.81	1.38	9,498	4.57	-83

Summarize Your Business Performance

The Farm Business and Financial Analysis Charts can be used to help identify strengths and weaknesses of your farm business. Identify three major strengths and three areas of your farm business that need improvement.

Strengths: _____ Need Improvement: _____

FARM BUSINESS SUMMARY BY HERD SIZE
404 New York Dairy Farms, 1985

Item	Farm Size:	Less than 40 Cows	40 to 54 Cows	55 to 69 Cows	70 to 84 Cows	85 to 99 Cows
Number of farms		33	93	82	55	38
<u>ACCRUAL EXPENSES</u>						
Hired labor		\$ 4,093	\$ 5,937	\$ 9,313	\$ 13,051	\$ 18,026
Dairy grain & concentrate		15,862	22,245	27,169	33,379	37,599
Dairy roughage		813	816	933	1,158	767
Other livestock feed		164	250	555	705	2,234
Machine hire/rent/lease		588	1,018	1,305	1,644	1,251
Machine repairs/parts		2,560	4,470	5,735	7,900	10,291
Auto expense (farm share)		405	488	450	645	368
Fuel, oil & grease		2,442	3,192	4,276	5,625	7,090
Replacement livestock		465	926	1,800	1,350	1,078
Breeding		998	1,300	1,949	2,565	2,491
Veterinary & medicine		1,173	1,672	2,601	2,933	3,664
Milk marketing		4,836	6,395	8,313	10,033	10,296
Cattle lease/rent		3	39	33	80	0
Other livestock expense		2,492	3,684	5,053	5,607	8,095
Fertilizer & lime		2,255	4,002	5,849	7,976	10,357
Seeds & plants		712	1,311	2,131	2,954	4,128
Spray & other crop expense		476	1,033	2,077	2,626	2,881
Land/building/fence repair		778	1,340	1,518	1,989	2,769
Taxes & insurance		3,725	4,505	6,227	6,668	9,482
Telephone & electricity		2,267	3,054	4,025	4,926	5,436
Interest paid		4,443	8,829	12,031	13,163	17,536
Misc. (including rent)		1,660	2,764	3,348	4,895	5,516
Total Operating Expenses		\$ 53,210	\$79,270	\$106,691	\$131,872	\$161,355
Expansion livestock		968	346	874	774	844
Machinery depreciation		6,124	7,704	10,941	15,593	17,741
Building depreciation		2,193	3,217	5,039	8,144	8,004
Total Accrual Expenses		\$62,495	\$90,537	\$123,545	\$156,383	\$187,944
<u>ACCRUAL RECEIPTS</u>						
Milk sales		\$59,218	\$ 88,407	\$119,550	\$151,834	\$183,742
Dairy cattle		4,811	6,521	9,436	11,266	14,400
Dairy calves		933	1,163	1,444	1,798	2,364
Other livestock		97	243	352	436	472
Crops		1,030	806	592	1,949	3,216
Misc. receipts		1,975	3,156	5,102	5,737	7,682
Total Accrual Receipts		\$68,064	\$100,296	\$136,476	\$173,020	\$211,876
<u>PROFITABILITY ANALYSIS</u>						
Net farm income (w/o apprec.)		\$5,569	\$9,759	\$12,931	\$16,637	\$23,932
Net farm income (w/apprec.)		\$4,706	\$8,700	\$9,716	\$19,487	\$19,249
Labor & mgmt. income		\$-3,996	\$-592	\$-718	\$-453	\$4,124
Number of operators		1.08	1.17	1.33	1.42	1.42
Labor & mgmt. inc./oper.		\$-3,689	\$-508	\$-539	\$-320	\$2,911
Rate of return on equity capital (w/o apprec.)		-6.6%	-6.4%	-4.0%	-2.3%	-0.6%
Rate of return on equity capital (w/apprec.)		-7.1%	-7.0%	-5.3%	-1.4%	-1.8%

FARM BUSINESS SUMMARY BY HERD SIZE
404 New York Dairy Farms, 1985

Item	Farm Size:	100 to 149 Cows	150 to 199 Cows	200 to 249 Cows	250 or More Cows
Number of farms		54	20	14	15
<u>ACCRUAL EXPENSES</u>					
Hired labor		\$ 26,831	\$ 37,871	\$ 69,656	\$118,623
Dairy grain & concentrate		52,504	69,080	119,361	181,104
Dairy roughage		979	3,007	1,464	6,896
Other livestock feed		1,253	1,581	176	193
Machine hire/rent/lease		1,828	2,514	4,138	3,541
Machine repairs/parts		12,204	17,945	30,301	37,855
Auto expense (farm share)		372	377	829	303
Fuel, oil & grease		9,375	12,763	18,866	24,475
Replacement livestock		1,300	2,816	1,521	3,244
Breeding		3,611	4,415	7,083	11,731
Veterinary & medicine		5,044	6,398	9,844	20,184
Milk marketing		13,992	19,197	30,848	38,127
Cattle lease/rent		68	188	0	344
Other livestock expense		9,665	13,049	17,907	31,495
Fertilizer & lime		11,193	19,173	23,424	33,953
Seeds & plants		4,444	6,000	7,942	14,478
Spray & other crop expense		3,981	7,053	10,397	15,416
Land/building/fence repair		2,981	4,147	4,852	9,358
Taxes & insurance		10,303	12,467	16,682	23,234
Telephone & electricity		6,501	7,470	11,821	17,907
Interest paid		23,255	34,925	45,152	75,543
Misc. (including rent)		6,759	11,814	17,838	21,921
Total Operating Expenses		\$208,443	\$294,250	\$450,102	\$689,925
Expansion livestock		1,127	7,108	1,680	16,690
Machinery depreciation		20,258	26,978	32,499	45,087
Building depreciation		9,161	17,114	16,621	35,310
Total Accrual Expenses		\$238,989	\$345,450	\$500,902	\$787,012
<u>ACCRUAL RECEIPTS</u>					
Milk sales		\$236,108	\$320,343	\$468,190	\$796,157
Dairy cattle		20,211	32,874	46,908	81,554
Dairy calves		2,992	3,559	5,168	8,731
Other livestock		556	21	89	775
Crops		193	5,092	10,339	16,228
Misc. receipts		7,420	16,589	21,994	15,205
Total Accrual Receipts		\$267,480	\$378,478	\$552,688	\$918,650
<u>PROFITABILITY ANALYSIS</u>					
Net farm income (w/o apprec.)		\$28,491	\$33,028	\$51,786	\$131,638
Net farm income (w/apprec.)		\$29,111	\$24,269	\$44,731	\$120,705
Labor & mgmt. income		\$5,196	\$6,896	\$17,279	\$76,669
Number of operators		1.50	1.58	1.67	1.58
Labor & mgmt. inc./oper.		\$3,464	\$4,355	\$10,367	\$48,423
Rate of return on equity capital (w/o apprec.)		-0.0%	0.6%	2.8%	8.7%
Rate of return on equity capital (w/apprec.)		0.1%	-1.1%	1.8%	7.7%

FARM FAMILY FINANCIAL SITUATION BY HERD SIZE
404 New York Dairy Farms, 1985

Item	Farms with: <u>Less than 40 Cows</u>		<u>40 to 54 Cows</u>		<u>55 to 69 Cows</u>	
	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
ASSETS						
Farm cash/chkg./sav.	\$ 2,208	\$ 1,936	\$ 1,264	\$ 1,427	\$ 2,280	\$ 2,584
Accounts receivable	6,052	5,791	7,548	7,173	10,835	10,530
Feed & supplies	11,016	11,551	17,075	17,168	25,038	25,601
Dairy cows*	27,508	25,568	40,790	38,285	55,435	52,811
Heifers	11,583	9,208	15,737	13,815	22,773	19,303
Bulls & other lvstk.	560	479	878	812	599	474
Machinery & equipment*	41,341	40,782	53,683	54,064	80,279	78,950
Coop stocks & cert.	2,024	2,145	2,615	2,487	4,237	4,524
Land & buildings*	<u>110,929</u>	<u>115,967</u>	<u>140,467</u>	<u>144,528</u>	<u>194,568</u>	<u>196,143</u>
Total Farm Assets	\$213,221	\$213,427	\$280,057	\$279,759	\$396,044	\$390,921
Pers. cash/chkg./sav.	\$ 7,817	\$ 8,760	\$ 2,456	\$ 2,551	\$ 3,725	\$ 3,960
Cash value of life ins.	3,230	3,214	3,465	3,561	3,239	3,187
Nonfarm real estate	2,342	2,115	4,371	4,221	8,953	9,312
Auto (personal share)	2,118	2,224	2,246	2,522	2,190	2,416
Stocks & bonds	5,868	5,976	1,643	2,005	16,266	16,945
Household furnishings	7,192	7,365	8,216	8,391	6,930	7,925
All other	<u>1,298</u>	<u>1,121</u>	<u>3,098</u>	<u>2,119</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>1,048</u>
Total Nonfarm Assets**	\$ 29,866	\$ 30,776	\$ 25,495	\$ 25,369	\$ 41,569	\$ 44,793
Total Farm & Nonfarm Assets	\$243,087	\$244,203	\$305,552	\$305,128	\$437,613	\$435,714
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$ 1,955	\$ 2,293	\$ 4,525	\$ 4,396	\$ 3,675	\$ 3,744
Operating debt	0	0	323	592	798	1,192
Short term	984	871	1,169	1,399	1,450	1,265
Intermediate*	17,813	17,003	36,012	36,825	44,541	44,628
Long term*	<u>32,026</u>	<u>34,951</u>	<u>70,323</u>	<u>73,521</u>	<u>89,325</u>	<u>89,105</u>
Total Farm Liab.	\$ 52,777	\$ 55,118	\$112,353	\$116,734	\$139,789	\$139,933
Total Nonfarm Liab.**	<u>438</u>	<u>579</u>	<u>752</u>	<u>1,181</u>	<u>2,664</u>	<u>2,838</u>
Total Farm & Nonfarm Liabilities	\$ 53,215	\$ 55,697	\$113,105	\$117,915	\$142,453	\$142,771
Farm Net Worth (Equity Capital)	\$160,444	\$158,310	\$167,704	\$163,026	\$256,255	\$250,987
Farm & Nonfarm Net Worth	\$189,872	\$188,506	\$192,447	\$187,213	\$295,160	\$292,943
FINANCIAL MEASURES						
	<u>Less than 40 Cows</u>		<u>40 to 54 Cows</u>		<u>55 to 69 Cows</u>	
Percent equity	74%		58%		64%	
Debt/asset ratio-long term	0.30		0.51		0.45	
Debt/asset ratio-inter. & current	0.21		0.32		0.26	
Total farm debt per cow	\$1,621		\$2,382		\$2,186	
Annual debt payments made	\$12,166		\$20,351		\$30,885	
Debt payments made per cow	\$368		\$432		\$500	
Debt payments as % of milk sales	20%		23%		26%	
Amount avail. for debt service	\$16,942		\$23,026		\$30,400	
Cash flow coverage ratio for 1985	1.74		1.07		1.04	

*Includes discounted lease payments.

**Average of farms reporting nonfarm assets and liabilities for 1985.

FARM FAMILY FINANCIAL SITUATION
BY HERD SIZE
404 New York Dairy Farms, 1985

Item	Farms with:		85 to 99 Cows	
	70 to 84 Cows		Jan. 1	Dec. 31
	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
ASSETS				
Farm cash/chkg./savings	\$ 5,766	\$ 4,884	\$ 2,617	\$ 3,422
Accounts receivable	14,697	14,487	16,078	15,871
Feed & supplies	35,637	35,228	44,666	46,961
Dairy cows*	65,176	62,650	82,318	78,084
Heifers	29,022	25,175	35,773	32,808
Bulls & other lvstk.	747	981	1,382	1,372
Machinery & equipment*	95,054	98,240	115,793	116,850
Coop stocks & cert.	5,003	5,700	8,095	8,876
Land & buildings*	<u>204,940</u>	<u>208,015</u>	<u>260,816</u>	<u>257,440</u>
Total Farm Assets	\$456,042	\$455,360	\$567,538	\$561,684
Pers. cash/chkg./savings	\$ 15,519	\$ 13,636	\$ 4,787	\$ 6,288
Cash value of life ins.	4,650	5,373	3,600	3,859
Nonfarm real estate	13,829	13,700	4,813	5,542
Auto (personal share)	2,819	3,158	2,265	2,338
Stocks & bonds	9,052	10,261	1,940	3,000
Household furnishings	7,200	7,223	3,604	4,792
All other	<u>5,321</u>	<u>5,986</u>	<u>4,084</u>	<u>4,752</u>
Total Nonfarm Assets**	\$ 58,390	\$ 59,336	\$ 25,092	\$ 30,571
Total Farm & Nonfarm Assets	\$514,432	\$514,696	\$592,630	\$592,255
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 5,037	\$ 6,816	\$ 4,539	\$ 4,883
Operating debt	1,074	1,924	4,013	4,144
Short term	1,148	2,185	3,724	2,827
Intermediate*	44,336	46,725	68,472	67,533
Long term*	<u>90,933</u>	<u>88,906</u>	<u>116,051</u>	<u>119,142</u>
Total Farm Liab.	\$142,529	\$146,555	\$196,799	\$198,529
Total Nonfarm Liab.**	<u>454</u>	<u>1,242</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>21</u>
Total Farm & Nonfarm Liabilities	\$142,983	\$147,797	\$196,820	\$198,550
Farm Net Worth (Equity Capital)	\$313,513	\$308,805	\$370,739	\$363,155
Farm & Nonfarm Net Worth	\$371,449	\$366,899	\$395,810	\$393,705
FINANCIAL MEASURES				
	70 to 84 Cows		85 to 99 Cows	
Percent equity	68%		65%	
Debt/asset ratio-long term	0.43		0.46	
Debt/asset ratio-inter. & current	0.23		0.26	
Total farm debt per cow	\$1,879		\$2,112	
Annual debt payments made	\$30,462		\$39,392	
Debt payments made per cow	\$402		\$426	
Debt payments as % of milk sales	20%		21%	
Amount avail. for debt service	\$41,194		\$45,661	
Cash flow coverage ratio for 1985	1.40		1.09	

*Includes discounted lease payments.

**Average of farms reporting nonfarm assets and liabilities for 1985.

FARM FAMILY FINANCIAL SITUATION
BY HERD SIZE
404 New York Dairy Farms, 1985

Item	Farms with:		150 to 199 Cows	
	100 to 149 Cows		Jan. 1	Dec. 31
	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
ASSETS				
Farm cash/chkg./savings	\$ 4,109	\$ 3,938	\$ 5,551	\$ 6,336
Accounts receivable	20,971	20,473	27,818	32,064
Feed & supplies	57,947	56,439	71,818	73,963
Dairy cows*	102,408	98,777	135,614	136,797
Heifers	46,781	45,478	59,207	53,197
Bulls & other lvstk.	1,699	1,255	905	868
Machinery & equipment*	128,332	127,976	157,670	159,826
Coop stocks & cert.	12,808	13,373	24,972	28,919
Land & buildings*	<u>312,736</u>	<u>317,406</u>	<u>411,748</u>	<u>407,082</u>
Total Farm Assets	\$687,791	\$685,115	\$895,303	\$899,052
Pers. cash/chkg./savings	\$ 3,454	\$ 3,103	\$ 1,248	\$ 1,313
Cash value of life ins.	3,101	3,480	14,353	14,730
Nonfarm real estate	14,212	15,212	8,333	9,167
Auto (personal share)	3,465	3,582	3,550	2,700
Stocks & bonds	6,212	9,026	1,963	3,404
Household furnishings	9,167	9,785	11,417	11,417
All other	<u>2,949</u>	<u>3,461</u>	<u>6,660</u>	<u>6,826</u>
Total Nonfarm Assets**	\$ 42,561	\$ 47,648	\$ 47,523	\$ 49,556
Total Farm & Nonfarm Assets	\$730,352	\$732,763	\$942,826	\$948,608
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 8,457	\$ 6,855	\$ 15,603	\$ 11,279
Operating debt	2,275	2,809	12,751	11,042
Short term	4,442	5,789	4,901	2,918
Intermediate*	95,195	94,518	153,072	153,000
Long term*	<u>129,707</u>	<u>131,237</u>	<u>204,102</u>	<u>220,169</u>
Total Farm Liab.	\$240,075	\$241,208	\$390,429	\$398,408
Total Nonfarm Liab.**	<u>1,064</u>	<u>946</u>	<u>4,650</u>	<u>3,984</u>
Total Farm & Nonfarm Liabilities	\$241,139	\$242,154	\$395,079	\$402,392
Farm Net Worth (Equity Capital)	\$447,716	\$443,907	\$504,874	\$500,644
Farm & Nonfarm Net Worth	\$489,213	\$490,609	\$547,747	\$546,216
FINANCIAL MEASURES				
	100 to 149 Cows		150 to 199 Cows	
Percent equity	65%		56%	
Debt/asset ratio-long term	0.41		0.54	
Debt/asset ratio-inter. & current	0.30		0.36	
Total farm debt per cow	\$1,977		\$2,371	
Annual debt payments made	\$60,605		\$98,620	
Debt payments made per cow	\$503		\$611	
Debt payments as % of milk sales	25%		31%	
Amount avail. for debt service	\$59,930		\$75,317	
Cash flow coverage ratio for 1985	1.01		0.86	

*Includes discounted lease payments.

**Average of farms reporting nonfarm assets and liabilities for 1985.

FARM FAMILY FINANCIAL SITUATION
BY HERD SIZE
404 New York Dairy Farms, 1985

Item	Farms with:		More than 250 Cows	
	200 to 249 Cows		Jan. 1	
	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
ASSETS				
Farm cash/chkg./savings	\$ 6,837	\$ 11,847	\$ 8,039	\$ 5,409
Accounts receivable	46,843	43,442	68,068	72,250
Feed & supplies	100,424	108,417	172,391	180,862
Dairy cows*	188,896	191,052	282,847	294,830
Heifers	84,355	73,254	128,368	122,225
Bulls & other lvstk.	2,011	2,250	1,938	1,876
Machinery & equipment*	183,392	181,153	252,055	254,436
Coop stocks & cert.	27,566	27,920	43,310	46,142
Land & buildings*	<u>499,166</u>	<u>501,587</u>	<u>781,420</u>	<u>808,694</u>
Total Farm Assets	\$1,139,490	\$1,140,922	\$1,738,436	\$1,786,724
Pers. cash/chkg./savings	\$ 16,800	\$ 13,613	\$ 1,068	\$ 1,428
Cash value of life ins.	8,038	9,825	5,226	6,400
Nonfarm real estate	12,750	24,000	0	0
Auto (personal share)	4,813	4,000	1,700	1,000
Stocks & bonds	6,875	8,563	1,000	1,000
Household furnishings	11,585	11,460	5,400	4,800
All other	<u>5,483</u>	<u>6,247</u>	<u>3,150</u>	<u>3,086</u>
Total Nonfarm Assets**	\$ 66,343	\$ 77,707	\$ 17,544	\$ 17,714
Total Farm & Nonfarm Assets	\$1,205,833	\$1,218,629	\$1,755,980	\$1,804,438
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 14,599	\$ 15,885	\$ 14,777	\$ 12,388
Operating debt	12,829	14,851	6,667	9,667
Short term	814	1,984	13,302	28,805
Intermediate*	161,140	159,375	325,610	326,324
Long term*	<u>284,505</u>	<u>269,685</u>	<u>332,094</u>	<u>321,161</u>
Total Farm Liab.	\$473,887	\$461,780	\$ 692,450	\$ 698,344
Total Nonfarm Liab.**	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Farm & Nonfarm Liabilities	\$473,887	\$461,780	\$ 692,450	\$ 698,344
Farm Net Worth (Equity Capital)	\$665,603	\$679,142	\$1,045,986	\$1,088,380
Farm & Nonfarm Net Worth	\$731,946	\$756,849	\$1,063,530	\$1,106,094
FINANCIAL MEASURES				
	200 to 249 Cows		More than 250 Cows	
Percent equity	60%		61%	
Debt/asset ratio-long term	0.54		0.40	
Debt/asset ratio-inter. & current	0.30		0.39	
Total farm debt per cow	\$1,965		\$1,962	
Annual debt payments made	\$92,757		\$154,197	
Debt payments made per cow	\$412		\$438	
Debt payments as % of milk sales	19%		19%	
Amount avail. for debt service	\$97,464		\$220,436	
Cash flow coverage ratio for 1985	0.94		1.31	

*Includes discounted lease payments.

**Average of farms reporting nonfarm assets and liabilities for 1985.

SELECTED BUSINESS FACTORS BY HERD SIZE
404 New York Dairy Farms, 1985

Item	Farms with:	Less than 40 Cows	40 to 54 Cows	55 to 69 Cows	70 to 84 Cows	85 to 99 Cows
Number of farms		33	93	82	55	38
<u>Cropping Program Analysis</u>						
Total Tillable acres		107	165	206	258	329
Tillable acres rented*		25	53	63	86	106
Hay crop acres*		74	107	119	132	156
Corn silage acres*		17	29	40	54	73
Hay crop, tons DM/acre		2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.6
Corn silage, tons/acre		13.1	13.2	13.5	14.4	13.7
Oats, bushels/acre		61.4	82.1	86.9	76.9	74.4
Forage DM per cow, tons		6.9	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.2
Tillable acres/cow		3.3	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6
Fert. & lime exp./til. acre		\$21.06	\$24.20	\$28.35	\$30.93	\$31.45
Total machinery costs		\$14,171	\$19,519	\$26,647	\$36,161	\$42,527
Machinery cost/tillable acre		\$132	\$118	\$129	\$140	\$129
<u>Dairy Analysis</u>						
Number of cows		33	47	62	76	92
Number of heifers		25	37	48	62	77
Milk sold, lbs.		465,289	691,467	924,535	1,162,676	1,430,313
Milk sold/cow, lbs.		14,113	14,722	14,897	15,346	15,485
Operating cost of prod. milk/cwt.		\$9.53	\$9.75	\$9.71	\$9.52	\$9.31
Total cost of prod. milk/cwt.		\$16.67	\$15.46	\$15.37	\$15.00	\$14.26
Price/cwt. milk sold		\$12.73	\$12.79	\$12.93	\$13.06	\$12.85
Purchased dairy feed/cow		\$506	\$491	\$453	\$456	\$415
Purchased dairy feed/cwt. milk		\$3.58	\$3.33	\$3.04	\$2.97	\$2.68
Purchased grain & conc. as % of milk receipts		27%	25%	23%	22%	20%
Purchased feed & crop expense/cwt. milk		\$4.32	\$4.25	\$4.13	\$4.14	\$3.90
<u>Capital Efficiency</u>						
Farm capital/worker		\$116,359	\$134,356	\$162,820	\$160,836	\$173,727
Farm capital/cow		6,470	5,960	6,340	6,015	6,113
Farm capital/til. acre owned		2,602	2,477	2,752	2,649	2,532
Real estate/cow		3,441	3,034	3,148	2,725	2,805
Machinery investment/cow		1,245	1,147	1,283	1,276	1,259
Capital turnover, years		3.13	2.79	2.88	2.63	2.66
<u>Labor Efficiency</u>						
Worker equivalent		1.83	2.08	2.42	2.83	3.25
Operator/manager equivalent		1.08	1.17	1.33	1.42	1.42
Milk sold/worker, lbs.		253,794	331,904	382,566	410,356	440,096
Cows/worker		18	23	26	27	28
Work units/worker		188	243	272	289	324
Labor cost/cow		\$490	\$412	\$374	\$374	\$360
Labor cost/tillable acre		\$151	\$117	\$113	\$110	\$101

*Average of all farms, not only those reporting data.

SELECTED BUSINESS FACTORS BY HERD SIZE
404 New York Dairy Farms, 1985

Item	Farms with: 149 Cows	100 to 199 Cows	150 to 249 Cows	200 to 250 or More Cows
Number of farms	54	20	14	15
<u>Cropping Program Analysis</u>				
Total Tillable acres	364	529	595	809
Tillable acres rented*	120	194	237	276
Hay crop acres*	180	235	237	280
Corn silage acres*	89	128	220	348
Hay crop, tons DM/acre	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.8
Corn silage, tons/acre	14.2	14.0	14.8	15.9
Oats, bushels/acre	81.7	64.9	71.4	93.6
Forage DM per cow, tons	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.5
Tillable acres/cow	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.4
Fert. & lime exp./til. acre	\$30.74	\$36.27	\$39.35	\$41.99
Total machinery costs	\$50,416	\$68,482	\$95,644	\$123,924
Machinery cost/tillable acre	\$138	\$130	\$161	\$153
<u>Dairy Analysis</u>				
Number of cows	119	160	223	342
Number of heifers	107	129	182	286
Milk sold, lbs.	1,839,601	2,450,256	3,618,728	6,189,863
Milk sold/cow, lbs.	15,524	15,295	16,233	18,099
Operating cost of prod. milk/cwt.	\$9.63	\$9.64	\$10.10	\$9.17
Total cost of prod. milk/cwt.	\$14.04	\$13.97	\$13.35	\$12.22
Price/cwt. milk sold	\$12.83	\$13.07	\$12.94	\$12.86
Purchased dairy feed/cow	\$451	\$450	\$542	\$550
Purchased dairy feed/cwt. milk	\$2.91	\$2.94	\$3.34	\$3.04
Purchased grain & conc. as % of milk receipts	22%	22%	25%	23%
Purchased feed & crop expense/cwt. milk	\$3.97	\$4.26	\$4.49	\$4.07
<u>Capital Efficiency</u>				
Farm capital/worker	\$179,075	\$199,373	\$187,431	\$215,826
Farm capital/cow	5,793	5,600	5,115	5,154
Farm capital/til. acre owned	2,813	2,678	3,185	3,307
Real estate/cow	2,659	2,556	2,245	2,325
Machinery investment/cow	1,081	991	818	740
Capital turnover, years	2.57	2.37	2.06	1.92
<u>Labor Efficiency</u>				
Worker equivalent	3.83	4.50	6.08	8.17
Operator/manager equivalent	1.50	1.58	1.67	1.58
Milk sold/worker, lbs.	479,896	544,501	594,859	757,942
Cows/worker	31	36	37	42
Work units/worker	332	379	382	439
Labor cost/cow	\$357	\$338	\$387	\$393
Labor cost/tillable acre	\$116	\$102	\$145	\$166

*Average of all farms, not only those reporting data.

IDENTIFY AND SET GOALS

If businesses are to be successful they must have direction. Written goals help provide businesses with an identifiable direction over both the long and the short term. Goal setting is as important on a dairy farm as it is in other businesses. Written goals are a tool which farm operators can use to ensure that the business continues to move in the proper direction.

1. Goals should be specific.
2. Goals should be realistic and achievable.
3. The achievement of the goal should be verifiable.
4. You should designate a time when each goal will be achieved.

Goal setting on a dairy farm does not have to be a complex process. In many cases it provides a process for writing down and agreeing on goals that you have already given some thought to. It is also important to remember that once you write out your goals they are not cast in concrete. If a change takes place which has a major impact on the farm business, the goals should be reworked to accommodate that change. Refer to your goals as often as necessary to keep the farm business progressing.

It is important to identify both long and short range goals when looking at the future of your farm business.

A suggested format for writing out your goals is as follows:

- a. Begin with a general philosophy statement which incorporates both business and family goals.
- b. Identify 4-6 long range goals.
- c. Identify specific short range goals for a given time period (i.e., one year).

Worksheet for Setting Goals

I. General Philosophy and Objectives

Worksheet for Setting Goals (continued)

II. Long Range Goals (require two or more years to achieve)

[illegible]

III. Short Range Goals (possible to achieve in one or two years).

[illegible]

NOTE: Once long and short range goals have been identified, it is helpful to rank them in order of priority.

Prepared by T.R. Maloney, Extension Associate, Cornell University