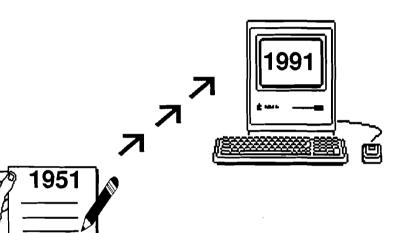
BUSINESS SUM
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# SOUTHEASTERN NEW YORK REGION 1991





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# 1991 DAIRY FARM BUSINESS SUMMARY SOUTHEASTERN NEW YORK REGION

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#### **1991 DAIRY FARM BUSINESS SUMMARY** SOUTHEASTERN NEW YORK REGION\*

#### INTRODUCTION

Dairy farmers throughout New York State have been participating in Cornell Cooperative Extension's farm business summary and analysis program since the early 1950's. Managers of each participating farm business receive a comprehensive summary and analysis of the farm business. The information in this report represents an average of the data submitted from dairy farms in the Southeastern New York region.

#### Program Objective

The primary objective of the dairy farm business summary, DFBS, is to help farm managers improve the business and financial management of their business through appropriate use of historical farm data and the application of modern farm business analysis techniques. In short, DFBS identifies business and financial information farmers need and demonstrates how it should be used in identifying and evaluating strengths and weaknesses of the farm business.

#### Format Features

This regional report follows the same general format as in the 1991 DFBS printout received by all participating dairy farmers. The analysis tables have an open column or section labeled <u>My Farm</u>. It may be used by any dairy farm manager who wants to compare his or her business with the average data of this region. A DFBS Data Check-in Form can be used by non-DFBS participants to summarize their businesses.

This report features:

- an <u>income statement</u> including accrual adjustments for farm business expenses and receipts, as well as measures of profitability with and without appreciation,
- (2) a complete <u>balance sheet</u> with analytical ratios;
- (3) a <u>cash flow summary</u> including debt repayment ability;
- (4) an analysis of crop <u>acreage, yields</u>, and <u>expenses</u>;
- (5) an analysis of <u>dairy livestock numbers</u>, production, and expenses; and
- (6) a <u>capital and labor efficiency</u> analysis.

Micro DFBS, a computer program which enables Cooperative Extension agents and specialists to calculate and print individual farm business reports in their offices, is now being used by the dairy farm management field staff for nearly 100 percent of the farms cooperating. This innovative approach provides faster processing of farm record data and increased use of the DFBS in farm management programs.

<sup>\*</sup>The Southeastern Region of New York State, with the number of participating farms in parentheses, is comprised of Columbia (11), Sullivan (17), and Orange (4) 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 Larry Hulle.

#### SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF THE FARM BUSINESS

#### Business Characteristics

Planning the optimal management strategies is a crucial component of operating a successful farm. 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 farms with these characteristics.

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BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

The averages used in this report were compiled using data from all the participating dairy farms in this region unless noted otherwise. There are full-time dairy farms, part-time farms, dairy cash-crop farms, farm renters, partnerships, and corporations included in the average. Average data for these specific types of farms are presented in the State Business Summary.

#### Income Statement

In order for an income statement to accurately measure farm income, it must include cash transactions and accrual adjustments (changes in accounts payable, accounts receivable, inventories, and prepaid expenses).

<u>Cash paid</u> is the actual cash outlay during the year and does not necessarily represent the cost of goods and services actually used in 1991.

<u>Change in inventory</u>: Increases in inventories of supplies and other purchased inputs are subtracted in computing accrual expenses because they represent an increase in purchased inputs not actually used during the year. Decreases in purchased inventories are added to expenses because they represent inputs purchased in a prior year and used this year.

	Cash	Change in Inventory or Prepaid	Change in Accounts	Accrual
<u>Expense Item</u>	<u>Paid +</u>		<u>Payable</u>	Expenses
<u>Hired_Labor</u>	\$18,011	\$0 <<	\$-220	\$17,791
Feed				
Dairy grain & conc.	56,331	-545	1,006	56,792
Dairy roughage	1,845	-9	0	1,836
Nondairy	198	63	0	261
<u>Machinery</u>				
Mach. hire, rent/lease	1,465	0 <<	0	1,465
Machinery repairs/parts	9,559	-11	371	9,919
Auto exp. (farm share)	421	0 <<	0	421
Fuel, oil & grease	6,307	- 36	448	6,719
Livestock				
Replacement livestock	2,331	0 <<	0	2,331
Breeding	2,546	-40	6	2,512
Vet & medicine	3,757	-24	184	3,917
Milk marketing	10,585	0 <<	0	10,585
Cattle lease/rent	54	0 <<	0	54
Other livestock expense	8,152	- 29	-20	8,103
Crops				
Fertilizer & lime	6,343	270	18	6,631
Seeds & plants	2,246	-72	0	2,174
Spray, other crop exp.	2,510	200	183	2,893
Real Estate				
Land/bldg./fence repair	2,633	22	0	2,655
Taxes	5,614	0 <<	-105	5,509
Rent & lease	5,771	0 <<	- 34	5,737
<u>Other</u>				
Insurance	3,755	0 <<	- 69	3,686
Telephone (farm share)	864	0 <<	0	864
Electricity (farm share)	6,071	0 <<	27	6,098
Interest paid	11,729	0 <<	0	11,729
Miscellaneous	2,353	0	0	2,353
Total Operating	\$171,451	\$-211	\$1,795	\$173,035
Expansion livestock	634	0 <<	0	634
Machinery depreciation			-	10,547
Building depreciation				5,933
TOTAL ACCRUAL EXPENSES				\$190,149

## CASH AND ACCRUAL FARM EXPENSES 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

<u>Change in prepaid expenses</u> (noted above by <<) is a net change in non-inventory expenses that have been paid in advance of their use, for example, 1992 rent paid in 1991. If 1991 funds used to prepay 1992 rent exceeded the amount of 1991 rent prepaid in 1990, the amount of this excess is entered as a negative number to exclude it from 1991 accrual rental expenses. The excess prepaid rent should be charged against the future year's business operation. A decrease in prepaid rent is added to accrual expenses because it represents use of resources during this year that were paid for in past years.

<u>Change in accounts payable</u>: An increase in accounts payable from beginning to end of year is added and a decrease is subtracted when calculating accrual expenses.

<u>Accrual expenses</u> are the costs of inputs actually used in this year's production. They are the total of cash paid, as well as changes in inventory, prepaid expenses, and accounts payable.

	Cash		Change in		Change in Accounts	Acc	rual
Receipt Item	Receipts	+	Inventory	+	Receivable		<u>eipts</u>
Milk sales	\$183,369				\$3,018	\$18	6,387
Dairy cattle	10,740		\$4,525		0	1	5,265
Dairy calves	3,315				0		3,315
Other livestock	408		- 8		0		400
Crops	1,443		-4,623		0	-	3,180
Government receipts	1,658		. 0*		0		1,658
Custom machine work	578				0		578
Gas tax refund	110				0		110
Other	1,510				31		1,541
Less nonfarm noncash ca	p.**	(-)	938			(-)	938
Total Receipts	\$203,131		\$-1,044		\$3,049	\$ <mark>20</mark>	5,136

#### CASH AND ACCRUAL FARM RECEIPTS 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

\*Change in advanced government receipts.

\*\*Gifts or inheritances of cattle or crops included in inventory.

<u>Cash receipts</u> 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. Nonfarm income is not included in calculating farm profitability.

<u>Changes in inventory</u> of assets produced by the business are calculated by subtracting beginning of year values from end of year values <u>excluding appre-</u> <u>ciation</u>. Increases in livestock inventory caused by herd growth and/or quality are added, and decreases caused by herd reduction and/or quality are subtracted. Changes in inventories of crops grown are also included. Changes in advanced government receipts are calculated by subtracting the end year balance from the beginning year balance (balances are listed with the current liabilities on the Balance Sheet).

<u>Changes in accounts receivable</u> are calculated by subtracting beginning year balances from end year balances. The January milk check for this December's marketings compared with the previous January's check is included as a change in accounts receivable.

<u>Accrual receipts</u> represent the value of all farm commodities produced and services actually generated by the farm business during the year.

#### Profitability Analysis

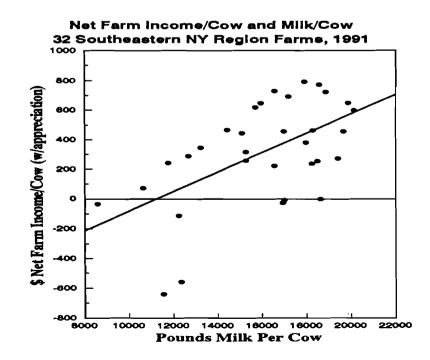
Farm operators contribute labor, management, and capital to their businesses and the combination of these resources selected determines income. Farm profitability can be measured as the return to all family resources or as the return to one or more individual resources such as labor and management. <u>Net farm income</u> is the 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 both with and without appreciation. Appreciation represents the change in values caused by annual changes in prices of livestock, machinery, real estate inventory, and stocks and certificates (other than Farm Credit). Appreciation is a major factor contributing to changes in farm net worth and must be included for a complete profitability analysis.

<u>Item</u>	Average	<u>My Farm</u>
Total accrual receipts	\$205,136	\$
Appreciation: Livestock	3,209	
Machinery	1,199	
Real Estate	9,931	
Other Stock/Certificates	41	
Total Including Appreciation	\$219,516	\$
Total accrual expenses	- 190,149	
Net Farm Income (with appreciation)	\$29,367	\$
Net Farm Income (without appreciation)	\$14,987	\$

NET FARM INCOME						
32 Southeastern	New	York	Region	Dairy	Farms,	1991

The chart below shows the relationship between net farm income per cow (with appreciation) and pounds of milk sold per cow. Generally, farms with a higher production per cow have higher profitability per cow.



<u>Return to operators' labor, management, and equity capital</u> measures the total net farm income for the farm operator(s). 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 calculated both with and without appreciation. Appreciation is an important part of the return to ownership of farm assets.

	Aver	age	My Farm		
Item	With Apprec.	Without Apprec,	WithApprec.	Without Apprec.	
Net farm income Family labor unpaid	\$29,367	\$14,987	\$	\$	
@ \$1,300 per month	- 4,433	- 4,433			
Return to operators' labor, management, & equity	\$24,934	\$10,554	\$	\$	

## RETURN TO OPERATORS' LABOR, MANAGEMENT, AND EQUITY 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

Labor and management income is the return which farm operators receive for their labor and management used in operating the farm business. Appreciation is not included as part of the return to labor and management because it results from ownership of assets rather than management of the farm business. Labor and management income is calculated by deducting the opportunity 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 of five percent reflects the long-term average rate of return above inflation that a farmer might expect to earn in comparable risk investments.

## LABOR AND MANAGEMENT INCOME 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

Item	Average	My Farm
Return to operators' labor, management,		
& equity without appreciation Real interest @ 5% on \$ 379,959	\$ 10,554	\$
average equity capital	- 18,998	
Labor & Management Income Labor & Management Income per	\$ -8,444	\$
1.34 Operator/Manager	\$ -6,301	\$

<u>Return on equity capital</u> 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 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. <u>Return on total capital</u> is calculated by adding interest paid to the return on equity capital and then dividing by average farm assets to calculate the rate of return on total capital.

#### RETURN ON EQUITY CAPITAL AND RETURN ON TOTAL CAPITAL 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

Item	Average	My Farm
Return to operators' labor, management,		
& equity capital with appreciation	\$24,934	\$
Value of operators' labor & management	- 25,002	-
Return on equity capital with appreciation	\$ -68	\$
Interest paid	\$11,729	\$
Return on total capital with appreciation	\$11,661	\$
Return on equity capital without appreciation	\$-14,448	\$
Return on total capital without appreciation	\$-2,719	\$
Rate of return on average equity capital:		
with appreciation	02%	8
without appreciation	-3.80%	
Rate of return on average total capital:		
with appreciation	2.26%	ક્ર
without appreciation	53%	&

#### Farm and Family Financial Status

The first step in evaluating the financial position of the farm is to construct a balance sheet which identifies all the assets and liabilities of the business. The second step is to evaluate the relationship between assets, liabilities, and net worth and changes that occurred during the year.

<u>Financial lease</u> obligations are included in the balance sheet. The present value of all future payments is listed as a liability since the farmer is committed to make the payments by signing the lease. The present value is also listed as an asset, representing the future value the item has to the business. For 1991, leases were discounted by 10.0 percent.

<u>Advanced government receipts</u> are included as current liabilities. Government payments received in 1991 that are for participation in the 1992 program are the end year balance and payments received in 1990 for participation in the 1991 program are the beginning year balance.

Farm Assets	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	Farm Liabilities & Net Worth	Jan, 1	Dec, 31
		<u></u>		<u> </u>	
<u>Current</u>			<u>Current</u>	65 205	67 000
Farm cash, checki	•	62 / 02	Accounts payable		\$7,000 6,800
& savings	\$2,762	\$3,483	Operating debt	6,220	
Accounts rec.	14,238	17,287	Short-term	2,216	2,788
Prepaid exp.	0	0	Advanced govt. red	e. <u> </u>	0
Feed & supplies	44,188	39,776			
Total	\$61,188	\$60,546	Total	\$13,641	\$16,588
<u>Intermediate</u>			<u>Intermediate</u>		
Dairy cows:			Structured debt		
owned	\$78,652	\$83,995	1-10 years	\$54,931	\$49,733
leased	0	0	Financial lease		
Heifers	31,805	34,182	(cattle/mach.)	538	402
Bulls/other lvst		913	Farm Credit stock	3,862	3,530
Mach./eq. owned	110,073	110,522			
Mach./eq. leased		402	Total	\$59,331	\$53,665
Farm Credit stock	k 3,862	3,530			
Other stock/cert	. 5,999	5,963			
Total	\$231,835	\$239,507			
10041	¥232,000	¥233,307	Long Term		
<u>Long-Term</u>			Structured debt		
Land/buildings:			>10 yrs	\$65,117	\$63,843
owned	\$217,339	\$221,688	Financial lease	<i>,</i> , <i></i>	,,
leased	58	ų = = = , 000 0	(structures)	58	0
			Total	\$65,175	\$63,843
Total	\$71/30/				
Total	\$217,397	\$221,688			
Total Farm	\$217,397 \$510,420	\$221,688 \$521,741	Total Farm Liab.	\$138,147	\$134,096
		• •			
Total Farm Assets	\$510,420	\$521,741	Total Farm Liab.	\$138,147 \$372,273	\$134,096 \$387,645
Total Farm Assets	\$510,420	\$521,741	Total Farm Liab. FARM NET WORTH (Average of 28 fa Liabilities	\$138,147 \$372,273 rms report:	\$134,096 \$387,645 ing)
Total Farm Assets	\$510,420	\$521,741	Total Farm Liab. FARM NET WORTH (Average of 28 fa Liabilities	\$138,147 \$372,273	\$134,096 \$387,645
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Total Farm Assets Nonfarm Assets, Assets Personal cash, c	\$510,420 Liabilities Jan. 1 hkg.	\$521,741 & Net Worth Dec. 31	Total Farm Liab. FARM NET WORTH (Average of 28 fa Liabilities	\$138,147 \$372,273 rms report:	\$134,096 \$387,645 ing)
Total Farm Assets Nonfarm Assets, Assets Personal cash, ch & savings	\$510,420 Liabilities Jan. 1 hkg. \$5,266	\$521,741 & Net Worth <u>Dec. 31</u> \$6,900	Total Farm Liab. FARM NET WORTH (Average of 28 fa Liabilities & Net Worth	\$138,147 \$372,273 rms report: Jan. 1	\$134,096 \$387,645 ing) Dec. 31
Total Farm Assets Nonfarm Assets, T Assets Personal cash, ch & savings Cash value life	\$510,420 Liabilities Jan. 1 hkg. \$5,266 ins. 7,472	\$521,741 & Net Worth <u>Dec. 31</u> \$6,900 8,007	Total Farm Liab. FARM NET WORTH (Average of 28 fa Liabilities & Net Worth	\$138,147 \$372,273 rms report: Jan. 1	\$134,096 \$387,645 ing) Dec. 31
Total Farm Assets Nonfarm Assets, T Assets Personal cash, cl & savings Cash value life Nonfarm real est	\$510,420 Liabilities Jan. 1 hkg. \$5,266 ins. 7,472 ate 170,911	\$521,741 & Net Worth Dec. 31 \$6,900 8,007 163,661	Total Farm Liab. FARM NET WORTH (Average of 28 fa Liabilities & Net Worth	\$138,147 \$372,273 rms report: Jan. 1	\$134,096 \$387,645 ing) Dec. 31
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Total Farm Assets Nonfarm Assets, T Assets Personal cash, cl & savings Cash value life Nonfarm real est Auto (personal s Stocks & bonds	\$510,420 Liabilities Jan. 1 hkg. \$5,266 ins. 7,472 ate 170,911 h.) 2,466 10,298	\$521,741 & Net Worth Dec. 31 \$6,900 8,007 163,661 2,489 8,527	Total Farm Liab. FARM NET WORTH (Average of 28 fa Liabilities & Net Worth	\$138,147 \$372,273 rms report: Jan. 1	\$134,096 \$387,645 ing) Dec. 31
Total Farm Assets Nonfarm Assets, Assets Personal cash, cl & savings Cash value life Nonfarm real est Auto (personal s Stocks & bonds Household furn.	\$510,420 Liabilities Jan. 1 hkg. \$5,266 ins. 7,472 ate 170,911 h.) 2,466 10,298 4,464	\$521,741 & Net Worth Dec. 31 \$6,900 8,007 163,661 2,489 8,527 4,464	Total Farm Liab. FARM NET WORTH (Average of 28 fa Liabilities & Net Worth	\$138,147 \$372,273 rms report: Jan. 1	\$134,096 \$387,645 ing) Dec. 31
Total Farm Assets Nonfarm Assets, T Assets Personal cash, cl & savings Cash value life Nonfarm real est Auto (personal s Stocks & bonds Household furn. All other	\$510,420 Liabilities Jan. 1 hkg. \$5,266 ins. 7,472 ate 170,911 h.) 2,466 10,298 4,464 10,335	\$521,741 & Net Worth Dec. 31 \$6,900 8,007 163,661 2,489 8,527 4,464 12,369	Total Farm Liab. FARM NET WORTH (Average of 28 fa Liabilities & Net Worth Nonfarm Liab.	\$138,147 \$372,273 rms report: Jan. 1 \$2,593	\$134,096 \$387,645 ing) 
Total Farm Assets Nonfarm Assets, Assets Personal cash, cl & savings Cash value life Nonfarm real est Auto (personal s Stocks & bonds Household furn.	\$510,420 Liabilities Jan. 1 hkg. \$5,266 ins. 7,472 ate 170,911 h.) 2,466 10,298 4,464 10,335	\$521,741 & Net Worth Dec. 31 \$6,900 8,007 163,661 2,489 8,527 4,464 12,369	Total Farm Liab. FARM NET WORTH (Average of 28 fa Liabilities & Net Worth	\$138,147 \$372,273 rms report: Jan. 1 \$2,593	\$134,096 \$387,645 ing) Dec. 31
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Total Farm Assets Nonfarm Assets, T Assets Personal cash, cl & savings Cash value life Nonfarm real est Auto (personal s Stocks & bonds Household furn. All other Total Nonfarm Farm & Nonfarm A	\$510,420 Liabilities Jan. 1 hkg. \$5,266 ins. 7,472 ate 170,911 h.) 2,466 10,298 4,464 10,335 m \$211,213	\$521,741 & Net Worth Dec. 31 \$6,900 8,007 163,661 2,489 8,527 4,464 12,369 \$206,417	Total Farm Liab. FARM NET WORTH (Average of 28 fa Liabilities & Net Worth Nonfarm Liab. NONFARM NET WORTH Let Worth* Ja	\$138,147 \$372,273 rms report: Jan. 1 \$2,593 \$208,620 n. 1	\$134,096 \$387,645 ing) <u>Dec. 31</u> \$3,184 \$203,233 <u>Dec. 31</u>
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farms were the same as for those reporting.

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1991 FARM BUSINESS & NONFARM BALANCE SHEET 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991 <u>Balance sheet analysis</u> involves examination of relative asset and debt levels for the business. Percent equity is calculated by dividing end of year net worth by end of year assets and multiplying by 100. The debt to asset ratio is compiled by dividing liabilities by assets. Low debt to asset ratios reflect business solvency and the potential capacity to borrow. Debt levels per productive unit represent old standards that are still useful if used with measures of cash flow and repayment ability. The change in farm net worth without appreciation is an excellent indicator of farm generated financial progress.

Item		Ave	rage	My Farm
<u>Financial Ratios - Farm</u> :				
Percent equity			74%	&
Debt/asset ratio: total			26	
long-term		•	29	
intermediate/	<i>current</i>	•	23	
<u>Change in Net Worth</u> :				
Without appreciation		\$9	92	\$
With appreciation		\$15,3	72	\$
<u>Farm Debt Analysis</u> :				
Accounts payable as % of total	debt		5%	¥
Long-term liabilities as a % of	E total de	bt	48%	\$
Current & inter. liab. as a % o	of total d	ebt	52%	\$
		Per Tillable		Per Tillable
<u>Farm Debt Levels</u> :	<u>Per Cow</u>	<u>Acre Owned</u>	<u>Per Cow</u>	<u>Acre Owned</u>
Total farm debt	\$1,524	\$1,676	\$	\$
Long-term debt	725	798		
Intermediate & current debt	798	878		

## BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

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. Net investment indicates whether the capital stock is being expanded (positive) or depleted (negative).

FARM INVENTORY BALANCE 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

<u>Item</u>	Average of Region's Farms						
	<u>Real Estate</u>	Machinery & Equipment					
Value beg. of year	\$217,339	\$110,073					
Purchases	\$4,182*	\$10,411					
Gift/inheritance	+ 4,925	+ 0					
Lost capital	- 475						
Sales	- 3,527	- 614					
Depreciation	- 5,933	- 10,547					
Net investment	<b>-</b> 828	<b>—</b> -750					
Appreciation	+ 5,177**	+ 1,199					
Value end of year	\$221,688	\$110,522					

\*\$500 land and \$3,682 buildings and/or depreciable improvements. \*\*Excludes \$4,754 of appreciation on assets sold during the year.

## Cash Flow Statement

Completing an annual cash flow statement is an important step in understanding the sources and uses of funds for the business. Understanding last year's cash flow is the first step toward planning and managing cash flow for the current and future years.

The <u>annual cash flow statement</u> is structured to compare all the cash inflows including beginning balances with all the cash outflows including ending balances for the year. By definition, total cash inflows must equal total cash outflows when beginning and ending balances are included. Any imbalance is, therefore, the error from incorrect accounting of cash inflows and cash outflows. Whenever an imbalance exists, all other financial measures may also be in error.

<u>Item</u>	Average	My Farm
Cash_Inflows		
Beginning farm cash, checking & savings	\$ 2,762	\$
Cash farm receipts	203,132	
Sale of assets: Machinery	614	
Real estate	7,649	
Other stock & certificate	77	
Money borrowed (intermediate & long-term)	13,598	
Money borrowed (short-term)	1,667	
Increase in operating debt	580	
Nonfarm income	3,574	
Cash from nonfarm capital used in the business	4,007	
Money borrowed - nonfarm	947	
Total	\$238,607	\$
Cash Outflows	A171 / 51	<u>^</u>
Cash farm expenses	\$171,451	\$
Capital purchases: Expansion livestock	634	
Machinery	10,411	
Real estate	4,182	
Other stock & certificate	0	
Principal payments (intermediate & long-term)	20,070 1,095	
Principal payments (short-term) Decrease in operating debt	1,095	
Personal withdrawals & family expenditures	U	
including nonfarm debt payments	26,765	
	•	
Ending farm cash, checking & savings	3,483	
Total	\$238,091	\$
Imbalance (error)	\$516	\$

## ANNUAL CASH FLOW STATEMENT 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

#### Repayment Analysis

A valuable use of cash flow analysis is to compare the debt payments planned for the last year with the amount actually paid. The measures listed below provide a number of different perspectives on the repayment performance of the business. However, the critical question to many farmers and lenders is whether planned payments can be made in 1992. The cash flow projection worksheet on the next page can be used to estimate repayment ability, which can then be compared to planned 1992 debt payments shown below.

		Average		N			
	1991 Payments		Planned	1991 Payments		Planned	
Debt Payments	Planned	Made	1992	Planned	Made	1992	
Long-term	\$10,084	\$9,661	\$8,951	\$	s	s	
Intermediate-term	17,173	22,098	12,541	•	•	- •	
Short-term	715	1,334	1,086				
Operating (net							
reduction)	1,987	0	3,842				
Accounts payable	•						
(net reduction)	0	0	188				
Total	\$29,960	\$33,093	\$26,608	\$	\$	\$\$	
Per cow	\$322	\$356		\$	\$		
Per cwt. 1991 milk	\$1.99	\$2.20		\$	\$	_	
Percent of total							
1991 receipts	13%	15%				_	
Percent of 1991							
milk receipts	15%	16%				-	

		FAR	M DEBT	PAYMENTS	PLANNE	D		
Same	26	Southeastern	New Yo	ork Region	n Dairy	Farms,	1990 &	1991

The <u>cash flow coverage ratio</u> measures the ability of the farm business to meet its planned debt payment schedule. The ratio shows the percentage of payments planned for 1991 (as of December 31, 1990) that could have been made with the amount available for debt service in 1991. Farmers who did not participate in DFBS in 1990 have their 1991 cash flow coverage ratio based on planned debt payments for 1992.

		CAS	SH F	LOW C	OVERAGE	RATIC	)		
Same	26	Southeastern	New	York	Region	Dairy	Farms,	1990 8	: 1991

Item	<u>Averag</u> e	<u> </u>
Cash farm receipts	\$220,605	\$
- Cash farm expenses	185,820	
+ Interest paid	12,319	
- Net personal withdrawals from farm**	23,822	
<ul> <li>Amount Available for Debt Service</li> <li>B) - Debt Payments Planned for 1991</li> </ul>	\$23,282	\$
(as of December 31, 1990)	\$29,960	\$
(A + B) - Cash Flow Coverage Ratio for 1991	.78	

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

ANNUAL CASH FLOW WORKSHEET

_	Regional			<u>Farm</u>		Expected	1992
Item	Average		tal	Per	Cow	Change	Projection
	(per cow	)					
Average number of cows	87.0						
<u>Accrual Oper, Receipts</u>							
Milk	\$2,142.38	\$		\$		<u> </u>	\$
Dairy cattle	175.46						·
Dairy calves	38.10						
Other livestock	4.61						
Crops	-36.55						
Misc. receipts	44.68						
Total	\$ <u>2,368.68</u>	\$		\$			\$
Accrual Oper, Expenses							
lired labor	\$204.51	\$		\$			\$
Dairy grain & conc.	652.78	·		•			•
Dairy roughage	21.10						
Nondairy feed	3.00						
Mach. hire/rent/lease	16.84						
Mach. rpr./parts & auto	118.84						
Fuel, oil & grease	77.22						
Replacement lvstk.	26.79						·
Breeding	28.87						<u> </u>
Vet & medicine	45.02	_					
filk marketing	121.67						
Cattle lease	.62						
Other livestock exp.	93.14						
Fertilizer & lime	76.22						
Seeds & plants	24.99						
Spray/other crop exp.	33.25						
Land, bldg., fence repair	30.53		<u> </u>				
Taxes	63.32						
Real estate rent/lease	65,94						
Insurance							
Utilities	42.36						<u> </u>
Miscellaneous	80.02						
	27.05						
Total Less Int. Paid	\$1,854.08		m				\$
Net Accrual Operating Inc		tal)					
(without interest paid)		,770	ş				\$
- Change in lvstk./crop in		,044					
- Change in accts. rec.		,049					
+ Change in feed/supply in		-211					
+ Change in accts. payable	e*** <u>1</u>	<u>,795</u>					
NET CASH FLOW	\$44	, 349	\$				\$
- Net personal withdrawal		<b>.</b>					
farm (see footnote on ;	pg. 12) <u>22</u>	<u>,244</u>					
Available for Farm Debt							
Payments & Investments		,105	\$				\$
- Farm debt payments		,448					
Available for Farm Invest	ment \$-10	, 343	\$				Ş
- Capital purchases: catt	le,						
	•	~~~					
machinery & improvement	s \$15	,227					

\*Includes change in advance government receipts.
\*\*Includes change in prepaid expenses.
\*\*\*Excludes change in interest account payable.

## Cropping Analysis

The cropping program is an important part of the dairy farm business and often represents opportunities for improved management. A complete evaluation of what the available land resources are, how they are being used, how well crops are producing, and what it costs to produce them is important to evaluating alternative cropping and feed purchasing alternatives.

Land <u>Owned</u> Tillable 80	Rented Total	<u>Owned Rented Total</u>
Nontillable 34 Other nontillable 42 Total 156	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	
Hay crop321Corn silage25Other forage1	Prod/Acre           177         1.86 tn Di           70         10.14 tn           3.53 tn Di           18         1.39 tn Di           233         2.25 tn Di           72         81.81 bu           20         62.50 bu           0         0.00 bu           47         36	M tn DM tn DM

## LAND RESOURCES AND CROP PRODUCTION 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

\*This column represents the average acreage for the farms producing that crop. Average acreages including those farms not producing were hay crop 177, corn silage 55, corn grain 27, oats 1, tillable pasture 6, and idle 6.

Average crop acres and yields compiled for the region are for the 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 crop/dairy ratios indicate the relationship between forage production, forage production resources, and the dairy herd.

	CROI	P/DAII	RY RATIO	DS		
32 Southeastern	New	York	Region	Dairy	Farms,	1991

Item	Average	My Farm
Total tillable acres per cow	3.13	
Total forage acres per cow	2.68	
Harvested forage dry matter, tons per cow	6.02	

#### <u>Cropping Analysis</u> (continued)

A number of cooperators have allocated crop expenses among the hay crop, corn, and other crops produced. Fertilizer and lime, seeds and plants, and spray and other crop expenses have been computed per acre and per production unit for hay and corn. Additional expense items such as fuels, labor, and machinery repairs are not included.

	Total Born	11		A11	Corn	Corn
	Per Till.	<u>Hay</u>	Per	Corn Per	Silage Per Ton	Grain Per Dry
Item	Acre	_Acre	Ton DM	Acre	DM	Shell Bu.
<u> </u>			10			DHCII Du
Number of farms						
reporting	32		5	5		
Average number						
of acres	272	1	99	121		
Fertilizer & lime	\$24.38	\$9.84	\$5.82	\$67.66	\$20.79	\$1.12
Seeds & plants	7.99	2.61	1.55	18.41	5.66	.31
Spray & other crop						
expense	10.64	4.19	2.48	23.32	7.17	. 39
Total	\$43.01	\$16.64	\$9.85	\$109.39	\$33.62	\$1.82
<u>My Farm</u> :						
Fertilizer & lime	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Seeds & plants	•	•	•	•	·	•
Spray & other crop	<u> </u>			····		
expense						
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

## CROP RELATED ACCRUAL EXPENSES Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms Reporting, 1991

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 below per total tillable acre.

## ACCRUAL MACHINERY EXPENSES 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

	Aver	age	My Farm		
Machinery Expense Item	Total Expenses	Per Til. Acre	Total Expenses	Per Til. Acre	
	LApenses	ACIE	<u>Expenses</u>		
Fuel, oil & grease	\$6,718	\$24.70	\$	\$	
Machinery repairs & parts	9,918	36.46			
Machine hire, rent & lease	1,465	5.39			
Auto expense (farm share)	421	1.55			
Interest (5%)	5,515	20.28		<u> </u>	
Depreciation	10,547	38.78	·		
Total	\$34,584	\$127.15	\$	\$	

## Dairy Analysis

Analysis of the dairy enterprise can reveal 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. Any change in inventory is included as an accrual farm receipt when calculating all of the profitability measures on pages 6 and 7.

	Da	<u>iry Cows</u>	<u> </u>						
			Bred		<u>    Open     </u>		Calves		
Item	<u>No.</u>	Value	No	. Value_	No	<u>, Value</u>	No,	Value	
Beg. year (owned)	84	\$78,652	24	\$18,437	20	\$9,243	19	\$4,125	
+ Change w/o apprec.		2,442		316		1,989		- 222	
+ Appreciation		2,901		114		162		17	
End year (owned)	86	\$83,995	24	\$18,867	23	\$11,394	18	\$3,920	
End incl. leased	88								
Average number	87		64	(all age	gro	ups)			
<u>My Farm</u> :									
Beg. of year (owned)		\$		\$		\$		\$	
+ Change w/o apprec.									
+ Appreciation									
End of year (owned)		\$		\$		\$		\$	
End including leased									
Average number				(all age	gro	ups)			

## DAIRY HERD INVENTORY 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

Total milk sold and milk sold per cow are extremely valuable measures of size and productivity, respectively, 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 their rolling herd average on the test date nearest December 31 to see how close the DHI estimate of milk produced is to actual milk sales.

## MILK PRODUCTION 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

Item	Average	My Farm
Total milk sold, lbs.	1,382,919	
Milk sold per cow, lbs.	15,890	
Average milk plant test, percent butterfat	3.73	

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, <u>operating costs of</u> <u>producing milk</u> are estimated by deducting nonmilk accrual receipts from total accrual operating expenses including expansion livestock purchased. <u>Total</u> <u>costs of producing milk</u> include the operating costs of producing milk plus depreciation on machinery and buildings, the value of unpaid family labor, the value of operators' labor and management, and the interest charge for using equity capital. Total costs without operator's labor, management, and capital are the operating costs plus depreciation and unpaid family labor.

## ACCRUAL RECEIPTS FROM DAIRY AND COST OF PRODUCING MILK 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

		Average				
<u> Item</u>	Total	Per Cow	Per Cwt,	Total	Per Cow	Per Cwt.
Accrual Costs of Producing Milk Operating costs		\$1,781	\$11.20	s	Ś	ŝ
Total costs w/o opers' labor,	<b>9191919191191111111111111</b>	91,701	<b>911</b> ,20	¥	Ÿ	Y
mgmt. & capital	\$175,833	\$2,021	\$12.71	\$	\$	\$
Total Costs Accrual Receipts	\$219,833	\$2,527	\$15.90	\$	\$	\$
From Milk	\$186,387	\$2,142	\$13.48	\$	\$	\$

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 an evaluation of the dairy enterprise.

## DAIRY RELATED ACCRUAL EXPENSES 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

		Average		My Farm		
<u>Item</u>	Per Cow		<u>Per Cwt.</u>	Per Cow	Per_Cwt	
Purchased dairy grain						
& concentrates	\$653		\$4.11	\$	\$	
Purchased dairy roughage	21		.13			
Total Purchased						
Dairy Feed	\$674		\$4.24	\$	\$	
Purchased grain & conc.				·		
as % of milk receipts		30%			8	
Purchased feed & crop exp.	\$808		\$5.09	\$ <u> </u>	\$	
Purchased feed & crop exp.	-		-			
as % of milk receipts		38%			8	
Breeding	\$29		\$.18	\$	\$	
Veterinary & medicine	45		.28			
Milk marketing	122		.77			
Cattle lease	1		0.00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Other livestock expense	93		. 59			

## 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 in generating products per unit of labor input.

32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991								
Item	Per Worker	Per _Cow	Per Tillable Acre	Per Tillable _Acre Owned				
Farm capital Real estate Machinery & equipment Capital turnover, years	\$199,942 42,914 2.	\$5,932 2,523 1,273 35	\$1,897 407	\$6,451 2,744				
<u>My Farm</u> : Farm capital Real estate Machinery & equipment Capital turnover, years	\$ 	\$	\$ 	\$ 				

CAPITAL EFFICIENCY 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

## LABOR FORCE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

			Years	Value of
Labor Force	Months	Age	of Educ.	<u>Labor &amp; Mgmt.</u>
Operator number l	12.00	45	13	\$19,177
Operator number 2	2.62	38	13	4,114
Operator number 3	1.41	33	13	1,711
Family paid	4.09			
Family unpaid	3.41			
Hired	<u>7.44</u>			
Total	30.97	+ 12 = 2.5	58 Worker Equi	valent
		1.3	34 Operator/Ma	nager Equiv.
<u>My Farm</u> : Total		+ 12 =	Worker Eq	uivalent
Operator's		+ 12 =	Operator/	Manager Equiv.

Labor	Av	verage	My Farm		
Efficiency	Total	Per Worker	Total	<u>Per Worker</u>	
Cows, average number	87	34			
Milk sold, pounds	1,382,919	535,776			
Tillable acres	272	105			
Work units	907	351			

		Avera	ge	My Farm		
		Per	Per		Per	Per
Labor Costs		Cow	Til. Acre		Cow	<u> </u>
Value of operator(s)						
labor (\$1,300/mo.)	\$20,839	\$240	\$76.61	\$	\$	\$
Family unpaid						
(\$1,300/mo.)	4,433	51	16.30			
Hired	17,792	205	65.41		-	
Total Labor	\$43,064	\$495	\$158.32	\$	\$	
Machinery Cost	\$34,584	\$398	\$127.15	\$	\$	\$
Total Labor & Mach.	\$77,648	\$893	\$285.47	\$	\$	\$

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FARM BUSINESS

## Progress of the Farm Business

Comparing your business with average data from regional DFBS cooperators 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 26 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1990 & 1991

	Average of	26 Farms*		My Farm	
Selected Factors	1990	1991	1990	1991	Goal
<u>Size of Business</u>					
Average number of cows	92	94			
Average number of heifers	65	69			
Milk sold, 1bs.	1,377,568	1,502,613			
Worker equivalent	2,83	2.73	····		
Total tillable acres	260	283	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
Rates of Production					
Milk sold per cow, lbs.	15,062	16,077			
Hay DM per acre, tons	2.49	1.81			
Corn silage per acre, tons	s 15	10			
Labor Efficiency					
Cows per worker	32	34		_	
Milk sold/worker, lbs.	486,756	550,932			
<u>Cost Control</u>					
Grain & conc. purchased					
as % of milk sales	298	31%	ş	<b>b</b> :	8
Dairy feed & crop exp.					
per cwt. milk	\$5.59	\$5.16	\$	\$	\$
Labor & mach. costs/cow	\$921	\$889	\$	_ \$ _ \$	\$
Capital Efficiency**					
Farm capital per cow	\$5,999	\$5,954	\$	\$	\$
Mach. & equip. per cow	\$1,202	\$1,270	\$	_ \$ \$	- \$
Capital turnover, years	2.23	2.33			
<u>Profitability</u>					
Net farm inc. w/o apprec.	\$37,842	\$17,127	\$	\$	\$
Net farm inc. w/apprec.	\$36,486	\$33,357	\$	\$ \$	\$
Labor & mgt. income	69 / 9/	\$-5,935	¢	\$	ć
per oper./manager Rate of return on eq.	<b>70,404</b>	9-J,933	۲ <u> </u>	_ ?	_ Ÿ
capital w/apprec.	10	10	c	b	<b>9</b>
Rate of return on all	10	10	1	·	<b>U</b>
capital w/apprec.	3*	38		t	8
Financial Summary					
Farm net worth, end year	\$408,262	\$414,111	\$	\$	\$
Debt to asset ratio	.28	.26	•	- '	_ ·
Farm debt per cow	\$1,694	\$1,527	\$	- \$	

\*Farms participating both years. \*\*Average for the year.

#### Regional Farm Business Chart

The Farm Business Chart is a tool which can be used in analyzing your business. Compare your business by drawing a line through or near the figure in each column which represents your current level of performance. The five figures in each column represent the average of each 20 percent or quintile of farms included in the regional summary.

<u>    Size</u>	of Bus	iness	Rate:	<u>s of Produc</u>	tion	Labor	Efficiency
Worker	No.	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons Corn	Cows	Pounds
Equiv-	of	Milk	Milk Sold	Hay Crop	Silage	Per	Milk Sold
alent	Cows	Sold	Per Cow	DM/Acre	Per Acre	Worker	Per Worker
(10)*	(10)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(8)	(10)	(10)
4.3	161	2,465,737	19,305	2.8	17	47	739,756
2.9	98	1,647,861	17,871	2.1	13	38	598,150
2.4	73	1,227,342	16,446	1.9	10	31	493,947
1.8	55	840,371	14,330	1.6	8	27	427,460
1.2	35	508,657	11,188	1.0	5	21	329,451
			Cos	t Control			
Grain			Machinery	Labor &		Crop	Feed & Crop
Bought	of	Milk	Costs	Machiner	-		Expenses Per
Per Cow	Rec	eipts	Per Cow	Costs Per	Cow Per	Cow	<u>Cwt. Milk</u>
(9)		(9)	(10)	(10)	(9	)	(9)
\$422		20%	\$264	\$649	\$51	L <b>4</b>	\$3.65
550		28	338	774	67		4.45
650		31	374	868	78	30	4.94
717		35	420	1,013	88	32	5.41
897		39	564	1,228	1,13	30	6.62
Value	and Co	st of Prod	uction		rofitability	<u> </u>	

## FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR FARM MANAGEMENT COOPERATORS 32 Southeastern New York Region Dairy Farms, 1991

Value and Cost of Production				Profitabili	ty		
Milk Receipts <u>Per Cow</u>	Oper. Cost Milk Per Cwt.	Total Cost Production Per Cwt.	Net Farm Income w/Apprec.	Net Farm Inc. w/o Apprec.	Labor & Mgt. Inc. Per Oper.	Change in Net Worth w/Apprec.	
(9)	(9)	(9)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(5)	
\$2,522	\$8.76	\$13.07	\$76,280	\$47,817	\$22,551	\$55,466	
2,296	10.14	14.35	33,365	26,316	4,317	22,012	
2,182	10.76	15.26	25,932	17,609	-4,915	10,529	
2,009	11.39	16.90	13,094	3,197	-13,266	-1,647	
1,495	14.42	20.46	-10,304	-27,347	-44,716	-17,291	

\*Page number of the participant's DFBS where the factor is located.

#### New York State Farm Business Chart

611

667

719

770

827

899

1,058

25

27

29

31

32

35

40

The Farm Business Chart is a tool which can be used in analyzing your business. Compare your business by drawing a line through or near the figure in each column which represents your current level of performance. The figure at the top of each column is the average of the top 10 percent of the 395 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 <u>not</u> 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 <u>lowest cost</u> <u>is not necessarily the most profitable</u>. 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.

	_of Bus	iness	Rates	s of Produ	ction	Labor	Efficiency
Worker	No.	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons Con	n Cows	Pounds
Equiv-	of	Milk	Milk Sold	Hay Crop	Silage	Per	Milk Sold
<u>alent</u>	Cows	Sold	<u>Per Cow</u>	DM/Acre	Per Acre	<u>e Worker</u>	<u>Per Worker</u>
(10)*	(10)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(8)	(10)	(10)
8.7	349	6,643,712	21,193	4.5	20	48	870,895
4.7	157	2,871,316	19,629	3.6	18	40	691,021
3.9	118	2,089,248	18,650	3.2	17	35	615,415
3.3	98	1,691,784	17,988	3.0	16	32	561,437
3.0	81	1,417,006	17,422	2.8	15	30	510,328
2.6	70	1,151,117	16,875	2.5	14	28	463,936
2.3	60	968,206	16,322	2.3	13	26	429,166
2.1	53	837,604	15,455	2.0	12	24	387,958
1.8	46	693,783	14,054	1.8	11	22	339,968
1.3	35	507,451	11,686	1.3	8	17	240,302
			Cost	t Control			
Grain		Grain is	Machinery	Labor	& Fe	eed & Crop	Feed & Crop
Bought	C	of Milk	Costs	Machine		Expenses	Expenses Per
Per Cow	R	leceipts	Per Cow	Costs Per	Cowl	Per Cow	Cwt. Milk
(9)		(9)	(10)	(10)		(9)	(9)
\$ 366		15%	\$265	\$ 692		\$517	\$3.40
476		20	351	823		645	4.13
542		23	390	901		721	4.46

945

999

1,058

1,109

1,173

1,273

1,474

781

833

891

949

1.014

1.099

1,279

4.74

4.97

5.26

5.52

5.80

6.24

7.11

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR FARM MANAGEMENT COOPERATORS 395 New York Dairy Farms, 1990

\*Page number of the participant's DFBS where the factor is located.

429

466

496

530

575

638

807

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR FARM MANAGEMENT COOPERATORS 395 New York Dairy Farms, 1990

Milk Receipts	Milk Receipts	Oper. Cost Milk	Oper. Cost Milk	Total Cost Production	Total Cost Production
<u>Per Cow</u>	<u>    Per Cwt.    </u>	<u>Per_Cow</u>	<u>Per Cwt.</u>	<u>    Per Cow   </u>	<u>Per Cwt.</u>
(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
\$3,201	\$16.32	\$1,112	\$ 7.19	\$1,997	\$12.78
2,966	15,63	1,425	8.96	2,311	14.06
2,806	15.27	1,547	9.65	2,461	14.77
2,669	14.98	1,668	10.15	2,594	15.32
2,589	14.83	1,791	10.68	2,710	15.80
2,496	14.69	1,922	11.20	2,802	16.29
2,390	14.57	2,036	11.69	2,921	16.99
2,262	14.44	2,151	12.29	3,041	17.69
2,064	14.23	2,281	13.14	3,196	19.04
1,721	13.59	2,593	14.90	3,651	22.69

#### Profitability

		Return to Oper	ator's Labor,	Lal	bor &
<u>    Net Farm Income    </u>		<u>Management, &amp;</u>	<u>Equity Capital</u>	Managem	<u>ent Income</u>
With	Without	With	Without	Per	Per
Appreciation	Appreciation	Appreciation	Appreciation	<u> </u>	<u>Operator</u>
(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
\$231,926	\$190,057	\$230,419	\$188,587	\$130,403	\$96,579
91,230	81,401	89,849	79,191	47,621	31,927
66,354	56,580	61,893	52,316	29,650	21,508
50,670	44,618	47,120	40,525	20,689	15,542
42,626	34,580	38,335	31,926	14,330	10,878
33,267	28,118	29,721	24,485	7,592	6,034
25,805	20,654	21,927	16,616	1,361	1,060
19,089	13,852	14,945	10,124	-5,365	-4,331
11,588	6,798	6,513	1,732	-15,640	-13,572
-11,058	-9,971	-14,637	-14,241	-34,015	-30,508

Farm Business Charts for farms with freestall barns and 120 cows or less and more than 120 cows, and farms with conventional barns with 60 cows or less and more than 60 cows are shown on pages 25-28.

## Financial Analysis Chart

The farm financial analysis chart on page 22 is designed just like the <u>Farm Business Chart</u> and may be used to assess the financial health of the farm business. Most of the financial measures used in the chart are defined on pages 6, 9, 11, and 17 of this publication. References to DFBS output page numbers for participating dairy farmers are provided in the table headings.

		Lig	uidity (repaym	ent)	
Debt	Availa	ble for	Cash Flow	Debt Paym	ents
Payments	Debt S	ervice	Coverage	as Perce	nt Debt
Per Cow	Per	<u>Cow</u>	Ratio	of Milk S	<u>ales Per Cow</u>
(7)*	(1	1)	(7)	(7)	(5)
<b>\$</b> 59	\$9	32	5.22	48	\$ 119
181	7	42	2.11	8	680
253	6	63	1.59	11	1,210
341	5	82	1.30	14	1,632
400	5	13	1.15	16	2,025
454	4	52	1.01	18	2,386
501	3	95	0.85	20	2,735
560		15	0.69	22	3,178
642		07	0.43	25	3,737
899		.96	-0.23	37	4,726
	 Sol	vency			ofitability
			t Ratio		te of Return with
Leverage	Percent	Current &	Long	appr	eciation on:
Ratio**	Equity	Intermediat		Equity	Investment***
	(5)	(5)	(5)	(3)	(3)
0.02	98	0.01	0.00	21%	16%
0.11	90	0.06	0.00	11	10
0.21	82	0.12	0.07	8	8
0.33	75	0.19	0.18	5	6
0.43	69	0.25	0.27	3	5
0.55	64	0.31	0.39	1	4
0.72	58	0.37	0.50	-1	3
0.93	51	0.44	0.61	-3	1
1.22	45	0.53	0.74	-7	-2
2.40	32	0.73	1.00	-23	-7
Capital	 Real Est	<u>Efficiency (</u>	<u>Capital)</u> Machinery	Total Farm	Change in
Turnover	Investme		Investment	Assets	Net Worth
(years)	Per Cow		Per Cow	Per Cow	w/Appreciation
(10)	(10)		(10)	(10)	(5)
1.38	\$1,390		\$ 596	\$ 4,264	\$110,353
1.68	1,972		817	5,087	53,680
1.84	2,262		940	5,667	33,094
2.03	2,202		1,050		
2.03	2,394			6,103 6,482	22,571
2.34			1,194	•	15,798
	3,125		1,318	6,869	10,557
2.50	3,504		1,472	7,340	3,939
2.70	4,037		1,658	7,990	-3,080
3.08	4,705		1,946	8,937	-11,458
4.27	6,762		2,646	11,419	-47,167

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS CHART 395 New York Dairy Farms, 1990

\*Page number of the participant's DFBS where the factor is located. \*\*Dollars of debt per dollar of equity, computed by dividing total liabilities by total equity.

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\*\*\*Return on all farm capital (no deduction for interest paid) divided by total farm assets.

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#### Comparisons by Type of Barn and Herd Size

When analyzing a dairy farm business by comparing it to a group of farms, it is important that the group of farms used has as many of the same physical characteristics as possible as the farm being analyzed. To assist in this endeavor, dairy farms in the 1990 State Summary\* have been divided into those with freestall and those with conventional housing. Within each group is a further classification by size of the dairy herd.

The table on page 24 shows the average values for the resulting four groups of dairy farms. Within each housing type, the larger herd size has the highest crop yields and pounds of milk sold per cow. The total cost of producing milk was lower on the larger farms and labor efficiency greater. Profitability was also greater on the larger farms within each housing type.

Farm business charts have been computed for each of the four housing and herd size categories. References to DFBS output page numbers for participating dairy farmers are provided in the table headings. From these charts on pages 25-28, the range in size of business, rates of production, labor efficiency, value and cost of producing milk, and profitability can be observed. The range in every category of business performance is tremendous.

By comparing the farm's performance on the most appropriate business chart, a farm manager will be better able to evaluate his or her business performance. Farm managers should remember, however, that their competition is not limited to the other farms in their own barn type and herd size category. They should observe how their management performance compares with farms in other categories as well.

#### Herd Size Comparisons

A detailed comparison of profitability, financial situation, and business analysis factors across herd sizes is contained on pages 36-43 of the 1990 State Summary\*. As herd size increases, the average profitability also increases (pages 36-37). Net farm income without appreciation was \$227,064 per farm for the 300 or more herd size group and \$10,520 per farm for those with less than 40 cows. This relationship generally holds for all measures of profitability including rate of return on capital.

Farm net worth increases rapidly as herd size increases (pages 38-41), but percent equity and debt/asset ratios do not show a significant variation between size groups. Debt payments per cow were lowest for the moderate size herd groups and they demonstrated a strong ability to make debt payments.

Crop yields generally increased as herd size increased, but fertilizer and lime expenses, and machinery cost per tillable acre also increased (pages 42-43). Milk sold per cow increased as herd size increased, ranging from 15,372 pounds on the farms with less than 40 cows to 19,199 pounds on farms with 300 or more cows. Farm capital per worker generally increased, and farm capital per cow decreased as herd size increased. Milk sold per worker increased dramatically as herd size increased, ranging from 304,000 pounds at the lowest herd size category up to 872,000 pounds at the largest size cateogry.

<sup>\*</sup>Smith, Stuart F., Wayne A. Knoblauch, and Linda D. Putnam, <u>Dairy Farm</u> <u>Management Business Summary, New York, 1990</u>, Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University, A.E. Res. 91-5, August 1991.

## SELECTED BUSINESS FACTORS BY TYPE OF BARN AND HERD SIZE 364 New York Dairy Farms, 1990

Farms with:	<u>Convent</u>		<u> </u>	<u>tall</u>
Item	≤60 Cows	>60 Cows	<u>≤120 Cows</u>	>120 Cows
Number of farms	127	97	60	80
<u>Cropping Program Analysis</u>				
Total Tillable acres	162	287	287	647
Tillable acres rented*	50	105	115	249
Hay crop acres*	105	168	156	258
Corn silage acres*	28	57	65	213
Hay crop, tons DM/acre	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.9
Corn silage, tons/acre	13.2	14.2	15.3	14.5
Oats, bushels/acre	55.8	58.1	61.4	57.2
Forage DM per cow, tons	7.9	8.2	8.6	7.3
Tillable acres/cow	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.7
Fert. & lime exp./til. acre	\$19.38	\$27.87	\$25.81	\$33.56
Total machinery costs	\$22,362	\$42,595	\$44,486	\$113,711
Machinery cost/tillable acre	\$138	\$148	\$155	\$176
Dairy Analysis				
Number of cows	47	87	85	243
Number of heifers	37	73	69	196
Milk sold, lbs.	741,903	1,461,585	1,451,384	4,558,311
Milk sold/cow, 1bs.	15,959	16,860	17,015	18,739
Operating cost of prod. milk/cwt.		\$11.12	\$11.04	\$11.22
Total cost of prod. milk/cwt.	\$17.45	\$16.12	\$16.13	\$14.56
Price/cwt. milk sold	\$14.70	\$14.90	\$14.95	\$15.00
Purchased dairy feed/cow	\$693	\$719	\$695	\$813
Purchased dairy feed/cwt. milk	\$4.34	\$4.27	\$4.09	\$4.34
Purc. grain & conc. as % milk red	•	28%	26%	289
Purc. feed & crop exp./cwt. milk	\$5.13	\$5.22	\$5.08	\$5.28
Capital Efficiency				
Farm capital/worker	\$172,643	\$199,664	\$204,685	\$234,105
Farm capital/cow	\$7,444	\$6,914	\$6,834	\$6,066
Farm capital/til. acre owned	\$3,090	\$3,294	\$3,389	\$3,706
Real estate/cow	\$3,790	\$3,195	\$3,016	\$2,660
Machinery investment/cow	\$1,444	\$1,346	\$1,463	\$1,053
Capital turnover, years	2.58	2.33	2.29	1.81
Labor Efficiency	0.00	2 00	0.05	6 30
Worker equivalent	2.00	3.00	2.85	6.30
Operator/manager equivalent	1.21	1.38	1.37	1.63
Milk sold/worker, lbs.	370,048	486,820	509,605	723,398
Cows/worker	23	29	30	39
Work units/worker	248	309	321	400
Labor cost/cow	\$589	\$512	\$510	\$550
Labor cost/tillable acre	\$169	\$155	\$152	\$207
Profitability & Balance Sheet Ana	<u>alysis</u>			
Net farm income (w/o apprec.)	\$18,620	\$35,416	\$35,472	\$115,054
Labor & mgmt. income/operator	\$2,279	\$8,017	\$8,594	\$39,642
Farm debt/cow	\$2,426	\$2,093	\$2,194	\$2,231
Percent equity	67%	70%	68%	. 649

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

Size	of Bus	iness	Rates	s of Produ	ction	Labor	Efficiency
Worker	No.	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons Corn	Cows	Pounds
Equiv-	of	Milk	Milk Sold	Hay Crop	Silage	Per	Milk Sold
alent	Cows	Sold	Per Cow	DM/Acre	Per Acre	Worker	<u>Per Worker</u>
(10)*	(10)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(8)	(10)	(10)
3.2	59	1,063,570	19,694	3.9	20	38	601,872
2.6	57	956,623	18,135	3.2	17	30	514,801
2.0	54	886,369	17,515	3.0	16	28	465,011
2.4	51	821,538	17,016	2.7	15	26	431,581
2.0	49		•		13	25	394,554
2.0	49	757,836	16,617	2.5		<i>د</i> ع	
1.9	45	707,062	16,066	2.3	12	23	368,897
1.7	42	658,951	15,340	2.0	12	22	341,474
1.5	40	608,772	14,202	1.8	10	20	298,433
1.3	36	536,080	13,081	1.6	10	18	260,744
1.1	28	367,339	10,584	1.0	7	14	196,088
			Cost	t Control			
Grain		Grain is	Machinery	Labor	& Feed	1 & Crop	Feed & Crop
Bought		of Milk	Costs	Machine		penses	Expenses Per
Per Cow		leceipts	Per Cow	Costs Per		c Cow	Cwt. Milk
(9)		(9)	(10)	(10)		(9)	(9)
\$ 360		16%	\$221	\$ 683		<b>4</b> 75	\$3.42
. 476		22	317	. 829		608	4.11
527		24	359	917		684	4.45
577		26	391	962		722	4.71
632		28	455	1,022		762	4.92
698		29	490	1,077		817	5.17
737		31	516	1,138		873	5.38
781		33	556	1,219		934	5.72
827		37	619	1,320		,013	6.19
1,007		41	848	1,520		, 247	7.23
			040		Ľ	, 247	
Value	e and (	<u>Cost of Pro</u>	duction		Profitabil:	ity	_
Milk		er. Cost	Total Cost		<u>m Income</u>	Labor &.	Change in
Receipts		lilk	Production	With	Without	Mgmt. Ind	-
<u>Per Cow</u>	Pe	er Cwt.	<u>Per Cwt.</u>	Apprec.	Apprec.	Per Oper	, w/Apprec.
(9)		(9)	(9)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(5)
\$2,982	Ş	\$ 6.69	\$13.63	\$72,739	\$48,969	\$25,562	\$42,873
2,729		8.42	14.78	44,695	35,933	17,760	22,785
2,604		9.10	15.38	36,555	29,744	13,303	16,110
2,490		9.60	16.04	29,556	25,100	8,783	12,312
2,408		10.10	16.81	25,909	19,976	4,369	6,962
2,337		10.77	17.50	21,881	15,365	339	3,309
2,224		11.45	18.18	17,294	10,762	-2,731	247
2,073		11.98	19.28	12,480	6,635	-7,250	-4,426
1,877		12.74	20.39	5,188	2,872	-16,427	-11,086
1,522		15.51	26.07	-14,724	-12,754	-32,617	-36,059
1,322		10.01	20.07	-14,/24	-12,/34	- 52,01/	- 30,039

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR SMALL CONVENTIONAL STALL DAIRY FARMS 127 Conventional Stall Dairy Farms with 60 or Less Cows, New York, 1990

\*Page number of the participant's DFBS where the factor is located.

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR LARGE CONVENTIONAL STALL DAIRY FARMS 97 Conventional Stall Dairy Farms with More Than 60 Cows, New York, 1990

Size of Business			Rates of Production			Labor Efficiency	
Worker	No.	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons Corn	Cows	Pounds
Equiv-	of	Milk	Milk Sold	Hay Crop	Silage	Per	Milk Sold
alent	Cows	Sold	<u>Per Cow</u>	DM/Acre	Per Acre	Worker	<u>Per Worker</u>
(10)*	(10)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(8)	(10)	(10)
5.1	149	2,584,859	20,718	4.3	20	44	760,541
4.0	106	1,875,410	19,377	3.5	18	37	637,992
3.4	96	1,629,899	18,581	3.1	17	33	576,615
3.1	86	1,517,394	18,068	2.9	16	31	541,546
2.9	80	1,403,263	17,315	2.6	15	30	486,292
2.6	76	1,328,227	16,794	2.4	14	28	456,646
2.5	71	1,219,172	16,108	2.2	12	26	426,507
2.4	68	1,101,764	14,940	2.1	12	25	404,925
2.1	66	988,499	13,591	1.8	11	23	375,631
1.7	63	819,905	11,401	1.5	8	19	297,511

Cost	Control
UUSL	OOLLETOT

Bo	ain ught r Cow	% Grain is of Milk Receipts	Machinery Costs Per Cow	Labor & Machinery Costs_Per Cow	Feed & Crop Expenses Per Cow	Feed & Crop Expenses Per Cwt, Milk
	(9)	(9)	(10)	(10)	(9)	(9)
\$	373	16%	\$298	\$720	\$ 493	\$3.38
	442	19	368	812	598	4.08
	506	23	393	864	695	4.39
	579	24	421	913	759	4.69
	649	26	456	954	826	4.89
	700	28	485	994	886	5,24
	774	31	531	1,079	936	5.43
	842	33	585	1,137	1,011	5.72
	919	35	640	1,216	1,087	6.14
1	,086	40	742	1,362	1,279	7.14

Value	and Cost of Pr	oduction	]		Lty	
Milk	Oper. Cost	Total Cost	Net Farm	<u>Income</u>	Labor &.	Change in
Receipts	Milk	Production	With	Without	Mgmt. Inc.	Net Worth
<u>Per Cow</u>	<u>Per Cwt.</u>	Per_Cwt	Apprec,	Apprec,	Per Oper.	w/Apprec.
(9)	(9)	(9)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(5)
\$3,162	\$ 7.30	\$13.04	\$106,960	\$91,167	\$46,704	\$77,975
2,902	9.22	14.11	72,165	61,082	27,104	39,645
2,744	9.91	14.94	54,447	49,457	19,419	29,725
2,651	10.20	15.55	48,672	43,537	13,118	23,556
2,576	10.59	15.93	43,293	34,340	9,424	17,338
2,478		16.38	36,204	27,752	4,553	12,420
2,362	11.69	16.82	25,594	21,420	380	5,334
2,205	12.34	17.30	18,611	14,713	-5,082	-2,665
2,025	13.24	18.04	12,273	9,758	-13,809	-11,179
1,730	14.19	20.13	-4,728	-5,646	-23,429	-47,564

\*Page number of the participant's DFBS where the factor is located.

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Size	of Bus	iness	Rates	of Produ	ction	_Labor	Efficiency
Worker	No.	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons Corn	Cows	Pounds Nalls Sald
Equiv- <u>alent</u>	of Cows	Milk Sold	Milk Sold <u>Per Cow</u>	Hay Crop DM/Acre	Silage Per Acre	Per Worker	Milk Sold Per Worker
(10)*	(10)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(8)	(10)	(10)
4.3	116	2,158,034	20,788	4.6	21	48	828,578
3.8	109	1,944,413	19,249	3.6	19	40	676,371
3.5	103	1,846,013	18,571	3.3	17	36	605,256
3.1	97	1,696,622	17,923	3.0	16	33	578,887
2.9	90	1,536,651	17,237	2.8	15	31	547,092
2.7	80	1,343,093	16,615	2.5	15	29	501,972

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR SMALL FREESTALL DAIRY FARMS 60 Freestall Barn Dairy Farms with 120 or Less Cows, New York, 1990

Cost	Contro	1
------	--------	---

2.1

1.9

1.6

1.0

14

14

13

9

456,111

410,748

354,502

253,915

27

25

23

18

16,147

15,476

13,672

12,126

2.5

2.2

1.9

1.4

77

67

56

46

1,213,815

1,049,918

881,600

632,120

Grain Bought Per Cow	<pre>% Grain is    of Milk    Receipts</pre>	Machinery Costs Per Cow	Labor & Machinery Costs Per Cow	Feed & Crop Expenses Per Cow	Feed & Crop Expenses Per Cwt. Milk
(9)	(9)	(10)	(10)	(9)	(9)
\$ 286	11%	\$270	\$ 653	\$ 512	\$3.01
426	18	331	802	620	3.77
520	21	393	885	665	4.40
606	25	440	933	767	4.76
666	27	464	970	838	5.12
704	28	496	1,046	921	5.52
764	31	567	1,092	969	5.65
840	33	614	1,153	1,041	5.85
906	34	686	1,267	1,091	6.34
1,006	39	877	1,481	1,219	7.12

Value	and Cost of Pr	oduction	]		ity	
Milk	Oper. Cost	Total Cost	Net Farm	<u>n Income</u>	Labor &.	Change in
Receipts	Milk	Production	With	Without	Mgmt. Inc.	Net Worth
Per Cow	<u>Per Cwt.</u>	<u>Per Cwt.</u>	Apprec,	Apprec.	<u>Per Oper.</u>	w/Apprec.
(9)	(9)	(9)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(5)
\$1,854	\$ 7.95	\$12.98	\$101,819	\$96,206	\$44,877	\$75,638
2,012	9.22	14.11	79,708	70,840	27,364	48,824
2,295	9.65	14.91	69,020	56,741	19,085	33,368
2,435	10.09	15.41	59,252	48,026	13,408	23,325
2,509	10.72	15.85	41,880	36,075	10,018	15,763
2,588	11.21	16.19	31,702	27,444	6,031	10,534
2,667	11.78	16.95	23,015	15,348	433	1,011
2,759	12.71	17.81	16,564	10,333	-9,174	-7,476
2,898	13.84	19.65	5,105	-2,985	-18,460	-19,705
3,100	15.22	22.15	-18,572	-12,043	-26,264	-77,443

\*Page number of the participant's DFBS where the factor is located.

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR LARGE FREESTALL DAIRY FARMS 80 Freestall Barn Dairy Farms with More Than 120 Cows, New York, 1990

Size	<u>of</u> Bu	siness	Rates	of Produ	ction	<u>Labor</u>	Efficiency
Worker	No.	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons Corn	Cows	Pounds
Equiv-	of	Milk	Milk Sold	Hay Crop	Silage	Per	Milk Sold
alent	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Sold</u>	Per Cow	DM/Acre	Per Acre	Worker	<u>Per Worker</u>
(10)*	(10)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(8)	(10)	(10)
14.7	665	12,936,108	21,844	4.7	19	57	1,002,686
7.9	338	6,399,112	20,930	4.0	18	44	866,986
7.0	257	4,683,440	20,025	3.5	17	42	793,600
6.0	205	3,760,735	19,243	3.2	16	40	734,560
5.5	181	3,413,110	18,723	3.0	16	38	694,646
5.1	169	3,070,859	18,168	2.8	15	36	659,232
4.5	156	2,884,946	17,731	2.6	14	34	627,685
4.0	142	2,714,383	17,106	2.3	13	32	587,006
3.8	130	2,432,639	16,404	2.1	12	30	530,645
3.1	122	1,908,456	14,467	1.5	9	25	428,608

Co	st	Con	tra	പ
$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}$	36	001		

Bou	ain 1ght Cow	<pre>% Grain is    of Milk    Receipts</pre>	Machinery Costs Per Cow	Labor & Machinery Costs Per Cow	Feed & Crop Expenses Per Cow	Feed & Crop Expenses Per Cwt. Milk
	(9)	(9)	(10)	(10)	(9)	(9)
\$	416	15%	\$287	\$`670	\$ 655	\$3.48
-	550	19	368	839	785	4.17
	632	23	405	919	829	4.50
	689	25	441	975	888	4.84
	738	26	480	1,025	941	5.10
	783	29	506	1,054	979	5.44
	826	30	535	1,089	1,019	5.64
	857	32	555	1,162	1,085	6.01
	926	34	609	1,217	1,160	6.32
1,	,078	40	748	1,354	1,293	7.01

<u>Value</u>	and Cost of Pr	oduction		Profitabil:	ity	
Milk	Oper. Cost	Total Cost	Net Far	m Income	Labor &.	Change in
Receipts	Milk	Production	With	Without	Mgmt. Inc.	Net Worth
<u>Per Cow</u>	<u>    Per Cwt.    </u>	<u>Per Cwt.</u>	Apprec.	Apprec.	Per Oper.	w/Apprec.
(9)	(9)	(9)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(5)
\$3,303	\$ 6.85	\$11.75	\$420,314	\$341,186	\$207,822	\$187,516
3,107	9.20	13.08	237,008	196,670	89,608	102,826
3,016	10.18	13.77	165,693	153,705	61,282	80,200
2,927	10.75	14.20	127,779	111,389	42,376	65,041
2,843	11.14	14.82	104,366	92,999	31,694	46,573
2,713	11.44	15.22	85,705	74,817	20,966	35,148
2,644	11.90	15.61	71,032	58,137	15,068	21,132
2,548	12.42	15.94	50,070	43,367	7,425	1,876
2,443	13.04	16.51	35,473	31,356	-5,216	-14,390
2,169	14.07	17.72	-1,111	9,388	-35,772	58,492

\*Page number of the participant's DFBS where the factor is located.

#### 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 <u>specific</u>.

2. Goals should be <u>realistic and achievable</u>.

3. The achievement of the goal should be <u>verifiable</u>.

4. You should designate a <u>time</u> 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 ach	ieve	)
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#### III. Short Range Goals (possible to achieve in one or two years)

<u>What</u>	How	When
<del></del>		

<u>NOTE</u>: 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

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#### Summarize Your Business Performance

The Farm Business and Financial Analysis Charts on pages 19-22 and 25-28 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:		1	_ Need Improvement:		
		<u>-</u> -			

#### GLOSSARY AND LOCATION OF COMMON TERMS

- <u>Accounts Payable</u> Open accounts or bills owed to feed and supply firms, cattle dealers, veterinarians and other providers of farm services and supplies.
- <u>Accounts Receivable</u> Outstanding receipts from items sold or sales proceeds not yet received such as the payment for December milk sales received in January.
- Accrual Expenses (defined on page 3)
- Accrual Receipts (defined on page 4)
- Annual Cash Flow Statement (defined on page 10)
- Appreciation (defined on page 5)
- <u>Balance Sheet</u> A "snapshot" of the business financial position at a given point in time, usually December 31. The balance sheet equates the value of assets to liabilities plus net worth.
- <u>Capital Efficiency</u> The amount of capital invested per production unit. Relatively high investments per worker with low to moderate investments per cow imply efficient use of capital.
- <u>Capital Turnover, Years</u> The number of years required for total farm income to equal total farm assets, calculated by dividing average total farm assets by total accrual operating receipts plus appreciation.
- <u>Cash From Nonfarm Capital Used in the Business</u> Transfers of money from nonfarm savings or investments to the farm business where it is used to pay operating expenses, make debt payments and/or capital purchases.
- Cash Flow Coverage Ratio (defined on page 11)
- <u>Cash Paid</u> (defined on page 2)
- <u>Cash Receipts</u> (defined on page 4)
- Change in Accounts Payable (defined on page 3)
- Change in Accounts Receivable (defined on page 4)
- <u>Change in Inventory</u> (defined on page 2)
- <u>Dairy (farm)</u> A farm business where dairy farming is the primary enterprise, operating and managing this farm is a full-time occupation for one or more people and cropland is owned.
- <u>Dairy Cash-Crop (farm)</u> Operating and managing this farm is the full-time occupation of one or more people, cropland is owned but crop sales exceed 10 percent of accrual milk receipts.

<u>Debt Per Cow</u> - Total end-of-year debt divided by end-of-year number of cows.

Debt to Asset Ratios - (defined on page 9)

- <u>Dry Matter</u> The amount or proportion of dry material that remains after all water is removed. Commonly used to measure dry matter percent and tons of dry matter in feed.
- Equity Capital The farm operator/manager's owned capital or farm net worth.
- **Expansion Livestock** Purchased dairy cattle and other livestock that cause an increase in herd size from the beginning to the end of the year.
- Farm Debt Payments as Percent of Milk Sales Amount of milk income committed to debt repayment, calculated by dividing planned debt payments by total milk receipts.
- Farm Debt Payments Per Cow Planned or scheduled debt payments per cow represent the repayment plan scheduled at the beginning of the year divided by the average number of cows for the year. This measure of repayment ability is used in the Financial Analysis Chart.
- <u>Financial Lease</u> A long-term non-cancellable contract giving the lessee use of an asset in exchange for a series of lease payments. The term of a financial lease usually covers a major portion of the economic life of the asset. The lease is a substitute for purchase. The lessor retains ownership of the asset.
- <u>Income Statement</u> A complete and accurate account of farm business receipts and expenses used to measure profitability over a period of time such as one year or one month.
- Labor and Management Income (defined on page 6)
- Labor and Management Income Per Operator The return to the owner/manager's labor and management per full-time operator.
- **Labor Efficiency** Production capacity and output per worker.
- Liquidity Ability of business to generate cash to make debt payments or to convert assets to cash.
- <u>Net Farm Income</u> (defined on page 5)
- <u>Net Worth</u> The value of assets less liabilities equal net worth. It is the equity the owner has in owned assets.

Operating Costs of Producing Milk - (defined on page 16)

- <u>Opportunity Cost</u> The cost or charge made for using a resource based on its value in its most likely alternative use. The opportunity cost of a farmer's labor and management is the value he/she would receive if employed in his/her most qualified alternative position.
- <u>Other Livestock Expenses</u> All other dairy herd and livestock expenses not included in more specific categories. Other livestock expenses include; bedding, DHIC, milk house and parlor supplies, livestock board, registration fees and transfers.

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<u>Part-Time Cash-Crop Dairy (farm)</u> - Operating and managing this farm is not a full-time occupation, crop sales exceed 10 percent of accrual milk receipts and cropland is owned.

- <u>Part-Time Dairy (farm)</u> Dairy farming is the primary enterprise, cropland is owned but operating and managing this farm is not a full-time occupation for one or more people.
- <u>Personal Withdrawals and Family Expenditures Including Nonfarm Debt Payments</u> -All the money removed from the farm business for personal or nonfarm use including family living expenses, health and life insurance, income taxes, nonfarm debt payments, and investments.
- <u>Profitability</u> The return or net income the owner/manager receives for using one or more of his or her resources in the farm business. True "economic profit" is what remains after deducting all costs including the opportunity costs of the owner/manager's labor, management, and equity capital.
- <u>Repayment Analysis</u> An evaluation of the business' ability to make planned debt payments.
- <u>Replacement Livestock</u> Dairy cattle and other livestock purchased to replace those that were culled or sold from the herd during the year.

Return on Equity Capital - (defined on page 7)

Return on Total Capital - (defined on page 7)

Return to Operators' Labor, Management, and Equity Capital - (defined on page 6)

<u>Solvency</u> - The extent or ability of assets to cover or pay liabilities. Debt/asset and leverage ratios are common measures of solvency.

Total Costs of Producing Milk - (defined on page 16)

<u>Whole Farm Method</u> - A procedure used to calculate costs of producing milk on dairy farms without using enterprise cost accounts. All non-milk receipts are assigned a cost equal to their sale value and deducted from total farm expenses to determine the costs of producing milk.

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## OTHER AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS EXTENSION PUBLICATIONS

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