

CA-MT-5

Farm Characteristics

Farm Summary

Farm Description	A cow-calf and backgrou	unding operatio	n producing hom	e-grown fee	ed.			
Winter Feeding Ration (lbs/cow/day as fed)	150 days graze standing	g corn (16 lb dry	matter), supplen	nented by g	rass silage (15	lb), and hay (10 lb)	
Retained Ownership/Replacement Ration	Backgrounder: 90 days of	on hay (20 lb)						
(lb/head/day as fed)								
Disclaimer:	This benchmark is based	d on 4 farms of	data; outliers wer	e excluded	as required.			
				Cont of	Due due tiere (
Environment				Cost of I	Production (\$/lb Weaned)		
Average Annual Temperature	6°C	3.50						
Average Annual Precipitation (mm)	1000-1600mm Nova Scotia Highland	3.00	-					
Ecoregion	Ecoregion	- 2.50 ····						
Stocking Rate (Animal Unit days per acre)	124	9 2.50 8 2.00 9 1.50 9 1.00						
Fertilize Hay (yes/no)	no	Š 1.50						
Fertilize Pasture (yes/no)	no	\$ 1.00						
Typical Hay Yield (tonnes/acre)	2.0	1.00						
Grassland Acres (owned+rented)	129	0.50						
Crop Acres (includes hay) (owned+rented)	72	· -						
Bush and other acres	103		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr avg
Physical Performance Indicators			Cash Costs	Deprec	iation Costs	Opportunity Cos	ts —— Rever	nue
	Hereford, Angus,			Cost of Pr	oduction (\$/	Cow Wintered)		
Breed	Simmental	1,600.0						
Cow:Bull Ratio	31:1	1,400.0						
Bull Culling Rate (%)	28%							
Mature Cow Weight (lb)	1.400	1,200.0				_		
Heifer Retention for a steady herd (%)	15%	1,000.0 Kintered						
Cow Death Loss (%)	0.3%	1,000.0						
Cow Culling Rate (%)	14.0%	ž 800.0						
Calves alive after 24hr/100 Cows exposed	94	∞0.0 \$						
Calf Death Loss (%) 24 hr to weaning	2%	\$/6						
Calves weaned per 100 cows exposed	93	400.0						
Total Liveweight Sold per Cow (lb)	727	200.0						
Weaning Weight (lb)	596							
205 day adjusted Weaning Weight (lb)	477	-	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg.
Average Daily Gain pre-weaning (lb)	2.00							
Weaning Weight as % of Cow Weight	43%		Cash Costs	Depre	ciation Costs	Opportunity Costs	Revenue	
Production System				,				
Herd size	46			Wh	ole Farm Ne	et income		
Days on field feeding (e.g. swath grazing)	40	5,000						
Days supplemented on pasture	0		_					
Days on full winter feed	150	-						
Calving Start date	June 15	(5,000)		_				
Weaning date	February 25	0						
Sale date	May 26	ජ (10,000) න						
Retained ownership	Background (90)	(15,000)						
% of feed purchased	0.8%							
% of land in crops	24%	(20,000)						
Annual sales Retained Cattle (head)	36	(25.000)						
Placement weight (lbs)	602	(25,000)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg.
Sale Weight (lbs)	736-802							3-yı. avg.
Days on feed	90					Farm Costs + Change	in Inv.)	
	2		Net	Cash Farm Inc	ome (excludes d	lepreciation)		

Days on grass

Cost of Production: Cash Cost + Depreciation + Opportunity Costs

Cash Costs = Cash cost for purchased feed, fertiliser, seeds, fuel, maintenance, land rents, animal purchases, interest on liabilities, wages paid, veterinary costs plus medicine, water, insurance, accounting, etc (excl. Tax)

Net Cash Farm Income (excludes depreciation)

Depreciation = Linear depreciation on machinery and buildings, calculated on replacement values Opportunity Costs = Calculated cost for using own production factors like labour (family working hours * wage for qualified local labour, land (own land * regional land rents) and capital (non-land equity * Ung-term government bonds interest rate) Whole Farm Profitability = Market returns (+ coupled payments) (+ decoupled payments) – whole-farm costs +/- changes in inventory +/- capital gains/losses.

0

Whole Farm Net Income = Whole farm profitability + depreciation + changes in inventory + capital gains/losses. Known as: 'Net farm income' (Agri Profits, 2018) Revenue = sales of calves, cull cows, breeding stock, government payments and other revenue applicable to the specific enterprise

NOTE: Feed costs are based on cost of production if homegrown.



Whole Farm Overview Page

Overview Operation Maturity Herd Size Paid Labour (livestock only) (hours) Unpaid Labour (livestock only) (hours) Average wages - paid and unpaid (S/hr)	Medium 46 869 399 16.79	Beef Animals	Sold from Retaine	d Ownership	36		
Revenue	10.75	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
Market Revenue	5-yr avg	101,551	94,339	91,562	87,813	95,085	94,070
Cow-Calf	50%	52,528	47,951	46,384	41,647	48,227	47,347
Cash Crops Retained Ownership	0% 50%	49,024	46,389	- 45,178	46,165	46,858	- 46,723
Government Payments	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Farm Revenue +	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	100%	101,551	94,339	91,562	87,813	95,085	94,070
Change in Inventory		4,058	-	(897)	(1,075)	2,434	904
Expenses		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
Depreciation		19,559	18,031	17,620	16,980	16,571	17,752
Machinery		7,117	6,397	6,184	5,827	5,643	6,233
Buildings		12,442	11,634	11,436	11,154	10,928	11,519
Quota econ. Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-
Overhead costs		22,239	20,408	19,244	19,337	18,853	20,016
Land improvement		2,392	2,224	2,104	2,113	2,075	2,181
Machinery Maintenance		7,451	7,360	7,084	7,038	6,916	7,170
Buildings Maintenance		1,899	1,668	1,550	1,575	1,545	1,647
Contract labour		-	-	-	-	-	-
Diesel, Gasoline, Natural Gas Electricity		1,876	1,116	728 464	1,018	1,048	1,157 498
Water		629	460	404	484	455	490
Farm insurance		2,855	2,711	2,615	2,537	2,426	2,629
Disability and accident insurance		927	880	849	824	788	854
Farm taxes and duties		2,353	2,234	2,155	2,091	1,999	2,166
Advisor costs		184	175	169	164	157	170
Accountant & legal fees		1,019	968	933	906	866	938
Phone & utilities		654	613	593	588	577	605
Other overhead costs		-	-	-	-	-	-
Wages, rent and interest payments		22,351	20,910	20,381	20,639	20,118	20,880
Paid Labour		15,123	14,358	13,850	13,437	12,851	13,924
Total land rents		3,303	3,130	3,031	3,015	2,899	3,076
Total Interest on debt		3,925	3,422	3,499	4,187	4,368	3,880
Cow-Calf		11,586	10,040	9,218	9,232	9,148	9,845
Animal purchases		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Purchased feed		1,727	1,455	1,256	1,067	1,088	1,319
Other fixed and var. costs *		5,859	4,585	3,962	4,165	4,061	4,526
Retained Ownership		39,500	38,674	37,806	36,475	39,447	38,380
Animal purchases		38,884	38,095	37,258	35,942	38,933	37,822
Purchased feed Other fixed and var. costs *		- 616	- 578	- 548	- 533	- 514	- 558
Crop and forage		5,267	5,169	4,893	4,939	4,697	4,993
Seed		2,052	1,979	4,893	1,930	1,749	4,99 1,920
Fertilizer		1,006	1,127	1,006	1,036	1,013	1,038
Herbicide Fungicide & Insecticide		196	178	170	162	159	173
Irrigation		-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract labour		-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel costs (crop & forage) Other crop and forage		- 2,013	-	-	-	- 1 776	- 1 06*
Total Farm Costs (excludes unpaid labour)		2,013 120,502	1,885	1,824 109,160	1,811	1,776 108,834	1,862 111,866
Cash Costs (Total Farm Costs - Depreciation)		120,502	113,232	91,540	107,601 90,621	,	94,114
Depreciation & Opportunity Costs (including		26,252	95,201 24,724	91,540 24,313	23,673	92,263 23,264	94,114 24,445
Total Economic Costs (cash, depr, opportuni		127,195	24,724 119,925	24,313 115,853	114,294	23,264 115,527	24,445
Profits	~7/	2022	2021	2020	2019		5-yr. avg
	Change in Irre)	(14,892)				2018 (11,316)	
Net Income (Total Revenue - Total Farm Costs + 0	nange in inv i	[][][] XY7]	(18,893)	(18,495)	(20,863)	111 3161	(16,892

+ Other Farm Revenue includes: Other enterprises, capital gains and losses as well as calculated interest on savings based on the models previous year profits.

*Other fixed and var. costs includes: veterinary, medicine, maintenance and spare parts, and other/miscellaneous



Cow-Calf Enterprise (\$/Cow Wintered)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5 yr. avg.
Cows Wintered *	46	46	46	46	46	46
Average male and female calf price (\$/head)	1,111	1,031	984	921	1,089	1,027
REVENUE	·					
Cow Calf	1,142	1,042	1,008	905	1,048	1,029
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	248	214	215	155	175	202
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	894	828	794	750	873	828
Government payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	1,142	1,042	1,008	905	1,048	1,029
VARIABLE COSTS	,	,			,	,
Animal purchases	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	187.3	176.6	164.3	161.4	156.2	169
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	157.5	152.0	147.6	134.3	135.0	145
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	33.5	22.1	18.0	20.6	20.8	23
Vet & medicine	20.9	19.8	19.1	18.5	17.7	19
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	120.2	94.6	81.1	84.4	83.1	93
Labour						
Paid Labour	163.5	158.6	154.0	140.3	138.2	151
Unpaid Labour	69.9	67.8	65.8	59.9	59.0	64
Total Variable Costs	839.7	778.5	736.9	706.3	697.0	752
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	87.4	83.8	81.1	76.4	74.1	81
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	155.1	147.0	144.4	132.9	134.1	143
Land Cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Rented Land	65.3	61.9	59.9	59.6	57.3	61
Own Land	91.1	85.3	81.9	81.4	77.4	83
Capital Costs	-	-	-	-	-	
Liabilities	42.4	37.8	38.9	43.7	47.0	42
Own capital	90.5	96.8	91.1	78.6	76.8	87
Total Capital Costs	531.7	512.5	497.4	472.5	466.7	496
COSTS						
Cash Costs	908.5	841.9	799.5	781.6	772.2	821
Depreciation Costs	211.5	199.2	196.0	177.2	178.2	192
Opportunity Costs	251.4	249.8	238.8	219.9	213.3	235
Total Production Costs	1,371.4	1,291.0	1,234.2	1,178.8	1,163.7	1,248
Profits	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)	233.4	200.5	208.9	123.7	276.2	209
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	22.0	1.2	12.9	(53.5)	98.0	16
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity) *Model Maintains a stable herd size	(229.5)	(248.6)	(225.9)	(273.4)	(115.3)	(219)

aintains a stable herd size

Costs and revenue are reported for a calendar (e.g. January to December). It reflects revenue and expenses that a producer experiences over that period. Produce rs who want a cash flow analysis typically use a calendar or agricultural year. This method is often preferred by lenders when getting evaluated for a line of credit or a loan. The model maintains a stable herd, retention rates were adjusted to ensure that.

Cash Costs

Cash costs are the outlays over the course of the year, including machine repairs, paid labour, costs of feed production, and purchased feed. CDN COP Network bases cash costs on actual costs of production. Agri Profit\$ uses the market value for some cash costs, including feed

The cost of producing the feed on-farm and the purchased feed costs as used in that year to reflect the experience and situation of producers. Production inputs, land and any purchased feeds utilized that year are included. Rations for each type of animal and inventories are used to calculate total feed requirements. Any shortfall in production are assumed to be purchased at market value. Feed rations and yields are provided "as fed" to balance the

reduction of carrype or minima and memory and back of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and the second of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and memory second of the second of carrype or minima and the second of the sec rents paid + opportunity cost own land)

Land: separated into owned and rented land, includes both crop and pastureland. Land costs = Rents paid + calculated land rents for own land (opportunity cost). By using the cost of land, the advantage that mature operations have is clearly shown as their cost structure is lower when land has been fully paid off.

Allocation

Generic allocation uses percent revenues from each commodity to cover overheads and utilizes accounting data for the overhead costs. This takes the approach that overheads and fixed costs will be covered by something grown on the farm and recognizes that there are commodity price cycles where grains and livestock tend to be opposite. It is not so much concerned about each enterprise paying their way as that all overheads are covered by the mix of commodities grown. It should be recognized that as commodity prices fluctuate and revenues to each enterprise fluctuate, the shifting shares will change the cost structure for each enterprise from year to year.

Depreciation

Depreciation on buildings and machinery is a non-cash cost that reveals the ability of the farm to continue operating if an asset needs replacement. Differences in depreciation costs between AgriProfitS and the CON COP Network primarily comes from the use of specific (AgriProfitS) versus generic (CDN COP Network) allocation. Where generic allocation results in machinery depreciation used for feed production to show up in the con-calf enterprise as that is where revenue is generated. In contrast, specific allocation removes that costs and since feed is treated at market value, machinery depreciation of feed production is treated as a cash cost. This results in the CDN COP Network typically having lower cash costs and higher depreciation costs than what is reported in AgriProfit\$.

Opportunity Costs

Opportunity costs are the non-cash costs that reveal the opportunity of using different resources. These costs can include Unpaid labour, renting out land, the opportunity of selling or buying feed production, and return to own capital.

Land: The Opportunity costs of land are the rents for new contracts if the farm rents out owned land. It reflects the future cost of renting land. If the producers' profits of utilizing the land outweigh the profits of renting the land, Labour: The opportunity costs of labour are the calculated wage for family labour, either off-farm salary or farm manager salary. It is important to note that the opportunity cost of labour reflects the income you can receive for

the same type of labour

Capital: The opportunity cost of capital is the interest rate for long-term government bonds multiplied by the equity without land (values of machines, buildings, livestock, circulating capital, less total loans). If the producers' return on capital through farm and ranch production of an enterprise is greater than investing elsewhere then, continuous production should be preferred.

Unit Reported

Often cow-calf COP is expressed as dollars per cow wintered (\$/cow wintered) which adjusts the calf price per head for the number of calves sold per 100 cows. When evaluating overall cost structure to identify areas for improvement, or comparing to a benchmark, this is sufficient.

Index even a per unit cost provides produces with their break-even cost, allowing them to compare with posted market prices for their calves' average weight category. This break-even price will depend on the percentage of calves weaned that year from the cow herd. The higher percent weaned, the lower per pound the break-even price will be.



Brought to you by Canfax Research Services in collaboration with the Provincial Coordinators and funded by *BCRC



Cow-Calf Enterprise (\$/lb Weaned)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5 yr. avg
Pounds Weaned	21,654	21,654	21,654	21,654	21,654	21,654
Average male and female weaning weight (lbs)	596	596	596	596	596	
Average male and female calf price at weaning (\$/lb)	1.87	1.73	1.65	1.55	1.83	1.72
REVENUE						
Cow Calf Operation	2.43	2.21	2.14	1.92	2.23	2.19
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	0.53	0.46	0.46	0.33	0.37	0.43
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	1.90	1.76	1.69	1.59	1.85	1.76
Government payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	2.43	2.21	2.14	1.92	2.23	2.19
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.36
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.31
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
Vet & medicine	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	0.26	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.20
Labour						
Paid Labour	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.30	0.29	0.32
Unpaid Labour	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14
Total Variable Costs	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.17
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.30
Land Cost						
Rented Land	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13
Owned Land	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.18
Capital Costs						
Liabilities	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.09
Own capital	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.18
Total Capital Costs	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
COSTS						
Cash Costs	1.93	1.79	1.70	1.66	1.64	1.74
Depreciation Costs	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.41
Opportunity Costs	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.47	0.45	0.50
Total Production Costs	2.91	2.74	2.62	2.50	2.47	2.65
Profits	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
Short-term profit (cash costs)	0.50	0.43	0.44	0.26	0.59	0.44
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	0.05	0.00	0.03	(0.11)	0.21	0.03
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	(0.49)	(0.53)	(0.48)	(0.58)	(0.24)	(0.46

Costs and revenue are reported for a calendar (e.g. January to December). It reflects revenue and expenses that a producer experiences over that period. Produce rs who want a cash flow analysis typically use a calendar or Cash Costs

Cash costs are the outlays over the course of the year, including machine repairs, paid labour, costs of feed production, and purchased feed. CDN COP Network bases cash costs on actual costs of production. Agri Profit\$ uses the

The cost of production is the feed on-farm and the purchased feed costs as used in that year to reflect the experience and situation of production are assumed to be purchased at market value. Feed rations and yields are provided to as fed" to balance the model. Below are the included costs for feed production:

Feed: Calculated as feed cost (purchase feed + fertilizer, seed and pesticides for own feed production) + machinery cost (machinery maintenance + depreciation + contractor) + fuel, energy, lubricants and water + land cost (land rents paid + opportunity cost own land) Land: separated into owned and rented land, includes both crop and pastureland. Land costs = Rents paid + calculated land rents for own land (opportunity cost).

By using the cost of land, the advantage that mature operations have is clearly shown as their cost structure is lower when land has been fully paid off.

Allocation Generic allocation uses percent revenues from each commodity to cover overheads and utilizes accounting data for the overhead costs. This takes the approach that overheads and fixed costs will be covered by something grown on the farm and recognizes that there are commodity price cycles where grains and livestock tend to be opposite. It is not so much concerned about each enterprise paying their way as that all overheads are covered by the mix of commodities grown. It should be recognized that as commodity prices fluctuate and revenues to each enterprise fluctuate, the shifting shares will change the cost structure for each enterprise from year to year. Depreciation

Depreciation on buildings and machinery is a non-cash cost that reveals the ability of the farm to continue operating if an asset needs replacement.

Differences in depreciation costs between AgriProfit\$ and the CDN COP Network primarily comes from the use of specific (AgriProfit\$) versus generic (CDN COP Network) allocation. Where generic allocation results in machinery depreciation used for feed production to show up in the cow-calf enterprise as that is where revenue is generated. In contrast, specific allocation removes that cost and since feed is treated at market value, machinery depreciation for feed production is treated as a cash cost. This results in the CDN COP Network typically having lower cash costs and higher depreciation costs than what is reported in AgriProfitS

Opportunity Costs

Opportunity costs are the non-cash costs that reveal the opportunity of using different resources. These costs can include Unpaid labour, renting out land, the opportunity of selling or buying feed production, and return to own capital

Land: The Opportunity costs of land are the rents for new contracts if the farm rents out owned land. It reflects the future cost of renting land. If the producers' profits of utilizing the land outweigh the profits of renting the land, utilizing owned land for production should be preferred and vice-versa. Labour: The opportunity costs of labour are the calculated wage for family labour, either off-farm salary or farm manager salary. It is important to note that the opportunity cost of labour reflects the income you can receive for

the same type of labour.

Capital: The opportunity cost of capital is the interest rate for long-term government bonds multiplied by the equity without land (values of machines, buildings, livestock, circulating capital, less total loans). If the producers' return on capital through farm and ranch production of an enterprise is greater than investing elsewhere then, continuous production should be preferred. Unit Reported

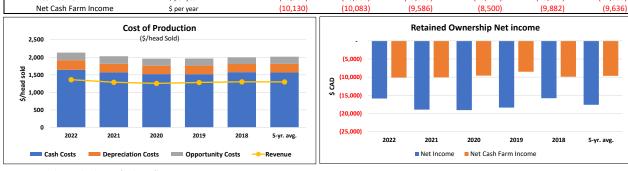
Often cow-calf COP is expressed as dollars per cow wintered (\$/cow wintered) which adjusts the calf price per head for the number of calves sold per 100 cows. When evaluating overall cost structure to identify areas for

improvement, or comparing to a benchmark, this is sufficient. However, aper unit cost provides producers with their break-even cost, allowing them to compare with posted market prices for their calves' average weight category. This break-even price will depend on the percentage of calves weaned that year from the cow herd. The higher percent weaned, the lower per pound the break-even price will be.





RETAINED OWNERSHIP		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
No. of beef cattle sold per year		36	36	36	36	36	36
Note: breeding stock sales are in the cow-co	alf enterprise						
Placement weight (lbs)	602						
Sale Weight (lbs)	736-802						
Days on Feed	90						
Average Daily Gain (lbs/day)	2.00						
REVENUE (\$/head Sold)		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
Market Returns from Retained Ownership		1,361.77	1,288.57	1,254.94	1,282.37	1,301.62	1,297.85
Other Returns (Government payments, by-produc	cts)	-	-	-	-	-	· -
Total Revenue	,	1,361.77	1,288.57	1,254.94	1,282.37	1,301.62	1,297.85
Costs (\$/head Sold)		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
VARIABLE COSTS		2022	2021	2020	2015	2010	J-y1. avg
Animal purchases		1,080.11	1,058.21	1,034.94	998.39	1,081.47	1,050.62
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesti	icidos)	21.42	20.10	19.29	19.32	18.71	1,030.02
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, co		203.39	187.90	180.00	185.76	176.34	186.68
	Jitractor)		21.53	16.17	21.69	21.10	23.09
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water		34.98					
Vet & medicine		10.53	10.04	9.65	9.36	8.95	9.71
Other inputs		32.51	30.00	28.56	29.38	27.78	29.65
Labour							
Paid Labour		211.14	196.11	187.90	194.03	180.43	193.92
Unpaid Labour		90.20	83.77	80.27	82.89	77.08	82.84
Total Variable Costs		1,684.28	1,607.67	1,556.78	1,540.81	1,591.86	1,596.28
CAPITAL COSTS							
Insurance, taxes		58.77	54.70	52.44	53.84	50.19	53.99
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation	n)	200.22	181.69	176.18	183.80	175.14	183.41
Land Cost							
Rented Land		8.36	7.92	7.66	7.65	7.34	7.79
Owned Land		11.68	10.91	10.48	10.45	9.93	10.69
Capital Costs							
Liabilities		54.80	46.75	47.47	60.46	61.33	54.16
Own capital		116.08	119.04	110.54	108.16	99.79	110.72
Total Capital Costs		449.91	421.00	404.78	424.37	403.73	420.76
·							
TOTAL COSTS Cash Costs		1,643.15	1,568.66	1,521.23	1,518.48	1,576.12	1,565.53
Depreciation Costs		273.08	246.28	239.05	245.20	232.67	247.26
Opportunity Costs		217.96	213.73	201.29	201.50	186.80	204.25
Total Production Costs (excludes own capi	tal)	2,134.19	2,028.67	1,961.56	1,965.18	1,995.58	2,017.04
· · ·	,			·		•	
Profits		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
Short-term profit (cash costs)		(281.39)	(280.09)	(266.29)	(236.10)	(274.50)	(267.67)
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)		(554.47)	(526.38)	(505.33)	(481.30)	(507.17)	(514.93)
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + op	portunity)	(772.42)	(740.10)	(706.62)	(682.81)	(693.97)	(719.18
Net Income (\$/head sold)		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
Net Income		(441.73)	(526.38)	(530.24)	(511.16)	(439.57)	(489.81
Net Cash Farm Income		(281.39)	(280.09)	(266.29)	(236.10)	(274.50)	(267.67
Labour							
Paid Labour	hours per year		428	425	452	440	436
Unpaid Labour	hours per year		196	195	207	202	200
Return to labour input	\$/hour	(26.6)	(27)	(25)	(22)	(24)	(25
Average wages (paid and calculated)	\$/hour	17	16	16	15	14	16
Net Income (annual total)		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
	\$ per year	2022 (15,902)	2021 (18,950)	2020 (19,089)	2019 (18,402)	2018 (15,824)	5-yr. avg (17,633)



NOTE: Feed costs are based on cost of production if homegrown.



Brought to you by Canfax Research Services in collaboration with the Provincial Coordinators and funded by



RETAINED OWNERSHIP	\$/lb LW Sold	\$/hd sold	\$/lb gain
REVENUE	2021	2021	2021
Market Returns from Retained Ownership	1.75	1,361.77	7.79
Other Returns (Government payments, by-products)	-	-	-
Total	1.75	1,361.77	7.79
Costs (\$/Ib LW Sold)	2021	2021	2021
VARIABLE COSTS			
Animal purchases	1.39	1,080.11	6.18
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.03	21.42	0.12
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	0.26	203.39	1.16
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.05	34.98	0.20
Vet & medicine	0.01	10.53	0.06
Other inputs	0.04	32.51	0.19
Labour			
Paid Labour	0.27	211.14	1.21
Unpaid Labour	0.12	90.20	0.52
Total Variable Costs	2.17	1,684.28	9.64
CAPITAL COSTS			
Insurance, taxes	0.08	58.77	0.34
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.26	200.22	1.15
Land Cost			
Rented Land	0.01	8.36	0.05
Owned Land	0.02	11.68	0.07
Capital Costs			
Liabilities	0.07	54.80	0.31
Own capital	0.15	116.08	0.66
Total Capital Costs	0.58	449.91	2.57
TOTAL COSTS			
Cash Costs	2.12	1,643.15	9.40
Depreciation Costs	0.35	273.08	1.56
Opportunity Costs	0.28	217.96	1.25
Total Production Costs (excludes own capital)	2.75	2,134.19	12.21
Profits	2021	2021	2021
Margin over operating costs	2.80	9.87	0.06
Short-term profit (cash costs)	(0.36)	(281.39)	(1.61)
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	(0.30)	(554.47)	(3.17)
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	(1.00)	(772.42)	(4.42)
Net Income	2021	2021	2021
Net Income	(0.57)	(441.73)	(2.53)
Net Cash Farm Income	(0.36)	(281.39)	(1.61)

NOTE: Feed costs are based on cost of production if homegrown.



