

# Canadian Price Reporting – Hogs

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Prepared for:

Cross-Provincial Pork Initiative<sup>1</sup>

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## 1.0 Introduction

Canadian hog prices are typically based on US prices. Some reasons for this include the following: the North American hog industry is highly integrated with Canadian pigs moving to the US to be grown out and/or slaughtered and pork moving both ways; the US is Canada's largest customer for pigs and pork; Canada and US hog production methods are similar; the US publishes many price reports; etc.

Although using US prices as a base for Canadian pricing has been the practice for many years, there is interest in developing a Canadian system of price reporting. This could provide information to industry stakeholders that better reflects the Canadian industry. Also, if there is a market event that precludes the use of the US price (e.g. border closure), then Canadian price information is available.

### 1.1 Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to understand the key elements of the Canadian hog industry that impact the reporting of a Canadian price. Further to this is an investigation of the data that is currently available and how it could be further utilized in price reporting.

### 1.2 Methodology

The following steps were taken:

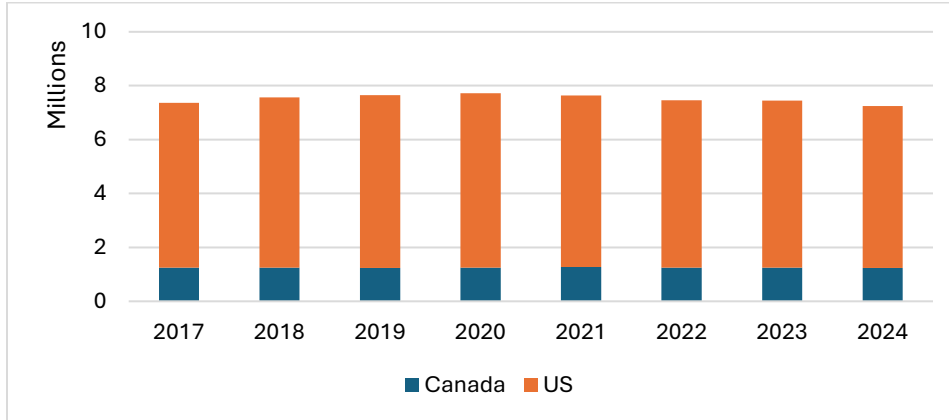
- 1) Compare the Canada and US industries in terms of size.
- 2) Document the availability of data in the US and Canada. Sources such as USDA, Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) were used.
- 3) Analyse the data to determine what, if any, relationships exist between datasets.
- 4) Summarize findings.

The first section of the report contains introductory information related to the project. The second section discusses background information on the Canada/US hog production industry and a brief overview of reports that are available. The third section provides detail on hog and pork production in Canada including trade data. The fourth section analyses various data series relative to Canadian retail and US cutout prices. The final section includes summary points to date.

## 2.0 The North American Hog Industry

As stated, the North American hog industry is highly integrated with Canadian live pigs and pork moving freely to the US. However, there are key differences between the two regions, especially with respect to the size of the sector in each country. For example, of the approximately 7.2 million head of breeding stock on Canada and US farms combined in mid-2024 (see Figure 1), 17% were on Canadian farms while 83% were on US farms.

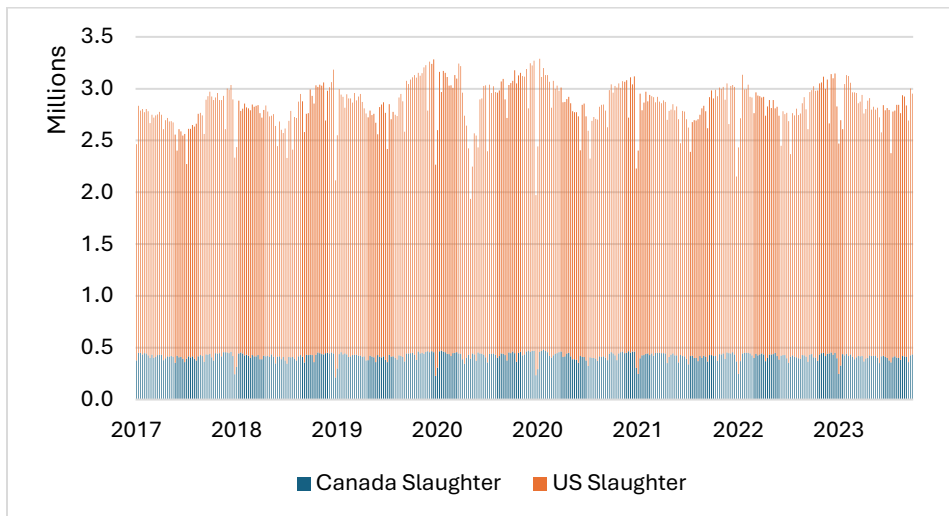
Figure 1: Number of Breeding Stock, Canada and US, July 1



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0160-01 Hogs statistics, number of hogs on farms at end of semi-annual period (x 1,000); USDA, NASS(b) Quick Stats

The US slaughters significantly more hogs each week compared to Canada (see Figure 2). In 2023 for example, the US on average slaughtered 5.9 times the number of hogs on a weekly basis compared to Canada (i.e. 2.45 million in the US versus 418,483 in Canada<sup>4</sup>). As well, there are 718 federally inspected hog processing plants in the US (USDA, NASS(a)) while Canada reports 25 federally registered plants (CFIA, 2024). This makes release of Canadian information a confidentiality concern. It’s important to note that while the US has several hundred plants, there are 14 large plants that processed about 60% of the hogs in 2023 (USDA, NASS(a)).

Figure 2: Number of Head Slaughtered Weekly, Canada and US



Source: Canadian Food Inspection Agency and provincial establishment., Compiled by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Animal Industry Division, Market Information Section; USDA, NASS(a)

<sup>4</sup> Weekly slaughter data by year is shown graphically in Appendix A.

Looking at the data on an annual basis shows that Canadian slaughter (federal and provincial) has been fairly consistent from 2017 to 2023 with some adjustments in 2020 and 2021. In 2023, the number slaughtered was less than 1% higher than in 2017. Annual US slaughter increased 5.7% from 2017 to 2023 with yearly fluctuations ranging between -3.0% and 4.4%.

*Table 1: Canada and US Annual Slaughter Numbers and Percent Change*

	Canada	Canada Annual Change	US	US Annual Change
<b>2017</b>	21,595,442		120,476,045	
<b>2018</b>	21,404,799	-0.9%	123,302,300	2.3%
<b>2019</b>	21,678,555	1.3%	128,704,802	4.4%
<b>2020</b>	22,558,542	4.1%	131,906,932	2.5%
<b>2021</b>	21,814,649	-3.3%	127,949,235	-3.0%
<b>2022</b>	21,644,782	-0.8%	124,672,228	-2.6%
<b>2023</b>	21,761,208	0.5%	127,338,988	2.1%
<b>2023 vs 2017</b>	0.8%		5.7%	

*Source: Canadian Food Inspection Agency and provincial establishments. Compiled by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Animal Industry Division, Market Information Section; USDA, NASS(a). Calculations by Ridgetown.*

## 2.1 US Price Reporting

The US has many different reports covering live hogs and pork quantities and prices. Much of this is summarized in the “Made-in-Canada” Hog Price report (Groupe Ageco and Gira, 2019) and won’t be covered in detail here. However, it’s important to note that live hog price reporting is regulated through the Livestock Mandatory Price Reporting Act (LMPR) and the Packers and Stockyards Act (PSA). Several daily and weekly reports are published, and the PSA catalogues all contracts (i.e. between packer and swine producer). Confidentiality is strictly followed through the 3-70-20 rule<sup>5</sup>. The reporting of pork sales also falls under LMPR. In addition, the CME publishes the Lean Hog Index and Pork Cutout Index daily.

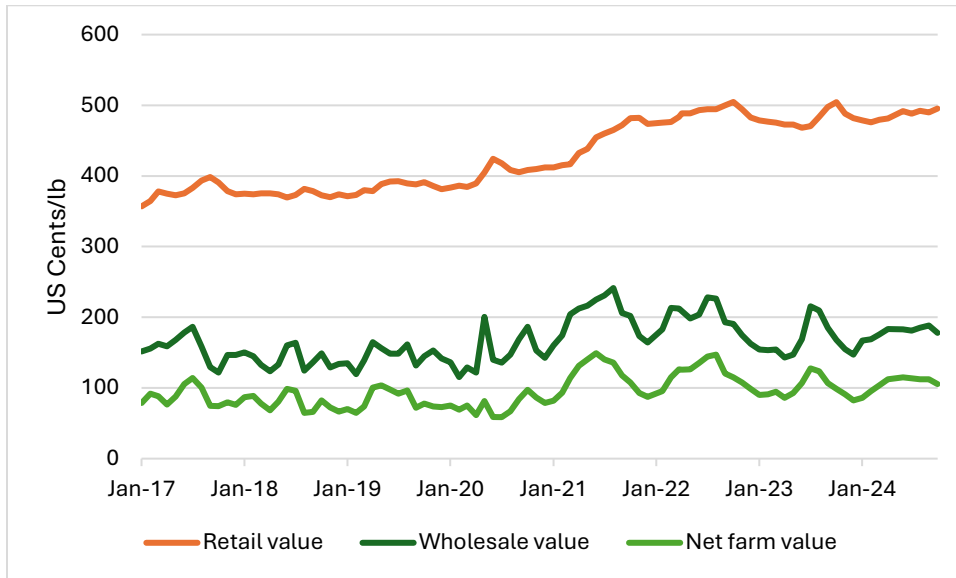
US retail data is reported through the National Retail Report – Pork. This reports data from weekly advertised pork product prices with considerable detail in terms of conventional versus organic, fresh versus frozen, product characteristics (e.g. boneless versus bone-in), etc.

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<sup>5</sup> The 3/70/20 guideline contains the following: “1) At least 3 reporting entities need to provide data at least 50 percent of the time over the most recent 60 day time period; 2) No single reporting entity may provide more than 70 percent of the data for a report over the most recent 60 day time period; and 3) No single reporting entity may be the sole reporting entity for an individual report more than 20 percent of the time over the most recent 60 day time period.” USDA, AMS 3/70/20 Confidentiality Guideline accessed from [3/70/20 Confidentiality Guideline \(usda.gov\)](https://www.ams.usda.gov/37020)

The USDA provides monthly data regarding meat price values at different levels in the supply chain (see Figure 3). It shows how the farm and wholesale levels track each other over time and have more variability than the retail level.

Figure 3: US Meat Value by Stage



Source: USDA, ERS

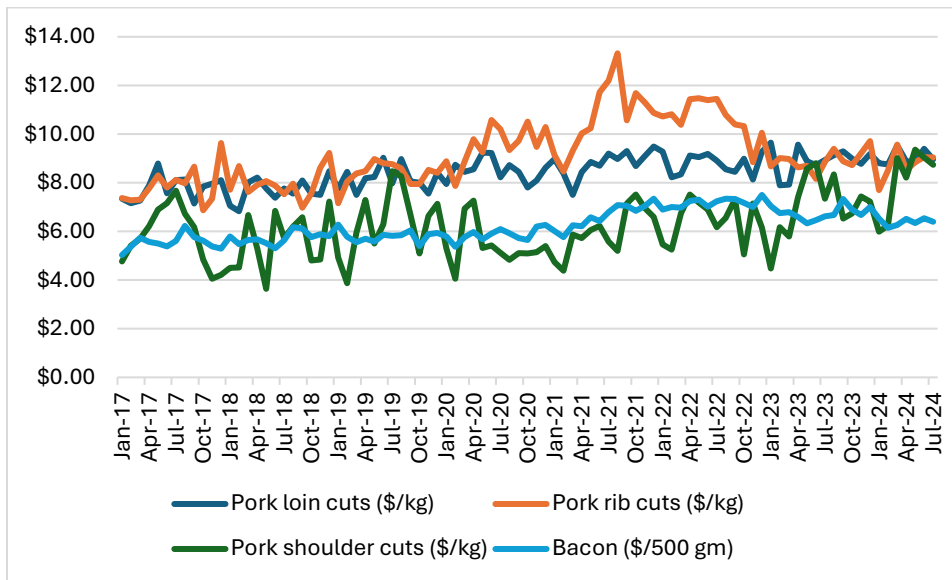
## 2.2 Canadian Price Reporting

Primarily due to the smaller size of the industry and concerns around confidentiality, price reporting is rather limited in Canada. Average daily and weekly hog price data are reported by regional (e.g. h@ms Marketing, Western Hog Exchange) and provincial (e.g. Ontario Pork) organizations. Trade data (pigs and pork) quantity and value is released with a 2-month lag.

There is no wholesale price data available publicly in Canada since the Montreal red meat wholesale price series was terminated in 2017 (AAFC).

Statistics Canada releases retail price information for 3 pork cuts (i.e. pork loin cuts, pork rib cuts, pork shoulder cuts) plus bacon. This data is provided monthly with a 2-month lag (e.g. September data is released in November). Figure 4 displays monthly prices for the 3 pork cuts plus bacon over time.

Figure 4: Canadian Monthly Retail Pork Prices



Source: Statistics Canada

The Nielsen Company compiles retail data for 5 pork products – pork ribs, pork roast, pork tenderloin, pork chops, and pork grinds – and AAFC reports the information on a dollars per kg sold basis. The price reported is the average price over 4 weeks, and it is released about 1 month later with 10 months of data published.

### 3.0 Canada’s Hog and Pork Production

This section discusses Canadian pig and pork production as well as trade in live pigs and pork.

#### 3.1 Canadian Pig and Pork Production

Total Canadian pig production is comprised of pigs slaughtered in Canada plus live exports. From 2017 to 2023 total production increased by 1.3 million pigs or 4.8%. The increase is largely a result of a more than doubling of market hog exports and a 5.8% increase in feeder pig exports. As discussed previously, domestic slaughter increased 0.8% during this time. Total pig exports represented 23% of Canadian pig production in 2023. The market hogs exported for slaughter category represented 3% of total pig production from 2017 to 2020 while in 2021 and 2022 it represented 5% and in 2023 it was 6%. The feeder hogs for export category was 18% of total production since 2021.

Table 2: Annual Canadian Pig Production

	Exports					Total	Change vs Prior Year
	Slaughtered in Canada	Market Hogs for Slaughter	Hogs for Breeding	Feeder Hogs (< 50 kg)			
<b>2017</b>	21,595,442	753,973	91,234	4,769,000	27,209,649		
<b>2018</b>	21,404,799	695,080	69,055	4,498,494	26,667,428	-2.0%	
<b>2019</b>	21,678,555	745,391	55,196	4,312,526	26,791,668	0.5%	
<b>2020</b>	22,558,542	802,862	76,765	4,431,094	27,869,263	4.0%	
<b>2021</b>	21,814,649	1,483,730	79,319	5,109,867	28,487,565	2.2%	
<b>2022</b>	21,644,782	1,449,250	56,629	4,981,390	28,132,051	-1.2%	
<b>2023</b>	21,761,208	1,643,707	61,886	5,044,328	28,511,129	1.3%	
<b>2023 vs 2017</b>	0.8%	118.0%	-32.2%	5.8%	4.8%		

Source: Canadian Food Inspection Agency and provincial establishments. Compiled by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Animal Industry Division, Market Information Section; Statistics Canada. Canadian International Merchandise Trade Web Application

It's important to mention distribution of slaughter across Canada. In 2023, 83.9% of slaughter occurred in 3 provinces – Manitoba (i.e. 28.0% of total), Ontario (i.e. 22.2%) and Quebec (33.7%). Ontario reported the largest increase in slaughter from 2017 to 2023 at 19.1%. Detailed annual slaughter by province is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Annual Slaughter by Province

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023 vs 2017
<b>BC</b>	519,367	511,040	498,886	530,871	491,226	464,305	470,646	-9.4%
<b>AB</b>	2,597,476	2,510,267	2,474,210	2,723,965	2,655,980	2,639,186	2,726,526	5.0%
<b>SK</b>	340,219	311,650	327,500	335,545	325,742	312,181	307,677	-9.6%
<b>MB</b>	5,402,290	5,368,717	5,526,353	5,932,230	6,032,995	5,865,985	6,085,909	12.7%
<b>ON</b>	4,058,447	4,119,639	4,379,198	4,663,600	4,623,881	4,707,155	4,831,602	19.1%
<b>QC</b>	8,667,197	8,572,881	8,463,208	8,362,209	7,674,235	7,645,889	7,331,162	-15.4%
<b>ATL</b>	10,446	10,605	9,200	10,122	10,590	10,081	7,686	-26.4%
<b>Total</b>	21,595,442	21,404,799	21,678,555	22,558,542	21,814,649	21,644,782	21,761,208	0.8%

Source: Canadian Food Inspection Agency and provincial establishments. Compiled by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Animal Industry Division, Market Information Section

Further to the discussion on slaughter is information on carcass weights. Table 4 below displays average annual carcass weights by region in Canada. The weights tend to be 4% to 13% higher in Eastern Canada than in the other 2 regions during the years shown. The average Canadian carcass weight increased 6.7 kg or 6.6% between 2017 and 2023. Average carcass weight by month and year is displayed graphically in Appendix A.



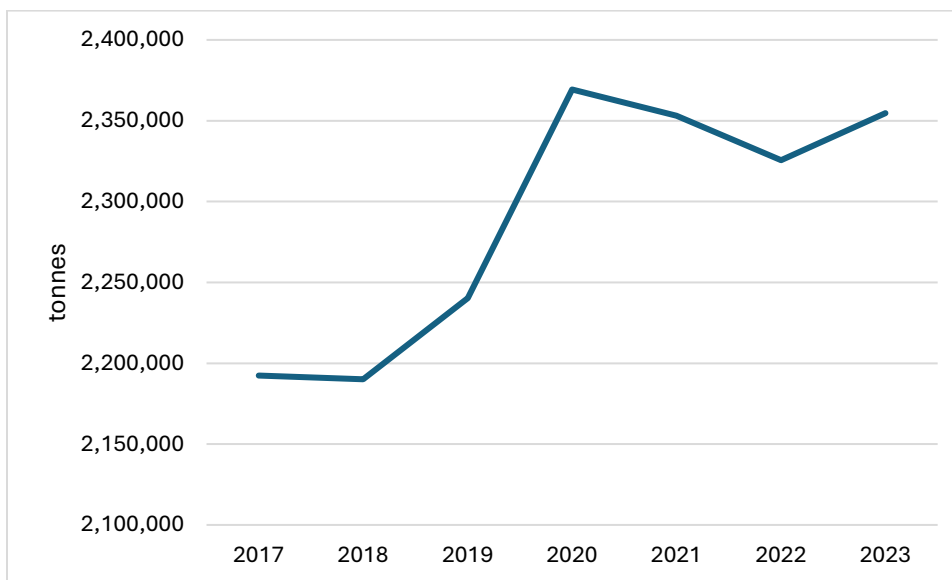
Table 4: Carcass Weights by Region (kg)

	BC/AB	SK/MB	East	Average - Canada
<b>2017</b>	96.0	98.6	104.2	<b>101.5</b>
<b>2018</b>	96.2	98.8	105.2	<b>102.3</b>
<b>2019</b>	96.2	99.5	106.7	<b>103.3</b>
<b>2020</b>	97.1	100.1	109.4	<b>105.0</b>
<b>2021</b>	101.3	102.1	112.6	<b>107.9</b>
<b>2022</b>	104.0	101.6	111.2	<b>107.4</b>
<b>2023</b>	104.9	105.9	110.3	<b>108.2</b>

Source: Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Compiled by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Animal Industry Division, Market Information Section

Carcass weights and slaughter numbers for hogs processed in Canada can be used to calculate the amount of pork produced (i.e. kg/hog carcass weight multiplied by the number of hogs slaughtered). A combination of a 0.8% increase in slaughter numbers from 2017 plus a 6.6% increase in the average Canadian carcass weight contribute to a 7.4% increase in pork produced in 2023 relative to 2017 as displayed in Figure 5. Other than the 5.8% increase in pork production that occurred from 2019 to 2020, the annual change ranged from -1.2% from 2021 to 2022 to 2.3% from 2019 to 2020. The pork that is produced in Canada is sold domestically or exported.

Figure 5: Canadian Annual Pork Production

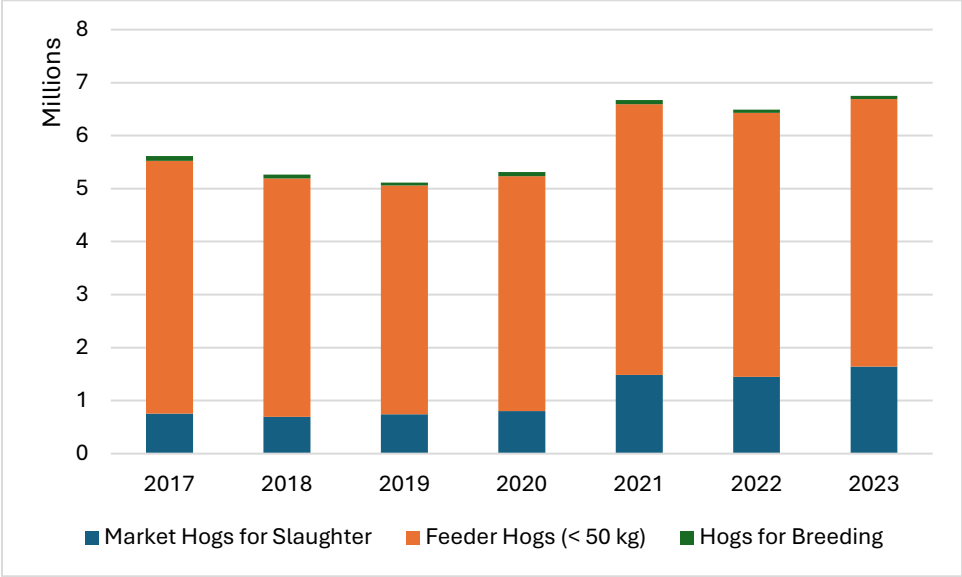


### 3.2 Canadian Pig Trade

Canada exports significant numbers of pigs each year with the majority being feeder pigs that will be grown and raised to market weight in the US. Figure 6 shows that in 2023, 1.64 million market hogs, 5.04 feeder pigs and 61,886 breeding stock were exported, a total of 6.74 million pigs. This was 1.1 million more than the number exported in 2017. On average from 2017 to 2023, 81% of all live pigs exported were feeder pigs (see Table 5) and 61% of the

feeder pig exports were from Manitoba. The value of live exports in 2023 was \$643.4 million (i.e. \$380.5 million for market hogs for slaughter, \$240.2 million for feeder pigs, \$22.7 million for breeding stock).

Figure 6: Canadian Pig Exports by Category



Source: Statistics Canada. Canadian International Merchandise Trade Web Application

Table 5: Distribution of Exports by Category

% of Total Exports	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Market Hogs for Slaughter	13%	13%	15%	15%	22%	22%	24%
Feeder Hogs (< 50 kg)	85%	85%	84%	83%	77%	77%	75%

Note: Numbers do not add to 100% because the Hogs for breeding category is not included in the table.

### 3.3 Pork Trade

Canada relies heavily on export markets for sales of pork. Table 6 shows the value and quantity of pork exports by year<sup>6</sup>. From 2017 to 2023 total pork exports increased in value by 17.3% and the quantity increased by 5.0%. Average annual value of pork exports on a dollar per kg basis was fairly consistent across the years shown ranging from \$3.06 in 2018 to \$3.49 in 2023.

<sup>6</sup> Pork exports include fresh cuts, frozen cuts, pig fat, offal and processed products.

Table 6: Canadian Pork Exports Summary

Exports	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ x 1,000	\$4,017,446	\$3,857,428	\$4,251,818	\$5,099,574	\$4,969,805	\$4,832,596	\$4,712,308
tonnes	1,286,118	1,261,993	1,264,170	1,490,986	1,442,280	1,393,606	1,349,988
\$/kg	\$3.12	\$3.06	\$3.36	\$3.42	\$3.45	\$3.47	\$3.49

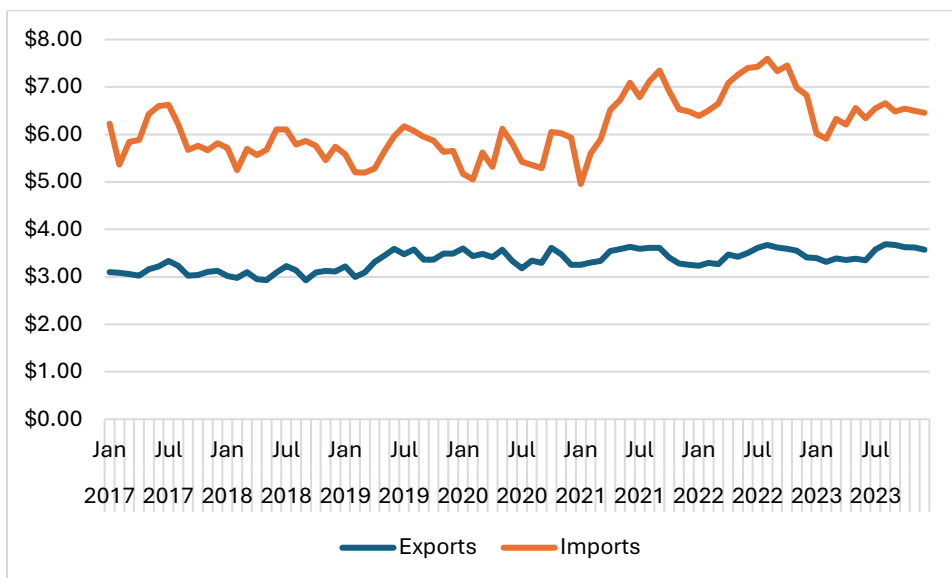
Table 7 displays data for annual pork imports with respect to value and quantity<sup>7</sup>. The value of imports increased 26.9% over the 7 years and quantity increased 19.2% in 2023 relative to 2017. On a per kg basis, average annual import value fluctuated from \$5.59 in 2020 to \$7.07 in 2022.

Table 7: Canadian Pork Imports Summary

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ x 1,000	\$1,291,676	\$1,285,317	\$1,356,844	\$1,460,110	\$1,632,329	\$1,621,309	\$1,638,659
tonnes	215,352	224,603	239,057	261,372	252,124	229,390	256,681
\$/kg	\$6.00	\$5.72	\$5.68	\$5.59	\$6.47	\$7.07	\$6.38

Figure 7 shows the average value of Canadian pork exports and imports on a monthly basis. It highlights the relatively consistent value of exports on a kg basis while monthly import values were more variable.

Figure 7: Average Pork Export & Import Value by Month (\$/kg)



<sup>7</sup> Pork imports include fresh cuts, frozen cuts, pig fat, offal and processed products.

Information regarding the annual value and quantity of each of the pork export and import product categories is included in Appendix A. Regarding exports, fresh cuts and frozen cuts were the 2 largest categories in terms of value and quantity. The fresh cuts category represented 48% of total pork exports value and 37% of total pork export quantity during the 2017 to 2023 period. Frozen cuts were 32% of total value and 40% of quantity. There was an increase in value from 2017 to 2023 in all product categories ranging from 2.8% for fresh cuts to 65.2% for processed products. In terms of quantity, the category increases ranged from 3.2% for pig fat to 16.2% for processed pork. On average, 34% of total pork export value and 28% of export quantity was in the US market.

Pork imports are comprised of the same 5 categories. Processed pork products represented half of pork import value and 31% of import quantity during the 7 years while the fresh cuts category represented 33% and 42% of value and quantity respectively. The US represents about 85% of Canada's pork import value and 86% of import quantity.

#### 4.0 Estimated Value of Canadian Pork Production

Using previous information, it is possible to estimate the value of Canadian pork production including exports and pork used domestically. Pork production was determined based on Canadian slaughter and average carcass weights each year. The amount of pork used domestically is determined by total pork produced minus pork exported. Domestic pork use can be valued at the average retail price. Therefore, the value of the domestic pork market is calculated as the following:

(Total pork produced – amount of pork exported) x Average retail price = Value of domestic market

This is outlined in the following table (see Table 8). The domestic pork market represents 40.8% of total pork produced during the 7 years. The value of the domestic market is estimated to range from \$6.5 billion in 2017 to \$8.3 billion in 2023. When the domestic market is combined with exports, the total value of Canadian pork production can be calculated. The estimated \$13.05 billion total value of Canadian pork production in 2023 therefore is comprised of \$4.7 billion of export value plus \$8.3 billion of domestic market value. Based on these calculations, the value of Canadian pork production increased by 24.3% during the 7 years. It's important to note that this does not account for the value of live pig exports discussed previously (i.e. \$643.4 million in 2023).

Table 8: Estimated Total Value of Canadian Pork Production

	Pork Produced (tonnes)	Pork Exported (tonnes)	Domestic Market (tonnes)	Avg Pork Retail Price (\$/kg)	Pork Export Value (\$'000)	Domestic Market Value (\$'000)	Total Value of Canadian Pork Production (\$'000)
2017	2,192,329	1,286,118	906,211	7.16	4,017,446	6,483,938	10,501,384
2018	2,190,091	1,261,993	928,098	7.08	3,857,428	6,569,386	10,426,814
2019	2,240,268	1,264,170	976,098	7.62	4,251,818	7,437,869	11,689,687
2020	2,369,332	1,490,986	878,346	7.83	5,099,574	6,877,692	11,977,267
2021	2,353,161	1,442,280	910,881	8.51	4,969,805	7,753,877	12,723,682
2022	2,325,661	1,393,606	932,055	8.64	4,832,596	8,054,248	12,886,845
2023	2,354,634	1,349,988	1,004,646	8.30	4,712,308	8,337,452	13,049,761

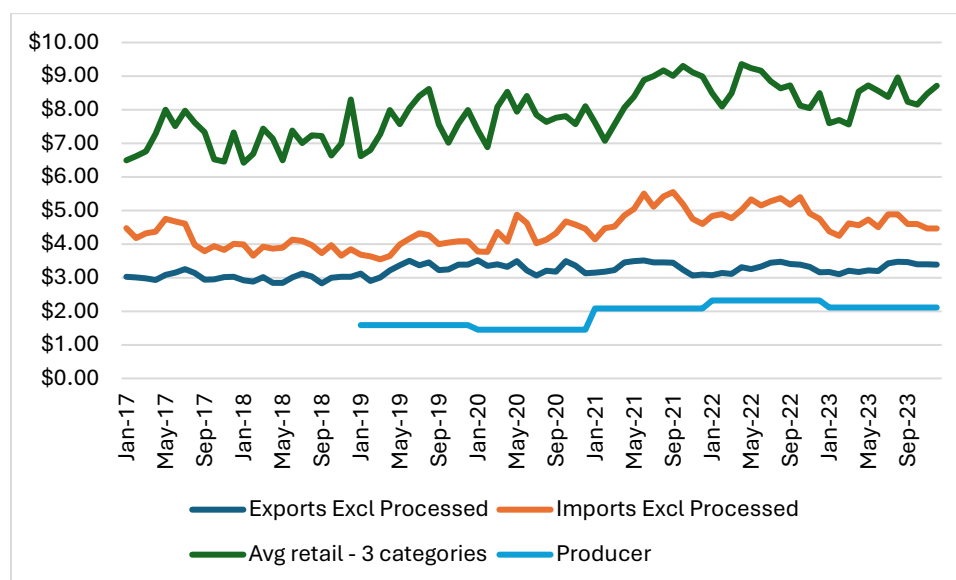
## 4.1 Canadian Pork Value Discussion

This section compares reported and calculated prices including average export and import values relative to retail prices, hog values and the US cutout.

### 4.1.1 Average Prices in the Canadian Supply Chain

Figure 8 displays several data series. This is intended to illustrate different price levels in the Canadian supply chain. It's important to note that in this graph the average export and import values do not include the processed pork category. Similarly, the average retail price shown in Figure 8 includes 3 pork cuts (i.e. loin, rib, shoulder) and excludes bacon. The producer price reflects a Western Canada market price for the hog.

Figure 8: Prices in the Supply Chain (\$/kg)



Avg retail – 3 categories includes pork loin cuts, pork rib cuts, pork shoulder cuts. Producer is annual value.

Calculating the difference between the various price series over time provides perspective on the spreads at different levels in the supply chain. This is shown in Table 9. This type of information is similar to the meat price spread data published by the USDA (see Section 2.1). It's difficult to replicate the US methodology since there is no Canadian wholesale data. However, the average export value could potentially be used as a proxy wholesale price.

Table 9 displays average annual prices at retail, export and producer levels using the data from Figure 8. The spreads for export-retail and producer-export are also included. The bottom portion of the table includes the share of retail value for 3 levels and the 5-year average for Canada and the US. It is interesting to note how similar the Canadian and US 5-year averages are when the Canadian export average value is used as a proxy for wholesale. Some caution should be exercised however in using the export value in place of actual wholesale data as it doesn't represent domestic demand.

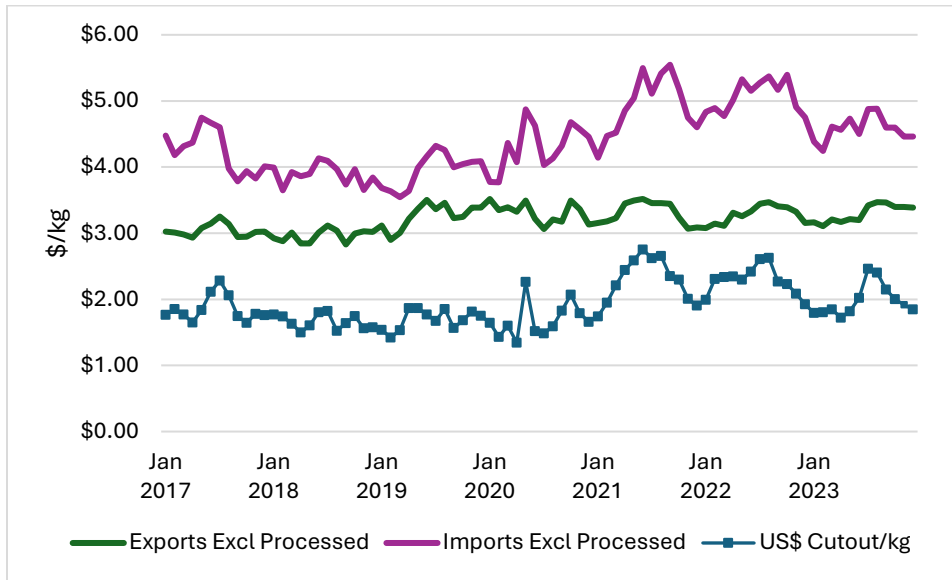
*Table 9: Average Annual Pork Price Spreads (\$/kg) and Share of Retail (%)*

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
<b>Retail price (\$/kg)</b>	7.62	7.83	8.51	8.64	8.30		
<b>Export price (\$/kg)</b>	3.27	3.31	3.31	3.28	3.30		
<b>Producer price (\$/kg)</b>	1.59	1.45	2.08	2.32	2.11		
<b>Export-Retail Spread (\$/kg)</b>	4.35	4.52	5.20	5.36	5.00		
<b>Producer-Export Spread (\$/kg)</b>	1.68	1.86	1.23	0.96	1.19	5-yr Avg	
						Canada	US
<b>Producer share of retail</b>	21%	19%	24%	27%	25%	23%	22%
<b>Exp-ret spread share of retail</b>	57%	58%	61%	62%	60%	60%	61%
<b>Farm-exp spread share of retail</b>	22%	24%	14%	11%	14%	17%	17%

**4.1.2 Average Canadian Pork Export and Import Values Versus US Cutout**

Figure 9 displays the average Canadian pork export and import values for all pork products excluding processed as well as the US cutout. The US cutout is shown in US dollars per kg and is a price comprised of 6 categories (i.e. belly, loin, butt, picnic, spare rib, ham). The graph shows that average pork imports prices generally track US cutout prices more so than the Canadian average pork export price during the time displayed.

Figure 9: Canadian Pork Export and Import Value vs US Cutout



The following figures show more detailed comparisons regarding specific pork product export prices and US cutout category prices. For example, Figure 10 shows the US ham cutout (shown by the line with marker) and the average Canadian export value for hams. With the exception of early 2020, the 2-price series track each other fairly closely. Figures 11 through 13 show that the data series track each other somewhat since 2021 but not prior to 2021.

Figure 10: Average US Ham Cutout Versus Canada Ham Export Value

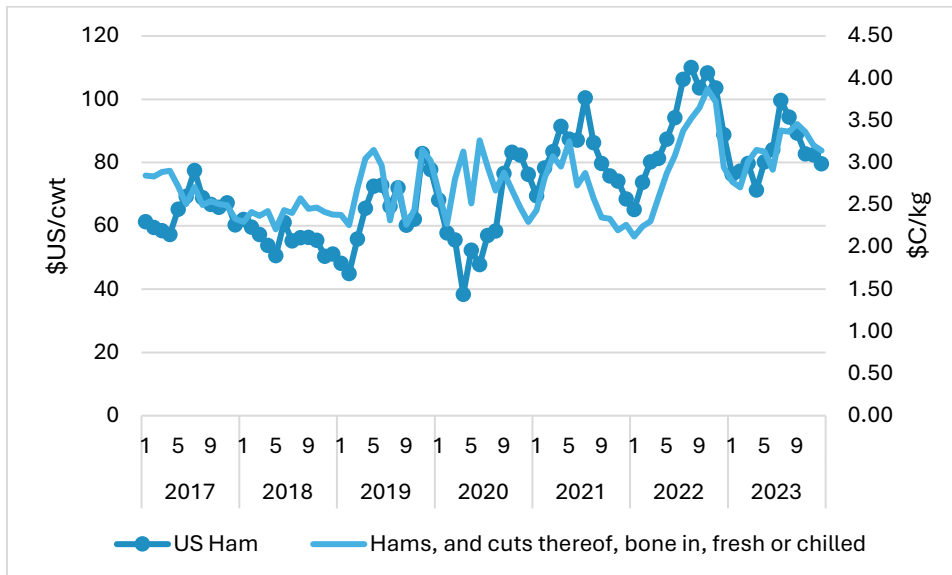


Figure 11: Average US Belly Cutout Versus Canada Belly Export Value

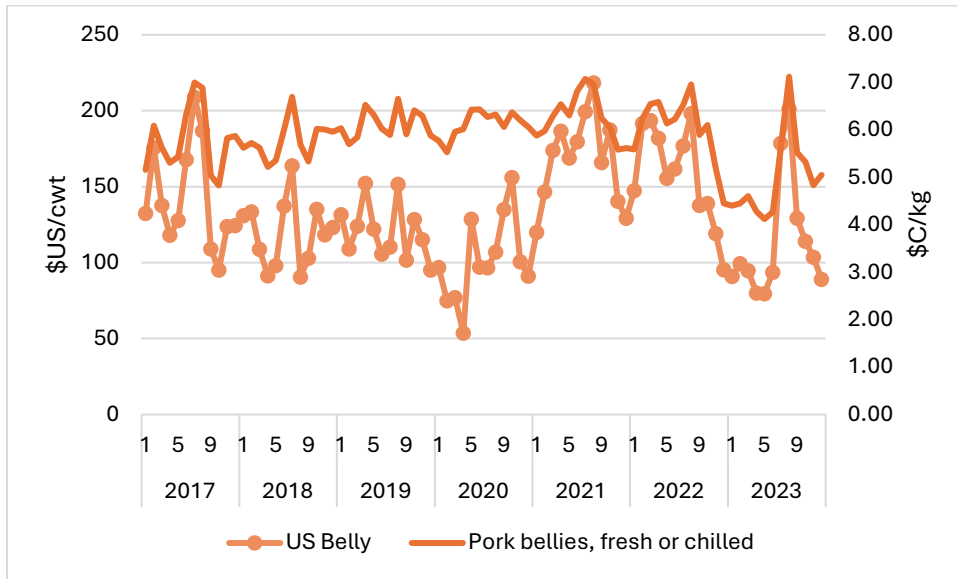


Figure 12: Average US Rib Cutout Versus Canada Spare Rib Export Value

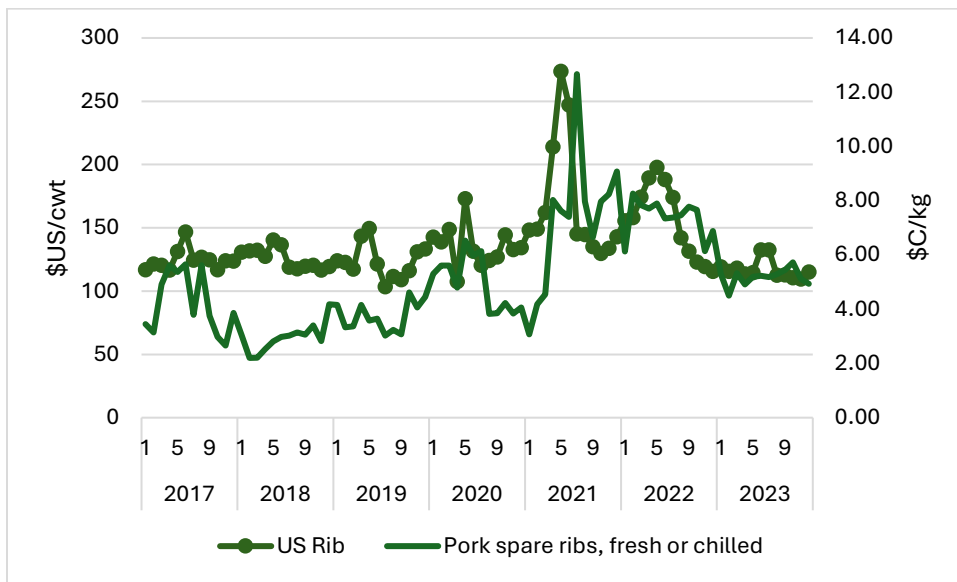
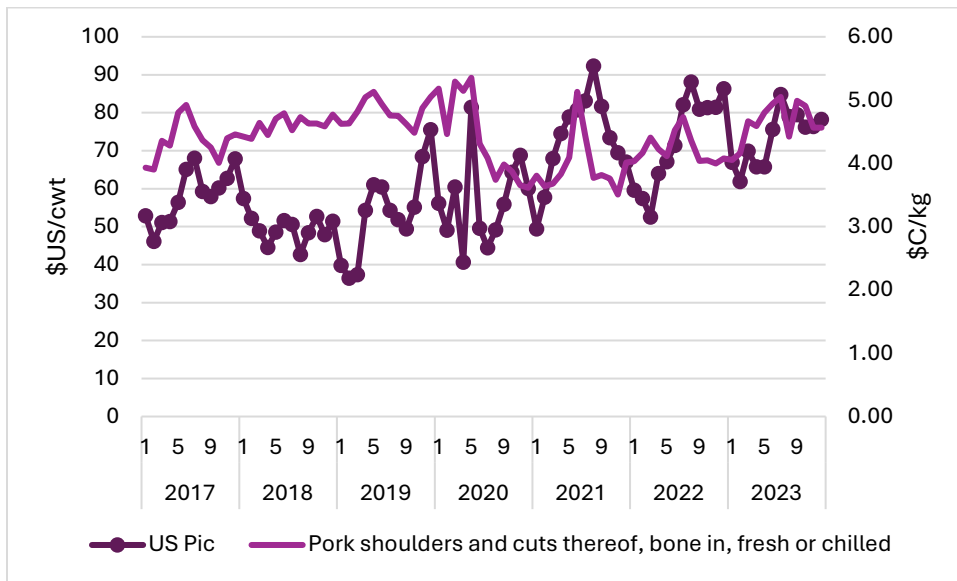




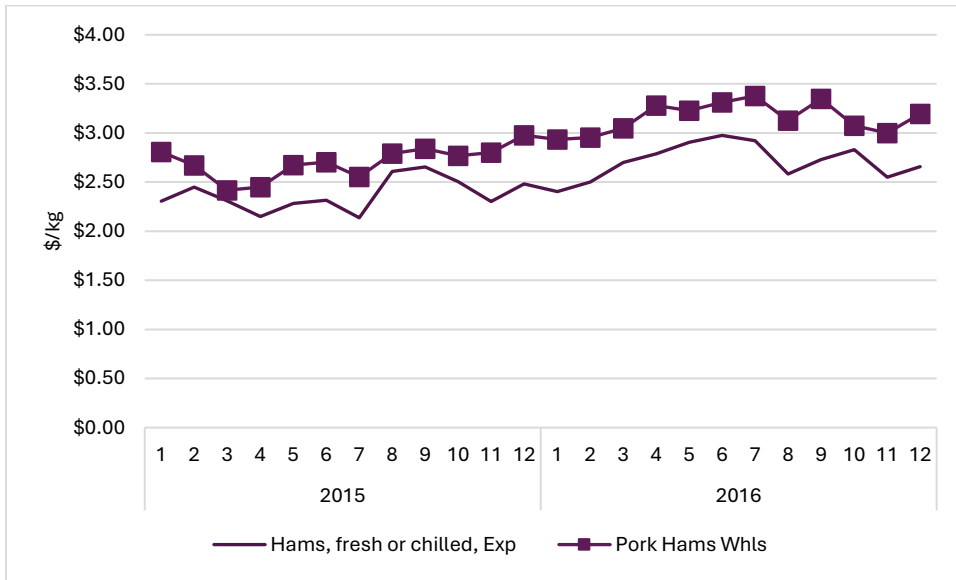
Figure 13: US Picnic Cutout Versus Canada Pork Shoulder Export Value



#### 4.1.3 Other - Canadian Wholesale Pork Prices

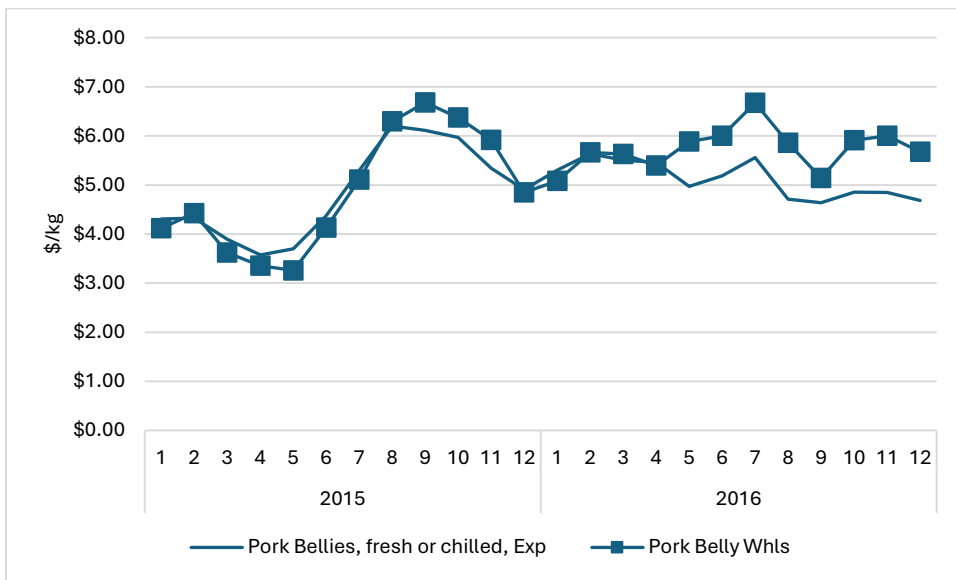
As stated previously, monthly Montreal wholesale prices for various pork cuts have not been published since September 30, 2017. However, the following graphs (Figures 14 to 17) display average Canadian pork export values for 4 products (shown as the thinner solid line and identified with “Exp” in the legend) and the corresponding Montreal wholesale price (shown as the line with a marker and identified with “Whls” in the legend) for 2015 and 2016. Admittedly this is outside the dates used so far in this document, however, it’s informative that some export values track the wholesale prices during the 2 years shown (i.e. hams, bellies) while others don’t track as well (i.e. ribs, shoulders). It’s unknown how representative the Montreal wholesale price is as a Canadian price.

Figure 14: Ham Export Value and Wholesale Value



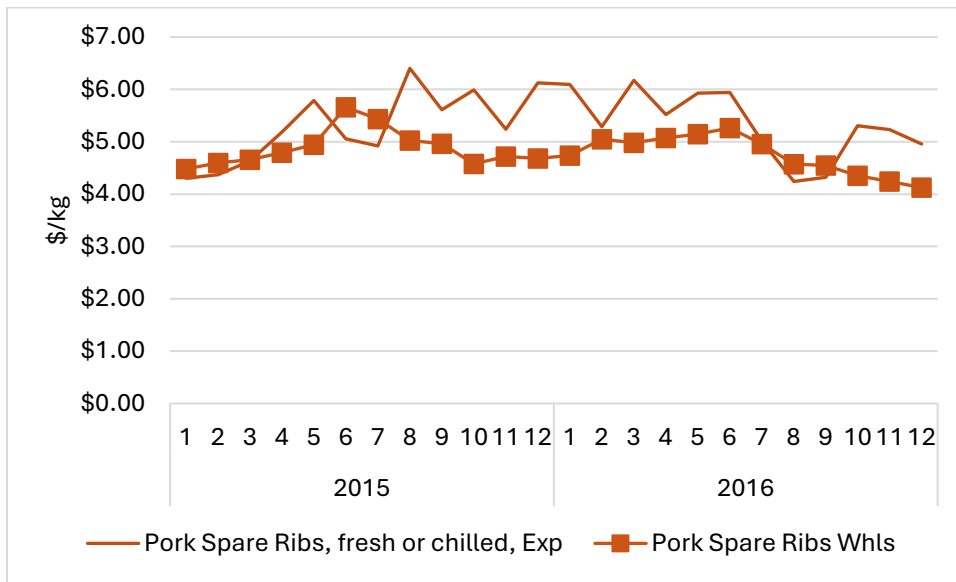
Exp = Export value; Whls = Wholesale value

Figure 15: Pork Bellies Export Value and Wholesale Value



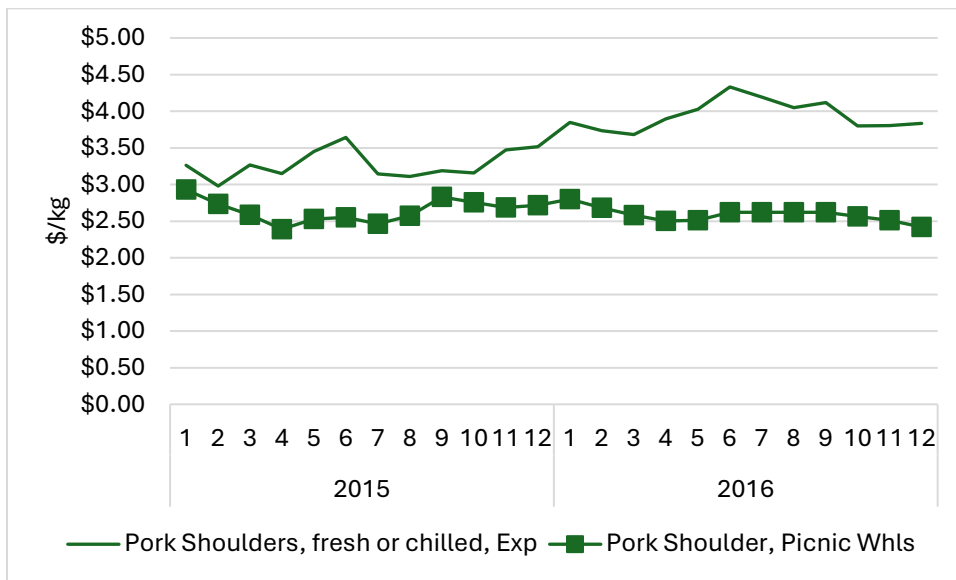
Exp = Export value; Whls = Wholesale value

Figure 16: Pork Spare Rib Export Value and Wholesale Value



Exp = Export value; Whls = Wholesale value

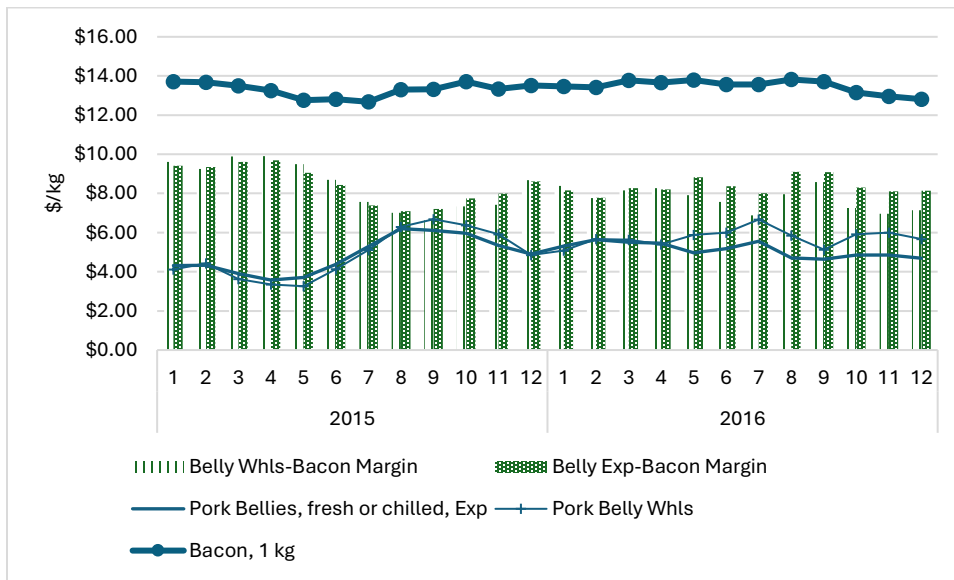
Figure 17: Pork Shoulder Export Value and Wholesale Value



Exp = Export value; Whls = Wholesale value

Figure 18 incorporates the retail bacon price and displays the belly-bacon margins using the wholesale belly price and export belly price relative to bacon. This is more product-specific than what Figure 8 used. Figure 18 shows the stable bacon price and comparable belly-bacon margins since the wholesale and export prices are similar.

Figure 18: Margins and Prices of Bellies and Bacon



## 5.0 Summary to Date

This paper provided background information on the Canada/US hog and pork industry followed by a description of price reports and data that is available.

Key points to date include the following:

- The US has been a historical price benchmark for Canada.
- The Canadian industry is small relative to the US and confidentiality is a concern with respect to price reporting.
- Approximately 41% of Canadian pork production is used in the domestic market while the rest is exported.
- Wholesale price data is not available but some retail data is.
- Export value per kg can be calculated by product. Some of these values track similar US cutout products.
- Estimated Canadian price spreads as a share of retail are similar to the US when the export value is used as a proxy for wholesale.

There are questions to consider as the discussion continues regarding Canadian price reporting. These include: 1) Is it possible to construct a Canadian pork cutout comprised of various cuts using trade data (e.g. export value/kg)? 2) What data would be available or needed if there is a partial or complete border closure? 3) How to account for live pig trade? 4) If required, how would costs associated with additional price reporting be recovered?

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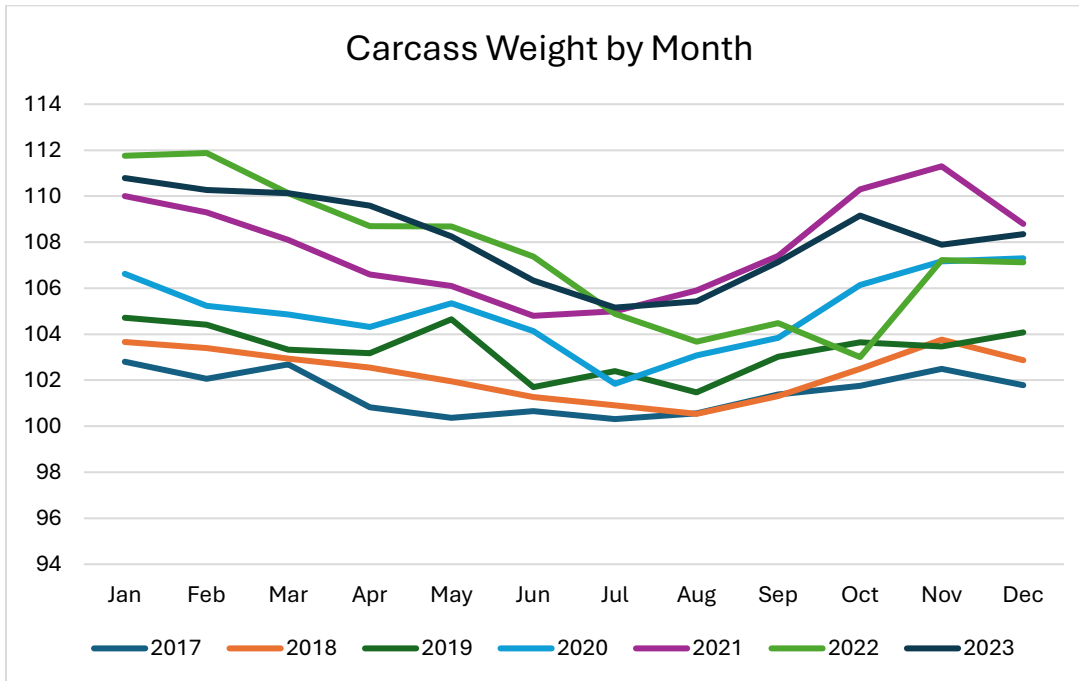
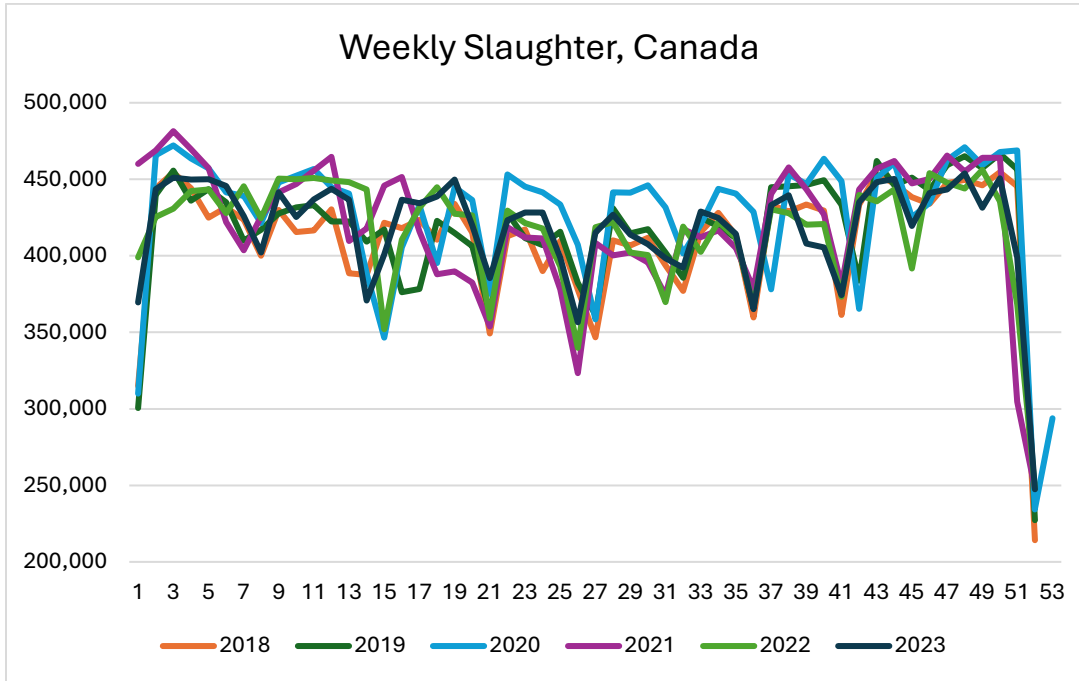
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## Appendix A: Additional Information



## Canadian Pork Exports by Category

		Fresh Cuts	Frozen Cuts	Pig Fat	Offal	Processed	Total
<b>Canadian Dollars</b>	2017	\$2,081,327,835	\$1,217,075,605	\$116,133,334	\$282,444,233	\$320,464,983	\$4,017,445,990
	2018	\$2,013,511,487	\$1,114,373,664	\$124,381,019	\$265,525,396	\$339,636,289	\$3,857,427,855
	2019	\$2,099,335,368	\$1,344,490,891	\$132,994,771	\$280,333,051	\$394,663,807	\$4,251,817,888
	2020	\$2,093,944,832	\$2,136,511,828	\$142,071,569	\$325,059,238	\$401,986,956	\$5,099,574,423
	2021	\$2,340,846,298	\$1,721,894,429	\$153,424,398	\$275,780,503	\$477,859,324	\$4,969,804,952
	2022	\$2,450,028,319	\$1,367,704,379	\$207,389,738	\$286,409,127	\$521,064,595	\$4,832,596,158
	2023	\$2,139,656,062	\$1,466,214,409	\$178,274,470	\$398,699,355	\$529,464,123	\$4,712,308,419
	2023 vs 2017	2.8%	20.5%	53.5%	41.2%	65.2%	17.3%
<b>Quantity (kg)</b>	2017	494,407,665	483,104,914	92,063,621	146,805,714	69,736,150	1,286,118,064
	2018	486,279,240	472,300,030	100,793,990	129,239,961	73,379,746	1,261,992,967
	2019	468,211,269	499,189,243	86,862,445	129,121,974	80,784,574	1,264,169,505
	2020	446,424,878	744,159,217	79,327,951	148,005,141	73,068,953	1,490,986,140
	2021	539,673,486	602,467,930	92,983,090	121,948,278	85,207,120	1,442,279,904
	2022	569,599,886	512,609,423	108,135,278	123,410,081	79,851,024	1,393,605,692
	2023	514,729,484	499,947,746	95,028,897	159,266,266	81,015,244	1,349,987,637
	2023 vs 2017	4.1%	3.5%	3.2%	8.5%	16.2%	5.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Prepared by AAFC/MISB/AID/Market Information Section

## Canadian Pork Imports by Category

		Fresh Cuts	Frozen Cuts	Pig Fat	Offal	Processed	Total
<b>Canadian Dollars</b>	2017	\$436,620,381	\$140,496,847	\$1,439,178	\$43,536,730	\$669,583,270	\$1,291,676,406
	2018	\$387,833,039	\$157,141,388	\$684,619	\$44,936,597	\$694,721,174	\$1,285,316,817
	2019	\$443,812,533	\$156,488,613	\$1,598,474	\$54,210,245	\$700,733,866	\$1,356,843,731
	2020	\$558,076,969	\$195,645,607	\$1,528,025	\$56,466,957	\$648,392,380	\$1,460,109,938
	2021	\$538,585,027	\$271,977,786	\$1,879,453	\$57,611,925	\$762,274,796	\$1,632,328,987
	2022	\$447,138,867	\$282,411,779	\$2,602,994	\$58,337,324	\$830,817,952	\$1,621,308,916
	2023	\$533,590,098	\$229,374,335	\$3,864,631	\$58,438,353	\$813,392,047	\$1,638,659,464
	2023 vs 2017	22.2%	63.3%	168.5%	34.2%	21.5%	26.9%
<b>Quantity (kg)</b>	2017	93,674,700	30,294,865	1,011,246	21,779,432	68,591,328	215,351,571
	2018	93,488,622	35,384,542	470,193	22,540,845	72,718,382	224,602,584
	2019	101,175,886	39,399,397	805,557	24,822,388	72,853,761	239,056,989
	2020	123,840,402	42,551,973	826,203	21,865,719	72,287,869	261,372,166
	2021	101,408,998	53,945,334	1,014,238	20,664,619	75,090,338	252,123,527
	2022	83,228,826	50,425,834	932,054	21,360,396	73,442,420	229,389,530
	2023	109,177,190	45,681,589	1,467,221	24,123,613	76,231,180	256,680,793
	2023 vs 2017	16.5%	50.8%	45.1%	10.8%	11.1%	19.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Prepared by AAFC/MISB/AID/Market Information Section