

Hog Production

The Corn Belt States—Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—accounted for 78 percent of all hogs and pigs sold in 1969. In these States, as in the rest of the country, increased numbers of hogs were being produced by fewer farms.

Since 1959, the rate of decrease in the number of farms with hogs and pigs has been considerably greater than the rate of decrease for all farms in the United States. Despite this decrease and a corresponding decrease in the number of farms selling hogs, the total number of hogs and pigs sold increased 7 percent between 1964 and 1969.

	Farms with hogs and pigs (1,000)	Hogs and pigs on farms (1,000)	Farms selling hogs and pigs (1,000)	Hogs and pigs sold (1,000)
1969	686	55,455	645	89,313
1964	1,081	54,080	803	83,537
1959	1,849	67,949	1,273	80,900
1954	2,366	57,093	1,424	57,419
1950	3,014	55,789	2,099	65,563
1945	3,314	46,735	2,104	68,122
1940	3,768	34,070	1,843	49,192

The above data indicates that hog production is becoming more concentrated on larger producing units. Table 9 shows that in 1969 more than one-half of all hogs were on places that had 200 hogs and over. On the other hand, farms with less than 25 hogs made up 45 percent of all farms with hogs on hand.

Table 9. Hogs and Pigs—Inventory—by Number Per Farm: 1969 and 1964

	Farms reporting				Inventory			
	1969		1964		1969		1964	
	Number (1,000)	Percent	Number (1,000)	Percent	Number (1,000)	Percent	Number (1,000)	Percent
Total all farms . . .	686.1	100.0	1,081.4	100.0	55,455	100.0	54,080	100.0
Hogs and pigs per farm:								
1 to 9	188.1	27.4	449.4	41.6	755	1.4	1,602	3.0
10 to 24	120.3	17.5	187.0	17.3	1,900	3.4	2,906	5.4
25 to 99 ¹	208.3	30.4	276.3	25.5	11,209	20.2	14,355	26.5
100 to 199	93.0	13.6	106.5	9.8	12,653	22.8	14,277	26.4
200 to 499	62.8	9.1	54.6	5.1	18,054	32.6	15,164	28.0
500 to 999	11.1	1.6	6.5	0.6	7,121	12.8	4,041	7.5
1,000 and over	2.5	0.4	1.1	0.1	3,763	6.8	1,735	3.2

¹1969 includes data for abnormal farms with more than 24 head (682 farms reporting 215,724 head).

Class 1-5 farms accounted for 97 percent of all hogs and pigs sold in 1969. Two-thirds of the hogs and pigs sold in 1969 were sold from farms selling 200 head or more.

Table 10. Hogs and Pigs Sold—by Number Sold Per Farm: 1969

	Farms reporting		Hogs and pigs sold	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number (1,000)	Percent distribution
Total, class 1-5 farms	536,351	100.0	86,771	100.0
Hogs and pigs sold per farm:				
1 to 9	36,228	6.8	180	0.2
10 to 49	141,715	26.4	3,863	4.5
50 to 99	109,219	20.4	7,736	8.9
100 to 199	113,197	21.1	15,735	18.1
200 to 499	102,999	19.2	30,686	35.4
500 to 999	25,904	4.8	16,988	19.6
1,000 and over	7,089	1.3	11,583	13.3

Although most pigs are farrowed and raised as market hogs on the same farm, production of feeder pigs for sale has become a significant factor in the hog-raising industry. Feeder-pig sales accounted for 17 percent of the total number of hogs and pigs sold in 1969. Class 1-5 farms on which no pigs were farrowed sold 14.7 million hogs, or 17 percent of the number of hogs and pigs sold from class 1-5 farms.

An increased percentage of all litters were being farrowed on larger production units. Although the number of litters produced in 1969 was almost unchanged from the number produced in 1964, litters were farrowed on 30-percent fewer farms in 1969. On class 1-5 farms, breeding herds produced 20 litters and over on only 40 percent of farms farrowing litters, yet they accounted for 80 percent of the litters produced.

Table 11. Hogs and Pigs and Feeder Pigs—Litters Farrowed, Sales—by Litters Farrowed Per Farm: 1969

	Litters farrowed		Hogs and pigs sold			
	Farms	Number	Total		Feeder pigs sold	
			Farms	Number	Farms	Number
Total, class 1-5 farms	434,485	10,204,534	536,351	86,770,765	119,104	14,033,703
Litters farrowed per farm:						
1	19,145	19,145	14,058	248,408	3,722	26,155
2 to 4	70,043	200,291	65,082	2,026,959	19,755	353,326
5 to 9	70,020	476,017	70,017	3,812,275	19,939	753,432
10 to 19	102,650	1,395,589	102,645	10,320,049	28,567	2,043,093
20 to 49	121,873	3,641,540	121,869	25,526,114	32,767	4,709,785
50 to 99	38,376	2,513,173	38,374	17,213,651	10,435	3,179,214
100 to 199	10,144	1,278,647	10,144	8,539,632	3,133	1,855,075
200 and over	2,234	680,132	2,234	4,383,385	782	1,113,118
None	-	-	111,928	14,700,292	4	505

Sheep Production

Both the numbers of farms with sheep and lambs and the number of sheep and lambs on these farms have been declining.

Sheep and lambs on farms

	Farms reporting	Number (million)
1969	170,888	21.6
1964	234,789	25.5
1959	341,952	33.9
1954	361,001	31.6

To a large degree, sheep and lamb production is concentrated in the intermountain areas of the West and the hill country of the Southwest. Texas is the leading sheep-producing State. In 1969, one-fifth of all sheep and lambs were located on farms and ranches in that State. The Mountain States together with Texas, California, and South Dakota accounted for almost 70 percent of the total number of sheep and lambs on hand.

Milk Production

Milk production remained one of the major farm enterprises in the United States in 1969. Over 568,000 farms had milk cows, and there were 360,102 class 1-5 farms which had sales of dairy products. The value of dairy products sold and value of dairy cattle and calves sold from these farms was \$6,349 million and accounted for 23 percent of the total value of livestock, poultry, and their products sold on class 1-5 farms in 1969. The amount received from the sale of dairy cattle and calves on class 1-5 farms was \$931 million.