

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS Continued

Table 20. Hogs and Pigs—Inventory and Sales: 1945 to 1974

	Inventory		Sales	
	Farms (1,000)	Number (1,000)	Farms (1,000)	Number (1,000)
1974.....	470	45,504	450	79,897
1969.....	686	55,455	645	89,313
1964.....	1,081	56,080	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

Table 23. Sheep and Lambs—Inventory and Sales: 1945 to 1974

	Inventory		Sales	
	Farms (1,000)	Number (1,000)	Farms (1,000)	Number (1,000)
1974.....	109	15,380	100	13,434
1969.....	171	21,611	163	18,308
1964.....	235	25,472	216	(NA)
1959.....	342	33,945	292	25,396
1954.....	361	31,619	289	22,336
1950.....	320	31,406	271	20,003
1945.....	457	41,224	332	28,735

Table 24. Sheep and Lambs—Inventory and Sales: 1974

	Inventory		Sales	
	Number (1,000)	Per-cent	Number (1,000)	Per-cent
United States, total	14,173	100.0	12,657	100.0
Northeast.....	150	1.1	110	.8
New England.....	18	.1	12	.1
Middle Atlantic.....	131	.9	98	.8
North Central.....	3,427	24.2	3,234	25.6
East North Central...	918	6.5	759	6.0
West North Central...	2,509	17.7	2,474	18.2
South.....	3,419	24.1	2,555	20.2
South Atlantic.....	275	1.9	225	1.8
East South Central...	67	.5	53	.4
West South Central...	3,078	21.7	2,277	18.0
West.....	7,176	50.6	6,758	50.7
Mountain.....	5,092	35.9	4,923	38.9
Pacific.....	2,084	14.7	1,836	14.5

Table 21. Hogs and Pigs—Inventory and Sales by Number Per Farm: 1974

All Farms	Inventory				Sales			
	Farms		Number		Farms		Number	
	Total (1,000)	Percent	Total (1,000)	Percent	Total (1,000)	Percent	Total (1,000)	Percent
All farms.....	470.3	100.0	45,504	100.0	449.8	100.0	79,897	100.0
Hogs and pigs per farm:								
1 to 9.....	137.0	29.1	533	1.2	55.4	12.3	259	(2)
10 to 24.....	79.1	16.8	1,245	2.7	66.5	14.8	1,077	1.3
25 to 99.....	130.8	27.8	6,844	15.0	138.4	30.8	7,467	9.3
100 to 199.....	59.3	12.6	8,007	17.6	75.5	16.8	10,448	13.1
200 to 499.....	48.0	10.2	13,948	30.7	77.0	17.1	23,223	29.1
500 to 999.....	12.0	2.6	7,774	17.1	26.1	5.8	17,349	21.7
1,000 and over.....	4.1	.9	7,153	15.7	10.8	2.4	20,074	25.1

Table 22. Hogs and Pigs and Feeder Pigs—Sales by Litters Farrowed Per Farm: 1974

Farms With Sales of \$2,500 and Over	Sales				Litters farrowed	
	Hogs and pigs		Feeder pigs		Farms (1,000)	Number (1,000)
	Farms (1,000)	Number (1,000)	Farms (1,000)	Number (1,000)		
Farms.....	393	78,600	93	12,601	310	8,870
Litters farrowed per farm:						
1.....	14	264	5	33	19	19
2 to 4.....	47	1,600	16	293	50	143
5 to 9.....	47	2,652	16	603	47	318
10 to 19.....	65	6,747	20	1,461	65	871
20 to 49.....	81	18,059	23	3,437	81	2,453
50 to 99.....	32	14,854	9	2,621	32	2,106
100 to 199.....	12	10,531	3	2,019	12	1,540
200 and over.....	4	9,445	1	2,125	4	1,421
None.....	91	14,447	(2)	10	-	-

tion of feeder pigs for sale has become an important factor, accounting for 16 percent of the total number of hogs and pigs sold in 1974. Farms with sales of \$2,500 and over on which no pigs were farrowed sold 14 million hogs, or 23 percent of the hogs and pigs sold from such farms (table 22).

Sheep

For the past three decades, there has been a decline in the number of farms with

sheep and lambs and in the number of sheep and lambs on farms. This decline has resulted from less demand for lambs in consumer markets, declining demand for wool, management and herder problems, and low return on investments.

The production, feeding and slaughtering of sheep and lambs is concentrated in the Mountain, West South Central, and West North Central States. Texas is the leading State; over 96 percent of the sheep and lambs produced in the West

South Central States were produced there. South Dakota accounted for about 36 percent of the production in the West North Central States. Wyoming and Colorado accounted for over two-fifths of the production in the Mountain States. The Mountain States, with Texas, California, and South Dakota, accounted for 74 percent of the total sheep and lamb production in the country (table 24).

The production of both sheep and wool is concentrated on a relatively small number of farms. Wool production relates only so that shorn on farms and does not include wool obtained in slaughtering plants or elsewhere. The production of wool in 1974 is given in tables 25 and 95.

Poultry Production

Through technological advancements in genetics and feed in recent years significant changes came about in the production and organization of the poultry industry in the United States. From the midfifties to the midsixties, the cost of producing poultry trended downward due to superior feeding, genetic improvements, disease control, management, mechanization, and larger unit sizes. Production costs leveled off in the sixties, as gains in production efficiency offset increases in input cost. However, in recent years, input cost has been rising far faster than production efficiency increases.