Labor use and gross sales per man-equivalent.—Poultry farms in general are somewhat more than one-man operations. The average poultry farm requires one and one-sixth men. The labor requirement declines rather sharply with reduced sales per farm. The man-equivalent per farm for Class I farms was almost four times that required for Class V and VI farms.

The average gross sales per man-equivalent was \$8,300 for all poultry farms. Both the gross sales and the income above specified expenses decreased with the decrease in size of operation, as measured by economic class of farm. For all poultry farms in the United States, the average gross income per man-equivalent for farms in each economic class from I to VI was, in that order—\$19,000; \$11,000; \$6,500; \$4,000; \$2,400; and \$800. These ratios were similar in the separate subregions. For comparison, the sales per man-equivalent for farms in Classes I and VI for subregion 15 were \$20,000 and \$800; in subregion 82, \$21,000 and \$900.

Table 31.—Average Number of Livestock and Poultry Per Farm, for Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954

Average number per farm by economic class of farm										
Subregions and item	Total		II	III	IV	v	VI			
	Total									
United States:  Horses and mules	7 2	(Z) 17 3 11 1,993	(Z) 10 2 5 1,157	(Z) 7 2 4 706	(Z) 6 2 3 493	(Z) 5 1 2 326	(Z) 4 1 1 181			
Subregion 2:  Horses and mules All cattle and calves Milk cows Hogs and pigs Chickens 4 months old and over	3	(Z) 4 2 1 4,514	(Z) 5 2 2 1,539	(Z) 2 1 (Z) 963	(Z) 2 1 (Z) 703	(Z) 2 1 (Z) 494	(Z) 2 1 (Z) 179			
Subregion 3:  Horses and mules All cattle and calves Milk cows  Hogs and pigs Chickens 4 months old and over.	(Z) (Z) 1 1,091	(Z) 2 1 (Z) 2,840	(Z) (Z) (Z) (Z) 1,814	(Z) 1 (Z) 1,042	(Z) (Z) (Z) (E) 618	(Z) (Z) (X) (X) 308	(Z) 1 (Z) 5 262			
Subregion 4:  Horses and mules All eattle and calves Milk cows Hogs and pigs. Chickens 4 months old and over	(Z) 3 1 (Z) 1,178	(Z) 7 3 1 2,504	(Z) 3 2 (Z) 1,509	(Z) 2 1 (Z) 981	(Z) (Z) (Z) 601	(Z) 1 (Z) 377	(Z) 1 1 219			
Subregion 5: Horses and mules All cattle and calves Milk cows Hogs and pigs Chickens 4 months old and over	(Z) 1 1 1 1,965	(Z) 2 1 1 4, 563	(Z) 1 (Z) (Z) 2, 948	(Z) 1 (Z) 1,520	(Z) 1 (Z) 1 918	(Z) 1 1 1 526	1 1 (Z) 298			
Subregion 14:  Horses and mules All cattle and calves Milk cows.  Hogs and pigs Chickens 4 months old and over.	(Z) (Z) (Z) 1 1,324	4 725	(Z) (Z) (Z) (Z) (Z) 2, 332	(Z) (Z) (Z) 1, 234	(Z) (Z) (Z) 1 752	(Z) (Z) (Z) (Z) (Z) 543	(Z) (Z) (Z) 170			
Subregion 16:  Horses and mules All eattle and calves Milk cows Hogs and pigs. Chickens 4 months old and over.	(Z) 2 1 4 1,308	(Z) 5 1 7 1,711	(Z) 2 1 4 1,763	(Z) (Z) 3 1,183	(Z) 2 1 2 650	(Z) 2 1 3 467	(Z) (Z) 1 240			
Subregion 16:  Horses and mules All cattle and calves Milk cows.  Hogs and pigs Chickens 4 months old and over	(Z) 7 2 5 839	(Z) 33 6 9 3,004	(Z) 14 5 7 1,366	(Z) 6 1 5 906	(Z) 4 1 5 551	(Z) 2 1 3 366	(Z) 2 1 2 175			
Subregion 18: Horses and mules All cattle and calves Milk cows Hogs and pigs. Chickens 4 months old and over.	(Z) 14 3 6 208	1 38 5 10 426	22 5 9 229	(Z) 10 3 5 174	(Z) 8 2 4 155	(Z) 4 1 3 139	(Z) 3 2 2 140			

Z 0.5 or less

Table 31.—Average Number of Livestock and Poultry Per Farm, for Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954—Continued

Subregions and item	Average number per farm by economic class of farm							
	Total	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	
Subregion 26:  Horses and mules.  All cattle and calves.  Milk cows.  Hogs and pigs.  Chickens 4 months old and over.	11 2	1 32 3 10 149	1 16 2 7 149	1 10 3 5 149	1 7 3 4 102	1 6 2 3 90	1 3 2 2 81	
Subregion 33:  Horses and mules		1 14 3 5 2,036	1 7 2 5 577	1 5 2 3 317	1 5 2 3 327	1 4 2 3 262	1 4 2 3 258	
Subregion 42:  Horses and mules	8 2	1 23 4 5 819	1 12 2 5 349	1 6 2 3 228	1 5 1 3 214	1 4 1 2 202	1 6 2 2 2 167	
Subregion 82:  Horses and mules	(Z) 11 4 3 90	(Z) 15 4 10 61	(Z) 14 6 2 34	(Z) 11 4 3 112	1 9 4 1 105	(Z) 5 2 1 153	1 5 2 2 118	
Subregion 115:  Horses and mules All cattle and calves Milk cows Hogs and pigs Chickens 4 months old and over	(Z) 1 (Z) (Z) 1,892	(Z) 3 (Z) 1 4,686	(Z) (Z) (Z) (Z) (Z) 2, 273	(Z) (Z) (Z) (Z) (Z) 1,313	(Z) (Z) (Z) (Z) 782	(Z) 1 (Z) 1 522	(Z) (Z) (332	
Subregion 118:  Horses and mules	(Z) 5 1 1 1,358	(Z) 11 2 1 1,843	(Z) 4 1 1,911	(Z) 4 1 (Z) 1,174	(Z) (Z) (Z) 797	(Z) (Z) (Z) (Z) 636	(Z) 3 1	
Subregion 117:  Horses and mules All cattle and calves Milk cows Hogs and pigs Chickens 4 months old and over	(Z) 3 1 1 1,758	(Z) (Z) 3 3,972	(Z) 4 1 (Z) 2,327	(Z) 4 1 2 1,303	(Z) (Z) (Z) (S) 696	(Z) 1 (Z) (Z) 517	(Z) (Z) (Z) 371	
Subregion 119:  Horses and mules	(Z) 6 2 1 824	(Z) 19 3 1 2,131	(Z) 7 2 1 1,335	(Z) 6 2 2 939	(Z) 4 2 1 529	(Z) 4 1 1 325	(Z) 3 1 (Z) 301	

Z 0.5 or less

Work off farm.—About three-fifths of the operators of poultry farms spent full-time on their farms. Of the operators of Class I farms, three-fourths reported no work other than on their own farms but of the operators of Class V farms, more than half reported work off their farm. Differences among subregions are pronounced in this respect. The proportion reporting no off-farm work was highest in subregions 5 and 116 where it exceeded two-thirds, with less than one-fifth of the operators of Class I farms reporting no off-farm work. At the other extreme were subregions 18 and 26 where full-time operators represented little more than half of all operators.

Farm mechanization and home conveniences.—Poultry farms are preeminently single-enterprise farms engaged in some phase of the production of poultry or eggs. Generally, feed is bought ready to use and little home-grown feed is provided. Therefore, machinery for preparing soil and harvesting crops is not the large item on poultry farms that it is on many other types of farms. About half the poultry farms have tractors and motortrucks; three-fourths have automobiles.