Table 20.—Livestock Farms in Subregion 112, by Economic Class of Farm: 1954

Item	Total	Economic class of farm						
		I	II	m	IV	v	VI	
Number of farms	5, 485 100. 0	802 14. 6		1, 163 21. 2	1, 136, 20. 7	954 17. 4	294 5. 4	
Livestock, average number per farm: Oattle	100 282 156	258 1, 407 539	130 236 177		50 34 56	34 16 37	31 6 32	
Animal units, total Percent distribution	855, 401 100. 0	432, 284 50. 5	201, 394 23. 5	112, 860 13. 2	64, 029 7. 5	35, 325 4. 1	9, 509 1. 1	
Man-equivalent per farm Animal units per man- equivalent	1. 7 92	4. 5 120	-		1. 0 59	1. 0 49	1.0 36	
Hired labor per farm dollars Hired labor per animal unit dollars	1, 774 11. 37	8, 208 15. 23			261 4, 63	128 3. 46	98 3. 02	
Investment in land and buildings per animal unit dollars. Value of land and buildings, per farmdollars. Value of livestook per farm dollars. Value of land and buildings and livestook per farm dollars.	289 45, 117 14, 842 59, 959	319 171, 919 49, 617 221, 536	50, 460 17, 095	34, 514 9, 652	5, 688		3, 248	
Value of all farm products sold per farmdollars Livestock and livestock products sales as a percent of value of all farm prod-	15, 810	64, 613	15, 751	7, 091	3, 559	·		
ucts sold	86. 9	87.8	84. 2	86. 1	87. 2	92. 0	93. 0	

Table 21.—Livestock Farms in Subregion 113, by Economic Class of Farm: 1954

Item	Total	Economic class of farm						
		I	11	III	IV	v	VI	
Number of farms Percent distribution	8, 902 100. 0	1, 067 12. 0	1, 622 18. 2	1, 839 20. 7	1, 973 22. 2	1, 759 19. 8		
Livestock, average number per farm: Cattle	231 149 261 2, 324, 983 100. 0	930 891 1, 109 1, 182, 817 50. 9		39 165	23 93	47 18 50 88, 342 3, 8	25, 454	
Man-equivalent per farm Animal units per man-equiv- alent	1. 8 142	5. 4 204	2. 1 162	1. 5 112	1. 2 78	0. 9 57	1. 0 42	
Hired labor per farm dollars Hired labor per animal unitdollars	1, 849 7. 08	9, 947 8. 97	2, 057 6. 16		364 3. 94	159 3. 17		
Investment in land and buildings per animal unit dollars Value of land and buildings, per farm	251 65, 474 25, 121 90, 595	210 232, 612 105, 225 337, 837	82, 016	47, 130 16, 093	34, 442 9, 113	5, 058	20, 184	
Value of all farm products sold per farmdollarsLivestock and livestock products sales as a percent of value of all farm products sold	13, 027 93. 9	61, 326 95, 4	16, 046 92. 2			1, 853 94. 3		

Economic subregion 113.—This is the largest subregion in the country and it contains most of what has been characterized as the intermountain region. It has a high proportion of public land,

and except for local irrigation developments, is devoted almost entirely to stock ranching that may be characterized as desert and semidesert ranching.

Livestock ranching operations have a relatively high average size but have considerable range in size. They are generally adequate for reasonably high efficiency of operation. The average size for the Class I ranches is extremely large; 12 percent of the ranching units have approximately 51 percent of the livestock (see Table 21). The earliest of the ranchers here were able to obtain control and use of large acreages of public lands through selection of land located near water supplies—a very important factor in ranch operations and particularly in this subregion.

Because year-long grazing is possible in most of this subregion, labor requirements are low. The number of animal units per man-year is high, especially for the Class I ranches.

Because the ranchers use much public land, their investment in land and buildings per animal unit is low. Also contributing to this is the low feed crop requirement.

Pacific Coast Region

Economic subregion 116.—The Central Valley of California makes up this economic subregion. It includes the lower foothills of the Sierras and some of the coastal mountain ranges. Stock ranches comprise a minor part of the agriculture here.

Class I stock ranches have a large average size and a very high efficiency in the use of labor (see Table 22). Probably operations of many of the small livestock units are affected by outside work by the operators. This probably explains the employment of considerably more hired labor on the smaller ranches than on the small ranches in most of the other subregions.

For all except Class I ranches the investment in land and buildings per animal unit of livestock is much above the average of that of the western subregion.

Table 22.—Livestock Farms in Subregion 116, by Economic Class of Farm: 1954

Item	Total	Economic class of farm						
		I	II	III	IV	v	VI	
Number of farms Percent distribution	3, 612 100. 0	590 16. 3	589 16, 3	600 16. 6	668 18. 5	913 25. 3	252 7. 0	
Livestock, average number per farm: Cattle	192 184 229	818 915 1,001	168 127 194	81 45 90	51: 13: 53	28 14 31	18 4 19	
Animal units, total Percent distribution	827, 281 100. 0	590, 328 71. 4	114, 063 13. 8	54, 171 6. 5	35, 530 4. 3	28, 448 3, 4	4, 741 0. 6	
Man-equivalent per farm Animal units per man-equiv- alent	1. 7 133	5. 2 192		1. 1 79	0. 9 58	0. 8 40	0. 9 21	
Hired labor per farm dollars - Hired labor per animal unit dollars -	2. 723 11. 89	13, 472 13, 46	1, 850	655 7, 25	400 7. 53	128 4. 10	84	
Investment in land and buildings per animal unit dollars. Value of land and buildings per farmdollars. Value of livestock per farm	407 93, 296	333 333, 209	607 117, 801	623 56, 112	737 39, 073	737 22, 854	661 12, 555	
dollars Value of land and buildings and livestock per farm dollars	25, 722 119, 018	110, 374	22, 069 139, 870	,,,,	,	3, 775	,	
Value of all farm products sold per farmdollars.Livestock and livestock products sales as a percent	33, 538	174, 965	,			1, 807	14, 758 788	
of value of all farm prod- ucts sold	92. 1	92. 6	86. 6	90. 5	92. 9	92. 6	79. 6	