

Operational Resiliency: Operation Size

October 8, 2025





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Disclaimer:

Size can matter but isn't necessarily an indicator of profit!!





U.S. Beef Cattle Herd Size*

Herd Size – Head	Percent of Farms	Precent of Beef Cattle	
1 to 9	25.08	3.20	
10 to 19	23.34	7.95	
20 o 49	30.47	22.59	
50 to 99	12.67	21.12	
100 to 199	5.20	16.99	
200 to 499	2.75	19.50	
500 or more	0.49	8.64	



*Source: https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/st99_1_015_016.pdf

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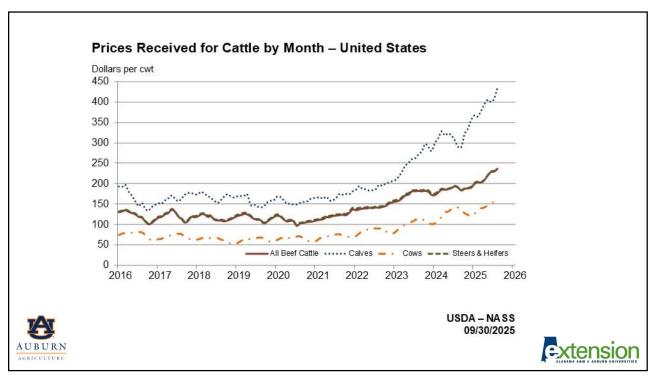
80 - 20 Rule

Beef Cattle Farms		Beef Cattle Inventory
80%	Less than 50 Head	25%
20%	More than 50 Head	75%

Note: U.S. average is 47 head 2022 Census of Ag







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Advantages for Large Producers

- 1. Lower per-head costs (fixed costs spread out)
- 2. Bargaining power & bulk discounts
- 3. Improved efficiency (labor specialization, systems)
- 4. Market flexibility & better access





Challenges for Large Producers

- 1. High capital investment
- 2. Complex management needs
- 3. Vulnerable to:
 - Price volatility
 - Disease outbreaks
 - Regulatory changes





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Challenges for Small-Scale Producers

- 1. Higher per-head costs
- 2. Limited access to some markets
- 3. Vulnerable to price fluctuations
- 4. Less efficient operations





Opportunities for Small Producers

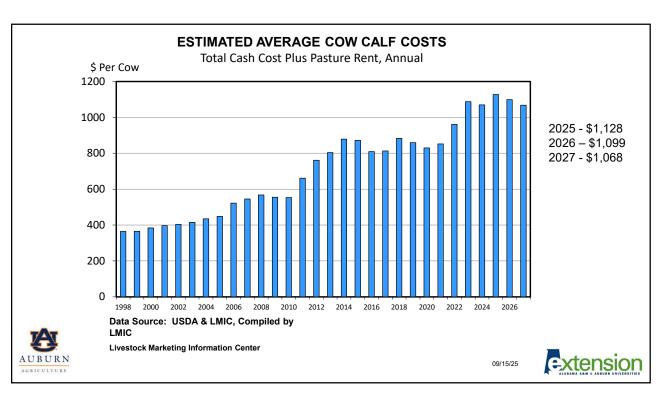
- 1. Specialized markets (organic, grass-fed)
- 2. Direct-to-consumer sales
- 3. Building buyer relationships

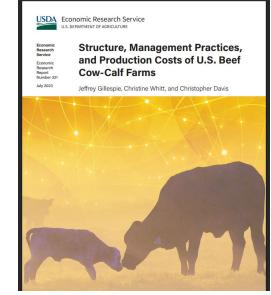
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Gillespie, J., Whitt, C., & Davis, C.G. (2023). Structure, management practices, and production costs of U.S. beef cow-calf farms (Report No. ERR-321). U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. https://dx.doi.org/10.32747/2023.8134136.ers





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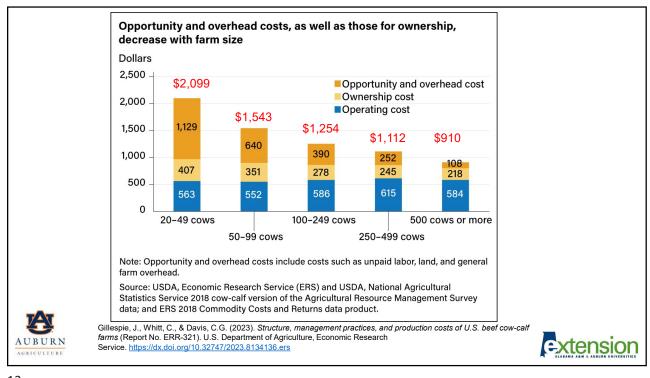
Costs Considered

- Operating Costs:
 - Feed (purchased, grown, grazed) purchased animals

 stocker/backgrounding, vet
 med & services, bedding &
 litter, marketing, custom
 services, fuel, repairs paid
 labor interest on operating
 capital
- Ownership Costs:
 - Capital Recovery on buildings, machinery, & equipment, taxes, insurance
- Opportunity and overhead Costs:
 - Expenses such as farm supplies and building maintenance
 - · Land opportunity cost rental rate of pasture
 - Unpaid Labor opportunity costs wage rate of off farm income







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Alabama Representative Farms





Alabama Representative Cow-Calf Studies

Year 2022	Gross Returns	Var. Costs	Total Cost	Net Returns	
S.W. Small	\$541.05	\$736.09	\$854.99	-\$313.94	40 cows / 1 bull
S.W. Large	\$821.26	\$1,130.47	\$1,294.85	-\$473.59	150 cows / 6 bulls
S.E. Small	\$952.58	\$954.77	\$1,106.18	-\$120.73	38 cows / 1 bull
S.E. Large	\$977.58	\$929.72	\$1,156.67	-\$179.67	250 cows / 10 bulls

Year 2024	Gross Returns	Var. Costs	Total Cost	Net Returns	
Blackbelt Small	\$1,036.68	\$949.60	\$1,058.59	-\$21.91	30 cows / 1 bull
Blackbelt Small Progressive	\$1,675.24	\$1,579.67	\$1,856.17	-\$180.93	30 cows / 1 bull
Blackbelt Large	\$1,883.90	\$1,608.83	\$1,771.06	\$112.84	350 cows / 17 bulls



https://www.aces.edu/blog/topics/farm-management/south-alabama-cow-calf-enterprise-cost-study/

https://www.aces.edu/blog/topics/farm-management/blackbelt-cow-calf-enterprise-cost-study/



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Conclusion

- Small farms = majority of operations
- Large farms = majority of cattle inventory
- · Economies of scale drive efficiency
- · Success depends on adaptation to:
 - Market dynamics
 - Consumer preferences
 - Economic conditions
 - Managing Costs (especially fixed)





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Thanks!

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