

# The Poultry Industry And Its Economic Impact

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## Poultry Facts

- Mississippi's poultry sector exceeded \$2.4 billion in sales at the farm gate in 2010.
- Total sales of poultry products by Mississippi processors in 2010 exceeded \$2.8 billion.
- Mississippi is home to Cal-Maine Foods, Inc., the largest egg processor in the world.
- Mississippi produced 757 million broilers in 2010, or 1,441 broilers per minute.
- A Mississippi chicken weighs between 3.8 and 8.5 pounds when slaughtered, depending on the target market.
- Chicken feed is 60 percent corn and 18 percent soybean meal.
- Mississippi chickens ate 9 billion pounds of feed in 2010.
- In 2010, 97 million bushels of corn were raised in Mississippi. Mississippi broilers consumed more than 89 million bushels of corn in 2010.
- Mexico replaced Russia as the largest purchaser of U.S. poultry, with more than 967 million pounds shipped in 2010. The poultry export market is especially important for Mississippi because poultry is often shipped out of ports in the South.
- Mississippi 2010 poultry exports were valued at more than \$314 million, or 11.2 percent of total sales.
- The poultry industry in Mississippi employs more than 28,000 people directly and another 27,000 indirectly. In other words, the industry helps create more than 55,000 jobs.
- Wages and salaries paid to poultry employees in Mississippi exceed \$1.19

billion. The poultry industry is responsible for creating approximately \$960 million more in payrolls for other industries, due to economic activity generated by the poultry industry. The total impact is more than \$2.15 billion in wages and salaries paid.

- The total economic impact as a result of the Mississippi poultry industry is more than \$2.9 billion value-added in 2010. (Value-added includes wages and salaries, indirect business taxes, and profits.)

## Overview of the Industry

The combined value of production from broiler, egg, turkey, and chicken sales in 2010 was \$34.7 billion, up 10 percent from \$31.6 billion in 2009. Of that total, 68 percent was from broilers, 19 percent from eggs, 13 percent from turkeys, and less than 1 percent from chickens. The U.S. poultry industry continues to be a major supplier of protein in the United States and the world.

The U.S. poultry industry serves many markets. The first major market separation is between the domestic market and the export market. The American market prefers white meat, leaving most of the dark meat for export. The export market is affected by conditions such as oil prices, wars, natural disasters, currency fluctuations, political issues, and other worldwide problems that are beyond the control of the poultry integrator.

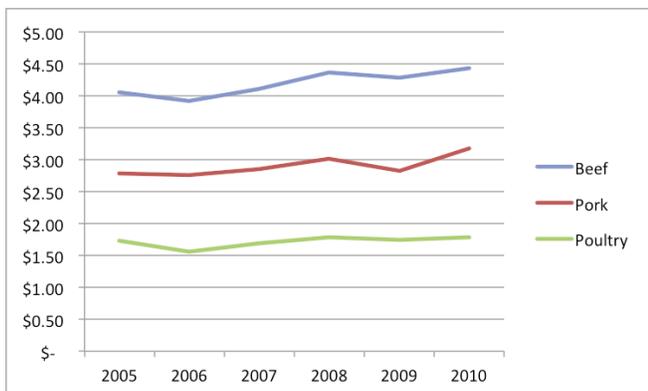
The U.S. market is further segmented into chicken for consumption at home and chicken for consumption in restaurants, schools, and other institutions. Most of the



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white meat is further processed. Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 48 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 2010. Poultry integrators must provide products processed specifically for each market segment. In the domestic market, prices are largely a function of input prices, other competing meat prices, and the status of the U.S. economy. The past several years have been difficult for the industry due to high prices for both corn and soybean meal and a very slow-growing economy. Despite these challenges, poultry remains a good value for the consumer. Figure 1 shows the relationship between average retail prices paid for beef, pork, and poultry products since 2005. Poultry retail prices have remained almost constant while beef and pork prices have steadily increased.

**Figure 1: Composite retail prices in dollars per pound**



Source: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/MeatPriceSpreads>

In the United States, per-capita consumption of broiler products continues to be more than consumption of beef and pork, its two main competitors. In 2010, the per-capita consumption of total broiler products reached 82.3 pounds. Per-capita consumption for broilers, beef and pork in the U.S. totaled 189.6 pounds. Broilers constituted 43 percent of the top three meats consumed in the domestic market in 2010. Table 1 compares per capita consumption of broilers, beef and pork from 2000 to 2010.

**Table 1. U.S. Per Capita Consumption of Meats in Pounds, 2000-2010**

Year	Beef	Pork	Broilers	Total
2000	67.8	51.2	77	195.9
2001	66.3	50.3	76.7	193.3
2002	67.7	51.6	80.7	200
2003	65	51.9	81.7	198.6
2004	66.2	51.4	84.4	202
2005	65.6	50	85.9	201.5
2006	65.9	49.4	86.6	201.9
2007	65.2	50.8	85.2	201.2
2008	62.4	49.5	83.5	195.4
2009	61.1	50.1	79.7	190.9
2010	59.6	47.7	82.3	189.6

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board

## Export Trade

The rapidly growing world population will be consuming two-thirds more animal protein by 2050 than it does today, according to World Livestock 2011, a study conducted by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Growing populations and incomes are fueling the trend toward increased consumption of animal protein in developing countries worldwide. This increased consumption is helping to keep U.S. poultry exports expanding. Broiler meat shipped in October 2011 totaled 689.7 million pounds. That was a 2.5 percent increase from the same period in 2010, despite the fact that October 2010 shipments were the highest monthly volume recorded that year.

There are several notable differences in trade flows between 2011 and 2010. Shipments to Russia in October 2010 totaled 211 million pounds, which accounted for 31.5 percent of the U.S. broiler exports for that month. In October 2011, Russia banned U.S. poultry imports, thus reducing imports to only 64.4 million pounds, a reduction of about 69.5 percent. However, other markets more than made up the decrease caused by Russia's ban. For example, broiler shipments to Hong Kong totaled 55.7 million pounds in October 2011, a 45 percent increase from the previous October. In October 2010, shipments to Angola totaled only 14.4 million pounds. However, one year later these shipments rose to 60.5 million pounds, a 320 percent increase. Secondary markets also imported more broiler meat in October 2011, offsetting the decreased shipments to Russia. Several regions, including Mexico, Cuba, Hong Kong, Angola, Japan, United Arab Emirates, and China, imported more broiler meat from the United States than in 2011 than they did in 2010. Mexico, the top U.S. broiler destination for 2011, imported almost 4 million pounds more in September 2011, while Hong Kong imported almost 30 million pounds more than it did the year before. (1) The following table shows U.S. broiler exports over the last five years.

## History of Mississippi Poultry Industry

During the early part of this century, there was great interest in poultry breeds. Birds were selected and bred to produce a pure breed that would place high in poultry exhibitions. Breed purity was more important than performance. Poultry judges were prestigious and influential. Some of the more popular breeds were Wyandotts, Dominiques, Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Leghorns. There were many plumage and color variations within most breeds. The poultry industry began to mature during the late 1920's, when commercial poultry operators began cross breeding to improve bird productivity. Bird fanciers were horrified. They suggested that breeders

**Table 2. U.S. Broiler exports (1,000 pounds)**

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Russia	1,555,093	1,886,734	1,814,991	1,608,865	712,139
Mexico	456,846	533,943	679,866	815,566	967,715
China (Mainland)	527,219	654,436	733,832	729,015	122,985
Cuba	172,150	210,551	316,715	320,863	312,938
Canada	235,697	251,112	265,984	257,758	278,497
Ukraine	171,357	198,453	390,726	191,073	223,185
Angola	173,239	175,579	221,828	167,314	325,855
Lithuania	172,760	236,798	198,022	156,897	205,435
Hong Kong	111,964	74,168	131,198	173,560	429,802
China (Taiwan)	170,292	117,665	127,541	153,658	222,749
Other countries	1,458,841	1,564,558	2,080,057	2,243,369	2,963,603
Total	5,205,457	5,903,997	6,960,761	6,817,938	6,764,904

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

who crossed breeds were admitting that they did not have the ability or patience to succeed in the purebred world. Some hold this view today, despite the fact that all scientific research shows that crossbreeding is a wise choice.

It was common in the 1920's through the 1940's for hatcheries to be located on or near the main streets of many Mississippi towns. Chicks were usually sold over the counter in small quantities. Most orders were for 10 to 50 chicks.

In the late 1920's, the State Poultry Federation served the poultry industry in Mississippi. There were more than 2500 members in about 35 county associations and one area association, the Delta Poultry Federation. The Delta Poultry Federation had its annual poultry show at Indianola. In the 1930's, the Mississippi Hatchery Association and the Mississippi Poultry Federation combined to form the Mississippi Poultry Producers Association (MPPA), which eventually developed into today's Mississippi Poultry Association (MPA).

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) launched the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) in 1935 to control pullorum disease, commonly called bacillary white diarrhea. Significant progress was made during the early 40's to control the disease. The percentage of pullorum reactors permitted in a flock was reduced from 10 percent in 1940 to less than 5 percent in 1945. Today, Mississippi is designated as a Pullorum-Clean state. The disease has been eradicated from commercial poultry flocks in the state.

The U.S. poultry industry grew significantly during the years of World War II. This growth, however, did not greatly impact the developing Mississippi poultry industry until the late 1940's and early 1950's.

During this period, more and more poultry companies began purchasing their own breeder flocks, hatcheries, feed mills, grow-out operations and processing plants. This type of operation was called a "vertically integrated operation." The advantages of vertically integrated operations include reduced costs

on volume purchases, formation of a single profit point (at the sale of the bird), implementation of the latest technical information available, better record keeping and improved processing and marketing procedures.

By the mid-1950's, integrated poultry companies began contracting with farmers to produce eggs and broilers. In general, the contract agreement required the company to provide chickens, feed, and technical knowledge. The farmer provided the land, house, equipment and labor. The vast majority of Mississippi's broilers and eggs are still produced under this type of contract arrangement.

The Extension Service and the Mississippi Poultry Improvement Association conducted numerous poultry barbecue demonstrations throughout the state to promote increased poultry consumption. Poultry companies hired men to work with the farmers with whom they had production contracts. These men were called "servicemen." Mississippi State University conducted schools to teach the most current technology available. Approximately 150 to 300 poultry workers attended the two-day schools.

The industry matured during the 60's and early 70's. Several companies ceased to operate efficiently and were purchased by other companies. The industry consolidated into fewer, larger companies. (2)

## Poultry Integrators Operating in Mississippi

### *Koch Foods*

Koch Foods began in the early 1970s. Their corporate office is located in Chicago. The company is owned by Joseph Grendys. In 2001, Koch Foods purchased B.C. Rogers, which was headquartered in Morton, Mississippi. Additional operations are located in Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. Koch Foods has 2,700 employees and 650 growers in Mississippi.

### ***Marshall Durbin Company***

Marshall Durbin, Sr., began his business by selling fish and chicken in downtown Birmingham, Alabama. In 1930, he expanded into Mississippi when a bulk feed station was built in State Line. After the death of his father, Marshall Durbin, Jr., took over leadership of the company and in 1973 acquired four Mississippi poultry firms. The poultry company became one of the first in the nation to establish a science and technology center. Located in Jackson, the lab was dedicated to product safety and consumer health and was a significant investment for the company. In 1978, Marshall Durbin, Jr., was inducted into the Alabama Poultry Hall of Fame, and the company built a new feed mill, hatchery, and fleet garage in Philadelphia, Mississippi. Durbin completed a new laboratory in Jackson and finished remodeling a rendering plant in Hattiesburg in 1979. He was inducted in the Mississippi Poultry Hall of Fame in 1989. He died in 2001, and his daughters, Melissa and Elise Durbin, took control of the company.

### ***Peco Foods, Inc.***

John Herman Hickman started what is now Peco Foods in 1937, when he agreed to raise about 75 white leghorn chicks for a family member in Gordo, Alabama. Soon, he was knocking on doors and selling chickens to homemakers for Sunday dinners. He obtained incubators and hatching machines, and in 1938, he began to vertically integrate his business. In late 1989, the Hickman family expanded into Mississippi with the addition of the Bay Springs processing plant and feed mill. Today, Peco Foods, Inc., is the 10th-largest poultry company in the United States.

### ***Sanderson Farms, Inc.***

Sanderson Farms, Inc., a publicly held, vertically integrated poultry company, has more than a billion dollars in sales and operations in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Georgia. Sanderson Farms ranks among the top five poultry producers in the country, currently employing more than 8,800 people and contracting with more than 600 independent growers. The company began as a farm supply business in 1947, selling seed, feed, fertilizer, and other farm supplies. In 1951, D.R. Sanderson, Sr.; D.R. Sanderson, Jr.; and Joe Frank Sanderson organized a partnership named

Sanderson Brothers. During the next few years, poultry production was added to the business. Then, in 1955, Sanderson Farms was incorporated, and the company began its growth into a top-quality chicken producer, which today is publicly traded on the NASDAQ exchange.

### ***Tyson Foods, Inc.***

Tyson Foods is owned and operated by the Tyson family. Although headquartered in Springdale, Arkansas, John Tyson began selling chickens outside Arkansas in the 1930's. By purchasing incubators and building feed mills, he moved toward vertical integration. From the 1930's until the 1990's, Tyson Foods continued to grow. In 1995, Tyson Foods purchased McCarty Farms, which was headquartered in Magee, and expanded the company with the addition of large processing facilities located in Forest and Carthage. While it is still owned and operated by Don Tyson and his son John Tyson, Tyson Foods is a publicly traded company.

### ***Wayne Farms, LLC***

Wayne Farms is a division of ContiGroup Companies, founded in Belgium in 1813 and one of the largest privately held companies in the United States. Wayne Farms, LLC, has been doing business since 1965, when it grew out of Allied Mills, a former subsidiary of Continental Grain Company. Wayne Farms began with locations in Albertville and Union Springs, Alabama. Over the course of the past 30 years, the company has acquired several processing facilities, including a new plant in Laurel. The original facility in Laurel was constructed in 1957 and later acquired by Wayne Farms. The company now employs more than 1,000 workers in Laurel. Local employment spans across Clark, Covington, Forrest, Lamar, Jasper, Jones, Perry, and Smith counties in Mississippi and Choctaw County in Alabama. Wayne Farms is the fourth-largest vertically integrated poultry processor in the United States with annual sales exceeding \$1 billion. Today, Wayne Farms employs 9,250 people in eight integrated complexes, including eight hatcheries, seven feed mills, eight slaughter-processing plants, and five further-processing plants.

### ***Egg Production in Mississippi***

The world's largest company involved in producing, cleaning, grading, packaging, and selling fresh shell

**Table 3. Total Egg Production and Value**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Average number of layers per year</b>	<b>Number of eggs per layer</b>	<b>Eggs produced</b>	<b>Price per dozen</b>	<b>Value of production</b>
2006	6,499	238	1,546 million	\$1.24	\$159,891,000
2007	6,438	237	1,523 million	\$1.35	\$171,379,000
2008	6,290	240	1,511 million	\$1.42	\$179,075,000
2009	5,911	244	1,440 million	\$1.32	\$158,710,000

Source: Mississippi Agricultural Statistics Service

**Table 4. U.S. Broiler Production, 2010**

State	Head	Pounds
Georgia	1,313,500,000	6,882,700,000
Arkansas	1,043,500,000	5,937,500,000
Alabama	1,033,400,000	5,787,000,000
Mississippi	807,800,000	4,766,000,000

Source: Agricultural Statistics Board, NASS, USDA

eggs established its corporate headquarters in Hinds County, Mississippi, in 1963. At that time, the company employed about 200 people. Today, Cal-Maine Foods, Inc., employs more than 1,400 people and maintains facilities in 15 states. Under the leadership of chairman and CEO Fred Adams, Jr., Cal-Maine has experienced steady growth and now markets 683 million dozen eggs per year. These eggs are produced by some 23 million laying hens. Most of the hens are Single Comb White Leghorns, the favorite breed for production of table eggs in the U.S. Cal-Maine is a fully integrated producer and controls every aspect of production, processing, and distribution in its modern facilities, where the company carefully controls temperature, lighting, and humidity. At its in-line processing and distribution plants, Cal-Maine gathers, cleans, grades, and packages the eggs mechanically, so no human hands touch them. On a normal day, the company processes about 216,750 dozen eggs each hour. To ensure freshness and quality, Cal-Maine has a large fleet of trucks that deliver eggs to customers in 29 states in the Southeast, Southwest, Midwest, and mid-Atlantic regions of the U.S. Cal-Maine is a quality Mississippi-based corporation and it is determined to maintain its leadership position in the egg industry.

### Mississippi Poultry Industry Size and National Rank

The poultry industry is the largest income-producing agricultural commodity in Mississippi. In 2010, the Mississippi poultry industry value of production exceeded 2.4 billion dollars. The poultry industry is the top agricultural commodity in the state and has been for the past 16 years. The majority of the Mississippi poultry industry's income is generated by broilers (92 percent), with commercial egg production (7 percent) making up most of the remainder. Spent hens and non-commercial farm chickens produced about 1 percent of the total poultry income. Mississippi ranked fourth in the nation in 2010 based on the number of broilers produced.

Typical farms now have 4 to 6 houses with 25,000 birds per house. Typically, one full-time worker can manage three houses. A flock of chickens reaches mar-

ket size in about 6 weeks, depending on the target market. On average, a new broiler house is about 500 feet long by 44 feet wide and costs about \$200,000 equipped. Broiler production is concentrated in central Mississippi. In 2010, more than 1,400 farmers in 36 counties contracted with broiler integrators. The exact number is hard to determine because some contract farmers own many houses and hire family members or other individuals to manage groups of houses. The following table shows numbers of broilers produced by county in Mississippi and the concentration of production within the state.

Most broilers produced in Mississippi are processed at one of the 19 in-state processing facilities. Most birds are not sold as whole birds; they are further processed. Fifteen of the processing facilities in Mississippi are capable of further processing. Further processing may mean the birds are cut up, deboned, formed, marinated, breaded, cooked, or specially packaged. Exact data on poultry processing sales, by plant, are not accessible because many companies are privately held businesses. However, according to USDA 2010 annual estimated pounds slaughtered in Mississippi and the USDA 2010 average wholesale price per pound for processed chicken, the estimated sales for processing is approximately \$2.8 billion. Table 6 lists all the processing plant locations and type of processing in Mississippi.

### Economic Impact of the Mississippi Poultry Industry

The Mississippi poultry has a positive economic impact on many other businesses, both directly and indirectly. Many other industries benefit from the poultry industry in Mississippi. For example, small farmers who contract with integrators grow broilers in Mississippi. Corn and soybeans grown on Mississippi farms are major ingredients in broiler rations. Mississippi construction workers build broiler houses and processing plants. Mississippi facilities process broilers. Transportation companies ship poultry products both domestically and for export. Equipment manufacturers supply production and processing machinery, paper and plastic manufacturers supply

**Table 5. Estimated Broiler Production and Value by County, 2009.**

County	Pounds	Value (Dollars)
Amite	116,617,391	53,644,000
Attala	17,217,391	7,920,000
Clarke	22,015,217	10,127,000
Copiah	78,530,435	36,124,000
Covington	235,063,043	108,129,000
Forrest	33,719,565	15,511,000
Franklin	6,663,043	3,065,000
Greene	41,213,043	18,958,000
Itawamba	24,854,348	11,433,000
Jasper	197,069,565	90,652,000
Jefferson	29,997,826	13,799,000
Jefferson Davis	55,867,391	25,699,000
Jones	301,823,913	138,839,000
Kemper	7,495,652	3,448,000
Lamar	23,106,522	10,629,000
Lawrence	134,419,565	61,833,000
Leake	423,550,000	194,833,000
Lee	5,641,304	2,595,000
Lincoln	82,636,957	38,013,000
Marion	106,250,000	48,875,000
Neshoba	431,339,130	198,416,000
Newton	200,858,696	92,395,000
Noxubee	9,282,609	4,270,000
Perry	29,269,565	13,464,000
Pike	91,658,696	42,163,000
Rankin	220,847,826	101,590,000
Scott	379,821,739	174,718,000
Simpson	319,406,522	146,927,000
Smith	471,623,913	216,947,000
Union	6,469,565	2,976,000
Walthall	120,782,609	55,560,000
Wayne	281,169,565	129,338,000
Winston	50,241,304	23,111,000
Other*	13,671,739	6,289,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,570,195,652</b>	<b>2,102,290,000</b>

\*all other broiler production counties  
Source: Mississippi Agricultural Statistics Service.

**Table 6. Mississippi Poultry Processing Plants.**

Company	Location	Type
D.G. Foods	Hazlehurst	FP
Koch Foods	Forest	S,FP
Koch Foods	Morton	S,FP
Marshall Durbin	Hattiesburg	S, FP
Peco Foods	Bay Springs	S
Peco Foods	Brooksville	FP
Peco Foods	Canton	S
Peco Foods	Canton	FP
Peco Foods	Sebastopol	S
Sanderson Farms	Collins	S, FP
Sanderson Farms	Hazlehurst	S, FP
Sanderson Farms	Laurel	S, FP
Sanderson Farms	McComb	S, FP
Sanderson Farms	Flowood	FP
Southern Hens	Moselle	Spent Hens
Tyson Foods	Carthage	S, FP
Tyson Foods	Forest	S, FP
Tyson Foods	Vicksburg	FP
Wayne Farms	Laurel	S, FP

S = slaughter  
FP = further processing

packaging, and financial services help provide capital for investments and operating expenses.

The poultry industry has a significant direct impact in more than half of Mississippi's counties. In 2009, integrated poultry firms in Mississippi employed more than 28,000 people in growing, processing, feed manufacturing, and hatchery operations.

An input-output model is designed to show the financial links among the many participants in a regional economy. The IMPLAN System Version 3.0, created by the Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., was used to evaluate the economic impacts of the poultry industry in Mississippi using data from 2009. The IMPLAN (Impact analysis for PLANning) model was first developed by the USDA Forest Service to assist in land and resource management planning but today offers users more flexibility.

**Table 7. Economic Impact of Poultry Industry in Mississippi, 2009.**

Sector	Employment numbers	Income dollars	Value-added dollars
Poultry and egg production	8,917	573,991,104	590,156,721
Poultry processing	19,184	621,866,866	687,325,623
Spillover effect	26,963	959,654,743	1,626,747,345
<b>Total impact</b>	<b>55,065</b>	<b>2,155,512,713</b>	<b>2,904,229,689</b>

Changes in the economic activity of any one industry will result in changes throughout the whole economy. These “spillover” impacts should increase as economic interdependence increases. If an industry relies on local inputs and creates local jobs, then the spillover impacts within the local economy should be relatively large. But if the industry relies on imported inputs, produces commodities that are exported, or is not very labor intensive, then the spillover impacts would be relatively small.

There are two types of spillover impacts: indirect and induced. Indirect impacts reflect the many inter-industry relationships involved in upstream production processes. Induced impacts are generated by the extra spending of households stemming from income generated through direct and indirect impacts on production.

A concept related to income is value added, which is defined as a firm’s revenue from selling its products minus the amount it paid for intermediate goods and services. For example, say a firm purchases a raw product for \$7 from one “upstream” firm and purchases inputs for \$3 from other “upstream” firms. It uses other factors of production, such as labor and capital, to transform the raw product into a finished product, and then sells the finished product for \$15 to a “downstream” buyer. The production activities of this firm resulted in a value added of \$5, which is computed as \$15 less \$7 less \$3. The firm will then use its value added (\$5) to cover its expenses:

- payments to its factors of production (labor and capital),
- indirect business taxes, and
- profits.

If value added is computed for each firm in every stage in the supply chain, the total value added throughout the supply chain will be equal to the sales value of the final product. The economic impact of the poultry industry in Mississippi is presented in Table 7. The Mississippi poultry industry directly employs an estimated 28,101 people to produce and process broilers and eggs. Wages and salaries paid to these employees totaled more than \$1.19 billion. Spillover, or the economic activity generated in other industries

due to the indirect and induced economic effect, accounted for another estimated 26,963 jobs, with payrolls of \$960 million. The total direct, indirect, and induced economic impact of the poultry industry in Mississippi is an estimated 55,065 jobs with \$2.1 billion in income and \$2.9 billion in value-added. (Value-added includes wages and salaries, indirect business taxes and profits).

## Mississippi State Serves the Poultry Industry

- The Department of Poultry Science offers Bachelors and Masters of Science degrees in several areas of specialization. The department also offers a Ph.D. in agriculture with emphasis in poultry science. The department conducts research on issues faced by Mississippi growers and integrators. It regularly offers workshops to address specific problems affecting the industry and to keep poultry professionals current on the latest advances in poultry science.
- The USDA South Central Poultry Research Laboratory works closely with Mississippi State University and is providing extremely valuable information on management inside broiler houses to improve production. In addition, the laboratory is providing useful information on environmental influences on production and has a premier program in Mycoplasma research that has the potential to save the poultry industry millions of dollars in losses related to this disease.
- The College of Veterinary Medicine conducts research on diseases affecting poultry flocks and provides assistance to poultry professionals when problems arise. They also conduct workshops to benefit the industry.
- The Department of Food Science, Nutrition, and Health Promotion conducts research to assist the processing sector. They also conduct workshops on food safety and regulatory compliance that benefit the industry.

## References

- (1) USDA, ERS, Trade and International Markets Overview 2011
- (2) History of Mississippi Poultry Industry. <http://msucares.com/poultry/commercial/history.html>

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