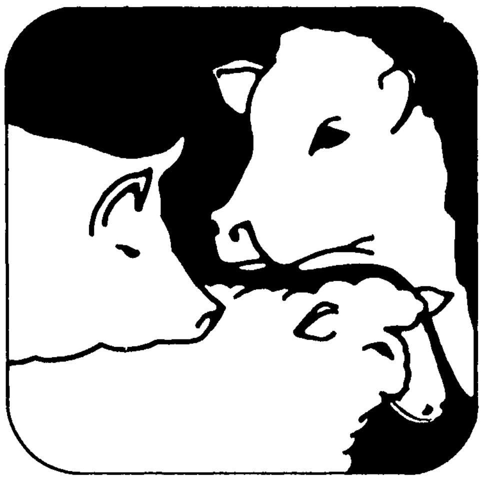
LMS 173

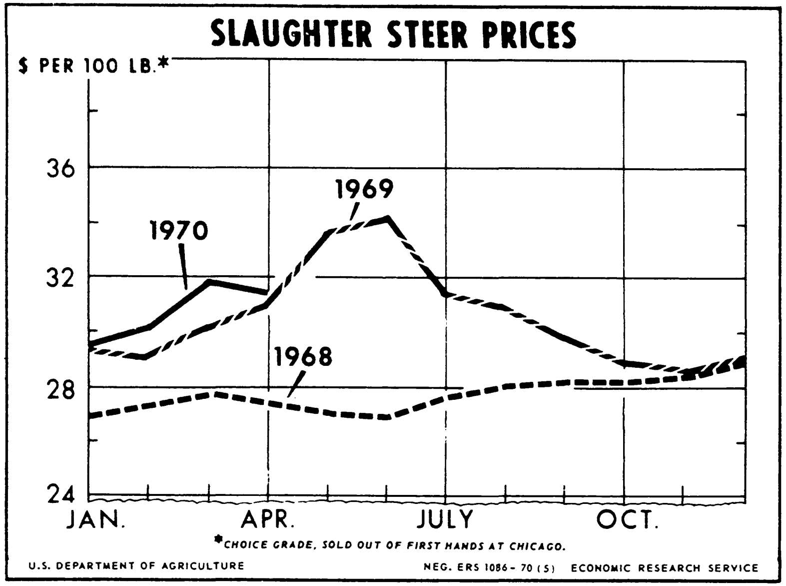
MAY 1970

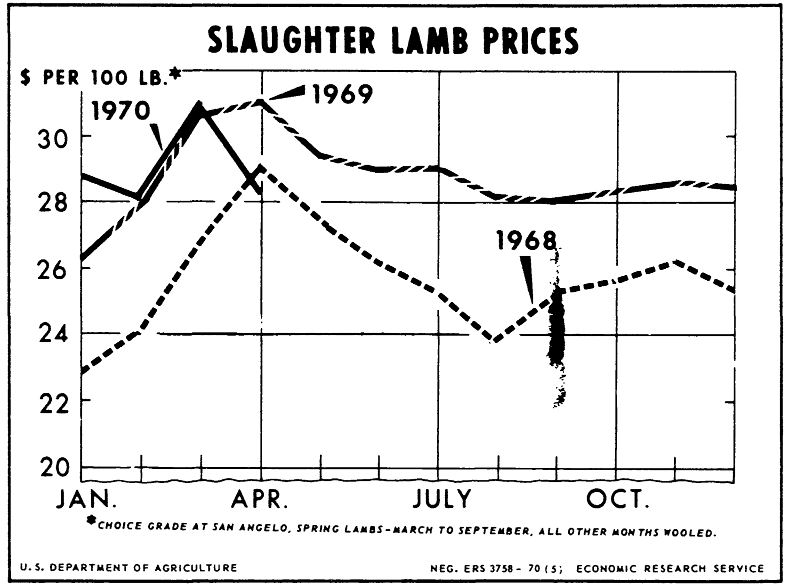


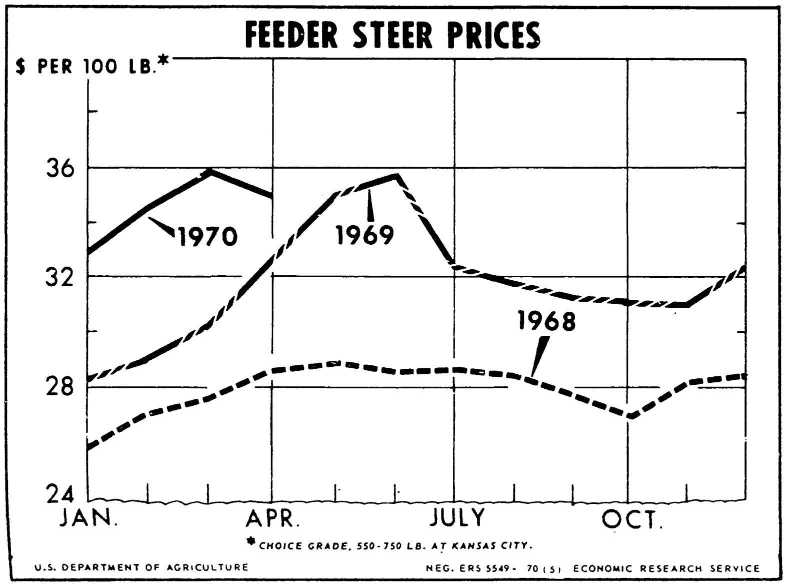
# LIVESTOCK AND MEAT Situation

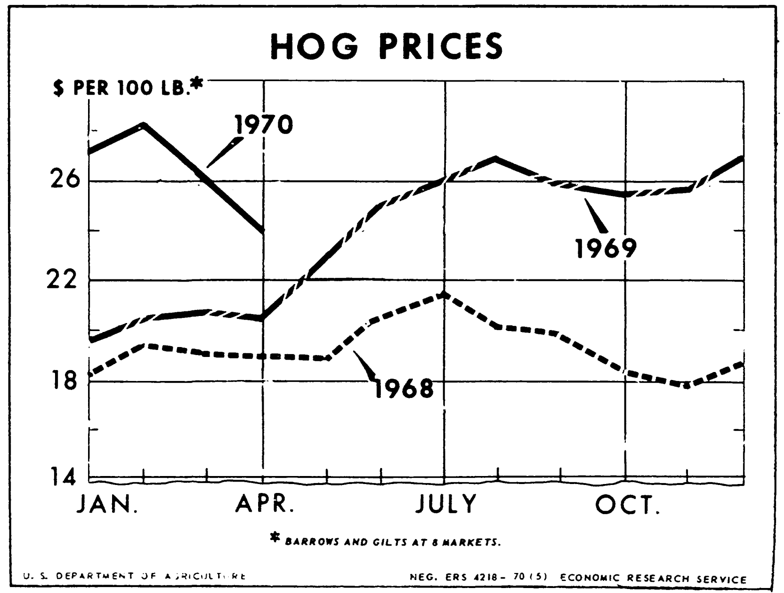


ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE


SLAUGHTER STEER PRICES
$ PER 100 LB.*
36
32
28
24
1970
1969
1968
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*CHOICE GRADE, SOLD OUT OF FIRST HANDS AT CHICAGO.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 1086 - 70 (5) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


SLAUGHTER LAMB PRICES
$ PER 100 LB.*
30
28
26
24
22
20
1970
1969
1968
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*CHOICE GRADE AT SAN ANGELO, SPRING LAMBS-MARCH TO SEPTEMBER, ALL OTHER MONTHS WOOLED.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 3758 - 70 (5) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


FEEDER STEER PRICES
$ PER 100 LB.*
36
32
28
24
1970
1969
1968
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*CHOICE GRADE, 550-750 LB. AT KANSAS CITY.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5549 - 70 (5) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


HOG PRICES
$ PER 100 LB.*
26
22
18
14
1970
1969
1968
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
* BARROWS AND GILTS AT 8 MARKETS.
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NEG. ERS 4218 - 70 (5) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

# LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

## CONTENTS



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Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary released
May 5, 1970

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## SUMMARY

Spring and summer prospects for livestock indicate a steady to strong market situation. Fed cattle prices may strengthen some into summer, but remain below last year's May-June peak. The hog market will advance seasonally. Lamb prices will probably recover some and exceed year-ago levels again by summer.

Cattle feeders plan to market 6 percent more fed cattle this spring than a year ago. This level of shipments would be about the same as in the winter. Western feeders will supply the bulk of the spring increase as they intend to up marketings 12 percent. Corn Belt feeders plan only a 3 percent increase.

Fed cattle prices in the winter averaged about $1 higher than a year earlier. Demand for beef continued strong as output of other meats except poultry declined. Fed beef production rose more than the number of fed cattle marketed because fed cattle weights were up sharply--averaging 4 percent heavier than last winter. Fed cattle prices are expected to strengthen into the summer, but a repeat of last year's sharp April-May rise is unlikely.

Choice grade 550-750 pound feeder steers at Kansas City were near $35 in late April, up about $2.50 from a year earlier. Prices are expected to continue steady to strong into the summer although most of the seasonal advance is probably past.

Cow slaughter, down 10 percent in the winter, is expected to run moderately smaller this spring, but in the second half may be near last year's levels. Cow prices at Chicago advanced sharply during January-March and then steadied, averaging $23.40 in April. Prices are expected to hold mostly steady this spring and to trend seasonally lower in the second half.

Farmers are increasing hog output this year following the 6 percent cutback in the 1969 pig crop. Farrowings in 10 Corn Belt

States rose 5 percent in December-February and producers intend to have 7 percent more sows farrow in March-May and 8 percent more during June-August.

The March 1 inventory of market hogs and pigs was 1 percent smaller than a year earlier. This included 6 percent fewer hogs in weight groups that will provide spring slaughter supplies but between 1 and 2 percent more that will go to slaughter in the summer.

Hog slaughter last winter was 10 percent smaller than the winter of 1969 and prices of barrows and gilts averaged $27.20 per 100 pounds at 8 markets, up $6.90. By late April, prices were running around $24, about $3.25 above a year earlier but $5 below mid-February. Hog prices are expected to advance seasonally this spring into summer, but at a slower pace than last year's April-August run-up of $7.

As hog slaughter approaches year-earlier rates around midyear and exceeds them in the summer and fall, prices are expected to drop below a year earlier, perhaps by midsummer. There will also be a seasonal decline in hog prices this fall, in contrast to the unusual $1.50 rise last October-December.

Lamb prices are expected to recover some of the sharp loss of recent weeks, then hold generally steady, exceeding 1969 levels in the summer. In recent weeks prices for early spring lambs dropped from the $31.75 high in March. In April Choice grade lambs at San Angelo averaged $28.35 per 100 pounds, down $2.70 from a year earlier.

Sheep and lamb slaughter in January-February was down 10 percent from a year earlier but rose above in March. It likely will fall later this spring and continue reduced the balance of the year.

# SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

## CATTLE

Commercial cattle slaughter in January-March totaled 8.5 million head, 2 percent less than in the first quarter last year. Cow slaughter was down 10 percent while steer and heifer slaughter was about the same. However, slaughter in April rose above last year. Increases for steers and heifers more than offset a small reduction for cows.

### Gains In Fed Cattle Marketings To Continue

On April 1 there 11.6 million cattle and calves on feed in 22 major feeding States, more than half a million head increase, or 5 percent over a year earlier. Corn Belt feeders had 2 percent more cattle on feed, while Western feeders had 9 percent more. Six Corn Belt States had larger numbers on feed than last year, 5 States showed declines, and Missouri had no change. All Western States had more except Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Texas showed the largest gain, more than 200,000 head. Kansas feedlot supplies increased more than 100,000 head.

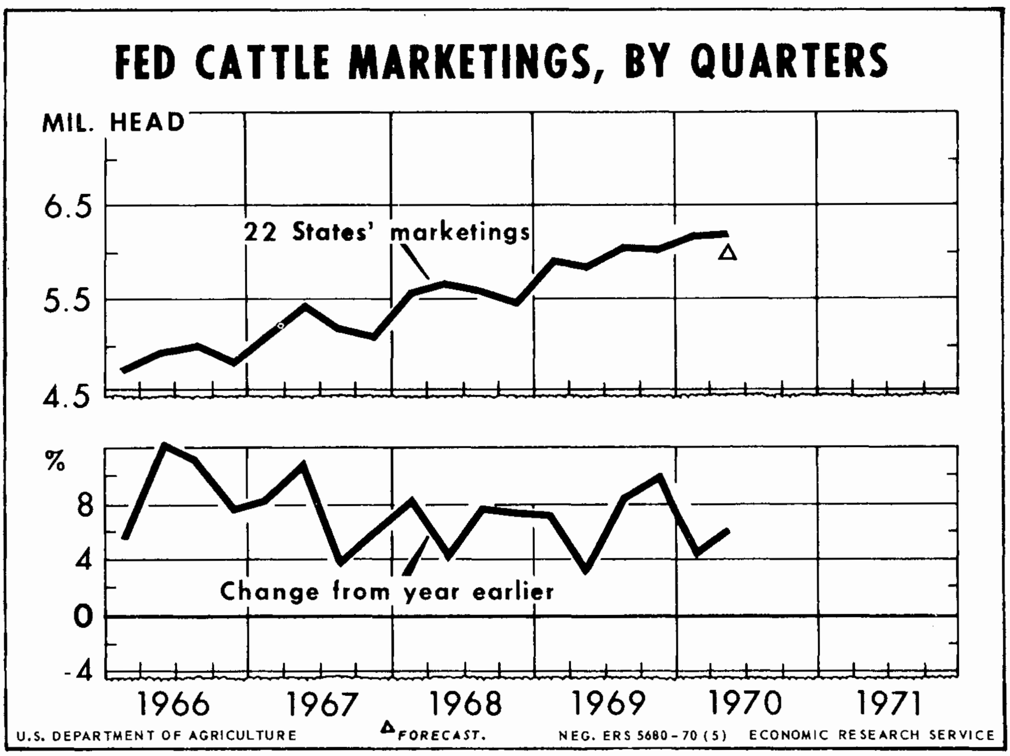
Cattle feeders marketed 4 percent more cattle during January-March than a year earlier. On April 1 they reported intentions to market 6 percent more cattle out of feedlots during April-June than in the second quarter of 1969. This level of marketings would be about the same as in the winter. The bulk of the spring increase will come from the West where feeders intend to up shipments by a quarter of a million head, or 12 percent. Corn Belt feeders plan to market 150,000 more, a 3 percent increase over a year earlier.

Fed cattle prices strengthened during the first quarter, following more than 6 months of general decline. Choice grade steers at Chicago rose from $29 per 100 pounds in early January to over $32 by early March and then steadied. In April they averaged $31.56.

Fed cattle prices are expected to rise later this spring and summer. Strengthening factors include little change in supplies of fed cattle from winter levels, seasonally reduced pork output, and some spark from seasonally

Table 1.--Cattle and calves on feed April 1, 22 States by regions; percent change from previous year, 1964 to date

| Year | North Central States | | | Texas and Okla-homa | Western States | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | East North Central | West North Central | Total | | | |
| | | | 1,000 head | | | |
| 1964 | 1,609 | 4,417 | 6,026 | 442 | 2,087 | 8,555 |
| 1965 | 1,617 | 4,432 | 6,049 | 466 | 2,025 | 8,540 |
| Percent change from 1964 | +0.5 | +0.3 | +0.4 | +5.4 | -3.0 | -0.2 |
| 1966 | 1,795 | 5,023 | 6,818 | 662 | 2,276 | 9,756 |
| Percent change from 1965 | +11.0 | +13.3 | +12.7 | +42.1 | +12.4 | +14.2 |
| 1967 | 1,764 | 5,198 | 6,962 | 803 | 2,308 | 10,073 |
| Percent change from 1966 | -1.7 | +3.5 | +2.1 | +21.3 | +1.4 | +3.2 |
| 1968 | 1,723 | 5,386 | 7,109 | 902 | 2,257 | 10,268 |
| Percent change from 1967 | -2.3 | +3.6 | +2.1 | +12.3 | -2.2 | +1.9 |
| 1969 | 1,787 | 5,505 | 7,292 | 1,190 | 2,564 | 11,041 |
| Percent change from 1968 | +3.7 | +2.2 | +2.6 | +31.9 | +13.6 | +7.6 |
| 1970 | 1,799 | 5,660 | 7,459 | 1,435 | 2,671 | 11,565 |
| Percent change from 1969 | +0.7 | +2.8 | +2.3 | +20.6 | +4.2 | +4.7 |



stronger consumer demand. Prices in early spring were higher than a year ago but they are not likely to rise as sharply as they did last spring.

Steer prices at Chicago, 1968-70

| Month | Choice steers | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 |
| | Dollars per 100 pounds | | |
| January | 26.87 | 29.23 | 29.31 |
| February | 27.34 | 29.11 | 30.26 |
| March | 27.75 | 30.19 | 31.93 |
| April | 27.49 | 30.98 | 31.56 |
| May | 27.16 | 33.85 | |
| June | 26.89 | 34.22 | |
| July | 27.65 | 31.49 | |
| August | 28.01 | 30.94 | |
| September | 28.20 | 29.75 | |
| October | 28.21 | 29.02 | |
| November | 28.46 | 28.66 | |
| December | 28.88 | 28.89 | |
| Average | 27.74 | 30.42 | |

## Weights To Continue Above Year Earlier

Fed beef production in the winter increased more than the 4 percent increase in the number of fed cattle shipped because heavier weights of cattle marketed added to the beef supply. During the winter, market weights of steers sold on 7 markets averaged 1,160 pounds, up 48 pounds from a year earlier and well above other recent years.

Average slaughter weights will remain significant in beef output and cattle prices during coming months. Steers shipped to 7 markets in April continued 4-5 percent heavier than a year earlier.

If cattle feeders carry out their spring marketing plans to market 6 percent more fed cattle this spring, the average weight of fed cattle will continue relatively heavy and well above a year earlier. The combined total of steers weighing over 900 pounds and heifers weighing over 700 pounds on April 1 was up 13 percent from a year earlier. Cattle in these weight groups will supply the bulk of spring marketings. Thus, unless feeders move more fed cattle this spring than they intended on April 1, some cattle will be held in feedlots beyond their normal marketing time and weights will remain heavy. This would, of course, add downward pressure on fed cattle prices.

A negative price margin (prices received for fed cattle lower than when they were bought as feeders) developed late last summer and became most severe last fall. Average weights began to rise as some feeders started holding cattle a bit longer than usual, hoping for some price recovery. As fed cattle prices strengthened during the winter and the margin

Current fed cattle prices and feeder cattle prices 5 months earlier

| Year | Fed Cattle 1/ | Feeder Cattle 2/ | Margin |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Dollars per 100 pounds | | |
| 1969 | | | |
| January | 29.12 | 28.40 | +.72 |
| February | 29.26 | 27.74 | +1.52 |
| March | 30.38 | 27.09 | +3.29 |
| April | 31.11 | 28.11 | +3.00 |
| May | 33.68 | 28.42 | +5.26 |
| June | 34.07 | 28.30 | +5.77 |
| July | 31.54 | 29.04 | +2.50 |
| August | 30.60 | 30.34 | +.26 |
| September | 29.33 | 32.64 | -3.31 |
| October | 28.79 | 35.18 | -6.39 |
| November | 28.47 | 35.74 | -7.27 |
| December | 28.88 | 32.46 | -3.58 |
| 1970 | | | |
| January | 29.60 | 31.76 | -2.16 |
| February | 30.69 | 31.29 | --.60 |
| March | 31.86 | 31.15 | +.71 |
| April | 31.48 | 31.12 | +.36 |
| May | | | |
| June | | | |
| July | | | |
| August | | | |
| September | | | |
| October | | | |
| November | | | |
| December | | | |

1/ Choice steers at Chicago, 900-1,100 pounds.
2/ Choice steers at Kansas City, 550-750 pounds.

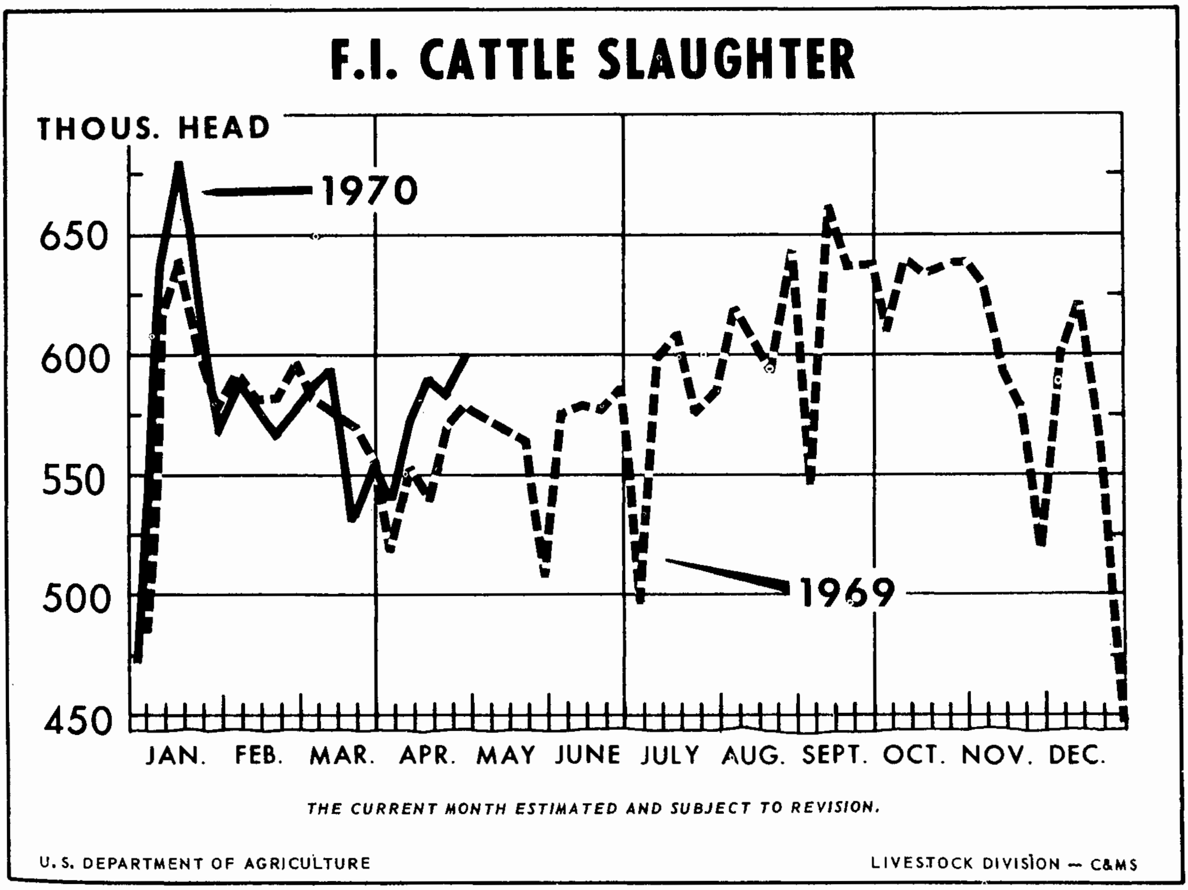
pressure eased. Also, fed cattle sold in that period were from cheaper fall-purchased feeder cattle. A tightening situation will develop again by summer as feeder cattle bought on the higher late winter-spring market reach slaughter finish.

Summer Marketings May Differ Little

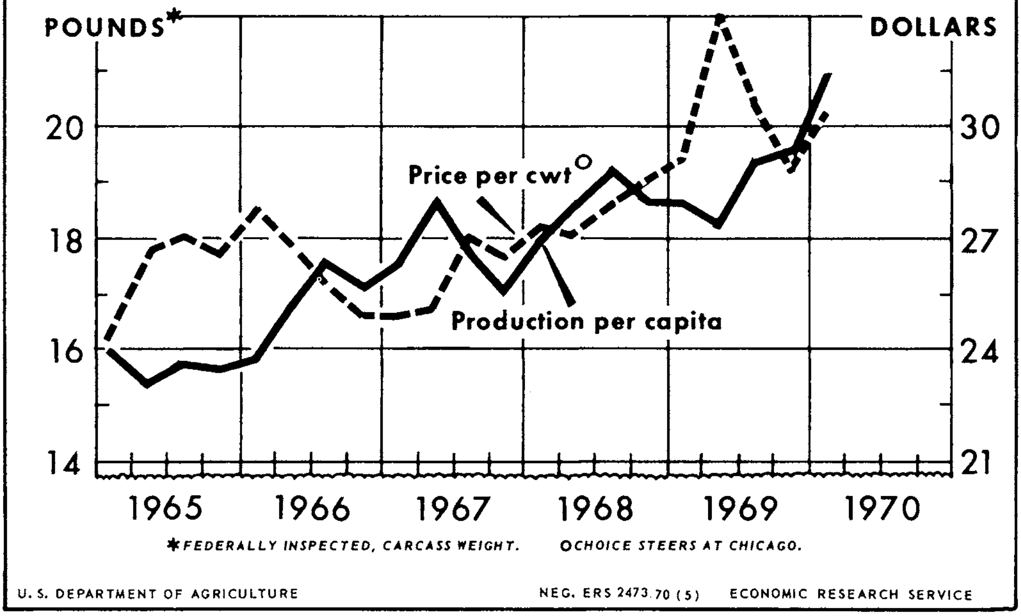
Summer shipments of fed cattle to slaughter may continue above a year earlier but by a smaller margin than in the winter or spring. About the same number of cattle were on feed on April 1 as a year earlier in the combined total of steers under 900 pounds and heifers under 700 pounds. A sharp increase of 19 percent in the number of steer calves in feedlots about offset declines in other weight classes. While cattle in these lighter weight groups do not precisely reflect fed cattle marketings 3 to 6 months hence, they provide a rough measure of prospective summer marketings.

Spring placements of heavier feeder cattle also have a bearing on summer marketings, particularly in late summer. A significant increase in placements of cattle weighing 600-700 pounds early this spring would increase summer fed cattle marketings. However, no marked increase in such placements is in prospect. The number of feeder cattle heavy enough to reach market weight by summer is probably smaller than a year ago. On balance, summer marketings likely will be somewhat larger than last summer, but not significantly different from winter and spring marketings.

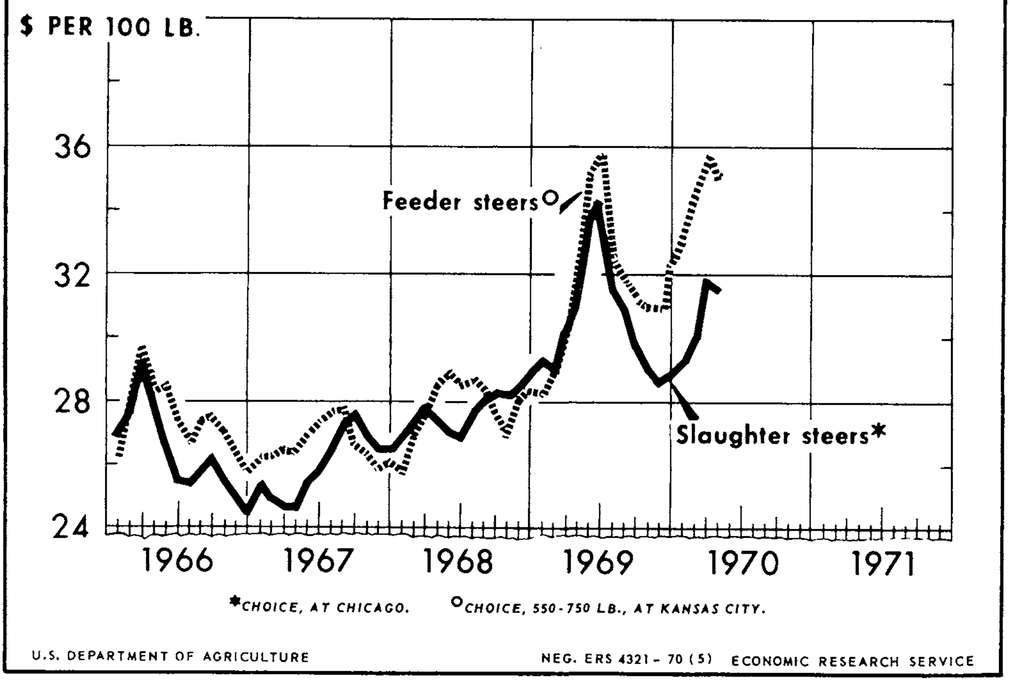
If fed cattle marketings develop as anticipated, price strength will probably continue into the summer and the July-September average may exceed last year's third quarter average of $30.73 (Choice steers at Chicago). Also, seasonally reduced pork output, smaller supplies of veal and lamb, and continued strong consumer demand will sustain cattle price strength.



## STEER AND HEIFER BEEF PRODUCTION AND PRICES, BY QUARTERS




## STEER PRICES



## Feeder Cattle Prices Continue Strong

Feeder cattle supplies early this year were estimated to be somewhat larger than a year earlier, with most of the increase in calves. Placements in January-March were up only 2 percent from last year. Thus, based on the inventory report and cattle on feed reports, there is still a good supply of feeder cattle. They are, however, generally younger and lighter weight than a year ago. Also, feeder cattle placements were up a sharp 17 percent last spring. Placements this spring may be about the same as a year ago.

Feeder cattle prices typically rise in the winter and spring and decline through summer and fall. The rise this year has been more typical than last year's unusually sharp March-May rise. Rapidly advancing fed cattle prices last spring added unusual momentum to the seasonal upswing in feeder cattle prices.

Feeder cattle prices at Kansas City, 1969-70

| Month | Choice feeder steers 550-750 lb. | | Choice feeder steer calves | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1969 | 1970 | 1969 | 1970 |
| | Dollars per 100 pounds | | | |
| January | 28.30 | 32.83 | 31.15 | 36.82 |
| February | 29.04 | 34.44 | 32.26 | 38.55 |
| March | 30.34 | 35.85 | 34.39 | 39.74 |
| April | 32.64 | 35.01 | 36.74 | 39.40 |
| May | 35.18 | | 38.26 | |
| June | 35.74 | | 38.62 | |
| July | 32.46 | | 35.79 | |
| August | 31.76 | | 35.66 | |
| September | 31.29 | | 35.91 | |
| October | 31.15 | | 35.77 | |
| November | 31.12 | | 35.21 | |
| December | 32.38 | | 35.60 | |
| Average | 31.78 | | 35.45 | |

Starting from a higher price level in the winter and early spring Choice grade 550-750 pound feeder steers at Kansas City averaged $35 in April, about $2.50 above a ago. Strong demand for feeder cattle will likely persist this spring. Prices are expected to continue steady to strong into the summer although most of the seasonal advance is probably past.

Favorable range conditions were reported in most of the 17 Western States in mid-April. Continued good feed this spring and summer would help maintain a stable feeder cattle market. Seasonal price weakness may be both delayed and milder than last year unless ranges deteriorate sharply or significant declines in fed cattle prices develop.

The relationship between feeder cattle prices and fed cattle prices shifted about a year ago. In the first quarter 1969 yearling feeder steers sold under Choice grade slaughter steers. But since April 1969, yearling feeder steers, Choice grade 550-750 pounds (Kansas City) have ranged up to $4 per 100 pounds above 900-1,100 pound Choice steers in Chicago. In late April feeder cattle were about $3.25 higher and likely will continue higher than slaughter cattle at least through midyear 1970.

## Cow Slaughter Down; Prices Higher

Cow slaughter continued reduced last winter. Commercial cow slaughter totaled 1.5 million head during January-March--10 percent below these months last year. The decline likely reflects a significant drop in slaughter of dairy cows, which make up the bulk of cow slaughter in the winter and spring. Slaughter of dairy cows likely will continue downward but culling of beef cows is expected to be near 1969 levels.

Cow prices have advanced sharply. Utility grade cows at Chicago rose from around $21 in mid-January to nearly $23.75 in late April, about $2.60 above a year earlier. Most of the seasonal advance may be past. Prices are likely to hold mostly steady in the spring and then trend downward after midyear. However, they will likely continue well above a year earlier for the balance of 1970.

Utility cow prices at Chicago, 1968-70

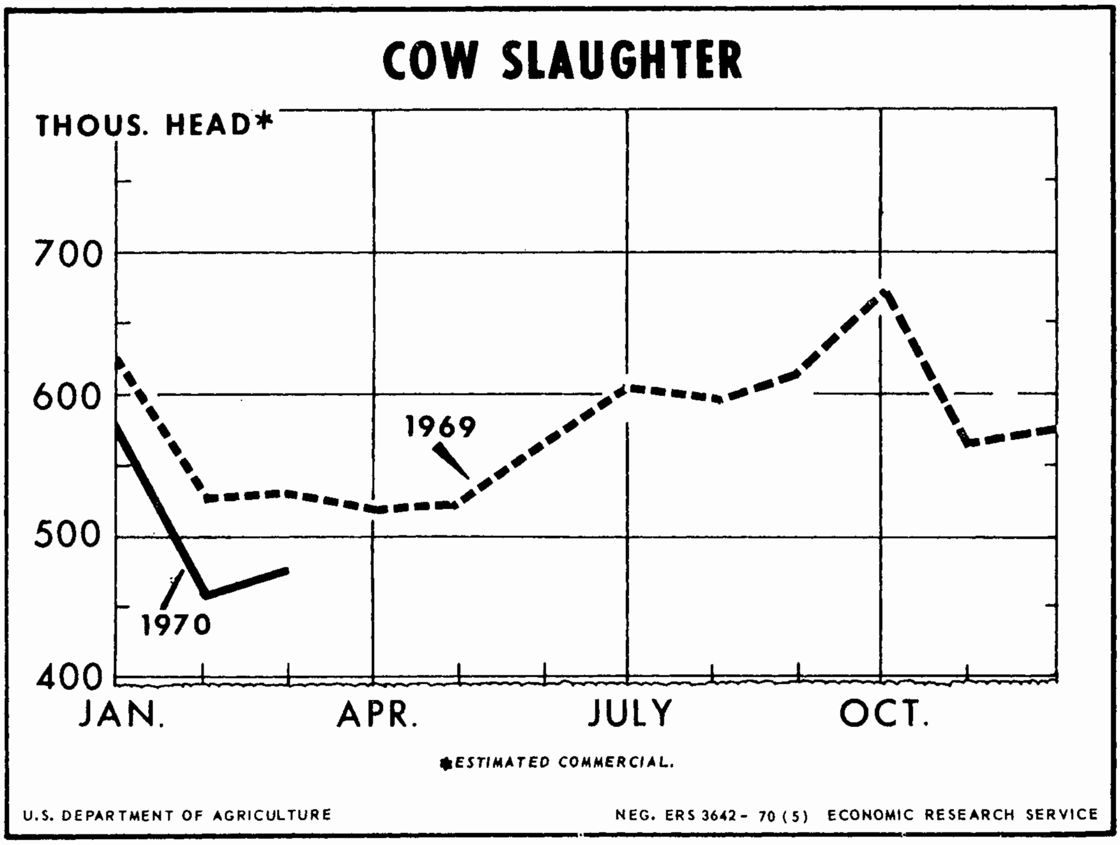
| Month | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Dollars per 100 pounds | | |
| January | 16.35 | 18.20 | 21.36 |
| February | 17.98 | 19.02 | 22.39 |
| March | 19.09 | 20.43 | 23.42 |
| April | 19.88 | 20.70 | 23.41 |
| May | 19.58 | 21.73 | |
| June | 19.61 | 22.15 | |
| July | 18.88 | 21.86 | |
| August | 19.04 | 21.18 | |
| September | 18.49 | 20.82 | |
| October | 18.13 | 20.02 | |
| November | 16.98 | 19.37 | |
| December | 17.36 | 20.34 | |
| Average | 18.45 | 20.48 | |

The role of heifers in cattle feeding has changed relatively little in recent years, their numbers averaging 29 or 30 percent of total steers and heifers. Also, the price spread between feeder heifers and feeder steers this spring at most terminal markets is about the same as a year ago. Yearling steers at Kansas City in late April brought about $35 per 100 pounds, $3 more than yearling heifers. Thus, it does not appear that cow-calf operators are holding back an unusually large number of replacement heifers.

## Calf Slaughter Continues Lower

Calf slaughter dropped 11 percent in 1969. A smaller dairy calf crop and strong demands for more feeder cattle continue to limit the slaughter calf supply. Commercial calf slaughter in the first quarter was 19 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Farmers have been getting record prices for veal calves so far this year. Choice vealers at South St. Paul in late April brought $47 per 100 pounds, $5 above a year ago and nearly $5 above early January. Calf slaughter will continue below a year earlier and prices well above for the balance of 1970.



## HOGS

Hog producers are stepping up production following a cutback in 1969. The increase seems general--all 10 Corn Belt States are increasing production.

Barrows and gilts at 8 markets last year averaged $23.70 per 100 pounds, $4.50 higher than in 1968 and the highest annual average since the record high of $25.24 in 1947. However, because of weather and diesease problems early in 1969 and rising production costs, production did not respond to the higher prices until late in the year.

Corn Belt hog producers have reported plans to increase December 1969-May 1970 farrowings 5 to 7 percent this year. In addition, producers say they will raise June-August farrowings 8 percent. Therefore, slaughter supplies in the second half this year are expected to run larger than a year earlier and then to continue larger next winter. Hog slaughter was down only slightly in 1969, although second half slaughter dropped 5 percent.

### Winter Slaughter Down Sharply, Prices Up

Commercial hog slaughter during January-March was down 10 percent from a year earlier, reflecting the 9 percent cutback by Corn Belt producers in June-August 1969 farrowings.

Barrows and gilts at 8 markets averaged about $27 per 100 pounds in early January but rose to about $28.50 in late February. However, as hog slaughter in late winter increased somewhat, prices dropped. The average was $27.80 in January-February. Prices dropped during March but steadied in April at about $24. Hog prices are expected to strengthen this spring as slaughter begins its seasonal decline to a summer low.

Hog slaughter this spring will continue considerably reduced, but toward midyear, it will approach 1969 levels. The number of market hogs weighing more than 120 pounds on March 1 was 6 percent fewer than a year earlier, but lighter pigs were up 1 to 2 percent. The heavier hogs will reach laughter weights in the spring, lighter hogs in the summer.

Hog prices at 8 markets, 1969-70

| Month | Barrows and gilts 1/ | | Sows 1/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1969 | 1970 | 1969 | 1970 |
| | Dollars per 100 pounds | | | |
| January | 19.77 | 27.40 | 15.93 | 23.25 |
| February | 20.41 | 28.25 | 17.56 | 24.94 |
| March | 20.69 | 25.97 | 18.28 | 23.73 |
| April | 20.38 | 24.05 | 18.20 | 21.58 |
| May | 23.14 | | 20.13 | |
| June | 25.16 | | 21.44 | |
| July | 26.05 | | 22.58 | |
| August | 26.91 | | 23.99 | |
| September | 25.94 | | 23.42 | |
| October | 25.53 | | 23.13 | |
| November | 25.77 | | 22.23 | |
| December | 26.93 | | 21.68 | |
| Average | 23.71 | | 20.71 | |

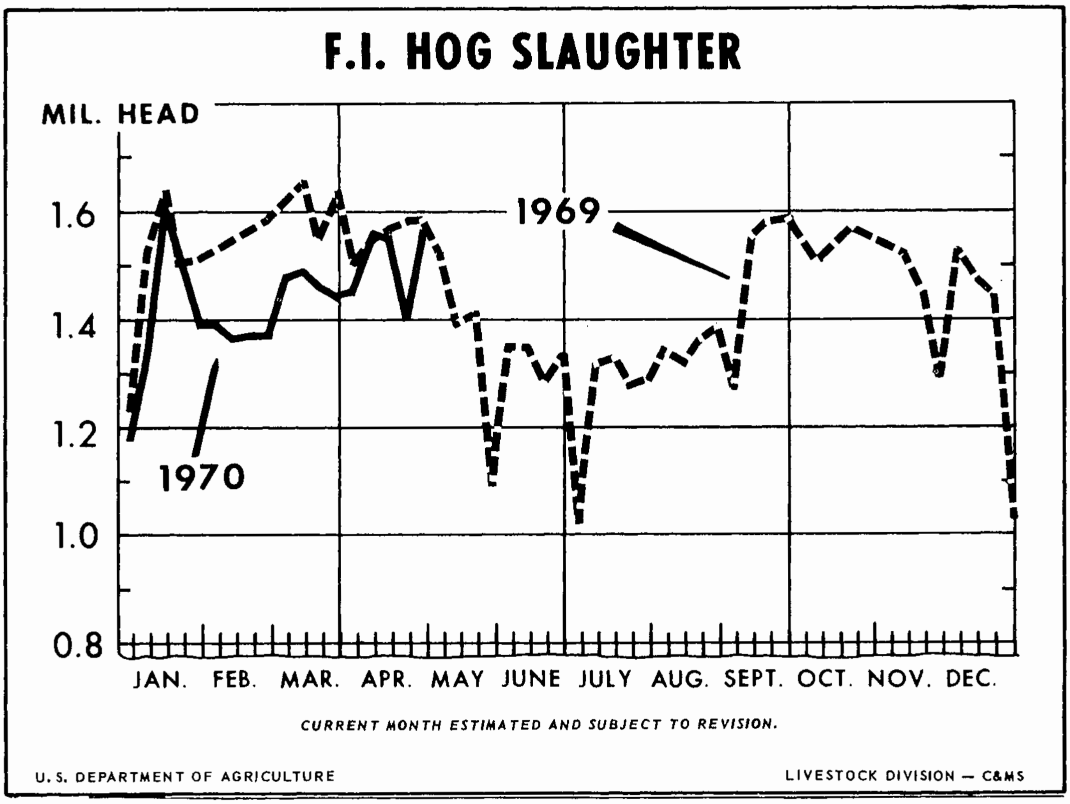
1/ Average for all weights at Midwest Markets.

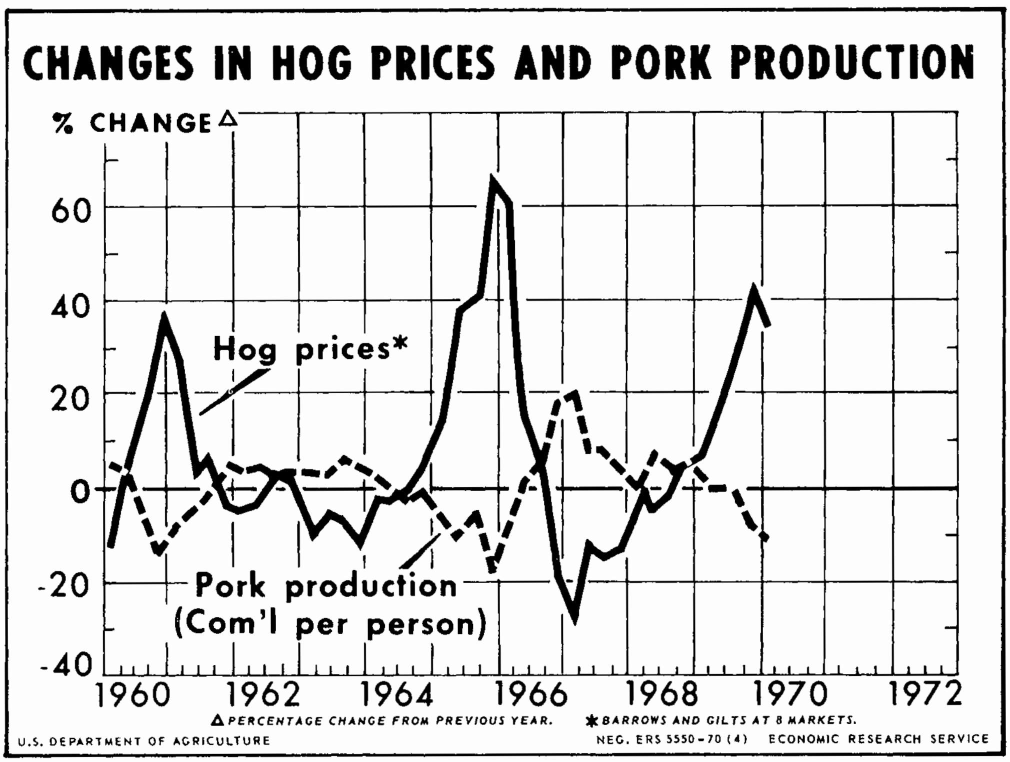
Hog prices during the winter were about $7 above 1969 levels. Prices dropped in March and the margin narrowed to just over $5. A further narrowing is likely this spring; prices are not expected to rise as fast as late spring. Last year, barrows and gilts at 8 markets rose $5 from mid-April to the end of May and then continued to rise at a slower pace to a $27.40 peak in August.

### Market Weight Up

Barrows and gilts at 8 Midwest markets averaged 238 pounds per head in March. This was about 8 pounds heavier than last spring when weights were lighter than usual, and the heaviest for any March since 1949.

Farmers have been feeding hogs to heavier weights since late last fall because hog prices have been high in relation to corn prices. Heavier weights, of course, have added to the pork supply--but not nearly enough to offset the sharp reduction in the number slaughtered. Hog producers are expected to continue marketing hogs this spring and summer at heavier weights.


F.I. HOG SLAUGHTER
MIL. HEAD
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
1969
1970
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.
CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATED AND SUBJECT TO REVISION.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LIVESTOCK DIVISION — C&MS


CHANGES IN HOG PRICES AND PORK PRODUCTION
% CHANGE Δ
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
Hog prices*
Pork production
(Com'l per person)
1960 1962 1964 1966 1968 1970 1972
Δ PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR.
* BARROWS AND GILTS AT 8 MARKETS.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5550-70 (4) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Average liveweight of Barrows and Gilts at 8 markets, 1967-70

| Month | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | |
| January | 243 | 239 | 233 | 242 |
| February | 236 | 235 | 229 | 236 |
| March | 235 | 235 | 230 | 238 |
| April | 238 | 238 | 234 | 243 |
| May | 240 | 240 | 237 | |
| June | 237 | 238 | 238 | |
| July | 234 | 231 | 232 | |
| August | 229 | 227 | 226 | |
| September | 231 | 228 | 229 | |
| October | 235 | 234 | 234 | |
| November | 240 | 237 | 239 | |
| December | 240 | 235 | 241 | |
| Year | 237 | 235 | 234 | |

The increase in hog weights has widened the price spread between various weight groups of slaughter hogs. For example, in April U.S. 2's and 3's, 200-220 pound hogs sold at Chicago, averaged 72 cents per 100 pounds higher than similar quality hogs weighing 240-270 pounds. This compares with a 32 cent spread a year earlier.

Summer Slaughter Up A Little
Fall Slaughter Up Substantially

Corn Belt hog producers had 5 percent more sows farrow during December 1969-February 1970 and March-May farrowings are estimated to be up about 7 percent. Hogs born in the first half of 1970 will reach market weights in the summer and fall. Summer hog slaughter, however, is not expected to be up as much as indicated by the increase in sows farrowing during December-February. There were slightly fewer market hogs on farms in the Corn Belt on March 1 weighing 60 to 119 pounds and only 3 percent more weighing less than 60 pounds.

July-September hog slaughter will be seasonally smaller than currently, even though it may be a little larger than last summer. However, the situation will change significantly next fall when hog slaughter rises seasonally and runs larger than a year ago. Late this year, hog slaughter rates will considerably exceed summer lows.

Market hogs and pigs by weight groups, March 1, 1969-70 1/

| Weight group | 1969 | 1970 | 1970 as percent of 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 head | | Percent |
| Under 60 lbs. | 12,283 | 12,625 | +3 |
| 60-119 lbs. | 7,169 | 7,105 | -1 |
| 120-179 lbs. | 8,138 | 7,683 | -6 |
| 180-219 lbs. | 4,652 | 4,422 | -5 |
| 220 lbs. & over | 1,020 | 931 | -9 |
| Total market hogs & pigs | 33,262 | 32,766 | -1 |

1/ 10 Corn Belt States.

Winter hog slaughter will continue well above this past winter since Corn Belt hog producers plan to have 8 percent more sows farrow during June-August this year than last. Even though the indicated expansion in the number of sows farrowing during December 1969-August 1970 is substantial, the number of sows that has farrowed or is expected to farrow in the Corn Belt through August is still smaller than in the same months of 1968. In addition, population growth has expanded the market for pork. Thus, while market supplies will increase substantially, per capita pork supplies are not expected to be excessive next fall and winter.

Barrows and gilts at 8 markets averaged $26.30 per 100 pounds during July-September 1969. Last year, following the summer peak in late August of $27.40 per 100 pounds, prices declined to a November low of about $25.25, but then rose steadily through the end of the year. This was an unusual price pattern for the late fall and reflected the sharp contraseasonal cutback in hog slaughter late last year.

Hog prices this summer are expected to average about the same as last summer, but the peak may come somewhat earlier. Hog prices by late summer will be declining seasonally because slaughter will be increasing--both seasonally and above year-earlier rates. Fall prices probably will drop considerably below the October-December 1969 average of $26 for barrows and gilts at 8 markets. However, prices in late 1970 likely will continue to run above prices for most other recent falls.

Next winter, hog prices will be under pressure from the increase in slaughter supplies. However, consumer demand likely will remain strong and increases in other red meats will not be excessive.

Expansion To Continue In Second Half Of 1970

The decline in sow slaughter under Federal inspection during January-March was about twice as sharp as the reduction in barrow and gilt slaughter. This is one indication that producers are taking steps to carry out their plans for expansion.

Hog producers may be encouraged to continue to step up output in the second half because hog prices are running considerably higher than a year earlier. Also, the hog-corn price ratio in April was about 20.7, up from an average of 18.8 in the second quarter of 1969. Hog prices will decline in the fall and feeding ratios will become less favorable to hog producers. However, hog prices are expected to continue high in relation to corn prices through the rest of the year.

Hog-corn price ratio, farm basis, by quarters

| Year | I | II | III | IV | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1965 | 13.5 | 15.7 | 19.3 | 22.4 | 17.7 |
| 1966 | 22.0 | 18.8 | 17.7 | 15.5 | 18.5 |
| 1967 | 14.6 | 15.8 | 17.8 | 17.0 | 16.3 |
| 1968 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 19.6 | 17.5 | 18.0 |
| 1969 | 17.8 | 18.8 | 21.6 | 23.0 | 20.3 |
| 1970 | 23.4 | | | | |

## SHEEP AND LAMBS

Supplies Down Again This Year

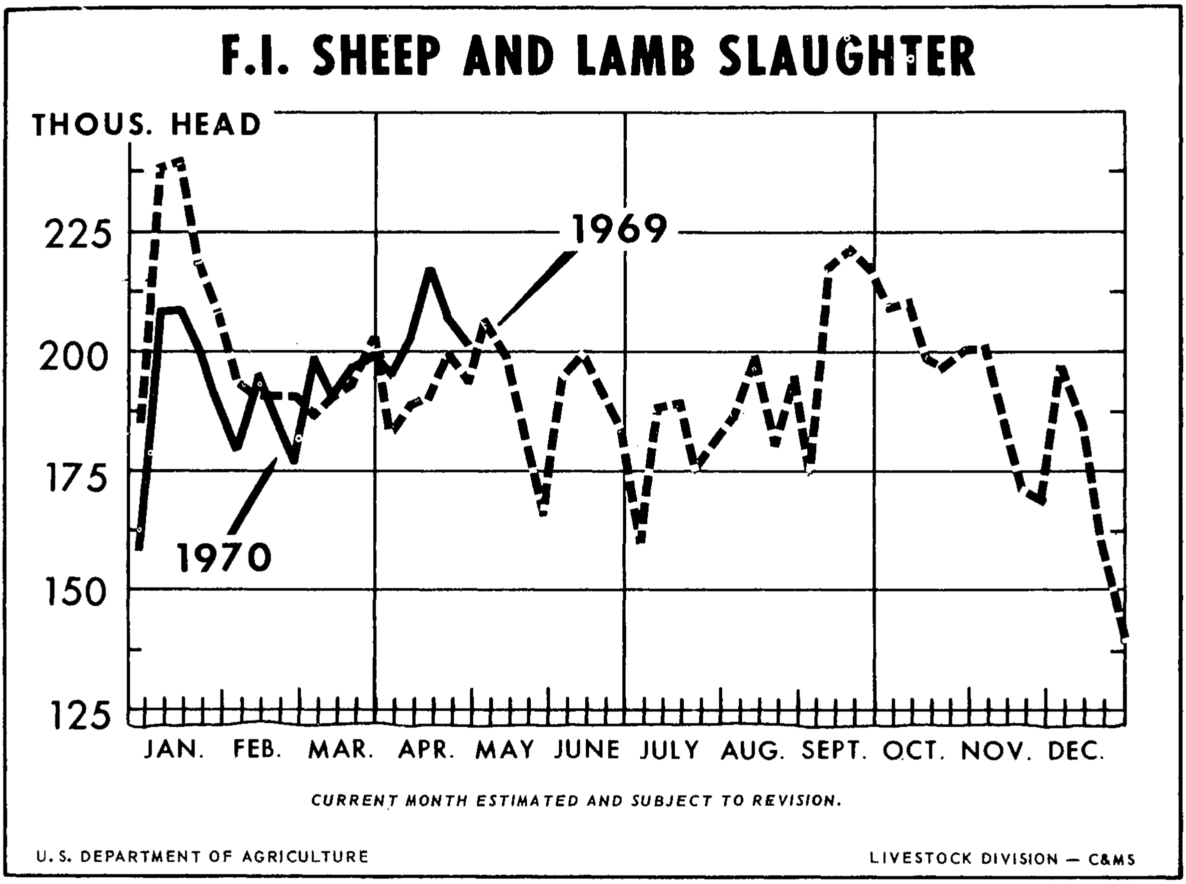
There were 17.6 million stock sheep and lambs on farms at the beginning of the year, 4 percent fewer than on January 1, 1969. This was the 10th consecutive year of decline.

Farmers had 4 percent fewer breeding ewes at the beginning of 1970. This points to a smaller lamb crop again this year. Thus, slaughter supplies will be smaller than last year.

Some further liquidation is expected in 1970, but any decline will be smaller than in other recent years. Although sheepmen in the Western States may hold their inventories steady or increase them slightly, producers in other States probably will continue to reduce numbers. The trend to larger, more specialized operations will probably continue to cause reductions in sheep inventories where sheep are a relatively small part of individual farm enterprises.

Despite an expected reduction in numbers in 1970, the inventory may stabilize. The key to inventory changes in 1970 will be the rate at which lambs from the 1970 crop are slaughtered. If slaughter rates are down at least 10 percent from 1969 the inventory likely will show little change at next count. Any smaller reduction in slaughter rates likely will result in some further decline in the sheep inventory this year.

Sheep and lamb slaughter in 1969 fell 10 percent. In January and February 1970, slaughter rates continued about 10 percent below early 1969. In March, however, slaughter rates were above a year earlier for the first time since October 1968. Total first quarter slaughter was about 5 percent smaller than January-March 1969. Slaughter rates continued above a year earlier in April.




Most of the March-April bulge in slaughter was apparently the result of an unusually large number of fed lambs going on feed later than usual and were later coming off. Also, early shipments of spring lambs overlapped with late fed marketings and slaughter rates jumped sharply.

Slaughter rates are expected to drop below last year's levels by late spring and to continue below through the balance of the year as slaughter supplies again reflect reduced numbers of lambs on farms.

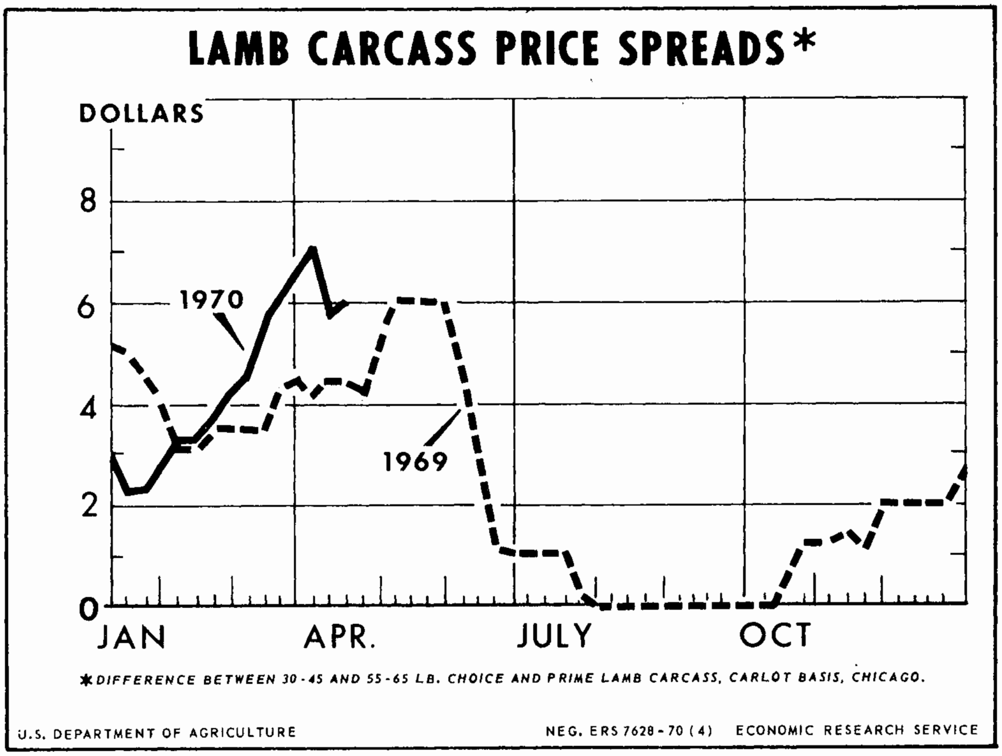
Prices To Recover Partially

A weak market dominated the price picture in March and most of April this year, reflecting larger slaughter supplies and record heavy market weights.

In early January, Choice grade fed lambs were running near $29.00 per 100 pounds at San Angelo, $3 above a year earlier. Prices dropped $1 into February and were near year-earlier levels. Early spring lambs reached $31.75 at San Angelo in early March--up $1.25 from a year ago--but dropped sharply to $27 by late April--$3.50 below last year.

The bunched movement of slaughter lambs the past several weeks resulted in a sharp drop in prices. Some price recovery is expected later this spring as slaughter drops below a year earlier. Prices then should rise again over year-earlier levels, and continue generally above through the balance of the year. Most of the normal seasonal loss has already occurred and further price change will be on the up side.

Although the lamb market has passed through a weak period, a strong demand for red meat and smaller supplies of lamb will continue to yield a generally favorable price situation for lamb producers.


LAMB CARCASS PRICE SPREADS*
DOLLARS
8
6
4
2
0
1970
1969
JAN
APR.
JULY
OCT
*DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 30-45 AND 55-65 LB. CHOICE AND PRIME LAMB CARCASS, CARLOT BASIS, CHICAGO.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 7628-70 (4) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

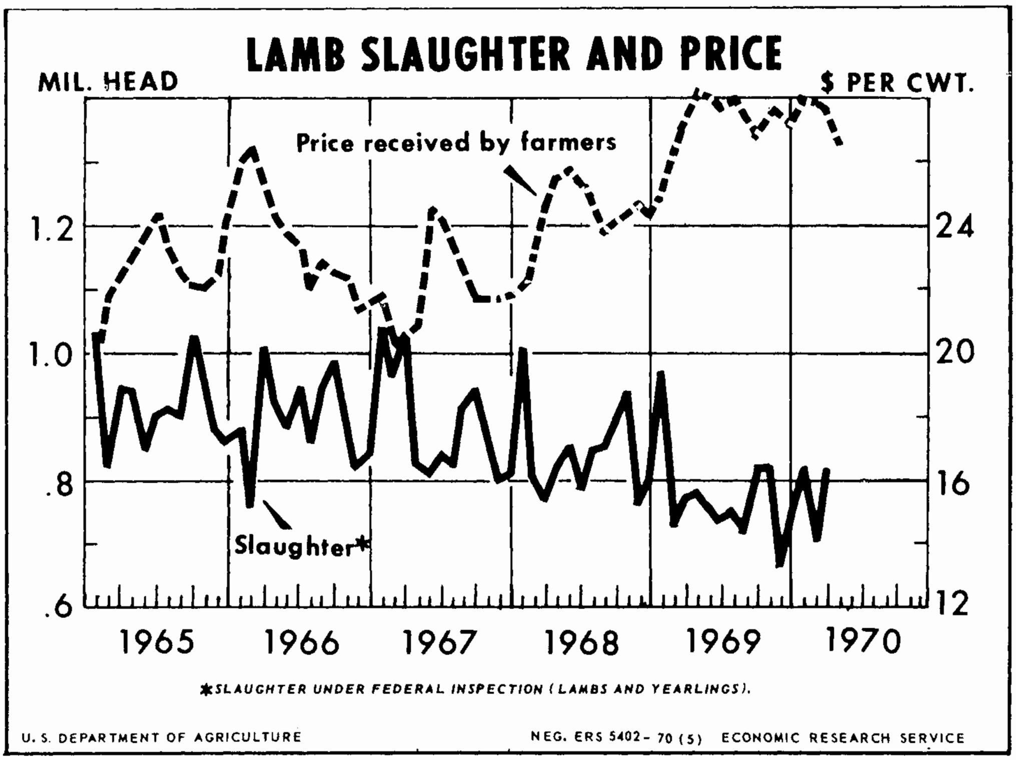

LAMB SLAUGHTER AND PRICE
MIL. HEAD
$ PER CWT.
Price received by farmers
Slaughter*
1.2
1.0
.8
.6
24
20
16
12
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
*SLAUGHTER UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION (LAMBS AND YEARLINGS).
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5402-70 (5) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Table 2 .--Production, prices and income from wool, United States, 1959-69

| Year | Shorn wool: Number sheep shorn 1/ | Shorn wool: Weight per fleece | Shorn wool: Production | Shorn wool: Price per pound 2/ | Shorn wool: Value | Pulled wool production |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 head | Pounds | 1,000 pounds | Cents | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 pounds |
| 1959 | 30,763 | 8.45 | 259,939 | 43.3 | 112,328 | 34,500 |
| 1960 | 31,081 | 8.54 | 265,277 | 42.0 | 111,412 | 33,600 |
| 1961 | 30,454 | 8.51 | 259,161 | 42.9 | 111,445 | 34,500 |
| 1962 | 29,193 | 8.45 | 246,636 | 47.7 | 117,579 | 29,900 |
| 1963 | 27,264 | 8.53 | 232,446 | 48.5 | 112,426 | 28,800 |
| 1964 | 25,455 | 8.34 | 212,333 | 53.2 | 112,877 | 25,100 |
| 1965 | 23,756 | 8.48 | 201,463 | 47.1 | 94,999 | 23,300 |
| 1966 | 22,923 | 8.51 | 195,053 | 52.1 | 101,204 | 24,100 |
| 1967 | 22,022 | 8.58 | 188,919 | 39.8 | 75,163 | 22,400 |
| 1968 | 20,761 | 8.55 | 177,591 | 40.5 | 71,867 | 20,500 |
| 1969 3/ | 19,587 | 8.47 | 165,825 | 41.8 | 69,580 | 17,100 |

1/ Includes shearing at commercial feeding yards. 2/ For the years 1959 through 1962, the marketing year was April through March. For 1963, the marketing year was April through December. Beginning in 1964 the marketing year is January through December. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 3 .--Mohair: Production and value for 7 leading States, 1959-69 1/

| Year | Number goats clipped 2/ | Average clip per goat | Production of mohair | Price per pound 3/ | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 head | Pounds | 1,000 pounds | Cents | 1,000 dollars |
| 1959 | 3,755 | 6.4 | 24,151 | 96.5 | 23,301 |
| 1960 | 3,888 | 6.3 | 24,467 | 89.7 | 21,937 |
| 1961 | 4,021 | 6.6 | 26,411 | 85.6 | 22,615 |
| 1962 | 4,236 | 6.4 | 27,215 | 71.4 | 19,430 |
| 1963 | 4,363 | 6.6 | 29,007 | 88.1 | 25,562 |
| 1964 | 4,568 | 6.5 | 29,736 | 94.3 | 28,053 |
| 1965 | 4,803 | 6.7 | 32,420 | 65.5 | 21,251 |
| 1966 | 4,659 | 6.3 | 29,576 | 53.7 | 15,896 |
| 1967 | 4,113 | 6.6 | 27,127 | 40.9 | 11,100 |
| 1968 | 3,966 | 6.6 | 26,022 | 45.2 | 11,754 |
| 1969 4/ | 3,220 | 6.6 | 21,203 | 65.1 | 13,808 |

1/ States are Missouri, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Oregon and California.
2/ In States where goats are clipped twice a year the number clipped is the sum of goats and kids clipped in the spring and kids clipped in the fall.
3/ For the years 1959 through 1962, the marketing year was April through March. For 1963, the marketing year was April through December. Beginning in 1964 marketing year is January through December.
4/ Preliminary.

Choice lamb prices at San Angelo, 1969-70

| Month | Slaughter lambs | | Feeder lambs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1969 | 1970 | 1969 | 1970 |
| | Dollars per 100 pounds | | | |
| January | 26.56 | 28.81 | 26.19 | 29.81 |
| February | 28.00 | 28.06 | 27.62 | 29.50 |
| March | 30.69 | 31.06 | 30.69 | 30.88 |
| April | 31.05 | 28.35 | 29.55 | 28.50 |
| May | 29.44 | | 26.88 | |
| June | 29.00 | | 25.81 | |
| July | 29.05 | | 26.57 | |
| August | 28.19 | | 26.56 | |
| September | 28.00 | | 29.00 | |
| October | 28.35 | | 28.70 | |
| November | 28.62 | | 29.81 | |
| December | 28.50 | | 29.00 | |
| Average | 28.79 | | 28.03 | |

## Heavy Weights Affect Price Spread

Early in the year the average weight of slaughter lambs was about the same as a year earlier, but in March and April slaughter weights substantially exceeded year-ago levels. In January-March commercially slaughtered lambs averaged 108 pounds, slightly above a year earlier and a record high.

As slaughter weight increased and lamb slaughter rose in February and March, the price spread between 35-45 pound carcasses and 55-65 pound carcasses increased rapidly. In mid-January 35-45 pound lamb carlot basis, Chicago averaged $60.94, $2.25 above 55-65 pound carcasses. In mid-April the lighter weights were $56, $6 higher than heavier weight carcasses. This spread will trend downward and disappear again by early summer.

## 1969 Wool Production Down, Prices Up

Shorn wool production in 1969 totaled 166 million pounds (grease basis)--down 7 percent from 1968. Pulled wool output totaled 17 million pounds, down 17 percent. Wool production will decline further in 1970 because there were fewer sheep and lambs on hand at the beginning of the year.

Wool market prices paid to ranchers and farmers were 41.8 cents per pound, up nearly a cent and a half from 1968. Smaller production and the minor change in the market prices resulted in a $2.3 million drop in value of 1969 wool production compared with the 1968 clip. The Federal incentive payment to producers under the National Wool Act was 65.1 percent of returns from the sale of wool in 1969. This was slightly lower than the 65.4 percent rate in 1968. The 1969 average price of 41.8 cents per pound received was supplemented by an average Federal payment of 27.2 cents per pound.

Mohair production in 7 leading States (Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Missouri, Oregon, California, and Utah) totaled 21.2 million pounds in 1969. This was 19 percent less than in 1968 and 35 percent below the 1965 output.

The average price recieved by farmers and ranchers for mohair in 1969 was 65.1 cents per pound compared with 45.2 cents in 1968. Thus, while output fell substantially, sharply higher prices resulted in a 17 percent increase in market value of the 1969 clip to $13.8 million. This was further supplemented by a Federal payment averaging 12.3 cents per pound for the 1969 clip.

# FOREIGN TRADE IN MEATS

U.S. meat production set another record in 1969. Increases in beef more than offset moderate decreases for other meats. Meat prices, however, rose considerably. This strong market situation drew more meat to the United States from exporting countries. The increases in meat production and imports together provided the largest volume of meat supplies ever in this country. Meat supplies increased about as much as the increase in population. Meat consumption per person in 1969, therefore, at 182.3 pounds, almost equaled the 1968 record of 182.7 pounds.

## Total Meat Imports

Meat imports in 1969 totaled 1,639 million pounds (product weight). This was equivalent to 2,202 million pounds on a carcass weight basis, and was equal to 6.2 percent of U.S. production. This was an increase over 1968 when imports of 2,082 million pounds (carcass weight equivalent) were equal to 5.9 percent of U.S. production.

Beef accounted for most of the increase in the 1969 meat import total. Imports of lamb and mutton also were larger, but imports of pork were smaller.

The value of U.S. imports of meat animals, meat, and meat products in 1969 was $1,152 million, up from $1,067 million in 1968.

U.S. Meat And Byproduct Exports

U.S. exports of meat animals, meat and meat products were valued at $511 million in 1969.

U.S. meat exports typically are small because of generally higher wholesale meat prices in the United States than elsewhere. Exports in 1969 were equal to about 0.5 percent of U.S. production and valued at $94 million. There are, however, large markets abroad for byproducts of the meatpacking industry.

The United States is a leading exporter of tallow, greases, and lard (nearly $164 million in 1969), hides and skins ($152 million), and variety meats ($62 million).

Beef Imports

Beef imports totaled 1,615 million pounds (carcass weight equivalent) in 1969. This was almost 8 percent more than in 1968 but a little below the 1963 record. Veal imports, at 25 million pounds, also were larger than in 1968. Beef and veal imports combined were equal to 7.5 percent of U.S. beef and veal production in 1969, the largest proportion since 1963 when they were equal to 9.7 percent of production.

The increase in beef imports was due almost entirely to larger imports of boneless fresh or frozen beef. This product is similar to domestic cow beef and is used similarly, mainly in hamburger and processed meat products. Australia and New Zealand are the largest suppliers. Boneless beef imports amounted to 1,349 million pounds (carcass weight equivalent), 84 percent of beef imports, and more than three-fifths of total red meat imports. Imports of fresh or frozen bone-in beef totaled 19.6 million pounds, only a little over 1 percent of total beef imports. Canned beef was 10 percent; pickled, cured and other processed beef was 5 percent.

Pork Imports

Pork imports totaled 409 million pounds (carcass weight equivalent) in 1969, down from 416 million pounds in 1968. Imports of canned hams and shoulders, however, rose to 315 million pounds (carcass weight equivalent) from 306 million pounds in 1968. Canned hams and shoulders accounted for over three-fourths of total pork imports in 1969. Imports are chiefly from Denmark, the Netherlands, and Poland, in that order. Pork imports in 1969 were equal to 3.2 percent of U.S. production, about the same as in other recent years.

Lamb And Mutton Imports

Imports of lamb were 43.9 million pounds, up from 22.9 million pounds in 1968. Mutton imports at 108 million pounds were down from 124 million pounds in 1968. Lamb imports were equal to 8.6 percent of U.S. estimated production of lamb; mutton imports were almost two and three-quarters times as large as U.S. estimated mutton production. Mutton production in the United States is very small; in recent years sheep have accounted for only 6 to 7 percent of the total number of sheep and lambs slaughtered under Federal inspection. Imports of lamb and mutton combined were equal to 27.7 percent of U.S. lamb and mutton production in 1969.

Live Animal Imports

Imports of dutiable cattle (those not for breeding) totaled 1,021,054 head in 1969, slightly less than the 1,024,235 imported in 1968. Most of the live cattle imports were feeder cattle and calves. There were only 46,637 dutiable cattle weighing 700 pounds and over imported in 1969. Of these, 22,876 were dairy cows. In addition, there were 20,855 head of breeding cattle imported in 1969. Virtually all live cattle imports come from Mexico and Canada.

There were 13,430 head of hogs imported in 1969, down from 21,678 head in 1968. Imports of sheep and lambs were 22,805 head, down from 26,579 head in 1968.

Meat Subject To Import Quota Restriction

Imports of meat subject to restriction by quota totaled 1,084.1 million pounds (product weight) in 1969. This was 8 percent more than in 1968.

Public Law 88-482, enacted in August 1964, outlines procedures for reviewing the meat import situation and specifies conditions for proclaiming import quotas for certain meat--primarily fresh or frozen beef and mutton. The import quota level is related to the level of domestic production of these meats. The law provides that if estimated imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen cattle meat and meat of goats and sheep, other than lamb, equal or exceed 110 percent of the adjusted base quota for that year, the President is required to invoke a quota on imports of these meats. The adjusted base quota for 1970 is 998.8 million pounds (product weight). The amount of estimated imports which would trigger its imposition is 110 percent of the adjusted base quota, or 1,098.7 million pounds.

The adjusted base quota for a year is derived from adjusting the base of 725.4 million pounds specified in the law (approximately the 1959-63 average annual imports of these meats) by the percentage increase or decrease since 1959-63 in domestic commercial production of these meats. The law defines the level of domestic production as a 3-year average--an average of the estimated commercial production for the year in which the quota may be applied and commercial production in the 2 preceding years. Average annual production for 1968-70 was estimated at 21.6 billion pounds, an increase of 37.7 percent over the 1959-63 base period. This required for 1970 an increase in the adjusted base quota level to 998.8 million pounds.

In compliance with the law, the Secretary of Agriculture estimates annual imports and makes quarterly reports to the President on the meat import situation to advise him of any changes that may develop during the year. The second quarterly estimate of 1970 meat imports subject to restriction by quota was 1,061.5 million pounds.

In January-March 1970, imports of meat subject to restriction by quota totaled 337 million pounds, 48 percent more than in the first quarter of 1969. Imports in January and February were up sharply, but imports in March were 18 percent below a year earlier.

Total Meat Imports Larger And Exports Smaller

Total meat imports amounted to 660 million pounds (carcass weight equivalent) in January-March 1970, up 44 percent from a year earlier. Beef accounted for most of the increase. Lamb imports, at 12 million pounds, were twice those of a year earlier. Imports of mutton (and goat), at 33 million pounds, were 58 percent larger. Pork imports, at 111 million pounds, were up 22 percent.

Meat exports totaled 23 million pounds (carcass weight equivalent) in January-March, 56 percent less than a year earlier.

## USDA MEAT PURCHASES

In the first quarter of 1970 the Department of Agriculture purchased 53 million pounds (product weight) of meat and meat products for distribution to schools and other food help programs at an f.o.b. cost of about $30 million.

Purchases for use in the food help programs included $16.5 million for 30.6 million pounds of canned chopped meat. About 22.4 million pounds of frozen ground beef was purchased for schools at an f.o.b. cost of $13.2 million.

Funds used for these purchases were provided under Section 32 of Public Law 320.

## MEAT CONSUMPTION AND RETAIL PRICES

Red meat consumption during the winter averaged about a half pound per person less than the 46 pounds consumed in January-March

1969. Beef consumption was up, but declines in pork, veal and lamb were more than offsetting. This spring and summer, consumption of red meat is expected to run about the same as a year earlier, but to rise above 1969 next fall.

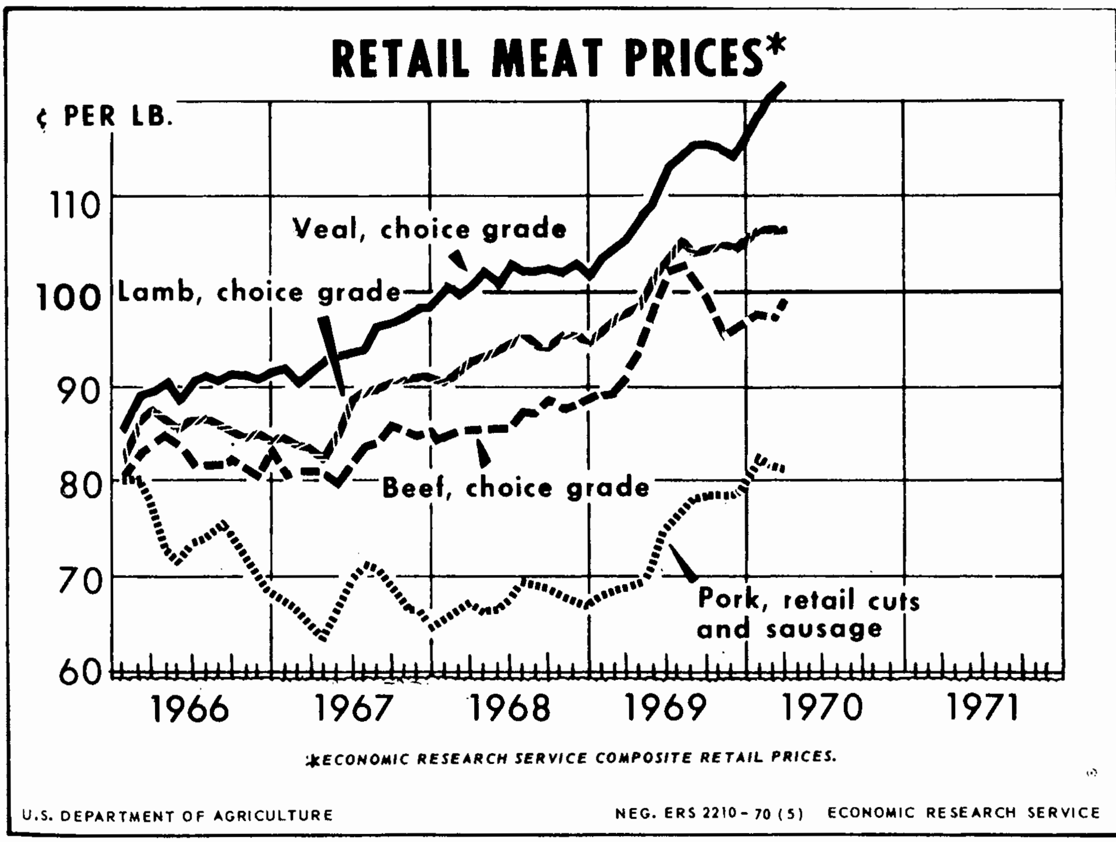
Somewhat smaller supplies of meat, coupled with continued strong consumer demand led to further rises in retail meat prices in early 1970. Meat prices may rise this spring and summer, but increases are expected to be much smaller than they were in these months last year.

Beef consumption during the first quarter averaged about a pound per person more than the 27.1 pounds consumed in January-March 1969. Increased production of fed beef and beef imports accounted for all the gain in consumption. Production of lower quality beef was considerably smaller than a year earlier. Beef consumption this spring is expected to run moderately larger than last spring, but only a small increase is in prospect for the second half of 1970.

Meat consumption per person

| Item | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds per person | | |
| Beef | 106.2 | 109.4 | 110.7 |
| Veal | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Pork | 63.9 | 66.0 | 64.8 |
| Lamb and mutton | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Total meat | 177.8 | 182.7 | 182.3 |

Retail beef prices rose sharply last spring and continued to a high of 102.5 cents per pound in July 1969 (ERS series). Prices declined about 5 cents in the fall. March prices were about 99 cents per pound. Later this spring and summer retail beef prices are expected to average a little higher than current levels.



Veal consumption in 1969 totaled about 3.4 pounds per person, down 0.2 pound from a year earlier. Veal consumption likely will continue declining this year, reflecting the steady reduction in dairy cow numbers and a strong demand by feedlot operators for feeder cattle. Retail veal prices have risen as veal production has dropped and as prices of other red meats have gone up. Veal prices this spring and summer are expected to continue well above a year earlier.

Pork consumption in 1969 averaged 64.8 pounds per person, down from 66 pounds in 1968. All of the decrease came in the second half of the year. Pork consumption in 1970 has continued below a year earlier. Consumption during the winter ran about 1-3/4 pounds below the 17.0 pounds consumed during January-March 1969. With reduced numbers of market hogs on farms, consumption of pork this spring is expected to continue below year-earlier levels, but not by as much as in the winter months. Pork consumption will be seasonally low in the summer, about matching last summer's rate. Hog slaughter by the end of the summer likely will run larger than a year earlier because hog producers are stepping up production this spring. Consumption of pork next fall will rise seasonally and be moderately larger than a year earlier.

Retail pork prices also rose rapidly last spring, and by early summer were about 77 to 78 cents a pound. Pork prices held near this level through the end of 1969, but rose somewhat in January and February. Further increases in retail pork prices are in prospect through the summer when hog slaughter supplies are seasonally low. However, in the fall, retail pork prices probably will weaken as pork output rises.

Consumption of lamb and mutton has dropped in recent years because of declining production. A further small drop in consumption is likely this year from the 3.4 pounds consumed per person in 1969. Retail lamb prices also rose sharply in the first half of 1969 but have continued near those levels since. Little change in retail lamb prices is expected during the rest of the spring and summer.

* * * * * * * * *

Table 4 .--Average retail price of meat per pound, United States, by months, 1965 to date 1/

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Cents | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Beef, Choice grade | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 76.9 | 76.2 | 75.5 | 77.5 | 79.3 | 82.9 | 83.8 | 82.9 | 81.7 | 81.2 | 81.9 | 81.6 | 80.1 |
| 1966 | 81.0 | 83.1 | 84.1 | 84.6 | 83.8 | 81.7 | 81.5 | 81.7 | 82.2 | 81.3 | 80.3 | 83.6 | 82.4 |
| 1967 | 80.4 | 80.9 | 80.8 | 80.4 | 79.6 | 81.9 | 83.3 | 84.0 | 85.5 | 85.3 | 84.4 | 85.3 | 82.6 |
| 1968 | 84.3 | 85.1 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 85.8 | 85.8 | 87.1 | 87.0 | 88.4 | 87.7 | 88.1 | 88.5 | 86.6 |
| 1969 | 89.6 | 89.7 | 91.0 | 93.5 | 98.1 | 102.1 | 102.5 | 101.2 | 99.2 | 95.3 | 96.5 | 97.0 | 96.3 |
| 1970 | 97.6 | 97.4 | 99.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Veal, retail cuts | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 82.9 | 84.2 | 82.6 | 82.4 | 82.9 | 81.9 | 84.3 | 84.5 | 83.4 | 85.1 | 82.6 | 82.8 | 83.3 |
| 1966 | 85.1 | 89.2 | 89.4 | 90.3 | 88.5 | 90.7 | 91.1 | 90.6 | 91.3 | 91.3 | 90.5 | 91.4 | 90.0 |
| 1967 | 92.0 | 90.1 | 91.4 | 92.8 | 93.3 | 93.7 | 93.9 | 96.1 | 96.7 | 97.3 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 94.5 |
| 1968 | 100.2 | 99.7 | 100.5 | 102.5 | 100.6 | 103.2 | 102.5 | 102.2 | 102.7 | 102.0 | 102.9 | 101.9 | 101.7 |
| 1969 | 103.6 | 104.7 | 105.5 | 108.2 | 109.2 | 113.0 | 114.3 | 115.3 | 115.2 | 115.2 | 114.4 | 116.0 | 111.2 |
| 1970 | 119.0 | 121.0 | 122.3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Pork | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 57.4 | 56.6 | 57.3 | 57.0 | 60.7 | 66.6 | 70.4 | 71.7 | 72.4 | 71.3 | 71.1 | 77.3 | 65.8 |
| 1966 | 80.0 | 80.2 | 77.5 | 72.6 | 71.1 | 73.5 | 74.1 | 75.8 | 74.4 | 71.8 | 69.4 | 68.1 | 74.0 |
| 1967 | 67.5 | 66.2 | 64.5 | 63.2 | 66.0 | 70.0 | 71.0 | 70.2 | 69.3 | 66.6 | 66.6 | 64.9 | 67.2 |
| 1968 | 65.4 | 66.7 | 67.1 | 66.3 | 66.7 | 67.8 | 69.4 | 69.0 | 68.8 | 67.8 | 67.1 | 67.0 | 67.4 |
| 1969 | 67.9 | 68.6 | 68.9 | 69.1 | 71.6 | 75.0 | 76.7 | 78.2 | 78.8 | 78.7 | 78.3 | 79.7 | 74.3 |
| 1970 | 82.1 | 81.8 | 81.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Lamb, Choice grade | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 75.4 | 74.4 | 76.4 | 77.5 | 78.3 | 81.4 | 83.8 | 82.5 | 81.5 | 80.5 | 80.2 | 79.1 | 79.2 |
| 1966 | 81.8 | 85.8 | 87.6 | 86.4 | 85.6 | 86.6 | 86.8 | 86.3 | 85.2 | 84.9 | 86.1 | 84.5 | 85.6 |
| 1967 | 84.6 | 83.4 | 83.3 | 82.9 | 84.6 | 88.8 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 90.7 | 90.1 | 90.8 | 90.6 | 87.4 |
| 1968 | 90.2 | 90.8 | 92.5 | 93.0 | 94.0 | 94.4 | 95.3 | 94.4 | 94.0 | 95.4 | 95.1 | 94.5 | 93.6 |
| 1969 | 95.5 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 98.2 | 101.2 | 103.0 | 105.5 | 104.0 | 104.5 | 105.0 | 104.8 | 105.9 | 101.8 |
| 1970 | 106.6 | 106.7 | 106.6 | | | | | | | | | | |

1/ Revised prices. An article concerning revisions in retail meat prices was published in the November 1969 issue of the Marketing and Transportation Situation.

Table 5.--Meat animals, meat and meat products: Value of United States imports and exports, 1967-69

| Commodity | Imports for consumption | | | Exports | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 1/ | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 1/ |
| | Million dollars | | | | | |
| Live animals: | | | | | | |
| Cattle and calves | 64.1 | 97.4 | 103.0 | 21.2 | 15.4 | 16.7 |
| Hogs | .9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| Sheep and lambs | .2 | .5 | .6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Meat: | | | | | | |
| Beef and veal | 403.9 | 485.5 | 568.7 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 21.7 |
| Pork | 203.3 | 216.1 | 238.8 | 17.8 | 31.6 | 61.8 |
| Lamb, mutton and goat | 18.0 | 23.4 | 31.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Processed meats 2/ | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 9.4 |
| Tallow, greases, and lard | .8 | .8 | 1.2 | 175.9 | 148.6 | 164.4 |
| Variety meats | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 57.1 | 54.9 | 61.7 |
| Casings | 19.7 | 20.8 | 23.9 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 10.3 |
| Hides and skins | 53.9 | 70.6 | 57.6 | 127.4 | 120.8 | 151.7 |
| Wool and mohair | 129.6 | 145.3 | 119.1 | 7.2 | 11.8 | 9.8 |
| Total | 899.0 | 1,066.7 | 1,152.1 | 446.0 | 422.8 | 511.2 |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Imports are other sausage. Exports include sausage, canned meats, and canned specialties.

Table 6 .--U.S. imports of livestock products, 1964-69

| Item | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | |
| Meat (carcass weight equivalent) | | | | | | |
| Beef | | | | | | |
| Boneless, fresh or frozen | 919.2 | 734.3 | 986.7 | 1,116.0 | 1,224.7 | 1,348.9 |
| Fresh or frozen | 17.2 | 29.3 | 20.7 | 11.7 | 26.8 | 19.6 |
| Total fresh or frozen | 936.4 | 763.6 | 1,007.4 | 1,127.7 | 1,251.5 | 1,368.5 |
| Canned | 110.2 | 126.8 | 126.6 | 136.7 | 165.2 | 164.4 |
| Pickled or cured | .4 | .4 | .6 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Other processed | 20.7 | 32.2 | 47.6 | 47.3 | 81.7 | 80.3 |
| Total | 1,067.7 | 923.0 | 1,182.2 | 1,313.5 | 1,499.7 | 1,614.8 |
| Veal | | | | | | |
| Fresh or frozen | 17.5 | 18.8 | 22.0 | 14.2 | 18.3 | 25.7 |
| Pork | | | | | | |
| Fresh or frozen | 39.2 | 47.9 | 42.0 | 47.4 | 48.4 | 42.9 |
| Hams and shoulders, not cooked | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Hams and shoulders, canned | 189.7 | 236.7 | 267.6 | 284.6 | 306.5 | 314.7 |
| Other | 36.8 | 46.5 | 69.9 | 58.6 | 58.8 | 49.0 |
| Total | 267.4 | 333.0 | 381.3 | 392.5 | 416.1 | 408.8 |
| Lamb | 10.4 | 12.5 | 14.9 | 12.3 | 22.9 | 43.9 |
| Mutton and Goat | 68.6 | 60.0 | 121.1 | 108.6 | 124.0 | 108.4 |
| Total red meat | 1,431.6 | 1,347.3 | 1,721.5 | 1,841.1 | 2,081.0 | 2,201.6 |
| Variety Meats (product weight) | 1.2 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 5.6 |
| Wool (clean basis) | | | | | | |
| Dutiable | 98.4 | 162.7 | 162.5 | 109.1 | 129.8 | 93.5 |
| Duty-free | 113.9 | 108.9 | 114.6 | 78.2 | 119.6 | 95.7 |
| Total wool | 212.3 | 271.6 | 277.2 | 187.3 | 249.4 | 189.2 |
| | 1,000 pieces | | | | | |
| Hides and Skins | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 315 | 302 | 221 | 233 | 494 | 276 |
| Calf | 926 | 458 | 242 | 481 | 508 | 358 |
| Kip | 1,084 | 607 | 438 | 357 | 286 | 334 |
| Sheep and lamb | 29,621 | 29,821 | 27,893 | 20,300 | 30,822 | 20,715 |
| | Number | | | | | |
| Cattle 2/ | 528,872 | 1,110,631 | 1,081,474 | 740,448 | 1,024,235 | 1,021,054 |
| Hogs 3/ | 5,094 | 14,453 | 22,698 | 34,926 | 21,678 | 13,430 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 12,680 | 19,073 | 8,310 | 12,403 | 26,579 | 22,805 |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Dutiable; not for breeding. 3/ For years 1964-66 imports reported in pounds; pounds converted to 200-pound hog equivalent. Beginning 1967 reported in numbers.

Table 7.--U.S. exports of livestock products, 1964-69

| Commodity | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Million pounds | | | |
| Meat (carcass weight equivalent) | | | | | | |
| Beef | | | | | | |
| Fresh or frozen | 31.8 | 32.4 | 17.5 | 17.1 | 15.2 | 16.2 |
| Canned | 2.6 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Pickled or cured | 22.8 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 15.9 | 13.3 | 10.5 |
| Other Processed | 3.8 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 6.7 |
| Total | 61.0 | 52.1 | 38.2 | 41.0 | 37.0 | 35.4 |
| Veal | | | | | | |
| Fresh or frozen | 3.5 | 1.3 | .5 | .7 | .5 | .6 |
| Total (includes canned) | 3.8 | 1.8 | .9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Pork | | | | | | |
| Fresh or frozen | 96.2 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 19.2 | 47.9 | 98.6 |
| Hams and shoulders, not cooked | 10.1 | 10.5 | 13.6 | 12.4 | 15.5 | 23.7 |
| Hams and shoulders, canned | 1.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Other canned | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Other | 27.9 | 21.1 | 21.3 | 19.7 | 23.1 | 25.2 |
| Total | 138.3 | 55.3 | 58.4 | 57.9 | 93.3 | 153.8 |
| Lamb and mutton | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| Total red meat | 205.0 | 111.2 | 99.8 | 102.7 | 134.3 | 192.8 |
| Variety Meats (product weight) | 229.4 | 223.1 | 213.3 | 222.3 | 225.2 | 239.9 |
| Animal Fats | | | | | | |
| Lard | 682.0 | 250.9 | 157.6 | 188.6 | 175.3 | 261.5 |
| Inedible tallow and greases 2/ | 2,399.0 | 2,111.0 | 1,972.0 | 2,220.7 | 2,234.0 | 1,894.7 |
| Edible tallow and greases 3/ | 12.8 | 17.0 | 16.4 | 17.1 | 11.2 | 13.4 |
| Mohair (Clean content) | 2.7 | 8.5 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 15.9 | 12.9 |
| | | | 1,000 pieces | | | |
| Hides and Skins | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 11,502 | 13,309 | 14,307 | 4/11,817 | 4/12,879 | 4/14,801 |
| Calf | 2,111 | 1,985 | 2,066 | 1,906 | 1,818 | 1,240 |
| Kip | 280 | 474 | 516 | 477 | 390 | 414 |
| Sheep and lamb | 3,065 | 2,876 | 2,422 | 3,758 | 3,344 | 3,931 |
| | | | Number | | | |
| Cattle | 61,631 | 54,171 | 35,317 | 55,322 | 35,745 | 39,186 |
| Hogs | 16,567 | 12,180 | 9,649 | 12,932 | 13,714 | 18,620 |
| Sheep, Lambs, and Goats 5/ | 22,809 | 25,315 | 59,054 | 120,733 | 117,677 | 106,237 |

1/ Preliminary
2/ Includes inedible animal oils, greases, fats, and tallow.
3/ Includes oleo oil and oleo stearin, oleo stock, and edible tallow.
4/ Excludes pieces that are reported in pounds, which were reported in pieces in previous years.
5/ Sheep only for 1964. Sheep, lambs, and goats for 1965 forward.

Table 8.--Meat imports: United States, by countries, 1962 to date

| Product and year | Imports, by country of origin, product weight | | | | | | | | | | | | Total imports | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Canada | Mexico | Argentina | Brazil | Denmark | West Germany | Poland | Netherlands | Ireland | Australia | New Zealand | All other | Product weight | Carcass weight equivalent |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef and veal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 1/ | 19.4 | 59.3 | 55.9 | 17.2 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 70.7 | 441.6 | 213.6 | 81.1 | 967.4 | 1,440 |
| 1963 1/ | 17.2 | 73.0 | 87.4 | 10.6 | 6.1 | .2 | 1.1 | .1 | 72.9 | 517.0 | 235.7 | 100.3 | 1,121.6 | 1,677 |
| 1964 | 28.8 | 48.9 | 54.4 | 10.4 | .1 | 2/ | .1 | 2/ | 20.1 | 377.1 | 168.3 | 92.2 | 800.4 | 1,085 |
| 1965 | 71.4 | 46.3 | 54.8 | 24.5 | .2 | .1 | .1 | .1 | 7.8 | 307.5 | 103.6 | 84.6 | 701.0 | 942 |
| 1966 | 57.2 | 57.1 | 80.6 | 18.3 | .1 | 2/ | .1 | .1 | 38.4 | 404.1 | 145.0 | 92.3 | 893.3 | 1,204 |
| 1967 | 26.7 | 47.8 | 108.1 | 9.6 | .1 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 80.6 | 425.6 | 170.9 | 109.6 | 979.0 | 1,328 |
| 1968 | 46.7 | 65.6 | 132.6 | 31.6 | .1 | 2/ | .1 | 2/ | 56.7 | 444.2 | 203.1 | 147.3 | 1,128.0 | 1,518 |
| 1969 3/ | 44.0 | 66.5 | 130.0 | 34.3 | .2 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 66.0 | 491.1 | 223.7 | 160.8 | 1,216.6 | 1,640 |
| Lamb and mutton: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 0.5 | --- | .1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.2 | 65.9 | 11.1 | 0.4 | 78.2 | 143 |
| 1963 | .7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | 65.8 | 14.8 | .5 | 81.8 | 145 |
| 1964 | .7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 34.4 | 8.8 | .8 | 44.7 | 79 |
| 1965 | .5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 30.3 | 11.4 | .4 | 42.6 | 72 |
| 1966 | .3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 63.8 | 11.1 | .2 | 75.4 | 136 |
| 1967 | .2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 56.8 | 9.4 | .2 | 66.6 | 121 |
| 1968 | 2/ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 62.2 | .7 | .1 | 84.9 | 147 |
| 1969 3/ | .7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 73.9 | 23.4 | .1 | 98.1 | 153 |
| Pork: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 46.8 | 2/ | --- | --- | 63.8 | 1.3 | 39.8 | 43.4 | 2.0 | 2/ | .1 | 6.6 | 203.8 | 216 |
| 1963 | 45.9 | 2/ | --- | --- | 71.0 | .9 | 40.0 | 42.9 | 1.3 | 2/ | .1 | 8.4 | 210.5 | 225 |
| 1964 | 50.7 | --- | 2/ | --- | 66.4 | .7 | 43.9 | 38.2 | .2 | 2/ | 2/ | 10.5 | 210.6 | 268 |
| 1965 | 57.0 | 2/ | --- | --- | 85.2 | .9 | 52.9 | 46.2 | 2.2 | --- | 2/ | 20.9 | 262.3 | 333 |
| 1966 | 47.5 | --- | --- | --- | 116.9 | 1.8 | 51.6 | 65.0 | 1.6 | 2/ | 2/ | 13.9 | 298.3 | 381 |
| 1967 | 54.8 | 2/ | .3 | --- | 102.3 | 1.4 | 57.2 | 74.6 | .2 | .1 | 2/ | 16.0 | 306.9 | 392 |
| 1968 | 55.5 | 2/ | 2/ | .1 | 111.9 | 1.4 | 55.1 | 82.2 | .3 | 2/ | 2/ | 17.6 | 324.1 | 416 |
| 1969 3/ | 49.9 | 2/ | .1 | --- | 108.6 | 1.8 | 53.6 | 85.6 | .2 | .2 | 2/ | 15.6 | 315.6 | 409 |
| Total: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 1/ | 66.7 | 59.3 | 56.0 | 17.2 | 71.5 | 1.7 | 40.2 | 43.5 | 72.9 | 507.6 | 224.8 | 88.1 | 1,249.5 | 1,799 |
| 1963 1/ | 63.8 | 73.0 | 87.4 | 10.9 | 77.1 | 1.1 | 41.1 | 43.0 | 74.2 | 582.8 | 250.6 | 109.7 | 1,414.7 | 2,047 |
| 1964 | 80.1 | 48.9 | 54.4 | 10.4 | 66.5 | .7 | 44.0 | 38.2 | 20.3 | 411.5 | 176.9 | 103.8 | 1,055.7 | 1,432 |
| 1965 | 125.9 | 46.3 | 54.8 | 24.7 | 85.4 | 1.0 | 53.0 | 46.3 | 10.0 | 337.7 | 115.0 | 105.9 | 1,006.0 | 1,347 |
| 1966 | 105.0 | 57.1 | 80.5 | 18.3 | 117.0 | 1.8 | 51.7 | 65.1 | 40.0 | 467.9 | 156.1 | 106.5 | 1,267.0 | 1,721 |
| 1967 | 81.7 | 47.8 | 108.6 | 9.6 | 102.4 | 1.4 | 57.2 | 74.6 | 80.8 | 482.5 | 180.3 | 125.6 | 1,352.5 | 1,841 |
| 1968 | 102.2 | 65.6 | 132.6 | 31.7 | 112.1 | 1.4 | 55.2 | 82.2 | 56.9 | 506.4 | 203.8 | 165.0 | 1,544.6 | 2,081 |
| 1969 3/ | 94.6 | 66.5 | 130.1 | 34.3 | 108.8 | 1.8 | 53.6 | 85.6 | 66.2 | 565.2 | 247.1 | 176.5 | 1,639.1 | 2,202 |

1/ Includes quantities of other canned, prepared or preserved meat n.e.s., assumed to be mostly beef. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 9.--Meat exports: United States exports and shipments by countries, 1965 to date

| Product and year | Exports, by destination, product weight | | | | | | | | | | | Shipments to territories 1/ | Total exports and shipments | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Canada | Mexico | France | Bahamas | West Germany | Jamaica | Japan | Netherlands | Venezuela | All other | Total | | Product weight | Carcass weight equivalent |
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| Beef and veal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 9.9 | .2 | 1.3 | 3.0 | .3 | 1.3 | .1 | .8 | .1 | 26.8 | 43.8 | 27.6 | 71.4 | 97 |
| 1966 | 13.1 | .2 | .5 | 4.0 | .2 | 1.0 | .1 | .3 | 2/ | 9.4 | 28.8 | 32.2 | 61.0 | 87 |
| 1967 | 17.5 | .2 | .3 | 5.8 | .1 | 1.2 | .4 | .2 | 2/ | 5.6 | 31.3 | 36.4 | 67.6 | 94 |
| 1968 | 11.9 | .4 | .4 | 7.1 | .1 | 1.1 | .4 | .1 | 2/ | 5.5 | 27.0 | 37.5 | 64.5 | 94 |
| 1969 4/ | 10.2 | .4 | .1 | 7.7 | 2/ | 1.0 | .6 | .1 | .1 | 5.5 | 25.7 | 33.6 | 59.3 | 87 |
| Lamb and mutton: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | .3 | 2/ | 2/ | .4 | --- | 2/ | 2/ | --- | 2/ | .5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 4 |
| 1966 | .6 | 2/ | 2/ | .4 | --- | 2/ | --- | --- | 2/ | .6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 5 |
| 1967 | .2 | .1 | 2/ | .5 | --- | 2/ | --- | --- | 2/ | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 6 |
| 1968 | .3 | 2/ | 2/ | .7 | --- | 2/ | 2/ | --- | 2/ | .9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 7 |
| 1969 4/ | .1 | 2/ | 2/ | .8 | --- | 2/ | 2/ | --- | 2/ | .5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 6 |
| Pork: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 27.1 | 2.0 | 2/ | 2.5 | .2 | 2.9 | .3 | .2 | 3.2 | 9.3 | 47.7 | 61.1 | 108.8 | 130 |
| 1966 | 28.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | .3 | 2.6 | .1 | .3 | 3.3 | 8.7 | 50.9 | 67.2 | 118.1 | 140 |
| 1967 | 27.3 | 1.9 | .3 | 3.5 | .2 | 2.9 | .6 | .2 | 2.9 | 10.8 | 50.6 | 74.4 | 125.0 | 146 |
| 1968 | 36.4 | 2.9 | .2 | 4.0 | .1 | 3.2 | 25.1 | .2 | 1.6 | 11.4 | 85.1 | 78.7 | 163.8 | 187 |
| 1969 4/ | 64.4 | 3.9 | .2 | 4.1 | .4 | 2.2 | 57.4 | .1 | .8 | 11.6 | 145.1 | 63.4 | 208.5 | 236 |
| Total: 3/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 39.7 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 5.0 | .8 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 45.4 | 108.4 | 118.7 | 227.1 | 231 |
| 1966 | 44.2 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 7.6 | .9 | 4.4 | .6 | .8 | 3.3 | 28.8 | 96.6 | 130.9 | 227.5 | 232 |
| 1967 | 47.8 | 2.7 | .8 | 11.6 | .6 | 5.0 | 1.4 | .5 | 3.0 | 26.6 | 100.0 | 142.6 | 242.6 | 246 |
| 1968 | 50.9 | 4.2 | .8 | 13.7 | .5 | 5.0 | 26.1 | .4 | 1.6 | 27.9 | 131.1 | 153.6 | 284.7 | 288 |
| 1969 4/ | 78.1 | 6.2 | .7 | 14.5 | .6 | 3.7 | 58.6 | .3 | 1.0 | 26.3 | 190.0 | 138.3 | 328.3 | 329 |

1/ Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and Guam. Starting 1965 includes Wake. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 3/ Including sausage, bologna and frankfurters canned and not canned, sausage ingredients, meat and meat products n.e.c. 4/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Census.

Table 10.--U.S. imports, exports, and net imports of beef and veal, pork, lamb and mutton, and total meat in relation to domestic production 1963-69 1/

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Net imports | Percentage of U.S. production: Imports | Exports | Net imports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | Percent | | |
| **Beef and veal** | | | | | | | |
| 1963 | 17,357 | 1,677.5 | 32.6 | 1,644.9 | 9.7 | .2 | 9.5 |
| 1964 | 19,442 | 1,085.2 | 64.8 | 1,020.4 | 5.6 | .3 | 5.2 |
| 1965 | 19,719 | 941.8 | 53.9 | 887.9 | 4.8 | .3 | 4.5 |
| 1966 | 20,604 | 1,204.2 | 39.1 | 1,165.1 | 5.8 | .2 | 5.7 |
| 1967 | 20,977 | 1,327.7 | 42.2 | 1,285.5 | 6.3 | .2 | 6.1 |
| 1968 | 21,580 | 1,518.0 | 38.2 | 1,479.8 | 7.0 | .2 | 6.9 |
| 1969 2/ | 21,799 | 1,640.5 | 36.7 | 1,603.8 | 7.5 | .2 | 7.4 |
| **Pork** | | | | | | | |
| 1963 | 12,419 | 225.0 | 141.7 | 83.3 | 1.8 | 1.1 | .7 |
| 1964 | 12,503 | 267.4 | 138.3 | 129.1 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| 1965 | 11,132 | 333.0 | 55.3 | 277.7 | 3.0 | .5 | 2.5 |
| 1966 | 11,328 | 381.3 | 58.4 | 322.9 | 3.4 | .5 | 2.9 |
| 1967 | 12,572 | 392.5 | 57.9 | 334.6 | 3.1 | .5 | 2.7 |
| 1968 | 13,055 | 416.1 | 93.3 | 322.8 | 3.2 | .7 | 2.5 |
| 1969 2/ | 12,946 | 408.8 | 153.8 | 255.0 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 2.0 |
| **Lamb and mutton** | | | | | | | |
| 1963 | 770 | 144.7 | 1.5 | 143.2 | 18.8 | .2 | 18.6 |
| 1964 | 715 | 79.0 | 1.9 | 77.1 | 11.0 | .3 | 10.8 |
| 1965 | 651 | 72.5 | 2.0 | 70.5 | 11.1 | .3 | 10.8 |
| 1966 | 650 | 136.0 | 2.3 | 133.7 | 20.9 | .4 | 20.6 |
| 1967 | 646 | 120.9 | 2.6 | 118.3 | 18.7 | .4 | 18.3 |
| 1968 | 602 | 146.9 | 2.8 | 144.1 | 24.4 | .5 | 23.9 |
| 1969 2/ | 550 | 152.3 | 2.3 | 150.0 | 27.7 | .4 | 27.3 |
| **Total meat** | | | | | | | |
| 1963 | 30,546 | 2,047.2 | 175.8 | 1,871.4 | 6.7 | .6 | 6.1 |
| 1964 | 32,660 | 1,431.6 | 205.0 | 1,226.6 | 4.4 | .6 | 3.8 |
| 1965 | 31,502 | 1,347.3 | 111.2 | 1,236.1 | 4.3 | .4 | 3.9 |
| 1966 | 32,582 | 1,721.5 | 99.8 | 1,621.7 | 5.3 | .3 | 5.0 |
| 1967 | 34,195 | 1,841.1 | 102.7 | 1,738.4 | 5.4 | .3 | 5.1 |
| 1968 | 35,237 | 2,081.0 | 134.3 | 1,946.7 | 5.9 | .4 | 5.5 |
| 1969 2/ | 35,295 | 2,201.6 | 192.8 | 2,008.8 | 6.2 | .5 | 5.7 |

1/ Carcass weight equivalent.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 11.--U.S. Imports of cattle from specified countries, excluding breeding animals and cows for dairy purposes, 1960-69

| Year | 700 pounds and over | | | | Under 200 pounds | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Canada | Mexico | Other | Total | Canada | Mexico | Other | Total |
| | Head | Head | Head | Head | Head | Head | Head | Head |
| 1960 | 60,865 | 19,631 | 0 | 80,496 | 32,079 | 1,773 | 0 | 33,852 |
| 1961 | 88,660 | 36,410 | 0 | 125,070 | 28,605 | 8,655 | 0 | 37,260 |
| 1962 | 72,205 | 36,732 | 0 | 108,937 | 41,315 | 24,925 | 0 | 66,240 |
| 1963 | 51,018 | 18,123 | 22 | 69,163 | 36,618 | 27,120 | 1 | 63,739 |
| 1964 | 45,880 | 1,777 | 0 | 47,657 | 50,714 | 13,162 | 0 | 63,876 |
| 1965 | 136,549 | 14,054 | 0 | 150,603 | 64,070 | 16,921 | 0 | 80,991 |
| 1966 | 90,872 | 14,505 | 3 | 105,380 | 104,196 | 22,293 | 5 | 126,494 |
| 1967 | 17,958 | 3,936 | 26 | 21,920 | 87,184 | 10,553 | 1 | 97,738 |
| 1968 | 57,145 | 1,344 | 20 | 58,509 | 134,344 | 13,052 | 0 | 147,396 |
| 1969 1/ | 42,482 | 4,099 | 56 | 46,637 | 126,683 | 32,459 | 1 | 159,143 |
| | 200 to 699 pounds | | | | Total | | | |
| | Canada | Mexico | Other | Total | Canada | Mexico | Other | Total |
| 1960 | 140,471 | 369,113 | 0 | 509,584 | 233,415 | 390,517 | 0 | 623,932 |
| 1961 | 337,452 | 497,999 | 0 | 835,451 | 454,717 | 543,064 | 0 | 997,781 |
| 1962 | 351,336 | 690,228 | 0 | 1,041,564 | 464,856 | 751,885 | 0 | 1,216,741 |
| 1963 | 148,486 | 540,099 | 353 | 688,938 | 236,122 | 585,342 | 376 | 821,840 |
| 1964 | 86,713 | 315,962 | 700 | 403,375 | 183,307 | 330,901 | 700 | 514,908 |
| 1965 | 359,486 | 504,285 | 0 | 863,771 | 560,105 | 535,260 | 0 | 1,095,365 |
| 1966 | 280,522 | 547,287 | 319 | 828,128 | 475,587 | 584,085 | 327 | 1,060,002 |
| 1967 | 121,900 | 485,929 | 13 | 607,842 | 227,042 | 500,418 | 40 | 727,500 |
| 1968 | 114,628 | 687,912 | 7 | 802,547 | 306,117 | 702,308 | 27 | 1,008,452 |
| 1969 1/ | 18,522 | 773,829 | 5 | 792,356 | 187,687 | 810,387 | 62 | 998,136 |

1/ Preliminary

Table 12.--Meat subject to U.S. import quota restriction: Product weight of imports by months, average 1959-63, 1964-70

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1959-63 average | 47.3 | 49.6 | 57.5 | 54.3 | 48.5 | 58.6 | 67.1 | 84.1 | 76.1 | 61.6 | 56.1 | 61.4 | 722.2 |
| 1964 | 87.2 | 44.9 | 68.9 | 61.4 | 51.1 | 98.1 | 43.7 | 79.5 | 49.6 | 46.4 | 55.7 | 53.4 | 739.9 |
| 1965 | 28.2 | 34.5 | 68.7 | 32.4 | 52.3 | 42.1 | 58.5 | 59.9 | 62.2 | 64.4 | 57.3 | 53.7 | 614.2 |
| 1966 | 51.4 | 60.3 | 49.4 | 63.3 | 52.0 | 100.2 | 61.4 | 87.1 | 91.5 | 79.7 | 61.1 | 66.0 | 823.4 |
| 1967 | 77.4 | 58.5 | 61.9 | 58.8 | 51.5 | 69.6 | 88.7 | 92.2 | 89.8 | 91.8 | 82.3 | 72.4 | 894.9 |
| 1968 | 80.7 | 72.6 | 64.1 | 78.4 | 56.1 | 105.1 | 86.4 | 108.6 | 115.5 | 102.1 | 95.8 | 35.6 | 1,001.0 |
| 1969 | 41.9 | 50.4 | 136.1 | 90.0 | 80.5 | 85.7 | 107.1 | 141.8 | 121.4 | 108.4 | 51.4 | 69.4 | 1,084.1 |
| 1970 | 124.5 | 100.7 | 112.0 | | | | | | | | | | |

1/ Rejections for calendar year 1969 totaled 13.5 million pounds.

Table 13.--U.S. meat imports and exports and percentage comparisons (carcass weight), 1969 and 1970

| Month | Imports | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beef and veal | | | Lamb, mutton and goat | | | Pork | | | Total meat | | |
| | 1969 | 1970 | Change | 1969 | 1970 | Change | 1969 | 1970 | Change | 1969 | 1970 | Change |
| | -- Mil. lb. -- | | - Pct. - | -- Mil. lb. -- | | - Pct. - | -- Mil. lb. -- | | - Pct. - | -- Mil. lb. -- | | - Pct. - |
| January | 70 | 186 | +166 | 1 | 17 | +1,402 | 12 | 25 | +98 | 83 | 229 | +173 |
| February | 80 | 149 | +86 | 6 | 13 | +140 | 28 | 43 | +56 | 114 | 205 | +81 |
| March | 191 | 168 | -12 | 20 | 15 | -25 | 51 | 43 | -16 | 262 | 226 | -14 |
| April | 135 | | | 15 | | | 43 | | | 193 | | |
| May | 118 | | | 15 | | | 42 | | | 175 | | |
| June | 134 | | | 10 | | | 36 | | | 180 | | |
| July | 163 | | | 13 | | | 38 | | | 214 | | |
| August | 206 | | | 23 | | | 27 | | | 256 | | |
| September | 182 | | | 17 | | | 32 | | | 231 | | |
| October | 165 | | | 16 | | | 35 | | | 216 | | |
| November | 86 | | | 8 | | | 30 | | | 124 | | |
| December | 111 | | | 8 | | | 35 | | | 154 | | |
| Total | 1,641 | | | 152 | | | 409 | | | 2,202 | | |
| | Exports | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Beef and veal | | | Lamb and mutton | | | Pork | | | Total meat | | |
| | 1969 | 1970 | Change | 1969 | 1970 | Change | 1969 | 1970 | Change | 1969 | 1970 | Change |
| | -- Mil. lb. -- | | - Pct. - | -- Mil. lb. -- | | - Pct. - | -- Mil. lb. -- | | - Pct. - | -- Mil. lb. -- | | - Pct. - |
| January | 2.83 | 3.57 | +26 | 0.18 | 0.16 | -10 | 14.01 | 4.47 | -68 | 17.02 | 8.21 | -52 |
| February | 2.80 | 2.77 | -0.9 | .32 | .12 | -64 | 16.10 | 4.37 | -73 | 19.22 | 7.25 | -62 |
| March | 3.89 | 3.11 | -20 | .30 | .14 | -54 | 11.67 | 4.05 | -65 | 15.86 | 7.30 | -54 |
| April | 3.09 | | | .23 | | | 10.74 | | | 14.06 | | |
| May | 3.80 | | | .20 | | | 23.32 | | | 27.32 | | |
| June | 2.76 | | | .11 | | | 13.07 | | | 15.94 | | |
| July | 2.94 | | | .21 | | | 8.22 | | | 11.37 | | |
| August | 3.17 | | | .19 | | | 6.59 | | | 9.95 | | |
| September | 2.76 | | | .15 | | | 11.05 | | | 13.95 | | |
| October | 3.12 | | | .20 | | | 20.36 | | | 23.68 | | |
| November | 2.85 | | | .09 | | | 13.25 | | | 16.19 | | |
| December | 2.67 | | | .11 | | | 5.44 | | | 8.22 | | |
| Total | 36.68 | | | 2.29 | | | 153.82 | | | 192.78 | | |

# BEEF CATTLE: THE NEXT 10 YEARS

by

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ABSTRACT: Further but slower growth is projected in the cattle population, in cattle feeding, and in beef consumption for the early 1970's than rates of the past decade. Later in the 1970's, gains in cattle feeding will further decelerate unless breeding herds are built up in the meantime, in which case consumption of beef initially would rise very little, then more sharply later.
KEY WORDS: Beef consumption, cattle feeding, beef cows.

Beef output in the 1970's will continue to increase. Just how much and how fast, however, will depend on many market forces. Beef production rose about 5 percent per year in the 1960's. However, such a strong rate of increase during the 1970's does not appear likely. Today's beef production potential differs considerably from that of a decade ago.

In 1960, fed cattle marketings accounted for about half of all cattle marketed. This year, perhaps 72 to 73 percent will come out of feedlots. While fed cattle marketings will continue to increase, they probably will not exceed much more than 80 to 83 percent of total cattle marketings because of the continuous supply of aged cows culled from beef and dairy herds.

Reduced calf slaughter also has contributed to the rapid increase in beef output in recent years calves have been saved for feedlot finishing. In 1960, about 8.6 million calves were slaughtered. In 1970, the total will drop to around 4.5 million. By 1980, calf slaughter will be further reduced, perhaps by about half of this year's kill.

In the 1950's and early 1960's a large number of slaughter cattle came off grass. Few grass-fed cattle are slaughtered now because of the growing demand for fed beef.

Fed Cattle Marketings

| Year | 39 States | Marketings as a percent of cattle slaughter |
|---|---|---|
| | Million head | Percent |
| 1960 | 13.6 | 52 |
| 1961 | 14.6 | 55 |
| 1962 | 15.4 | 57 |
| 1963 | 16.8 | 60 |
| 1964 | 18.3 | 58 |
| 1965 | 18.9 | 57 |
| 1966 | 20.6 | 60 |
| 1967 | 22.0 | 64 |
| 1968 | 23.0 | 66 |
| 1969 | 24.9 | 70 |
| 1970 1/ | 25.9-26.2 | 72-73 |

1/ Estimated.

The demand for feeder cattle will remain very strong. At the same time that stockmen will be trying to satisfy the needs of cattle feeders, they will be holding back extra heifers to build their breeding herds. But feedlot demand for replacements may be strong enough to temper additions to the beef cow herd.

Fed cattle marketings rose 8 percent per year during 1961-64 even though stockmen were simultaneously adding substantial numbers of beef heifers to their herds. Beef cow numbers increased an average of 5 to 6 percent annually during those years. If stockmen make similar increases in the beef cow herd during the next several years, the number of beef heifers available for feedlot feeding will be somewhat reduced because today there is no substantial pool of nonfed slaughter heifers that would permit increases in feeder numbers while breeder herds are increased.

These developments reflect the structural change due to growth in cattle feeding. Before discussing projections for 1975 and 1980 some of the building blocks of the analysis need to be mentioned.

## Some Basic Assumptions

The current inventory of cattle and calves on farms is used as a starting point. It is also assumed that enough feed will be available to support substantial gains in cattle numbers and cattle feeding, and that cattle prices will continue favorable relative to feed prices.

A continued rise in consumer demand for beef is expected to encourage cattlemen to expand beef herds. This is likely because population will increase a little more than 1 percent per year, incomes will increase along with expansion in the general economy, and consumers probably will continue to prefer beef over other foods.

Meat substitutes now offer little competition to beef and this situation is not likely to change much during the next several years. However, by the end of the decade, new technological developments could lead to considerably expanded use of meat substitutes, especially as meat extenders.

The following projections were built up year by year--they are not goals or targets. An attempt was made to reflect likely developments in production and consumption of beef.

## Beef Consumption To Rise Moderately By 1975

A moderate rise in beef consumption is expected during the next few years. Larger beef production and a rise in beef imports approximately paralleling growth in domestic production will push consumption to new record highs. However, consumption gains are expected to be somewhat slower than the 3-pound per person average annual increase during the past decade when beef consumption rose from about 81 pounds per person in 1959 to nearly 111 pounds last year.

An uptrend in beef production will come primarily from continued growth in cattle feeding. More beef cows will be needed to produce feeder calves to make increases in cattle feeding possible.

Ten years ago there were about 66 million beef cattle on farms and beef cattle accounted for 69 percent of the total cattle inventory. At the beginning of this year, beef cattle numbers had risen to 91 million, but since dairy cattle inventories continued to decline, beef cattle now account for 81 percent of all cattle.

Cattle and Calves on Farms January 1

| Year | Beef Cattle | Total cattle and calves |
|---|---|---|
| | Million head | |
| 1960 | 66.1 | 96.2 |
| 1961 | 68.0 | 97.7 |
| 1962 | 71.3 | 100.4 |
| 1963 | 76.5 | 104.5 |
| 1964 | 81.2 | 107.9 |
| 1965 | 83.4 | 109.0 |
| 1966 | 84.9 | 108.9 |
| 1967 | 85.7 | 108.6 |
| 1968 | 86.9 | 109.2 |
| 1969 | 88.3 | 109.9 |
| 1970 | 91.1 | 112.3 |

Beef herds have been built up to supply the increasing demand for beef. During the next several years, cattlemen are expected to increase beef cow numbers, but perhaps only about half as rapidly as the 4 percent per year increase during the 1960's. Therefore, beef calf crops are not expected to increase fast enough in the early 1970's to supply both larger numbers of heifers for expansion of breeding herds and at the same time to support sizable increases in the feeder cattle supply. Thus, growth in cattle feeding is expected to rise considerably less than the 7 percent annual increase from 1959 to 1969.

The larger beef herd projected for 1975 will probably contain more beef cows, beef heifers and beef calves, but about the same number of steers. With a moderate annual average increase in beef cows, the beef herd is projected to rise around 10 percent by 1975 from 91 million in 1970. After allowing for some further reduction in the number of dairy cattle, the total inventory of cattle and calves on farms may exceed 120 million head, up from 112 million this year.

Cows on Farms and Calf Crops

| Year | Beef cows | Dairy cows | Calf crop |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Million head | |
| 1960 | 26.3 | 19.5 | 39.4 |
| 1961 | 27.3 | 19.3 | 40.2 |
| 1962 | 28.7 | 19.0 | 41.4 |
| 1963 | 30.6 | 18.4 | 42.3 |
| 1964 | 32.8 | 17.6 | 43.8 |
| 1965 | 34.2 | 17.0 | 43.9 |
| 1966 | 34.4 | 16.0 | 43.5 |
| 1967 | 34.7 | 15.2 | 43.8 |
| 1968 | 35.4 | 14.6 | 44.2 |
| 1969 | 36.2 | 14.2 | 45.2 |
| 1970 | 37.4 | 13.9 | 46.1 1/ |

1/ Estimated.

As cattle numbers rise, the slaughter potential also rises. Last year, cattle slaughter totaled 35.6 million head and a 1 to 3 percent increase is expected in 1970.

Increasing slaughter supplies in the next few years and a continued moderate rise in beef imports would boost supplies enough to provide an increase in per capita beef consumption of possibly 1 to 3 percent a year. This would push per capita use by 1975 to a level approximately 8 to 10 pounds above the 111 pounds consumed in 1969.

## More Beef By 1980

In the late 1970's, beef consumption probably will continue to increase as consumer buying power expands. Per capita use may increase another 8 to 10 pounds if price and income conditions encourage further growth in beef production.

Increases in the number of cattle fed during the late 1970's are expected to be smaller than they have been in recent years and smaller than gains in the early 1970's. By then, expansion in cattle feeding will be closely tied to increases in the beef calf crop because cattle feeders will be feeding every suitable animal. By comparison, a substantial part of the increase in beef production in the past decade has reflected the trend toward feeding an increasing percentage of the available feeder cattle supply each year. Also, to provide for the level of demand projected for 1980, the cattle inventory probably would have to total around 125 to 130 million head, compared with 112 million on farms at the beginning of 1970.

Per Capita Beef and Veal Consumption

| Year | Beef | Veal |
|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | |
| 1960 | 85.0 | 6.1 |
| 1961 | 87.7 | 5.6 |
| 1962 | 88.8 | 5.5 |
| 1963 | 94.3 | 4.9 |
| 1964 | 99.8 | 5.2 |
| 1965 | 99.3 | 5.2 |
| 1966 | 104.0 | 4.5 |
| 1967 | 106.2 | 3.8 |
| 1968 | 109.4 | 3.6 |
| 1969 | 110.7 | 3.4 |
| 1970 1/ | 113-114 | 2.9-3.0 |

1/ Estimated.

Beef Cow Numbers Could Vary From Rates Projected

Beef production and consumption over the next few years could rise somewhat faster than here projected if cattlemen hold back larger numbers of heifers for herd expansion than now seems likely. For example, the beef cow herd could be increased as much as 3 to 4 percent per year during the early 1970's. If such large numbers of heifers were added to beef cow herds, there would be only limited gains in beef consumption. However, once the best cow herd was built up, beef consumption would rise faster than the 1 to 3 percent projected above for 1970-75. Similarly, a large beef calf crop likely would result in larger increases in cattle feeding during the mid-1970's.

On the other hand, stability in the beef herd would result in much larger near-term gains in beef production and use, but considerably less expansion later in the decade.

Per capita consumption of beef in 1980 likely will not be affected much if beef cow herds are built up a little faster or a bit slower than projected for the next several years. If near-term beef output were to increase more rapidly, returns to stockmen in the late 1970's could weaken and cattlemen would not likely continue rapid expansion in the late 1970's.

Veal Consumption To Decline Further

Veal consumption has been dropping for many years and further declines are likely through 1980. The dairy herd is smaller and fewer veal calves have been available for slaughter in recent years. The downtrend in calf slaughter also reflects a tendency for more dairy calves to be fed out in feedlots.

Veal consumption averaged 3.4 pounds per person last year--the smallest on record. Veal consumption probably will fall to around 2 pounds per person in 1975 and perhaps to about a pound and a half per person by 1980.

Supply and distribution of meat, by months, January 1970 to date

| Meat and period | Commercially produced | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Supply | | | Distribution | | | | |
| | Production 1/ | Beginning stocks | Imports | Exports and shipments | Ending stocks | Military | Civilian consumption: Total | Civilian consumption: Per person 2/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pound |
| Beef: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 1,873 | 353 | 184 | 9 | 367 | 41 | 1,993 | 10.0 |
| February | 1,643 | 367 | 147 | 7 | 389 | 41 | 1,720 | 8.6 |
| March | 1,759 | 389 | 166 | 8 | 373 | | | |
| 1st quarter | 5,275 | 353 | 497 | 24 | 373 | | | |
| April | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter | | | | | | | | |
| Veal: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 50 | 10 | 3 | 3/ | 11 | 2 | 50 | 0.2 |
| February | 44 | 11 | 2 | 3/ | 11 | 3 | 43 | .2 |
| March | 49 | 11 | 2 | 3/ | 11 | | | |
| 1st quarter | 143 | 10 | 7 | 3/ | 11 | | | |
| April | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter | | | | | | | | |
| Lamb and mutton: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 47 | 16 | 17 | 1 | 17 | 3/ | 62 | 0.3 |
| February | 41 | 17 | 13 | 3/ | 18 | 1 | 52 | .2 |
| March | 49 | 18 | 15 | 3/ | 23 | | | |
| 1st quarter | 137 | 16 | 45 | 1 | 23 | | | |
| April | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter | | | | | | | | |
| Pork: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 1,050 | 211 | 25 | 13 | 210 | 14 | 1,049 | 5.2 |
| February | 928 | 210 | 43 | 12 | 237 | 16 | 916 | 4.6 |
| March | 1,074 | 237 | 43 | 11 | 266 | | | |
| 1st quarter | 3,052 | 211 | 111 | 36 | 266 | | | |
| April | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter | | | | | | | | |
| All meat: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 3,020 | 590 | 229 | 23 | 605 | 57 | 3,154 | 15.7 |
| February | 2,656 | 605 | 205 | 19 | 655 | 61 | 2,731 | 13.6 |
| March | 2,931 | 655 | 226 | 19 | 673 | | | |
| 1st quarter | 8,607 | 590 | 660 | 61 | 673 | | | |
| April | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter | | | | | | | | |

1/ Excludes production from farm slaughter.
2/ Derived from estimates by months of population eating out of civilian food supplies.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

| Item | Unit | 1969 March | 1969 April | 1970 February | 1970 March | 1970 April |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CATTLE AND CALVES: | | | | | | |
| Beef steers, slaughter, Chicago | Dollars per: | | | | | |
| Prime | 100 pounds | 32.99 | 33.34 | 31.15 | 33.43 | 32.93 |
| Choice | do. | 30.19 | 30.98 | 30.26 | 31.93 | 31.56 |
| Good | do. | 28.00 | 29.04 | 28.67 | 29.94 | 29.71 |
| Standard | do. | 25.26 | 26.35 | 26.31 | 27.50 | 27.59 |
| Utility | do. | 23.53 | 24.92 | 25.21 | --- | --- |
| All grades | do. | 30.20 | 30.98 | 30.25 | 31.92 | 31.53 |
| Omaha, all grades | do. | 28.49 | 29.96 | 29.02 | 30.72 | 30.61 |
| Cows, Chicago | | | | | | |
| Commercial | do. | 19.98 | 20.47 | 21.92 | 22.93 | 23.09 |
| Utility | do. | 20.43 | 20.70 | 22.39 | 23.42 | 23.41 |
| Cutter | do. | 19.58 | 19. 2 | 20.92 | 21.82 | 22.01 |
| Canner | do. | 18.33 | 18.58 | 19.40 | 20.12 | 20.37 |
| Vealers, Choice, S. St. Paul | do. | 41.00 | 40.72 | 46.92 | 47.90 | 46.36 |
| Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 1/ | do. | 28.69 | 30.28 | 31.31 | 33.36 | 32.40 |
| Price received by farmers | | | | | | |
| Beef cattle | do. | 25.20 | 26.40 | 27.20 | 28.80 | 28.60 |
| Cows | do. | 18.70 | 19.20 | 21.00 | 22.10 | 21.90 |
| Steers and heifers | do. | 27.20 | 28.50 | 29.10 | 30.70 | 30.40 |
| Calves | do. | 30.70 | 32.10 | 35.10 | 36.50 | 35.60 |
| Beef steer-corn price ratio 2/ | do. | 25.9 | 25.8 | 24.6 | 26.2 | 25.0 |
| HOGS: | | | | | | |
| Barrows and gilts, U.S. No. 1 and 2, Chicago | | | | | | |
| 180-200 pounds | do. | 20.89 | 20.96 | 29.08 | 26.99 | 25.04 |
| 200-220 pounds | do. | 21.94 | 21.76 | 29.55 | 27.76 | 25.62 |
| 220-240 pounds | do. | 21.78 | 21.51 | 29.32 | 27.31 | 25.41 |
| Barrows and gilts, 8 markets 3/ | do. | 20.69 | 20.38 | 28.25 | 25.97 | 24.05 |
| Sows, 8 markets 3/ | do. | 18.28 | 18.20 | 24.94 | 23.73 | 21.58 |
| Price received by farmers | do. | 20.00 | 19.60 | 27.40 | 25.60 | 23.80 |
| Hog-corn price ratio 4/ | | | | | | |
| Chicago, barrows and gilts | | 18.1 | 17.4 | 22.9 | 21.3 | 19.6 |
| Price received by farmers, all hogs | | 18.3 | 17.5 | 24.0 | 22.7 | 20.7 |
| SHEEP AND LAMBS: | Dollars per: | | | | | |
| Sheep | 100 pounds: | | | | | |
| Slaughter ewes, Good, San Angelo | do. | 11.50 | 11.45 | 11.25 | 11.17 | 10.40 |
| Price received by farmers | do. | 7.99 | 8.16 | 8.39 | 8.57 | 8.24 |
| Lambs | | | | | | |
| Slaughter, Choice, San Angelo | do. | 30.69 | 31.05 | 28. 6 | 31.06 | 28.35 |
| Feeder, Choice, San Angelo | do. | 30.69 | 29.55 | 30.88 | | 28.50 |
| Price received by farmers | do. | 27.40 | 28.10 | 27.80 | 27.60 | 26.50 |
| ALL MEAT ANIMALS: | | | | | | |
| Index number price received by farmers (1910-14=100) | | 375 | 385 | 436 | 442 | 429 |
| MEAT: | | | | | | |
| Wholesale, Chicago, Carlot, | Dollars per: | | | | | |
| Steer beef carcass, Choice, 600-700 | 100 pounds: | 47.00 | 48.63 | 46.74 | 49.34 | 48.78 |
| Heifer beef, Choice, 500-600 pounds | do. | 45.86 | 48.08 | 46.18 | 48.22 | 48.31 |
| Cow beef, Canner and Cutter | do. | 40.76 | 41.58 | 45.56 | 47.04 | 47.46 |
| Lamb carcass, Choice, 45-55 pounds | do. | 60.97 | 64.54 | 59.10 | 58.52 | 57.95 |
| Fresh pork loins, 8-14 pounds | do. | 43.85 | 46.06 | 59.46 | 54.01 | 52.54 |
| Retail, United States average | Cents | | | | | |
| Beef, Choice grade | per pound | 91.0 | 93.5 | 97.4 | 99.4 | |
| Pork, retail cuts and sausage | do. | 68.9 | 69.1 | 81.8 | 81.4 | |
| Lamb, Choice grade | do. | 97.5 | 98.2 | 106.7 | 106.6 | |
| Index number all meats (BLS) | | | | | | |
| Wholesale (1957-59=100) | | 110.6 | 113.8 | 124.5 | 127.2 | |
| Retail (1957-59=100) | | 119.1 | 121.2 | 133.9 | 134.7 | |
| Beef and veal | | 121.4 | 125.1 | 133.0 | 133.6 | |
| Pork | | 116.4 | 117.5 | 137.2 | 137.9 | |

1/ Average all weights and grades.
2/ Bushels of No. 3 Yellow Corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of slaughter steers sold out of first hands, Chicago, all grades.
3/ Chicago, St. Louis N.S.Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, S. St. Paul, and Indianapolis.
4/ Number bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hogs.

Selected marketing, slaughter and stocks statistics for meat animals and meat

| Item | Unit | 1969 March | 1969 April | 1970 February | 1970 March | 1970 April |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meat animal marketings | | | | | | |
| Index number (1957-59=100) | | 122 | 124 | 117 | 120 | |
| 6-State Cattle on Feed Report | | | | | | |
| Number on feed | 1,000 | 6,381 | 6,489 | 7,338 | 7,033 | 6,846 |
| Placed on feed | head | 1,348 | 1,192 | 944 | 1,217 | |
| Marketings | do. | 1,240 | 1,273 | 1,249 | 1,404 | |
| Slaughter under Federal inspection | | | | | | |
| Number slaughtered | | | | | | |
| Cattle | do. | 2,423 | 2,414 | 2,318 | 2,477 | |
| Steers | do. | 1,277 | 1,311 | 1,258 | 1,350 | |
| Heifers | do. | 652 | 620 | 624 | 674 | |
| Cows | do. | 458 | 447 | 401 | 416 | |
| Bulls and stags | do. | 36 | 36 | 35 | 37 | |
| Calves | do. | 352 | 312 | 239 | 290 | |
| Sheep and lambs | do. | 818 | 839 | 742 | 859 | |
| Hogs | do. | 6,809 | 6,852 | 5,507 | 6,415 | |
| Percentage sows | Percent | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | |
| Average live weight per head | | | | | | |
| Cattle | Pounds | 1,027 | 1,033 | 1,066 | 1,062 | |
| Calves | do. | 181 | 190 | 195 | 186 | |
| Sheep and lambs | do. | 107 | 105 | 109 | 109 | |
| Hogs | do. | 234 | 236 | 238 | 237 | |
| Average production | | | | | | |
| Beef, per head | do. | 602 | 606 | 631 | 633 | |
| Veal, per head | do. | 101 | 107 | 111 | 106 | |
| Lamb and mutton, per head | do. | 53 | 52 | 54 | 54 | |
| Pork, per head | do. | 151 | 152 | 154 | 154 | |
| Pork, per 100 pounds live weight | do. | 65 | 64 | 65 | 65 | |
| Lard, per head | do. | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| Lard, per 100 pounds live weight | do. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| Total production | Million | | | | | |
| Beef | pounds | 1,454 | 1,459 | 1,460 | 1,564 | |
| Veal | do. | 35 | 33 | 26 | 30 | |
| Lamb and mutton | do. | 43 | 43 | 40 | 47 | |
| Pork | do. | 1,024 | 1,042 | 844 | 985 | |
| Lard | do. | 149 | 152 | 121 | 139 | |
| Commercial slaughter 1/ | | | | | | |
| Number slaughtered | 1,000 | | | | | |
| Cattle | head | 2,809 | 2,805 | 2,651 | 2,829 | |
| Calves | do. | 452 | 409 | 327 | 381 | |
| Sheep and lambs | do. | 867 | 901 | 774 | 911 | |
| Hogs | do. | 7,526 | 7,551 | 6,073 | 7,023 | |
| Total production | Million | | | | | |
| Beef | pounds | 1,660 | 1,665 | 1,643 | 1,759 | |
| Veal | do. | 53 | 52 | 44 | 49 | |
| Lamb and mutton | do. | 45 | 46 | 41 | 49 | |
| Pork | do. | 1,131 | 1,145 | 928 | 1,074 | |
| Lard | do. | 160 | 164 | 130 | 149 | |
| Cold storage stocks first of month | | | | | | |
| Beef | do. | 271 | 275 | 367 | 389 | 373 |
| Veal | do. | 7 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Lamb and mutton | do. | 9 | 12 | 17 | 18 | 23 |
| Pork | do. | 264 | 270 | 210 | 237 | 266 |
| Total meat and meat products 2/ | do. | 601 | 617 | 659 | 721 | 735 |

1/ Federally inspected, and other commercial.

2/ Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the four meats listed.

## LIST OF TABLES



## STANDARD SUMMARY TABLES

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