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OCT 29 1964

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## THE IMPORT SITUATION FOR BEEF AND VEAL + CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Cattlemen have experienced recurring price difficulties in the fed cattle market in recent years. During the same period, imports of beef and veal have been increasing. Because of growing imports and price pressures in the fed cattle market, questions have been raised whether imports are the primary cause of lower fed cattle prices. This statement attempts to summarize some of the relevant considerations relating to this concern of the cattle industry.

Imports are Increasing

Imports of beef and veal have been increasing in recent years, reaching 1,445 million pounds carcass weight in 1962 (table A). Imports during January-August 1963 were 22 percent above the same months of 1962. Australia, which, in 1962, contributed 46 percent to the total U. S. tonnage imported, showed the largest increase as a source of imports over recent years.

Prior to 1959, imports from Australia were relatively small (table K). In late 1958 the United Kingdom-Australian Meat Agreement, which restricted Australia from shipping other than token quantities of meat to countries other than the United Kingdom was modified. Since then, Australia has increased its meat production and exports, and has emphasized exports to the United States. Australian exports of beef and veal amounted to 549 million pounds in 1962, of which 81 percent was shipped to the United States. Cattle numbers in Australia have increased in the last 4 years, and supplies of meats for export are expected to continue at high levels.

New Zealand contributed 22 percent of the total product imported into the United States and was the second largest supplier last year. For the past 3 years, the United States has been the major market for New Zealand's boneless beef exports, taking over 90 percent of its exports in all 3 years.

Imports of beef and veal from Argentina, a large supplier of the U. S. market in prior years, have declined to a low level. The primary reason for this is the decline in demand for canned meat, which came largely from Argentina.

In addition to beef and veal imports, 1,232,000 head of dutiable cattle and calves were imported from Canada and Mexico in 1962 (tables C, G and H). For the first 8 months of 1963, imports of live animals were 5 percent below year-earlier levels. Beef and veal imports plus the meat equivalent of feeder cattle imports have risen in recent years at a faster rate than U. S. beef and veal production. In 1962, beef and veal imports and the carcass equivalent of live cattle imports equaled 10.6 percent of domestic production, compared with 7.9 in 1961 (table I). These imports have been continuing at about the same percentage rate thus far in 1963.

Reprinted from the Livestock and Meat Situation, LMS-134, November 1963, by the Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, Economic Research Service

Table A.--United States beef and veal imports, carcass weight equivalent

Year	Beef								Total	
	Fresh and frozen	Pickled and cured	Canned	Sausage	Other beef	Other canned N.S.P.F.	Boneless	Total beef	Total veal	Total beef and veal
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1954	7,520	27,416	168,784	398	8,187	5,766	12,537	230,608	1,048	231,656
1955	6,112	6,172	172,498	371	8,305	6,629	28,674	228,761	275	229,036
1956	5,140	9,799	143,999	468	7,338	6,915	36,894	210,553	245	210,798
1957	32,863	12,794	188,624	586	7,976	18,975	128,520	390,338	4,878	395,216
1958	58,880	7,250	224,606	874	12,691	176,753	414,488	895,542	13,506	909,048
1959	39,136	8,407	187,441	1,230	10,439	120,083	680,317	1,047,053	16,138	1,063,191
1960	14,685	1,107	151,538	1,135	8,369	26,636	556,765	760,235	15,275	775,510
1961	25,096	1,115	188,563	1,128	10,010	29,833	764,905	1,020,650	16,474	1,037,124
1962	18,767	620	166,238	1,159	16,223	28,908	1,187,632	1,419,547	25,511	1,445,058
1963										
(Jan.-Aug.)	12,255	533	148,626	669	12,123	22,461	876,756	1,073,423	12,100	1,085,523

Table B.--United States production of beef and veal by major classes, imports of beef and veal, and prices

Year	Production of steer and heifer beef, and veal <sup>1/</sup>		Production of cow and bull beef <sup>1/</sup>		Imports of beef and veal <sup>2/</sup>		Cow and bull beef production plus imports		Prices at Chicago	
	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita	Utility cows	Choice steers
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Dol.	Dol.
1947	7,564	53.0	4,025	28.5	64	0.4	4,089	28.7	14.26	26.22
1948	6,495	44.7	3,594	24.8	356	2.4	3,950	27.2	19.49	30.96
1949	7,412	50.2	2,970	20.1	254	1.7	3,224	21.8	16.33	26.07
1950	7,235	48.2	3,150	21.0	505	3.4	3,655	24.3	19.36	29.68
1951	6,543	43.3	2,978	19.7	575	3.8	3,553	23.5	24.48	35.96
1952	7,482	48.8	2,935	19.1	476	3.1	3,411	22.2	19.53	33.18
1953	9,760	62.6	3,746	24.0	333	2.1	4,079	26.1	12.41	24.14
1954	10,031	63.0	4,121	25.9	267	1.7	4,449	28.0	11.46	24.66
1955	10,251	63.2	4,449	27.4	322	2.0	4,771	29.4	11.52	23.16
1956	11,262	68.1	4,369	26.4	254	1.5	4,623	28.0	11.37	22.30
1957	11,208	66.6	4,086	24.3	616	3.7	4,702	27.9	13.61	23.83
1958	10,894	63.6	3,192	18.6	1,249	7.3	4,441	25.9	18.41	27.42
1959	11,278	64.6	2,884	16.5	1,254	7.2	4,138	23.7	17.79	27.83
1960	12,387	69.8	3,012	17.0	938	5.3	3,950	22.3	15.68	26.24
1961	13,137	72.8	2,753	15.3	1,287	7.1	4,040	22.4	15.66	24.65
1962	12,945	70.8	2,922	16.0	1,725	9.4	4,677	25.6	15.50	27.67

<sup>1/</sup> Estimated from total commercial slaughter.  
<sup>2/</sup> Includes meat equivalent of live animals imported.

Table C.--Inspected imports of cattle, by months, 1961 to date 1/

Month	From Canada			From Mexico		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Jan.	22,321	23,371	29,253	68,909	82,886	105,876
Feb.	8,618	14,694	15,383	47,411	83,777	71,382
Mar.	9,837	24,412	11,997	59,976	83,568	58,070
Apr.	14,744	27,411	22,422	65,741	73,673	84,077
May	18,560	32,784	17,533	32,109	50,970	46,297
June	13,822	16,870	11,480	8,311	15,085	15,326
July	32,867	14,476	9,205	3,944	8,748	14,681
Aug.	59,886	21,978	10,090	11,061	16,547	10,154
Sept.	65,101	28,402		16,319	25,594	
Oct.	122,866	101,066		43,396	71,273	
Nov.	110,327	135,561		78,986	129,043	
Dec.	27,352	57,757		104,034	131,751	
Year	506,301	498,782		540,197	772,915	

1/ Inspected when offered for importation.

Compiled from reports of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division of the Agricultural Research Service.

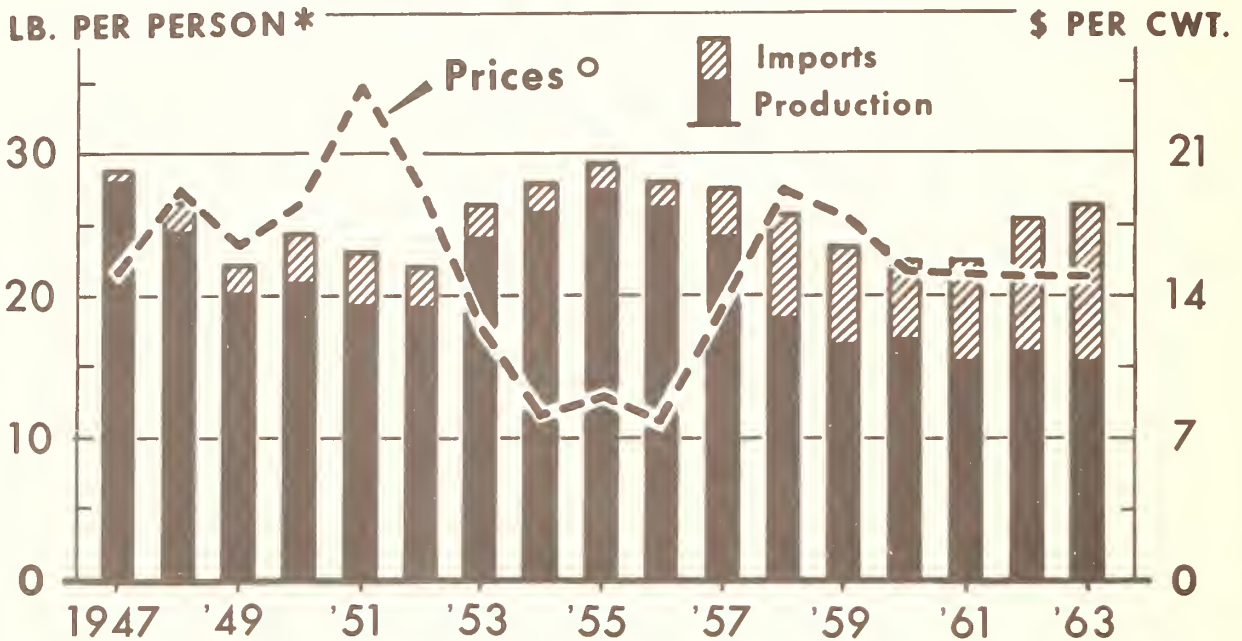
#### Kind of Beef Imported

Imported beef is largely boneless frozen lower-grade beef suitable mainly for use in the processed meat industry. Of the beef and veal imports thus far in 1963, carcass weight, 81 percent was boneless beef; 14 percent was canned beef. Relatively little bone-in or chilled beef was imported.

The composition of beef and veal imports has changed since the mid-1950's. During the period 1954-56, canned beef, mainly from South American countries, made up 72 percent of the total imports of beef and veal. As large-scale transportation and handling facilities of frozen products developed, imports of boneless beef took on increasing importance. Some of the boneless frozen beef is suitable for uses other than processed products. Even so, quality is believed to compare generally to that of the lower grades of domestic beef.

The volume of beef and veal imports was relatively large when cow slaughter was low and vice versa. Thus, the volume of imports tended to vary with the cattle cycle: cow slaughter tends to decline when cattle inventories are increasing and rise when herds are being reduced. For example, beef and

## COW BEEF PRODUCTION, IMPORTS OF BEEF AND VEAL, AND COW PRICES



\* IMPORTS AND PRODUCTION ARE ON A PER CAPITA BASIS.  
 O UTILITY COWS AT CHICAGO. 1963 PARTLY FORECAST.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 2507-63 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

veal imports were nearly cut in half when production of U. S. cow beef rose from an average of 3.0 billion pounds in 1950-52 to 4.3 billion pounds in 1954-56 (table B). During the same period, beef and veal imports plus the carcass equivalent of live animals decreased from an average of 512 million pounds to 284 million. Prices of Utility cows at the high level of imports (1950-52) averaged \$21.12 and dropped to a low of \$11.45 during 1954-56, indicating that prices of Utility cows have affected imports. There is no assurance that a pattern identical with that of the last cattle cycle will be followed when domestic cow slaughter again increases.

### Impact on Cattle Prices

Cattle prices in the short term are influenced primarily by the volume of cattle slaughtered. Fed cattle prices depend largely on the number and weight of fed cattle marketed and the resulting production of fed beef. Similarly, cow prices depend principally on the supply of cow beef. To the extent that cow beef may compete with fed beef for the consumer's dollar, cow prices have some effect on fed beef prices and vice versa. Imports affect these prices by changing the total supply of beef of that quality.

Prices of Utility cows at Chicago have remained relatively stable since 1959 even though imports have increased substantially during this period. This

is because the increase in imports came about when domestic cow slaughter was low. In 1962, the total supply of domestic production of cow beef plus imports of beef and veal averaged about the same as the annual average during 1954-57. On a per capita basis, it was below that of the earlier period. Even including the further rise in imports in 1963, per capita production of cow beef plus imports is still below that of the earlier period. Prices in early October are continuing at about 1962 levels.

The decrease in domestic production of cow beef has come about because cattlemen have been building their herds since 1958. The number of cattle on feed also was larger each year. These trends are in response to more demand for beef, due to larger population, higher levels of income, and the continuing growth in consumer preference for beef. In order to build up cattle numbers, cattlemen have culled cow herds at a low rate. This meant relatively low domestic production of cow beef and relatively favorable prices of lower grade meat; thus, imports of beef were encouraged.

Fed beef, on the other hand, accounts for the principal part of total domestic commercial slaughter. Prices and quantity movements over the past decade indicate that fed cattle prices are primarily affected by changes in marketings of fed cattle. They are also influenced to a lesser extent by supplies of lower-grade beef. As indicated in the chart on page 43, a close inverse relationship exists between the volume of steer and heifer beef produced per person and prices. For example, the sharp drop in fed cattle prices in winter and spring of this year was associated with an upturn in fed cattle slaughter. Results from a statistical analysis relating steer and heifer beef production per person with prices of Choice steers at Chicago showed that three-fourths of the quarterly changes in prices could be explained by changes in steer and heifer beef production.

#### Relationship Between Imports and Cattle Prices Based on Statistical Analysis

The analysis in this section is divided into 2 parts: (1) the measurement of the impact of cow beef supplies (including imports) and fed beef production on cow prices and on fed cattle prices and (2) the estimation of the impact of beef and veal imports on these prices at different levels of imports.

Because beef and veal were not imported in appreciable amounts until 1958, we lack sufficient annual data to make a direct statistical measurement of the impact of imports on the fed cattle market. Quarterly data are not used because some imports may not go into consumption during the same quarter they are imported. Since the quality of imported beef is generally comparable to that of domestic cow beef, we can estimate the approximate effect of imports on cattle prices if we know how cow beef production plus imports affects prices.



The statistical study is based on annual data for the period 1948-62. The fed cattle market and the cow market are considered as distinct markets. However, they are related to the extent that cow beef may compete with fed beef for the consumer's dollar. The degree of this competition is reflected in the relationship between prices of fed cattle and cow prices. This relationship depends on the relative supplies of fed and cow beef. These prices may also be affected by supplies of other red meats, supplies of poultry meats, and other factors common to all meats such as consumer income.

Several statistical analyses were run to quantify the relationships discussed in the preceding paragraph and the results are shown in table D. <sup>1/</sup> One analysis relates the price of Choice steers at Chicago to production of steer and heifer beef, production of domestic cow beef plus imports, consumer income, and consumption of other red meats. A second analysis relates the price of Utility cows at Chicago to the same factors.

As indicated in table D, fed cattle prices are influenced primarily by fed beef production. For the period 1948-62, a change of 10 percent in steer and heifer beef production caused prices of Choice steers at Chicago to change in the opposite direction by an average of about 13 percent. On the other hand, a change of 10 percent in domestic cow beef production plus imports caused prices of Choice steers to change in the opposite direction by only 3 percent. These average changes are net changes and take into account the effects of other factors in the analysis. These percentage relationships can also be translated to pounds and dollars at 1962 levels. In this case, a 1 pound per capita change in steer and heifer production results in a change in the opposite direction of

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<sup>1/</sup> The statistical analyses were least squares regression analyses using annual data in logarithms for the period 1948-62. In these regressions, steer and heifer beef production was used as a variable to represent the volume moving through the fed beef market; domestic cow beef production plus imports represented the volume moving through the cow beef market. Both these quantities, as well as competing supplies and consumer income, are on a per capita basis to allow for population growth. In addition, consumer incomes and prices are divided by the consumer price index to take into account changes in the consumer's purchasing power.

Both regressions originally included poultry meat, but poultry meat was dropped because its inclusion affected some of the regression coefficients due to the high degree of correlation between this variable and income. The effect of this intercorrelation apparently could not be observed in the cow beef regression. However, for comparative purposes only the regressions with the same variables are shown.

Both regressions also take into account (through use of a zero-one shift variable) conditions that may have been different in the current cattle cycle beginning in 1958. Also, during the recent period, imports were at a larger volume and cattle on feed increased considerably.

Table D.--The effect of selected factors on the price of Choice steers and Utility cows at Chicago as measured by a statistical analysis 1948-62 1/

Selected factor	Deflated price at Chicago of	
	Choice steers	Utility cows
	Percent	Percent
Effect on price of a 1-percent change in--		
Per capita supply of steer and heifer beef	-1.33	-2.29
Per capita supply of cow beef plus imports of beef and veal	- .29	- .74
Per capita consumption of pork, veal, lamb and mutton	<u>2/</u> - .27	-1.20
Per capita disposable income deflated by consumer price index	1.25	2.61

1/ Based on statistical (regression) analyses using annual data in logarithms for the period 1948-62. The regression analysis also included a shift variable (zero-one variable) which took into account that conditions may have been different in the period 1948-57 and 1958-62. See footnote 1 in text, p. 40.

2/ Coefficient does not differ significantly from zero when tested at the 5-percent level.

about 50 cents in the price of Choice steers at Chicago. On the other hand, a 1 pound change in the cow beef plus import aggregate affects the Choice steer price by about 30 cents.

With respect to cow beef prices, a 10 percent change in domestic cow beef production plus imports caused prices of Utility cows at Chicago to change about 7.5 percent in the opposite direction. On the other hand, the effect on Utility cow prices of a 10 percent change in steer and heifer beef production was 23 percent in the opposite direction.

In percentage terms, the effect of fed beef production on cow prices appears to be substantially greater than the influence of cow beef production plus imports on cow prices. However, when these percentages are translated to pounds and dollars at 1962 levels, a 1 pound per capita change in either cow beef or fed beef production results in a change in the opposite direction of about 50 cents in the price of Utility cows.

Table E.--Observed and estimated prices of Choice steers and Utility cows at Chicago, 1948-1962

Year	Choice steers at Chicago			Utility cows at Chicago		
	Actual	Estimated	Difference	Actual	Estimated	Difference
	Dollars	1/ Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	1/ Dollars	Dollars
1948	30.96	31.32	.36	19.49	19.42	-.07
1949	26.07	26.68	.61	16.33	15.82	-.51
1950	29.68	29.36	-.32	19.36	18.50	-.86
1951	35.96	36.23	.27	24.48	25.24	.76
1952	33.18	32.20	.98	19.53	20.29	.76
1953	24.14	23.73	-.41	12.41	12.28	-.13
1954	24.66	23.50	-1.16	11.46	12.18	.72
1955	23.16	23.65	.49	11.52	11.77	.25
1956	22.30	22.64	.34	11.37	11.03	-.34
1957	23.83	24.51	.68	13.61	13.21	-.40
1958	27.42	27.86	.44	18.41	18.05	-.36
1959	27.83	27.85	.02	17.79	17.37	-.42
1960	26.24	26.25	.01	15.68	16.02	.34
1961	24.65	25.41	.76	15.66	15.59	-.07
1962	27.67	26.38	-1.29	15.50	15.92	.42

<sup>1/</sup> Estimated prices calculated from regression equation based on data in logarithms for the period 1948-62. The regression analysis used deflated prices, which adjusted for the purchasing power of the consumers' dollar. However, the prices shown in this table are in current dollars.

For the two regressions, the variables used explained 99 percent of the variation in prices of Utility cows and 98 percent of the variation in prices of Choice steers. Table E compares the prices estimated from the regression analysis with those actually prevailing during the period.

The data in table F use the results from table D to indicate the influence of imports on cattle prices. Table F shows that the amount of influence on price is affected by the level of imports relative to domestic production. Table F indicates that when imports equal about 10 percent of total domestic beef production--as they have recently--an increase of 10 percent in imports would cause, on the average, a drop of about 1 percent in the price of Choice steers. If imports are a smaller proportion of domestic production, the effect on fed cattle prices is less; if they are a larger proportion, the effect on prices is greater.

Table F.--Estimated impact on cattle prices of a 10 percent change in imports of beef and veal under different assumed levels of imports

Assumed levels of imports as percent of total domestic production <u>1/</u>	Estimated effect of a 10 percent change in imports on price of -- <u>2/</u>	
	Choice steers at Chicago	Utility cows at Chicago
Percent	Percent	Percent
5	-0.7	-1.7
10	-1.1	-2.7
15	-1.4	-3.5
20	-1.6	-4.0

1/ Domestic production of beef and veal are held constant at 1962-63 levels.

2/ The estimated effects of beef and veal imports on cattle prices are based on the supply-price relationships shown in table D.

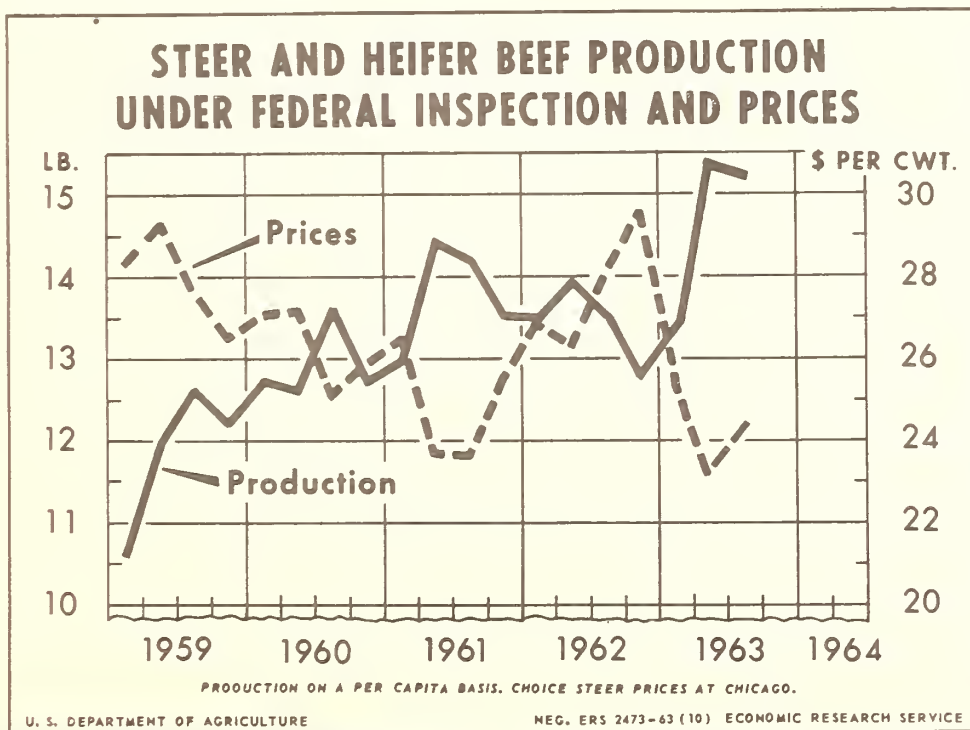


Table G.--Imports of cattle from Canada and Mexico,  
excluding breeding animals, 1952 to date

From Canada					
Year	Dutiable cattle				
	700 pounds and over Cows for dairy purposes	Other	Under 200 pounds	200 to 699 pounds	Total dutiable cattle
	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
1952 <sup>1/</sup>	4,636	4,244	714	968	10,562
1953 <sup>2/</sup>	21,811	22,931	3,515	896	49,153
1954	17,633	46,798	2,872	3,377	70,680
1955	25,252	17,543	3,256	2,218	48,269
1956	22,678	2,914	3,571	1,390	30,553
1957	18,857	186,036	10,486	151,059	366,438
1958	19,586	230,025	13,580	373,671	636,862
1959	14,998	90,259	30,738	186,630	322,625
1960	20,247	60,865	32,079	140,471	253,662
1961	24,972	88,660	28,605	337,452	479,689
1962	15,481	72,205	41,315	351,336	480,337
1963 Jan.-July	6,776	34,899	35,471	30,324	107,470
From Mexico					
1952 <sup>3/</sup>	2,381	43,617	96	81,185	127,279
1953 <sup>4/</sup>	175	25,364	485	101,901	127,925
1954	--	--	--	--	--
1955 <sup>5/</sup>	1,424	56,153	539	189,631	247,747
1956	1,684	11,124	848	96,594	110,250
1957	480	44,236	7,914	283,842	336,472
1958	1,255	80,589	3,231	403,166	488,241
1959	1,597	45,697	1,037	317,095	365,426
1960	371	19,631	1,773	369,113	390,888
1961	46	36,410	8,655	497,999	543,110
1962	34	36,732	24,925	690,228	751,919
1963 Jan.-July	7	16,078	23,408	391,004	430,497

<sup>1/</sup> Imports prohibited beginning February 25, 1962 due to foot-and-mouth disease.

<sup>2/</sup> Embargo removed March 1, 1953.

<sup>3/</sup> Embargo removed September 1, 1952.

<sup>4/</sup> Imports prohibited beginning May 23, 1953.

<sup>5/</sup> Embargo removed January 1, 1955.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table H.--Meat animal imports: Number of cattle, sheep and hogs imported, United States, 1940 to date 1/

Year	Cattle										Sheep and lambs				Hogs				
	700 pounds and over					Under 700 pounds					Duti- able cattle	Breeding: cattle (free)	Total cattle	Duti- able	Breeding: sheep (free)	Total sheep and lambs	Duti- able	Breed- ing hogs (free)	Total hogs
	Cows for dairy purposes	Other	Total	Under 200 pounds	200 to 699 pounds	Total	Under 200 pounds	200 to 699 pounds	Total										
Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	
1940....	9,600	169,720	179,320	104,602	346,289	450,891	30,211	13,621	643,832	205	3,178	3,383	274	38	312				
1941....	13,387	205,488	218,875	102,195	412,312	514,507	733,382	16,375	749,757	8,373	3,829	12,202	45,117	50	45,167				
1942....	19,566	180,054	199,620	66,518	386,495	453,013	652,633	16,218	668,851	1,859	3,604	5,463	460	89	549				
1943....	34,934	77,520	112,454	14,269	502,909	517,178	629,632	22,978	652,610	1,404	2,884	4,288	79	521	600				
1944....	33,624	25,696	59,320	5,861	276,297	282,158	341,478	16,791	358,269	137,476	3,257	140,733	25	192	217				
1945....	43,984	41,995	85,979	9,742	393,672	403,414	489,393	22,230	511,623	97,969	3,171	101,140	80	545	625				
1946....	66,085	25,915	92,000	10,053	413,665	423,718	515,718	42,186	557,904	3,885	3,627	7,512	115	1,189	1,304				
1947....	43,917	888	44,805	7,642	9,652	54,457	54,457	30,048	84,505	868	4,829	5,697	255	2,925	3,180				
1948....	84,275	214,645	298,920	23,571	96,335	119,906	418,826	42,853	461,679	50,517	3,892	54,409	355	2,028	2,383				
1949....	49,061	194,916	243,977	41,535	126,614	168,149	412,126	21,332	433,458	38,562	2,692	41,254	50	1,335	1,385				
1950....	46,591	173,000	219,591	38,985	179,709	218,694	438,285	22,684	460,969	97,127	3,340	100,467	120	865	985				
1951....	35,626	117,479	153,105	15,609	51,107	66,716	219,821	19,138	238,959	14,312	2,591	16,903	950	535	1,485				
1952....	7,017	47,941	54,958	810	82,280	83,090	138,048	2,413	140,461	304	603	907	185	11	196				
1953....	22,009	48,320	70,329	4,000	102,831	106,831	177,160	21,066	198,226	868	1,283	2,151	24,030	395	24,425				
1954....	17,633	46,798	64,431	2,872	3,377	6,249	70,680	15,376	86,056	1,480	4/	1,480	30,715	4/	30,715				
1955....	26,676	73,696	100,372	3,795	191,849	195,644	296,016	18,361	314,377	7,640	---	7,640	6,588	---	6,588				
1956....	24,364	14,038	38,402	4,419	97,984	102,403	140,805	18,554	159,359	3,158	---	3,158	382	---	382				
1957....	19,342	230,272	249,614	18,400	434,901	453,301	702,915	24,938	727,853	17,832	---	17,832	746	---	746				
1958....	20,841	311,724	332,565	16,811	776,837	793,648	1,126,213	26,194	1,152,407	39,769	---	39,769	9,094	---	9,094				
1959....	16,600	135,956	152,556	31,775	503,725	535,500	688,056	20,699	708,755	75,521	---	75,521	2,367	---	2,367				
1960....	20,618	80,496	101,114	33,852	509,584	543,436	644,550	18,624	663,174	49,767	---	49,767	6,162	---	6,162				
1961....	25,018	125,070	150,088	37,260	835,451	872,711	1,022,799	19,922	1,042,721	979	---	979	3,151	---	3,151				
1962....	15,515	108,937	124,452	66,240	1,041,564	1,107,804	1,232,256	17,773	1,250,029	20,845	---	20,845	3,277	---	3,277				

1/ Imports for consumption 1940 to date. Imports from Virgin Islands not included.

2/ Includes other imports not subject to duty.

3/ Imports reported in pounds beginning 1940; pounds converted to 200-pound hog equivalent.

4/ Sheep and hogs for breeding are included with "Animals for breeding n.e.c." beginning 1954.

Table I.--United States imports of cattle and beef, lambs and lamb and mutton compared with production, 1950-63

Cattle and calves and beef and veal						
Year	Imports				Meat	Imports
	Live animals		Meat	Total	pro-	as a per-
	Number	Meat equiv- alent 1/	Meat	2/ 2/	duction	centage of production
	1,000 head	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
1950	438	157	348	505	10,764	4.7
1951	220	91	484	575	9,896	5.8
1952	138	47	429	476	10,819	4.4
1953	177	62	271	333	13,953	2.4
1954	71	35	232	267	14,610	1.8
1955	296	93	229	322	15,147	2.1
1956	141	43	211	254	16,094	1.6
1957	703	221	395	616	15,728	3.9
1958	1,126	340	909	1,249	14,516	8.6
1959	688	191	1,063	1,254	14,588	8.6
1960	645	163	775	938	15,835	5.9
1961	1,023	250	1,037	1,287	16,341	7.9
1962	1,232	280	1,445	1,725	16,311	10.6
Jan.-Aug. 1962	583	132	893	1,025	10,895	9.4
Jan.-Aug. 1963	555	118	1,086	1,204	11,386	10.6
Lambs and lamb and mutton						
1950	97	3	3	6	597	1.0
1951	14	5/	7	7	521	1.3
1952	4/	5/	6	6	648	.9
1953	1	5/	3	3	729	.4
1954	1	5/	2	2	734	.3
1955	8	5/	2	2	758	.3
1956	3	5/	1	1	741	.1
1957	18	1	4	5	707	.7
1958	40	1	41	42	688	6.1
1959	76	2	104	106	738	14.4
1960	50	1	87	88	768	11.5
1961	1	3/	101	101	832	12.1
1962	21	1	143	144	809	17.8
Jan.-Aug 1962	3	3/	95	95	533	17.8
Jan.-Aug 1963	1	3/	115	115	503	22.9

1/ Estimated at 53 percent of the live weight of all dutiable imports of cattle and for lambs an average 30 pound carcass.

2/ Canned and other processed meats have been converted to their carcass weight equivalent.

3/ Total production (including an estimate for farm slaughter).

4/ Less than 500 head.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table J.--United States imports of cattle and beef, compared with U. S. production by months, 1958-63

Cattle and calves and beef and veal

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.
1958													
Imports <u>1/</u>	86	90	79	94	96	95	123	112	123	121	111	120	1,249
Domestic production <u>2/</u>	1,317	1,046	1,076	1,113	1,152	1,169	1,244	1,171	1,242	1,323	1,059	1,174	14,084
Imports: Percent of domestic production	6.5	8.6	7.3	8.4	8.3	8.1	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.1	10.5	10.2	8.9
1959													
Imports <u>1/</u>	103	88	79	108	115	131	108	114	143	86	73	106	1,254
Domestic production <u>2/</u>	1,202	1,013	1,102	1,172	1,141	1,185	1,246	1,159	1,264	1,278	1,160	1,240	14,162
Imports: Percent of domestic production	8.6	8.7	7.2	9.3	10.1	11.1	8.7	9.8	11.3	6.8	6.3	8.5	8.9
1960													
Imports <u>1/</u>	73	72	74	90	72	76	85	113	81	64	62	76	938
Domestic production <u>2/</u>	1,275	1,162	1,284	1,141	1,279	1,332	1,251	1,406	1,399	1,360	1,281	1,229	15,399
Imports: Percent of domestic production	5.7	6.2	5.8	7.9	5.6	5.7	6.8	8.0	5.8	4.7	4.8	6.2	6.1
1961													
Imports <u>1/</u>	75	66	80	99	78	111	117	153	111	134	151	112	1,287
Domestic production <u>2/</u>	1,316	1,159	1,324	1,209	1,400	1,412	1,279	1,433	1,352	1,427	1,321	1,240	15,890
Imports: Percent of domestic production	5.7	5.7	6.0	8.2	5.6	7.9	9.1	10.7	8.2	9.4	11.4	9.0	8.1
1962													
Imports <u>1/</u>	121	98	170	119	99	119	118	182	168	165	191	176	1,725
Domestic production <u>2/</u>	1,409	1,180	1,310	1,212	1,391	1,348	1,360	1,429	1,275	1,450	1,288	1,215	15,867
Imports: Percent of domestic production	8.6	8.3	13.0	9.8	7.1	8.8	8.7	12.7	13.2	11.4	14.8	14.5	10.9
1963													
Imports <u>1/</u>	121	175	158	119	149	125	175	181					
Domestic production <u>2/</u>	1,424	1,230	1,344	1,369	1,470	1,373	1,442	1,473					
Imports: Percent of domestic production	8.5	14.2	11.8	8.7	10.1	9.1	12.1	12.3					

1/ Beef, veal, and meat equivalent of live cattle and calf imports.

2/ Commercial beef and veal production. (Does not include farm slaughter.)



Table K. Meat imports: United States, by country of origin, 1958 to date

Product and Year	Imports, by country of origin, product weight											Total imports		
	Canada	Mexico	Argentina	Brazil	Denmark	Germany	West Poland	Wether-lands	Ireland	Australia	New Zealand	All Other	Product weight	Carcass weight
- Million pounds -														
Beef and veal: 1/														
1958.....	53.6	75.0	216.7	13.6	2.5	0.3	--	0.3	23.8	17.7	183.7	32.0	619.2	909
1959.....	22.6	48.9	128.6	36.0	3.4	.3	--	.3	42.0	224.0	161.6	54.6	722.3	1,063
1960.....	18.9	39.1	52.7	9.0	4.5	2/	2/	.1	52.8	144.7	130.7	39.3	512.6	775
1961.....	32.3	53.4	65.2	16.3	6.5	.3	0.1	.1	64.4	233.9	154.4	33.5	689.2	1,037
1962.....	19.4	59.3	55.9	17.2	7.7	.4	.4	.1	70.7	444.9	213.6	49.8	970.9	1,445
1963 Jan-July:	11.1	39.8	53.5	3.3	.6	.2	1.0	2/	40.0	253.0	138.3	62.9	603.7	907
Lamb and mutton:														
1958.....	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.6	7.0	1.2	24.0	24
1959.....	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.6	12.8	2.6	56.8	57
1960.....	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.5	9.1	2.0	49.7	87
1961.....	.1	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	44.6	10.8	.2	55.8	101
1962.....	.5	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.2	65.9	11.1	.3	78.2	143
1963 Jan-July:	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.1	9.2	.2	59.5	107
Pork:														
1958.....	61.9	2/	2/	--	38.7	7.0	27.0	44.7	.1	--	.1	3.3	182.8	193
1959.....	59.1	2/	2/	--	37.3	4.7	26.9	43.4	.2	--	.2	3.1	174.9	186
1960.....	47.3	2/	2/	--	40.7	2.7	35.1	42.0	.2	--	.1	5.9	171.3	186
1961.....	44.7	.1	--	--	46.2	1.7	34.7	42.0	.2	--	2/	5.8	173.7	187
1962.....	46.8	2/	--	--	63.8	1.3	39.8	43.4	2.0	2/	.1	7.9	203.8	216
1963 Jan-July:	25.7	--	--	--	44.2	.4	25.3	26.4	1.1	--	2/	4.3	127.4	135
Total:														
1958.....	116.7	75.0	216.7	13.6	41.2	7.3	27.0	45.0	23.9	32.3	190.8	36.5	826.0	1,126
1959.....	82.5	49.0	128.6	36.0	40.7	5.0	26.9	43.7	42.2	264.6	174.6	60.3	954.1	1,306
1960.....	66.3	39.2	52.7	9.0	45.2	3.0	35.1	42.2	52.9	183.2	139.9	47.2	733.7	1,048
1961.....	77.1	53.5	65.2	16.3	52.7	2.0	34.8	42.1	64.6	278.5	165.2	39.5	918.7	1,325
1962.....	66.7	59.3	56.0	17.2	71.5	1.7	40.2	43.5	72.9	510.8	224.8	58.0	1,252.9	1,804
1963 Jan-July:	36.8	39.8	53.5	3.3	44.8	.6	26.3	26.4	41.1	303.1	147.5	67.4	790.6	1,149

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

Table L.--Meat exports: United States exports and shipments by countries, 1958 to date

Product and year	Exports, by destination, product weight										Shipments to territories		Total exports and shipments	
	Canada	Mexico	Bahamas	West Germany	Jamaica	Trinidad	Netherlands	Venezuela	All other	Total	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	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.
<b>Beef and veal:</b>														
1958.....	15.8	0.4	1.0	2/	1.1	0.5	2/	0.6	5.4	24.8	8.8	33.6	49	
1959.....	17.6	.4	1.4	2/	1.1	.2	0.1	1.0	5.6	27.4	9.9	37.3	53	
1960.....	19.5	.2	1.8	---	1.3	0.3	.2	.8	5.3	29.4	12.3	41.7	56	
1961.....	18.9	.2	1.8	2/	1.6	.5	.1	.1	6.7	29.9	13.3	43.2	58	
1962.....	16.9	.1	1.9	2/	1.2	.2	.1	2/	6.7	27.1	13.8	40.9	53	
<b>Lamb and mutton:</b>														
1958.....	.4	2/	.1	---	2/	2/	---	2/	.2	.7	---	.7	2	
1959.....	.4	.1	.2	2/	2/	2/	---	2/	.1	.8	---	.8	2	
1960.....	.7	2/	.2	---	2/	2/	---	2/	.6	1.5	---	1.5	2	
1961.....	.5	2/	.2	2/	2/	2/	.4	2/	.5	1.6	---	1.6	2	
1962.....	.5	2/	.2	---	2/	---	---	2/	1.3	2.0	---	2.0	3	
<b>Pork:</b>														
1958.....	1.1	5.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.2	.7	3.1	37.3	54.3	48.2	102.5	118	
1959.....	1.1	11.0	1.4	3.4	2.0	1.4	1.8	4.1	44.7	70.9	55.4	126.3	143	
1960.....	16.3	5.5	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.8	.5	5.1	33.0	69.4	53.3	122.7	138	
1961.....	36.2	6.7	1.8	2.3	2.9	2.9	.7	6.4	8.4	68.3	56.9	125.2	139	
1962.....	33.8	6.7	1.8	1.5	3.5	3.3	.2	5.1	7.8	63.7	57.5	121.2	132	
<b>Total: 3/</b>														
1958.....	20.4	6.5	2.9	1.9	2.8	1.8	.7	5.9	48.0	90.9	78.0	168.9	169	
1959.....	22.6	11.9	3.1	3.5	3.2	1.7	1.9	7.3	53.6	108.8	85.5	194.3	198	
1960.....	37.2	5.9	4.3	3.2	4.1	3.2	.7	8.0	42.5	107.6	87.4	195.0	196	
1961.....	56.2	7.1	4.1	2.5	4.6	3.5	.8	7.0	19.8	105.6	95.0	200.6	199	
1962.....	51.7	7.0	4.0	1.5	4.9	3.7	.4	5.3	19.3	97.8	98.2	196.0	198	

1/ Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and Guam.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Including sausage, bologna and frankfurters canned and not canned, meat and meat products n.e.c., and canned baby food. Source: Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Census.





