

large percentage of fat and trimmings from average grain-fed animals must be sold to the tallow renderer at approximately five cents a pound. If supermarkets and other retailers can sell these combined trimmings to the public as hamburger for 55.1 cents a pound, or 70.6 cents a pound as frankfurters, American cattlemen receive a higher return than otherwise would be the case. (See Table 10, showing average retail prices.) The basic stockyard price for grain-fed beef is dependent on a full utilization of the carcass and trimmings.

Low Income Consumers Rely On
Low-Cost Hamburger

Table 11 shows estimated hamburger consumption in 1963, 1966, and 1967, broken down to show the sources from which the hamburger was produced. In 1967, it is estimated that 3.1 pounds of imported lean manufacturing beef per capita were consumed in the form of hamburgers. This means that, of the total 3.9 pounds of domestic fed beef fat trimmings per capita combined with lean beef to produce hamburger, about 2 lbs. per capita are allocable to combination with imported lean manufacturing beef. Imported lean manufacturing meat is estimated to have accounted for over 13% of all hamburger consumed since 1966.

Hamburger is a basic American meat food product. About 32-1/2% of all beef consumption during 1967 was in the form of hamburger, up from 30.8% in 1963. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that elimination or curtailment of imported manufacturing