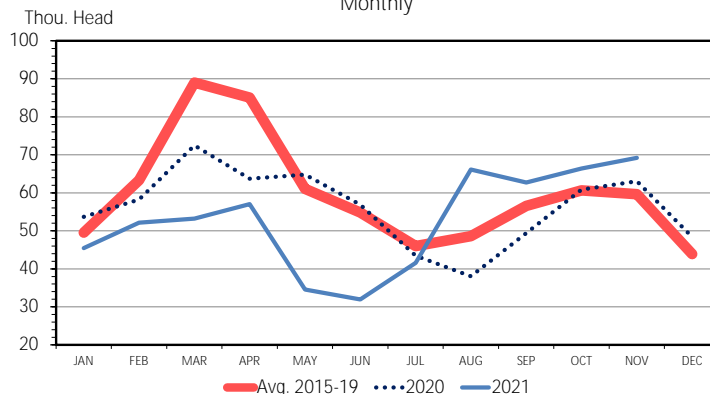


Yesterday's DLR discussed meat trade for the month of November, today's DLR will continue discussion on trade and focus on livestock. Total **cattle imports** for the month of November 2021 were 183,674 head, down 1.5% from 2020 and the lowest shipment level for the month of November in five years. Mexico and Canada are the primary suppliers of cattle to the U.S. market. In November, Mexico's shipments were 114,465 head, down 7.3% from the prior year. Lower shipments from Mexico more than offset the 9.8% increase in imports from Canada (69,209 head) for the month. Through eleven months of the year, nearly 1.6 million head of cattle have been imported which is down 17% from the same period in 2020. Mexico has accounted for 63.5% of the cattle shipped, year-to-date through November, while Canada has accounted for 36.5%. **Cattle exports** have been on a strong pace with year-to-date levels through November at 478,809 head, up 69.1% from the same period in 2020. Cattle exports have not been this high in nearly two decades when total exports reached 481,670 head in 2000. The growth in cattle exports has occurred to both Canada and Mexico which are up 56.9% and 208.1%, respectively, from 2020. Through eleven months of 2021, Canada has accounted for 79.2% of total shipments while Mexico has been 16.7%.

Total **hog imports** for November were 551,214 head, up 21.8% from a year ago. In November, 81.7% (450,146 head) of total hog imports were feeder pigs weighing less than 50 kg (110 pounds)

**US CATTLE IMPORTS FROM CANADA**  
Monthly

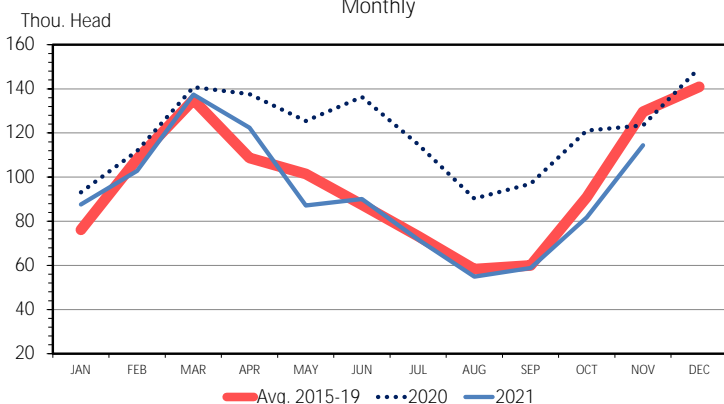


Data Source: USDA-ERS & USDA-FAS  
Livestock Marketing Information Center

LN-04  
01/07/22

which was up 22.2% from the same month a year ago. Through the first eleven months of the year total hog imports were almost 6.1 million head, up 28.6% from the same period in 2020. In the same eleven months in 2021, 76% of total hog imports were feeder pigs. Typically, more than 80% of total hog imports are feeder pigs which means more slaughter ready hogs have been imported from Canada in 2021. Year-to-date shipments are already at a level that has not occurred in more than a decade when annual hog imports totaled just under 6.4 million head in 2009.

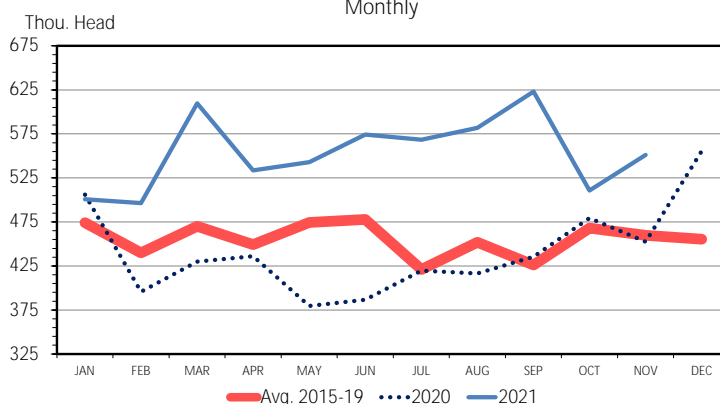
**US CATTLE IMPORTS FROM MEXICO**  
Monthly



Data Source: USDA-ERS & USDA-FAS  
Livestock Marketing Information Center

LN-03  
01/07/22

**US LIVE HOG IMPORTS FROM CANADA**  
Monthly



Data Source: USDA-ERS & USDA-FAS  
Livestock Marketing Information Center

LN-02  
01/07/22

The Daily Livestock Report is made possible with support from readers like you. If you enjoy this report, find it valuable and would like to sustain it going forward, consider becoming a contributor. Just go to [www.DailyLivestockReport.com](http://www.DailyLivestockReport.com) to contribute by credit card or send your check to The Daily Livestock Report, P.O. Box 4872, Manchester, NH 03018

Thank you for your support!

The **Daily Livestock Report** is published by Steiner Consulting Group, DLR Division, Inc.. To subscribe, support or unsubscribe please visit [www.dailylivestockreport.com](http://www.dailylivestockreport.com).

The Daily Livestock Report is not owned, controlled, endorsed or sold by CME Group Inc. or its affiliates and CME Group Inc. and its affiliates disclaim any and all responsibility for the information contained herein. CME Group, CME and the Globe logo are trademarks of Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Inc.

Disclaimer: The *Daily Livestock Report* is intended solely for information purposes and is not to be construed, under any circumstances, by implication or otherwise, as an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy or trade any commodities or securities whatsoever. Information is obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but is in no way guaranteed. No guarantee of any kind is implied or possible where projections of future conditions are attempted. Futures trading is not suitable for all investors, and involves the risk of loss. Past results are no indication of future performance. Futures are a leveraged investment, and because only a percentage of a contract's value is required to trade, it is possible to lose more than the amount of money initially deposited for a futures position. Therefore, traders should only use funds that they can afford to lose without affecting their lifestyle. And only a portion of those funds should be devoted to any one trade because a trader cannot expect to profit on every trade.