The industrialization of agricultural products can result in coproducts with potential for use in ruminant feed. The coproducts of ethanol production from corn are identified in the literature as distiller’s dried grain with soluble (DDGS), which are obtained after fermentation of starch by yeast and selected enzymes to produce ethanol and carbon dioxide. The goal evaluates the carcasses of goat kids Boer fed with diets containing different levels of DDGS. The experiment was performed using 27 goats Boer, with initial average weight of 20 kg, distributed in completely randomized design in factorial arrangement 3X2: three diets (0%, 50% and 100% of DDGS replacing soybean meal) and sex (uncastrated male and female). The animals are slaughtered with an average weight of 32.0 kg. DDGS levels in the diets did not influence (P>0.05) weight of empty carcass (28.675 kg), hot carcass weight (15.305 kg), cold carcass weight (15.163 kg), cooling loss (0.93%), commercial yield of the carcass (47.16%), true carcass yield (53.38%), carcass compactness index (0.278 kg⁻¹ cm), leg compactness index (0.682 kg⁻¹ cm), and days in feedlot (73.48 days). However, between males and females was observed differences (P<0.05) to parameters in carcass. The males showed higher values for weight of empty carcass (29.468 kg) and lower value for true carcass yield (52.72%), compared to the females which presented weight of empty carcass of 27.683 kg and true carcass yield of 54.20%. To achieve the carcass weight determined the days in feedlot were smaller for males with 58.20 days against females 92.58 days. For the others parameters evaluated there were no differences between male and female. The levels of distiller’s dried grain with soluble in replacing soybean meal in the goat kids diets, show no difference in the evaluation of the carcasses, being an alternative food source.

Keywords: carcass yield, days in feedlot, DDGS, ruminant