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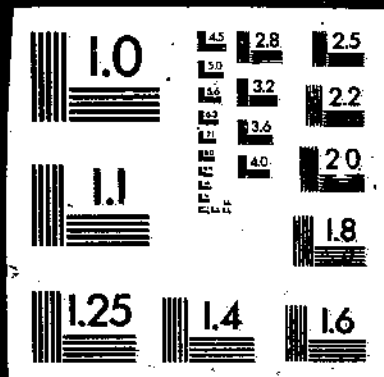
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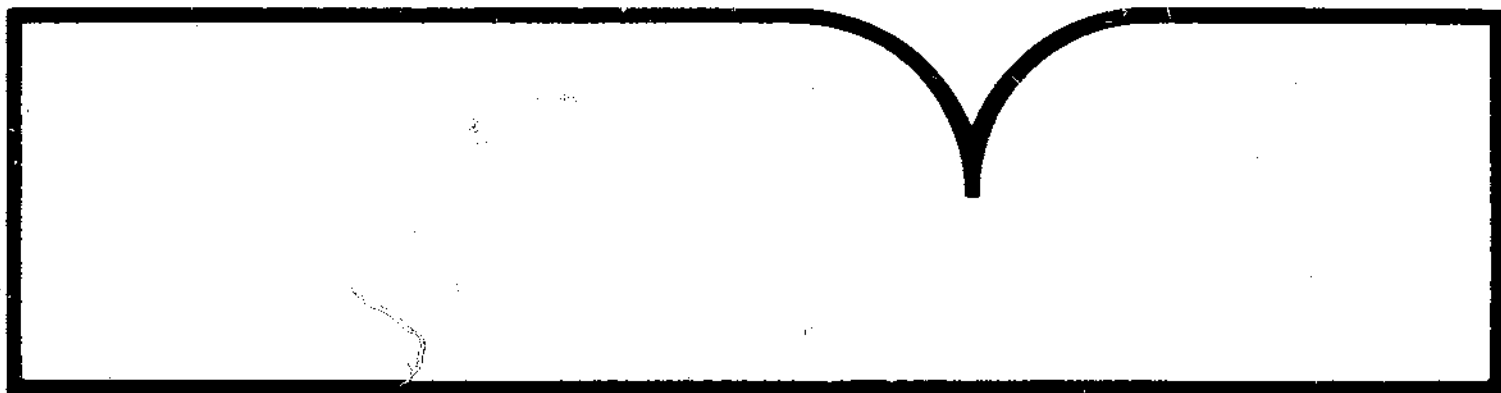


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Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1967-88

Judith Jones Putnam



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Abstract

This report presents historical data on food consumption, prices, and expenditures, and U.S. income and population. A retail price-weighted quantity index put the 1988 per capita food supply up 10 percent from 1967, as consumption of crop-derived foods outpaced consumption of foods from animal products. Retail food prices rose 5.8 percent in 1989. The increase markedly exceeded the average annual 3.4-percent gains since 1981 when there was a sharp slowing in the rate of inflation. Americans spent \$507.2 billion for food in 1989 and another \$77.3 billion for alcoholic beverages. Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 44 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1989, up from 34 percent in 1969 and 24 percent in 1949. The percentage of disposable personal income spent for food declined, from 14.2 percent in 1967 to 11.7 percent in 1989.

Keywords: Food consumption, food supply, nutrients, retail food prices, wholesale food prices, expenditures

Data published this year supersede data published in previous issues.

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Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction.....	1
The System for Measuring Food Consumption.....	1
The Data.....	3
Sources.....	3
Usefulness.....	3
Limitations.....	4
Additions and Revisions.....	6
Determinants of Food Consumption and Demand.....	10
Food Prices.....	11
Food Expenditures.....	11
Information About the ERS Food Expenditures Data Set.....	12
World Food Expenditures.....	13
Food Consumption.....	13
Red Meat, Poultry, and Fish.....	14
Eggs.....	16
Dairy Products.....	16
Fats and Oils.....	18
Fruits.....	19
Vegetables.....	19
Flour and Cereal Products.....	20
Caloric and Low-Calorie Sweeteners.....	21
Beverages.....	22
Nutrients.....	22
Charts.....	23

Tables

Table

<u>Per Capita Food Consumption, 1967-88</u>		
1	Per capita food consumption index.....	26
2	Major foods.....	28
3	Selected items, selected periods.....	29
4	Conversion factors used to obtain retail weight from primary weight..	31
5	Red meat (carcass weight) and poultry (ready-to-cook weight), 1967-89.....	32
6	Red meat (retail cut equivalent), 1967-89.....	33
7	Red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent), 1967-89..	34
8	Fishery products (edible weight).....	35
9	Fish and shellfish, by selected country, 1982-84 annual average.....	36
10	Red meat and poultry, selected periods, by selected country.....	37
11	Eggs, 1967-89.....	38
12	Dairy products.....	39

	<u>Page</u>	
13	Fluid milk and cream.....	40
14	Selected cheeses, 1971-88.....	41
15	Food fats and oils.....	42
16	Fresh fruits.....	43
17	Canned and chilled fruits, 1970-88.....	44
18	Canned, chilled, and frozen fruit juices.....	45
19	Frozen fruits.....	46
20	Dried fruits, 1972-88.....	47
21	Melons.....	48
22	Total U.S. grocery store sales volume of processed fruits, 1983-88...	49
23	Total U.S. grocery store sales volume of processed vegetables, 1983-88.....	50
24	Fresh commercial vegetables.....	51
25	Selected commercially grown vegetables for processing, 1970-88.....	52
26	Mushrooms, 1969-88.....	53
27	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas 1970-88.....	54
28	Flour and cereal products.....	55
29	Pasta products.....	56
30	Caloric and low-calorie sweeteners, 1967-89.....	57
31	Candy and other confectionery products: Sales, value, and supply and utilization, with quantity, per capita consumption, and value of sugar use.....	58
32	Coffee, tea, and cocoa.....	59
33	Beverages.....	60
34	Tree nuts and coconuts.....	61
35	Peanuts, 1967-89.....	62
 <u>Supply and Utilization, 1967-88</u>		
36	Beef, 1967-89.....	63
37	Veal, 1967-89.....	64
38	Lamb and mutton, 1967-89.....	65
39	Pork, 1967-89.....	66
40	Total red meat, 1967-89.....	67
41	Edible offals.....	68
42	Fresh and frozen fish and shellfish.....	69
43	Canned fish and shellfish.....	70
44	Cured fish and shellfish.....	71
45	Total fish and shellfish.....	72
46	Chicken, 1967-89.....	73
47	Turkey, 1967-89.....	74
48	Eggs, 1967-89.....	75
49	All dairy products.....	76
50	American cheese.....	77
51	Other cheese.....	78
52	Total cheese.....	79
53	Condensed and evaporated whole milk.....	80
54	Nonfat dry milk.....	81
55	Frozen dairy products.....	82
56	Butter.....	83
57	Lard (direct use).....	84
58	Margarine.....	85
59	Shortening.....	86
60	Salad and cooking oils.....	87

	<u>Page</u>
61	Peanuts, 1967-89..... 88
62	Fresh citrus fruits..... 89
63	Fresh apples..... 90
64	Other fresh noncitrus fruits..... 91
65	Total fresh fruits..... 92
66	Canned fruits, 1970-88..... 93
67	Frozen citrus juices..... 94
68	Frozen noncitrus fruits..... 95
69	Tree nuts, 1970-88..... 96
70	Fresh mushrooms, 1969-88..... 97
71	Mushrooms for processing, 1969-88..... 98
72	Fresh potatoes, 1970-88..... 99
73	Dry edible beans..... 100
74	Wheat..... 101
75	Wheat flour..... 102
76	Rye..... 103
77	Rice..... 104
78	Corn..... 105
79	Total cane and beet sugar, 1967-89..... 106
80	Coffee..... 107
81	Tea..... 108
82	Cocoa..... 109
83	Spices and herbs..... 110
84	Import share of food supply for selected foods, selected years..... 112
	<u>Prices, 1967-88</u>
85	Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, 1967-89..... 115
86	Consumer Price Index for food, major groups, 1967-89..... 116
87	Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1967-89..... 117
88	Consumer Price Index for food, quarterly, 1977-89..... 120
89	Average retail food prices, individual items, 1985-88..... 122
90	Producer Price Index for food and beverages, by stage of processing.. 123
	<u>Income and Expenditures, 1967-88</u>
91	Food expenditures by families and individuals as a share of disposable personal income, 1967-89..... 125
92	Household expenditures for food in relation to income, before taxes, by income group, 1988..... 125
93	Percent of total personal consumption expenditures spent for food and alcoholic beverages that were consumed at home, by selected countries, 1986..... 126
	<u>Total Expenditures, 1967-89</u>
94	Food and alcoholic beverages..... 127
95	Food for off-premise use..... 128
96	Meals and snacks..... 129
97	Alcoholic beverages..... 130
98	Food expenditures, by source of funds..... 131
	<u>Other, 1967-89</u>
99	Population: Total, resident, and civilian..... 132

Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1967-88

Judith Jones Putnam

Introduction

This bulletin revises and updates through 1988 the data published in Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1966-87, SB-773, issued in January 1989.¹ It presents historical data on per capita consumption of major food commodities in the United States, including the basic data on supplies and disposition from which the consumption estimates are derived. In addition, information concerning population, income, prices, and expenditures related to food consumption through the period covered by the quantity data has been assembled to meet the need for a comprehensive and convenient source of data for people doing statistical and economic analysis of food consumption.

The System for Measuring Food Consumption

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service (USDA, ERS) annually calculates the amount of food available for human consumption in the United States. The U.S. food supply historical series measures national aggregate consumption of several hundred foods. It is the only source of time series data on food and nutrient availability in this country.

Total food supply in the United States, and most other countries, is based on records of commodity flows from production to end uses. This involves the development of supply and utilization balance sheets for each major commodity from which human foods are produced (tables 36-83). Total available supply is the sum of production, beginning inventories, and imports. These three components are either directly measurable or estimated by Government agencies using sampling and statistical methods. Often, production is measured at the farm level; however, for some products, primary production measurement occurs at the first level of processing.

For most commodity categories, measurable uses are exports, industrial uses, farm inputs (seed and feed), and end-of-year inventories. Human food use normally is not directly measured or statistically estimated. The availability of food for human use is, therefore, a residual component after subtracting other uses from the available total supply. In a few cases, food

¹Where available, preliminary estimates for 1989 are also included in tables and charts.

supplies are measured directly and one of the other use components becomes the residual category. This is the case for wheat in which flour production is measurable and livestock feed use becomes the residual.

The availability of food for human use, which normally is the residual component of the commodity supply-utilization table, represents disappearance of food into the marketing system. Hence, it is often referred to as food disappearance. Per capita food consumption usually is calculated by dividing total food disappearance by the U.S. total population on July 1.

Estimates of consumption (disappearance) are prepared at two levels for most commodities: the primary weight and the retail-equivalent weight. The basic measurement is at the primary distribution level, which is dictated for each commodity by the structure of the marketing system and the availability of data.

For some, measurement is at the farm gate. For most commodities that are processed, it is at the processing or manufacturing plant. Once the primary level of distribution has been selected, quantities of all other components in the balance sheet for that commodity are converted to the primary-weight basis, using appropriate conversion factors. For example, the primary distribution level for red meat is the slaughter plant, so all quantities are converted to carcass weight. Nearly all of the supply and utilization tables show per capita consumption on a primary-weight basis.

In most of the per capita food consumption tables (tables 1-35), we convert food consumption figures from this primary weight to a retail-weight equivalent, using conversion factors that allow for subsequent processing, trimming, shrinkage, or loss in the distribution system. Fresh beef, for instance, loses 29.5 percent of its weight from carcass to retail cuts (table 4).

For some uses, a more desirable basis of computation is boneless weight. We have calculated per capita consumption of red meat, poultry, and fish on that basis to facilitate comparisons between types of meats and fish (table 7). The boneless-weight measure excludes all bones, but includes the separable fat normally sold on retail cuts of red meat.

The index of per capita food consumption is probably the best available measure of changes in overall consumption of food at the retail level (table 1). The per capita index primarily measures quantity changes, but it also reflects certain changes in quality of foods consumed, such as the shift from processed to fresh vegetables. It is a quantity index weighted by average retail prices in a base period. Quantities that go into the index are retail-weight equivalents. A price-weighted index is superior to a simple index derived from the total poundage of foods consumed because it combines the various foods on the basis of their relative economic importance, reflecting consumer preference and cost of production and marketing. The use of retail prices as weights, however, results in combining the effects of shifts in consumption among foods having different processing and marketing costs with the effects of quantitative changes.

The year-to-year percentage change in the per capita food consumption index likely will differ from the year-to-year percentage change in the simple index

derived from the total poundage of foods consumed. For example, the number of pounds of meat, poultry, and fish consumed per capita on a retail-weight basis increased 8.2 percent from 1978 to 1988. The index of per capita consumption of these items, however, increased only 2.6 percent during the same period because less expensive poultry was substituted for beef.

Major Statistical Series of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Volume 5: Consumption and Utilization of Agricultural Products, by Harry Harp and Karen Bunch (AH-671, ERS, USDA, October 1989), describes the construction and use of annual series on per capita consumption, and total food expenditures.

The Data

Primary information used in calculating food supplies comes from a variety of government and private sources. Since funds have not been available to measure food supplies directly on a continuous basis, the data used are collected for other purposes. Periodic surveys of food consumption and food expenditures provide useful checks, but no clear benchmark exists for checking the accuracy of the information.

Sources

Information on farm production, stocks, and some processed products (including manufactured dairy products) comes from the USDA's National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS). Data on flour and fats and oils production come from the Current Industrial Reports of the Census Bureau. Census compiles trade information from Customs Service reports. The USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service reports sugar use. Finally, when available and appropriate, this report uses trade association data.

Usefulness

The food disappearance estimates measure supplies moving through trade channels for domestic consumption. However, because most foods are perishable, changes in disappearance presumably are associated with changes in actual consumption, providing that the disappearance estimates are reliable. (As noted in the "Limitations" section, there is some question about the reliability of the food disappearance series for fats and oils as an indicator of change in food that is eaten.)

Like many times series, the data are more useful as indicators of trends over time than as measurements of absolute levels. In other words, this series provides an indication of whether or not Americans on the average are consuming more or less of various foods over time. It is not a measure of actual consumption or the quantity ingested.

The disappearance data for food have proved accurate enough to permit measurements of the average level of food consumption in the country as a whole, to show year-to-year changes in consumption of the major foods, to permit calculation of the approximate nutrient content of the food supply, to establish long-term trends, and to permit statistical analyses of effects of prices and incomes on consumption of the principal foods.

The food supply data series is the only data set that is consistent; that is, supply and total use must balance.

It measures utilization of basic commodities without getting involved with identifying all end-use products and the problems of separating food mixtures into their component ingredients and then converting these ingredients to the raw agricultural commodity. It measures food supplies for consumption through all outlets, at home and away from home.

It is a long, continuous series, published first in 1941 and extended back to 1909 for most commodities. It is the only data set available for determining long-term trends in supply and consumption by major food groups.

It covers the complete spectrum of primary foodstuffs. Hence, it can be used to measure interrelationships between foods and for measuring total food supply and apparent use. It is particularly useful for estimating complete demand systems that measure price and income elasticities of demand in a consistent way.

Limitations

Usually the food supply is a residual which makes the supply-utilization commodity table balance. The disappearance method of calculation relegates to the food supply all residual uses for which data are not available, such as miscellaneous nonfood uses, stock changes at retail and consumer levels, and sampling and measurement errors accumulated in the estimation of other components of the balance sheet. For example, an increasing proportion of the total chicken supply (especially backs, necks, and giblets) is going into pet foods. But since such use has yet to be officially estimated or entered as a nonfood-use component of the supply-utilization balance sheet, it is included in food disappearance. Thus, this report probably overstates chicken consumption. In contrast, the lack of reliable estimates of game fish supplies means that fish consumption is likely understated.

Food disappearance is often used as a proxy to estimate human consumption. Used in this manner, the food supply usually provides an upper bound on the amount of food available for consumption. Food disappearance estimates can overstate actual consumption because they include spoilage and waste accumulated through the marketing system and in the home. In general, food disappearance data serve more appropriately as indicators of trends in consumption over time than as measurements of absolute levels of food eaten. This is the case so long as changes in food production and marketing practices or consumer behavior over time do not alter the relative disparity between food disappearance and food actually eaten.

The food disappearance series may no longer be a reliable indicator of change over time in ingestion of food fats and oils. While food disappearance fairly accurately reflects trends in fats and oils sold for human food, it probably does not accurately measure trends in food eaten because the waste portion of fats and oils food disappearance has increased during the past two decades with the growth in away-from-home eating places, especially fast-food places. Food service establishments that deep-fry foods can generate significant amounts of waste grease, referred to as "restaurant grease." A recent study by SRI, International indicates that the quantity of used frying fat disposed

of by restaurants and processed by renderers for use in animal feeds, pet foods, industrial operations, and for export now annually amounts to about 6 pounds per capita, or about 10 percent of the 1988 disappearance of food fats and oils.

Food supply data are aggregates of food obtained from all sources. Retail-weight equivalents measure food availability as if all food were sold through retail foodstores. Much of this food, however, is consumed on farms where produced, or is sold through wholesale channels to restaurants, hotels, other away-from-home eating places, and to schools, camps, hospitals, and other institutions.

The food categories tend to be aggregates according to the basic commodity definition, for example, beef. Final product forms and market channel flows are not usually known. Most available data are concentrated near the farm and primary processing levels. There are little or no data available for many further-processed products, such as bread, other bakery products, and soup. In short, relatively good data exist for many ingredients but not for final products. If one is interested in food use by U.S. households or in food intake by individuals, then data from USDA's system of Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys (NFCS) should be used. These are conducted by USDA's Human Nutrition Information Service.

As national averages, per capita disappearance data do not reflect changes in the makeup of the population; for example, the proportion of babies in the population. They also obscure the differences between seasons of the year, regions, urban and rural habits, family size and income, age composition, and occupational differences. The periodic NFCS and Consumer Expenditures Survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are more useful tools for measuring the effect of socioeconomic and demographic characteristics on food consumption behavior.

Stocks data are not available for some commodities. Farmer marketings are the only data available for estimating stocks of some commodities, and it is assumed that stocks are equal to the proportion of the crop not marketed by the end of the calendar year. For example, the supply-utilization table for dry edible beans (table 73), uses farmer marketings to estimate stocks. Use of mushrooms for processing is computed without stocks data (table 71). The addition of processed mushroom stocks estimates, were they available, probably would have a smoothing effect on food disappearance, making year-to-year changes a little less erratic. In addition, stocks do not include inventories of wholesalers and retailers because of lack of data.

The conversion factors used to derive retail weights from primary weights are averages over various varieties and qualities of product and methods of marketing. Though some year-to-year variations have been made in the factors (see the "Updated Beef Carcass-to-Retail Weight Conversion Factors" section), most of them have been constant over the 1967-88 period (table 4). As a result, many variations in quality and yield of product and in marketing procedures go undetected in the consumption estimates at retail and the per capita food consumption index.

Annual food supply estimates are subject to revision in conforming to data from the Census of Agriculture and the Census of Manufactures. For example,

our estimates of per capita supplies of breakfast cereals and pasta are revised downward this year based on data from the 1987 Census of Manufactures.

Additions and Revisions

The food supply database is continually evolving. Sometimes new information sources permit us to create new series or modify existing series to better reflect current market conditions. Sometimes traditional data sources are discontinued or substantially changed, forcing us to discontinue or modify longstanding series. ERS has revised USDA's historical food consumption series in recent years to reflect data availability and food distribution as follows.

Formats of Meat and Poultry Consumption Tables Revised

The longtime formats of the red meat and poultry per capita consumption tables are revised this year to facilitate comparison of red meat and poultry consumption.

USDA has several meat and poultry consumption series. Consumption of beef and other red meats is reported on three bases: Carcass weight, retail weight, and boneless, trimmed weight. Consumption of chicken and turkey is reported on two bases: Ready-to-cook (RTC) weight and boneless weight. Consumption of fish and shellfish is reported by the National Marine Fisheries Service on an edible-weight, or boneless-weight, basis. All these series have been reported for many years except the boneless, trimmed series for red meat and poultry, which were introduced in 1986 to facilitate comparison of red meat and poultry with fish.

Carcass weight for beef is fairly comparable with RTC weight for chicken (table 5). Beef carcass weight is defined as the chilled hanging carcass which includes the kidney and attached internal fat [kidney, pelvic, and heart fat (KPH)], but not the skin, head, feet, and unattached internal organs. RTC chicken weight is the entire dressed bird which includes bones, skin, fat, liver, heart, gizzard, and neck. These consumption series were historically associated with wholesale markets for beef and chicken.

In addition, the beef, chicken, and fish boneless, trimmed series are fairly comparable (table 7). However, the boneless, trimmed beef series does not include certain internal organs such as the liver and tongue, but the boneless chicken series does include the giblets. The boneless, trimmed series are as close as the USDA food supply statistics get to the food Americans actually eat.

Since 1987, many in the press and elsewhere have reported that Americans, on average, are eating more poultry (chicken and turkey) than beef. Such reports are based on an increasingly inappropriate comparison of retail weight for beef which contains little bone and RTC weight for poultry which contains a lot of bone (tables 5 and 6). When all bone is removed (table 7), it is clear that Americans continue to eat more beef than poultry. But poultry is gaining and may move ahead of beef in the early 1990's.

USDA's retail-weight series for beef fairly accurately reflects what consumers buy (see the "Updated Beef Carcass-to-Retail Weight Conversion Factors"

section). Overall, beef at the grocery store currently contains less than 5 percent bone and includes 1/4-inch-or-less fat around the exterior of retail cuts. Note that, on a per capita basis, the difference between retail weight (table 6) and boneless, trimmed weight (table 7) for beef is small, 3.5 pounds in 1989.

In contrast, RTC weight for chicken--a measure of the whole or cut-up bird with no fat, skin, giblets, or bones removed--does not reflect what consumers bought in 1989 as accurately as it did in 1967. In 1967, virtually all chicken was sold bone-in. Today, about 12 percent of the poultry purchased in raw or processed form is boneless. Moreover, consumer demand for less bony parts such as breasts (20-percent bone) far outpaces that for the bonier parts such as backs (44-percent bone) and necks (36-percent bone), which are likely to be used by processors to make chicken hot dogs, bologna, or pet food. In addition, more and more chicken legs (27-percent bone) are being exported. USDA's Agriculture Handbook No. 8-5, Composition of Foods: Poultry Products...Raw, Processed, Prepared, published in 1979, puts the average percentage of bone in broilers at 31 percent. Note that, on a per capita basis, the difference between RTC weight (table 5) and boneless weight (table 7) for chicken is considerable, 24.5 pounds in 1989.

Updated Beef Carcass-to-Retail Weight Conversion Factors

The basic measurement of beef consumption is made at the primary distribution level, or slaughter plant, on a carcass-weight basis. To determine how much of the beef carcass is processed into beef products suitable for sale in grocery stores, USDA updated the conversion factor in 1962 to change beef carcass-weight data to retail-weight equivalents. Reevaluation of this conversion factor shows that the figure used since 1962 (0.74) was accurate through 1985 (table 4). The figure indicates that after fat, bone, and other trim have been removed from the carcass, 74 percent of it can be sold at retail. A few years ago, USDA developed a new method for evaluating the conversion factor that accounts for different classes of cattle and adjusts for trends in beef merchandising.

Based on this new method, the conversion factor changed for 1986 (to 0.73), for 1987 (to 0.71), and for 1988 (to 0.705), and may yet change for 1989. The figure should be recalculated each year to account for changes such as leaner cattle, closer trimming of fat, and more removal of bone.

The conversion factor estimates the portion of the beef carcass purchased by consumers. The drop in the conversion factor for 1988 represents 3.6 pounds less beef per capita purchased than if 0.74 were still being used. Of this 3.6 pounds, more exterior fat trimmed from beef cuts before retail sale accounts for 2.2 pounds, less bone accounts for 1 pound, and less fat in hamburger and processed beef accounts for 0.4 pound. To what extent, if any, the huge increase in the amount of fat trimmed from beef at retail affects the amount of beef fat ingested is unknown. In earlier years, consumers may themselves have trimmed much or all of the beef fat now being trimmed by meat packers and food distributors.

For more detail about the new method for changing beef carcass-weight data to retail-weight, see Reevaluation of the Beef Carcass-to-Retail Weight Conversion Factor (Kenneth E. Nelson, Lawrence A. Duerer, and Terry L.

Crawford, AER-623, ERS, USDA, October 1989). The beef carcass-to-boneless, trimmed-weight conversion factor has been updated based on revisions in the retail-weight conversion factor (table 7).

The factors for converting pork carcass weight to retail-weight and boneless, trimmed-weight equivalents will be revised later this year to reflect the trends toward leaner hogs, closer trimming of fat, and more removal of bone. The new carcass-to-retail weight factor will put per capita pork consumption for the retail-weight series considerably lower than shown here. The boneless, trimmed-weight series also will be affected but to a lesser degree because all bone has already been removed.

Data Losses and Substitutions in Vegetables and Fruits

Data losses since 1981 regarding commercial production of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables are a serious problem.

Consumption of canned vegetables, frozen vegetables, mushrooms, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and field peas is estimated on a farm-weight basis only; insufficient data exist to continue estimating retail-weight equivalents (tables 25-27). Historically, pack data provided by such trade organizations as the National Food Processors Association and the American Frozen Food Institute have been used to estimate U.S. consumption of canned and frozen vegetables. Over the years, disclosure problems and a decline in the number of firms reporting data have forced these organizations to drop or consolidate statistics on several commodities. This disruption of traditional data sources has necessitated using only NASS data on commercial production of selected vegetables slated for processing. The NASS data are collected at the processing level, where pack data originate.

Consumption of individual processed tomato products can no longer be estimated. Data availability allows us to make only an aggregate estimate of all tomatoes slated for processing. NASS data tell us nothing about the distribution of tomatoes for processing among the various processed tomato products including canned tomatoes, tomato paste, tomato sauce, ketchup, chili sauce, tomato juice, and tomato pulp. Furthermore, there is no information about further processing of tomato product imports. For example, the extent to which imported tomato paste is used in domestic production of tomato sauce or ketchup is unknown.

The loss of pack data has created data voids for many processed vegetables. This is because many of the vegetables for which pack data formerly were available are not part of the NASS production estimates program, and ERS researchers have been unable to find another way to estimate total consumption. Data voids in canned vegetables include beets, field peas, lima beans, mixed vegetables, okra, pimientos, pumpkin, sauerkraut, southern greens, squash, and sweetpotatoes. Data voids in frozen vegetables include brussels sprouts, field peas, lima beans, okra, onions, pumpkin, southern greens, spinach, squash, and miscellaneous vegetables.

Sales of processed vegetables through grocery stores provide a partial measure of consumption for items not surveyed by NASS (table 23). These data are derived from scanner data from a national representative sample of supermarkets, projected to reflect total U.S. grocery store sales. Total

consumption of an individual commodity is larger than grocery store sales of that commodity. Consumption also includes the portions consumed through commercial eating places and institutions and in such highly processed food mixtures as pizza, canned chili with beans, or frozen TV dinners.

Estimates of processed fruits continue to be based on industry-pack data. Important data voids in recent years include canned apples, applesauce, berries, citrus sections, cranberries, and pineapples. ERS analysts in the Fruit Analysis Section are testing a new model for estimating apple product utilization, using NASS production data. If this approach proves valid, a similar approach may be tried to estimate utilization of pineapple products. As with processed vegetables, last year's edition of this report (SB-773) introduced per capita estimates of grocery store sales of processed fruits (table 22).

Beginning in 1982, cutbacks in the NASS budget for collection of production statistics have limited the ability of ERS to measure supply and utilization of melons and fresh vegetables (tables 21 and 24). Data voids include artichokes, cabbage, cantaloups, cucumber, eggplant, escarole, garlic, green beans, green peppers, spinach, watermelons, and miscellaneous vegetables. Discontinuance of these estimates, especially for such items as melons and cabbage, for which per capita consumption is quite large, measurably affects the quality of USDA's historical series on the nutrient content of the U.S. food supply.

ERS analysts are testing alternative methods of estimating utilization of some of these items. Analysts in the Vegetable Analysis Section have devised a new method of estimating watermelon consumption, using statistics from various States representing about 70 percent of U.S. production in 1981 (the last year for which NASS production data are available). The State data indicate that production and utilization of watermelons have been increasing roughly 3 percent per year during the 1980's. For more detail on the new method of estimating watermelon consumption and per capita estimates of consumption for 1960-88, see U.S. Watermelon Industry (Amy Allred and Gary Lucier, Staff Report No. AGES-9015, ERS, USDA, March 1990). Analysts also are working on new methods of estimating consumption of cabbage and some other vegetables for which sufficient State data are available.

Food Consumption Data Revised to Include U.S. Military Use

The 1989 report, for the first time, reported per capita consumption of all farm foods except fluid milk and cream on a U.S.-total-population (including armed forces overseas) basis. Earlier editions had reported animal product consumption on a civilian-population basis. Fluid milk and cream estimates use the U.S. resident population. This report no longer makes an adjustment for military consumption in the supply and utilization balance sheets. The main reason for this change is that available data on military food use do not reflect all military food purchases or consumption. The data include purchases by the Defense Department's central purchasing office for troop feeding, but exclude local purchases for troop feeding and purchases through commissaries, clubs, exchanges, and civilian distribution channels for personal or household use. The incompleteness of the data tended to distort both military and civilian per capita consumption estimates. For most years, changing the statistical series to represent the total population results in

very small changes in per capita consumption. The main exception is the war years of the 1940's, frequently deleted from studies of consumption because of abnormalities created by the war.

New Table on Import Share of Food Supply for Selected Foods

New in this year's edition is a table that shows the import share of the food supply for 70 commodities for selected years (table 84). Publication of this information is mandated by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

The act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to compile and report to the public statistics on the total value and quantity of imported raw and processed agricultural products. In addition, statistics on the total quantity of production and consumption of domestically produced raw and processed agricultural products are required. The data are to be reported to correlate statistics for the quantity and value of imported products with the production and consumption of domestic agricultural products.

Statistics on the value and quantity of agricultural imports are published bimonthly in Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, while statistics on domestic production and consumption are published annually in Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures. The new table, which reports the percentage of consumption of commodities accounted for by imports, will be published each year in these two publications. Adding the table to these publications will facilitate the comparison of the quantity and value of imports with production and consumption of domestic production.

The import share of domestic food supply varies greatly among commodities. Less than 1 percent of eggs, butter, and iceberg lettuce is imported, but imports make up more than 99 percent of the U.S. coffee, tea, cocoa, and tropical oils (palm, palm kernel, and coconut) domestic food supplies. Import shares are calculated from commodity supply and utilization balance sheets. Import share is the quantity imported divided by the quantity available for domestic consumption.

Determinants of Food Consumption and Demand

Food consumption and prices are determined by the complex interaction of the market forces of supply and demand. In the short run, supplies are relatively fixed and inflexible, and prices adjust so products clear the market. What is produced is consumed. When supplies go up, price goes down and consumers buy more. Conversely, smaller supplies bring higher prices and smaller purchases. In the long run, farmers adjust production in response to market prices, producing more of higher priced goods and less of lower priced goods. Demand for food in the aggregate is not very responsive to price changes because the size of the American stomach is relatively fixed. However, demand for individual foods is more responsive to prices as consumers substitute among alternative goods. Rising incomes increase expenditures on more expensive foods as consumers demand more convenience and quality. Short-period changes in consumption reflect mostly changes in supply rather than changes in consumer tastes. Demographic factors, changes in household size and in the age distribution of the population, can bring about changes in consumption over time.

Food Prices

Retail food prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), rose 5.8 percent in 1989, compared with 4.1 percent in 1988. The increase markedly exceeded the average annual 3.4-percent gains since 1981 when there was a sharp slowing in the rate of inflation (fig. 1) (table 85). The larger rise last year was due in part to tighter supplies of some food commodities, which resulted partly from the 1988 drought and partly from weather disruptions in the first half of 1989. Tighter supplies pushed up farm prices. Two other major factors influencing food prices were processing and distribution costs and consumer demand. Increases in food processing and marketing costs reflected higher costs for labor, packaging, transportation, and energy. Consumer demand was bolstered by increased real disposable personal income at a rate near 3 percent for the last 2 years.

The general inflation rate, to which food price increases contribute, rose 4.8 percent in 1989, compared with 4.1 percent in 1988. For the third year in the past 4 years, food prices outpaced the general rate of increase. Before 1986, food prices rose less than the overall inflation rate for 7 consecutive years. Food prices outpaced other retail prices in the 1970's and trailed them in the 1980's.

Food prices in grocery stores rose 6.5 percent in 1989, compared with 4.3 percent in 1988. Restaurant-meal prices, less affected by raw-product cost increases than grocery store food, rose 4.6 percent (fig. 2) (table 86). Over the past decade, however, prices for food consumed away from home increased faster than grocery store prices. The 1989 CPI for food away from home was 68 percent higher than in 1979; the CPI for food at home, 50 percent higher; and the CPI for all items minus food, 74 percent higher. Changes in prices of food away from home are more closely related to the general inflation rate. About 84 percent of consumer expenditures for food away from home are for food marketing costs and 16 percent for the farm value of food. In comparison, marketing costs account for 70 percent of food expenditures in grocery stores. Big food-price increases in the early mid- and late-1970's reflected strong domestic and foreign demand, reduced food supplies, higher prices for such imported foods as fish and coffee, higher energy costs, and rapid inflation. Higher farm values of food during these years caused grocery store prices to outpace eating place prices.

These statistics came from the Consumer Price Index for urban consumers (CPI-U), published by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The CPI-U is the most widely accepted measure of changes in retail food prices (tables 85-88). BLS also publishes the Producer Price Index, which measures changes in food prices at the wholesale level (table 90).

Food Expenditures

Americans spent \$507.2 billion for food in 1989 and another \$77.3 billion for alcoholic beverages (table 94). Of this \$507 billion spent for food, families and individuals paid 83 percent; governments and businesses, 15 percent; and 2 percent was produced and consumed at home with relatively little cash outlay (fig. 3) (table 98).

Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 44 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1989, up from 34 percent in 1969 and 24 percent in 1949 (fig. 4). The share of food dollars going for away-from-home meals and snacks has been increasing for more than a century, but because restaurant meals include many more services than food purchased at the grocery store, the shares of value and quantity of food away from home are quite different.

Food spending has increased considerably over the years, but the increase has not matched the gain in disposable income. As a result, the percentage of income spent for food has declined (table 91). Food expenditures by families and individuals were 14.2 percent of disposable personal income in 1967, compared with 13.6 percent in 1977 and 11.7 percent in 1989. The decline is the direct result of the inelastic nature of the aggregate demand for food: as income rises, the proportion spent for food declines. Expenditures for food require a large share of income when income is relatively low. As income rises, the desire for nonfood items exceeds the desire for additional food. There is more money to spend on personal services and other discretionary items. Some of these additional services ordinarily are purchased along with food. This reasoning largely explains the slight increase in the percentage of income spent on food away from home. The share of income going for food is an indicator of affluence, either of a family or of a nation. The figure has sometimes been misused to prove that food is a bargain.

The proportion of income spent for food varies widely among households of different sizes and incomes (table 92). Data from the 1988 Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor showed that the percentage of before-tax income spent for food varied from 11.9 percent for households with incomes of \$40,000-\$49,999 to 28.2 percent for households with incomes of \$5,000-\$9,999.

Information About the ERS Food Expenditures Data Set

ERS estimates of food expenditures by families and individuals (table 91) differ from the U.S. Department of Commerce estimates of personal consumption expenditures (PCE) previously used to compute the percentage of disposable income (DPI) spent for food. The trend in food expenditures is similar, but the ERS series shows a lower level of spending for food than the PCE series, particularly for food consumed at home. The ERS estimate of at-home expenditures is lower partly because it excludes pet food, ice, and prepared feeds which are included in the PCE estimates. ERS estimates also deduct more from grocery store sales for nonfoods, such as drugs and household supplies, in arriving at the estimate of food purchases for at-home consumption. To provide information on all food, ERS also calculates total expenditures for food in the United States (tables 94-98). In comparison, the PCE for food includes only foods purchased by individuals and families using their own funds. It does not include food paid for by business funds, mostly for travel and entertainment expenses, food donated by the Government, and food used in hospitals and other institutions, either where there is no charge or where the charge is not stated separately (as in the case of hospital food service). The ERS measure of total food expenditures includes all food expenditures by consumers, other private sources, and governments. For more detail about the ERS expenditure series, see Developing An Integrated Information System for the Food Sector (Alden Manchester, AER-575, ERS, USDA, August 1987).

World Food Expenditures

This report introduces a table that compares average expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages to be consumed at home in selected countries. The data are computed by ERS mainly from data provided by the United Nations (UN) System of National Accounts. Expenditure data for the United States are from tables 91 and 96. Data for the USSR, Eastern Europe, and China are collected from the statistical yearbooks for those countries and interpreted by ERS.

In 1986, the latest year for which comparable information is available, Americans spent only 8.5 percent of their personal consumption expenditures for food to be eaten at home (table 93). This compares with 12.1 percent for Canada, 14.3 percent for the United Kingdom, and 14.9 percent for the Netherlands. In less-developed countries, such as the Sudan, India, and the Philippines, at-home food expenditures often account for more than 50 percent of a household's budget.

Americans do not have the highest per capita income (the Swiss do), yet, in relation to total per capita personal consumption expenditures, Americans spend the least on food. Other factors besides income influence food expenditures in developed nations. Thanks to abundant arable land and a varied climate, Americans do not have to rely as heavily on imported foods as some other nations. The American farm-to-consumer distribution system is highly successful at moving large amounts of perishable food over long distances with a minimum of spoilage or delay. Finally, American farmers have a tremendous wealth of agricultural information and state-of-the-art farming equipment at their disposal, allowing them to produce food efficiently.

In table 93, food expenditures are shown as a percentage of total personal consumption expenditures, reflecting individuals' spending on goods and services in the domestic marketplace. Disposable personal income in table 91, on the other hand, includes both personal consumption expenditures and personal savings. Total personal consumption expenditures are used as the basis of comparison because personal savings is seldom reported in the UN System of National Accounts. For further analysis, see National Food Review, "World Food Expenditures" (Penni Korb and Nancy Cochrane, ERS, USDA, October-December 1989). These authors use the PCE food expenditures series (rather than the ERS series in tables 91 and 96) to compute the percentage of total personal consumption expenditures spent for at-home food and alcoholic beverages in the United States.

Food Consumption

Long-term trends in per capita, total food supplies are measured with a price-weighted per capita food consumption index based on 1982-84 = 100 (fig. 5) (table 1). To assure consistency, the index includes only those items for which data exist over the entire time period (1967-88). Primarily, the index shows changes in quantity, although it also reflects shifts among major food categories such as the move from higher priced beef to lower priced poultry or from processed to fresh, particularly for fruits and vegetables. The index includes foods eaten away from home and foods produced and consumed on farms. However, food items in the index are weighted by their retail prices in foodstores.

As measured by the index, per capita food supplies increased about 10 percent during the 1967-88 period. More than half of the increase occurred during the last 5 years.

A trend having significant nutrition implications is the steadily increasing importance of crop-derived foods compared with foods from animal products. In 1967, the index of food supplies from animal products exceeded the crop foods index by 7 percent. By 1988, the index of foods from crops exceeded the animal products index by 4 percent. Between 1967 and 1988, crop-derived foods increased 16 percent, while animal-based foods increased only 5 percent on a per capita basis.

Consumption of foods in most crop categories has risen steadily in the last 20 years, especially vegetable fats and oils, flour and cereal products, fruits, fresh and frozen vegetables, frozen potatoes, and peanuts and tree nuts. Crop products whose consumption declined between 1967 and 1988 are vegetables for canning, dry beans and peas, and coffee.

In contrast, Americans used less red meat, eggs, whole milk, and animal fats, moderating the increase for animal products. Increased consumption of poultry, fish and shellfish, lowfat fluid milk products, cream products, and cheese kept animal product consumption from declining overall.

Red Meat, Poultry, and Fish

U.S. per capita consumption of total red meat, poultry, and fish reached a record-high 187 pounds per person (boneless, trimmed equivalent) in 1988, a 15-pound increase from the 1967 level (table 7).

In 1989, 60 percent of the total meat eaten was red meat, compared with 73 percent in 1976 and 76 percent in 1967 (fig. 6). By 1989, chicken and turkey accounted for 32 percent of the total meat we consumed, up from 20 percent in 1976 and 19 percent in 1967. Fish and shellfish accounted for 8 percent of total meat consumption in 1989, 7 percent in 1976, and 6 percent in 1967. In 1989, Americans averaged 18 pounds less red meat, 28 pounds more poultry, and 2 pounds more fish and shellfish than in 1967.

Per capita consumption of beef in 1989 was 24 pounds, or 27 percent, below the alltime high of 89 pounds consumed in 1976 when beef supplies were at record levels because of the liquidation of the Nation's beef herd. Estimates for 1989 and forecasts for 1990 put red meat and beef per capita consumption at the lowest levels since the early 1960's.

In contrast, per capita consumption of chicken in 1989 was 23 pounds, or 63 percent, higher than in 1976. On a per capita, boneless-weight basis, chicken consumption totaled 33 percent of beef consumption in 1967 and 1976 but is forecast to total more than 75 percent of beef consumption in 1990.

Year-to-year fluctuations in pork consumption are often quite large, but the consumption level has been fairly stable in the long run. Pork consumption in 1989 averaged 44 pounds per person, the same as average annual consumption for 1970-79 and for 1980-89.

Per capita fish and shellfish consumption declined slightly in 1988 to 15 pounds per person, the first decline since 1981 (table 8). Increased prices, lower imports, record-high exports, and food safety concerns were factors that contributed to the decline. The CPI for fish and shellfish rose 6 percent between 1987 and 1988, two percentage points faster than the index for all food items (table 84). The safety of the U.S. fish and shellfish supply became a major issue following several incidences of contaminated aquatic environments. Seafood does not have a mandatory Federal inspection program similar to those for red meat and poultry. For further analysis, see National Food Review, "Issues Behind Mandatory Seafood Inspection" (Michael R. Dicks and David Harvey, ERS, USDA, October-December 1989).

U.S. per capita consumption of total edible fish and shellfish increased 42 percent between 1967 and 1988. Over the last 20 years, increased consumption of fresh and frozen fish and shellfish has accounted for most of the growth, rising 66 percent, while canned products were up 19 percent, and consumption of cured items fell. Per capita canned tuna consumption rose 50 percent from 1967-88, from 2.4 to 3.6 pounds. The 42-percent rise in average seafood consumption from 1967 to 1988 occurred despite the fact that seafood's prices outpaced those of other protein sources during those years. CPI's for fish, red meat, and poultry climbed 418 percent, 202 percent, and 146 percent, respectively, from 1967 to 1988.

Some people attempt to draw a correlation between public concerns about nutrition, especially fat and cholesterol consumption, and the declining importance of red meat compared with poultry and fish. While this may be one market force, no doubt there are many others, including high relative prices for red meats and high production costs compared with the costs of producing poultry. For further analysis of factors affecting red meat and poultry consumption, see National Food Review, "Today's Livestock Sector" (ERS, USDA, January-March 1989).

Japan and Iceland are the world leaders in per capita fishery products consumption (table 9). In 1982-84, the typical Japanese consumed an average 190 pounds of fish and shellfish (live-weight equivalent) a year, more than five times as much as that consumed by the typical American.

In 1988, the United States led the rest of the world with an annual per capita consumption of red meat and poultry of 254 pounds per person, carcass weight, followed by Australia, 228 pounds, Argentina, 208 pounds, and New Zealand, 206 pounds (table 10). In 1975-77, the United States had trailed Australia and New Zealand, each of which consumed more beef and lamb per capita than the United States. Other heavy meat-consuming countries include Hungary, Canada, and Belgium-Luxembourg.

On a per capita basis, world meat consumption grew roughly 20 percent between 1975 and 1988. During the 1975-88 period, global beef consumption declined, while use of poultry and pork increased. Demand for lamb, mutton, and goat was stagnant. For further analysis, see National Food Review, "World Meat Consumption and Trade Patterns" (Shayle Shagam and Linda Bailey, ERS, USDA, January-March 1989).

Eggs

U.S. per capita egg consumption has declined steadily since the end of World War II from an alltime recorded high of 403 eggs in 1945. Population growth and increasing per capita consumption of processed egg products have kept total production and sales from declining sharply (table 48). Total egg production (total production minus hatching egg production) was 5.8 billion dozen in 1967 and 1988.

Between 1967 and 1989, total annual per capita egg consumption dropped from 322 to 235 eggs, while annual per capita consumption of eggs in the form of egg products rose from 34 to 45 eggs (fig. 7) (table 11). As with red meat, some people correlate the decline in shell egg use to concerns about cholesterol intake.

Egg product consumption changed little during the 1960's, and climbed only slowly during the 1970's. Since 1980, however, it has jumped 29 percent, reflecting expansions in manufacturing use in a number of food products (such as pasta and sweet baked goods) and in fast-food outlets and other foodservice establishments.

Dairy Products

Over the long term, supplies of commodities and particular product forms should change in response to changes in consumer demand and preferences for the commodity or product form. That is, if demand declines, prices will drop, and producers will have less incentive to produce the product. Thus, there is some tendency to interpret long-term trends in food supplies as a reflection of consumer reaction to particular stimuli. Often a connection to health and nutrition concerns is implied. Careful study of trends in dairy product supplies, however, shows how difficult it is to draw conclusions about the effects of any one factor on food demand and supply.

Figure 8 illustrates the trends in per capita supplies of total dairy products. The lower segment of the chart represents the supply of dairy products to commercial markets and that produced and consumed on farms, converted to a milk-equivalent, milkfat basis. The upper portion represents the amount of products supplied to consumers through Government commodity donation programs.

The 23-year period between 1965 and 1988 can be divided into three sections. The first extended from 1965 to 1974, a period of steadily declining per capita supplies. The second period exhibited stagnant per capita supplies. For total supplies, it extended from 1975 through 1981. For supplies to commercial markets only, it extended 2 years longer to 1983. The third period included the latest years and is a period of rising per capita commercial sales. Per capita Government donations grew from 1982 through 1987, with the establishment of the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program but dropped in 1988 as surplus dairy product supplies plummeted.

Various reasons have been postulated for the recent upturn. Most reasons embody demand forces and include increased consumer advertising of dairy products, reduced relative prices, awareness of the importance of calcium in the diet and dairy products as a source of calcium, demographic changes in the

population, and increased use of dairy products, especially cheese, as ingredients in other foods, for example, pizza.

Dairy products come in various forms, each of which exhibited particular supply trends during the past two decades. Average consumption of total fluid milk and cream declined steadily from 276 pounds per person in 1967 to 236 pounds in 1988 (table 13). Within the beverage milk category, a significant and steady substitution of lowfat milk for whole milk occurred between 1967 and 1988. While whole milk represented 84 percent of all beverage milk in 1967, its share dropped to 47 percent in 1988. The lowfat and skim milk share increased from 14 percent to 53 percent. If yogurt, most of which is lowfat, is grouped with beverage milks, the trend toward lowfat milk beverages is even greater. While Americans are switching to lowfat beverage milk, they also are using more fluid cream products. Per capita fluid cream consumption increased from 5 pounds per person in 1978 to 7.2 pounds in 1988.

Overall, these changes seem to be consistent with increased public concern about cholesterol and animal fat consumption. Also, the decline in total fluid milk and cream per capita supplies may be partially attributed to the changing age demographics of the U.S. population during the last two decades.

In contrast to steadily declining supplies of fluid milk and cream, per capita cheese supplies show consistent year-to-year increases over the past two decades. Average consumption of cheese (excluding full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheese) more than doubled from 10 pounds per person in 1967 to 23.6 pounds in 1988 (table 12). From 1971 to 1988, consumption of cheddar cheese, Americans' favorite cheese, increased 59 percent, on a per capita basis, to 9.5 pounds (table 14). Per person use of Italian cheeses more than tripled during the same period. Per capita consumption of Mozzarella quadrupled from 1971 to 1988 to 6 pounds, making it American's second favorite cheese. These estimates represent the natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. Total product weight, shown in table 14, is greater than natural equivalent because processed cheese and cheese food are made from natural cheese and other dairy products. Average consumption of cottage cheese, on a product-weight basis, declined 28 percent from 1971 to 1988 to 5.3 pounds per person.

If one considers long-term changes in food supplies a reflection of health concerns, the cheese consumption trends seem to conflict with fluid milk and red meat-poultry consumption trends. American and other whole or part-skim milk cheeses tend to be high in fat, and cottage cheese usually contains low levels of fat. Thus, it becomes clear that many forces besides health concerns influence consumption and supply trends. For cheese, some evidence exists that the growth is concentrated in the ingredient and away-from-home markets. Rapidly expanding pizza sales and changes in lifestyles which emphasize convenience foods are probably major forces affecting cheese trends.

Although commercial use of most cheese varieties increased in 1988, per capita cheese consumption slipped under 24 pounds because of lower Government donations of American cheese. Consumption of Italian varieties, Swiss, blue, cream cheese, and Neufchatel was above 1987 levels. Processed cheese use fell in 1988. However, per capita use of processed cheese foods and spreads was record high, reflecting use of these products in other foods.

Consumption data for cheese, butter, and nonfat dry milk include USDA's donations of these products. The level of donations in 1988 was considerably below 1987 levels, accounting for 17 percent of butter, 16 percent of nonfat dry milk, and 8 percent of cheese (fig. 8) (tables 50-52, 54, and 56).

Fats and Oils

Emphasizing the current concerns about high levels of fat consumption in the United States, U.S. per capita food supplies of fats and oils increased 27 percent from 1967 to 1988 to 62.7 pounds per person (on a fat-content basis) (fig. 9) (table 15). Americans consumed 13.5 pounds more fats and oils per person in 1988 than in 1967. A 55-percent increase in use of vegetable fats and oils (mainly, salad and cooking oils and shortening) more than offset a 32-percent decrease in use of animal fats (lard and butter). In 1988, animal fat constituted 17 percent of total fat consumption from food fats and oils, compared with 32 percent in 1967. In contrast, vegetable fats and oils constituted 68 percent of total fats and oils consumption in 1967, compared with 83 percent in 1988. The switch reflects increased consumer emphasis on unsaturated fats. The increase in total fats and oils supplies probably results from the greatly expanded consumption of fried foods in food service outlets and the increased use of salad oils on salads consumed both at home and away from home.

Average use of salad and cooking oils (table 60) doubled from 1967 to 1988 and the average use of shortening (table 59) increased by a third. Over the same period, average direct use of lard (table 57) dropped by two-thirds and average use of table spreads (butter, table 56; and margarine, table 58) fell 8 percent.

The 1988 average per capita level of fat consumption from food fats and oils was unchanged from a year earlier. However, vegetable fats and oils continued to displace animal fats. Refer to the earlier section on "The Data--Limitations" concerning the reliability of the fats and oils food disappearance series as an indicator of change in fats and oils eaten.

Health concerns about tropical oils (palm oil, palm kernel oil, and coconut oil) in processed foods are receiving widespread attention. ERS analyzed the effects of replacing tropical oils in food. The United States used about 14.5 billion pounds of fats and oils in edible products in 1987/88. But only 550 million pounds, or 4 percent, were tropical oils. Several major food processing companies have eliminated tropical oils in all or most of their products, and other firms plan to follow. All cite consumer concern over saturated fats. Substitution is relatively easy in baking and frying fats, salad and cooking oils, and margarine. However, replacing tropical oils in such specialty applications as coffee whiteners, whipped toppings, confectionery products, and cracker spray coatings is more difficult because other oils do not have the same properties. ERS estimates that as much as half of the tropical oils in U.S. food products could be eliminated. Based on current consumption, this would be about 325 million pounds. If acceptable substitutes are found for specialty uses, even more could be eliminated. For further analysis, see Agricultural Outlook, "Impacts of Replacing Tropical Oils in Food" (Bob Cummings and Jim Schaub, ERS, USDA, May 1989).

Fruits

Fresh fruit consumption gained 19 pounds per capita from the 1970-72 annual average to a total of 94 pounds (retail-weight equivalent) in 1988 (table 3). The rise was due entirely to sharp increases in consumption of fresh noncitrus fruits like bananas, grapes, apples, avocados, pineapples, and strawberries (table 16). U.S. fresh fruit imports increased nearly 80 percent during 1970-88 (table 64). Imports accounted for over 60 percent of the U.S. total supply of fresh noncitrus fruits other than apples in 1988 (table 64).

Processed noncitrus fruit consumption (excluding juice) declined 11 percent from the 1975-77 annual average to a total of 15.4 pounds in 1988 (table 3). The decrease is attributed solely to reduced canned fruit consumption, which fell 2.9 pounds to 8.8 pounds in 1988. Estimates exclude canned apples, applesauce, berries, canned and chilled citrus sections, cherries in brine, cranberries, pineapples, and spiced peaches because pack data are not available for these items (tables 17 and 66). In 1988, average use of frozen noncitrus fruit (tables 19 and 68) and dried fruits (table 20) was 3.8 pounds and 2.9 pounds, respectively. Per capita consumption of raisins and currents in 1988 was up nearly a pound over 1970, due primarily to the popularity of cereal and bakery products with raisins, out-of-hand eating, and trail mixes (dried fruit and nut combinations).

Average citrus juice consumption increased 52 percent between 1967 and 1988 (table 18). Noncitrus juice use also increased sharply from 1970 to 1981 (the last year for which disappearance data are available on apple, pineapple, and cranberry juices). Data available from grocery stores indicate that the upward trend in noncitrus juice consumption has continued in the 1980's (table 22).

Vegetables

Total per capita consumption of nine major commercial fresh vegetables hit a record high in 1988, 27 percent above the 1967 level (table 24) (fig. 10). Between 1967 and 1988, the biggest gains were for lettuce, 5.8 pounds; onions, 5.5 pounds; carrots, 5.2 pounds; tomatoes, 4.7 pounds; and broccoli, 3.6 pounds. Americans also ate more fresh asparagus, cauliflower, and celery, while corn consumption declined 1.1 pounds per person. Due to budget cutbacks, data are no longer available for many of the fresh vegetables previously reported (before 1982), including artichokes, cabbage, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, garlic, green beans, green peppers, spinach, and minor vegetables. These vegetables accounted for 28 percent of per capita fresh vegetable consumption in 1981. Similarly, data for 1982 and beyond are not available on the production and consumption of watermelon and cantaloup, which account for most melon consumption (table 21). (See discussion about testing a new methodology for estimating watermelon utilization under "Data Losses and Substitutions in Vegetables and Fruits.")

Per capita consumption of vegetables used for freezing has gradually increased since 1970 as the quantity used for canning declined (table 25). ERS now uses NASS data on production of vegetables slated for processing rather than industry data on the quantity packed, since the NASS estimates are thought to be more complete. Consumption of processed vegetables is now estimated on a farm-weight basis rather than a packed-weight basis.

Per capita consumption of vegetables for freezing, excluding potatoes, rose 35 percent from the 1970-72 annual average to a total of 17.9 pounds (farm weight) (table 3). In contrast, average use of vegetables for canning declined 13 percent. In 1988, vegetables for canning accounted for 82 percent of all vegetables for processing.

Tomatoes accounted for 74 percent of all vegetables used for canning in 1988; cucumbers for pickling, 6 percent; and other vegetables for canning, 20 percent. Average use of tomatoes for canned tomato products in 1988 was down 6 percent from the early 1970's, while average use of cucumbers for pickles and other canned vegetables (including asparagus, carrots, green peas, snap beans, and sweet corn) was down 10 and 31 percent, respectively.

Per capita potato consumption increased 7 percent from 1967 to 1988, as frozen potatoes have substituted for fresh (table 27). In 1988, per person consumption of potatoes, on a farm-weight basis, was 127 pounds. Of that total, fresh market potatoes accounted for 43 percent; frozen potatoes, 35 percent; chips and shoestrings, 13 percent; dehydrated potatoes, 8 percent; and canned potatoes, 1 percent.

Average fresh potato use rose from 46.5 pounds per person in 1987 to 52.4 pounds in 1988, a gain attributed entirely to a large carryover of stocks. Per capita use of frozen potatoes dropped 4 percent, to 21.9 pounds as record exports reduced the domestic supply.

Flour and Cereal Products

Consumption of flour and grains increased in recent years, after falling dramatically from the levels of the first half of the century. In 1988, per capita use of flour and cereal products was 172 pounds, compared with an annual average of 141 pounds in 1970-72, 204 pounds in 1945-49, and 287 pounds in 1910-15 (table 3) (fig. 11).

The expansion in supplies reflects ample grain stocks and strong consumer demand. This category benefits from larger population numbers in older age brackets. Our research shows that, in 1988, households whose head was 45 years or older spent, on average, 36 percent more per person for cereals and bakery products than did younger households. Demand for flour and cereal products might be expected to rise in the 1990's as the first of the baby boom generation, the largest U.S. population cohort, reaches age 45 in 1991.

Wheat is the major grain product eaten in the United States, with wheat flour and other products representing nearly 80 percent of total grain consumption. Average consumption of wheat flour in 1988 was 129 pounds, up 17 percent from the annual average for 1970-72 (tables 3, 28, and 75). One reason for the increased use of flour was the rise in consumption of pasta products, up from an annual average of 8.1 pounds per person in 1970-72 to 12.2 pounds in 1988 (table 29).

Consumption increased for other cereal products as well. Per capita use of rice roughly doubled in the last 10 years to 14.3 pounds in 1988. Consumption of breakfast cereals has also been rising, from 9.8 pounds per person in 1967 to 14.1 pounds in 1988 (table 28). Consumption of ready-to-eat cereal was 11.1 pounds in 1988, compared with 8.5 pounds in 1967, an increase of 31

percent. Average consumption of cooked cereal more than doubled over the same period, to 3 pounds per capita in 1988. In contrast, consumption of corn products, rye, and barley continued to decline.

Note: Consumption series for pasta and breakfast cereals were revised this year based on data from the 1987 Census of Manufactures. Consumption series for corn products have not yet been adjusted.

Caloric and Low-Calorie Sweeteners

Total per capita sweetener consumption, including caloric sweeteners on a dry basis and low-calorie sweeteners on a sugar-sweetness equivalency basis, increased steadily from 123 pounds in 1967 to 153 pounds in 1988 (table 30). The sweeteners sector has been particularly dynamic (fig. 12). The substitution of high-fructose corn syrup (HFCS) for sugar and shifts in sweetener demand have changed the quantity and relative importance of sugar in different uses.

Per capita food use of caloric sweeteners (dry basis) increased 14 percent during 1967-88, from 116 pounds to 133 pounds. Per capita food use of refined sugar (sugar deliveries plus sugar contained in imported blends and mixtures) reached a record 102.3 pounds in 1972, then declined to 60.8 pounds in 1986. After an increase in 1987, per capita consumption has again started to decline (tables 30 and 79). The decline has been chiefly the result of displacement by HFCS. Corn sweeteners became economical as a result of abundant corn supplies and low corn prices. At the same time, Federal sugar programs maintained high support prices and import quotas on refined sugar. Total corn sweetener use (HFCS, glucose, and dextrose) surpassed cane and beet sugar use for the first time in 1985.

Much of the displacement has been in soft drinks, where less costly HFCS has almost totally displaced sugar. In 1980, sugar deliveries to the beverage industry accounted for 23 percent of all sugar deliveries for food and beverages. By 1988, this figure had tumbled to 3 percent. The bakery and cereal industry has become the largest industrial user of sugar. Bakery and cereal products in 1988 accounted for 21 percent of total sugar deliveries for food and beverages (up from 14 percent in 1980); confectionery products, 15 percent (up from 10 percent in 1980); dairy products, 5 percent; canned, bottled, and frozen foods, 5 percent; other foods, 7 percent; beverages, 3 percent; restaurants and institutions, 2 percent; wholesale grocers, 29 percent; and retail grocers, 13 percent.

Low-calorie sweeteners have a sweetness so highly intense that only a fraction is needed to provide the same degree of sweetness as sugar. U.S. per capita consumption of low-calorie sweeteners (mainly aspartame and saccharin) increased faster than caloric sweetener use in the 1980's. By 1988, low-calorie use was about 20 pounds per person in sugar-sweetness equivalent (SSE), accounting for about 13 percent of overall caloric and low-calorie sweetener consumption, compared with 6 percent in 1980.

The rapid rise of low-calorie sweetener use reflects the accelerated adoption of aspartame which was introduced for U.S. commercial use in 1981. Aspartame is 180-200 times as sweet as sucrose compared with saccharin at 300 SSE, but has a taste considered superior to saccharin. Another high-intensity, low-

calorie sweetener, acesulfame-k (ace-k) entered U.S. commercial use in 1988. Ace-k is equal to Aspartame in sweetness but, unlike Aspartame, does not lose its sweetness when heated; its taste quality, however, is said to be below that of sucrose or Aspartame.

For more detail about U.S. and world sugar markets, see Sugar: Background for 1990 Farm Legislation (Robert D. Barry, Luigi Angelo, Peter J. Buzzanell, and Fred Gray, Staff Report No. AGES-9006, ERS, USDA, February 1990).

Beverages

Americans drink more commercially produced beverages than ever (table 33). Since 1983, the rise in per capita consumption of soft drinks and fruit juices and drinks has more than offset declines in per capita consumption of coffee, milk, and tea.

Average total use of alcoholic beverages among adults 21 years and over reached a record-high of 43.1 gallons in 1981 but has declined steadily since then to 39.5 gallons in 1988.

Nevertheless, average total use of alcoholic beverages among adults 21 years and over in 1988 is 20 percent higher than in 1967. Between 1967 and 1988, wine use nearly doubled, to 3.2 gallons per adult, and beer use increased 20 percent, to 34.1 gallons per adult. In contrast, average use of distilled spirits declined 21 percent from 1967 to 1988, to 2.2 gallons per adult (a 22-year low).

Nutrients

USDA's Human Nutrition Information Service (HNIS) annually estimates per capita per day levels of food energy and 25 nutrients and food components in the U.S. food supply. HNIS is developing a new computer system to estimate these nutrients. Consequently, estimates based on the updated consumption data in this publication are not available. Updated nutrient estimates will be available in late 1990. Copies may be requested from HNIS, USDA, Nancy Raper, (301) 436-5809.

Figure 1

Consumer Price Index 1/

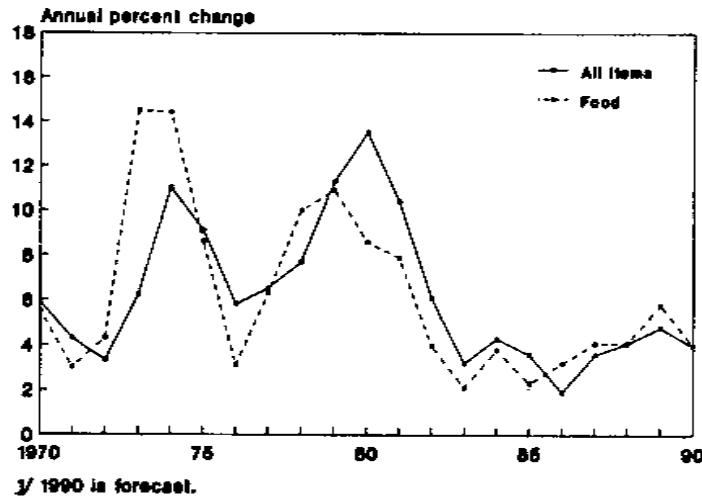


Figure 2

Consumer Price Index 1/

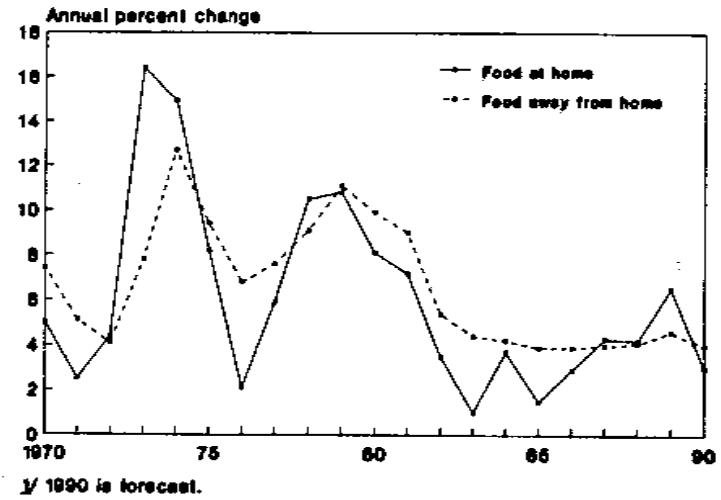


Figure 3

Who pays for food ?

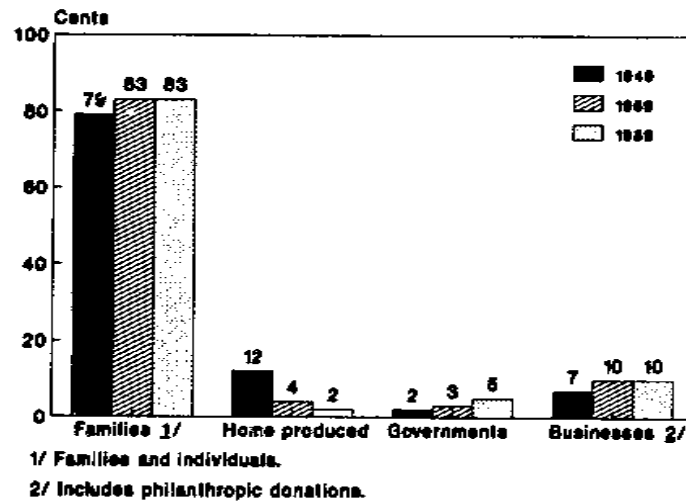


Figure 4

Meals and snacks away from home capture more of the food dollar

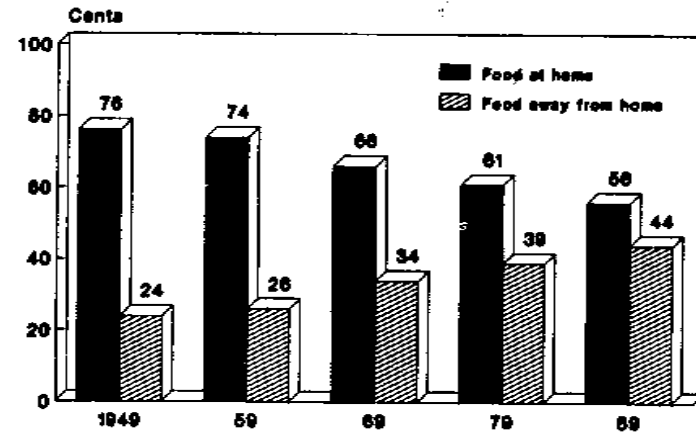


Figure 5
Per capita food consumption index

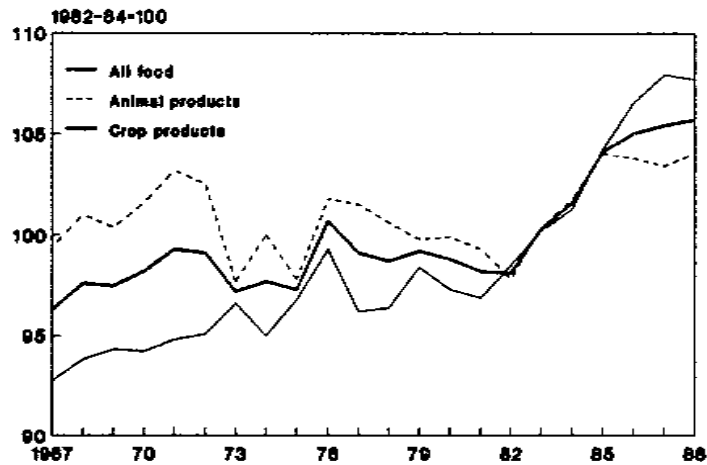


Figure 6
Per capita consumption of meat, poultry, and fish, boneless, trimmed equivalent

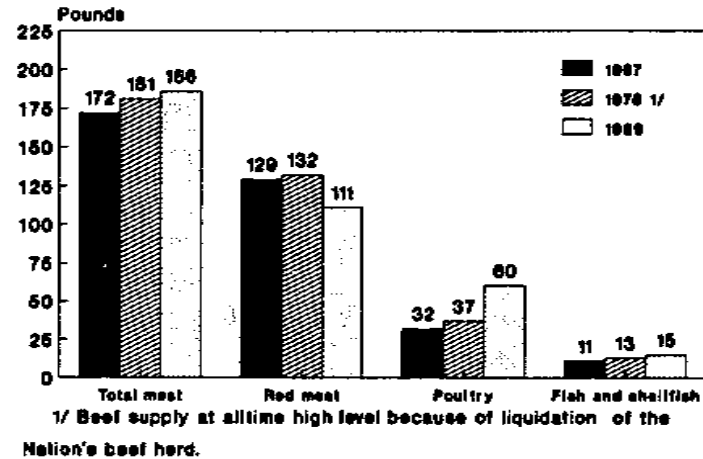
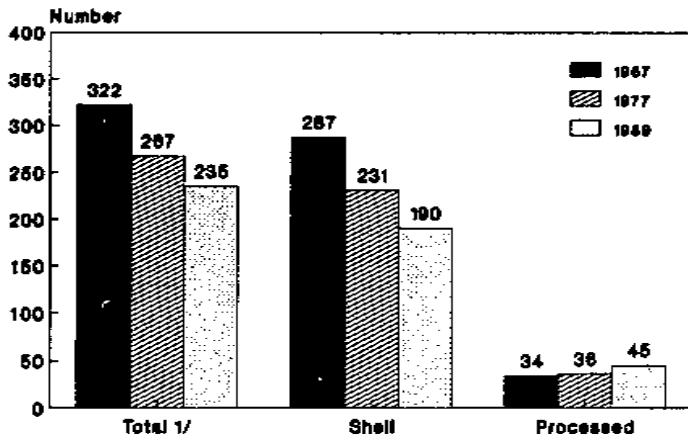
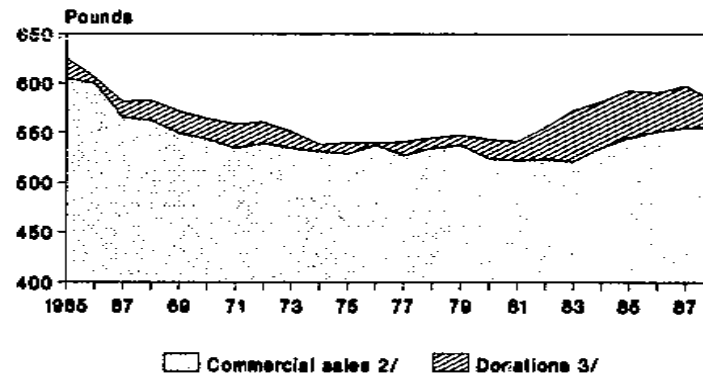


Figure 7
Per capita consumption of eggs, farm weight



1/ Total may not add due to rounding.

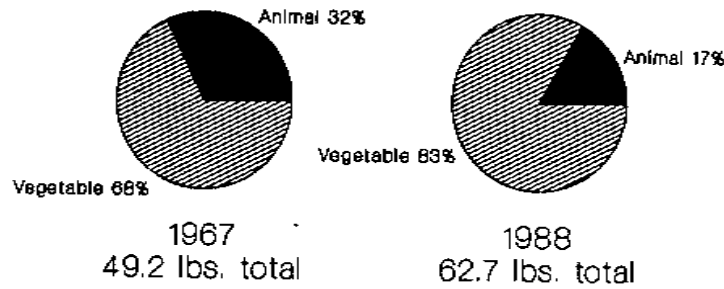
Figure 8
Per capita consumption of all dairy products 1/



1/ Milk-equivalent, milkfat basis.
2/ Includes milk produced and consumed on farms.
3/ Includes donated butter, cheese, nonfat dry milk, and evaporated milk.

Figure 9

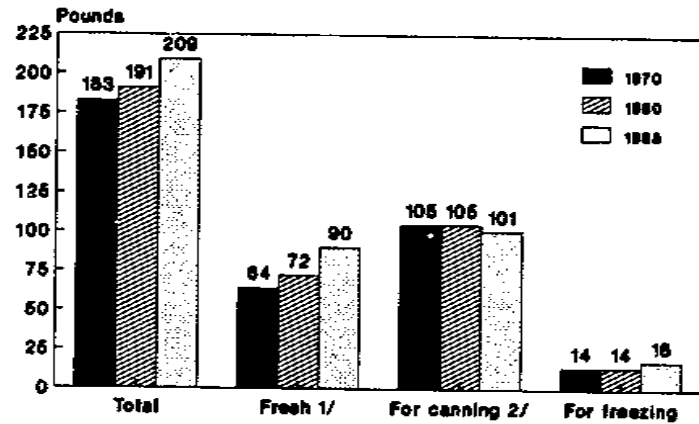
Per capita consumption of food fats and oils 1/



1/ Fat-content basis. Includes butter, margarine, direct use of lard and edible tallow, shortening, and salad and cooking oils.

Figure 10

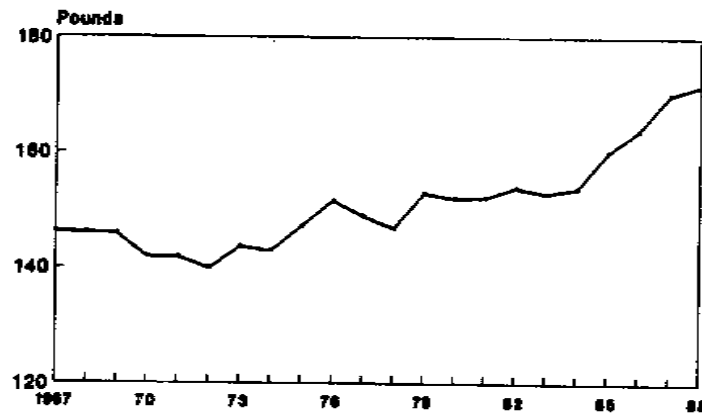
Per capita consumption of vegetables farm-weight equivalent



1/ Asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes. 2/ Tomato products are about 80 percent of total.

Figure 11

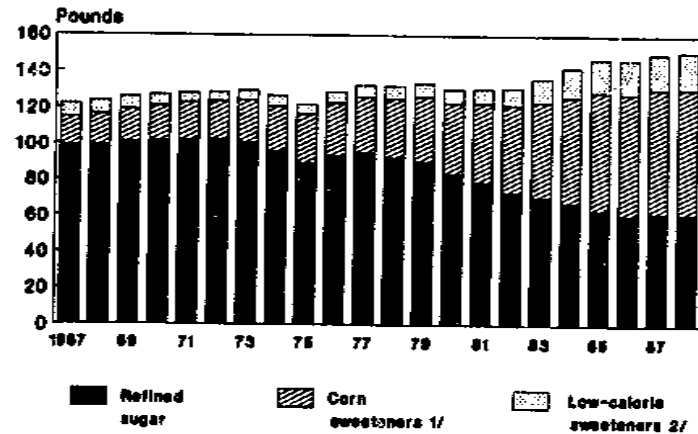
Per capita consumption of grain products 1/



1/ Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages and corn sweeteners.

Figure 12

Per capita consumption of sweeteners



1/ Dry basis.
2/ Sugar-sweetness equivalent.

Table 1--Per capita food consumption index, 1967-88 1/

Year	Meat, poultry and fish				Eggs	Dairy products				
	Red meat	Poultry	Fish	Total		Whole milk	Lowfat milk 2/	Cream and sour cream	Cheese 3/	Total 4/
<u>1982-84=100</u>										
1967	105.5	69.5	84.0	96.5	123.2	179.7	33.2	95.5	48.5	96.6
1968	108.0	68.8	85.8	98.4	121.3	175.0	38.7	92.0	50.8	97.7
1969	107.2	71.6	87.6	98.4	118.7	169.5	44.4	88.1	52.5	97.5
1970	109.0	74.2	92.2	100.5	118.4	168.7	47.2	85.9	55.0	98.0
1971	111.9	74.6	80.2	102.6	118.8	165.5	52.8	83.6	58.2	98.9
1972	109.7	77.8	98.3	102.0	116.1	159.7	58.7	82.7	62.9	99.1
1973	101.5	75.1	100.1	95.6	110.5	152.2	64.0	84.3	65.3	99.1
1974	108.2	75.9	95.0	100.4	108.4	143.8	68.7	84.1	69.7	97.0
1975	104.5	74.5	94.7	97.4	105.8	139.5	73.9	86.5	69.1	97.2
1976	111.0	79.4	99.9	103.4	103.4	134.9	78.7	87.3	75.1	98.6
1977	109.7	81.6	98.8	102.9	102.3	128.8	83.8	88.2	77.3	98.4
1978	105.5	85.7	104.7	101.2	104.1	124.0	86.8	88.2	81.6	98.6
1979	101.8	92.8	101.7	99.9	106.0	119.2	89.4	89.7	83.3	98.1
1980	103.0	92.9	99.5	100.6	103.9	112.7	92.6	90.7	85.3	97.3
1981	101.8	95.6	99.6	100.3	101.3	107.7	94.6	92.5	88.2	96.5
1982	98.0	97.8	94.2	97.7	101.1	102.5	95.2	94.0	95.3	97.9
1983	101.1	99.6	100.8	100.8	99.5	100.1	99.6	98.9	99.5	99.7
1984	100.9	102.6	105.0	101.6	99.4	97.4	105.2	107.1	104.2	102.4
1985	101.8	107.3	111.5	103.7	97.1	94.7	112.3	113.6	109.6	105.0
1986	99.5	110.8	115.6	103.1	95.6	89.3	119.1	119.5	112.7	106.6
1987	95.3	119.6	117.4	102.2	96.7	85.7	121.4	119.8	117.8	107.9
1988	86.6	123.5	116.4	103.8	93.4	81.7	125.7	119.6	116.6	107.0
Year	Fats and oils			Sugar and other sweeteners	Flour and cereal products 5/	Selected fruits				
	Animal	Vegetable	Total			Fresh	Processed	Total		
<u>1982-84=100</u>										
1967	140.8	68.1	86.1	95.8	93.9	84.6	94.2	88.7		
1968	147.6	70.5	89.6	97.3	94.0	83.9	92.3	87.6		
1969	133.8	75.6	89.9	99.4	93.9	84.3	90.1	87.1		
1970	128.8	78.8	91.0	100.8	91.8	83.0	93.0	87.3		
1971	128.4	76.6	89.3	102.1	92.0	84.4	99.0	90.3		
1972	119.8	82.1	91.2	102.6	91.0	77.1	99.2	85.5		
1973	107.6	85.6	90.7	102.9	93.5	81.0	100.6	88.6		
1974	107.3	83.0	88.7	99.6	93.1	83.0	98.1	89.0		
1975	99.8	86.0	89.0	95.9	95.7	90.1	109.0	97.5		
1976	93.2	92.2	92.4	100.7	98.5	87.8	106.9	95.3		
1977	97.3	87.7	89.8	103.3	97.6	86.6	107.3	94.8		
1978	100.0	90.4	92.6	102.8	95.1	88.8	102.3	94.1		
1979	103.1	93.1	95.3	103.3	99.8	89.0	98.5	92.7		
1980	104.4	94.3	96.5	99.7	98.9	96.1	99.4	97.4		
1981	99.3	96.4	96.0	99.5	99.3	94.5	95.2	94.8		
1982	95.5	98.8	98.1	98.6	100.5	95.3	100.4	97.3		
1983	99.9	102.5	101.9	99.7	99.6	100.6	102.2	101.2		
1984	104.6	98.7	100.0	101.8	99.9	104.1	97.4	101.4		
1985	110.3	108.4	108.8	103.4	104.1	101.9	99.8	101.1		
1986	104.2	109.7	108.5	102.7	107.8	106.3	106.6	106.4		
1987	99.9	108.0	106.2	104.8	112.6	114.8	103.2	110.3		
1988	97.4	108.5	106.0	105.0	113.7	111.0	103.3	107.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 1--Per capita food consumption index, 1967-88 1/--Continued

Year	Selected vegetables				Potatoes				Sweet- potatoes 7/	Coconuts 2/
	Fresh	For freezing	For canning	Total	Fresh	Frozen	Chips	Total 6/		
1982-84=100										
1967	82.7	88.4	110.2	92.4	138.3	42.6	94.6	85.1	100.0	135.5
1968	84.0	89.1	107.1	92.1	128.6	58.4	98.2	92.9	107.5	181.5
1969	83.4	89.1	107.1	91.8	128.6	58.4	98.2	92.9	107.5	113.7
1970	83.6	89.1	107.1	91.9	128.6	58.4	98.2	92.9	107.5	113.7
1971	82.6	88.2	112.4	93.1	115.7	68.0	96.9	93.1	92.7	125.8
1972	84.5	88.0	111.1	93.6	119.4	72.1	94.6	94.6	99.7	135.5
1973	86.7	93.9	107.1	94.1	108.2	80.7	92.3	95.1	86.6	116.1
1974	87.0	90.9	105.6	93.5	101.9	82.2	90.0	94.8	97.2	106.5
1975	86.5	86.9	106.2	93.0	108.6	93.4	87.7	100.6	106.5	106.5
1976	89.1	90.7	110.4	96.2	102.2	100.0	90.0	101.8	106.8	108.9
1977	89.5	95.2	108.1	96.1	103.4	106.1	92.3	102.7	93.6	106.5
1978	90.6	93.2	103.5	95.1	95.3	109.6	94.6	101.6	98.9	113.7
1979	93.1	96.3	105.4	97.4	102.4	101.0	94.6	100.5	102.3	96.8
1980	95.4	93.7	104.2	98.2	105.4	93.9	94.6	98.2	89.5	94.4
1981	93.8	96.8	100.7	96.3	94.2	95.9	94.6	95.6	95.2	96.8
1982	97.8	92.1	98.8	97.6	96.3	99.0	96.9	97.7	109.4	96.8
1983	97.5	95.1	99.2	98.1	103.0	98.5	101.5	100.9	91.7	101.6
1984	104.4	111.8	102.0	104.3	100.6	102.5	101.5	101.4	98.9	101.6
1985	105.0	114.2	99.6	104.1	96.1	111.7	99.2	103.4	107.6	104.0
1986	112.2	103.8	98.2	105.8	102.4	116.8	103.8	108.0	86.4	111.3
1987	111.9	111.8	96.7	109.8	100.0	115.7	99.2	105.8	89.0	140.3
1988	119.1	119.8	93.3	110.7	112.7	111.2	96.9	107.7	87.6	118.5
	Peanuts and tree nuts	Dry beans and peas 7/	Coffee	Cocoa	Tea	All foods				
						Animal products	Crops products			Total
1982-84=100										
1967	83.7	123.8	156.6	104.6	94.5	99.4	92.7			96.3
1968	86.2	116.3	157.3	105.5	97.6	101.0	93.8			97.6
1969	85.1	141.3	148.9	96.8	97.3	100.4	94.3			97.5
1970	86.5	117.4	147.9	97.5	97.5	101.6	94.2			98.2
1971	88.0	113.6	139.0	98.1	103.4	103.2	94.8			99.3
1972	92.2	102.2	144.8	109.1	104.2	102.5	95.1			99.0
1973	92.2	120.3	139.2	103.3	105.7	97.7	96.6			97.2
1974	86.9	92.9	130.6	91.7	106.7	100.0	95.0			97.7
1975	94.9	113.6	125.7	81.0	106.8	97.8	96.8			97.3
1976	89.9	106.0	127.9	93.4	110.1	101.6	99.3			106.7
1977	88.1	106.8	93.2	82.8	107.2	101.5	96.2			99.1
1978	90.0	84.5	107.7	84.0	103.7	100.6	96.4			98.7
1979	90.9	106.2	116.5	83.5	99.0	99.8	98.4			99.2
1980	80.2	88.7	103.5	84.5	104.9	99.9	97.3			98.8
1981	89.1	89.5	100.7	89.8	103.2	99.3	96.9			98.2
1982	97.9	107.5	98.6	93.4	99.2	97.8	98.5			98.1
1983	99.8	108.2	99.9	99.6	99.4	100.4	100.2			100.3
1984	102.3	84.3	101.6	107.0	101.3	101.8	101.3			101.6
1985	103.5	117.5	104.0	116.1	100.9	104.0	104.2			104.1
1986	103.6	111.0	104.1	119.9	101.1	103.8	106.5			105.0
1987	102.9	85.5	100.1	121.9	99.0	103.4	107.9			105.4
1988	111.9	95.9	92.3	122.2	99.1	104.0	107.7			105.7

1/ Quantities of individual foods on a retail-weight basis are combined into indexes using 1965-67 average prices through 1975 and 1977-79 average prices for 1976 and beyond. Index is linked at 1975. 2/ Includes skim milk, buttermilk, and yogurt. 3/ Excludes full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheese. 4/ Includes condensed and evaporated milk, frozen desserts, cottage cheese, and dried-milk products. 5/ Corn syrup and sweeteners are with sugars and other sweeteners. 6/ Includes canned and dehydrated. 7/ Data are not available to adjust for stock changes.

Table 2--Major foods: Per capita consumption, 1967-88 1/

Year	Meat, poultry, and fish				Eggs	Dairy products 5/	Fats and oils 6/			Caloric sweeteners 7/	Flour and cereal products 8/
	Red meat 2/	Poultry 3/	Fish 2/	Total 2/ 4/			Animal	Vegetable	Total 4/		
	3/	2/	2/	4/							
Pounds											
1967	129.0	31.9	10.6	171.5	40.8	581.4	15.7	33.4	49.2	116.1	146.2
1968	131.7	31.6	11.0	174.4	40.2	582.7	16.4	34.5	50.9	118.0	146.0
1969	130.3	32.9	11.2	174.4	39.3	572.0	14.6	37.0	51.6	120.8	145.8
1970	132.4	34.1	11.7	178.2	39.2	563.9	14.1	38.5	52.6	122.6	141.8
1971	135.5	34.3	11.5	181.3	39.3	558.4	14.4	37.4	51.8	124.3	141.8
1972	131.8	35.7	12.5	180.0	38.5	560.1	13.3	40.0	53.4	124.9	139.8
1973	121.3	34.5	12.7	168.5	36.6	551.0	11.6	41.7	53.3	125.6	143.5
1974	129.4	34.9	12.1	176.3	35.9	538.3	11.9	40.5	52.4	121.9	142.9
1975	124.2	34.2	12.1	170.5	35.0	539.4	10.5	41.8	52.4	118.0	147.1
1976	132.1	36.5	12.9	181.4	34.2	539.7	9.8	45.0	54.8	124.1	151.6
1977	130.4	37.4	12.6	180.5	33.9	541.1	10.3	42.8	53.1	126.4	148.9
1978	125.7	39.2	13.4	178.3	34.5	544.5	10.6	44.1	54.7	125.8	146.8
1979	121.9	42.5	13.0	177.4	35.1	548.0	11.4	45.0	56.4	126.8	152.9
1980	123.4	42.6	12.8	178.9	34.4	543.4	12.3	44.9	57.2	123.9	152.0
1981	121.9	43.9	12.7	178.5	33.5	540.9	11.7	46.0	57.6	124.0	152.1
1982	116.7	44.8	12.1	173.7	33.5	555.5	11.4	46.8	58.2	123.1	153.9
1983	120.3	45.7	12.9	178.9	33.0	572.4	12.1	47.8	59.9	124.8	152.9
1984	119.9	47.0	13.4	180.4	32.9	581.3	12.3	46.4	58.7	127.8	153.8
1985	120.9	49.3	14.3	184.5	32.2	592.7	13.3	50.8	64.1	130.4	160.1
1986	118.3	51.0	14.8	184.1	31.7	590.5	12.5	51.6	64.1	129.6	163.9
1987	113.3	55.2	15.2	183.7	32.0	597.8	11.1	51.5	62.7	132.3	170.2
1988	115.1	57.1	15.0	187.2	30.9	582.2	10.7	51.9	62.7	132.7	171.8

Year	Selected fruits			Vegetables			Potatoes			Coffee	Cocoa 14/
	Fresh	Pro-cessed 9/	Citrus juice 10/	Fresh	For canning 12/	For freezing 13/	Fresh	Pro-cessed	Tree nuts		
	11/	9/	10/	11/	12/	13/					
Pounds											
1967	79.4	NA	30.6	63.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7	11.1	3.3
1968	76.0	NA	29.1	64.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8	11.2	3.4
1969	76.8	NA	28.1	64.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7	10.6	3.1
1970	76.7	NA	31.7	64.1	91.4	13.5	59.8	18.7	1.8	10.4	3.1
1971	77.8	NA	35.5	64.0	98.2	13.2	53.8	20.8	1.9	9.9	3.1
1972	72.6	17.5	39.5	64.9	85.2	13.3	55.5	21.3	2.0	10.3	3.5
1973	75.2	17.8	39.2	66.5	86.7	14.3	50.3	23.1	1.8	10.0	3.3
1974	76.4	16.6	41.5	67.4	89.8	14.0	47.4	23.6	1.6	9.6	2.9
1975	82.0	17.7	45.7	68.7	89.0	13.8	50.5	25.6	2.0	9.2	2.6
1976	81.1	17.2	46.2	68.3	94.1	13.9	47.5	27.1	1.9	9.4	3.0
1977	78.5	17.3	47.1	68.4	92.1	15.4	48.1	27.9	1.8	7.0	2.6
1978	80.9	16.1	41.8	68.9	87.0	14.2	44.3	28.7	1.7	7.9	2.7
1979	80.3	15.2	43.8	71.3	91.3	15.0	47.6	26.8	1.8	8.6	2.7
1980	86.9	15.5	44.6	72.5	90.6	14.4	49.0	25.1	1.8	7.7	2.7
1981	83.8	14.5	42.1	71.2	85.6	14.7	43.8	25.6	1.9	7.5	2.9
1982	83.9	15.1	44.2	75.0	84.9	13.6	44.8	26.3	2.2	7.4	3.0
1983	88.8	14.0	48.6	74.6	85.7	14.6	47.9	26.4	2.3	7.5	3.2
1984	88.0	14.4	42.0	79.1	91.2	17.5	46.8	27.1	2.4	7.6	3.4
1985	85.8	14.4	45.7	79.2	87.6	17.1	44.7	28.1	2.3	7.8	3.7
1986	91.8	15.3	48.9	84.6	87.6	15.8	47.6	30.1	2.2	7.8	3.8
1987	96.9	15.3	46.5	89.0	87.0	16.7	46.5	29.7	2.2	7.5	3.9
1988	94.4	15.4	46.6	89.8	82.8	17.9	52.4	28.6	2.5	6.9	3.9

NA = Not available.

1/ Data are on a retail-weight basis unless otherwise indicated. Final consumer products from a combination of primary food groups, such as bakery products, are measured and reported in the form of their primary ingredients, such as flour, shortening, and eggs. 2/ Boneless, trimmed equivalent. 3/ Excludes edible offals. 4/ Total may not add due to rounding. 5/ Milk equivalent, milkfat basis. Includes butter. 6/ Fat-content basis. Includes butter. 7/ Dry basis. Includes refined sugar, corn sweeteners, honey, and edible syrups. 8/ Excludes corn sugar and syrups. 9/ Excludes juices, canned apples and applesauce, berries, cherries in brine, cranberries, spiced peaches, pineapples, and citrus sections. 10/ Single-strength basis. 11/ Includes asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes. 12/ Includes asparagus, carrots, cucumbers for pickling, green peas, snap beans, corn, and tomatoes. 13/ Includes asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, green peas, snap beans, and corn. 14/ Chocolate-liquor equivalent.

Table 3--Selected items: Average annual per capita consumption, selected periods 1/

Item	1970-72	1975-77	1980-82	1985-87	1987	1988
	Pounds					
Meat, poultry, and fish <u>2/ 3/</u>	179.8	177.5	177.0	184.1	183.7	187.2
Red meats <u>2/ 3/ 4/</u>	133.2	128.8	120.7	117.5	113.3	115.1
Beef	79.8	86.0	72.4	72.5	69.2	68.2
Veal	1.8	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1
Pork	49.5	39.0	45.9	42.5	41.8	44.7
Lamb and mutton	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Poultry <u>2/ 3/</u>	34.7	36.0	43.8	51.8	55.2	57.1
Chicken	28.0	29.0	35.4	41.2	43.2	44.5
Turkey	6.7	7.0	8.4	10.7	12.0	12.6
Fish and shellfish <u>3/ 5/</u>	11.9	12.5	12.5	14.8	15.2	15.0
Eggs	39.0	34.4	33.8	31.8	32.0	30.9
All dairy products, including butter <u>6/</u>	560.8	540.1	546.6	593.7	597.8	582.2
Fluid milk and cream <u>7/</u>	274.8	259.7	240.8	239.1	237.5	236.2
Lowfat milk <u>8/</u>	54.7	77.5	82.7	110.6	114.1	117.8
Lowfat (1-2 percent fat)	34.3	57.2	72.0	86.6	89.2	90.9
Skim	12.1	11.7	11.1	13.3	14.0	16.2
Flavored drink	2.7	4.0	5.5	6.3	6.6	6.6
Buttermilk	5.5	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1
Whole milk <u>9/</u>	213.8	174.6	139.8	116.8	111.4	106.1
Cream <u>10/</u>	3.6	3.3	3.4	4.6	4.6	4.7
Yogurt	1.1	2.2	2.6	4.3	4.5	4.6
Sour cream and dip	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.5
Cheese <u>2/ 11/</u>	12.1	15.3	18.5	23.2	24.0	23.6
American <u>12/</u>	7.4	8.8	10.4	12.2	12.3	11.4
Other <u>13/</u>	4.8	6.5	8.1	11.0	11.6	12.1
Frozen dairy products <u>14/</u>	28.2	27.9	26.4	27.9	28.0	27.5
Ice cream	17.7	18.1	17.5	18.2	18.3	17.2
Ice milk	7.6	7.5	8.9	7.2	7.4	7.9
Sherbet	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Condensed and evaporated milk	11.5	8.4	7.1	7.8	8.0	7.7
Skim milk	4.8	3.7	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Canned whole milk	5.5	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1
Bulk whole milk	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4
Nonfat dry milk	5.0	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Fats and oils, fat content <u>2/ 15/</u>	52.6	53.4	57.7	63.6	62.7	62.7
Vegetable fat	38.6	43.2	45.9	51.3	51.5	51.9
Animal fat	13.8	10.2	11.8	12.3	11.1	10.7
Fats and oils, product weight <u>2/</u>	55.8	56.6	60.8	66.7	65.7	65.7
Butter	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.5
Margarine	11.0	11.4	11.1	10.9	10.5	10.3
Lard (direct use) <u>15/</u>	4.2	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.7
Edible tallow (direct use) <u>15/</u>	0	0	1.1	1.6	1.0	.8
Shortening	17.3	17.3	18.4	22.0	21.3	21.4
Salad and cooking oils	15.9	18.8	21.6	24.3	25.2	25.7
Other edible fats and oils	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 3--Selected items: Average annual per capita consumption, selected periods 1/--Continued

Item	1970-72	1975-77	1980-82	1985-87	1987	1988
	Pounds					
Fresh fruit <u>2/</u>	75.7	80.6	84.8	91.5	96.9	94.4
Citrus	27.5	27.3	25.3	23.8	24.7	25.6
Noncitrus <u>2/</u>	48.2	53.3	59.5	67.7	72.2	68.8
Apples	15.7	17.0	17.3	18.3	20.4	19.1
Other noncitrus	32.5	36.3	42.2	49.4	51.9	49.7
Processed fruit (excluding juices)	NA	17.4	15.1	15.0	15.3	15.4
Canned <u>17/</u>	12.3	11.7	9.6	8.6	8.8	8.8
Frozen	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.9	3.8
Dried	NA	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.9
Citrus juice <u>18/</u>	35.6	41.5	43.6	47.0	46.5	46.6
Selected fresh vegetables <u>19/</u>	64.3	67.8	72.9	84.3	89.0	89.8
Processed vegetables (farm weight) <u>2/</u>	108.3	106.1	101.3	104.0	103.7	100.7
Vegetables for canning <u>2/</u>	95.0	91.7	87.1	87.4	87.0	82.8
Tomatoes for processing <u>20/</u>	65.1	63.5	61.0	63.7	64.6	61.0
Cucumbers for pickling	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.2
Other vegetables for canning <u>21/</u>	24.1	22.2	20.4	18.3	17.3	16.6
Vegetables for freezing <u>22/</u>	13.3	14.3	14.2	16.6	16.7	17.8
Fresh potatoes	56.4	48.7	45.8	46.3	46.5	52.4
Frozen potatoes	13.1	19.7	19.0	22.6	22.8	21.9
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4
Dry edible beans (farm weight)	6.5	6.5	5.6	6.2	5.0	5.7
Tree nuts (shelled basis)	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.5
Peanuts (kernel basis)	5.6	5.8	5.4	6.4	6.3	6.8
Flour and cereal products <u>23/</u>	141.1	149.2	152.7	164.7	170.2	171.8
Wheat flour	110.4	116.4	116.4	126.3	129.3	129.3
Breakfast cereals	10.5	12.0	12.0	13.1	13.4	14.1
Pasta	8.1	10.1	10.3	11.6	11.9	12.2
Rice (milled basis)	7.1	7.4	10.7	13.1	13.5	14.3
Coffee (gallons)	33.1	29.5	26.2	27.0	26.3	24.3
Cocoa (chocolate liquor equivalent)	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Soft drinks (gallons)	21.7	24.0	27.0	30.9	30.5	31.7
Total sweeteners <u>24/</u>	129.3	129.1	132.1	149.3	151.3	152.7
Caloric sweeteners <u>24/</u>	123.9	122.8	123.7	130.8	132.3	132.7
Refined sugar	102.1	92.2	78.9	62.2	62.3	61.7
Corn sweeteners	20.4	29.2	43.6	67.2	68.5	69.6
Low-calorie sweeteners <u>25/</u>	5.3	6.3	8.5	18.5	19.0	20.0

1/ Retail weight equivalent unless otherwise indicated. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ Boneless, trimmed, equivalent. 4/ Excludes consumption of game meat and edible offals. 5/ Excludes game fish. 6/ Milk equivalent, milkfat basis. Items shown separately are on a product-weight basis. 7/ Includes eggnog, not shown separately. 8/ Includes lowfat, skim, buttermilk, and flavored drinks. 9/ Includes plain and flavored whole milk. 10/ Includes heavy cream, light cream, and half and half. 11/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. Excludes full-skim American, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 12/ Includes cheddar, Colby, washed curd, stirred curd, Monterey, and Jack. 13/ Includes Italian cheeses and such miscellaneous cheeses as Swiss, Gouda, blue, and cream cheese. 14/ Includes mellorine and nonstandardized frozen dairy products. 15/ Fat content of butter and margarine is 80 percent of product weight. 16/ Direct use excludes use in margarine and shortening. 17/ Excludes apples, applesauce, berries, cranberries, pineapples, citrus sections, cherries in brine, and spiced peaches. 18/ Single-strength equivalent. 19/ Includes asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes. 20/ Includes use in such tomato products as ketchup, tomato sauce, and canned tomatoes. 21/ Includes asparagus, carrots, green peas, snap beans, and sweet corn. 22/ Includes asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, green peas, snap beans, and sweet corn. 23/ Includes barley, rye and corn products except for corn sweeteners. Total will not add because it has been adjusted for double counting. 24/ Includes honey and edible syrups. 25/ Sugar-sweetness equivalent.

Table 4--Conversion factors used to obtain retail weight from primary weight ^{1/}

Item	Primary-weight basis	Factor used	Item	Primary-weight basis	Factor used
	2/			2/	
Red meats:			Fresh fruits:		
Beef	Carcass	3/	Citrus (Continued)--		
Veal	do.	0.83	Grapefruits	Farm	0.97
Lamb and mutton	do.	.88	Lemons	do.	.96
Pork, excluding lard	do.	4/	Limes	do.	.95
			Other fresh fruits--		
Fish and shellfish:			Apples	do.	.96
Fresh and frozen	Edible 5/	1.00	Apricots	do.	.91
Canned	Canned	1.00	Avocados	do.	.94
Cured	Cured	1.00	Bananas	do.	1.00
			Cherries	do.	.92
Eggs	Farm	.97	Cranberries	do.	.96
			Figs	do.	.91
Dairy products:			Grapes	do.	.91
Fluid milk and cream	Fluid	1.00	Nectarines	do.	.95
Other dairy products	Processed	1.00	Peaches	do.	.94
			Pears	do.	.95
Fats and oils:			Pineapples	do.	.95
Butter	Processed	1.00	Plums and prunes	do.	.95
Lard	do.	1.00	Strawberries	do.	.92
Margarine	do.	1.00	Canned fruits and		
Shortening	do.	1.00	juices	Canned	1.00
Salad and cooking oil	do.	1.00	Dried fruits	Packed	1.00
			Frozen fruits	do.	1.00
Cane and beet sugar	Raw	.94			
			Cantaloups	Farm	.92
Peanuts, kernel basis	Shelled	1.00	Watermelons	do.	.90
Grain products:			Fresh vegetables:		
Wheat flour	Milled, processed	1.00	Dark green and		
Rice	Rough basis	6/	deep yellow--		
			Broccoli	do.	.92
Coffee:			Carrots	do.	.97
Regular	Green bean, roasted	.84	Escarole	do.	.93
Instant	do.	7/	Peppers	do.	.92
			Spinach	do.	.88
Tea	Leaf equivalent	1.00	Tomatoes	do.	.85
			Other fresh vegetables:		
Cocoa beans	Beans	8/ .80	Artichokes	do.	.93
			Asparagus	do.	.91
Potatoes:			Lima beans	do.	.92
Fresh	Farm	.96	Snap beans	do.	.94
Frozen	do.	9/	Cabbage	do.	.93
Canned	do.	.636	Cauliflower	do.	.92
Chips and shoestrings	do.	.245	Celery	do.	.93
Dehydrated	do.	.14	Corn	do.	.92
			Cucumbers	do.	.92
Fresh fruits:			Eggplant	do.	.90
Citrus--			Garlic	do.	.81
Oranges	Farm	.97	Lettuce	do.	.93
Tangerines	do.	.94	Onions	do.	.94
Tangelos	do.	.95			

^{1/} These factors were based on information from various sources. These factors were first assembled during World War II. Later, they were published in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products, SB-516, U.S. Department of Agriculture, March 1978. Current revisions were based on special industry surveys and appraisals by commodity specialists. ^{2/} The points in the marketing system at which primary data are obtained. ^{3/} Factor of 0.74 used from 1962-85, 0.73 in 1986, 0.71 in 1987, and 0.705 in 1988-89. ^{4/} Factor calculated annually to reflect the fat-lean content of hogs slaughtered. ^{5/} Excludes such offals as bones, viscera, and shells. ^{6/} Factor (rice milling rate) estimated each marketing year based on quality of crop. ^{7/} Factor of 0.333 used for 1963-73 and 0.40 used for 1974 and later. ^{8/} Chocolate liquor equivalent of cocoa and chocolate (53-percent fat content). ^{9/} Factor of 0.41 used in 1966; thereafter, it was increased 0.01 per year until 0.50 was reached in 1975.

Table 5--Red meat (carcass weight) and poultry (ready-to-cook weight): Per capita consumption, 1967-89 ^{1/}

Year	Red meat (carcass) ^{2/}					Poultry (ready-to-cook) ^{3/}					Total ^{4/}
	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb and mutton	Total ^{4/}	Chicken		Turkey	Total ^{4/}		
						Broilers	Other				
	<u>Pounds</u>										
1967	107.9	4.0	72.2	3.8	188.0	32.3	4.0	36.3	8.7	45.0	233.0
1968	110.8	3.7	73.7	3.7	192.0	32.6	4.0	36.5	8.1	44.6	236.6
1969	111.5	3.4	71.4	3.4	189.8	34.6	3.6	38.1	8.3	46.5	236.3
1970	114.1	3.0	72.5	3.2	192.8	36.5	3.6	40.1	8.1	48.2	241.0
1971	113.1	2.7	78.5	3.1	197.5	36.3	3.8	40.1	8.4	48.5	246.0
1972	115.6	2.3	70.7	3.3	191.8	37.9	3.6	41.5	9.0	50.5	242.3
1973	108.7	1.8	63.3	2.6	176.4	36.9	3.3	40.2	8.5	48.7	225.2
1974	115.4	2.3	68.2	2.3	188.3	36.9	3.5	40.5	8.8	49.3	237.5
1975	118.9	4.1	55.4	2.0	180.4	36.5	3.3	39.9	8.5	48.3	228.7
1976	127.4	4.0	58.6	1.8	191.7	39.6	2.8	42.5	9.1	51.5	243.3
1977	123.5	3.8	60.5	1.7	189.5	40.8	3.1	43.8	9.1	52.9	242.4
1978	117.9	2.9	60.3	1.5	182.6	43.5	2.9	46.4	9.1	55.5	238.1
1979	105.4	2.0	68.7	1.5	177.6	47.4	2.9	50.3	9.9	60.1	237.7
1980	103.2	1.8	73.3	1.5	179.9	46.7	3.0	49.8	10.5	60.3	240.2
1981	104.2	1.9	69.9	1.6	177.6	48.2	3.1	51.3	10.7	62.0	239.6
1982	103.7	2.0	62.5	1.7	169.9	49.6	3.1	52.7	10.8	63.4	233.3
1983	105.7	2.0	65.7	1.6	175.1	50.4	3.0	53.4	11.2	64.7	239.7
1984	105.5	2.1	65.3	1.7	174.6	52.6	2.6	55.2	11.3	66.5	241.1
1985	106.5	2.2	65.8	1.6	176.0	55.1	2.5	57.6	12.0	69.7	245.7
1986	107.3	2.3	62.1	1.6	173.3	56.3	2.4	58.7	13.3	72.0	245.3
1987	103.3	1.8	62.5	1.5	169.1	60.2	2.4	62.7	15.2	77.9	246.9
1988	102.3	1.7	66.7	1.6	172.2	61.9	2.6	64.5	15.9	80.4	252.6
1989	97.6	1.4	66.1	1.6	166.7	65.9	2.3	68.1	16.9	85.0	251.7

^{1/} Uses U.S. total population, July 1. Includes processed meats and poultry on a fresh basis. ^{2/} Beef-carcass weight is the weight of the chilled hanging carcass which includes the kidney and attached internal fat [kidney, pelvic, and heart fat (KPH)], but not the head, feet, and unattached internal organs. Definitions of carcass weight for other red meats differ slightly. ^{3/} Ready-to-cook poultry weight is the entire dressed bird which includes bones, skin, fat, liver, heart, gizzard, and neck. ^{4/} Computed from unrounded data.

Table 6--Red meat (retail cut equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1967-89 ^{1/}

Year	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb	Total ^{2/}
	<u>Pounds</u>				
1967	79.8	3.3	60.0	3.4	146.6
1968	82.0	3.1	61.8	3.3	150.2
1969	82.5	2.8	60.6	3.1	149.0
1970	84.4	2.5	61.9	2.9	151.7
1971	83.7	2.3	67.9	2.8	156.7
1972	85.5	1.9	62.4	2.9	152.7
1973	80.5	1.5	57.0	2.4	141.3
1974	85.4	1.9	61.4	2.0	150.8
1975	88.0	3.4	50.5	1.8	143.7
1976	94.3	3.3	53.6	1.6	152.8
1977	91.4	3.2	55.8	1.5	151.9
1978	87.2	2.4	55.8	1.4	146.8
1979	78.0	1.7	63.7	1.3	144.7
1980	76.4	1.5	68.1	1.4	147.4
1981	77.1	1.6	64.9	1.4	145.0
1982	76.8	1.7	58.5	1.5	138.4
1983	78.2	1.6	61.9	1.5	143.2
1984	78.1	1.8	61.5	1.5	142.8
1985	78.8	1.8	62.0	1.4	144.1
1986	78.4	1.9	58.6	1.4	140.2
1987	73.4	1.5	59.1	1.3	135.3
1988	72.1	1.4	63.1	1.4	138.0
1989	68.8	1.2	62.6	1.4	134.0

^{1/} Includes processed meats on a fresh basis. Skeletal meats; excludes edible offals. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. Comparable data on retail-weight equivalent of poultry are not available. To compare poultry consumption and red meat consumption, use table 5 or table 7. Table 5 shows carcass-weight red meat and ready-to-cook weight poultry. Table 7 shows red meat, poultry, and fish on a boneless, trimmed-weight basis. ^{2/} Computed from unrounded data.

Table 7--Red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1967-89 ^{1/}

Year	Poultry ^{2/}			Red meat				Fish	Total red	
	Chicken	Turkey	Total ^{3/}	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb	Total ^{3/}	and shellfish	meat, poultry, and fish ^{3/}
<u>Pounds</u>										
1967	25.1	6.8	31.9	75.3	2.8	48.4	2.5	129.0	10.6	171.5
1968	25.2	6.4	31.6	77.3	2.6	49.4	2.4	131.7	11.0	174.4
1969	26.3	6.6	32.9	77.8	2.3	47.9	2.3	130.3	11.2	174.4
1970	27.7	6.4	34.1	79.6	2.0	48.6	2.1	132.4	11.7	178.2
1971	27.7	6.6	34.3	79.0	1.9	52.6	2.1	135.5	11.5	181.3
1972	28.7	7.1	35.7	80.7	1.6	47.4	2.2	131.8	12.5	180.0
1973	27.8	6.7	34.5	75.9	1.2	42.4	1.7	121.3	12.7	168.5
1974	27.9	7.0	34.9	80.6	1.6	45.7	1.5	129.4	12.1	176.3
1975	27.5	6.7	34.2	83.0	2.8	37.1	1.3	124.2	12.1	170.5
1976	29.3	7.2	36.5	88.9	2.7	39.2	1.2	132.1	12.9	181.4
1977	30.2	7.2	37.4	86.2	2.6	40.5	1.1	130.4	12.6	180.5
1978	32.0	7.2	39.2	82.3	2.0	40.4	1.0	125.7	13.4	178.3
1979	34.7	7.8	42.5	73.5	1.4	46.0	1.0	121.9	13.0	177.4
1980	34.3	8.3	42.6	72.1	1.3	49.1	1.0	123.4	12.8	178.9
1981	35.4	8.5	43.9	72.7	1.3	46.8	1.0	121.9	12.7	178.5
1982	36.4	8.5	44.8	72.4	1.4	41.9	1.1	116.7	12.1	173.7
1983	36.9	8.9	45.7	73.8	1.4	44.0	1.1	120.3	12.9	178.9
1984	38.1	9.0	47.0	73.6	1.5	43.7	1.1	119.9	13.4	180.4
1985	39.7	9.5	49.3	74.3	1.5	44.1	1.1	120.9	14.3	184.5
1986	40.5	10.5	51.0	74.1	1.6	41.6	1.0	118.3	14.8	184.1
1987	43.2	12.0	55.2	69.2	1.3	41.8	1.0	113.3	15.2	183.7
1988	44.5	12.6	57.1	68.2	1.1	44.7	1.0	115.1	15.0	187.2
1989	47.0	13.3	60.3	65.1	1.0	44.3	1.1	111.4	15.0	186.8

^{1/} Boneless equivalent for poultry and red meat derived from data in table 5. Conversion factors for red meats adjust from carcass to boneless, trimmed weight: beef = 0.698 for 1967-85; 0.69 for 1986; 0.67 for 1987; 0.667 for 1988 and 1989; pork = 0.67; veal = 0.685; lamb = 0.658; chicken = 0.69; and turkey = 0.79. Boneless equivalent, or edible weight, for fish is calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce (see table 8). ^{2/} Includes skin, neck meat, and giblets. ^{3/} Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 8--Fishery products (edible weight): Per capita consumption, 1967-88 ^{1/}

Year	Fresh and frozen			Canned						Cured	Total 2/
	Fish	Shell- fish	Total	Salmon	Sardines (pilchards and herring)	Tuna	Shell- fish	Other	Total		
	<u>Pounds</u>										
1967	3.6	2.2	5.8	0.7	0.4	2.4	0.5	0.3	4.3	0.5	10.6
1968	4.1	2.2	6.3	.7	.4	2.4	.5	.3	4.3	.5	11.0
1969	4.4	2.2	6.6	.7	.4	2.4	.5	.2	4.2	.4	11.2
1970	4.5	2.4	6.9	.7	.4	2.4	.5	.4	4.4	.4	11.7
1971	4.3	2.4	6.7	.7	.4	2.4	.5	.3	4.3	.5	11.5
1972	4.7	2.4	7.1	.7	.4	2.9	.5	.4	4.9	.4	12.5
1973	5.2	2.2	7.4	.4	.5	3.1	.5	.5	5.0	.4	12.7
1974	4.4	2.5	6.9	.3	.4	3.1	.5	.4	4.7	.5	12.1
1975	4.9	2.6	7.5	.3	.2	2.8	.5	.4	4.2	.4	12.1
1976	5.5	2.6	8.1	.3	.3	2.8	.4	.4	4.2	.5	12.9
1977	5.1	2.6	7.7	.5	.3	2.7	.6	.4	4.5	.4	12.6
1978	5.5	2.6	8.1	.6	.3	3.3	.5	.3	5.0	.4	13.4
1979	5.4	2.4	7.8	.5	.3	3.2	.5	.3	4.8	.4	13.0
1980	5.5	2.5	8.0	.5	.3	2.9	.5	.3	4.5	.3	12.8
1981	5.0	2.7	7.7	.5	.4	3.0	.5	.3	4.7	.3	12.7
1982	5.0	2.6	7.6	.5	.3	2.6	.4	.4	4.2	.3	12.1
1983	5.1	2.8	7.9	.5	.2	3.0	.6	.4	4.7	.3	12.9
1984	5.3	2.9	8.2	.6	.2	3.2	.4	.5	4.9	.3	13.4
1985	5.2	3.7	8.9	.5	.3	3.3	.5	.5	5.1	.3	14.3
1986	5.3	3.5	8.8	.5	.3	3.7	.5	.6	5.6	.3	14.8
1987	6.0	3.9	9.9	.4	.3	3.5	.5	.4	5.1	.3	15.2
1988	5.9	3.7	9.6	.3	.3	3.6	.4	.5	5.1	.3	15.0

^{1/} The figures are calculated on the basis of raw edible meat, that is, excluding such offals as bones, viscera, and shells. Excludes game fish consumption. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. Computed by ERS from data provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service. ^{2/} Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 9--Fish and shellfish: Per capita consumption by selected country,
1982-84 annual average ^{1/}

Country	Live-weight equivalent	Country	Live-weight equivalent	Country	Live-weight equivalent
	<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Pounds</u>
Japan	189.6	Chile	65.3	Australia	32.8
Iceland	177.2	Portugal	63.7	Burma	32.0
Hong Kong	114.9	Senegal	59.3	East Germany	32.0
Norway	108.2	USSR	56.9	Italy	28.0
Malaysia	104.9	Guyana	54.0	New Zealand	21.2
Denmark	101.4	France	53.6	Saudi Arabia	20.3
Republic of Korea	96.1	Canada	47.2	Netherlands	19.2
North Korea	88.4	Thailand	44.5	West Germany	18.5
Congo (Brazzaville)	77.2	Cuba	41.2	Romania	15.7
Spain	76.7	United Kingdom	38.6	Brazil	13.9
Philippines	73.6	Greece	37.7	Austria	13.7
Singapore	71.9	United States	36.6	Egypt	11.5
Sweden	71.2	Poland	35.7	Argentina	10.1
Finland	68.8	South Africa	33.9	China	9.5
Peru	66.1	Israel	33.7	India	7.1

^{1/} Data for most countries are tentative. Aquatic plants are included where applicable.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome.

Table 10--Red meat and poultry: Per capita consumption, selected periods, by selected country 1/

Country and item	1975-77	1980-82	1985-87	1988	Country and item	1975-77	1980-82	1985-87	1988
	Pounds					Pounds			
United States:					Japan:				
Beef and veal	127	106	108	104	Beef and veal	9	12	15	17
Pork	59	69	64	67	Pork	25	31	34	37
Lamb, mutton, goat	2	2	2	2	Lamb, mutton, goat	6	3	3	3
Poultry	51	63	74	81	Poultry	17	24	28	31
EC-12:					New Zealand:				
Beef and veal	52	50	51	50	Beef and veal	129	115	91	83
Pork	62	72	78	82	Pork	25	25	31	30
Lamb, mutton, goat	8	8	8	8	Lamb, mutton, goat	74	67	96	60
Poultry	29	33	36	38	Poultry	20	25	31	33
Eastern Europe:					Argentina:				
Beef and veal	42	39	38	37	Beef and veal	187	175	179	160
Pork	102	102	104	105	Pork	18	21	17	15
Lamb, mutton, goat	3	3	3	3	Lamb, mutton, goat	7	7	6	6
Poultry	24	28	26	25	Poultry	20	20	27	26
USSR:					Brazil:				
Beef and veal	59	58	63	66	Beef and veal	43	35	32	29
Pork	43	44	50	52	Pork	15	17	13	17
Lamb, mutton, goat	9	8	7	7	Poultry	11	21	22	26
Poultry	14	21	24	26					
Australia:					Saudi Arabia:				
Beef and veal	153	105	90	88	Beef and veal	4	13	11	7
Pork	28	34	37	39	Lamb, mutton, goat	39	41	50	37
Lamb, mutton, goat	47	44	52	47	Poultry	27	53	62	59
Poultry	32	44	51	54					
					Egypt:				
					Beef and veal	16	19	30	25
					Lamb, mutton, goat	2	2	3	2
					Poultry	7	10	10	7

1/ Carcass-weight equivalent for red meat; ready-to-cook equivalent for poultry. U.S. figures include shipments to U.S. territories. Computed by ERS mainly from data provided by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). Annual data for this table are available from Linda Bailey, (202) 786-1266.

Table 11--Eggs: Per capita consumption, 1967-89 ^{1/}

Year	Farm weight			Farm	Retail
	Shell	Processed	Total ^{2/}	weight ^{3/ 4/}	weight ^{3/ 5/}
	----- Number -----			----- Pounds -----	
1967	287	34	322	42.1	40.8
1968	285	32	316	41.4	40.2
1969	279	30	310	40.5	39.3
1970	276	33	309	40.4	39.2
1971	274	36	310	40.5	39.3
1972	268	35	303	39.6	38.5
1973	257	31	288	37.7	36.6
1974	249	34	283	37.0	35.9
1975	245	31	276	36.1	35.0
1976	237	32	270	35.3	34.2
1977	231	36	267	34.9	33.9
1978	237	34	272	35.5	34.5
1979	241	35	277	36.2	35.1
1980	236	35	271	35.5	34.4
1981	232	32	264	34.6	33.5
1982	230	34	264	34.5	33.5
1983	225	35	260	34.0	33.0
1984	222	37	259	33.9	32.9
1985	216	39	254	33.3	32.3
1986	213	39	252	33.0	32.0
1987	210	43	253	33.0	32.1
1988	200	44	244	32.0	31.0
1989	189	45	234	30.6	29.7

^{1/} Uses U.S. total population, July 1. ^{2/} Total may not add due to rounding. ^{3/} Computed from unrounded data. ^{4/} Weight of a dozen eggs assumed to be 1.57 pounds. ^{5/} Factor for converting farm weight to retail weight is 0.97.

Table 12--Dairy products: Per capita consumption, 1967-88 1/

Year	Fluid milk and cream 2/		Cheese				Frozen dairy products					Total (product weight) 4/
	Butter	Cottage cheese 3/	Whole and part-skim milk cheese 3/		Cottage	Ice cream	Ice-milk	Sherbat	Mello-rine	Other frozen products 5/		
			Ameri-can	Total 4/								
Rounds												
1967	276.4	5.5	6.4	3.7	10.0	4.5	18.0	6.9	1.5	1.3	0.2	27.9
1968	275.6	5.9	6.5	4.0	10.5	4.6	18.5	7.1	1.6	1.3	.2	29.7
1969	273.5	5.6	6.7	4.2	10.8	4.8	18.1	7.5	1.8	1.3	.2	28.7
1970	275.1	5.4	7.0	4.3	11.4	5.2	17.8	7.7	1.6	1.2	.2	28.5
1971	275.6	5.2	7.4	4.7	12.0	5.3	17.7	7.6	1.5	1.1	.2	28.2
1972	273.6	5.0	7.7	5.3	13.0	5.4	17.6	7.6	1.5	1.0	.3	28.0
1973	269.0	4.8	7.9	5.8	13.5	5.2	17.5	7.6	1.6	.9	.3	28.0
1974	260.4	4.5	8.5	5.9	14.4	4.6	17.5	7.6	1.5	.8	.3	27.7
1975	261.4	4.7	8.2	6.1	14.3	4.7	18.6	7.6	1.5	.7	.3	28.6
1976	260.2	4.3	8.9	6.6	15.5	4.7	18.0	7.2	1.5	.5	.3	27.5
1977	257.5	4.3	9.2	6.6	16.0	4.7	17.6	7.7	1.5	.4	.3	27.5
1978	253.9	4.4	9.5	7.3	16.8	4.7	17.6	7.7	1.4	.4	.3	27.3
1979	250.6	4.5	9.6	7.5	17.2	4.5	17.3	7.3	1.3	.3	.3	26.5
1980	245.5	4.5	9.6	7.9	17.5	4.5	17.5	7.1	1.2	.3	.3	26.4
1981	241.5	4.2	10.2	8.0	18.2	4.3	17.4	7.0	1.3	.2	.6	26.4
1982	235.3	4.3	11.3	8.6	19.9	4.2	17.6	6.6	1.3	.2	.6	26.4
1983	235.4	4.9	11.6	8.9	20.5	4.1	18.0	6.9	1.3	.2	.6	27.0
1984	237.0	4.9	11.8	9.6	21.4	4.1	18.1	7.0	1.3	.2	.6	27.1
1985	240.1	4.9	12.1	10.3	22.5	4.1	18.1	6.9	1.3	.2	1.3	27.8
1986	238.6	4.6	12.1	11.0	23.0	4.1	18.4	7.2	1.3	.2	.9	27.8
1987	237.5	4.6	12.3	11.6	24.0	3.9	18.3	7.4	1.2	.2	1.0	28.0
1988	236.2	4.5	11.4	12.1	23.6	3.9	17.2	7.9	1.3	.2	.9	27.5
Rounds												
Year	Evaporated and condensed milk 6/				Dry milk products 6/					All dairy products, milk equivalent, milkfat basis		
	Canned whole milk	Bulk whole milk	Bulk and skim milk	Total 4/	Dry whole milk	Nonfat dry milk 6/	Dry butter-milk	Dry whey	Total 7/			
1967	7.3	1.7	5.0	13.9	0.3	5.5	0.3	0.9	7.0	581.4		
1968	7.0	1.8	4.7	13.5	.2	5.7	.3	1.1	7.4	582.7		
1969	6.4	1.4	4.9	12.7	.2	5.7	.3	1.1	7.4	572.0		
1970	5.8	1.2	5.0	12.0	.2	5.3	.2	1.4	7.2	563.8		
1971	5.7	1.1	5.0	11.7	.2	5.2	.3	1.5	7.2	558.4		
1972	5.1	1.2	4.7	10.9	.1	4.6	.2	1.8	6.7	560.1		
1973	4.8	1.1	4.2	10.1	.1	5.3	.2	1.8	7.4	551.0		
1974	4.3	1.2	3.4	8.9	.1	4.1	.2	2.1	6.5	538.3		
1975	3.8	1.3	3.5	8.7	.1	3.3	.2	2.2	5.7	539.4		
1976	3.7	1.2	3.6	8.5	.2	3.5	.2	2.4	6.2	539.7		
1977	3.2	1.1	3.9	8.1	.2	3.3	.3	2.4	6.1	541.1		
1978	3.0	1.0	3.5	7.5	.3	3.1	.2	2.4	6.0	544.5		
1979	3.0	1.1	3.3	7.4	.3	3.3	.2	2.7	6.4	548.0		
1980	2.8	1.0	3.3	7.0	.3	3.0	.2	2.7	6.1	543.4		
1981	2.9	1.2	3.2	7.2	.4	2.1	.2	2.7	5.4	540.9		
1982	2.7	1.3	3.0	7.0	.4	2.1	.2	2.9	5.5	555.5		
1983	2.7	1.1	3.2	7.1	.4	2.2	.2	3.1	5.9	572.4		
1984	2.4	1.3	3.7	7.4	.4	2.5	.2	3.2	6.3	581.3		
1985	2.2	1.4	3.8	7.5	.4	2.3	.2	3.5	6.4	592.7		
1986	2.2	1.4	4.3	7.9	.5	2.5	.3	3.7	6.9	590.5		
1987	2.2	1.5	4.2	8.0	.5	2.5	.2	3.6	6.9	597.8		
1988	2.1	1.4	4.2	7.7	.6	2.6	.2	3.5	6.8	582.2		

1/ All per capita consumption figures use U.S. total population, except fluid milk and cream data which are based on U.S. resident population. Includes quantities used as ingredients in other foods. 2/ Fluid milk figures are aggregates of commercial sales and milk produced and consumed on farms. Includes whole, lowfat, and skim milk; cream; half and half; yogurt; sour cream; and eggnog. See table 13. 3/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. Excludes full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheese. 4/ Total may not add due to rounding. 5/ Includes frozen yogurt beginning 1981 and other nonstandardized frozen dairy products. 6/ Includes quantities used in other dairy products. 7/ Includes malted milk before 1970.

Table 13--Fluid milk and cream: Per capita consumption, 1967-88 1/

Year	Whole milk			Lowfat milks			Skim milk	Total beverage milk 2/	
	Plain	Flavored	Total 2/	Plain	Flavored	Butter-milk 2/			
Pounds									
1967	227.3	6.1	233.4	18.0	2.3	5.8	26.0	270.0	
1968	221.5	5.8	227.3	22.2	3.0	5.7	30.9	269.3	
1969	214.6	5.5	220.1	26.8	3.1	5.7	35.6	267.3	
1970	213.5	5.8	219.1	29.8	3.0	5.5	38.4	269.1	
1971	208.7	6.2	214.9	34.0	2.6	5.6	42.1	269.4	
1972	200.4	7.1	207.5	39.2	2.5	5.4	47.2	267.1	
1973	190.4	7.3	197.7	43.1	2.7	5.0	50.8	262.3	
1974	180.0	6.7	186.8	45.8	2.6	4.6	53.0	253.7	
1975	174.9	6.3	181.3	53.2	3.3	4.7	61.3	254.0	
1976	168.4	6.8	175.2	57.1	4.0	4.7	65.8	252.6	
1977	160.7	6.6	167.3	61.1	4.8	4.8	70.5	249.7	
1978	154.9	6.1	161.0	64.2	4.9	4.4	73.5	246.0	
1979	149.3	5.5	154.8	67.0	5.0	4.2	76.2	242.6	
1980	141.7	4.7	146.4	70.0	5.3	4.1	79.4	237.4	
1981	136.2	3.7	139.9	72.5	5.6	4.0	82.2	233.3	
1982	130.1	3.1	133.2	73.4	5.5	4.1	83.0	226.8	
1983	126.8	3.2	130.0	75.3	5.9	4.3	85.4	226.0	
1984	122.7	3.8	126.5	78.3	6.0	4.3	88.6	226.6	
1985	119.2	3.7	122.9	83.0	6.0	4.4	93.4	228.9	
1986	112.5	3.5	116.0	87.7	6.3	4.2	98.2	227.6	
1987	107.9	3.4	111.4	89.2	6.6	4.3	100.1	225.4	
1988	102.7	3.4	106.1	90.9	6.6	4.1	101.6	223.8	
Year	Cream products				Specialty products				Total all products 2/
	Half and half	Light cream	Heavy cream	Total 2/	Sour cream and dip	Eggnog	Yogurt	Total 2/	
Pounds									
1967	3.5	0.6	0.7	4.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.6	276.4
1968	3.3	.5	.6	4.5	.9	.3	.6	1.9	275.6
1969	3.1	.5	.6	4.2	.9	.3	.8	2.1	273.5
1970	2.9	.4	.5	3.8	1.1	.3	.8	2.2	275.1
1971	2.7	.3	.5	3.6	1.2	.4	1.1	2.7	275.6
1972	2.6	.3	.5	3.4	1.3	.5	1.3	3.1	273.6
1973	2.6	.4	.6	3.6	1.3	.4	1.5	3.1	269.0
1974	2.4	.4	.5	3.4	1.5	.4	1.5	3.4	260.4
1975	2.4	.4	.6	3.3	1.6	.4	2.1	4.0	261.4
1976	2.4	.3	.6	3.4	1.6	.4	2.2	4.2	260.2
1977	2.4	.3	.6	3.3	1.7	.4	2.4	4.5	257.5
1978	2.4	.3	.6	3.3	1.7	.4	2.5	4.6	253.9
1979	2.4	.3	.6	3.3	1.8	.4	2.5	4.7	250.6
1980	2.4	.2	.7	3.4	1.8	.4	2.6	4.8	245.5
1981	2.5	.2	.7	3.4	1.8	.4	2.5	4.8	241.5
1982	2.4	.3	.7	3.4	1.9	.4	2.6	5.0	235.3
1983	2.5	.3	.8	3.7	2.1	.5	3.2	5.8	235.4
1984	2.8	.3	.9	4.0	2.2	.5	3.7	6.4	237.0
1985	3.0	.4	1.0	4.4	2.3	.5	4.1	6.9	240.1
1986	3.1	.4	1.1	4.7	2.4	.5	4.4	7.3	239.6
1987	3.1	.4	1.1	4.6	2.5	.5	4.5	7.5	237.5
1988	3.1	.4	1.2	4.7	2.5	.5	4.6	7.6	236.2

1/ Uses U.S. resident population, July 1. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 14--Selected cheeses: Per capita consumption, 1971-88

Year	Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products												
	American			Italian						Miscellaneous			
	Cheddar	Other	Total	Provone	Parma	Mozzarella	Ricotta	Other	Total	Swiss	Munster		
	1/	2/		lone	Romano	mesan	relli	cotta	Other	2/	3/	Brick	ster
	<u>Pounds</u>												
1971	5.94	1.42	7.35	0.22	0.14	0.20	1.38	0.28	0.07	2.30	0.94	0.11	0.19
1972	6.04	1.67	7.71	.24	.17	.23	1.58	.31	.08	2.61	1.07	.10	.22
1973	6.10	1.76	7.86	.27	.15	.18	1.77	.34	.09	2.81	1.07	.11	.22
1974	6.32	2.16	8.48	.27	.15	.25	1.86	.33	.09	2.96	1.20	.11	.23
1975	6.04	2.13	8.17	.28	.22	.17	2.12	.38	.07	3.24	1.10	.09	.24
1976	6.45	2.46	8.91	.31	.17	.27	2.32	.41	.08	3.56	1.25	.09	.25
1977	6.80	2.43	9.23	.35	.16	.26	2.47	.41	.09	3.73	1.21	.07	.25
1978	6.94	2.61	9.55	.36	.19	.28	2.69	.44	.11	4.07	1.34	.08	.27
1979	6.93	2.69	9.62	.40	.16	.32	2.81	.46	.08	4.24	1.36	.06	.28
1980	6.89	2.76	9.65	.42	.15	.28	3.02	.47	.10	4.44	1.33	.07	.31
1981	7.03	3.14	10.17	.45	.14	.30	2.98	.49	.09	4.45	1.27	.06	.29
1982	8.71	2.61	11.32	.46	.17	.32	3.28	.47	.11	4.83	1.30	.06	.31
1983	9.09	2.51	11.60	.50	.16	.32	3.67	.54	.09	5.27	1.25	.06	.30
1984	9.50	2.31	11.82	.54	.17	.35	4.02	.57	.09	5.76	1.24	.07	.32
1985	9.73	2.42	12.14	.56	.21	.37	4.61	.60	.08	6.43	1.29	.08	.34
1986	8.73	2.35	12.07	.57	.16	.33	5.17	.63	.10	6.96	1.29	.08	.37
1987	10.58	1.79	12.38	.61	.23	.42	5.59	.67	.08	7.60	1.23	.12	.38
1988	9.45	1.97	11.42	.61	.19	.48	5.98	.72	.11	8.08	1.28	.10	.34
	Natural equivalent--continued						Product-weight form						
	Miscellaneous--continued						Processed						
	Cream and	Blue	Edam and		Total	Total	Foods and	Total	Natural	Total			
	Neufchatel	4/	Gouda	Other	2/		Cheese	spreads	2/	2/ 5/			
	<u>Pounds</u>												
1971	0.63	0.15	0.10	0.26	2.38	12.03	3.5	2.3	5.9	7.3	13.2		
1972	.63	.17	.11	.38	2.68	13.00	3.4	2.6	6.0	8.2	14.2		
1973	.66	.18	.12	.48	2.83	13.49	3.3	2.7	6.0	8.8	14.8		
1974	.70	.16	.11	.46	2.97	14.41	3.4	2.9	6.3	9.4	15.8		
1975	.74	.16	.11	.42	2.86	14.27	3.3	3.3	6.7	9.1	15.8		
1976	.77	.18	.11	.39	3.05	15.52	3.9	2.6	6.5	10.3	16.8		
1977	.80	.18	.11	.40	3.03	15.99	3.9	3.2	7.1	10.4	17.5		
1978	.89	.19	.12	.31	3.19	16.81	3.8	3.2	7.1	11.3	18.3		
1979	.94	.18	.13	.35	3.30	17.16	3.8	3.1	6.9	11.7	18.6		
1980	1.00	.17	.13	.44	3.44	17.53	4.0	3.1	7.0	12.0	19.0		
1981	1.05	.16	.15	.56	3.54	18.15	3.6	3.1	6.8	12.8	19.6		
1982	1.13	.16	.18	.59	3.73	19.88	4.7	3.3	7.9	13.6	21.5		
1983	1.15	.16	.18	.54	3.65	20.52	5.1	3.3	8.4	13.8	22.2		
1984	1.17	.17	.18	.69	3.84	21.42	4.4	3.3	7.7	15.3	23.0		
1985	1.23	.17	.16	.61	3.89	22.47	4.6	3.0	7.6	16.4	24.0		
1986	1.33	.17	.17	.59	3.99	23.02	4.8	3.2	7.9	16.7	24.6		
1987	1.40	.17	.19	.54	4.03	24.01	5.2	3.5	8.4	17.2	25.6		
1988	1.53	.17	.19	.46	4.06	23.57	4.6	3.7	8.3	17.0	25.3		

1/ Includes Colby, washed curd, stirred curd, Monterey, and Jack. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ Includes imports of Gruyere and Emmentaler. 4/ Includes Gorgonzola. 5/ Total product weight is greater than natural equivalent because processed cheese and cheese food is made from natural cheese and other dairy products.

Table 15--Food fats and oils: Per capita consumption, 1967-88

Year	Butter	Margarine	Lard 1/	Edible tallow 1/	Shortening	Salad and cooking oils	Other edible fats and oils	Total product weight	Total fat content 2/		
									Animal	Vegetable	Total
<u>Pounds</u>											
1967	5.5	10.5	5.3	0	15.9	12.7	2.4	52.3	15.7	33.4	49.2
1968	5.9	10.7	5.5	0	16.3	13.5	2.4	54.3	16.4	34.5	50.9
1969	5.6	10.7	5.0	0	17.0	14.2	2.3	54.8	14.6	37.0	51.6
1970	5.4	10.8	4.6	0	17.3	15.4	2.3	55.8	14.1	38.5	52.6
1971	5.2	10.9	4.2	0	16.8	15.6	2.3	55.0	14.4	37.4	51.8
1972	5.0	11.1	3.7	0	17.6	16.8	2.3	56.5	13.3	40.0	53.4
1973	4.8	11.1	3.3	0	17.0	17.7	2.6	56.5	11.6	41.7	53.3
1974	4.5	11.1	3.2	0	16.9	18.1	1.7	55.5	11.9	40.5	52.4
1975	4.7	11.0	2.9	0	17.0	17.9	2.0	55.5	10.5	41.9	52.4
1976	4.3	11.9	2.7	0	17.7	19.5	2.0	58.1	9.8	45.0	54.8
1977	4.3	11.4	2.3	0	17.2	19.1	1.9	56.2	10.3	42.8	53.1
1978	4.4	11.3	2.2	0	17.8	20.1	2.0	57.8	10.6	44.1	54.7
1979	4.5	11.2	2.5	0.4	18.4	20.8	1.7	59.5	11.4	45.0	56.4
1980	4.5	11.3	2.6	1.1	18.2	21.2	1.5	60.4	12.3	44.9	57.2
1981	4.2	11.1	2.5	1.0	18.5	21.8	1.7	60.8	11.7	46.0	57.6
1982	4.3	11.0	2.5	1.3	18.6	21.8	1.6	61.1	11.4	46.8	58.2
1983	4.9	10.4	2.1	2.1	18.5	23.5	1.6	63.1	12.1	47.8	59.9
1984	4.9	10.4	2.1	1.7	21.2	19.8	1.7	61.8	12.3	46.4	58.7
1985	4.9	10.8	1.8	1.9	22.8	23.5	1.6	67.3	13.3	50.8	64.1
1986	4.6	11.4	1.7	1.8	22.0	24.1	1.7	67.3	12.5	51.6	64.1
1987	4.6	10.5	1.8	1.0	21.3	25.2	1.3	65.7	11.1	51.5	62.7
1988	4.5	10.3	1.7	.8	21.4	25.7	1.3	65.7	10.7	51.9	62.7

1/ Direct use excludes use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Fat content of butter and margarine is 80 percent of product weight. Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 16--Fresh Fruits: Per capita consumption, 1967-88 1/

Year	Citrus					Total	Noncitrus			
	Oranges	Tan- gerines	Tangelos	Lemons and Limes	Grape- fruit		Apples	Avocados	Bananas	Cherries
Pounds										
1967	17.4	1.8	0.6	2.3	8.7	30.8	15.6	0.8	18.3	0.5
1968	13.7	1.2	.6	2.3	7.8	25.6	15.1	.5	18.5	.5
1969	15.6	1.5	.6	2.2	7.6	27.5	14.3	.7	18.0	.5
1970	15.7	1.5	.8	2.1	7.9	27.8	3/ 16.3	.4	17.4	.5
1971	15.3	1.7	.7	2.3	8.3	28.2	15.8	.6	18.1	.6
1972	14.0	1.5	.7	2.0	8.3	26.6	14.9	.4	17.9	.3
1973	14.0	1.6	.6	2.1	8.3	26.5	15.5	.6	18.2	.7
1974	14.0	1.8	.6	2.1	8.0	26.5	15.7	.6	18.5	.5
1975	15.4	1.9	1.0	2.1	8.1	28.4	18.7	1.1	17.6	.6
1976	14.3	1.9	.9	2.1	9.0	28.1	16.4	.7	19.3	.8
1977	13.0	1.7	.8	2.3	7.5	25.4	15.8	1.2	18.2	.6
1978	13.0	1.5	.8	2.3	8.1	25.7	17.3	1.0	20.2	.5
1979	12.2	1.5	.7	2.1	7.3	23.9	16.6	1.2	21.0	.6
1980	15.4	1.9	.7	2.2	7.8	27.9	18.5	.8	20.8	.7
1981	13.2	1.2	.8	2.4	6.7	24.2	16.5	2.0	21.5	.5
1982	12.3	1.2	.7	2.4	7.3	23.9	16.9	1.4	22.5	.5
1983	15.6	1.4	.7	2.8	7.9	28.4	17.7	1.8	21.2	.7
1984	12.4	1.4	.6	2.6	6.2	23.1	17.9	2.1	22.1	.7
1985	11.9	.9	.5	2.8	5.6	21.7	16.8	1.8	23.4	.4
1986	14.0	1.0	.5	3.1	6.4	25.0	17.6	.9	25.7	.5
1987	13.5	1.2	.5	3.0	6.5	24.7	20.4	2.2	24.9	.7
1988	14.5	1.1	.5	3.0	6.5	25.6	19.1	1.5	24.2	.5
Noncitrus--Continued										
	Grapes	Nectar- ines	Peaches	Pears	Pine- apples	Plums and brunes	Straw- berries	Minor	Total	Total
								4/	2/	2/
Pounds										
1967	3.2	0.5	4.5	1.7	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.3	48.5	79.4
1968	3.5	.6	6.2	1.9	.5	1.2	1.7	.4	50.4	76.0
1969	3.3	.6	6.3	2.1	.6	1.0	1.6	.3	49.3	76.8
1970	3/ 2.3	.6	5.5	3/ 1.8	.7	1.4	1.6	.5	3/ 48.9	76.7
1971	2.0	.6	5.3	2.4	.6	1.2	1.7	.6	49.6	77.8
1972	2.0	.8	3.7	2.2	.7	1.0	1.5	.5	46.0	72.6
1973	2.4	.7	4.0	2.4	.9	1.1	1.5	.6	48.7	75.2
1974	2.6	.9	4.1	2.4	.8	1.4	1.7	.6	49.9	76.4
1975	2.8	.8	4.7	2.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	.6	53.6	82.0
1976	2.9	1.0	4.8	2.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	.7	53.0	81.1
1977	2.9	1.2	4.6	2.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	.7	53.2	78.5
1978	2.8	1.1	4.7	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	.6	55.3	80.9
1979	3.2	1.3	5.1	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	.5	56.5	80.3
1980	3.5	1.5	5.3	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	.7	59.0	86.9
1981	3.7	1.4	5.2	2.7	1.5	1.7	2.1	.8	58.6	83.8
1982	5.3	1.3	3.7	2.8	1.6	1.0	2.2	.6	60.0	83.9
1983	5.0	1.4	3.8	2.9	1.6	1.4	2.2	.7	60.4	88.8
1984	5.9	1.4	5.1	2.5	1.4	1.9	2.8	1.1	64.9	88.0
1985	6.8	1.6	3.8	2.7	1.4	1.5	2.8	1.1	64.0	85.8
1986	6.6	1.3	4.4	2.9	1.7	1.3	2.8	1.1	66.8	81.8
1987	6.9	1.4	4.5	3.4	1.6	2.0	3.0	1.2	72.2	96.9
1988	6.7	1.5	4.8	2.9	1.7	1.7	3.2	1.0	68.8	94.4

1/ Retail-weight equivalent. Citrus fruits are on a crop-year basis, beginning in year preceding that indicated. Noncitrus fruits are on a calendar-year basis except as follows: Beginning 1970, the following fruits are on a crop-year basis: Apples (August) and grapes and pears (July) of year indicated. All data use U.S. total population, July 1, except as follows: Beginning 1970, apples, pears, and grapes use total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ Data for 1970 and beyond, crop-year; 1970 data, calendar-year basis. 4/ Includes apricots, cranberries, figs, kiwifruits, mangoes, olives, papayas, persimmons, pomegranates, and other fruit.

Table 17--Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption, 1970-88 1/

Crop year 2/	Apricots	Cherries 3/	Salad and cocktail	Peaches 4/	Pears	Plums and prunes	Olives	Total 5/
<u>Pounds</u>								
1970	0.62	0.33	2.53	5.68	1.78	0.29	0.96	12.39
1971	.68	.30	2.70	5.45	2.09	.28	.94	12.44
1972	.69	.28	2.87	5.03	2.11	.16	.84	11.98
1973	.81	.17	3.27	4.45	2.09	.24	.88	11.82
1974	.46	.24	2.77	5.35	1.74	.22	.81	11.59
1975	.64	.24	2.74	4.93	1.99	.22	.93	11.67
1976	.62	.14	2.74	4.72	2.22	.26	.98	11.68
1977	.53	.14	2.86	4.67	2.01	.20	1.14	11.75
1978	.45	.11	2.63	4.14	1.74	.22	1.62	10.90
1979	.48	.12	2.59	4.12	1.78	.17	.92	10.17
1980	.51	.09	2.57	4.05	1.84	.14	1.00	10.20
1981	.38	.08	2.37	3.54	1.73	.16	.83	9.10
1982	.32	.12	2.39	3.64	1.78	.15	.99	9.39
1983	.29	.10	2.04	2.89	1.65	.12	1.15	8.24
1984	.31	.10	2.11	3.13	1.43	.10	1.16	8.35
1985	.35	.11	2.09	3.14	1.31	.11	1.31	8.41
1986	.20	.06	2.21	3.22	1.54	.11	1.36	8.71
1987	.24	.09	2.22	3.25	1.56	.12	1.29	8.76
1988 6/	.25	.09	2.26	3.45	1.62	.13	1.04	8.84

Calendar year	Apples and applesauce	Berries	Cranberries	Pineapples	Citrus sections	Chilled citrus sections
<u>Pounds</u>						
1970	3.8	0.10	0.9	3.3	0.9	0.37
1971	3.6	.12	.8	3.4	1.0	.39
1972	3.4	.13	.8	3.4	.8	.28
1973	3.4	.13	1.0	3.3	.8	.33
1974	3.1	.09	.9	2.6	.8	.29
1975	3.2	.04	.7	2.5	.7	.25
1976	2.2	.10	.7	2.7	.6	.29
1977	2.4	.11	.7	2.8	.6	.22
1978	2.6	.05	.8	3.0	.7	.22
1979	2.4	.05	.8	3.0	.7	.19
1980	2.4	.05	.8	3.0	.6	.19
1981	2.0	.08	.7	2.9	.7	.16
1982	2.0	.08	.7	NA	.6	.15
1983	2.4	.09	.7	NA	.6	.10
1984	NA	.07	NA	NA	NA	NA
1985	NA	.09	NA	NA	NA	NA
1986	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1987	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not available.

1/ Product-weight basis. Numbers for currently reported items have been revised back to 1970 to reflect per capita consumption for crop year rather than calendar year. Numbers for items no longer reported remain calendar year. U.S. total population, July 1 for items no longer reported and January 1 of year following that indicated for items currently reported. 2/ Season beginning June 1 of year indicated for all items currently reported except cherries, tart (July 1) and olives (August 1). 3/ Includes sweet and tart cherries. Numbers revised to exclude cherries in brine for entire 1970-88 period. 4/ Numbers revised to exclude spiced peaches, previously included 1970-80. 5/ Total may not add due to rounding. Total includes those items reporting for the entire series. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 18--Canned, chilled, and frozen fruit juices: Per capita consumption, 1967-88 1/

Year	Canned												Total 4/ 5/
	Citrus 2/					Noncitrus 5/							
	Orange	Grapefruit	Bland 3/	Lemon/ lime 4/	Total	Apple	nectars	Pineapple	Grape	Prunes	Total		
	Pounds												
1967	1.73	2.42	0.42	0.10	4.67	1.33	0.39	2.68	0.66	1.07	2.12	6.79	
1968	1.17	2.19	.33	.10	3.79	1.66	.37	3.60	.54	.74	1.65	5.43	
1969	1.37	2.94	.36	.10	4.77	2.36	.41	3.38	.53	1.08	2.01	6.79	
1970	1.75	2.99	.33	.10	5.18	2.63	.68	2.93	.58	1.09	2.35	7.53	
1971	1.66	3.24	.31	.10	5.30	3.20	.67	2.70	.71	1.07	2.45	7.75	
1972	1.51	3.25	.25	.10	5.11	2.59	.56	2.73	.53	.66	1.75	6.86	
1973	1.74	3.42	.24	.10	5.50	2.54	.50	3.23	.56	.87	2.03	7.53	
1974	1.48	3.49	.22	.10	5.29	2.52	.52	2.22	.67	.72	1.91	7.20	
1975	1.52	3.34	.23	.12	5.22	2.83	.77	2.11	.59	.81	2.17	7.38	
1976	1.37	3.33	.32	.08	5.10	3.29	.76	1.86	.56	.89	2.31	7.41	
1977	1.46	3.13	.21	.08	4.88	3.28	.67	2.27	.45	.88	1.99	6.87	
1978	1.74	3.50	.17	.06	5.47	4.22	.75	2.61	.93	.83	2.60	8.07	
1979	2.04	3.35	.08	.05	5.53	5.22	.56	2.72	.65	.80	2.01	7.54	
1980	1.98	2.93	.09	.05	5.05	4.72	.67	2.64	.65	.86	2.18	7.23	
1981	2.26	2.42	.07	.06	4.81	6.39	.69	2.00	.68	.92	2.30	7.10	
1982	1.74	2.07	.02	.03	3.87	7.08	.51	NA	.64	.78	1.94	5.80	
1983	1.24	1.58	.04	.04	2.91	NA	.36	NA	.81	.61	1.88	4.79	
1984	1.47	1.20	.04	.04	2.75	NA	.27	NA	.75	.66	1.68	4.43	
1985	.84	1.30	.04	.05	2.22	NA	.40	NA	.52	.63	1.55	3.77	
1986	.82	1.13	.04	.05	2.03	NA	.36	NA	.50	.63	1.49	3.53	
1987	.90	1.01	.03	.05	2.00	NA	.26	NA	.80	.54	1.60	3.60	
1988	.78	.85	.01	.03	1.66	NA	.29	NA	.80	.63	1.72	3.39	
	Chilled 7/				Frozen citrus 7/					All citrus juice			
	Orange	Grapefruit	Total	Orange	Grapefruit	Lemon	Lemonade base	Tangerine	Total	Orange	Grapefruit	Total	
	Pounds												
1967	4.09	0.22	4.31	20.15	0.82	0.13	0.36	0.16	21.62	25.86	3.47	30.60	
1968	3.90	.24	4.14	20.11	.56	.08	.30	.13	21.18	25.18	2.99	29.11	
1969	3.80	.29	4.09	18.19	.55	.08	.28	.14	19.26	23.37	3.78	28.12	
1970	4.28	.33	4.61	20.72	.76	.06	.25	.17	21.95	26.75	4.09	31.75	
1971	4.28	.42	4.70	24.21	.82	.08	.25	.18	25.54	30.14	4.48	35.54	
1972	4.51	.61	5.12	27.69	1.09	.08	.28	.18	29.32	33.71	4.96	39.55	
1973	4.61	.54	5.15	26.87	1.11	.06	.34	.17	28.55	33.22	5.07	39.22	
1974	4.59	.52	5.11	29.45	1.17	.06	.31	.15	31.14	35.52	5.18	41.54	
1975	4.96	.61	5.57	32.78	.98	.24	.72	.22	34.93	39.26	4.94	45.72	
1976	5.31	.72	6.03	34.34	.27	.03	.38	.10	35.12	41.01	4.33	46.25	
1977	4.92	.69	5.62	34.12	1.82	.15	.28	.26	36.63	40.50	5.65	47.13	
1978	5.25	.74	6.00	27.52	1.81	.24	.50	.24	30.31	34.51	6.06	41.78	
1979	4.83	.57	5.40	30.33	1.81	.19	.38	.20	32.90	37.20	5.73	43.83	
1980	5.15	.64	5.79	31.77	1.51	.09	.18	.21	33.76	38.90	5.08	44.60	
1981	3.62	.48	4.10	30.12	2.32	.15	.28	.30	33.18	36.00	5.23	42.09	
1982	3.17	.30	3.47	33.23	2.55	.26	.53	.32	36.88	38.14	4.92	44.22	
1983	3.86	.23	4.09	38.75	2.34	.15	.28	.08	41.60	43.86	4.15	48.60	
1984	3.41	.23	3.64	33.41	1.58	.19	.29	.11	35.56	38.29	3.01	41.95	
1985	3.00	.18	3.18	36.12	3.54	.21	.35	.11	40.33	39.96	5.02	45.73	
1986	3.55	.21	3.76	39.67	2.59	.48	.25	.09	43.07	44.03	3.93	48.87	
1987	4.21	.24	4.45	35.76	3.56	.27	.26	.15	40.00	40.87	4.82	46.45	
1988	4.85	.20	5.05	37.17	2.12	.25	.30	.08	39.91	42.78	3.17	46.62	

NA = Not available.

1/ Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices, which are on a pack-year basis beginning prior to year indicated. 2/ Excludes canned concentrate. 3/ Includes blended orange and grapefruit juice. 4/ Total may not add due to rounding. 5/ Includes single-strength equivalent of frozen noncitrus juices. 6/ Total does not include apple and pineapple because they are not currently reported. 7/ Single-strength equivalent. 8/ Includes lemon, lime, blends, the juice portion of lemonade-base and frozen tangerine juice.

Table 19--Frozen fruits: Per capita consumption, 1967-88 1/

Year	Berries					Other					Total	
	Black-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Blue-berries	Total 2/ 3/	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Peaches	Miscel-laneous 4/		Total 3/
<u>Pounds</u>												
1967	0.11	0.18	1.43	0.17	1.96	0.54	0.10	0.56	0.34	0.28	1.81	3.77
1968	.17	.18	1.46	.24	2.17	.49	.08	.54	.32	.31	1.72	3.89
1969	.14	.14	1.44	.21	2.02	.53	.06	.60	.30	.26	1.75	3.78
1970	.10	.16	1.19	.21	1.73	.47	.06	.61	.28	.20	1.62	3.35
1971	.16	.16	1.41	.18	1.99	.53	.07	.68	.26	.16	1.70	3.69
1972	.11	.12	1.35	.18	1.83	.66	.05	.63	.31	.17	1.81	3.64
1973	.08	.10	1.19	.16	1.58	.61	.08	.82	.23	.20	1.93	3.51
1974	.06	.09	1.13	.14	1.46	.33	.06	.49	.28	.14	1.30	2.76
1975	.08	.09	1.40	.19	1.80	.45	.07	.44	.28	.15	1.40	3.21
1976	.12	.13	1.28	.13	1.71	.39	.06	.67	.13	.11	1.36	3.07
1977	.12	.13	1.16	.13	1.59	.44	.07	.62	.28	.20	1.60	3.19
1978	.10	.10	1.37	.11	1.73	.39	.07	.64	.27	.18	1.53	3.26
1979	.06	.08	1.13	.13	1.43	.33	.06	.52	.21	.14	1.25	2.69
1980	.02	.08	1.39	.18	1.70	.35	.07	.48	.27	.19	1.35	3.05
1981	.04	.08	1.32	.17	1.63	.37	.05	.49	.19	.15	1.25	2.88
1982	.09	.07	1.14	.11	1.44	.43	.06	.61	.23	.17	1.51	2.94
1983	.08	.07	1.17	.04	1.41	.32	.07	.63	.31	.19	1.51	2.92
1984	.04	.06	1.24	.25	1.61	.38	.06	.58	.28	.12	1.42	3.03
1985	.06	.10	1.21	.22	1.61	.35	.07	.58	.40	.26	1.66	3.27
1986	.04	.09	1.26	.38	1.80	.40	.07	.66	.41	.21	1.74	3.55
1987	.05	.07	1.28	.29	1.71	.53	.08	1.00	.27	.27	2.15	3.86
1988	.08	.09	1.33	.20	1.73	.49	.06	.72	.32	.43	2.03	3.76

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes other berries not listed separately. 3/ Total may not add due to rounding. 4/ Includes plums, prunes, and grapes and pulp.

Table 20--Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, 1972-88 ^{1/}

Year	Dates	Figs	Prunes	Raisins and currants	Other	Total
^{2/}	^{3/}		^{4/}		^{5/}	
<u>Pounds</u>						
1972	0.28	0.11	0.48	0.95	0.07	1.90
1973	.28	.13	.54	1.37	.07	2.39
1974	.24	.16	.50	1.32	.04	2.27
1975	.34	.15	.60	1.62	.06	2.77
1976	.41	.17	.52	1.27	.08	2.45
1977	.36	.16	.48	1.29	.07	2.37
1978	.31	.17	.42	.97	.07	1.94
1979	.27	.17	.38	1.49	.06	2.37
1980	.14	.14	.44	1.49	.07	2.27
1981	.18	.11	.43	1.72	.08	2.52
1982	.26	.14	.47	1.83	.09	2.79
1983	.25	.15	.44	1.91	.13	2.89
1984	.28	.13	.36	2.08	.13	2.99
1985	.18	.12	.47	1.83	.08	2.68
1986	.15	.14	.44	2.19	.11	3.02
1987	.17	.16	.62	1.63	.07	2.65
1988 ^{6/}	.16	.15	.66	1.78	.10	2.85

^{1/} Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. ^{2/} Pack beginning July 1 for apricots, peaches, pears; September 1 for dates, figs, raisins; and August 1 for prunes. ^{3/} Pits-in basis.

^{4/} Excludes quantities used for juice. ^{5/} Includes apricots, peaches, and pears. ^{6/} Preliminary; shipments to the U.S. territories have not yet been subtracted from food disappearance.

Table 21--Melons: Per capita consumption, 1967-88 ^{1/}

Year	Watermelons	Cantaloups	Honeydews	Total melons ^{2/}
	<u>Pounds</u>			
1967	12.7	6.5	0.9	20.1
1968	12.9	7.0	.8	20.7
1969	12.3	7.2	1.1	20.5
1970	12.9	7.0	.9	20.9
1971	12.6	6.7	.9	20.3
1972	11.7	6.8	1.0	19.7
1973	12.2	6.0	1.1	19.5
1974	10.6	5.2	1.0	17.0
1975	10.8	5.1	1.0	17.1
1976	11.9	5.2	1.0	18.2
1977	12.2	5.6	1.0	19.1
1978	11.5	6.8	1.1	19.7
1979	11.0	6.3	1.5	18.7
1980	10.3	5.9	1.3	17.5
1981	11.0	6.4	1.5	18.8
1982	NA	NA	1.8	NA
1983	NA	NA	1.7	NA
1984	NA	NA	1.8	NA
1985	NA	NA	2.0	NA
1986	NA	NA	2.4	NA
1987	NA	NA	2.2	NA
1988	NA	NA	2.3	NA

NA - Not available due to crop reporting cutbacks. ^{1/} Retail weight. Excludes quantities produced in home garden. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. ^{2/} Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 22--Total U.S. grocery store sales volume of processed fruits:
Per capita consumption, 1983-88 ^{1/}

Item	1983 ^{2/}	1984 ^{2/}	1985 ^{2/}	1986 ^{2/}	1987 ^{2/}	1987 ^{3/}	1988 ^{3/}
<u>Gallons</u>							
Fruit juices and drinks	8.56	8.74	9.28	9.49	9.59	9.98	10.38
Canned and chilled juice	4.85	5.28	5.80	6.13	6.40	6.04	6.63
Citrus	1.89	2.06	2.24	2.47	2.50	2.28	2.41
Grapefruit	.31	.29	.34	.31	.28	.26	.25
Orange	1.58	1.77	1.90	2.16	2.22	2.02	2.16
Noncitrus	2.96	3.22	3.56	3.66	3.90	3.76	4.22
Fruit drinks	1.34	1.39	1.54	1.63	1.79	1.83	2.04
Apple	.67	.77	.84	.87	.86	.81	.89
Cranberry	.41	.47	.51	.52	.53	.48	.48
Cider	.11	.12	.13	.14	.14	.11	.12
Pineapple	.11	.11	.12	.12	.12	.12	.11
Grape	.09	.10	.10	.10	.10	.09	.10
Prunes	.09	.09	.10	.09	.09	.09	.09
Other ^{4/}	.14	.17	.22	.19	.27	.23	.39
Frozen juice	3.71	3.46	3.49	3.36	3.19	3.94	3.75
Citrus	2.55	2.32	2.27	2.22	2.01	2.48	2.21
Orange ^{5/}	2.49	2.25	2.20	2.16	1.96	2.41	2.15
Grapefruit ^{5/}	.06	.07	.07	.06	.05	.07	.06
Noncitrus	1.16	1.14	1.22	1.14	1.18	1.46	1.54
Fruit drinks	.57	.55	.64	.60	.66	.63	.86
Apple	.35	.35	.36	.35	.33	.40	.42
Grape	.24	.24	.22	.19	.19	.23	.26
<u>Pounds</u>							
Canned fruit	9.34	8.89	9.12	9.20	8.74	8.41	8.40
Apple sauce	2.17	2.11	2.13	2.10	2.02	1.93	1.93
Pineapple	1.80	1.80	1.83	1.83	1.74	1.71	1.65
Peaches	1.89	1.59	1.74	1.85	1.72	1.72	1.67
Cling	1.75	1.43	1.58	1.70	1.54	1.54	1.48
Freestone	.12	.15	.15	.14	.16	.17	.18
Spiced	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Fruit cocktail	1.02	1.01	.96	.96	.93	.93	.97
Pears	.87	.80	.77	.77	.76	.72	.76
Cranberries	.66	.69	.69	.68	.67	.61	.58
Citrus sections	.35	.37	.42	.41	.40	.35	.35
Orange	.25	.28	.31	.30	.29	.26	.27
Grapefruit	.10	.09	.11	.11	.11	.09	.08
Fruit mix and salad fruit	.25	.20	.24	.24	.25	.22	.24
Apricots	.14	.13	.15	.17	.09	.09	.10
Cherries	.06	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05
Prunes	.02	.03	.04	.05	.04	.02	.02
Plums	.05	.04	.03	.03	.03	1.04	.04
Berries	.03	.03	.03	.02	.02	.02	.02
Apples	.03	.03	.03	.03	.02	.03	.02
Frozen fruit ^{6/}	.41	.42	.46	.44	.43	.40	.40
Dried fruit and dried- fruit snacks ^{6/}	.15	.17	.24	.30	.34	.32	.32

^{1/} J. Michael Harris, ERS, USDA, used scanner data from a nationally representative sample of supermarkets to compute the data for this table. ^{2/} Sample size = 150 stores. ^{3/} Sample size = 2,200 stores. ^{4/} Includes nectar, juice blends, coconut milk, and fruit-punch bases and syrups. ^{5/} Single-strength equivalent. ^{6/} Does not include fruit used in the institutional market or in such food mixtures as ice cream, breakfast cereals, and bakery products.

Table 23--Total U.S. grocery store sales volume of processed vegetables:
Per capita consumption, 1983-88 ^{1/}

Item	1983 ^{2/}	1984 ^{2/}	1985 ^{2/}	1986 ^{2/}	1987 ^{2/}	1987 ^{3/}	1988 ^{3/}
	Pounds						
Dry edible beans and peas:							
Canned--							
Baked beans (with meat)	3.75	3.62	3.81	3.62	3.31	3.53	3.69
Baked beans (vegetarian)	.09	.09	.10	.10	.09	.07	.09
Red kidney beans	1.02	.93	.98	.94	.91	.95	.94
Pinto beans	.29	.30	.31	.29	.32	.33	.34
Garbanzo beans	.13	.13	.15	.15	.14	.13	.14
White, Northern, navy beans	.13	.12	.12	.12	.12	.13	.13
Peas and lentils	.28	.27	.28	.28	.29	.31	.31
Other beans	.11	.14	.19	.18	.21	.22	.24
Dry--							
Beans	1.08	1.01	.92	.93	.92	1.10	1.11
Peas and lentils	.23	.23	.24	.23	.22	.23	.24
Canned tomato products:							
Canned tomatoes ^{4/}	2.96	3.07	3.25	3.25	3.11	3.05	2.51
Ketchup and chili sauce	3.19	3.12	3.28	3.13	2.98	3.07	3.07
Tomato sauce	2.75	2.73	2.64	2.63	2.49	2.66	2.65
Tomato paste	.87	.79	.78	.73	.69	.68	.65
Tomato purée	.42	.40	.41	.39	.38	.36	.35
Tomato and vegetable juices	3.62	3.40	3.24	3.05	3.17	2.89	3.11
Other canned vegetables:							
Green beans	3.58	3.33	3.46	3.46	3.28	3.35	3.26
Whole kernel corn	2.81	2.62	2.75	2.83	2.61	2.82	2.72
Peas	2.03	1.81	1.92	2.01	1.83	1.78	1.65
Cream-style corn	1.11	1.05	1.12	1.07	.99	1.02	.93
Beets	.57	.55	.55	.55	.52	.49	.47
Sauerkraut	.54	.51	.53	.54	.51	.50	.48
Sweetpotatoes and yams	.46	.51	.50	.50	.50	.51	.50
Mixed vegetables	.51	.49	.49	.46	.45	.50	.51
Canned potatoes	.36	.34	.36	.38	.34	.32	.32
Spinach	.41	.39	.37	.36	.35	.35	.36
Pumpkin	.30	.31	.30	.30	.29	.31	.31
Lima beans	.31	.29	.30	.30	.29	.25	.24
Carrots	.28	.27	.28	.27	.27	.25	.24
Asparagus	.20	.22	.25	.26	.25	.24	.24
Hominy	.15	.15	.15	.14	.14	.18	.20
Waxed beans	.18	.14	.15	.13	.12	.10	.09
Peas and carrots	.10	.10	.10	.11	.10	.08	.09
Artichokes	.08	.08	.08	.10	.10	.09	.07
Onions	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05
Squash	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.04	.04
Other ^{5/}	.08	.09	.09	.08	.08	.07	.07
Frozen vegetables ^{6/} :							
Potatoes	3.68	3.64	3.76	3.71	3.70	3.63	3.71
Mixed vegetables ^{7/}	1.40	1.52	1.63	1.63	1.70	1.63	1.63
Peas	.87	.92	.96	.97	.94	.88	.88
Broccoli	.83	.85	.92	.91	.88	.86	.88
Green beans	.54	.57	.58	.57	.54	.50	.50
Corn	.75	.81	.84	.83	.83	.77	.79
Lima beans	.24	.24	.25	.25	.26	.28	.26
Carrots	.11	.12	.13	.13	.14	.13	.13

^{1/} J. Michael Harris, ERS, USDA, used scanner data from a nationally representative sample of supermarkets to compute the data for this table. ^{2/} Sample size = 150 stores. ^{3/} Sample size = 2,200 stores. ^{4/} Includes canned whole tomatoes, stewed tomatoes, and other canned tomatoes. ^{5/} Includes succotash, baby corn-on-the-cob, potato salad, okra, and other minor vegetables. ^{6/} Excludes breaded frozen vegetables and frozen vegetables in pastry. ^{7/} Includes regular mixed vegetables and such vegetable mixtures as peas and onions, succotash, stir-fry vegetables, Italian vegetables, and Oriental vegetables.

Table 24--Fresh commercial vegetables: Per capita consumption, 1967-88 1/

Year	Arti- chokes	Asparagus	Broccoli	Cabbage	Carrots	Cauli- flower	Celery	Corn	Cucumber	Eggplant	Escarole
<u>Pounds</u>											
1967	0.4	0.4	0.3	8.5	6.3	0.9	6.3	7.4	2.9	0.4	0.7
1968	.3	.5	.4	8.6	7.3	.9	6.7	7.2	2.7	.4	.7
1969	.3	.3	.4	8.3	5.8	.8	6.8	7.2	2.9	.4	.7
1970	.3	.4	.5	8.2	5.8	.7	6.6	7.2	2.9	.4	.7
1971	.4	.3	.7	8.6	5.9	.6	6.8	6.9	2.9	.4	.7
1972	.3	.4	.6	8.2	6.3	.8	6.8	7.1	3.0	.4	.7
1973	.3	.4	.7	8.3	6.5	.7	7.0	7.3	2.8	.5	.7
1974	.3	.4	.7	8.5	6.7	.7	6.6	7.1	3.1	.4	.7
1975	.3	.4	.9	8.5	6.3	.8	6.5	7.2	2.9	.5	.7
1976	.3	.4	1.0	8.2	6.2	.9	6.8	7.4	3.3	.5	.7
1977	.3	.3	1.1	7.9	5.2	1.0	6.6	7.0	3.6	.5	.7
1978	.2	.3	1.0	8.3	5.4	.8	6.8	6.7	3.9	.5	.6
1979	.4	.2	1.3	7.9	6.2	1.2	6.9	6.6	4.0	.5	.6
1980	.3	.3	1.4	8.0	6.8	1.2	7.2	6.6	4.0	.5	.6
1981	.5	.3	1.7	7.6	6.9	1.5	7.1	6.5	4.1	.5	.6
1982	NA	.3	2.0	NA	7.1	1.5	7.2	6.5	NA	NA	NA
1983	NA	.4	2.1	NA	7.3	1.6	6.9	6.7	NA	NA	NA
1984	NA	.4	2.5	NA	7.7	2.0	6.9	7.0	NA	NA	NA
1985	NA	.5	2.7	NA	7.4	2.1	6.9	6.9	NA	NA	NA
1986	NA	.6	3.2	NA	10.9	2.5	6.5	6.6	NA	NA	NA
1987	NA	.6	3.3	NA	14.0	2.4	6.6	6.7	NA	NA	NA
1988	NA	.6	3.9	NA	11.5	2.6	7.1	6.3	NA	NA	NA
											<u>Total</u>
	Garlic	Green beans	Green peppers	Lettuce	Onions and shallots 2/	Spinach	Tomatoes	Minor vege- tables	Previously reported	Currently reported 3/	
<u>Pounds</u>											
1967	0.3	1.9	2.4	19.9	11.4	0.5	10.5	6.4	89.8	63.4	
1968	.4	1.8	2.6	20.3	11.2	.5	10.1	11.0	93.6	64.6	
1969	.4	1.7	2.4	20.3	12.8	.4	10.1	10.0	92.1	64.6	
1970	.4	1.8	2.2	20.8	11.6	.4	10.3	10.2	91.4	64.1	
1971	.2	1.5	2.3	20.8	12.3	.4	9.6	9.8	91.2	64.0	
1972	.3	1.5	2.5	20.9	11.6	.4	10.3	9.5	91.7	64.9	
1973	.4	1.4	2.6	21.5	11.8	.4	10.6	8.1	93.0	65.5	
1974	.6	1.4	2.8	21.9	13.1	.4	10.1	9.3	94.9	67.4	
1975	.6	1.5	2.9	21.9	12.6	.4	10.2	9.1	94.1	68.7	
1976	.4	1.5	2.6	22.5	12.3	.4	10.7	9.5	95.7	68.3	
1977	.6	1.4	3.1	24.0	12.7	.5	10.5	10.2	97.2	68.4	
1978	.6	1.3	3.1	23.8	12.9	.5	11.2	10.1	98.0	68.9	
1979	.8	1.3	3.3	24.1	13.8	.6	10.9	10.7	101.4	71.3	
1980	.8	1.4	3.3	24.8	12.8	.7	11.4	10.7	102.9	72.6	
1981	.6	1.3	3.2	23.9	11.9	.8	11.2	9.2	99.6	71.2	
1982	NA	NA	NA	4/ 23.8	15.1	NA	11.4	NA	NA	75.0	
1983	NA	NA	NA	23.8	14.3	NA	11.6	NA	NA	74.6	
1984	NA	NA	NA	24.2	15.4	NA	13.0	NA	NA	79.1	
1985	NA	NA	NA	23.2	15.9	NA	13.7	NA	NA	79.2	
1986	NA	NA	NA	23.6	16.1	NA	14.6	NA	NA	84.6	
1987	NA	NA	NA	24.8	16.1	NA	14.2	NA	NA	89.0	
1988	NA	NA	NA	25.7	16.9	NA	15.2	NA	NA	89.8	

NA = Not available due to crop production reporting cutbacks.

1/ Retail weight. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Shallots less than 0.05 pound. Includes fresh equivalent of dehydrated onions beginning in 1970. 3/ Includes data only for those items reported for the entire series. 4/ Includes escarole beginning in 1982.

Table 25--Selected commercially grown vegetables for processing:
Per capita consumption, 1970-88 1/

Year	Vegetables for freezing							Total	
	Asparagus 2/	Broccoli	Carrots	Cauliflower	Green peas	Snap beans	Sweet corn		
	Pounds								
1970	0.3	1.0	2.6	0.5	1.9	1.4	5.8	13.5	
1971	.3	.9	2.5	.6	2.1	1.4	5.5	13.2	
1972	.3	1.0	2.8	.5	2.0	1.4	5.4	13.3	
1973	.2	1.0	2.6	.6	1.9	1.7	6.0	14.3	
1974	.2	1.1	2.8	.7	2.0	1.5	5.9	14.0	
1975	.2	1.0	2.6	.8	1.9	1.2	6.3	13.8	
1976	.3	1.1	2.6	.6	1.9	1.5	5.9	13.9	
1977	.2	1.2	2.7	.7	1.8	1.4	7.4	15.4	
1978	.2	1.4	2.5	.8	1.8	1.4	6.3	14.2	
1979	.2	1.4	2.7	.7	1.9	1.4	6.8	15.0	
1980	.1	1.4	2.5	.8	1.8	1.4	6.4	14.4	
1981	.1	1.5	2.5	.9	1.7	1.7	6.2	14.7	
1982	.1	1.5	2.1	.9	1.7	1.5	5.7	13.6	
1983	.1	1.5	2.2	.8	1.8	1.5	6.6	14.6	
1984	.1	1.8	2.9	.9	2.0	1.8	7.9	17.5	
1985	.1	1.9	2.4	.9	2.1	1.9	7.8	17.1	
1986	.1	1.7	2.2	.9	1.9	1.5	7.5	15.8	
1987	.2	2.2	2.3	.9	1.7	1.7	7.8	16.7	
1988	.1	2.4	2.4	.9	1.8	1.7	8.5	17.9	
Year	Vegetables for canning							Total selected processed vegetables	
	Asparagus 2/	Carrots	Cucumbers for pickling 3/	Green peas	Snap beans	Sweet corn	Processed tomato products 4/		
	Pounds								
1970	0.6	1.0	5.7	3.2	4.7	14.3	62.1	91.4	104.9
1971	.6	.9	5.8	3.2	4.6	14.8	68.3	98.2	111.4
1972	.6	1.1	6.0	3.1	4.6	15.0	64.9	95.2	108.5
1973	.6	1.1	5.8	3.4	4.9	14.5	58.4	88.7	103.0
1974	.5	1.0	5.7	2.9	4.9	13.5	61.3	89.8	103.8
1975	.6	1.0	6.2	2.8	4.4	12.0	61.9	89.0	102.7
1976	.5	1.0	6.1	2.9	4.9	13.1	65.7	94.1	108.0
1977	.5	1.0	5.8	3.0	4.8	14.1	62.8	92.1	107.5
1978	.4	.9	6.0	2.8	4.8	13.2	58.8	87.0	101.3
1979	.3	1.0	5.8	2.6	4.7	12.5	64.3	91.3	106.3
1980	.4	.9	5.6	2.7	4.5	12.9	63.6	90.6	105.0
1981	.4	.9	5.7	2.7	4.6	12.1	59.3	85.6	100.3
1982	.3	.8	5.7	2.5	4.2	11.4	60.1	84.9	98.5
1983	.3	.8	5.8	2.4	4.0	11.5	60.8	85.7	100.2
1984	.2	1.1	5.8	2.0	3.6	10.1	68.4	91.2	108.7
1985	.3	.9	5.8	2.0	3.7	11.7	63.1	87.6	104.7
1986	.3	.8	5.3	2.2	3.8	11.9	63.4	87.6	103.4
1987	.3	.8	5.1	2.0	3.7	10.5	64.6	87.0	103.7
1988	.3	.9	5.2	1.7	3.6	10.1	61.0	82.8	100.7

1/ Farm weight. Data could not be converted to product weight because statistics on the use of vegetables in end products such as tomatoes in catsup are not complete. 2/ Data for 1982 and 1983 are extrapolated. 3/ Data for 1981-84 are extrapolated. 4/ Includes tomatoes for canned whole tomatoes, sauce, paste, juice, catsup, and chili sauce.

Table 26--Mushrooms: Per capita consumption, 1969-88 ^{1/}

Crop year ^{2/}	For fresh market	For Processing	Total ^{3/}
		<u>Pounds</u>	
1969	0.30	0.82	1.12
1970	.28	.90	1.19
1971	.32	1.02	1.33
1972	.37	1.22	1.59
1973	.48	1.19	1.67
1974	.59	1.11	1.70
1975	.65	1.15	1.80
1976	.69	1.37	2.06
1977	.86	1.45	2.31
1978	1.02	1.61	2.63
1979	1.13	1.59	2.72
1980	1.20	1.62	2.82
1981	1.37	1.41	2.79
1982	1.44	1.73	3.17
1983	1.64	1.46	3.10
1984	1.76	1.82	3.58
1985	1.77	1.65	3.42
1986	1.88	1.68	3.55
1987	1.90	1.65	3.55
1988	1.95	1.46	3.41

^{1/} Farm weight. Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. ^{2/} Crop year begins August 1 of year indicated. ^{3/} Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 27--Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas:
Per capita consumption, 1970-88 1/

Potatoes												
Year	Canned		Frozen		Chips and shoestrings		Dehydrated		Fresh		Total	
	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail
Pounds												
1970	2.0	1.2	25.6	11.5	17.4	4.3	12.0	1.7	62.3	59.8	119.2	78.5
1971	2.1	1.3	29.6	13.6	17.2	4.2	12.3	1.7	56.1	53.8	117.2	74.7
1972	2.1	1.3	30.2	14.2	16.7	4.1	12.4	1.7	57.9	55.5	119.2	76.9
1973	2.2	1.4	33.1	15.9	16.3	4.0	13.1	1.8	52.4	50.3	117.1	73.5
1974	2.3	1.5	33.0	16.2	15.7	3.9	14.5	2.0	49.4	47.4	114.9	70.9
1975	2.0	1.3	36.8	18.4	15.5	3.8	14.7	2.1	52.6	50.5	121.6	76.1
1976	1.9	1.2	39.4	19.7	15.8	3.9	16.3	2.3	49.4	47.5	122.9	74.6
1977	2.2	1.4	41.9	20.9	16.2	4.0	11.4	1.6	50.1	48.1	121.8	76.0
1978	2.3	1.4	43.3	21.6	16.8	4.1	11.7	1.6	46.1	44.3	120.1	73.1
1979	2.1	1.3	39.7	19.9	16.9	4.1	10.7	1.5	49.6	47.6	119.1	74.5
1980	1.9	1.2	36.9	18.5	16.7	4.1	9.4	1.3	51.1	49.0	116.0	74.1
1981	1.8	1.1	37.8	18.9	16.8	4.1	10.6	1.5	45.7	43.8	112.6	69.5
1982	1.9	1.2	39.1	19.5	17.2	4.2	10.1	1.4	46.6	44.8	114.9	71.1
1983	1.9	1.2	38.7	19.4	17.9	4.4	9.7	1.4	49.9	47.9	118.1	74.2
1984	1.8	1.1	40.5	20.2	18.1	4.4	10.0	1.4	48.8	46.8	119.1	74.0
1985	1.9	1.2	44.0	22.0	17.7	4.3	11.1	1.6	46.6	44.7	121.2	73.8
1986	1.6	1.1	45.9	23.0	18.2	4.5	10.5	1.5	49.6	47.6	126.0	77.6
1987	1.8	1.1	45.7	22.8	17.7	4.3	10.4	1.5	48.4	46.5	124.0	76.2
1988	1.8	1.1	43.9	21.9	17.0	4.2	10.0	1.4	54.6	52.4	127.2	81.0

	Sweetpotatoes		Dry edible beans 4/		Dry field peas and lentils	
	Farm	Farm	Farm	Farm	Farm	Farm
Pounds						
1970		5.4		6.7		0.6
1971		4.7		6.8		.4
1972		5.0		5.9		.5
1973		4.4		7.3		.3
1974		4.9		5.4		.4
1975		5.4		6.8		.4
1976		5.4		6.3		.4
1977		4.7		6.3		.4
1978		5.0		5.0		.4
1979		5.2		6.3		.4
1980		4.5		5.2		.4
1981		4.8		5.3		.4
1982		5.5		6.4		.4
1983		4.6		6.4		.5
1984		5.0		5.0		.4
1985		5.4		7.0		.5
1986		4.5		6.6		.4
1987		4.5		5.0		.4
1988		4.4		5.7		.4

1/ Calendar-year basis except for dry field peas which begins in September of the year indicated. Data exclude home-garden products. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ Excludes potato starch used in processed foods. Includes small amounts of potato flour. 4/ Cleaned basis.

Table 28--Flour and cereal products: Per capita consumption, 1967-88 1/

Year	Wheat flour			Net pasta imports	Rye flour	Rice 4/	Corn products 5/				Breakfast cereals 5/			Total flour and cereal products 6/					
	White and whole wheat	Durum flour 2/	Total				Flour and meal	Kominy and grits	Barley products	Starch	Ready-to- eat	Ready-to- cook	Total						
							Pounds												
1967	106.7	6.3	113.0	0.1	1.5	7.4	7.7	3.6	1.8	1.3	8.5	1.3	9.8	146.2					
1968	106.6	6.2	112.8	.1	1.6	7.8	7.4	3.1	1.9	1.3	8.5	1.5	10.0	146.0					
1969	106.1	6.4	112.5	--	1.5	8.2	7.5	2.8	1.9	1.2	8.5	1.6	10.1	145.8					
1970	104.0	6.9	110.9	.1	1.5	6.7	7.0	2.2	1.9	1.2	8.6	1.7	10.3	141.8					
1971	103.7	6.8	110.5	.1	1.4	7.6	6.7	1.8	1.9	1.2	8.6	1.9	10.5	141.8					
1972	102.7	7.1	109.8	.2	1.3	7.0	6.2	1.6	1.9	1.2	8.6	2.0	10.6	139.8					
1973	105.0	7.8	112.8	.2	1.6	6.9	5.9	1.9	2.0	1.2	8.7	2.2	10.9	143.5					
1974	104.2	6.8	111.0	.2	1.5	7.5	5.8	2.3	2.1	1.2	8.9	2.4	11.3	142.9					
1975	107.7	6.8	114.5	.2	1.2	7.6	6.0	2.7	2.1	1.2	9.0	2.6	11.6	147.1					
1976	112.0	7.1	119.1	.2	1.0	7.1	5.8	3.0	2.2	1.2	9.2	2.8	12.0	151.6					
1977	108.0	7.5	115.5	.2	.9	7.5	5.7	3.3	2.3	1.1	9.4	2.9	12.3	148.9					
1978	108.5	6.7	115.2	.3	.9	5.6	5.9	3.1	2.5	1.1	9.5	2.7	12.2	146.8					
1979	109.9	7.3	117.2	.3	.9	9.4	6.2	3.0	2.7	1.1	9.6	2.5	12.1	152.9					
1980	110.2	6.6	116.8	.3	.9	9.4	6.3	2.8	2.4	1.0	9.7	2.3	12.0	152.0					
1981	109.7	6.1	115.8	.4	.8	11.0	6.2	2.7	2.2	1.0	9.8	2.2	12.0	152.1					
1982	110.6	6.1	116.7	.4	.8	11.8	6.6	2.8	2.0	.9	9.9	2.0	11.9	153.9					
1983	111.0	6.4	117.4	.5	.8	9.7	6.6	2.8	2.0	.9	10.1	2.1	12.2	152.9					
1984	112.5	6.4	118.9	.7	.8	8.6	6.6	2.8	2.0	.9	10.3	2.2	12.5	153.8					
1985	116.9	7.4	124.3	.7	.8	9.1	6.7	2.8	2.0	.9	10.5	2.3	12.8	160.1					
1986	116.8	8.4	125.2	.8	.8	11.6	6.7	2.8	2.0	.9	10.7	2.4	13.1	163.9					
1987	119.7	9.6	129.3	.9	.8	13.5	6.7	2.8	2.0	.9	10.8	2.6	13.4	170.2					
1988	121.3	8.0	129.3	.9	.8	14.3	6.7	2.8	2.0	.9	11.1	3.0	14.1	171.8					

-- = Less than 0.05 pound.

1/ Consumption of most items at the processing level. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages and fuel. 2/ Semolina and durum flour in products such as macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles. For data on per capita use of these products see table 29. 3/ Pasta imports minus pasta exports. 4/ Milled basis. Rice consumption for year beginning August prior to year stated. 5/ Based on Census of Manufactures. See table 30 for data on corn sugar and corn syrup. 6/ The very small amount of rice used in breakfast cereals is double counted under rice.

Table 29--Pasta products: Per capita consumption, 1967-88

Year	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Total supply	Exports 2/	Food consumption	
					Total	per capita 3/
----- <u>Millien pounds</u> -----					<u>Pounds</u>	
1967	1,245	24	1,269	2	1,267	6.4
1968	1,347	25	1,372	14	1,358	6.8
1969	1,449	23	1,472	17	1,455	7.2
1970	1,551	28	1,579	1	1,578	7.7
1971	1,653	29	1,682	2	1,680	8.1
1972	1,755	42	1,797	2	1,795	8.6
1973	1,852	50	1,902	3	1,899	9.0
1974	1,949	47	1,996	3	1,993	9.3
1975	2,045	54	2,099	2	2,097	9.7
1976	2,142	57	2,199	5	2,194	10.1
1977	2,239	58	2,297	4	2,293	10.4
1978	2,248	73	2,321	5	2,316	10.4
1979	2,257	77	2,334	9	2,325	10.3
1980	2,266	83	2,349	6	2,343	10.3
1981	2,275	102	2,377	9	2,368	10.3
1982	2,284	118	2,402	16	2,386	10.3
1983	2,366	138	2,504	16	2,488	10.6
1984	2,448	180	2,628	15	2,613	11.0
1985	2,529	184	2,713	14	2,699	11.3
1986	2,611	195	2,806	12	2,794	11.6
1987 4/	2,693	225	2,918	14	2,904	11.9
1988	2,800	234	3,034	18	3,016	12.2

1/ Production based on Census of Manufactures, SIC 2098 (macaroni and spaghetti). Production interpolated between noncensus years. Includes macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, and other macaroni products. Excludes fresh pasta products. 2/ Import and export data from Department of Commerce. 3/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1. 4/ Since 1987 (last census year), production was estimated by the change in U.S. grocery store sales volume.

Table 30--Caloric and low-calorie sweeteners: Per capita consumption, 1967-89 1/

Year	Refined sugar			Corn sweeteners				Edible : syrups : 3/	Honey	Total : caloric : 2/	Low-calorie sweeteners 5/				Total : sweet- eners : 2/
	Cane : and beet : deliv- : eries :	Imported : blends, : mixtures :	Total : 2/	High : fruc- : tose :	Glu- : cose :	Dex- : trose :	Total : 2/				Saccha- : rin :	Cycla- : mate :	Aspar- : tame :	Total : 2/	
Pounds															
1967	98.5	4/	98.5	0.1	11.9	4.2	16.2	0.5	0.9	116.1	4.9	2.1	0	7.0	123.1
1968	99.2	4/	99.2	.3	12.6	4.3	17.2	.7	.9	118.0	5.0	2.2	0	7.2	125.2
1969	101.0	4/	101.0	.5	13.2	4.5	18.2	.6	1.0	120.8	5.3	1.6	0	6.9	127.7
1970	101.8	4/	101.8	.7	14.0	4.6	19.3	.5	1.0	122.6	5.8	6/	0	5.8	128.3
1971	102.1	4/	102.1	.9	14.9	5.0	20.8	.5	.9	124.3	5.1	6/	0	5.1	129.4
1972	102.3	4/	102.3	1.3	15.4	4.4	21.1	.5	1.0	124.9	5.1	6/	0	5.1	130.0
1973	100.8	4/	100.8	2.1	16.5	4.8	23.4	.5	.9	125.6	5.1	6/	0	5.1	130.7
1974	95.7	4/	95.7	3.0	17.2	4.9	25.1	.4	.7	121.9	5.9	6/	0	5.9	127.8
1975	89.2	4/	89.2	4.9	17.5	5.0	27.4	.4	1.0	118.0	6.1	6/	0	6.1	124.1
1976	93.4	4/	93.4	6.9	17.5	5.0	29.4	.4	.9	124.1	6.1	6/	0	6.1	130.2
1977	94.2	4/	94.2	9.1	17.6	4.1	30.8	.4	1.0	126.4	6.6	6/	0	6.6	133.1
1978	91.4	4/	91.4	11.3	17.8	3.8	32.9	.4	1.1	125.8	6.9	6/	0	6.9	132.8
1979	89.3	4/	89.3	14.6	17.9	3.6	36.0	.4	1.0	126.8	7.3	6/	0	7.3	134.1
1980	83.6	0.1	83.6	18.0	17.6	3.5	39.1	.4	.8	123.9	7.7	6/	0	7.7	131.7
1981	79.4	--	79.4	22.2	17.8	3.5	43.5	.4	.8	124.0	8.0	6/	0.2	8.2	132.2
1982	73.6	.1	73.6	26.7	18.0	3.5	48.2	.4	.9	123.1	8.4	6/	1.0	9.5	132.5
1983	70.1	.8	71.0	31.1	18.0	3.5	52.6	.4	.9	124.8	9.5	6/	3.5	12.9	137.8
1984	66.5	1.1	67.6	37.3	18.0	3.5	58.8	.4	1.0	127.8	10.0	6/	5.8	15.8	143.6
1985	62.5	.9	63.4	44.1	18.1	3.5	65.6	.4	1.0	130.4	6.0	6/	12.0	18.1	148.5
1986	59.7	1.2	60.8	45.9	18.0	3.5	67.4	.4	1.0	129.6	5.5	6/	13.0	18.5	148.1
1987	61.6	.8	62.3	47.1	18.0	3.5	68.5	.4	1.0	132.3	5.5	6/	13.5	19.0	151.3
1988	61.2	.6	61.7	48.0	18.0	3.6	69.6	.4	1.0	132.7	6.0	6/	14.0	20.0	152.7
1989	61.5	.4	61.8	47.8	18.3	3.6	69.7	.4	1.0	133.0	NA	6/	NA	NA	NA

-- = Less than 0.05 pound.

NA = Not available.

1/ Dry basis. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ Contains estimates of sorgo, maple, cane, molasses, and refiner's syrup. 4/ Estimates of amount of refined sugar contained in such imported blends and mixtures as sucrose-dextrose blends, sugar-sweetened tea mixes, and flavored syrups in consumer-size containers are not available before 1980. 5/ Sugar-sweetness equivalent. Assumes saccharin is 300 times as sweet as sugar; cyclamate, 30 times as sweet as sugar; and aspartame, 200 times as sweet as sugar. 6/ Cyclamate food use was banned by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration effective in 1970.

Table 31--Candy and other confectionery products: Sales, value, and supply and utilization, with quantity, per capita consumption, and value of sugar use, 1967-88

Year	Manufacturers 1/			Supply and utilization						Sugar use in confectionery products 6/			
	Sales	Average value	Shipments	Imports 2/	Total supply and utilization	Exports 3/	Net change in stocks 4/	Domestic disappearance 5/		Quantity		Total value	Unit value
								Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita		
	Mil. dol.	Cents per pound			Million pounds			Pounds	1,000 short tons	Pounds	Mil. dol.	Cents per pound	
1967	1,647	43.7	3,769	100	3,869	16	-56	3,909	19.7	1,016	10.2	202	9.9
1968	1,791	44.9	3,989	119	4,108	16	87	4,005	20.0	1,070	10.7	218	10.2
1969	1,885	47.5	3,969	118	4,087	16	-27	4,098	20.2	1,008	9.9	208	10.3
1970	1,950	48.5	4,020	125	4,145	15	46	4,084	19.9	1,086	10.6	233	10.7
1971	2,014	51.0	3,950	121	4,071	19	-7	4,059	19.5	1,108	10.7	257	11.6
1972	2,024	52.1	3,885	136	4,021	26	-19	4,014	19.1	1,101	10.5	246	11.2
1973	2,186	56.2	3,889	139	4,028	34	46	3,948	18.6	1,120	10.6	278	12.4
1974	2,839	75.9	3,740	153	3,893	39	59	3,795	17.7	1,093	10.2	589	26.9
1975	2,898	84.3	3,438	132	3,570	34	-64	3,600	16.7	916	8.5	487	26.6
1976	2,983	84.0	3,551	152	3,703	41	105	3,557	16.3	1,000	9.2	389	19.5
1977	3,675	99.3	3,700	120	3,820	44	73	3,703	16.8	967	8.8	263	13.6
1978	3,847	107.2	3,588	134	3,722	50	-57	3,729	16.8	972	8.7	271	13.9
1979	4,281	116.6	3,673	118	3,791	51	82	3,658	16.3	956	8.5	365	19.1
1980	4,684	134.3	3,488	120	3,608	45	-104	3,667	16.1	994	8.7	523	26.3
1981	5,171	142.5	3,630	123	3,753	56	-18	3,715	16.1	1,017	8.8	686	33.7
1982	5,650	148.8	3,798	139	3,937	51	-37	3,923	16.9	1,013	8.7	545	26.9
1983	5,983	147.2	4,064	171	4,235	48	10	4,177	17.8	1,048	8.9	564	26.9
1984	6,610	155.0	4,265	245	4,510	52	82	4,378	18.5	1,077	9.1	564	26.2
1985	7,092	163.9	4,326	297	4,623	54	92	4,477	18.7	1,079	9.0	596	27.6
1986	7,280	173.3	4,201	302	4,503	55	-31	4,479	18.5	1,083	9.0	567	26.2
1987	7,678	181.5	4,231	286	4,517	64	-32	4,485	18.4	1,103	9.0	573	26.0
1988	8,380	186.1	4,502	263	4,765	97	18	4,650	18.9	1,144	9.3	593	25.9

1/ Data on U.S. confectionery shipments, including chocolate and cocoa products, in "Confectionery Shipments, Sales, Average Value, and Per Capita Consumption," Confectionery Manufacturers' (Annual) Sales and Distribution (Surveys) 1967-88, U.S. Department of Commerce. 2/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Imports, FT-246, Statistical Classes, 156.302, 157.102, and 157.104. 3/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Exports, FT-410, Statistical Classes, 156.272, 157.102, 157.104. 4/ Calculated as a residual. Negatives indicate increases in stock level during year; positives signify net withdrawals. 5/ Domestic disappearance for food use. 6/ Quantity estimated by the Economic Research Service, based on data from Crops Branch and Estimates Division, NASS.

Table 32--Coffee, tea, and cocoa: Per capita consumption, 1967-88 ^{1/}

Year	Coffee						Tea, leaf equivalent	Cocoa	
	Instant ^{2/}		Regular		Total ^{3/}			Bean	Chocolate liquor
	Green bean equivalent	Retail weight	Green bean equivalent	Retail weight	Green bean equivalent	Retail weight			
<u>Pounds</u>									
1967	2.51	0.84	12.3	10.3	14.8	11.1	0.70	4.2	3.3
1968	2.52	.84	12.3	10.4	14.9	11.2	.73	4.2	3.4
1969	2.39	.80	11.7	9.8	14.1	10.6	.73	3.9	3.1
1970	2.04	.68	11.6	9.7	13.6	10.4	.73	3.9	3.1
1971	2.23	.74	10.9	9.1	13.1	9.9	.77	3.9	3.1
1972	2.32	.77	11.3	9.5	13.7	10.3	.78	4.3	3.5
1973	2.56	.85	10.9	9.2	13.5	10.0	.79	4.1	3.3
1974	2.56	1.02	10.2	8.6	12.8	9.6	.79	3.7	2.9
1975	2.31	.92	9.8	8.3	12.2	9.2	.80	3.2	2.6
1976	2.51	1.00	10.0	8.4	12.5	9.4	.82	3.7	3.0
1977	2.06	.82	7.3	6.1	9.4	7.0	.80	3.3	2.6
1978	2.11	.84	8.4	7.1	10.5	7.9	.77	3.3	2.7
1979	2.21	.88	9.1	7.7	11.3	8.6	.74	3.3	2.7
1980	2.16	.86	8.1	6.8	10.3	7.7	.78	3.4	2.7
1981	2.10	.84	7.9	6.6	10.0	7.5	.77	3.6	2.9
1982	2.18	.87	7.7	6.5	9.9	7.4	.74	3.7	3.0
1983	2.21	.88	7.8	6.6	10.0	7.5	.74	4.0	3.2
1984	2.24	.90	8.0	6.7	10.2	7.6	.76	4.3	3.4
1985	2.30	.92	8.1	6.8	10.4	7.8	.75	4.6	3.7
1986	2.30	.92	8.2	6.9	10.5	7.8	.75	4.8	3.8
1987	2.21	.88	7.8	6.6	10.1	7.5	.74	4.9	3.9
1988	2.04	.82	7.2	6.1	9.3	6.9	.74	4.9	3.9

^{1/} Uses U.S. total population, July 1. ^{2/} Quantity processed for soluble use minus net exports. ^{3/} Total may not add due to rounding. ^{4/} Chocolate liquor is what remains after cocoa beans have been roasted and hulled; it is sometimes called ground or bitter chocolate.

Table 33--Beverages: Per capita consumption, 1967-88 1/

Year	Milk			Tea 4/	Coffee 5/	Soft drinks 6/	Fruit juices and drinks 7/	
	Whole	Lowfat 2/	Total 3/					
Gallons								
1967	27.1	4.2	31.3	5.6	36.3	18.2	NA	
1968	26.4	4.9	31.3	6.8	36.5	19.8	NA	
1969	35.6	5.5	31.0	6.8	34.6	20.2	NA	
1970	25.4	5.8	31.2	6.8	33.4	20.8	NA	
1971	24.9	6.3	31.3	7.2	32.2	21.6	NA	
1972	24.1	6.9	31.0	7.3	33.6	22.3	NA	
1973	22.9	7.5	30.5	7.4	33.3	23.0	NA	
1974	21.7	7.8	29.4	7.5	33.2	22.3	NA	
1975	21.0	8.4	29.5	7.5	31.4	22.2	NA	
1976	20.3	9.0	29.3	7.7	32.5	24.2	NA	
1977	19.4	9.6	29.0	7.5	24.5	25.6	NA	
1978	18.7	9.9	28.6	7.2	27.3	26.6	NA	
1979	18.0	10.2	28.2	6.9	29.3	27.0	NA	
1980	17.0	10.6	27.6	7.3	26.7	27.1	NA	
1981	16.2	10.8	27.1	7.2	26.0	27.1	NA	
1982	15.3	10.9	26.3	6.9	25.9	26.9	NA	
1983	15.1	11.1	26.2	6.9	26.3	27.4	8.6	
1984	14.7	11.6	26.3	7.1	26.7	28.4	8.7	
1985	14.3	12.3	26.6	7.1	27.3	30.4	9.3	
1986	13.5	13.0	26.4	7.1	27.4	31.9	9.5	
1987	12.9	13.2	26.2	6.9	26.3	30.5	10.0	
1988	12.3	13.7	26.0	6.9	24.3	31.7	10.4	
Alcoholic beverages								
	Resident population				Adult population, 21 years and over			
	Wine 8/	Distilled spirits	Total	Beer	Wine 8/	Distilled spirits	Total	
Gallons								
1967	16.8	1.03	1.64	19.4	28.3	1.74	2.78	32.8
1968	17.3	1.07	1.73	20.1	28.9	1.79	2.90	33.6
1969	17.8	1.17	1.80	20.8	29.7	1.95	2.99	34.6
1970	18.5	1.31	1.82	21.6	30.6	2.17	3.00	35.7
1971	18.9	1.48	1.85	22.3	31.2	2.43	3.04	36.7
1972	19.3	1.61	1.88	22.8	31.5	2.63	3.07	37.2
1973	20.1	1.64	1.93	23.6	32.4	2.66	3.12	38.2
1974	20.9	1.64	1.96	24.5	33.6	2.63	3.13	39.3
1975	21.3	1.71	1.97	25.0	33.9	2.71	3.12	39.7
1976	21.5	1.73	1.96	25.2	33.8	2.72	3.08	39.6
1977	22.4	1.82	1.96	26.1	34.8	2.84	3.05	40.7
1978	23.1	1.96	2.00	27.0	35.5	3.01	3.07	41.6
1979	23.8	1.98	1.99	27.8	36.2	3.01	3.04	42.3
1980	24.3	2.11	1.98	28.3	36.6	3.19	2.99	42.8
1981	24.6	2.20	1.96	28.8	36.8	3.30	2.93	43.1
1982	24.4	2.22	1.89	28.5	36.2	3.29	2.80	42.3
1983	24.2	2.25	1.84	28.3	35.6	3.32	2.71	41.7
1984	23.9	2.34	1.80	28.1	35.0	3.43	2.64	41.1
1985	23.7	2.43	1.75	27.9	34.4	3.53	2.54	40.5
1986	24.0	2.44	1.64	28.1	34.7	3.52	2.37	40.6
1987	23.9	2.39	1.59	27.8	34.4	3.44	2.30	40.2
1988	23.7	2.25	1.54	27.5	34.1	3.23	2.21	39.5

NA = Not available.

1/ Soft drink and alcoholic beverage per capita figures are constructed by ERS based on industry data. Milk, soft drinks, and alcoholic beverages are based on U.S. resident population, July 1. Coffee, tea, and fruit juices are based on U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes buttermilk and skim milk. 3/ Total may not add due to rounding. 4/ Fluid equivalent conversion factor is 200 6-oz. cups per pound of tea, leaf equivalent. 5/ Includes instant and decaffeinated coffee. Converted to fluid equivalent on the basis of 60 6-oz. cups per pound of regular roasted coffee and 187.5 6-oz. cups per pound of instant coffee. 6/ Revised in accord with the Census of Manufactures. 7/ Figures based on scanner data from a nationally representative sample of supermarkets (see table 22); excludes food-away-from-home market. 8/ Beginning in 1983, includes wine coolers.

Table 34--Tree nuts and coconuts: Per capita consumption, 1967-88 ^{1/}

Year	Tree nuts (shelled basis)								Coconuts (desic- cated)
	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Macadamias	Pistachios	Other ^{2/}	Total	
	<u>Pounds</u>								
1967	0.29	0.07	0.39	0.36	0.01	^{3/}	0.59	1.71	0.56
1968	.32	.07	.38	.32	.02	^{3/}	.66	1.78	.75
1969	.30	.05	.41	.34	.01	^{3/}	.57	1.68	.47
1970	.34	.05	.40	.36	.02	^{3/}	.59	1.76	.47
1971	.36	.06	.44	.41	.02	^{3/}	.61	1.91	.52
1972	.36	.07	.43	.39	.02	^{3/}	.71	1.98	.56
1973	.26	.10	.43	.40	.02	^{3/}	.57	1.77	.48
1974	.26	.04	.39	.42	.02	^{3/}	.45	1.59	.44
1975	.35	.08	.39	.51	.03	^{3/}	.60	1.96	.44
1976	.42	.07	.33	.52	.03	^{3/}	.55	1.92	.45
1977	.45	.07	.37	.53	.03	0.04	.28	1.76	.44
1978	.39	.08	.39	.39	.03	.04	.42	1.73	.47
1979	.37	.04	.46	.47	.04	.04	.38	1.79	.40
1980	.42	.05	.43	.51	.04	.07	.32	1.83	.39
1981	.50	.05	.45	.51	.04	.05	.33	1.93	.40
1982	.58	.07	.48	.47	.05	.08	.46	2.19	.40
1983	.56	.05	.48	.59	.05	.08	.52	2.33	.42
1984	.60	.07	.53	.52	.05	.17	.47	2.41	.42
1985	.68	.07	.47	.42	.05	.15	.45	2.30	.43
1986	.53	.04	.54	.45	.06	.16	.46	2.24	.46
1987	.58	.06	.53	.48	.06	.08	.44	2.23	.58
1988	.66	.09	.52	.44	.06	.19	.52	2.48	.49

^{1/} Crop year begins in August for filberts and walnuts; September for pistachios; January for Macadamias; and July for all other items. Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. ^{2/} Includes Brazil nuts, pignolias, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous. ^{3/} Included in other.

Table 35--Peanuts: Per capita consumption, 1967-89 ^{1/}

Year	Peanuts			Consumed in products			Total
	Salted	Cleaned in shell ^{3/}	Peanut butter	Candy	Sandwich snacks	Other	
^{2/}						^{4/}	^{5/}
<u>Pounds</u>							
1967	1.16	0.35	2.56	1.08	0.11	0.09	5.34
1968	1.18	.39	2.59	1.12	.11	.09	5.47
1969	1.17	.39	2.62	1.15	.11	.10	5.53
1970	1.15	.42	2.59	1.17	.12	.08	5.53
1971	1.15	.29	2.64	1.17	.12	.08	5.45
1972	1.20	.40	2.72	1.22	.12	.08	5.74
1973	1.32	.31	3.06	1.17	.11	.09	6.05
1974	1.28	.39	2.99	1.00	.09	.07	5.82
1975	1.38	.41	2.97	1.10	.10	.07	6.03
1976	1.13	.48	2.76	1.05	.11	.08	5.61
1977	1.22	.43	2.78	1.05	.13	.08	5.69
1978	1.26	.39	2.88	1.16	.12	.08	5.91
1979	1.20	.45	2.95	1.09	.13	.08	5.90
1980	.86	.30	2.47	1.00	.10	.08	4.81
1981	1.16	.40	2.73	1.07	.09	.06	5.51
1982	1.28	.50	2.82	1.18	.09	.07	5.95
1983	1.26	.43	2.81	1.25	.10	.06	5.92
1984	1.29	.44	2.91	1.21	.11	.08	6.03
1985	1.47	.48	2.88	1.29	.10	.10	6.33
1986	1.58	.43	2.79	1.32	.14	.17	6.42
1987	1.51	.34	2.84	1.32	.19	.15	6.35
1988	1.53	.40	3.34	1.31	.11	.14	6.84
1989	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.99

NA - Not available until September 1990.

^{1/} Kernel basis. Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. ^{2/} Crop year beginning August of year indicated. ^{3/} Domestic disappearance of roasting stock; shelled equivalent.

^{4/} Includes grated and granulated peanuts and peanut flour. ^{5/} Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 36--Beef: Supply and utilization, 1967-89 ^{1/}

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks ^{2/}	Total supply	Exports ^{3/}	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks ^{2/}	Food disappearance Total	Per capita ^{4/}
----- Million pounds -----									
1967	20,183	1,313	307	21,803	88	^{3/}	275	21,440	107.9
1968	20,845	1,500	275	22,620	88	^{3/}	296	22,236	110.8
1969	21,126	1,615	296	23,037	82	^{3/}	353	22,602	111.5
1970	21,685	1,792	353	23,830	101	^{3/}	338	23,391	114.1
1971	21,904	1,734	338	23,976	117	^{3/}	366	23,493	113.1
1972	22,413	1,960	366	24,739	114	^{3/}	367	24,258	115.6
1973	21,278	1,990	367	23,635	144	^{3/}	448	23,043	108.7
1974	23,137	1,615	448	25,200	115	^{3/}	402	24,683	115.4
1975	23,975	1,758	402	26,135	110	^{3/}	350	25,675	118.9
1976	25,969	2,073	350	28,392	87	71	464	27,770	127.4
1977	25,279	1,939	464	27,682	98	69	316	27,199	123.5
1978	24,241	2,297	316	26,854	160	54	405	26,235	117.9
1979	21,447	2,405	534	24,386	166	49	459	23,712	105.4
1980	21,643	2,064	459	24,166	173	47	433	23,513	103.2
1981	22,389	1,743	433	24,565	216	36	336	23,977	104.2
1982	22,536	1,939	336	24,811	250	55	388	24,118	103.7
1983	23,243	1,931	388	25,562	272	40	429	24,821	105.7
1984	23,598	1,823	429	25,850	330	47	473	25,000	105.5
1985	23,728	2,071	473	26,272	328	51	420	25,473	106.5
1986	24,371	2,129	420	26,920	521	52	412	25,935	107.3
1987	23,566	2,269	412	26,247	604	56	386	25,201	103.3
1988	23,589	2,379	386	26,354	680	64	422	25,188	102.3
1989 ^{5/}	23,138	2,175	422	25,735	1,062	60	335	24,278	97.6

^{1/} Carcass-weight basis except as noted in footnote 2. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. ^{2/} Cold-storage holdings in public warehouses and packing plants. Stocks data are reported on a product-weight basis for 1967-78 and on a carcass-weight basis thereafter. ^{3/} Shipments to U.S. territories for 1967-75 are included under exports. ^{4/} Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1. ^{5/} Beginning 1989, trade data include veal.

Table 37--Veal: Supply and utilization, 1967-89 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				Food disappearance	
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 2/	Total	Per capita 4/	
----- Million pounds -----										Pounds
1967	792	15	11	818	6	3/	12	800	4.0	
1968	735	18	12	765	6	3/	7	752	3.7	
1969	673	25	7	705	5	3/	10	690	3.4	
1970	588	24	10	622	3	3/	9	610	3.0	
1971	547	22	9	578	4	3/	9	565	2.7	
1972	458	36	9	503	10	3/	13	480	2.3	
1973	357	31	13	401	8	3/	12	381	1.8	
1974	486	31	12	529	15	3/	14	500	2.3	
1975	873	24	14	911	14	3/	11	886	4.1	
1976	852	22	11	885	3	9	11	862	4.0	
1977	833	24	11	868	5	9	11	843	3.8	
1978	631	25	11	667	3	4	9	651	2.9	
1979	435	27	9	471	4	2	10	455	2.0	
1980	400	21	10	431	3	1	9	418	1.8	
1981	435	18	9	462	5	1	9	447	1.9	
1982	448	19	9	476	4	2	7	453	2.0	
1983	453	19	7	479	4	1	9	465	2.0	
1984	495	24	9	528	6	1	14	507	2.1	
1985	515	20	14	549	4	1	11	533	2.2	
1986	524	27	11	562	5	1	7	549	2.3	
1987	429	24	7	460	7	1	4	448	1.8	
1988	396	27	4	427	10	2	5	410	1.7	
1989	353	NA	5	358	NA	1	4	353	1.4	

NA - Not available; veal trade no longer reported separately.
See footnotes at end of table 36.

Table 38--Lamb and mutton: Supply and utilization, 1967-89 ^{1/}

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks ^{2/}	Total supply	Exports ^{3/}	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks ^{2/}	Food disappearance	
								Total	Per capita ^{4/}
----- Million pounds -----									
1967	646	121	17	784	6	^{3/}	15	763	3.8
1968	602	147	15	764	7	^{3/}	14	743	3.7
1969	550	153	14	717	6	^{3/}	16	695	3.4
1970	551	122	16	689	7	^{3/}	19	663	3.2
1971	556	103	19	678	8	^{3/}	19	651	3.1
1972	543	148	19	710	7	^{3/}	16	687	3.3
1973	512	53	16	581	6	^{3/}	15	560	2.6
1974	464	26	15	505	8	^{3/}	14	483	2.3
1975	411	27	14	452	8	^{3/}	12	432	2.0
1976	371	36	12	419	4	3	15	397	1.8
1977	350	23	15	388	5	2	10	371	1.7
1978	310	39	10	359	3	1	12	343	1.5
1979	291	44	12	347	1	2	11	333	1.5
1980	318	33	11	362	1	3	9	349	1.5
1981	338	31	9	378	2	3	11	362	1.6
1982	365	21	11	397	2	2	9	384	1.7
1983	375	18	9	402	2	2	11	387	1.6
1984	379	20	11	410	2	3	7	398	1.7
1985	358	36	7	401	1	2	13	385	1.6
1986	338	41	13	392	1	2	13	376	1.6
1987	315	44	13	372	1	2	8	361	1.5
1988	335	51	8	394	1	1	6	386	1.6
1989	347	63	6	416	2	1	8	405	1.6

See footnotes at end of table 36.

Table 39--Pork: Supply and utilization, 1967-89 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
			2/		3/		2/	Total	Per capita
	----- Million pounds -----								Pounds
1967	14,130	440	234	14,804	164	3/	286	14,354	72.2
1968	14,516	462	286	15,264	208	3/	256	14,800	73.7
1969	14,244	450	256	14,950	260	3/	211	14,479	71.4
1970	14,699	491	211	15,401	194	3/	336	14,871	72.5
1971	16,006	496	336	16,838	198	3/	330	16,310	78.5
1972	14,422	538	330	15,290	236	3/	214	14,840	70.7
1973	13,223	533	214	13,970	279	3/	286	13,405	63.3
1974	14,331	488	286	15,105	204	3/	307	14,594	68.2
1975	11,779	439	307	12,525	317	3/	249	11,959	55.4
1976	12,688	469	249	13,406	316	106	212	12,772	58.6
1977	13,248	440	212	13,900	294	105	186	13,315	60.5
1978	13,393	495	186	14,074	288	133	242	13,411	60.3
1979	15,451	499	329	16,279	290	158	363	15,468	68.7
1980	16,616	550	363	17,529	252	154	433	16,690	73.3
1981	15,873	542	433	16,848	307	145	320	16,076	69.9
1982	14,229	612	320	15,161	214	151	262	14,534	62.5
1983	15,199	699	262	16,160	219	142	363	15,436	65.7
1984	14,812	954	363	16,129	164	147	348	15,470	65.3
1985	14,807	1,128	348	16,283	128	132	289	15,734	65.8
1986	14,063	1,122	289	15,474	86	132	248	15,008	62.1
1987	14,374	1,195	248	15,817	109	127	347	15,234	62.5
1988	15,684	1,137	347	17,168	195	126	413	16,434	66.7
1989	15,820	896	413	17,129	268	140	285	16,436	66.1

See footnotes at end of table 36.

Table 40--Total red meat: Supply and utilization, 1967-89 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	Per capita
			2/		3/		2/	Total	4/
	----- Million pounds -----								Pounds
1967	35,751	1,889	569	38,209	264	3/	588	37,357	188.0
1968	36,698	2,127	588	39,413	309	3/	573	38,531	192.0
1969	36,593	2,243	573	39,409	353	3/	590	38,466	189.8
1970	37,523	2,429	590	40,542	305	3/	702	39,535	192.8
1971	39,013	2,355	702	42,070	327	3/	724	41,019	197.5
1972	37,836	2,682	724	41,242	367	3/	610	40,265	191.8
1973	35,370	2,607	610	38,587	437	3/	761	37,389	176.4
1974	38,418	2,160	761	41,339	342	3/	737	40,260	188.3
1975	37,038	2,248	737	40,023	449	3/	622	38,952	180.4
1976	39,880	2,600	622	43,102	410	189	702	41,801	191.7
1977	39,710	2,426	702	42,838	402	185	523	41,728	189.5
1978	38,575	2,856	523	41,954	454	192	668	40,640	182.6
1979	37,624	2,975	884	41,483	462	211	842	39,968	177.6
1980	38,978	2,668	842	42,488	430	205	884	40,969	179.9
1981	39,035	2,334	884	42,253	530	185	676	40,862	177.6
1982	37,578	2,591	676	40,845	470	210	666	39,499	169.9
1983	39,270	2,667	666	42,603	497	185	812	41,109	175.1
1984	39,284	2,821	812	42,917	502	198	842	41,375	174.6
1985	39,408	3,255	842	43,505	461	187	733	42,124	176.0
1986	39,296	3,319	733	43,348	613	187	679	41,869	173.3
1987	38,684	3,532	679	42,895	721	186	745	41,243	169.1
1988	40,004	3,594	745	44,343	886	193	846	42,418	172.2
1989	39,658	3,134	846	43,638	1,332	202	632	41,473	166.7

See footnotes at end of table 36.

Table 41--Edible offals: Supply and utilization, 1967-88

Year	Supply			Utilization		
	Production 1/	Imports	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Total	Food disappearance Per capita 2/
----- Million pounds -----						
1967	2,417	4	2,421	226	2,195	11.0
1968	2,479	4	2,483	232	2,251	11.2
1969	2,470	6	2,476	247	2,229	11.0
1970	2,529	10	2,539	250	2,289	11.2
1971	2,627	7	2,634	289	2,345	11.3
1972	2,545	8	2,553	296	2,257	10.8
1973	2,376	7	2,383	301	2,082	9.8
1974	2,586	6	2,592	312	2,280	10.7
1975	2,510	6	2,516	306	2,210	10.2
1976	2,700	5	2,705	400	2,305	10.6
1977	2,688	6	2,694	413	2,281	10.4
1978	2,605	5	2,610	431	2,179	9.8
1979	2,534	10	2,544	392	2,152	9.6
1980	2,622	10	2,632	463	2,169	9.5
1981	2,627	8	2,635	478	2,157	9.4
1982	2,530	6	2,536	532	2,004	8.6
1983	2,643	9	2,652	515	2,137	9.1
1984	2,646	13	2,659	503	2,156	9.1
1985	2,655	12	2,667	571	2,096	8.8
1986	2,648	14	2,662	567	2,095	8.7
1987	2,604	21	2,625	531	2,094	8.6
1988	2,691	20	2,711	719	1,992	8.1

1/ Based on the following percentages of carcass-weight meat production: beef, 6.7 percent; veal, 10.7 percent; lamb and mutton, 5.1 percent; and pork, 6.7 percent. 2/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 42--Fresh and frozen fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply 2/	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance Total 2/	Per capita 3/
----- Million pounds -----								
1967	591	612	221	1,424	55	209	1,160	5.8
1968	570	766	209	1,545	47	240	1,258	6.3
1969	586	820	240	1,646	78	233	1,335	6.6
1970	615	890	233	1,738	81	251	1,406	6.9
1971	630	864	251	1,745	102	242	1,401	6.7
1972	623	1,060	242	1,925	96	335	1,494	7.1
1973	657	1,091	335	2,083	147	373	1,563	7.4
1974	658	902	373	1,933	112	344	1,477	6.9
1975	717	982	344	2,043	135	290	1,618	7.5
1976	788	1,147	290	2,225	154	296	1,775	8.1
1977	814	1,130	296	2,240	205	335	1,700	7.7
1978	911	1,156	335	2,402	271	338	1,793	8.1
1979	957	1,169	338	2,464	337	367	1,760	7.8
1980	1,058	1,013	367	2,438	324	296	1,818	8.0
1981 4/	1,061	1,097	263	2,421	377	264	1,780	7.7
1982	1,031	1,159	264	2,454	388	298	1,768	7.6
1983	928	1,306	298	2,532	345	340	1,847	7.9
1984	937	1,300	340	2,577	337	295	1,945	8.2
1985	1,041	1,459	295	2,795	379	280	2,136	8.9
1986	1,002	1,546	280	2,828	430	264	2,134	8.8
1987	1,249	1,740	264	3,253	495	354	2,404	9.9
1988	1,463	1,565	354	3,381	678	338	2,365	9.6

1/ Edible meat weight. Edible-weight finfish is equal to 45 percent of live weight. Shellfish reported on a meat-equivalent basis. Includes cultivated catfish beginning in 1973. Data provided by National Marine Fisheries Service (Marta Nammack, 301-427-2328); ERS computed per capita figures. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 4/ Beginning stocks in 1981 do not equal ending stocks in 1980 due to data revision.

Table 43--Canned fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 ^{1/}

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	Per capita
	^{2/}		^{3/}			^{3/}	Total	^{4/}
	----- Million pounds -----							Pounds
1967	646	190	236	1,072	54	160	858	4.3
1968	728	206	160	1,094	36	196	862	4.3
1969	656	199	196	1,051	48	161	842	4.2
1970	745	238	161	1,144	47	186	911	4.4
1971	757	192	186	1,135	48	196	891	4.3
1972	865	247	196	1,309	55	218	1,036	4.9
1973	865	231	218	1,314	58	205	1,051	5.0
1974	892	267	205	1,364	43	314	1,007	4.7
1975	748	162	299	1,209	51	246	912	4.2
1976	846	217	246	1,309	55	329	925	4.2
70 1977	864	178	329	1,371	55	320	996	4.5
1978	1,018	191	320	1,529	68	359	1,102	5.0
1979	903	198	359	1,460	81	300	1,079	4.8
1980	949	205	300	1,454	106	326	1,022	4.5
1981 ^{5/}	1,019	228	243	1,490	103	301	1,086	4.7
1982	805	215	301	1,321	71	270	980	4.2
1983	889	244	270	1,403	74	216	1,113	4.7
1984	1,029	316	216	1,561	63	326	1,172	4.9
1985	849	414	326	1,589	61	306	1,222	5.1
1986	945	439	306	1,690	80	249	1,361	5.6
1987	865	429	249	1,543	54	257	1,232	5.1
1988	907	428	257	1,592	63	266	1,263	5.1

^{1/} Edible meat weight. Excludes the nonfish content of canned fishery products. Data provided by National Marine Fisheries Service (Marta Nammack, (301-427-2328)); ERS computed per capita figures.

^{2/} Includes production from Puerto Rico and American Samoa. ^{3/} Canned fish stock data include reported or estimated stocks for salmon, tuna, sardines, and mackerel. Salmon stocks include those at wholesale. Sardine stocks excluded beginning January 1, 1975. ^{4/} Uses U.S. total population, July 1. ^{5/} Beginning stocks in 1981 do not equal ending stocks in 1980 due to data revision.

Table 44--Cured fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance Total	Per capita 2/
----- Million pounds -----								
1967	51	44	14	109	3	11	95	0.5
1968	52	44	11	107	7	7	93	.5
1969	52	40	7	99	7	4	88	.4
1970	52	54	4	110	10	9	91	.4
1971	55	49	9	113	9	10	94	.5
1972	53	43	10	106	8	6	92	.4
1973	50	48	6	104	10	8	86	.4
1974	55	50	8	113	9	7	97	.5
1975	51	50	7	108	10	7	91	.4
1976	48	70	7	125	14	7	104	.5
1977	54	58	7	119	24	7	88	.4
1978	48	68	7	123	36	6	81	.4
1979	51	63	6	120	32	5	83	.4
1980	57	56	5	118	41	4	73	.3
1981	43	73	4	120	49	4	67	.3
1982	46	69	4	119	49	1	69	.3
1983	55	65	1	121	45	6	70	.3
1984	60	68	6	134	39	25	70	.3
1985	59	54	25	138	45	22	71	.3
1986	55	59	22	136	39	25	72	.3
1987	41	64	25	130	35	23	72	.3
1988	41	63	23	127	52	2	73	.3

1/ Edible meat weight. Excludes intermediate products which may be in the final stage of processing, including mild-cured salmon and green, salted cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk. Data provided by National Marine Fisheries Service (Marta Nammack, 301-427-2328); ERS computed per capita figures. 2/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 45--Total fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply 2/	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance Total 2/	Per capita 3/
	----- Million pounds -----							<u>Pounds</u>
1967	1,288	846	471	2,605	112	380	2,113	10.6
1968	1,350	1,016	380	2,746	90	443	2,213	11.0
1969	1,294	1,059	443	2,796	133	398	2,265	11.2
1970	1,412	1,182	398	2,992	138	446	2,408	11.7
1971	1,442	1,105	446	2,993	159	448	2,386	11.5
1972	1,542	1,350	448	3,340	159	559	2,622	12.5
1973	1,572	1,370	559	3,501	215	586	2,700	12.7
1974	1,605	1,219	586	3,410	164	665	2,581	12.1
1975 4/	1,516	1,194	650	3,360	196	543	2,621	12.1
1976	1,682	1,434	543	3,659	223	632	2,804	12.9
1977	1,732	1,366	632	3,730	284	662	2,784	12.6
1978	1,977	1,415	662	4,054	375	703	2,976	13.4
1979	1,911	1,430	703	4,044	450	672	2,922	13.0
1980	2,064	1,274	672	4,010	471	626	2,913	12.8
1981 4/	2,123	1,398	510	4,031	529	569	2,933	12.7
1982	1,882	1,443	569	3,894	508	569	2,817	12.1
1983	1,872	1,615	569	4,056	464	562	3,030	12.9
1984	2,026	1,684	562	4,272	439	646	3,187	13.4
1985	1,949	1,927	546	4,522	485	608	3,429	14.3
1986	2,002	2,044	608	4,654	549	538	3,567	14.8
1987	2,155	2,233	538	4,926	584	634	3,708	15.2
1988	2,411	2,056	634	5,100	793	606	3,701	15.0

1/ Edible meat weight. Data provided by National Marine Fisheries Service (Marta Nammack, 301-427-2328); ERS computed per capita figures. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 4/ Beginning stocks do not equal previous year's ending stocks due to data revision.

Table 46--Chicken: Supply and utilization, 1967-89

Year	Supply			Utilization					
	Production 1/	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
							Total	Per capita 2/	
	----- Million pounds -----							Pounds	
1967	7,379	163	7,542	89	67	170	7,216	36.3	
1968	7,422	170	7,592	95	66	97	7,334	36.5	
1969	7,907	97	8,004	90	76	110	7,728	38.1	
1970	8,465	110	8,575	97	86	163	8,229	40.1	
1971	8,516	163	8,679	104	98	149	8,328	40.1	
1972	8,887	149	9,036	100	106	111	8,719	41.5	
1973	8,761	111	8,872	101	102	146	8,523	40.2	
1974	8,915	146	9,061	124	110	175	8,652	40.5	
1975	8,823	175	8,998	155	118	114	8,611	39.9	
1976	9,751	114	9,865	322	129	155	9,259	42.5	
1977	10,118	155	10,273	349	132	138	9,654	43.8	
1978	10,794	138	10,932	361	144	102	10,325	46.4	
1979	11,950	102	12,052	438	159	143	11,312	50.3	
1980	12,109	143	12,252	620	161	136	11,355	49.8	
1981	12,742	136	12,878	763	157	149	11,809	51.3	
1982	12,911	149	13,060	524	150	135	12,251	52.7	
1983	13,117	135	13,252	450	142	113	12,547	53.4	
1984	13,688	113	13,801	433	147	139	13,082	55.2	
1985	14,398	139	14,537	438	144	171	13,784	57.6	
1986	14,943	171	15,114	582	152	187	14,193	58.7	
1987	16,233	187	16,420	767	133	213	15,287	62.7	
1988	16,818	213	17,031	791	159	193	15,888	64.5	
1989	18,017	193	18,210	892	144	228	16,946	68.1	

1/ Ready to cook. Includes chicken, other than commercial broilers, sold from and consumed on farms where produced. 2/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 47--Turkey: Supply and utilization, 1967-89

Year	Supply			Utilization				
	Production 1/	Begin- ning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance	
							Total	Per capita 3/
----- Million pounds -----								
1967	1,870	267	2,137	49	0	367	1,721	8.7
1968	1,611	367	1,978	41	0	317	1,620	8.1
1969	1,606	317	1,923	37	4	192	1,690	8.3
1970	1,729	192	1,921	35	8	219	1,659	8.1
1971	1,772	219	1,991	23	4	223	1,741	8.4
1972	1,909	223	2,132	36	5	208	1,883	9.0
1973	1,933	208	2,141	50	4	281	1,806	8.5
1974	1,921	281	2,202	40	3	275	1,884	8.8
1975	1,803	275	2,078	47	5	195	1,831	8.5
1976	2,059	195	2,254	65	6	203	1,980	9.1
1977	2,024	203	2,227	54	2	168	2,003	9.1
1978	2,098	168	2,266	51	6	175	2,034	9.1
1979	2,344	175	2,519	50	7	240	2,222	9.9
1980	2,432	240	2,672	75	6	198	2,393	10.5
1981	2,577	198	2,775	63	5	238	2,469	10.7
1982	2,522	238	2,760	51	5	204	2,500	10.8
1983	2,649	204	2,853	47	7	162	2,637	11.2
1984	2,685	162	2,847	27	7	125	2,688	11.3
1985	2,942	125	3,067	27	7	150	2,883	12.0
1986	3,271	150	3,421	27	4	178	3,212	13.3
1987	3,832	178	4,010	33	4	266	3,707	15.2
1988	3,968	266	4,234	51	5	250	3,928	15.9
1989	4,229	250	4,479	40	4	234	4,201	16.9

1/ Ready to cook. Includes the quantity sold from and consumed on farms where produced. 2/ Stock data in terms of product weight as reported. 3/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 48--Eggs: Supply and utilization, 1967-89 ^{1/}

Year	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply ^{2/}	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Hatching	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
									Total ^{2/}	Per capita ^{3/}
	----- Million dozen -----									Number
1967	5,777	4	28	5,810	23	32	358	71	5,326	321.6
1968	5,680	5	71	5,756	22	24	361	56	5,292	316.4
1969	5,629	9	56	5,694	18	23	389	34	5,230	309.7
1970	5,704	27	34	5,765	16	29	402	39	5,278	308.9
1971	5,806	10	39	5,855	15	30	390	58	5,363	309.9
1972	5,742	1	58	5,801	24	32	392	53	5,300	303.0
1973	5,502	13	53	5,568	24	25	392	34	5,093	288.4
1974	5,461	13	34	5,508	33	23	366	42	5,043	283.0
1975	5,382	5	42	5,429	35	27	372	28	4,967	276.0
1976	5,377	3	28	5,408	37	28	419	21	4,903	269.8
1977	5,408	14	21	5,442	67	24	427	24	4,901	267.0
1978	5,608	12	24	5,644	97	24	466	20	5,037	271.6
1979	5,777	10	20	5,807	78	26	498	19	5,187	276.6
1980	5,806	5	19	5,830	143	24	499	19	5,146	271.1
1981	5,825	5	19	5,849	234	23	507	18	5,068	264.3
1982	5,802	3	18	5,822	158	27	506	20	5,111	263.8
1983	5,659	23	20	5,703	86	27	500	9	5,081	259.7
1984	5,709	32	9	5,750	58	28	530	11	5,123	259.4
1985	5,710	13	11	5,734	71	30	548	11	5,074	254.5
1986	5,766	14	11	5,791	102	28	567	10	5,084	252.5
1987	5,868	6	10	5,884	111	25	599	14	5,134	252.6
1988	5,784	5	14	5,803	142	26	606	15	5,014	244.3
1989	5,586	25	15	5,626	92	26	642	11	4,856	234.3

^{1/} Includes shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of dried and frozen eggs. ^{2/} Total may not add due to rounding. ^{3/} Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 49--All dairy products: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 ^{1/}

Year	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks ^{2/}	Total supply	Exports ^{3/}	Shipments to U.S. territories	Nonfood use ^{4/}	Ending stocks ^{2/}	Food disappearance	
									Total	Per capita ^{5/}
----- Million pounds -----										Pounds
1967	118,732	2,908	4,859	126,499	363	461	1,891	8,252	115,532	581.4
1968	117,225	1,780	8,252	127,257	1,185	586	1,821	6,707	116,958	582.7
1969	116,108	1,621	6,707	124,436	921	498	1,745	5,344	115,928	572.0
1970	117,007	1,874	5,245	124,126	438	552	1,702	5,803	115,631	563.9
1971	118,566	1,346	5,803	125,715	2,458	568	1,635	5,104	115,950	558.4
1972	120,025	1,694	5,104	126,823	1,470	677	1,624	5,498	117,554	560.1
1973	115,491	3,860	5,498	124,849	654	638	1,584	5,208	116,765	551.0
1974	115,586	2,923	5,208	123,717	582	576	1,558	5,886	115,115	538.3
1975	115,398	1,669	5,886	122,953	550	496	1,566	3,843	116,498	539.4
1976	120,180	1,943	3,843	125,966	507	520	1,567	5,709	117,663	539.7
1977	122,654	1,968	5,709	130,331	465	527	1,541	8,626	119,172	541.1
1978	121,461	2,310	8,626	132,397	376	602	1,497	8,729	121,193	544.5
1979	123,350	2,305	8,729	134,384	400	620	1,442	8,599	123,323	548.0
1980	128,406	2,109	8,599	139,114	426	562	1,395	12,959	123,772	543.4
1981	132,770	2,329	12,959	148,058	3,197	586	1,418	18,378	124,479	540.9
1982	135,505	2,477	18,378	156,360	5,095	516	1,521	20,054	129,174	555.5
1983	139,672	2,616	20,054	162,342	3,188	577	1,527	22,646	134,404	572.4
1984	135,450	2,741	22,646	160,837	3,600	634	2,134	16,704	137,765	581.3
1985	143,147	2,776	16,704	162,627	4,805	566	1,747	13,695	141,814	592.7
1986	143,381	2,732	13,695	159,808	1,970	546	1,736	12,866	142,690	590.5
1987	142,557	2,490	12,866	157,913	2,434	602	1,606	7,440	145,831	597.8
1988	145,527	2,394	7,440	155,361	1,533	615	1,615	8,189	143,409	582.2

^{1/} Milk equivalent of all dairy products calculated on a milkfat basis. ^{2/} Excludes cream and bulk condensed starting 1970. ^{3/} Government and commercial. ^{4/} Fed to animals. ^{5/} Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 50--American cheese: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 ^{1/}

Year	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments ^{2/}	Ending stocks	USDA donations	Food disappearance Total ^{3/}	Per capita ^{4/}
----- Million pounds -----										
1967	1,284	60	322	1,666	4	16	383	81	1,263	6.4
1968	1,280	16	383	1,679	4	19	343	105	1,313	6.5
1969	1,272	16	343	1,631	3	13	265	90	1,350	6.7
1970	1,428	16	265	1,709	4	12	254	46	1,439	7.0
1971	1,518	17	254	1,789	4	16	242	75	1,527	7.4
1972	1,652	15	242	1,909	4	17	269	46	1,619	7.7
1973	1,678	28	269	1,975	4	16	290	4	1,665	7.9
1974	1,862	112	290	2,264	5	24	421	43	1,814	8.5
1975	1,660	16	421	2,097	5	19	308	73	1,765	8.2
1976	2,054	14	308	2,376	6	16	412	25	1,942	8.9
1977	2,047	16	412	2,475	7	12	423	117	2,033	9.2
1978	2,079	18	423	2,520	4	12	379	70	2,125	9.5
1979	2,194	18	379	2,591	5	15	407	42	2,164	9.6
1980	2,381	18	407	2,806	5	13	591	179	2,197	9.6
1981	2,648	20	591	3,259	19	12	889	197	2,340	10.2
1982	2,759	18	889	3,666	37	15	982	472	2,632	11.3
1983	2,932	22	982	3,936	42	9	1,161	639	2,723	11.6
1984	2,648	24	1,161	3,833	59	12	961	560	2,801	11.8
1985	2,855	20	961	3,836	70	9	851	636	2,906	12.1
1986	2,798	23	851	3,672	51	9	697	529	2,914	12.1
1987	2,717	15	697	3,429	36	12	370	564	3,011	12.3
1988	2,757	18	370	3,145	28	10	293	236	2,814	11.4

^{1/} Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 14). Includes all types of cheeses except full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheeses. ^{2/} To U.S. territories. ^{3/} Total may not add due to rounding. ^{4/} Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 51--Other cheese: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments 2/	Ending stocks	Total 3/	Food disappearance Per capita 4/
----- Million pounds -----									
1967	635	92	50	777	3	0	46	728	3.7
1968	658	155	46	859	3	0	62	794	4.0
1969	718	128	62	908	3	4	52	849	4.2
1970	773	145	52	970	3	5	70	891	4.3
1971	856	119	70	1,045	3	6	65	971	4.7
1972	952	164	65	1,181	3	6	62	1,110	5.3
1973	1,008	202	62	1,272	3	7	68	1,193	5.6
1974	1,075	204	68	1,347	3	4	73	1,267	5.9
1975	1,152	163	73	1,388	4	5	61	1,317	6.1
1976	1,267	193	61	1,521	3	10	67	1,441	6.6
1977	1,311	194	67	1,572	3	16	64	1,489	6.8
1978	1,441	224	64	1,729	6	22	78	1,623	7.3
1979	1,523	230	78	1,831	7	20	106	1,698	7.5
1980	1,603	213	106	1,922	8	20	99	1,795	7.9
1981	1,629	228	99	1,956	8	21	87	1,840	8.0
1982	1,782	252	87	2,121	26	22	83	1,990	8.6
1983	1,888	265	83	2,236	10	26	105	2,093	8.9
1984	2,026	282	105	2,413	8	29	101	2,275	9.6
1985	2,226	283	101	2,610	16	30	94	2,470	10.3
1986	2,411	272	94	2,777	8	31	92	2,646	11.0
1987	2,628	250	92	2,970	8	33	90	2,839	11.6
1988	2,815	234	90	3,139	9	33	105	2,992	12.1

1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 14). Includes all types of cheeses except full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheeses. 2/ To U.S. territories.

3/ Total may not add due to rounding. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 52--Total cheese: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments 2/	Ending stocks	USDA donations	Food disappearance Total	Per capita 3/
----- Million pounds -----										
1967	1,919	152	372	2,443	7	16	429	81	1,991	10.0
1968	1,938	171	429	2,538	7	19	405	105	2,107	10.5
1969	1,990	144	405	2,539	6	17	317	90	2,199	10.8
1970	2,201	161	317	2,679	7	17	324	46	2,331	11.4
1971	2,374	136	324	2,834	7	22	307	75	2,498	12.0
1972	2,604	179	307	3,090	7	23	331	46	2,729	13.0
1973	2,686	230	331	3,247	7	23	358	4	2,859	13.5
1974	2,937	316	358	3,611	8	28	494	43	3,081	14.4
1975	2,812	179	494	3,485	9	24	369	73	3,083	14.3
1976	3,321	207	369	3,897	9	26	479	25	3,383	15.5
1977	3,358	210	479	4,047	10	28	487	117	3,522	16.0
1978	3,520	242	487	4,249	10	34	457	70	3,748	16.8
1979	3,717	248	457	4,422	12	35	513	42	3,862	17.2
1980	3,984	231	513	4,728	13	33	690	179	3,992	17.5
1981	4,277	248	690	5,215	27	34	976	197	4,178	18.2
1982	4,541	270	976	5,787	63	37	1,065	472	4,622	19.9
1983	4,819	287	1,065	6,171	52	35	1,266	639	4,818	20.5
1984	4,674	306	1,266	6,246	67	41	1,062	560	5,076	21.4
1985	5,081	303	1,062	6,446	86	39	945	636	5,376	22.5
1986	5,209	296	945	6,450	59	40	789	529	5,562	23.0
1987	5,344	265	789	6,398	44	45	460	564	5,849	24.0
1988	5,572	252	460	6,284	37	43	398	236	5,806	23.6

1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 14). Includes all types of cheeses except full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheeses. 2/ To U.S. territories. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 53--Condensed and evaporated whole milk: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 2/	USDA donations	Total 3/	Per capita 4/
----- Million pounds -----										
1967	1,886	5	206	2,097	63	62	197	0	1,775	8.9
1968	1,800	10	197	2,007	75	66	108	23	1,758	8.8
1969	1,776	5	108	1,889	89	57	153	62	1,590	7.8
1970	1,513	3	150	1,666	50	63	116	89	1,438	7.0
1971	1,492	3	116	1,611	68	56	89	95	1,398	6.7
1972	1,435	2	89	1,526	55	72	81	82	1,318	6.3
1973	1,338	3	81	1,422	43	58	69	58	1,252	5.9
1974	1,285	3	69	1,357	43	58	79	23	1,177	5.5
1975	1,218	1	79	1,298	54	64	59	24	1,121	5.2
1976	1,203	1	59	1,263	49	76	71	21	1,067	4.9
1977	1,039	1	71	1,111	34	62	75	25	940	4.3
1978	1,013	1	75	1,089	37	81	70	16	901	4.0
1979	1,035	0	70	1,105	42	73	77	17	913	4.1
1980	945	5	77	1,022	43	70	52	18	856	3.8
1981	1,024	5	52	1,081	35	68	46	19	932	4.0
1982	1,028	7	46	1,081	19	84	53	21	926	4.0
1983	962	11	53	1,026	6	77	48	25	895	3.8
1984	952	10	48	1,010	8	79	42	25	881	3.7
1985	977	10	42	1,029	12	79	63	26	875	3.7
1986	933	10	63	1,006	11	66	51	24	878	3.6
1987	951	9	51	1,011	5	61	34	25	910	3.7
1988	928	8	34	970	8	62	45	23	855	3.5

1/ Includes both bulk and case goods; excludes skimmed milk. 2/ Excludes bulk condensed starting 1970.
 3/ May not balance exactly because of rounding. 4/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.
 5/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 54--Nonfat dry milk: Supply and utilization, 1967-88

Year	Supply				Utilization						
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 1/	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories 2/	Non-food use 3/	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
									USDA donations	Total	Per capita 4/
----- Million pounds -----											
1967	1,679	1	118	1,798	409	25	13	257	108	1,094	5.5
1968	1,594	2	257	1,853	397	22	15	278	111	1,141	5.7
1969	1,452	2	278	1,732	329	10	14	222	117	1,157	5.7
1970	1,444	2	222	1,668	416	16	12	138	126	1,086	5.3
1971	1,418	2	138	1,558	358	17	5	90	130	1,088	5.2
1972	1,223	2	90	1,315	282	23	5	45	107	960	4.6
1973	917	267	45	1,229	18	19	3	75	58	1,114	5.3
1974	1,020	115	75	1,210	9	18	4	294	46	885	4.1
1975	1,001	2	294	1,297	113	6	5	469	36	704	3.3
1976	926	2	469	1,397	126	8	13	486	21	764	3.5
1977	1,107	2	486	1,595	156	8	24	678	31	729	3.3
1978	920	2	678	1,600	261	9	55	585	50	690	3.1
1979	909	2	585	1,496	185	12	74	485	50	740	3.3
1980	1,161	5	485	1,651	289	9	81	587	43	685	3.0
1981	1,314	3	587	1,904	456	15	50	890	49	493	2.1
1982	1,401	2	890	2,293	448	12	58	1,282	59	493	2.1
1983	1,500	2	1,282	2,784	769	8	77	1,405	91	525	2.2
1984	1,161	2	1,406	2,569	617	16	92	1,248	118	596	2.5
1985	1,390	3	1,248	2,641	984	10	96	1,011	120	540	2.3
1986	1,284	2	1,011	2,297	901	17	95	687	136	597	2.5
1987	1,058	3	687	1,748	847	27	85	177	149	612	2.5
1988	978	2	177	1,157	417	18	38	53	103	631	2.6

1/ Includes commercial and USDA stocks. Commercial are manufacturers' stocks as reported by the Agricultural Statistics Board, NASS. 2/ Includes commercial and USDA exports. USDA exports consist of P.L. 480 and AID programs. 3/ Animal feed. 4/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 55--Frozen dairy products: Supply and utilization, 1967-88

Year	Net milk used in frozen dairy products		Product weight of ice cream	
	Production 1/	Disappearance Per capita 2/	Production 3/	Disappearance Per capita 2/
	Million pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1967	10,538	53.0	3,578	18.0
1968	10,979	54.7	3,711	18.5
1969	11,028	54.4	3,674	18.1
1970	11,041	53.8	3,656	17.8
1971	10,973	52.8	3,676	17.7
1972	10,951	52.2	3,685	17.6
1973	11,070	52.2	3,714	17.5
1974	11,188	52.3	3,753	17.5
1975	11,898	55.1	4,015	18.6
1976	11,623	53.3	3,928	18.0
1977	11,707	53.2	3,887	17.6
1978	11,744	52.8	3,914	17.6
1979	11,679	51.9	3,893	17.3
1980	12,024	52.8	3,984	17.5
1981	12,053	52.4	3,996	17.4
1982	12,253	52.7	4,090	17.6
1983	12,711	54.1	4,231	18.0
1984	12,660	53.4	4,293	18.1
1985	12,855	53.7	4,327	18.1
1986	13,226	54.7	4,435	18.4
1987	13,456	55.2	4,456	18.3
1988	12,960	52.6	4,231	17.2

1/ Estimated on the basis of total quantity of milkfat used in frozen dairy products less quantities supplied in the form of butter and condensed whole milk. 2/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1. 3/ Production reported in gallons, converted to pounds assuming a gallon of ice cream weighed 4.8 pounds.

Table 56--Butter: Supply and utilization, 1967-88

Year	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports 1/	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance		
								USDA donations	Total	Per capita 4/
										Pounds
----- Million pounds -----										
1967	1,238	2	32	1,272	3	4	168	108	1,097	5.5
1968	1,175	2	168	1,345	33	8	117	141	1,187	5.9
1969	1,126	2	117	1,245	1	26	89	166	1,129	5.6
1970	1,143	2	89	1,234	2	7	119	168	1,106	5.4
1971	1,147	2	119	1,268	93	6	97	171	1,072	5.2
1972	1,102	2	97	1,201	44	10	107	159	1,040	5.0
1973	919	56	107	1,082	4	13	57	162	1,008	4.8
1974	962	2	57	1,021	1	6	49	48	965	4.5
1975	984	2	49	1,035	1	2	11	73	1,021	4.7
1976	979	2	11	992	1	3	47	9	941	4.3
1977	1,086	2	47	1,135	2	2	185	86	946	4.3
1978	994	2	185	1,181	1	4	207	75	969	4.4
1979	985	2	207	1,194	1	4	178	90	1,011	4.5
1980	1,145	2	178	1,325	1	2	305	123	1,017	4.5
1981	1,228	3	305	1,536	130	2	429	107	975	4.2
1982	1,257	3	429	1,689	210	2	467	162	1,010	4.3
1983	1,299	3	467	1,769	119	1	499	285	1,150	4.9
1984	1,103	3	499	1,605	131	2	310	269	1,162	4.9
1985	1,248	4	310	1,562	180	1	217	243	1,164	4.9
1986	1,202	4	217	1,423	55	2	252	201	1,114	4.6
1987	1,104	5	252	1,361	85	1	147	225	1,128	4.6
1988	1,208	6	147	1,361	45	2	215	191	1,099	4.5

1/ Includes butter equivalent of butteroil. 2/ Includes estimates of butteroil, ghee, and anhydrous milkfat held by the Government in 1962-83. 3/ Includes available data on butter equivalent of butteroil, ghee, and anhydrous milkfat. Includes commercial and USDA exports. 4/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 57--Lard (direct use): Supply and utilization, 1967-88

Year	Supply			Exports	Ending stocks	Utilization		
	Production 1/	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply 2/			Domestic disappearance		Per capita 4/
						Indirect use 3/	Direct food use Total	
	----- Million pounds -----						Pounds	
1967	2,076	100	2,176	247	151	722	1,056	5.3
1968	2,062	151	2,213	234	94	778	1,107	5.5
1969	1,904	94	1,998	329	70	587	1,012	5.0
1970	1,913	70	1,983	419	82	543	939	4.6
1971	1,960	82	2,042	345	100	717	880	4.2
1972	1,550	100	1,650	189	51	623	787	3.7
1973	1,254	51	1,305	122	44	435	704	3.3
1974	1,366	44	1,410	182	36	511	681	3.2
1975	1,012	36	1,048	88	28	299	633	2.9
1976	1,060	28	1,088	181	34	289	584	2.7
1977	1,038	34	1,072	182	29	351	510	2.3
1978	1,006	29	1,035	120	38	389	488	2.2
1979	1,129	38	1,167	96	50	452	569	2.5
1980	1,207	50	1,257	92	49	528	588	2.6
1981	1,159	49	1,208	150	37	448	573	2.5
1982	1,011	37	1,048	103	37	323	585	2.5
1983	973	37	1,010	89	34	400	487	2.1
1984	939	34	973	89	39	354	491	2.1
1985	927	39	966	105	35	401	425	1.8
1986	876	35	911	104	22	368	417	1.7
1987	863	22	885	107	33	305	440	1.8
1988	932	33	965	127	37	372	429	1.7

1/ Production includes estimates of federally inspected lard, other commercial lard, and estimates of onfarm lard production until 1976. The period 1977-78 includes federally inspected onfarm lard production. Since 1980, only federally inspected lard production is included. 2/ May include some small quantities of imports. 3/ Lard used in indirect food use such as table spreads and baking and frying fats. Includes some lard used in nonfood use. 4/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 58--Margarine: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 ^{1/}

Year	Supply			Utilization					
	Production	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports ^{2/}	Ship- ments to U.S terri- tories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
							Total	Per capita ^{3/}	
	----- Million pounds -----							Pounds	
1967	2,114	53	2,167	15	^{1/}	60	2,092	10.5	
1968	2,141	60	2,201	10	^{1/}	49	2,142	10.7	
1969	2,182	49	2,231	12	^{1/}	52	2,167	10.7	
1970	2,230	52	2,282	13	^{1/}	46	2,223	10.8	
1971	2,290	46	2,336	13	^{1/}	57	2,266	10.9	
1972	2,364	57	2,421	13	^{1/}	69	2,339	11.1	
1973	2,359	69	2,428	13	^{1/}	61	2,354	11.1	
1974	2,398	61	2,459	15	^{1/}	64	2,380	11.1	
1975	2,399	64	2,463	5	12	60	2,386	11.0	
1976	2,628	60	2,688	6	14	67	2,601	11.9	
1977	2,535	67	2,602	7	13	80	2,502	11.4	
1978	2,520	80	2,600	7	15	70	2,508	11.3	
1979	2,553	70	2,623	7	18	81	2,517	11.2	
1980	2,593	81	2,674	8	16	74	2,576	11.3	
1981	2,577	74	2,651	17	16	61	2,557	11.1	
1982	2,596	61	2,657	13	18	62	2,564	11.0	
1983	2,451	62	2,513	12	15	55	2,431	10.4	
1984	2,481	55	2,536	9	16	55	2,456	10.4	
1985	2,603	55	2,658	9	15	61	2,573	10.8	
1986	2,789	61	2,850	8	15	81	2,746	11.4	
1987	2,554	81	2,635	8	14	63	2,550	10.5	
1988	2,549	63	2,612	8	15	63	2,526	10.3	

^{1/} Product weight. ^{2/} Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports in 1967-74. ^{3/} Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 59--Shortening: Supply and utilization, 1967-88

Year	Supply			Beginning stocks 1/	Total supply	Exports 2/	Utilization			Food disappearance Total	Per capita 3/
	Production		Ending stocks				Shipments to U.S. territories	Food disappearance			
	Vegetable oil	Animal fat							Per capita		
	----- Million pounds -----										Pounds
1967	NA	NA	3,226	119	3,345	39	2/	139	3,167	15.9	
1968	NA	NA	3,312	139	3,451	44	2/	143	3,264	16.3	
1969	NA	NA	3,481	143	3,624	32	2/	139	3,453	17.0	
1970	NA	NA	3,588	139	3,727	37	2/	133	3,557	17.3	
1971	NA	NA	3,515	133	3,648	31	2/	128	3,489	16.8	
1972	NA	NA	3,731	128	3,859	33	2/	127	3,699	17.6	
1973	NA	NA	3,636	127	3,763	35	2/	115	3,613	17.0	
1974	NA	NA	3,703	115	3,818	61	2/	134	3,623	16.9	
1975	2,839	874	3,713	134	3,847	43	13	125	3,666	17.0	
1976	3,033	896	3,929	125	4,054	51	14	128	3,861	17.7	
1977	2,873	968	3,841	128	3,969	46	14	113	3,796	17.2	
1978	2,939	1,076	4,015	113	4,128	34	17	107	3,970	17.8	
1979	3,177	1,029	4,206	107	4,313	25	17	132	4,139	18.4	
1980	3,116	1,062	4,178	132	4,310	29	13	131	4,137	18.2	
1981	3,252	1,039	4,291	131	4,422	40	12	120	4,250	18.5	
1982	3,449	930	4,379	120	4,499	34	10	133	4,322	18.6	
1983	3,454	909	4,363	133	4,496	20	11	131	4,334	18.5	
1984	3,954	1,114	5,068	131	5,199	30	9	129	5,031	21.2	
1985	4,304	1,201	5,505	129	5,634	30	12	127	5,465	22.8	
1986	4,238	1,136	5,374	127	5,501	36	10	137	5,318	22.0	
1987	4,232	1,005	5,237	137	5,374	31	10	139	5,194	21.3	
1988	4,241	1,087	5,328	139	5,467	40	12	145	5,270	21.4	

NA - Not available.

1/ Excludes quantities held by consuming factories. 2/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports in 1966-74. 3/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 60--Salad and cooking oils: Supply and utilization, 1967-88

Year	Supply			Total supply	Exports	Utilization		
	Production	Imports 1/	Begin- ning stocks			Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
						Total 2/	Per capita 3/	
----- Million pounds -----								
1967	2,922	56	83	3,061	464	80	2,517	12.7
1968	2,996	63	80	3,139	350	79	2,710	13.5
1969	3,144	58	79	3,281	324	71	2,886	14.2
1970	3,389	62	71	3,522	293	76	3,153	15.4
1971	3,500	62	76	3,638	320	76	3,242	15.6
1972	3,871	67	76	4,014	398	86	3,530	16.8
1973	3,893	60	86	4,039	218	74	3,747	17.7
1974	4,111	53	74	4,238	280	97	3,861	18.1
1975	3,967	48	97	4,112	161	91	3,860	17.9
1976	4,343	62	91	4,496	149	104	4,243	19.5
1977	4,347	54	104	4,505	193	105	4,207	19.1
1978	4,862	62	105	5,029	422	123	4,484	20.1
1979	5,100	53	123	5,276	445	141	4,690	20.8
1980	5,167	57	141	5,365	406	122	4,837	21.2
1981	5,370	61	122	5,553	435	110	5,008	21.8
1982	5,450	64	110	5,624	421	123	5,080	21.8
1983	5,775	71	123	5,969	332	113	5,524	23.5
1984	4,988	87	113	5,188	403	92	4,693	19.8
1985	5,939	105	92	6,136	410	112	5,614	23.5
1986	6,036	114	112	6,262	284	147	5,831	24.1
1987	6,334	140	147	6,621	330	135	6,156	25.2
1988	6,409	179	135	6,723	276	123	6,324	25.7

1/ Olive oil imports. 2/ Includes shipments to U.S. territories. 3/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

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USDA/SB-804 FOOD CONSUMPTION, PRICES, AND EXPENDITURES, 1967-88.
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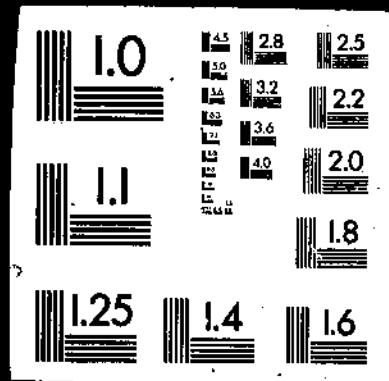


Table 61--Peanuts: Supply and utilization, 1967-89 1/

Year 2/	Supply				Utilization				Food disappearance			
	Production 3/	Imports	Beginning stocks 4/	Total supply	Exports	Seed, loss, shrinkage, and residual 5/	Crush	Ending stocks 4/	Farmers stock basis	Kernel basis 6/ Total	Per capita 7/	
----- Million pounds -----												Pounds
1967	2,477	1	372	2,850	198	236	644	353	1,419	1,067	5.3	
1968	2,547	2	353	2,902	105	317	654	357	1,469	1,105	5.5	
1969	2,535	1	357	2,893	140	321	581	353	1,498	1,126	5.5	
1970	2,983	1	353	3,337	290	277	799	453	1,518	1,141	5.5	
1971	3,005	2	453	3,460	552	187	814	392	1,515	1,139	5.5	
1972	3,275	2	392	3,669	521	257	850	429	1,612	1,212	5.7	
1973	3,474	1	429	3,904	709	247	683	553	1,712	1,287	6.0	
1974	3,668	1	553	4,222	740	82	590	1,146	1,664	1,251	5.8	
1975	3,847	1	1,146	4,994	434	313	1,447	1,060	1,740	1,308	6.0	
1976	3,739	1	1,060	4,800	783	666	1,108	608	1,635	1,229	5.6	
1977	3,715	1	608	4,324	1,025	556	487	581	1,675	1,259	5.7	
1978	3,952	1	581	4,534	1,141	521	527	586	1,759	1,323	5.9	
1979	3,968	1	586	4,555	1,057	522	571	628	1,777	1,336	5.9	
1980	2,303	401	628	3,332	503	505	446	413	1,465	1,102	4.8	
1981	3,982	2	413	4,397	576	795	573	757	1,696	1,275	5.5	
1982	3,440	2	757	4,199	681	463	342	864	1,849	1,390	5.9	
1983	3,296	2	864	4,162	744	564	387	613	1,856	1,395	5.9	
1984	4,406	2	611	5,019	860	199	625	1,424	1,911	1,437	6.0	
1985	4,123	2	1,424	5,549	1,043	826	812	845	2,023	1,521	6.3	
1986	3,697	2	845	4,544	663	291	514	1,003	2,073	1,559	6.4	
1987	3,616	2	1,003	4,621	618	539	560	833	2,071	1,557	6.4	
1988	3,981	2	833	4,816	688	230	814	830	2,254	1,695	6.8	
1989	4,030	2	830	4,862	775	479	558	725	2,325	1,748	7.0	

88

1/ Farmers' stock basis. 2/ Beginning August of year indicated. 3/ Net-weight basis. 4/ August 1 stocks in all positions; includes oil-stock peanuts, as reported by NASS. 5/ Current estimates for farm use and local sales are not available, so these are now included as part of the residual. 6/ Computed by dividing farmers' stock basis figure by 1.33. 7/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 62--Fresh citrus fruits: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 ^{1/}

Year	Supply			Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Total supply ^{2/}	Exports ^{3/}	Shipments to U.S. territories	Food disappearance ^{2/}	Per capita ^{4/}
----- Million pounds -----							
1967	7,494	33	7,527	1,221	^{3/}	6,306	31.7
1968	5,921	156	6,077	780	^{3/}	5,297	26.4
1969	6,745	102	6,847	1,096	^{3/}	5,751	28.4
1970	6,923	95	7,018	1,104	14	5,901	28.8
1971	6,988	112	7,100	1,035	12	6,053	29.1
1972	7,083	117	7,200	1,418	20	5,763	27.5
1973	7,179	132	7,310	1,475	24	5,812	27.4
1974	7,409	120	7,529	1,648	19	5,863	27.4
1975	8,312	98	8,410	2,046	20	6,345	29.4
1976	8,342	65	8,408	2,057	21	6,330	29.0
1977	7,724	130	7,853	2,055	14	5,784	26.3
1978	7,635	102	7,737	1,815	13	5,909	26.5
1979	7,184	161	7,345	1,771	17	5,557	24.7
1980	8,334	107	8,441	1,855	13	6,573	28.9
1981	7,666	98	7,764	2,006	9	5,750	25.0
1982	7,344	112	7,456	1,705	6	5,746	24.7
1983	8,866	92	8,958	2,062	9	6,888	29.3
1984	7,256	128	7,384	1,723	4	5,657	23.9
1985	6,978	109	7,087	1,705	2	5,379	22.5
1986	7,808	191	7,999	1,755	2	6,242	25.8
1987	8,078	161	8,239	2,011	2	6,226	25.5
1988	8,442	183	8,625	2,105	NA	6,520	26.5

NA - Not available.

^{1/} Farm weight. Includes oranges, grapefruits, lemons, limes, tangerines, and tangelos. ^{2/} Total may not add due to rounding. ^{3/} Shipments to U.S. territories included under exports 1966-69. ^{4/} Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 63--Fresh apples: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization			Food disappearance	
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply 2/	Exports 3/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Total 2/	Per capita 4/
----- Million pounds -----									
1967	3,178	80	1,713	4,971	190	3/	1,543	3,238	16.3
1968	3,193	107	1,543	4,843	111	3/	1,571	3,161	15.7
1969	3,701	94	1,571	5,366	101	3/	2,236	3,029	14.9
1970 5/	3,532	95	5/	3,627	102	11	5/	3,513	17.0
1971	3,484	80	5/	3,564	119	14	5/	3,431	16.4
1972	3,343	104	5/	3,446	150	19	5/	3,277	15.5
1973	3,539	90	5/	3,629	182	13	5/	3,434	16.1
1974	3,691	79	5/	3,770	233	11	5/	3,526	16.4
1975	4,357	119	5/	4,476	236	9	5/	4,230	19.5
1976	3,916	103	5/	4,019	268	7	5/	3,744	17.1
1977	3,860	124	5/	3,983	317	9	5/	3,658	16.5
1978	4,210	157	5/	4,368	326	13	5/	4,029	18.0
1979	4,289	153	5/	4,442	522	15	5/	3,905	17.2
1980	4,934	177	5/	5,111	686	19	5/	4,407	19.2
1981	4,442	150	5/	4,592	596	14	5/	3,981	17.2
1982	4,537	198	5/	4,734	596	13	5/	4,126	17.7
1983	4,620	234	5/	4,853	492	10	5/	4,352	18.4
1984	4,666	242	5/	4,908	463	10	5/	4,435	18.6
1985	4,228	315	5/	4,542	327	10	5/	4,205	17.5
1986	4,532	310	5/	4,842	369	14	5/	4,459	18.4
1987	5,610	263	5/	5,873	655	10	5/	5,208	21.2
1988	NA	NA	5/	NA	NA	NA	5/	NA	19.9

NA - Not available.

1/ Farm weight. Commercial production only. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ Shipments to U.S. territories included under exports 1967-69. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1 before 1970 and January 1 of year following that indicated from 1970 on. 5/ Data for 1967-69 are on a calendar-year basis. Beginning 1970, data are on a crop-year (August) basis and do not include adjustments for stocks.

Table 64--Other fresh noncitrus fruits: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	Per capita
				2/	3/			2/	4/
	----- Million pounds -----								Pounds
1967	3,213	3,752	238	7,203	395	2/	119	6,689	33.7
1968	3,824	3,840	119	7,783	375	2/	153	7,255	36.1
1969	4,004	3,806	153	7,963	456	2/	240	7,267	35.9
1970 5/:	3,447	3,824	5/	7,271	370	8	5/	6,893	33.6
1971	3,769	3,934	5/	7,704	436	6	5/	7,261	34.9
1972	3,152	3,958	5/	7,110	381	7	5/	6,722	32.0
1973	3,696	4,027	5/	7,723	457	9	5/	7,257	34.2
1974	3,848	4,161	5/	8,009	462	9	5/	7,538	35.2
1975	4,250	4,037	5/	8,287	473	9	5/	7,805	36.1
1976	4,282	4,448	5/	8,730	469	6	5/	8,254	37.8
1977	4,499	4,513	5/	9,012	507	9	5/	8,496	38.5
1978	4,421	4,848	5/	9,269	521	15	5/	8,733	39.2
1979	4,823	5,069	5/	9,892	592	19	5/	9,281	41.2
1980	5,056	5,113	5/	10,169	606	23	5/	9,540	41.9
1981	5,544	5,378	5/	10,922	642	15	5/	10,265	44.6
1982	5,226	5,723	5/	10,948	577	16	5/	10,355	44.5
1983	5,372	5,588	5/	10,960	544	12	5/	10,404	44.3
1984	6,112	6,019	5/	12,131	526	14	5/	11,591	48.9
1985	5,778	6,462	5/	12,240	485	13	5/	11,742	49.0
1986	5,703	7,263	5/	12,966	634	14	5/	12,317	50.9
1987	6,511	7,298	5/	13,808	650	19	5/	13,139	53.8
1988	4,019	6,448	5/	10,468	394	NA	5/	10,074	51.5

NA - Not available.

1/ Farm weight. Includes apricots, avocados, bananas, cherries, cranberries, figs, grapes, kiwifruits, mangos, nectarines, olives, papayas, peaches, pears, persimmons, pineapples, plums, pomegranates, prunes, strawberries, and other fruit. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ Shipments to U.S. territories included under exports 1967-69. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1 for everything except grapes and pears which use January 1 of the year following that indicated. 5/ Beginning 1970, no adjustments are made for stocks.

Table 65--Total fresh fruits: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance Total	Per capita
				2/	3/			2/	4/
----- Million pounds -----									
1967	13,885	3,865	1,951	19,701	1,806	3/	1,662	16,233	81.7
1968	12,938	4,103	1,662	18,703	1,266	3/	1,724	15,713	78.3
1969	14,450	4,002	1,724	20,176	1,653	3/	2,476	16,047	79.2
1970 5/	13,901	4,014	5/	17,916	1,577	32	5/	16,307	79.4
1971	14,241	4,127	5/	18,368	1,590	33	5/	16,745	80.5
1972	13,578	4,179	5/	17,756	1,948	47	5/	15,762	75.0
1973	14,414	4,249	5/	18,662	2,114	46	5/	16,502	77.8
1974	14,947	4,360	5/	19,307	2,343	39	5/	16,926	79.0
1975	16,919	4,254	5/	21,173	2,755	38	5/	18,380	85.0
1976	16,540	4,616	5/	21,156	2,794	35	5/	18,328	83.9
1977	16,082	4,767	5/	20,848	2,878	32	5/	17,938	81.3
1978	16,267	5,107	5/	21,374	2,662	41	5/	18,671	83.7
1979	16,296	5,383	5/	21,678	2,884	51	5/	18,743	83.1
1980	18,325	5,397	5/	23,721	3,147	55	5/	20,520	90.0
1981	17,653	5,626	5/	23,278	3,244	38	5/	19,996	86.8
1982	17,106	6,032	5/	23,138	2,878	34	5/	20,226	86.8
1983	18,858	5,913	5/	24,771	3,098	30	5/	21,643	92.0
1984	18,034	6,389	5/	24,423	2,712	28	5/	21,684	91.4
1985	16,983	6,885	5/	23,869	2,517	25	5/	21,326	89.0
1986	18,043	7,764	5/	25,807	2,758	30	5/	23,018	95.1
1987	20,199	7,721	5/	27,920	3,316	31	5/	24,573	100.6
1988	17,702	6,888	5/	24,590	3,075	NA	5/	21,515	97.9

NA - Not available.

1/ Farm weight. All data are on a calendar-year basis except for citrus fruits, October or November; apples, August; grapes and pears, July; prior to year indicated. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports in 1967-69. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1 for everything except apples, grapes, and pears which use January 1 of the year following that indicated. 5/ Beginning 1970, no adjustments are made for stocks.

Table 66--Canned fruits: Supply and utilization, 1970-88 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production 2/	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance Total 4/	Per capita 5/
----- Million pounds -----								
1970	2,673	135	855	3,662	331	774	2,557	12.4
1971	2,585	123	774	3,481	219	664	2,598	12.4
1972	2,312	129	690	3,131	268	334	2,529	12.0
1973	2,577	187	334	3,099	283	279	2,537	11.9
1974	2,962	96	279	3,337	206	641	2,490	11.6
1975	2,810	98	641	3,549	217	798	2,534	11.7
1976	2,577	104	798	3,479	229	690	2,559	11.7
1977	2,632	168	690	3,490	288	600	2,602	11.8
1978	2,324	246	600	3,170	279	450	2,441	10.9
1979	2,686	103	450	3,239	287	650	2,302	10.2
1980	2,821	109	650	3,580	282	962	2,336	10.2
1981	2,200	113	962	3,275	209	960	2,106	9.1
1982	1,975	130	960	3,065	189	682	2,194	9.4
1983	1,456	226	682	2,364	102	317	1,995	8.2
1984	1,993	256	317	2,566	88	489	1,989	8.4
1985	2,010	315	489	2,813	85	707	2,022	8.4
1986	1,749	258	706	2,713	98	499	2,116	8.7
1987	1,865	276	499	2,640	121	371	2,148	8.8
1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.8

NA - Not available.

1/ Includes apricots, sweet and tart cherries, salad and cocktail, olives, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes. Excludes apples, applesauce, cranberries, pineapple, citrus sections, spiced peaches, and cherries in brine. 2/ Estimates based on pack data from the California Food Processors Association and the National Food Processors Association. 3/ Revised to include shipments to U.S. territories. 4/ Total may not add due to rounding. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 67--Frozen citrus juices: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 ^{1/}

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production ^{2/}	Imports	Beginning stocks ^{3/}	Total supply ^{4/}	Exports ^{5/}	Shipments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks ^{3/}	Total	Food disappearance Per capita ^{6/}
	----- Million pounds -----								Pounds
1967	1,494	40	273	1,807	54	^{5/}	446	1,307	6.6
1968	965	176	446	1,587	51	^{5/}	254	1,282	6.4
1969	1,283	66	254	1,603	60	^{5/}	363	1,180	5.8
1970 ^{7/}	1,440	15	358	1,813	73	12	394	1,333	6.5
1971	1,399	239	395	2,033	90	12	369	1,563	7.5
1972	1,586	408	369	2,363	97	12	443	1,811	8.6
1973	2,052	204	443	2,699	130	13	759	1,797	8.5
1974	1,931	183	759	2,873	133	14	763	1,963	9.2
1975 ^{7/}	2,227	331	868	3,425	153	17	942	2,312	10.7
1976	2,027	314	942	3,283	178	20	822	2,264	10.4
1977	1,885	482	822	3,189	205	25	600	2,359	10.7
1978	1,880	407	600	2,886	146	8	695	2,038	9.2
1979	1,996	388	695	3,079	175	10	697	2,196	9.8
1980	2,545	289	697	3,532	310	24	971	2,227	9.8
1981	2,108	534	971	3,612	243	28	1,103	2,238	9.7
1982	1,836	1,005	1,103	3,943	222	18	1,132	2,572	11.1
1983	1,960	912	1,132	4,003	239	22	896	2,845	12.1
1984	1,364	1,384	896	3,644	217	27	932	2,469	10.4
1985	1,599	1,442	932	3,973	161	29	951	2,833	11.8
1986	1,656	1,472	951	4,079	129	38	893	3,019	12.5
1987	1,817	1,301	893	4,011	167	39	965	2,840	11.6
1988	2,212	1,020	965	4,197	214	NA	1,112	2,870	11.7

NA = Not available.

^{1/} Product-weight basis. ^{2/} Commercial production only. Excludes quantities frozen by industrial users such as hotels, bakeries, and confectioners. ^{3/} Commercial stocks only. ^{4/} Total may not add due to rounding. ^{5/} Shipments to U.S. territories for 1966-69 are included under exports. ^{6/} Uses U.S. total population, July 1. ^{7/} Beginning stocks do not equal ending stocks in previous year due to data revision.

Table 68--Frozen noncitrus fruits: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 ^{1/}

Year	Supply					Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports ^{2/}	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Total ^{3/}	Per capita ^{4/}
	----- Million pounds -----								Pounds
1967	642	85	623	1,350	6	^{2/}	595	749	3.77
1968	728	89	595	1,412	5	^{2/}	626	781	3.89
1969	678	102	626	1,406	9	^{2/}	631	766	3.78
1970	621	121	631	1,372	5	1	680	686	3.35
1971	666	93	680	1,439	6	1	665	767	3.69
1972	612	95	665	1,373	11	2	597	764	3.64
1973	650	123	597	1,370	19	3	605	743	3.51
1974	602	125	605	1,332	21	1	720	590	2.76
1975 ^{5/}	567	102	607	1,276	25	-	558	693	3.21
1976	633	56	558	1,247	37	1	539	670	3.07
1977	687	107	539	1,333	22	1	608	703	3.19
1978	543	118	608	1,269	26	1	515	726	3.26
1979 ^{5/}	575	120	518	1,213	42	2	564	605	2.69
1980	654	93	564	1,310	41	2	573	695	3.05
1981	626	66	573	1,265	54	2	546	664	2.88
1982	774	44	546	1,363	54	2	624	684	2.94
1983	680	56	624	1,359	29	1	645	685	2.92
1984	729	69	645	1,442	31	2	691	719	3.03
1985 ^{5/}	760	80	689	1,529	26	1	721	782	3.27
1986	807	84	721	1,612	34	1	721	857	3.55
1987 ^{5/}	1,038	102	718	1,859	64	1	852	942	3.86
1988	991	81	852	1,924	66	-	932	926	3.76

- - Less than 500,000 pounds.

^{1/} Retail weight. ^{2/} Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports for 1967-69. ^{3/} Total may not add due to rounding. ^{4/} Uses U.S. total population, July 1. ^{5/} Beginning stocks are not equal to ending stocks in previous year due to data revision.

Table 69--Tree nuts: Supply and utilization, 1970-88 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply					Utilization					
	Produc- tion 3/	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Market reserve	Total supply 4/ 5/	Exports	Ending stocks	From salable supply	From market reserve	Total 6/	Per capita 6/
----- Million pounds -----											
1970	302.7	149.1	84.9	0	536.7	96.8	75.7	364.2	0	364.2	1.76
1971	376.6	151.8	75.7	0	604.1	124.3	81.1	398.6	0	398.6	1.91
1972	318.6	178.8	81.1	0	578.5	105.3	55.9	417.4	0	417.4	1.98
1973	412.8	152.4	55.9	0	621.1	115.6	127.7	377.8	0	377.8	1.77
1974	395.5	116.4	127.7	0	639.6	144.7	152.9	342.0	0	342.0	1.59
1975	431.4	167.0	152.9	0	751.3	189.6	136.8	424.9	0	424.9	1.96
1976	455.2	161.4	136.8	0	753.4	218.1	114.5	420.8	0	420.8	1.92
1977	561.9	106.4	114.5	0	782.7	235.5	156.4	390.8	0	390.8	1.76
1978	410.0	124.8	156.4	0	691.2	175.5	127.4	388.3	0	388.3	1.73
1979	626.5	121.9	127.4	0	875.9	296.7	172.8	406.4	0	406.4	1.79
1980	577.6	101.1	172.8	0	851.4	262.4	169.1	419.9	0	419.9	1.83
1981	738.1	92.6	169.1	0	999.8	278.5	273.9	447.6	0	447.4	1.93
1982	664.0	122.7	273.9	6.6	1,054.0	233.1	313.4	507.4	4.8	512.2	2.19
1983	540.7	146.5	313.4	6.7	994.0	226.7	221.1	546.1	2.8	548.9	2.33
1984	875.6	139.9	221.1	28.2	1,208.5	319.1	326.2	563.2	9.8	573.1	2.41
1985	757.8	151.2	326.2	44.4	1,190.8	390.2	262.2	538.4	13.8	552.2	2.30
1986	558.4	143.1	262.2	0	963.7	238.4	181.7	543.5	0	543.5	2.24
1987	1,012.9	139.7	181.7	114.2	1,220.1	428.9	245.1	546.1	0	546.1	2.23
1988	949.8	155.7	359.3	8/ 141.6	1,323.2	448.5	261.4	613.3	0	613.3	2.48

1/ Shelled basis. Includes almonds, filberts, pecans, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pignolias, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, Macadamias, and miscellaneous tree nuts. Excludes coconuts. 2/ Beginning August of year indicated for filberts and walnuts, September for pistachios, January for Macadamias, and July for all others. 3/ Includes almonds, filberts, walnuts, pecans, and Macadamias. Excludes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, sent to oil mills, and culls and blows not used. 4/ Total supply is the sum of production, imports, and beginning stocks minus market reserve. 5/ Total may not add due to rounding. 6/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. 7/ Excludes 114.2 million pounds unallocated almond market reserve. 8/ Includes 114.2 million pounds almond reserve carryover from 1987.

Table 70--Fresh mushrooms: Supply and utilization, 1969-88 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply			Exports	Utilization	
	Production 3/	Imports	Total supply 4/		Total 4/	Food disappearance Per capita 5/
	----- Thousand pounds -----					Pounds
1969	62,115	2	62,117	--	62,117	0.30
1970	58,269	337	58,606	--	58,606	.28
1971	66,323	125	66,448	--	66,448	.32
1972	76,728	408	77,136	--	77,136	.37
1973	102,293	173	102,466	--	102,466	.48
1974	126,118	83	126,201	--	126,201	.59
1975	142,121	3	142,124	--	142,124	.65
1976	151,247	11	151,258	--	151,258	.69
1977	191,080	15	191,095	--	191,095	.86
1978	229,538	139	229,677	280	229,397	1.02
1979	255,846	414	256,260	459	255,802	1.13
1980	275,052	754	275,806	882	274,924	1.20
1981	319,132	474	319,606	1,444	318,162	1.37
1982	337,234	756	337,990	972	337,018	1.44
1983	388,075	1,396	389,471	2,205	387,266	1.64
1984	419,913	624	420,537	1,268	419,269	1.76
1985	427,204	245	427,449	1,393	426,055	1.77
1986	457,300	1,369	458,669	2,635	456,035	1.88
1987	468,800	985	469,785	2,930	466,856	1.90
1988	483,500	1,600	485,100	3,400	481,700	1.95

-- = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Crop year begins August 1 of year indicated. 3/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 4/ Total may not add due to rounding. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 71--Mushrooms for processing: Supply and utilization, 1969-88 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply			Exports	Utilization	
	Production 3/	Imports	Total supply 4/		Total 4/	Food disappearance Per capita 5/
----- Thousand pounds -----			Pounds			
1969	131,764	34,886	166,650	--	166,650	0.82
1970	148,541	38,155	186,696	--	186,696	0.90
1971	165,050	47,312	212,362	--	212,362	1.02
1972	177,274	80,147	257,421	--	257,421	1.22
1973	177,200	76,642	253,842	--	253,842	1.19
1974	172,963	65,559	238,522	--	238,522	1.11
1975	167,695	81,895	249,590	--	249,590	1.15
1976	195,882	103,575	299,457	--	299,457	1.37
1977	207,623	113,821	321,444	--	321,444	1.45
1978	224,469	135,801	360,270	726	359,545	1.61
1979	214,223	147,106	361,329	1,041	360,288	1.59
1980	194,524	176,727	371,251	888	370,363	1.62
1981	198,014	129,119	327,133	766	326,366	1.41
1982	153,592	250,882	404,474	366	404,107	1.73
1983	173,456	172,291	345,747	441	345,307	1.46
1984	175,768	258,531	434,299	970	433,330	1.82
1985	160,752	236,478	397,230	865	396,366	1.65
1986	157,100	250,692	407,792	868	406,924	1.68
1987	162,900	242,503	405,403	743	404,661	1.65
1988	183,900	179,800	363,700	1,800	361,900	1.46

-- = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. Data on beginning and ending stocks are not available. 2/ Crop year begins August 1 of year indicated. 3/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 4/ Total may not add due to rounding. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 72--Fresh potatoes: Supply and utilization, 1970-88 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 2/		
----- Million pounds -----									
1970	32,572	172	13,545	46,289	311	3/	14,395		
1971	31,933	148	14,395	46,476	288	3/	14,860		
1972	29,636	76	14,860	44,572	384	3/	13,205		
1973	30,001	86	13,205	43,292	462	3/	13,160		
1974	34,239	188	13,160	47,587	507	3/	16,010		
1975	32,198	142	16,010	48,350	465	3/	15,622		
1976	35,767	53	15,622	51,442	1,361	3/	17,223		
1977	35,533	106	17,223	52,862	693	3/	17,530		
1978	36,632	85	17,530	54,247	311	134	19,352		
1979	34,250	98	19,352	53,700	279	159	17,602		
1980	30,390	141	17,602	48,133	200	148	14,701		
1981	34,062	247	14,701	49,010	280	138	16,438		
1982	35,513	348	16,438	52,299	226	131	17,898		
1983	33,391	270	17,898	51,559	196	106	16,533		
1984	36,261	254	16,533	53,048	148	89	17,338		
1985	40,711	299	17,338	58,348	102	113	20,280		
1986	36,151	281	20,280	56,712	87	146	18,080		
1987	38,932	403	18,080	57,415	108	94	18,588		
1988	35,644	629	19,588	55,861	87	77	17,156		
----- Utilization--Continued -----									
Used in processed potato products					Seed use	Non-food use 4/	Food disappearance		
Frozen	Dried	Chips	Canned	Starch			Total	Per capita 5/	
----- Million pounds -----								Pounds	
1970	5,671	2,577	3,566	403	771	2,449	3,376	12,770	62.3
1971	6,270	2,654	3,562	440	726	2,456	3,577	11,643	56.1
1972	6,379	2,724	3,498	444	514	2,229	3,053	12,142	57.9
1973	6,697	2,943	3,453	475	241	2,356	2,397	11,108	52.4
1974	7,417	3,303	3,363	491	241	2,526	3,175	10,554	49.4
1975	7,920	3,424	3,344	432	238	2,380	3,155	11,370	52.6
1976	8,625	3,709	3,435	425	173	2,562	3,148	10,781	49.4
1977	9,354	3,657	3,576	467	193	2,557	3,787	11,028	50.1
1978	9,475	3,301	3,739	503	210	2,599	4,361	10,262	46.1
1979	9,184	3,201	3,806	476	281	2,462	5,089	11,161	48.6
1980	8,481	2,950	3,808	439	232	2,244	3,303	11,627	51.1
1981	8,876	2,905	3,862	411	153	2,412	3,025	10,510	45.7
1982	9,497	2,880	4,000	438	253	2,493	3,641	10,842	46.6
1983	9,365	2,724	4,198	436	357	2,553	3,379	11,712	49.8
1984	10,084	2,730	4,282	428	318	2,706	3,359	11,556	48.8
1985	11,014	2,890	4,228	450	344	2,503	5,276	11,148	46.6
1986	11,227	2,920	4,402	434	322	2,551	4,567	11,976	49.6
1987	11,582	2,963	4,320	435	256	2,710	3,551	11,808	48.4
1988	11,621	2,980	4,181	435	251	2,400	3,235	13,438	54.6

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Includes merchantable stocks in hands of growers and local dealers. 3/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included in exports before 1978. 4/ Includes shrinkage, loss, and onfarm use of feed and seed. 5/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 73--Dry edible beans: Supply and utilization, 1967-88

Year	Supply			Utilization				Food disappearance	
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 1/	Total supply	Exports	Nonfood use 2/	Ending stocks 1/	Total	Per capita 3/
----- Million pounds -----									
1967	1,522	7	1,340	2,869	251	71	1,100	1,447	7.3
1968	1,744	6	1,100	2,850	231	79	1,200	1,340	6.7
1969	1,891	5	1,200	3,096	301	80	1,038	1,677	8.3
1970	1,740	9	1,038	2,787	383	80	940	1,384	6.7
1971	1,594	21	940	2,555	322	73	757	1,403	6.8
1972	1,798	27	757	2,582	275	79	989	1,239	5.9
1973	1,627	25	989	2,641	412	76	604	1,549	7.3
1974	2,033	84	604	2,721	369	88	1,102	1,162	5.4
1975	1,744	35	1,102	2,881	387	77	957	1,460	6.8
1976	1,779	27	957	2,763	332	79	980	1,372	6.3
1977	1,661	40	980	2,681	392	85	807	1,397	6.3
1978	1,894	16	807	2,717	525	81	1,002	1,109	5.0
1979	2,055	20	1,002	3,077	525	108	1,025	1,419	6.3
1980	2,673	18	1,025	3,716	1,272	135	1,115	1,194	5.2
1981	3,275	44	1,115	4,434	1,682	127	1,408	1,217	5.3
1982	2,556	23	1,408	3,987	1,035	115	1,352	1,485	6.4
1983	1,552	19	1,352	2,923	525	90	809	1,499	6.4
1984	2,107	31	809	2,947	580	86	1,102	1,179	5.0
1985	2,218	36	1,102	3,356	610	86	996	1,664	7.0
1986	2,289	28	996	3,313	773	92	854	1,594	6.6
1987	2,591	38	854	3,483	732	101	1,420	1,230	5.0
1988	1,923	33	1,420	3,376	803	84	4/1,090	1,399	5.7

1/ Stocks on farms and in commercial warehouses estimated from data on monthly marketings. 2/ Seeding rates for dry beans times acres planted. 3/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1. 4/ Actual data not yet available for 1988. Interim proxy is the average of the preceding 3 years' figures.

Table 74--Wheat: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 1/

Year beginning June 1	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports	Nonfood use 3/	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance	
								Total	Per capita 4/
	----- Million bushels -----								Pounds
1967	1,507	1	513	2,021	765	108	630	518	156.4
1968	1,557	1	630	2,188	544	217	904	523	156.3
1969	1,443	3	904	2,350	603	244	983	520	153.9
1970	1,352	1	983	2,336	741	255	823	517	151.3
1971	1,619	1	823	2,443	610	326	983	524	151.4
1972	1,547	1	983	2,531	1,135	267	597	532	152.1
1973	1,711	2	597	2,310	1,217	209	340	544	154.0
1974	1,782	3	340	2,125	1,018	127	435	545	152.9
1975	2,127	2	435	2,564	1,173	137	665	589	163.6
1976	2,149	3	665	2,817	950	166	1,113	588	161.8
1977	2,046	2	1,113	3,161	1,124	272	1,178	587	159.9
1978	1,775	2	1,178	2,955	1,194	245	924	592	159.6
1979	2,134	2	924	3,060	1,375	187	902	596	158.9
1980	2,381	2	902	3,285	1,514	172	989	610	160.7
1981	2,785	3	989	3,777	1,771	245	1,159	602	156.9
1982	2,765	8	1,159	3,932	1,509	292	1,515	616	159.0
1983	2,420	4	1,515	3,939	1,426	471	1,399	643	164.3
1984	2,595	9	1,399	4,003	1,421	506	1,425	651	164.8
1985	2,425	16	1,425	3,866	909	378	1,905	674	169.0
1986	2,091	21	1,905	4,017	999	485	1,821	712	176.8
1987	2,108	16	1,821	3,945	1,598	365	1,261	721	177.3
1988	1,812	23	1,261	3,096	1,419	240	702	735	179.0

1/ Flour and other wheat products included; grain equivalent. 2/ Including stocks on farms, in terminal markets, interior mills, elevators, warehouses, merchant mills, and CCC holdings. 3/ Feed, seed, and alcohol. 4/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1. Weight of a bushel of wheat assumed to be 60 pounds.

Table 75--Wheat flour: Supply and utilization, 1967-88

Year	Wheat ground	Mill-feed production	Supply			Utilization			
			Flour produced 1/	Flour and product imports	Total supply	Exports		Domestic disappearance Total	Per capita 3/
						Flour	Products 2/		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 hundredweight			Pounds			
1967	549,801	4,423	245,390	222	245,612	21,056	16	224,540	113.0
1968	569,649	4,511	254,310	233	254,543	28,068	133	226,342	112.8
1969	567,956	4,458	254,194	274	254,468	26,333	158	227,977	112.5
1970	563,714	4,409	253,094	325	253,419	26,054	14	227,351	110.9
1971	555,092	4,279	249,810	341	250,151	20,685	15	229,451	110.5
1972	557,801	4,303	250,441	477	250,918	20,335	19	230,564	109.8
1973	567,287	4,395	254,661	550	255,211	16,107	26	239,078	112.8
1974	562,962	4,483	251,097	665	251,762	14,453	33	237,276	111.0
1975	582,675	4,701	258,985	621	259,606	12,364	22	247,220	114.5
1976	618,284	4,920	275,077	604	275,681	16,064	44	259,573	119.1
1977	618,125	4,787	275,784	604	276,388	22,053	37	254,298	115.5
1978	621,321	4,860	277,950	773	278,723	22,170	43	256,510	115.2
1979	636,375	4,945	284,051	823	284,874	20,927	86	263,861	117.2
1980	628,559	4,866	282,655	904	283,559	17,378	54	266,127	116.8
1981	634,381	5,045	283,966	1,166	285,132	18,655	84	266,393	115.8
1982	653,206	5,228	290,907	1,496	292,403	20,926	154	271,323	116.7
1983	689,951	5,655	311,587	1,590	313,177	37,315	150	275,712	117.4
1984	675,271	5,426	299,832	2,005	301,837	19,933	160	281,744	118.9
1985	700,151	5,556	313,815	2,064	315,879	18,387	141	297,351	124.3
1986	737,537	5,799	326,316	2,226	328,542	25,842	123	302,577	125.2
1987	767,507	6,260	341,565	2,632	344,197	28,529	142	315,526	129.3
1988	769,699	6,163	344,154	2,696	346,850	28,169	182	318,499	129.3

1/ Commercial production of wheat flour, whole wheat, industrial and durum flour, and farina reported by the Bureau of Census. Production prior to 1970 includes estimate for noncommercial wheat milled. 2/ Flour equivalent of macaroni products. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 76--Rye: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 1/

Year beginning June 1	Supply				Utilization				Food disappearance	
	Produc- tion	Imports	Begin- ning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Nonfood use 4/	Ending stocks 2/	Total	Per capita 5/	
	----- Million bushels -----							Pounds		
1967	23.9	1.2	28.4	53.5	4.0	16.4	27.7	5.4	1.5	
1968	23.0	1.2	27.7	51.9	1.9	20.0	24.2	5.8	1.6	
1969	30.2	.5	24.2	54.9	1.0	19.2	29.3	5.4	1.5	
1970	36.8	1.1	29.3	67.2	.1	20.8	40.8	5.5	1.5	
1971	49.2	.3	40.8	90.3	5.4	25.0	54.6	5.3	1.4	
1972	28.3	.2	54.6	83.1	.2	24.5	53.5	4.9	1.3	
1973	24.7	6/	53.5	78.2	31.6	19.6	21.0	6.0	1.6	
1974	17.5	6/	21.0	38.5	8.7	12.3	11.6	5.9	1.5	
1975	15.9	.7	11.6	28.2	1.0	13.4	9.1	4.7	1.2	
1976	14.9	.7	9.1	24.7	.2	11.7	8.9	3.9	1.0	
1977	16.5	.1	8.9	25.5	6/	13.1	8.8	3.6	.9	
1978	24.1	.1	3.9	28.1	.4	15.0	9.0	3.7	.9	
1979	21.9	6/	9.0	30.9	2.4	13.0	12.0	3.5	.9	
1980	16.0	6/	12.0	27.9	7.5	12.9	4.0	3.6	.9	
1981	18.2	.4	4.0	22.6	1.5	14.6	3.0	3.5	.8	
1982	19.5	3.0	3.0	25.5	.2	16.2	5.8	3.3	.8	
1983	27.0	1.6	5.8	34.4	1.0	18.7	11.2	3.5	.8	
1984	32.4	.6	11.2	44.2	.4	20.5	19.8	3.5	.8	
1985	20.4	2.2	19.8	42.4	.2	16.8	21.9	3.5	.8	
1986	19.1	1.0	21.9	42.0	.5	19.4	18.6	3.5	.8	
1987	19.5	1.2	18.6	39.3	.5	16.4	18.9	3.5	.8	
1988	14.7	.2	18.9	33.8	3.4	16.6	10.3	3.5	.8	

1/ Year beginning June 1. 2/ Includes stocks on farms, at terminals, and in interior mills and elevators. 3/ Includes flour in terms of rye. 4/ Feed, seed, and alcohol. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. Factor for converting bushels to pounds is 56.
6/ Fewer than 50,000 bushels.

Table 77--Rice: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				Food disappearance		
	Production 2/	Imports	Beginning- stocks 3/	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Non- food use 4/	Ending stocks 3/	Total rough basis	Milled basis 5/ Total	Per capita 6/
----- 1,000 hundredweight, rough equivalent -----											Pounds
1967	85,020	8	8,239	93,267	51,588	3,797	9,192	8,511	20,179	14,670	7.4
1968	89,379	7	8,511	97,897	56,881	3,582	9,229	6,784	21,421	15,577	7.8
1969	104,142	10	6,784	110,936	56,053	4,274	11,710	16,211	22,688	16,596	8.2
1970	91,904	221	16,211	108,336	56,854	4,614	11,509	16,446	18,913	13,670	6.7
1971	83,805	1,446	16,446	101,697	46,500	3,576	11,461	18,634	21,526	15,783	7.6
1972	85,768	1,100	18,634	105,502	56,948	5,431	11,661	11,434	20,028	14,635	7.0
1973	85,439	522	11,434	97,395	54,029	4,973	13,171	5,139	20,083	14,657	6.9
1974	92,765	163	5,139	98,067	49,722	3,795	14,452	7,842	22,256	16,053	7.5
1975	112,386	31	7,842	120,259	69,540	6,004	15,016	7,058	22,641	16,283	7.6
1976	128,437	44	7,058	135,539	56,536	5,869	14,397	36,875	21,862	15,386	7.1
1977	115,648	50	36,875	152,573	65,560	6,375	17,293	40,501	22,844	16,473	7.5
1978	99,223	67	40,501	139,791	72,786	5,642	16,101	27,398	17,864	12,385	5.6
1979	133,170	69	27,398	160,637	75,743	3,965	19,557	31,618	29,754	21,042	9.4
1980	131,947	62	31,618	163,627	82,584	3,614	22,185	25,679	29,565	21,381	9.4
1981	146,150	219	25,679	172,048	91,424	3,891	25,760	16,493	34,480	25,164	11.0
1982	182,742	385	16,493	199,620	81,968	4,652	26,146	48,987	37,867	27,321	11.8
1983	153,588	663	48,987	203,238	68,900	5,079	25,702	71,461	32,096	22,682	9.7
1984	99,720	760	71,461	171,941	70,300	4,739	21,330	46,919	28,653	20,398	8.6
1985	138,810	1,570	46,919	187,299	62,100	4,644	24,700	64,700	31,155	21,675	9.1
1986	134,900	2,200	64,700	201,800	58,700	6,100	20,200	77,300	39,500	27,966	11.6
1987	133,400	2,600	77,300	213,300	85,200	5,380	26,400	51,400	46,920	32,695	13.5
1988	129,600	3,000	51,400	184,000	72,200	5,125	25,100	31,400	50,175	35,087	14.3

1/ Crop-year basis. Data beginning August prior to year indicated. Includes milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate. 2/ Major rice-producing States only. 3/ Includes stocks on farms, at mills, in warehouses, in ports, and in transit. 4/ Seed, beer production, and statistical discrepancy caused by losses in storage, handling, and processing, and statistical errors in converting milled to a rough equivalent. 5/ The factor used to convert rough basis to milled basis is the rice milling rate, which is estimated each marketing year based on the quality of the crop. 6/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, January 1.

Table 78--Corn: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Nonfood use 4/	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance 5/	
								Total	Per capita 6/
----- Million bushels -----									
1967	4,860	1	3,707	8,568	530	3,514	4,320	204	57.5
1968	4,450	1	4,320	8,771	608	3,682	4,269	212	59.2
1969	4,687	1	4,269	8,957	564	3,793	4,383	217	60.0
1970	4,152	3	4,383	8,538	582	3,968	3,769	219	59.8
1971	5,646	2	3,769	9,417	520	3,956	4,704	237	63.9
1972	5,579	1	4,704	10,284	893	4,301	4,834	256	68.3
1973	5,671	1	4,834	10,506	1,321	4,418	4,688	279	73.7
1974	4,701	1	4,488	9,190	1,195	4,059	3,641	295	77.2
1975 7/	5,841	2	558	6,401	1,678	3,723	633	367	94.7
1976	6,289	3	633	6,925	1,657	3,745	1,136	387	98.9
1977	6,505	3	1,136	7,644	1,909	3,885	1,436	414	104.7
1978	7,268	1	1,436	8,705	2,124	4,436	1,709	436	109.1
1979	7,928	1	1,709	9,638	2,415	4,728	2,034	461	114.0
1980	6,640	1	2,034	8,675	2,408	4,361	1,392	514	125.7
1981	8,119	1	1,392	9,512	2,009	4,429	2,537	536	129.7
1982	8,234	1	2,537	10,772	1,834	4,836	3,523	579	138.7
1983	4,175	3	3,523	7,701	1,902	4,177	1,006	616	146.2
1984	7,674	4	1,006	8,684	1,865	4,507	1,648	664	156.1
1985	8,877	11	1,648	10,536	1,241	4,570	4,040	685	159.5
1986	8,250	2	4,040	12,292	1,504	5,213	4,882	693	159.8
1987	7,072	4	4,882	11,958	1,735	5,247	4,259	717	163.7
1988	4,921	5	4,259	9,185	2,060	4,468	1,930	727	164.4

1/ Grain-equivalent basis. 2/ Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors. 3/ Includes grain and primary products. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. 4/ Revised, includes corn used for alcoholic beverages, industrial products, seed, feed, and residual. 5/ Revised to exclude alcohol and industrial use of starch. 6/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1 for 1967-74 and January 1 of the year following the year indicated for 1975 and beyond. A bushel of corn is assumed to be 56 pounds. 7/ Not comparable to previous years. Data converted from calendar to crop year (September-August) basis in 1975. Year indicated is beginning of the crop year.

Table 79--Total cane and beet sugar: Supply and utilization, 1967-89 1/

Year	Supply					Utilization							
	Production	Receipts from off shore			Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Net change in stocks 4/	Refining loss adjust-ment	Ending stocks 2/	Domestic disappearance		
		Foreign	Puerto Rico	Total							Non-food use 5/	Food use	
												Total	Per capita refined 6/
											Pounds		
											1,000 short tons, raw value		
1967	5,297	4,804	705	5,509	2,758	13,564	72	-188	66	2,945	199	10,474	98.5
1968	5,627	5,130	504	5,634	2,941	14,202	79	291	51	3,043	82	10,656	99.2
1969	5,482	4,886	342	5,228	3,043	13,753	82	-273	57	2,869	68	10,950	101.0
1970	5,874	5,296	353	5,649	2,859	14,392	66	185	60	2,835	83	11,163	101.8
1971	5,815	5,587	144	5,731	2,835	14,381	89	-7	70	2,823	61	11,345	102.1
1972	6,015	5,459	149	5,608	2,823	14,446	50	-21	45	2,823	62	11,487	102.3
1973	6,061	5,329	79	5,408	2,823	14,292	26	91	69	2,646	31	11,429	100.8
1974	5,662	5,770	157	5,927	2,646	14,235	72	305	51	2,854	8	10,945	95.7
1975	6,300	3,882	96	3,978	2,854	13,132	216	-277	29	2,856	6	10,302	89.2
1976	6,798	4,658	203	4,861	2,856	14,515	76	-24	72	3,498	0	10,893	93.4
1977	6,089	6,138	102	6,240	3,498	15,827	35	188	14	4,491	0	11,099	94.2
1978	5,602	4,683	52	4,735	4,491	14,828	48	25	108	3,754	4	10,809	91.4
1979	5,793	5,027	47	5,074	3,754	14,621	73	-12	103	3,701	0	10,756	89.3
1980	5,737	4,495	178	4,673	3,701	14,111	688	82	78	3,082	0	10,181	83.6
1981	6,224	5,025	49	5,074	3,082	14,380	1,191	-95	53	3,461	0	9,770	79.4
1982	5,934	2,964	80	3,044	3,461	12,439	137	28	53	3,068	0	9,153	73.6
1983	5,680	3,080	67	3,147	3,068	11,895	300	141	72	2,570	0	8,812	70.1
1984	5,890	3,444	24	3,468	2,570	11,928	447	-18	58	3,005	8	8,428	66.5
1985	5,967	2,797	36	2,833	3,005	11,805	487	-69	122	3,126	142	7,997	62.5
1986	6,267	2,223	31	2,254	3,126	11,647	602	51	28	3,225	30	7,711	59.7
1987	7,309	1,546	12	1,558	3,225	12,092	667	145	18	3,195	30	8,037	61.6
1988	7,087	1,388	19	1,407	3,195	11,689	515	-58	12	3,132	30	8,058	61.2
1989	6,827	1,882	12	1,894	3,132	11,853	684	-11	38	2,933	30	8,179	61.5

1/ Excludes the small amount of refined sugar contained in imported sugar blends and mixtures (sucrose-dextrose blends, sugar-sweetened tea mixes, and flavored syrups in consumer-size containers). Deliveries by primary distributors for consumption in the United States can be derived by adding the net change in invisible stocks to quantities used for food. 2/ Stocks in hands of primary distributors (processors and importers). 3/ Includes deliveries transferred to sugar-containing products for export under re-export program. 4/ Holdings of wholesalers, retailers, and industrial users. Negative number indicates a stock drawdown. Calculated as a residual. 5/ Includes use in polyhydric alcohol. 6/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. To convert raw value to refined sugar, divide by 1.07.

Table 80--Coffee: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 ^{1/}

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports ^{2/}	Total supply	Net change in stocks ^{3/}	Total use	Exports	Food disappearance Total	Per capita ^{4/}
----- Million pounds -----								
1967	6	2,862	2,868	-109	2,977	39	2,938	14.8
1968	6	3,387	3,393	365	3,028	47	2,981	14.9
1969	6	2,714	2,720	-167	2,887	38	2,849	14.1
1970	6	2,667	2,673	-161	2,834	39	2,795	13.6
1971	4	2,942	2,946	186	2,760	36	2,724	13.1
1972	4	2,874	2,878	-44	2,922	53	2,869	13.7
1973	3	2,977	2,980	63	2,917	64	2,853	13.5
1974	2	2,603	2,605	-182	2,787	52	2,735	12.8
1975	2	2,767	2,769	71	2,698	72	2,626	12.2
1976	2	2,718	2,720	-66	2,786	55	2,731	12.5
1977	2	1,992	1,994	-148	2,142	81	2,061	9.4
1978	2	2,495	2,497	87	2,410	63	2,347	10.5
1979	2	2,656	2,658	23	2,635	83	2,552	11.3
1980	2	2,443	2,445	42	2,403	65	2,338	10.3
1981	2	2,248	2,250	-121	2,371	73	2,298	10.0
1982	2	2,352	2,354	-8	2,362	60	2,302	9.9
1983	2	2,439	2,441	35	2,406	50	2,356	10.0
1984	2	2,411	2,413	-50	2,463	45	2,418	10.2
1985	2	2,551	2,553	11	2,542	43	2,499	10.4
1986	2	2,644	2,646	73	2,573	45	2,528	10.5
1987	2	2,690	2,692	192	2,500	47	2,453	10.1
1988	2	2,072	2,074	-253	2,327	42	2,285	9.3

^{1/} Green bean equivalent. ^{2/} Excludes re-exports of green coffee to foreign countries. ^{3/} A negative number indicates a stock drawdown; its absolute value is added to total supply to compute total use. A positive number indicates a stock buildup; it is subtracted from total supply. ^{4/} Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 81--Tea: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Total supply	Net change in stocks 2/	Total use	Exports	Food disappearance Total	Per capita 3/
----- Million pounds -----								Pounds
1967	0	142	142	1	141	1	140	0.70
1968	0	155	155	8	147	1	146	.73
1969	0	140	140	-9	149	2	147	.73
1970	0	137	137	-13	150	1	149	.73
1971	0	175	175	14	161	1	160	.77
1972	0	151	151	-13	164	1	163	.78
1973	0	173	173	5	168	1	167	.79
1974	0	178	178	7	171	1	170	.79
1975	0	159	159	-15	174	2	172	.80
1976	0	181	181	1	180	1	179	.82
1977	0	202	202	24	178	2	176	.80
1978	0	152	152	-25	177	5	172	.77
1979	0	175	175	4	171	5	166	.74
1980	0	185	185	2	183	5	178	.78
1981	0	190	190	8	182	5	177	.77
1982	0	170	170	-7	177	5	172	.74
1983	0	171	171	-8	179	5	174	.74
1984	0	195	195	11	184	5	179	.76
1985	0	177	177	-8	185	5	180	.75
1986	0	200	200	11	189	7	182	.75
1987	0	171	171	-14	185	5	180	.74
1988	0	199	199	12	187	5	182	.74

1/ Leaf equivalent. 2/ Estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A negative number indicates a stock drawdown; its absolute value is added to total supply to compute total use. A positive number indicates a stock buildup; it is subtracted from total supply. 3/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 82--Cocoa: Supply and utilization, 1967-88 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Total supply	Net change in stocks 2/	Total use	Exports	Food disappearance Total	Per capita 3/
----- Million pounds -----								
1967	0	805	805	-35	840	11	829	4.2
1968	0	711	711	-145	856	12	844	4.2
1969	0	671	671	-122	793	11	782	3.9
1970	0	840	840	27	813	16	797	3.9
1971	0	907	907	81	826	14	812	3.9
1972	0	933	933	4	929	16	913	4.3
1973	0	814	814	-79	893	20	873	4.1
1974	0	725	725	-77	802	20	782	3.7
1975	0	756	756	43	713	16	697	3.2
1976	0	833	833	2	831	19	812	3.7
1977	0	695	695	-55	750	23	727	3.3
1978	0	856	856	84	772	27	745	3.3
1979	0	748	748	-25	773	24	749	3.3
1980	0	713	713	-84	797	30	767	3.4
1981	0	944	944	89	855	31	824	3.6
1982	0	849	849	-53	902	36	866	3.7
1983	0	967	967	6	961	29	932	4.0
1984	0	999	999	-53	1,052	41	1,011	4.3
1985	0	1,235	1,235	99	1,136	29	1,107	4.6
1986	0	1,119	1,119	-53	1,172	17	1,155	4.8
1987	0	1,266	1,266	56	1,210	25	1,185	4.9
1988	0	1,162	1,162	-89	1,251	51	1,200	4.9

1/ Includes the cocoa bean equivalent of such semiprocessed products as cocoa butter and sweetened chocolate. 2/ A negative number indicates a stock drawdown; its absolute value is added to total supply to compute total use. A positive number indicates a stock buildup; it is subtracted from total supply. 3/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 83--Spices and herbs: Supply and utilization, 1967-88

Year	Supply										
	Production			Imports for consumption 3/							
	Mustard seed 1/	Dried chili peppers 2/	Total	Anise seed	Capsicum	Car-away seed	Cassia 4/	Celery seed	Cinnamon	Cloves 5/	Cori-ander seed
1,000 pounds											
1967	12,520	12,680	25,200	548	14,806	6,838	8,523	3,116	4,353	2,480	2,743
1968	10,512	16,320	26,832	358	15,063	7,668	8,986	3,790	5,202	3,919	3,553
1969	10,000	14,280	24,280	553	13,413	6,435	7,895	2,966	6,160	971	2,675
1970	4,200	16,780	20,980	350	14,010	7,424	8,801	4,018	3,751	2,105	3,088
1971	5,090	12,560	17,650	540	13,842	6,099	8,610	4,205	4,526	3,027	2,767
1972	4,805	19,480	24,385	740	13,260	7,292	8,640	3,713	5,180	2,896	3,499
1973	12,825	15,320	28,145	696	13,585	3,916	11,545	3,340	4,955	1,887	3,811
1974	19,925	20,420	40,345	527	14,020	4,821	9,755	4,642	6,621	3,447	3,938
1975	8,500	19,980	27,480	880	9,076	5,416	9,132	4,291	3,772	2,306	5,447
1976	6,875	20,820	27,695	1,054	11,469	8,162	14,329	3,235	4,141	1,956	6,299
1977	6,950	23,780	30,730	831	9,107	5,995	17,065	4,193	4,352	2,718	5,526
1978	32,528	18,780	51,308	1,078	9,840	6,810	17,099	4,761	1,961	2,524	9,433
1979	39,478	23,780	63,258	1,085	11,515	7,906	20,115	4,739	1,056	2,912	7,277
1980	51,209	23,420	74,629	1,177	11,397	6,838	20,040	4,594	1,986	2,106	8,553
1981	48,668	30,580	79,248	1,156	11,725	6,683	18,612	4,489	1,959	2,062	10,281
1982	40,114	17,919	58,033	1,366	13,010	7,916	19,208	4,319	1,920	2,440	9,902
1983	46,664	15,501	62,165	1,439	15,958	7,362	20,174	5,095	2,332	1,479	9,223
1984	50,330	20,161	70,491	1,896	17,306	8,758	24,530	4,796	6,152	2,361	13,978
1985	48,497	20,060	68,557	2,135	16,468	7,931	24,691	5,618	3,303	2,475	5,438
1986	52,134	17,480	69,614	1,854	16,696	7,662	24,911	5,712	1,966	1,916	6,981
1987	57,219	16,581	73,800	2,626	20,392	8,629	30,081	4,272	2,345	2,239	7,258
1988	52,179	19,661	71,860	1,709	22,301	6,211	21,668	4,965	1,797	2,554	13,047
Supply--continued											
Imports for consumption 3/--continued											
Cumin seed	Fennel seed	Ginger root	Mace	Mustard seed	Nutmeg	Paprika	Pepper, black and white	Pimento (allspice)	Poppy seed	Sage	
1,000 pounds											
1967	4,020	921	3,695	636	68,740	3,675	11,726	56,142	882	6,665	2,191
1968	3,952	974	3,592	503	63,763	4,106	12,863	53,092	1,022	8,073	2,687
1969	5,170	923	4,970	607	64,388	3,972	11,429	54,000	949	5,426	2,583
1970	5,240	978	5,209	517	85,322	3,934	12,665	47,847	1,565	6,593	2,336
1971	5,145	1,235	4,475	578	96,978	3,629	9,432	59,275	888	4,897	2,810
1972	7,423	1,251	5,895	590	105,661	4,734	13,915	52,274	1,359	7,741	3,249
1973	6,771	1,458	6,850	582	79,392	4,318	14,309	55,437	1,319	5,404	3,552
1974	6,456	1,384	6,977	570	81,266	4,215	26,091	56,140	1,721	4,092	2,845
1975	5,526	1,671	6,167	448	78,163	3,807	14,557	55,061	1,285	4,474	2,348
1976	7,388	1,923	8,317	668	91,269	4,267	13,441	58,428	1,724	5,597	2,879
1977	7,536	1,491	7,326	453	73,185	4,145	10,388	58,370	1,450	9,197	3,075
1978	7,360	1,997	7,918	565	74,431	4,686	11,035	62,946	1,875	5,918	2,887
1979	12,793	2,553	9,483	583	63,219	5,305	12,274	60,071	1,075	5,213	3,244
1980	7,993	2,616	9,195	470	70,287	4,527	7,761	72,389	1,621	5,866	4,306
1981	10,420	3,122	9,653	1,119	82,304	4,856	9,919	68,600	1,879	6,266	3,299
1982	8,889	3,042	10,594	493	75,383	5,394	9,015	67,490	1,158	7,305	3,210
1983	7,039	3,840	8,028	620	77,412	4,602	11,111	69,756	1,676	6,836	3,376
1984	9,700	4,379	9,915	517	92,217	4,455	14,726	84,480	1,915	9,581	4,182
1985	8,688	3,545	12,404	690	99,735	4,701	19,062	71,101	1,540	7,847	4,405
1986	7,300	4,680	10,764	423	96,098	3,755	12,379	83,206	1,424	10,558	4,660
1987	10,359	5,292	10,744	699	114,804	4,730	11,612	80,118	1,919	8,325	4,388
1988	8,103	3,847	10,291	367	103,130	3,354	10,738	69,611	1,976	8,141	3,655

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 83--Spices and herbs: Supply and utilization, 1967-88--Continued

Year	Supply--continued					Utilization				
	Imports for consumption 3/--continued					Total use	Domestic exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Apparent domestic consumption	
	Sesame seed 6/	Turmeric	Vanilla beans	Other spices 7/	Total net imports				Total	Per capita 8/
----- 1,000 pounds ----- Pounds										
1967	35,854	1,925	1,282	7,728	249,499	274,699	8,365	813	267,521	1.3
1968	33,993	3,384	2,160	7,459	250,154	276,986	6,792	1,309	268,885	1.3
1969	38,813	3,126	1,903	7,124	246,456	270,736	6,799	1,263	262,674	1.3
1970	42,661	4,214	2,239	9,730	270,597	291,577	7,956	1,089	282,532	1.4
1971	45,442	3,137	1,855	7,844	292,257	309,907	5,575	1,154	303,178	1.5
1972	47,220	3,413	2,366	9,700	312,211	336,596	6,730	1,000	328,866	1.6
1973	52,804	2,353	2,357	9,527	290,266	318,413	7,202	956	310,255	1.5
1974	57,260	3,490	2,153	9,554	311,985	352,330	9,066	879	342,385	1.6
1975	44,639	2,577	2,122	9,586	272,763	300,243	8,861	1,010	292,372	1.4
1976	63,158	3,520	2,236	10,333	323,794	351,469	8,093	1,252	342,144	1.6
1977	63,516	2,461	3,425	10,214	306,019	336,749	9,691	1,218	325,840	1.5
1978	70,547	4,055	2,613	8,666	320,915	372,223	25,038	2,522	344,663	1.5
1979	70,766	3,395	1,095	10,140	317,814	381,052	23,632	2,045	355,375	1.6
1980	69,602	3,415	756	13,801	331,286	405,925	21,014	2,316	382,595	1.7
1981	83,673	4,106	1,411	16,616	364,240	443,488	20,033	2,300	421,155	1.8
1982	73,221	3,537	1,948	27,871	358,631	416,664	22,172	2,361	392,131	1.7
1983	94,333	3,528	2,155	33,803	391,177	453,342	25,880	2,319	425,143	1.8
1984	81,038	3,844	1,855	31,796	434,477	504,968	26,206	2,117	476,645	2.0
1985	82,307	4,630	1,638	30,666	421,016	489,573	19,420	1,625	468,528	2.0
1986	80,061	4,422	2,311	37,653	427,202	496,816	28,937	2,749	465,130	1.9
1987	80,507	4,258	3,059	37,320	455,976	529,776	31,513	2,479	495,784	2.0
1988	73,074	3,598	2,682	40,826	417,645	489,505	31,673	2,684	455,139	1.8

1/ Production in preceding year minus estimated quantity used for seed. 2/ California only. 3/ Imports for consumption of specified ground and unground condiments, as reported by the Department of Commerce.

4/ Cassia, cassia buds, and cass vera. 5/ Includes stems. 6/ Excludes sesame seed crushed for oil.

7/ Includes basil, cardamom seeds, capers, curry and curry powder products, dill, fenugreek seeds, laurel (bay) leaves, marjoram, mint leaves, oregano, parsley, rosemary, savory, thyme, mixed spices, and other spices and spice seeds (ground and unground) not individually reported. Includes shipments from Puerto Rico. 8/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 84--Import share of food supply for selected foods, selected years 1/

Year	Red meat					Edible offals	Fish and shellfish 2/			Eggs
	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb	Total		Fresh and Frozen 3/	Canned 4/	Total	
Percent										
1970	7.7	3.9	3.3	18.4	8.1	0.4	83.3	28.1	49.1	0.5
1975	6.8	2.7	3.7	6.3	5.8	.3	80.7	17.8	45.6	.1
1980	8.8	5.0	3.3	9.5	8.5	.5	55.7	20.1	43.7	.1
1981	7.3	4.0	3.4	8.6	5.7	.4	61.8	21.0	47.7	.1
1982	8.0	4.1	4.2	5.5	8.6	.3	65.8	21.9	51.2	--
1983	7.8	4.1	4.5	4.7	8.5	.4	70.7	21.8	53.3	.5
1984	7.3	4.7	6.2	5.0	6.8	.6	66.8	27.0	52.8	.6
1985	8.1	3.8	7.2	9.4	7.7	.8	68.3	33.8	56.2	.3
1986	8.2	4.9	7.5	10.9	7.9	.7	72.4	32.3	57.3	.3
1987	9.0	5.4	7.8	12.2	8.6	1.0	72.4	34.8	60.2	.1
1988	9.4	6.6	6.8	13.2	8.5	1.0	66.1	33.9	55.6	.1
Dairy products 5/										
Cheese 6/			Condensed and evaporated milk			Nonfat dry milk		Butter		Salad and cooking oil 7/
American	Other	Total								
Percent										
1970	1.1	15.3	6.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	2.0		
1975	.9	12.4	5.8	.1	.3	.2	1.4	1.2		
1980	.8	11.9	5.8	--	.7	.2	1.7	1.2		
1981	.9	12.4	5.9	.5	.6	.3	1.8	1.2		
1982	.7	12.7	5.8	.8	.4	.3	1.8	1.3		
1983	.8	12.7	6.0	1.2	.4	.3	1.9	1.3		
1984	.9	12.4	6.0	1.1	.3	.3	2.0	1.9		
1985	.7	11.5	5.6	1.1	.6	.3	2.0	1.8		
1986	.8	10.3	5.3	1.1	.3	.4	1.9	2.0		
1987	.5	8.8	4.5	1.0	.5	.4	1.7	2.3		
1988	.6	7.8	4.3	.8	.3	.5	1.7	2.8		
Fresh fruits										
Peanuts	Tree nuts 8/	Citrus 9/	Apples	Bananas	Other 10/	Total	Processed fruits			
						Canned 11/	Frozen citrus juices 12/	Frozen noncitrus		
Percent										
1970	0.1	40.9	1.6	2.7	99.8	8.0	24.6	5.3	1.1	17.6
1975	.1	39.3	1.5	2.8	99.9	5.8	23.1	3.9	14.3	14.7
1980	36.4	24.1	1.8	4.0	100.0	7.9	26.3	4.7	13.0	13.4
1981	.2	20.7	1.7	3.8	99.9	8.2	28.1	5.4	23.9	9.9
1982	.1	24.0	1.9	4.8	99.9	8.6	29.8	5.9	38.0	6.4
1983	.1	26.7	1.3	5.4	99.9	11.3	27.3	11.3	32.1	8.2
1984	.1	24.4	2.3	5.5	99.8	12.3	29.5	12.8	56.1	8.6
1985	.1	27.4	2.0	7.5	99.9	14.1	32.3	15.6	50.9	10.2
1986	.1	26.3	3.1	7.0	99.9	17.3	33.7	12.2	48.8	9.8
1987	.1	25.6	2.6	5.0	99.8	17.4	31.4	12.8	45.8	10.8
1988	.1	25.4	2.8	NA	99.8	12.4	32.0	NA	35.5	8.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 84--Import share of food supply for selected foods, selected years 1/--Continued

Year	Fresh vegetables								
	Asparagus	Broccoli	Carrots	Cauliflower	Celery	Sweet corn	Lettuce	Onions	Tomatoes
Percent									
1970	NA	NA	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.2	28.0
1975	9.6	NA	4.4	.2	.1	--	--	2.9	21.9
1980	9.9	0.2	6.8	2.4	.3	.1	.2	4.5	21.3
1981	11.2	.2	5.3	3.0	.4	--	.2	4.9	17.3
1982	NA	--	6.2	2.9	.6	--	.2	4.7	15.8
1983	NA	--	5.9	3.1	.8	.1	.4	6.0	16.7
1984	14.0	.6	11.3	2.6	.3	.5	.5	6.7	22.8
1985	15.0	.6	8.1	3.0	.7	.4	.6	6.9	22.1
1986	15.2	1.0	4.2	2.0	.9	.4	.4	6.3	23.6
1987	18.5	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.6	.9	.3	9.2	22.1
1988	20.6	3.5	3.3	2.1	1.7	.7	.5	5.8	18.6

Year	Vegetables for processing								
	Asparagus for canning	Asparagus for freezing	Broccoli	Carrots	Cauliflower	Cucumbers for pickling	Green peas for canning	Green peas for freezing	
Percent									
1970	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8	1.2	NA	
1975	7.6	NA	4.9	NA	NA	3.0	2.0	NA	
1980	12.0	3.7	8.1	1.3	7.8	.7	1.4	2.3	
1981	5.8	3.2	11.0	1.4	9.3	.5	1.3	2.7	
1982	NA	NA	11.8	1.5	14.2	.7	1.4	4.6	
1983	NA	NA	12.6	1.7	15.2	.7	2.1	4.0	
1984	18.3	4.9	20.8	1.4	19.6	.7	4.7	4.9	
1985	9.2	6.8	22.2	2.1	23.8	1.0	3.9	3.9	
1986	8.9	19.2	38.6	2.6	27.0	1.2	2.8	4.2	
1987	11.2	24.7	49.0	1.8	36.5	1.0	3.6	4.6	
1988	8.3	3.9	40.0	1.8	31.1	1.1	7.8	4.9	

Year	Vegetables for processing--continued				Potatoes		Dry	
	Snap beans for canning	Sweet corn for canning	Tomatoes	Fresh	For freezing	For dehydration	edible peas and lentils 13/	Dry edible beans
Percent								
1970	0.1	NA	5.5	1.3	NA	NA	3.5	0.7
1975	.1	NA	1.9	1.2	NA	NA	7.4	2.4
1980	.1	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	7.8	1.5
1981	.1	.4	3.9	2.4	.4	.6	8.5	3.6
1982	.1	.5	10.1	3.2	.8	.4	10.9	1.5
1983	.2	.8	8.7	2.3	.7	--	16.7	1.3
1984	.4	1.0	7.9	2.2	1.3	.1	14.1	2.6
1985	1.3	1.0	7.0	2.7	1.6	.7	15.7	2.2
1986	1.1	1.2	7.3	2.3	1.7	.3	30.9	1.8
1987	.4	1.4	5.1	3.4	2.1	.1	38.6	3.1
1988	.5	2.0	5.9	4.7	2.3	.1	NA	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 84--Import share of food supply for selected foods, selected years 1/--Continued

Year	Wheat 14/	Wheat flour 15/	Pasta 16/	Rye 17/	Rice 18/	Corn 19/	Caloric sweeteners			
							Cane and beet sugar 20/	High fructose syrup	Corn sweeteners Glucose syrup	Dextrose
<u>Percent</u>										
1970	0.2	0.1	1.8	20.0	1.2	1.4	50.0	--	--	--
1975	.3	.3	2.6	14.9	.1	.5	38.5	--	--	0.3
1980	.3	.3	3.5	--	.2	.2	37.7	--	--	--
1981	.5	.4	4.3	11.4	.6	.2	39.7	--	--	.1
1982	1.3	.6	4.9	90.9	1.0	.2	31.6	--	--	.1
1983	.6	.6	5.5	45.7	2.1	.5	32.0	0.8	--	.5
1984	1.4	.7	6.9	17.1	2.7	.6	36.7	2.8	--	1.7
1985	2.4	.7	6.8	62.9	5.0	1.6	29.6	3.4	0.1	1.9
1986	2.9	.7	7.0	28.6	5.6	.3	22.3	4.0	--	1.2
1987	2.2	.8	7.7	34.3	5.7	.6	13.2	3.5	--	.7
1988	3.1	.8	7.8	5.7	6.0	.7	12.6	2.7	--	.7

Caloric sweeteners--continued							
Honey	Edible syrups 21/	Spices and herbs	Coffee 22/	Tea	Cocoa	Tropical oils 23/	
<u>Percent</u>							
1970	3.8	38.8	95.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1975	18.9	34.7	93.3	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980	19.7	46.8	86.6	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	29.4	38.4	86.5	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	28.4	49.2	91.5	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1983	34.9	47.5	92.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1984	43.8	52.0	91.2	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1985	48.0	57.4	89.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	37.1	72.9	91.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	20.4	72.6	92.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	18.5	75.6	91.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

-- Less than 0.05.

NA = Not available.

1/ Calculated from supply and utilization balance sheets constructed by the Commodity Economics Division of the Economic Research Service. Import share is the quantity imported divided by the quantity available for domestic food consumption (disappearance). A portion of the imports of some commodities are exported; therefore, the ratios presented here may slightly overstate the importance of imports in domestic consumption for some commodity groups. 2/ Excludes game fish consumption. 3/ Includes cultivated catfish beginning in 1975. 4/ Excludes the nonfish content of canned fishery products. 5/ Milk equivalent of all dairy products calculated on a milkfat basis. 6/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. Includes all types of cheese except full-skim American and cottage, pot, and bakers' cheeses. 7/ Olive oil imports. 8/ Includes almonds, filberts, pecans, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pignolias, and miscellaneous tree nuts including pistachios until 1977, chestnuts, cashews, and Macadamias. 9/ Includes oranges, grapefruits, lemons, limes, tangerines, and tangelos. 10/ Includes apricots, avocados, cherries, cranberries, figs, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, prunes, strawberries, papayas, and miscellaneous fruits. 11/ Includes apricots, sweet cherries, tart cherries, fruit cocktail, ripe olives, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes. Excludes apples, applesauce, berries, cranberries, pineapples, and citrus sections. 12/ Product-weight basis. 13/ Crop year beginning in September of year indicated. 14/ Flour and other wheat products included, grain equivalent. 15/ Includes flour equivalent of macaroni products. 16/ Includes macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, and other macaroni products. Excludes fresh pasta products. 17/ Includes flour imports in terms of rye. 18/ Rough equivalent. Crop year beginning in August of year preceding that indicated. Includes milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate. 19/ Grain-equivalent basis. Calendar-year basis in 1970; crop year (September-August) basis beginning in 1975; and year indicated is beginning of crop year. 20/ Import share is the quantity of imports for domestic consumption (net of re-exports) divided by domestic food consumption (disappearance). Excludes the small amount of refined sugar contained in imported blends and mixtures (sucrose-dextrose blends, sugar-sweetened tea mixes, and flavored syrups in consumer-size containers. 21/ Includes maple syrup, edible refiner's syrups, and edible molasses. 22/ Kona coffee, grown in Hawaii, accounts for about 0.1-0.2 percent of total U.S. coffee consumption. 23/ Includes palm kernel oil, palm oil, and coconut oil.

Table 85--Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, 1967-89

Year	Special indexes and groups					Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers						
	Commodities		Services	All items less food	All items less food	Food	Alcoholic beverages	Housing	Fuel and other utilities	Shelter	Household furnishings and operations	Total
	Durables	Non-durables										
1982-84=100												
1967	39.4	35.7	36.8	28.8	33.4	34.1	46.4	28.8	27.1	42.0	30.8	
1968	40.7	37.1	38.1	30.3	34.9	35.3	48.0	30.1	27.4	43.6	32.0	
1969	42.2	38.9	39.9	32.4	36.8	37.1	48.7	32.6	28.0	45.2	34.0	
1970	44.1	40.8	41.7	35.0	39.0	39.2	52.1	35.5	29.1	48.3	36.4	
1971	46.0	42.1	43.2	37.0	40.8	40.4	54.2	37.0	31.1	48.6	38.0	
1972	46.9	43.5	44.5	38.4	42.0	42.1	55.4	38.7	32.5	49.7	39.4	
1973	48.1	47.5	47.8	40.1	43.7	48.2	58.8	40.5	34.3	51.1	41.2	
1974	51.5	54.0	53.5	43.8	48.0	55.1	81.1	44.4	40.7	56.8	45.8	
1975	57.4	58.3	58.2	48.0	52.5	59.8	65.9	48.8	45.4	63.4	50.7	
1976	60.9	60.5	60.7	52.0	56.0	61.6	66.1	51.5	49.4	67.3	53.8	
1977	64.4	64.0	64.2	56.0	59.8	65.5	70.0	54.9	54.7	70.4	57.4	
1978	68.6	68.6	68.8	60.8	63.9	72.0	74.1	60.5	58.5	74.7	62.4	
1979	75.4	77.2	76.8	67.5	71.2	79.9	79.9	68.9	64.8	79.9	70.1	
1980	83.0	87.6	86.0	77.9	81.5	86.8	86.4	81.0	75.4	86.3	81.1	
1981	89.6	95.2	93.2	88.1	90.4	93.6	92.5	90.5	86.4	93.0	90.4	
1982	95.1	97.8	97.0	96.0	96.3	97.4	96.7	96.9	94.9	98.0	96.9	
1983	98.8	99.7	99.8	99.4	99.7	99.4	100.4	99.1	100.2	100.2	99.5	
1984	105.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.0	103.2	103.0	104.0	104.8	101.9	103.6	
1985	106.8	104.8	105.4	108.9	106.0	105.6	106.4	108.8	106.5	103.8	107.7	
1986	106.6	103.5	104.4	115.4	109.8	109.0	111.1	115.8	104.1	105.2	110.9	
1987	108.2	107.5	107.7	120.2	113.6	113.5	114.1	121.3	103.0	107.1	114.2	
1988	110.4	111.8	111.5	125.7	118.3	118.2	118.6	127.1	104.4	109.4	118.5	
1989	112.2	118.2	116.7	131.9	123.7	125.1	123.5	132.8	107.8	111.2	123.0	
Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers--continued												
Apparel and upkeep	Transportation			Medical care	Entertainment	Tobacco products	Other goods and services			Total	All items	
	Private	Public	Total				Personal care	Personal and educational expenses				
1982-84=100												
1967	51.0	33.8	27.4	33.3	28.2	40.7	35.5	38.4	30.0	35.1	33.4	
1968	53.7	34.8	28.7	34.3	29.9	43.0	37.8	40.0	31.9	36.9	34.8	
1969	56.6	36.0	30.9	35.7	31.9	45.2	39.8	42.0	33.2	38.7	36.7	
1970	59.2	37.5	35.2	37.5	34.0	47.5	43.1	43.5	35.5	40.9	38.8	
1971	61.1	39.4	37.8	39.5	36.1	50.0	44.9	44.9	38.8	42.9	40.5	
1972	62.3	39.7	38.3	39.9	37.3	51.5	47.4	46.0	41.0	44.7	41.8	
1973	64.6	41.0	39.7	41.2	38.8	52.9	48.7	48.1	43.0	46.4	44.4	
1974	69.4	46.2	40.8	45.8	42.4	56.8	51.1	52.8	45.4	49.8	49.3	
1975	72.5	50.6	43.5	50.1	47.5	62.0	54.7	57.9	48.7	53.9	53.8	
1976	75.2	55.6	47.8	55.1	52.0	65.1	57.0	61.7	51.9	57.0	56.9	
1977	78.6	59.7	50.0	59.0	57.0	68.3	59.8	65.7	55.2	60.4	60.6	
1978	81.4	62.5	51.5	61.7	61.8	71.9	63.0	69.9	59.4	64.3	65.2	
1979	84.9	71.7	54.9	70.5	67.5	76.7	66.8	75.2	64.1	68.9	72.6	
1980	90.9	84.2	69.0	83.1	74.9	83.6	72.0	81.9	70.9	75.2	82.4	
1981	95.3	93.8	85.6	93.2	82.9	90.1	77.8	89.1	79.7	82.6	90.9	
1982	97.8	97.1	94.9	97.0	92.5	96.0	86.5	95.4	80.3	91.1	96.5	
1983	100.2	99.3	99.5	99.3	100.6	100.1	103.4	100.3	100.0	101.1	99.6	
1984	102.1	103.6	105.7	103.7	106.8	103.8	110.1	104.3	109.7	107.9	103.9	
1985	105.0	106.2	110.5	106.4	113.5	107.9	116.7	108.3	119.1	114.5	107.6	
1986	105.9	101.2	117.0	102.3	122.0	111.6	124.7	111.9	128.6	121.4	109.6	
1987	110.8	104.2	121.1	105.4	130.1	115.3	133.6	115.1	138.5	128.5	113.6	
1988	115.4	107.6	123.3	108.7	138.6	120.3	145.8	119.4	147.8	137.0	118.3	
1989	118.6	112.0	129.5	114.1	149.3	126.5	164.4	125.0	158.1	147.7	124.0	

NA = Not available.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 86--Consumer Price Index for food, major groups, 1967-89

Year	Food at home														Food away from home	All food
	Meat, poultry, and fish				Eggs	Dairy prod- ucts	Fats and oils	Fruits and vegetables			Cereals and bakery prod- ucts	Sugar and sweets	Non- alco- holic bever- ages	Total		
	Meat 1/	Poul- try	Fish	Total				Fresh	Pro- cessed	Total						
<u>1982-84=100</u>																
1967	37.2	49.1	26.5	37.2	52.2	40.0	37.0	32.4	34.1	33.3	34.0	26.5	23.1	35.1	31.3	34.1
1968	38.1	50.6	26.9	38.0	56.3	41.3	36.7	35.4	36.0	35.9	34.2	27.4	23.5	36.3	32.9	35.3
1969	41.5	53.5	28.4	41.2	66.2	42.7	36.8	36.0	36.3	36.4	35.2	28.9	24.2	38.0	34.9	37.1
1970	43.8	53.2	31.3	43.3	65.6	44.7	39.2	37.7	37.2	37.8	37.1	30.5	27.1	39.9	37.5	39.2
1971	43.5	53.5	34.5	43.4	56.6	46.1	42.7	39.2	39.6	39.7	38.8	31.6	28.1	40.9	39.4	40.4
1972	48.1	54.2	37.6	47.6	56.2	46.8	43.1	41.4	41.0	41.6	39.0	32.1	28.0	42.7	41.0	42.1
1973	60.0	76.0	43.1	59.6	83.6	51.2	46.8	48.8	44.3	47.4	43.5	34.0	30.1	49.7	44.2	48.2
1974	61.1	72.1	49.7	60.9	83.9	60.7	66.4	52.6	58.1	55.2	56.5	51.8	35.9	57.1	49.8	55.1
1975	66.3	79.7	53.9	66.1	82.4	62.6	73.5	53.8	60.7	56.9	62.9	65.3	41.3	61.8	54.5	59.8
1976	66.4	76.4	60.2	66.7	90.0	67.7	64.3	55.1	62.3	58.4	61.5	57.9	49.4	63.1	58.2	61.6
1977	64.9	76.9	66.7	66.3	87.1	69.5	70.8	62.6	64.3	63.8	62.5	60.8	74.4	66.3	62.6	65.5
1978	77.0	84.9	73.0	77.4	82.4	74.2	77.6	70.7	71.1	70.9	68.1	68.3	78.7	73.8	68.3	72.0
1979	90.1	89.1	80.1	88.9	90.2	82.8	83.7	76.1	77.2	76.6	74.9	73.6	82.6	81.8	75.9	79.9
1980	92.7	93.7	87.5	92.2	88.6	90.9	89.3	81.8	82.6	82.1	83.9	90.5	91.4	88.4	83.4	86.8
1981	96.0	97.5	94.8	96.0	95.9	97.4	98.8	91.6	92.5	92.0	92.3	97.7	95.3	94.8	90.9	93.6
1982	100.7	95.8	98.2	99.9	93.3	98.8	96.1	96.7	97.4	97.0	96.5	97.5	97.9	98.1	95.8	97.4
1983	99.5	97.0	99.3	99.2	97.7	100.0	97.4	96.4	98.4	97.3	99.6	99.3	99.8	99.1	100.0	99.4
1984	99.8	107.3	102.5	100.9	109.1	101.3	106.6	106.9	104.3	105.7	103.9	103.2	102.3	102.8	104.2	103.2
1985	98.9	106.2	107.5	100.5	91.0	103.2	108.9	109.7	107.0	108.4	107.9	105.8	104.3	104.3	108.3	105.6
1986	102.0	114.2	117.4	104.9	97.2	103.3	106.5	113.0	105.3	109.4	110.9	109.0	110.4	107.3	112.5	109.0
1987	109.6	112.6	129.9	111.7	91.5	105.9	108.1	126.8	109.0	119.1	114.8	111.0	107.5	111.9	117.0	113.5
1988	112.2	120.7	137.4	115.6	93.6	108.4	113.1	136.1	117.6	128.1	122.1	114.0	107.5	116.6	121.8	118.2
1989	116.7	132.7	143.6	121.4	118.5	115.6	121.2	147.7	125.0	138.0	132.4	119.4	111.3	124.2	127.4	125.1

NA = Not available.

1/ Beef, veal, lamb, mutton, pork, and processed meat. 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 87--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1967-89

Year	Meat														Total
	Beef and veal						Pork				Other meat				
	Ground beef 1/	Chuck roast	Round roast	Round steak	Sirloin steak	Total 2/	Bacon	Chops	Sausage	Ham	Total 2/	Frankfurters	Total 2/		
1982-84=100															
1967	38.3	35.6	41.3	38.7	36.4	36.4	36.8	42.4	31.2	NA	39.1	37.6	37.5	37.2	
1968	39.9	37.2	42.7	40.2	37.9	37.9	35.8	43.3	31.5	NA	39.2	37.7	38.0	38.1	
1969	44.3	41.4	46.5	44.5	41.6	41.7	38.8	47.3	35.0	NA	42.7	41.0	40.6	41.5	
1970	47.0	42.8	48.2	45.8	42.4	43.5	41.9	49.1	37.5	NA	45.4	43.7	43.5	43.8	
1971	48.4	44.2	50.5	47.8	44.7	45.5	35.5	45.5	34.8	NA	41.1	43.3	43.3	43.5	
1972	52.7	48.4	54.9	52.0	48.1	49.7	43.0	52.4	40.1	NA	47.6	46.9	46.5	48.1	
1973	66.6	61.1	63.9	61.6	54.8	59.6	59.3	65.6	55.9	NA	63.3	61.0	57.9	60.0	
1974	67.5	61.1	66.2	63.5	56.7	61.3	59.0	65.8	55.2	NA	63.0	60.2	59.7	61.1	
1975	62.3	62.6	69.2	66.5	61.7	61.9	79.3	77.8	68.1	NA	77.1	62.3	63.2	66.3	
1976	61.6	59.0	65.8	63.1	59.6	59.9	77.4	77.3	70.7	NA	78.1	62.8	66.9	66.4	
1977	60.2	58.4	64.8	62.8	59.9	59.5	71.0	76.0	67.5	NA	73.9	61.3	66.5	64.9	
1978	76.2	72.0	77.0	75.0	73.7	73.1	81.7	84.2	80.7	87.0	83.4	76.0	78.3	77.0	
1979	101.7	94.8	94.9	93.2	89.7	93.1	75.8	87.0	84.2	88.1	84.7	89.3	89.8	90.1	
1980	104.6	99.8	101.3	98.9	96.2	98.4	73.5	82.9	82.2	85.5	81.9	92.5	93.2	92.7	
1981	102.6	101.1	101.4	99.5	98.3	99.2	83.3	91.0	90.2	90.8	89.5	96.6	97.2	96.0	
1982	102.1	101.8	101.4	101.5	99.3	100.6	102.2	100.5	100.6	100.6	101.0	100.6	100.1	100.7	
1983	99.4	98.7	98.9	99.3	99.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.2	101.0	100.1	99.7	99.7	99.5	
1984	98.4	99.6	99.7	99.2	101.7	100.3	97.9	99.9	99.2	98.3	98.8	99.7	100.1	99.8	
1985	95.9	95.6	95.8	97.0	99.7	98.2	101.3	98.7	99.0	99.8	99.1	99.9	100.8	98.9	
1986	94.9	95.0	94.9	98.4	102.3	98.8	108.5	109.5	105.1	107.4	107.2	102.1	103.4	102.0	
1987	100.2	103.8	100.8	105.3	111.2	106.3	114.6	120.5	112.5	115.8	116.0	109.5	109.9	109.6	
1988	103.4	108.1	104.4	110.6	120.0	112.1	100.9	118.8	110.0	116.5	112.5	112.7	112.8	112.2	
1989	108.6	116.8	112.3	116.6	126.0	119.3	95.8	122.7	110.7	117.3	113.2	116.1	116.0	116.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 87--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1967-89--continued

Year	Poultry		Dairy products			Fats and oils		Fruit				Vegetables	
	Fresh	Total	Fresh	Butter	Total	Marga-	Total	Fresh fruit			Pro-	Pro-	
	whole	2/	whole	:	2/	rine	2/	Apples	Bananas	Oranges	Total	cessed	cessed
chicken	:	milk	:	:	:	:	:	:	3/	2/	fruit	vegetables	
1982-84=100													
1967	48.8	49.1	44.8	39.2	40.0	37.2	37.0	34.7	38.4	26.8	32.1	NA	NA
1968	51.2	50.6	46.7	39.5	41.3	36.6	36.7	40.4	38.0	33.9	36.3	37.5	35.1
1969	54.1	53.5	48.0	40.0	42.7	36.5	36.8	40.2	38.9	29.4	35.1	38.0	35.3
1970	52.4	53.2	50.0	41.0	44.7	39.4	39.2	37.1	39.0	30.6	35.6	38.4	36.6
1971	52.9	53.5	51.4	41.5	46.1	43.1	42.7	39.6	36.7	33.7	37.8	40.6	39.2
1972	53.4	54.2	52.2	41.3	46.8	43.7	43.1	42.2	39.1	33.6	39.8	41.8	40.9
1973	77.1	76.0	57.1	43.4	51.2	49.6	46.8	50.3	40.8	37.7	44.6	43.5	45.4
1974	72.3	72.1	68.4	44.7	60.7	76.1	66.4	56.4	45.8	39.8	48.5	50.3	64.7
1975	81.4	79.7	68.5	48.7	62.6	83.4	73.5	56.4	57.4	41.4	51.8	59.7	62.2
1976	76.9	76.4	72.1	60.0	67.7	70.0	64.3	54.0	58.2	41.2	51.7	59.3	65.4
1977	77.3	76.9	72.8	63.4	69.5	76.4	70.8	64.1	63.2	47.0	59.4	62.2	66.6
1978	85.6	84.9	77.0	70.3	74.2	84.0	77.6	80.1	70.7	64.0	71.0	68.9	73.4
1979	87.2	89.1	85.9	79.5	82.8	89.3	83.7	79.1	79.8	76.2	79.8	77.0	77.4
1980	94.4	93.7	93.5	89.4	90.9	92.8	89.3	92.1	91.5	72.6	84.8	82.1	83.1
1981	96.5	97.5	98.8	96.2	97.4	95.2	98.0	84.3	97.6	81.4	89.4	91.7	93.2
1982	94.8	95.8	99.3	98.4	98.8	96.0	96.1	98.8	96.1	104.4	99.3	96.7	98.2
1983	96.3	97.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	96.9	97.4	94.6	106.0	83.1	95.1	98.1	98.6
1984	109.0	107.3	100.7	102.0	101.3	107.1	106.6	106.6	97.9	112.4	105.6	105.2	103.3
1985	104.5	106.2	102.3	103.1	103.2	111.8	108.9	113.1	99.9	119.7	116.3	109.5	104.4
1986	115.4	114.2	101.7	103.4	103.3	109.6	106.5	130.6	105.0	108.6	118.7	106.3	104.2
1987	113.3	112.6	103.6	105.3	105.9	107.1	108.1	131.0	104.2	135.9	132.0	110.6	107.1
1988	125.1	120.7	106.0	104.9	108.4	115.1	113.1	134.2	119.2	144.6	143.0	122.0	112.2
1989	137.1	132.7	114.3	105.0	115.6	126.6	121.2	140.5	131.3	147.0	152.4	125.9	124.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table B7--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1967-89--continued

Year	Vegetables--continued				Cereals and		Beverages						
	Fresh vegetables				bakery products		Nonalcoholic beverages				Alcoholic beverages		
	Potatoes	Lettuce	Tomatoes	Total	White bread	Total	Carbonated drinks	Roasted coffee	Instant coffee	Total	Beer and ale	Whiskey	Wine
				2/		2/	4/		5/				
	1982-84=100												
1967	31.3	32.7	38.8	32.6	39.5	34.0	NA	27.4	28.3	23.1	45.2	66.0	42.6
1968	32.1	32.5	44.4	34.8	39.7	34.2	NA	27.1	28.8	23.5	46.5	67.0	44.2
1969	34.4	36.7	46.1	36.8	40.9	35.2	NA	27.1	30.2	24.2	47.7	67.7	46.0
1970	38.0	35.4	46.3	39.4	43.1	37.1	NA	32.6	33.8	27.1	49.2	69.4	49.7
1971	36.7	40.5	51.2	40.4	44.4	38.8	NA	33.4	35.3	28.1	51.0	70.3	52.0
1972	39.6	40.7	51.5	42.9	44.6	39.0	NA	32.7	35.1	28.0	51.5	71.7	54.0
1973	58.8	49.9	53.0	52.4	50.1	43.5	NA	37.0	37.2	30.1	52.3	72.1	57.5
1974	71.8	50.6	60.3	56.2	62.6	56.5	NA	44.0	44.7	35.9	57.3	73.2	62.7
1975	57.7	49.6	63.6	55.6	65.5	62.9	NA	47.4	50.4	41.3	63.4	75.4	65.5
1976	62.6	56.5	63.5	58.0	64.3	61.5	NA	66.8	64.4	49.4	65.0	76.6	67.0
1977	63.8	56.2	74.9	65.3	64.3	62.5	NA	123.7	97.3	74.4	66.0	77.6	68.9
1978	66.3	76.5	72.5	70.5	68.6	68.1	70.8	112.2	102.4	78.7	69.6	80.8	75.6
1979	63.6	80.0	80.5	72.6	76.8	74.9	77.3	105.7	98.0	82.6	76.9	84.1	82.4
1980	81.0	77.8	81.9	79.0	85.9	83.9	86.6	116.9	106.5	91.4	84.8	89.4	89.5
1981	109.5	84.4	94.7	93.7	93.2	92.3	95.3	96.9	95.5	95.3	90.9	94.5	96.2
1982	92.7	100.7	93.5	94.2	96.7	96.5	97.8	99.7	97.3	97.9	95.2	98.1	100.4
1983	91.3	103.2	100.8	97.6	100.0	99.6	100.3	98.4	99.3	99.8	100.7	100.3	100.5
1984	116.0	96.1	105.7	108.2	103.3	103.9	101.8	101.9	103.5	102.3	104.2	101.5	99.1
1985	101.6	106.1	103.6	103.5	105.8	107.9	102.8	103.6	107.3	104.3	106.7	104.9	100.2
1986	96.1	112.7	111.3	107.7	107.7	110.9	103.6	135.6	129.9	110.4	108.7	112.4	102.4
1987	116.0	136.4	116.8	121.6	110.7	114.8	105.7	113.7	120.5	107.5	110.9	113.7	105.7
1988	119.1	148.6	123.1	129.3	118.6	122.1	105.7	113.0	117.7	107.5	114.4	114.9	107.8
1989	153.5	151.5	136.2	143.1	129.4	132.4	108.4	120.8	118.4	111.3	118.2	118.5	110.8

NA = Not available.

1/ Excludes canned ground beef. 2/ Includes items not shown. 3/ Includes tangerines. 4/ Excludes diet colas. 5/ Includes freeze-dried coffee.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 88--Consumer Price Index for food, quarterly, 1977-89

Year and quarter	Food at home									
	Meat, poultry, and fish				Eggs	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Fruits and vegetables		
	Meat	Poultry	Fish	Total				Fresh	Pro-cessed	Total
<u>1982-84=100</u>										
1977:										
I	83.8	74.8	83.7	84.6	101.6	88.5	86.5	83.0	82.1	83.1
II	84.1	77.4	85.6	85.5	80.0	88.1	89.9	86.6	83.8	86.0
III	85.9	79.0	88.0	87.4	88.4	88.9	74.0	81.3	84.9	83.2
IV	86.1	78.8	89.4	87.5	80.2	70.8	72.9	58.5	86.4	82.7
1978:										
I	70.2	79.0	70.7	71.1	82.8	71.4	73.7	84.7	88.2	86.8
II	77.4	84.8	72.3	77.6	76.5	73.3	78.9	74.5	70.2	72.5
III	79.5	88.7	73.5	78.8	82.2	74.7	79.4	75.4	71.5	73.6
IV	81.0	86.9	75.4	81.0	88.0	77.4	80.3	68.3	73.4	70.6
1979:										
I	88.2	81.1	77.5	87.3	94.6	80.0	81.0	74.2	75.5	74.8
II	93.1	92.5	78.9	91.5	88.4	81.5	83.1	76.1	78.5	76.2
III	89.9	88.0	81.3	88.8	88.7	83.5	84.9	79.0	78.1	78.8
IV	88.2	84.8	82.7	88.0	90.0	86.1	86.0	75.1	78.7	76.7
1980:										
I	91.1	90.2	84.8	90.3	87.0	87.7	87.2	73.4	80.4	76.6
II	89.4	87.0	86.5	88.8	79.8	90.1	88.5	82.1	81.8	81.9
III	93.4	96.8	88.1	93.1	88.2	91.8	89.4	87.3	83.3	85.4
IV	96.8	100.8	90.7	96.6	98.7	94.1	91.9	84.4	85.0	84.7
1981:										
I	95.6	99.5	94.7	95.9	97.2	98.8	98.3	90.2	87.8	89.1
II	94.1	96.3	94.1	94.3	91.7	87.5	100.0	93.5	92.2	92.9
III	97.5	98.2	95.1	97.4	94.0	87.6	99.5	94.8	94.5	94.6
IV	96.9	95.0	95.3	96.6	100.8	98.0	97.7	88.1	95.3	91.4
1982:										
I	96.7	95.7	98.2	96.9	102.6	98.5	96.4	100.3	96.8	98.7
II	100.6	98.0	98.3	99.9	90.7	98.8	96.4	101.6	97.3	98.6
III	103.5	95.9	97.8	102.2	88.7	98.9	95.7	95.5	97.9	97.1
IV	101.8	94.8	97.4	100.6	91.0	98.9	95.7	88.3	97.7	92.6
1983:										
I	101.6	94.7	100.3	100.7	90.0	99.8	95.7	89.6	97.8	93.4
II	101.3	94.4	98.2	100.4	92.3	100.0	95.6	100.0	97.7	98.9
III	98.8	98.7	98.4	98.7	96.5	100.0	96.4	100.2	88.5	99.4
IV	96.5	100.0	99.4	97.2	111.7	100.0	101.7	95.8	99.4	97.5
1984:										
I	100.0	100.9	102.0	101.1	134.7	100.3	103.8	109.5	101.9	106.0
II	99.8	108.0	101.6	100.8	113.8	100.6	104.8	104.8	104.5	104.7
III	100.0	107.2	102.8	101.0	94.1	101.3	108.8	109.1	105.4	107.3
IV	99.7	104.9	103.5	100.6	93.8	102.9	108.7	104.2	105.2	104.6
1985:										
I	100.7	107.1	108.9	102.0	87.5	103.8	109.3	112.1	106.3	109.4
II	98.4	105.8	105.8	100.0	84.9	103.2	108.0	112.7	107.2	110.1
III	97.4	105.5	107.5	98.3	81.3	103.1	109.7	108.6	107.7	108.2
IV	98.0	106.8	110.2	101.0	100.0	102.8	107.8	105.4	106.8	106.0
1986:										
I	100.0	107.2	115.7	102.4	99.5	102.8	107.8	109.9	106.1	108.1
II	97.9	107.7	115.8	100.8	92.1	102.8	106.4	114.7	105.2	110.3
III	103.8	121.9	118.4	107.2	96.4	103.3	106.2	114.4	105.0	110.1
IV	106.2	120.3	120.6	109.1	101.0	104.5	105.6	113.3	104.7	109.3
1987:										
I	106.8	116.1	127.6	109.9	97.5	105.5	108.3	123.9	107.3	116.8
II	108.7	112.9	128.9	110.9	87.9	105.5	108.1	131.7	108.9	122.0
III	111.9	112.1	130.8	113.4	90.4	105.8	108.2	124.8	109.8	118.1
IV	111.1	109.2	132.3	112.5	90.3	106.8	107.7	126.9	109.8	119.5
1988:										
I	110.4	108.8	136.7	112.4	87.8	107.3	109.4	133.4	113.1	124.7
II	112.1	114.8	137.1	114.6	83.5	107.2	111.0	134.0	116.5	126.4
III	113.3	131.4	137.3	118.1	100.8	108.2	114.5	139.4	119.1	130.7
IV	112.9	127.9	138.3	117.3	102.1	110.6	117.6	137.7	121.7	130.7
1989:										
I	114.6	129.2	143.7	119.4	113.7	113.3	129.2	145.1	123.6	135.8
II	115.8	136.8	142.8	121.3	113.6	113.8	121.6	151.7	124.9	140.3
III	117.3	136.1	144.8	122.5	117.5	114.9	121.5	147.8	128.2	138.5
IV	119.1	128.6	143.0	122.5	129.1	120.4	121.4	148.2	125.3	137.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 88--Consumer Price Index for food, quarterly 1977-89--continued

Year and quarter	Food at home--Continued				Food away from home	All food	All items, less food	Consumer Price Index
	Cereals and bakery products	Sugar and sweets	Nonalcoholic beverages	Total				
1982-84=100								
1977:								
I	61.4	57.9	62.9	64.8	60.5	63.6	59.1	59.0
II	62.2	60.9	76.6	66.9	62.2	65.5	59.2	60.3
III	62.5	61.7	80.2	67.7	63.4	66.4	60.1	61.2
IV	63.7	62.8	78.1	67.7	64.2	66.6	61.0	61.9
1978:								
I	65.7	65.9	78.4	70.2	65.7	66.8	61.7	62.9
II	67.2	68.1	79.0	73.8	67.5	71.8	63.1	64.5
III	69.0	69.3	78.7	75.3	69.3	73.4	64.6	66.1
IV	70.3	70.0	78.7	76.0	70.6	74.3	66.0	67.4
1979:								
I	72.1	71.7	80.0	79.8	72.9	77.5	67.4	69.1
II	73.8	73.2	80.6	81.9	75.2	79.8	69.8	71.5
III	76.0	74.5	83.4	82.4	77.0	80.7	72.5	73.8
IV	78.0	75.2	86.3	83.2	78.8	81.7	74.9	75.9
1980:								
I	80.5	79.7	88.5	85.0	80.7	83.8	78.0	78.9
II	83.1	87.4	90.7	86.6	82.7	85.4	81.0	81.6
III	84.8	94.6	92.7	89.8	84.2	88.0	82.4	83.3
IV	87.2	100.5	93.6	92.0	86.1	90.1	84.8	85.5
1981:								
I	90.2	102.0	95.0	93.9	88.7	92.2	86.9	87.8
II	91.9	97.6	95.4	94.3	90.4	93.0	89.2	89.8
III	93.0	95.7	95.2	95.7	91.8	94.4	91.9	92.4
IV	94.1	95.4	95.5	95.4	92.8	94.8	93.5	93.7
1982:								
I	95.6	96.5	97.5	97.2	94.1	98.3	94.1	94.5
II	96.3	97.1	98.1	98.4	95.3	97.4	99.0	95.9
III	98.9	98.2	97.8	98.6	96.5	98.1	97.6	97.7
IV	97.2	88.1	98.4	97.9	97.4	97.7	98.0	97.9
1983:								
I	98.3	98.6	99.7	98.5	98.6	98.6	97.7	97.9
II	99.3	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.0	99.1
III	100.0	98.8	99.3	99.2	100.3	99.6	100.5	100.3
IV	100.6	99.8	100.5	99.2	101.6	99.9	101.5	101.2
1984:								
I	102.3	101.3	101.9	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.2	102.3
II	103.4	103.3	102.2	102.5	103.8	102.9	103.5	103.4
III	104.7	104.1	102.2	103.1	104.8	103.6	104.7	104.5
IV	105.4	104.0	102.8	102.9	105.6	103.8	105.6	105.3
1985:								
I	106.7	104.7	104.4	104.6	106.7	105.2	106.1	106.0
II	107.6	105.4	104.6	104.2	107.9	105.4	107.7	107.3
III	108.4	106.4	103.9	103.9	108.9	105.5	108.6	108.0
IV	109.0	106.7	104.2	104.3	109.8	106.1	109.7	109.0
1986:								
I	109.8	108.1	110.3	106.0	110.7	107.5	109.6	109.2
II	110.3	109.1	111.5	106.0	121.1	107.9	109.2	109.0
III	111.5	109.6	110.1	108.1	113.1	109.7	109.8	109.6
IV	111.9	109.4	109.6	108.8	114.3	110.6	110.4	110.4
1987:								
I	113.2	110.4	110.8	110.9	115.5	112.4	111.5	111.6
II	114.5	110.9	107.8	112.0	116.4	113.3	113.1	113.1
III	115.3	111.3	105.9	112.2	117.6	113.9	114.5	114.4
IV	116.2	111.3	105.5	112.4	118.9	114.4	115.6	115.4
1988:								
I	118.6	112.3	107.4	114.0	119.7	115.8	116.1	116.1
II	120.3	112.7	107.5	115.2	121.1	117.1	117.6	117.5
III	123.6	114.8	107.2	118.1	122.5	119.5	119.0	119.1
IV	126.0	116.2	108.0	118.9	123.7	120.4	120.3	120.3
1989:								
I	128.8	117.7	110.7	122.0	125.2	122.9	121.4	121.7
II	131.3	118.4	111.6	124.1	126.7	124.7	123.4	123.7
III	134.0	120.5	111.5	124.9	128.2	125.6	124.4	124.7
IV	135.5	121.0	111.3	125.9	129.5	126.9	125.6	125.9

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 89--Average retail food prices, individual items, 1985-88

Item	Unit	1985	1986	1987	1988	Item	Unit	1985	1986	1987	1988
		<u>Dollars</u>						<u>Dollars</u>			
Cereals and bakery products:						Fresh fruits:					
Flour, white	lb.	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	Apples, red delicious	lb.	0.68	0.77	0.73	0.73
Rice, white, uncooked	lb.	.47	.45	.40	.48	Bananas	lb.	.37	.38	.36	.42
Bread, white	lb.	.55	.56	.55	.61	Oranges, naval	lb.	.53	.48	.54	.53
Bread, French	lb.	1.02	1.05	1.07	1.09	Oranges, Valencia	lb.	.54	.46	.58	.59
Bread, whole wheat	lb.	.86	.87	.88	.93	Cherries	lb.	1.62	1.27	1.35	1.63
Cupcakes, chocolate	lb.	2.10	2.30	NA	NA	Grapefruit	lb.	.47	.51	.52	.52
Cookies, chocolate chip	lb.	1.94	1.99	2.00	2.12	Grapes, emperor or tokay	lb.	1.04	.89	.98	NA
Crackers, soda	lb.	1.02	.99	1.00	1.07	Grapes, Thompson seedless	lb.	.95	1.14	1.17	1.16
						Lemons	lb.	.93	.82	.90	.93
Meats:						Peaches	lb.	.69	.68	.67	.68
Ground, chuck	lb.	1.68	1.63	1.71	1.76	Pears, anjou	lb.	.70	.75	.74	.63
Chuck roast	lb.	1.57	1.59	1.68	1.73	Strawberries	12 oz.	.83	.83	.96	1.00
Round roast	lb.	2.46	2.44	2.53	2.63						
Rib roast	lb.	3.28	3.27	3.53	3.89	Fresh vegetables:					
Round steak	lb.	2.82	2.77	2.89	2.99	Potatoes, white	lb.	.21	.24	.28	.26
Sirloin steak	lb.	2.96	2.96	3.13	3.29	Lettuce, iceberg	lb.	.54	.53	.62	.63
Chuck steak	lb.	1.64	1.59	1.45	NA	Tomatoes, field grown	lb.	.78	.82	.82	.83
T-bone steak	lb.	3.97	3.97	4.24	4.72	Beans, green	lb.	.82	.87	.94	.96
Porterhouse steak	lb.	4.04	4.14	NA	NA	Cabbage	lb.	.29	.31	.30	.33
						Carrots	lb.	.36	.38	.36	.38
Bacon, sliced	lb.	1.94	2.08	2.14	1.88	Celery	lb.	.42	.47	.46	.51
Chops, center cut	lb.	2.34	2.59	2.82	2.77	Corn on the cob	lb.	.39	.41	.42	NA
Ham, rump	lb.	1.28	1.47	1.54	NA	Cucumbers	lb.	.51	.51	.57	.57
Sirloin roast	lb.	1.59	2.00	1.90	NA	Mushrooms	lb.	1.90	1.98	NA	NA
Shoulder picnic	lb.	1.02	1.06	1.11	1.12	Onions, yellow	lb.	.30	.31	.42	.38
Sausage	lb.	1.74	1.91	1.99	1.97	Onions, green	lb.	1.22	1.12	1.24	NA
Ham, canned	lb.	2.56	2.68	2.80	2.73	Peppers, sweet	lb.	.94	.90	.90	.79
Frankfurters	lb.	1.90	1.93	1.99	2.02	Radishes	lb.	.76	.85	.83	.87
Bologna	lb.	2.11	2.17	2.19	2.24						
						Processed fruits and vegetables:					
Poultry:						Orange juice, frozen concentrate	16 oz.	1.75	1.54	1.53	1.82
Chicken, fresh	lb.	.76	.84	.78	.85	Potatoes, frozen, french fried	lb.	.71	.70	.69	.70
Chicken, breast	lb.	1.66	1.85	1.80	1.93	Tomatoes, canned	lb.	.52	.52	.51	.53
Chicken legs	lb.	1.08	1.17	1.09	1.14						
Turkey	lb.	1.05	1.07	1.01	.96	Sugar and sweets:					
						Hard candy	lb.	2.01	1.67	NA	NA
Fish:						Sugar, white	lb.	.35	.35	.35	.37
Tuna, canned	lb.	2.01	2.00	1.97	2.16						
						Fats and oils:					
Eggs:						Shortening	lb.	.88	.87	.78	.85
Grade A, large	doz.	.80	.87	.78	.79						
Grade AA, large	doz.	.90	.98	.93	NA	Nonalcoholic beverages:					
						Cola	16 oz.	.49	.47	.44	.43
Dairy:						Coffee, roasted	lb.	2.58	3.43	2.79	2.77
Milk, fresh	1/2 gal.	1.13	1.11	1.14	1.16						
Milk, skim	1/2 gal.	1.04	1.02	NA	NA						
Milk, low fat	1/2 gal.	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.11						
Butter	lb.	2.12	2.15	2.17	2.16						
Ice cream	1/2 gal.	2.30	2.36	2.46	2.46						
Yogurt	1/2 pt.	.57	.58	.58	NA						

NA = Not available.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 90--Producer Price Index for food and beverages, by stage of processing, 1967-88

Year	Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs												
	Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables						Grains			Livestock			
	Fresh fruit		Dried fruit	Fresh vegetables	Sweet-potatoes	White-potatoes	Total	Wheat	Total	Cattle	Hogs	Lambs	Total
	Citrus	Total											
1982=100													
1967	51.6	42.2	24.4	48.7	47.3	33.3	39.4	42.7	47.4	40.0	39.4	39.7	38.8
1968	61.3	47.1	27.3	30.6	57.3	32.7	42.0	37.6	42.1	42.5	38.3	42.8	40.2
1969	55.8	43.5	27.7	54.3	45.0	39.0	43.4	36.4	42.9	46.6	46.5	45.7	45.4
1970	58.0	42.3	29.3	55.1	46.8	41.7	44.0	39.7	48.0	46.8	45.5	45.7	45.3
1971	67.0	48.0	28.6	60.5	54.3	37.7	47.4	40.4	47.8	51.1	37.4	47.7	45.8
1972	61.0	48.1	34.9	62.9	61.1	45.0	50.3	46.2	48.8	58.2	53.3	54.0	55.3
1973	68.2	57.2	45.7	75.6	77.1	74.4	66.3	90.9	87.1	73.8	81.1	67.4	73.9
1974	71.4	60.8	50.1	73.1	68.7	90.8	75.8	121.2	122.3	68.3	71.2	71.8	66.2
1975	71.1	66.6	47.1	84.5	89.2	75.6	72.4	97.3	106.2	65.2	96.8	78.2	72.9
1976	72.8	67.5	53.8	74.4	70.1	68.5	70.3	84.5	97.6	60.6	87.3	69.6	67.2
1977	85.5	74.9	71.4	78.0	98.9	71.6	75.8	65.4	78.2	62.1	81.7	96.4	67.1
1978	101.1	90.2	78.2	83.5	106.1	77.0	85.4	81.3	86.5	82.1	94.2	115.4	85.4
1979	123.0	98.2	117.0	86.9	79.7	72.2	90.3	100.5	101.8	107.2	79.7	120.5	100.8
1980	101.2	100.3	97.4	84.3	95.5	103.4	84.1	108.3	113.3	104.9	74.5	118.6	98.0
1981	101.0	95.7	99.1	104.7	150.7	131.0	105.4	108.5	117.8	89.9	83.6	103.8	96.2
1982	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1983	100.7	106.4	100.1	102.3	85.9	106.5	103.3	100.7	114.0	96.9	85.6	100.6	94.3
1984	104.7	108.8	94.4	106.8	151.0	132.4	109.8	96.7	113.7	100.5	87.7	111.3	97.7
1985	116.4	108.1	86.7	100.3	111.8	101.3	102.7	87.6	96.2	91.2	80.7	121.8	89.2
1986	114.8	112.9	92.0	99.4	87.7	104.1	104.0	76.3	79.3	89.3	87.6	125.0	91.8
1987	125.9	112.0	95.0	99.0	153.3	120.1	106.8	72.8	71.1	102.8	97.2	137.3	102.0
1988	142.0	113.5	99.1	100.4	168.4	113.9	108.5	93.7	97.9	109.5	81.8	127.1	103.3
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs--continued												Intermediate foods and feeds	
Live poultry						Cocoa beans	Raw cane sugar	Total	Flour	Animal fats and oils	Crude vegetable oils	Refined vegetable oils	Total
Broilers and fryers	Turkeys	Fluid milk	Oil seeds	Green coffee	NA								
1982=100													
1967	52.6	49.3	35.4	46.6	32.1	31.4	35.9	40.3	54.5	33.0	62.6	NA	41.8
1968	58.2	54.8	37.4	45.0	32.0	38.1	37.1	40.9	52.7	27.6	59.0	NA	41.5
1969	60.3	61.6	39.2	43.2	33.6	50.7	38.2	44.1	53.0	39.7	58.3	NA	42.9
1970	48.5	59.9	40.8	45.8	44.2	37.6	39.9	45.2	55.3	46.3	75.8	NA	45.6
1971	50.2	59.2	42.1	51.1	38.7	30.1	42.1	46.1	55.9	43.2	80.7	NA	46.7
1972	53.0	58.4	43.3	55.6	43.0	35.8	45.0	51.4	58.5	42.0	67.4	NA	49.5
1973	93.0	95.4	51.3	107.8	54.2	70.3	50.6	72.6	79.6	76.1	109.4	NA	70.4
1974	82.7	79.7	61.2	108.2	58.1	106.8	143.4	76.4	103.0	108.1	182.4	NA	83.6
1975	101.5	90.0	63.8	92.5	57.1	81.5	113.6	77.4	89.1	112.8	130.4	NA	81.6
1976	88.1	82.7	71.2	95.3	98.1	120.9	66.5	76.8	80.6	68.4	101.8	NA	77.4
1977	91.4	91.6	71.9	110.3	162.2	236.8	53.7	77.5	64.8	88.1	123.7	NA	79.6
1978	102.6	109.6	77.8	104.4	121.4	192.9	66.3	87.3	77.2	95.1	137.4	NA	84.8
1979	97.9	113.4	88.6	114.4	133.8	181.0	75.4	100.0	93.8	105.8	152.7	NA	94.5
1980	103.4	112.2	96.0	116.1	138.2	147.7	148.4	104.6	102.3	92.2	127.1	NA	105.5
1981	104.5	106.0	101.8	129.4	106.0	119.9	99.0	103.9	104.6	98.7	116.2	NA	104.6
1982	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA	100.0
1983	108.1	106.1	99.8	114.3	95.3	117.8	113.5	101.8	101.5	101.0	121.7	NA	103.5
1984	121.8	138.4	98.5	118.1	98.9	140.7	112.1	104.7	101.0	128.4	164.3	NA	105.7
1985	110.5	144.6	93.7	94.4	99.6	123.4	104.6	94.9	99.8	106.9	137.6	78.5	97.3
1986	126.2	135.1	91.0	91.5	NA	NA	104.9	93.2	94.6	84.1	84.8	56.6	86.2
1987	101.4	101.0	91.9	99.3	NA	NA	110.3	95.2	92.9	86.1	84.2	63.0	99.2
1988	125.4	108.4	89.4	134.0	NA	NA	111.9	106.1	105.7	94.1	116.6	74.2	108.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 90--Producer Price Index for food and beverages, by stage of processing, 1967-88--Continued

Year	Finished consumer foods															
	Bakery products:		Meat, poultry, and fish								Dairy products					
	White pan bread	Total	Flour: base milled:	Mixes and doughs:	Meat:	Beef 5/	Pork	Total	Broil-ers	Tur-keys	Total	Unpro-cessed and pack-aged fish	Total	Eggs:	Packaged: fluid milk and related products:	Butter
1982=100																
1967	37.7	36.3	49.6	54.0	40.8	39.8	39.9	NA	55.1	56.0	23.7	38.8	56.0	NA	44.1	44.2
1968	38.2	37.0	48.6	54.1	42.5	39.2	40.9	NA	54.2	59.2	25.6	40.0	62.3	NA	44.2	44.7
1969	39.1	37.8	49.2	52.4	46.1	44.1	45.2	NA	59.0	63.6	28.1	44.2	74.9	NA	46.1	45.4
1970	41.2	40.0	50.9	52.4	46.7	44.6	45.9	NA	69.1	83.4	29.7	45.0	70.9	NA	46.1	45.4
1971	42.8	41.7	52.1	53.5	50.6	39.6	45.5	NA	61.3	62.9	32.5	45.1	56.4	NA	45.4	45.4
1972	43.9	42.8	54.1	59.9	54.4	48.6	51.3	NA	61.4	64.8	37.8	50.4	58.0	NA	45.7	46.4
1973	48.8	46.9	68.9	111.9	66.8	64.0	65.2	NA	98.8	99.2	45.2	65.0	82.7	NA	44.5	44.5
1974	59.8	58.5	88.4	154.1	64.7	64.6	63.7	NA	78.0	88.0	48.4	63.5	89.9	NA	44.5	44.5
1975	65.0	64.9	82.8	113.4	72.0	85.6	75.3	NA	90.0	103.0	51.8	74.2	89.4	NA	52.6	52.6
1976	65.8	65.4	76.0	85.2	63.7	80.2	69.3	NA	84.5	93.1	64.5	70.5	100.2	NA	61.5	61.5
1977	66.8	67.7	67.2	82.4	64.3	75.7	68.1	NA	93.4	97.0	68.7	70.7	90.6	NA	65.2	65.2
1978	72.2	73.1	77.0	112.2	82.5	87.3	83.6	NA	114.1	108.6	74.1	84.3	88.7	NA	73.5	73.5
1979	80.3	80.5	89.8	110.3	102.9	81.6	93.3	NA	115.0	105.6	80.9	93.9	98.8	NA	81.8	81.8
1980	89.4	90.0	98.3	131.5	106.2	78.4	94.1	NA	109.2	108.2	87.8	94.4	95.7	NA	83.2	83.2
1981	96.4	97.4	102.0	148.8	100.7	86.8	95.4	NA	105.4	108.2	89.4	95.6	104.7	NA	89.4	89.4
1982	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1983	103.7	103.8	100.2	104.5	96.4	90.6	94.4	105.2	98.3	103.7	105.4	96.7	98.5	100.0	99.9	99.9
1984	106.4	108.6	101.5	105.9	96.8	90.2	94.5	115.0	118.1	115.3	112.7	98.8	118.0	100.7	100.8	100.8
1985	110.8	113.9	101.1	105.0	90.3	89.1	91.0	107.1	121.3	110.4	114.6	95.9	95.7	101.5	95.7	95.7
1986	112.8	116.7	98.4	86.3	88.1	100.0	83.9	120.5	116.4	116.8	124.9	100.2	99.6	101.3	98.3	98.3
1987	113.9	118.5	97.3	82.8	95.5	104.9	100.4	101.9	96.2	103.5	140.0	104.9	87.6	103.6	95.3	95.3
1988	122.1	126.4	105.5	118.1	101.4	95.0	89.9	114.5	100.4	111.6	148.7	106.6	88.6	105.0	90.8	90.8
Finished consumer foods--continued																
Year	Dairy--Continued		Processed fruits and vegetables								Alcohol					
	Cheese	Ice cream	Total	Canned fruit and juices:	Frozen fruit and juices:	Canned veg-ables:	Frozen veg-ables:	Total	Soft drinks	Coffee 8/	Shorten-ing and cooking oils	Jams, jellies, and pre-serves	Total 4/	Alco-holic beverages		
1982=100																
1967	32.0	42.4	40.2	35.2	32.7	41.3	35.7	36.4	31.3	29.7	42.7	33.0	38.6	50.6		
1968	33.5	43.0	42.1	39.0	38.3	41.9	37.4	38.8	33.7	30.4	41.9	34.2	40.0	51.2		
1969	36.4	44.0	43.5	38.5	41.4	41.5	41.1	39.4	35.9	31.6	43.3	35.5	42.4	51.8		
1970	38.6	45.3	44.7	39.8	37.5	43.4	41.0	40.3	37.8	37.8	47.7	36.0	43.8	53.3		
1971	40.4	46.1	46.5	41.7	40.7	44.6	41.5	41.7	39.0	37.5	51.8	37.0	44.5	55.4		
1972	42.8	46.4	47.6	43.5	43.9	45.7	43.2	43.6	39.6	38.6	51.7	37.8	47.0	55.9		
1973	51.3	47.8	52.7	47.2	44.9	48.7	46.0	47.2	39.4	42.4	61.3	40.8	56.5	56.8		
1974	56.5	54.3	58.8	56.3	47.1	58.7	58.9	56.3	46.9	48.3	95.9	53.1	64.4	61.0		
1975	61.4	59.1	62.6	61.2	51.2	67.4	64.3	61.9	58.3	52.0	90.2	61.8	69.8	68.1		
1976	67.7	63.0	67.7	61.5	50.9	67.6	64.8	62.0	58.7	77.0	74.3	60.4	69.6	69.8		
1977	68.7	66.7	69.7	67.1	64.4	71.0	68.5	68.3	62.1	131.2	84.5	62.9	73.2	70.7		
1978	76.9	71.9	75.7	75.3	75.9	73.8	71.7	73.8	66.3	108.2	89.3	68.6	79.9	74.9		
1979	86.1	80.2	84.9	84.6	81.3	77.1	75.3	80.8	71.2	104.6	95.4	74.4	87.3	81.6		
1980	93.4	90.1	92.7	90.3	79.9	80.9	79.4	83.3	81.8	110.4	99.5	85.4	92.4	88.9		
1981	98.7	96.8	98.7	96.6	100.0	93.8	90.4	95.2	95.6	96.7	101.6	93.3	97.8	95.8		
1982	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1983	100.3	101.7	100.7	101.0	98.7	102.1	101.3	101.1	102.6	100.3	108.7	100.5	101.0	103.6		
1984	99.5	104.4	101.1	110.1	114.8	104.3	103.9	107.2	106.6	106.2	133.0	101.9	105.4	106.1		
1985	95.9	105.8	100.2	113.8	118.5	102.0	106.6	108.0	107.7	107.2	124.0	102.5	104.6	107.7		
1986	95.0	107.5	99.9	111.0	103.0	101.3	106.7	104.9	109.6	137.0	103.4	111.4	107.3	110.2		
1987	94.6	111.2	101.6	115.4	113.3	103.6	107.3	108.6	111.9	113.9	103.9	113.2	108.5	110.4		
1988	95.5	110.9	102.2	120.2	129.8	108.3	108.0	113.8	114.3	113.5	111.8	111.6	112.6	111.8		

NA = Not available.

1/ Includes other fruits. 2/ Excludes all potatoes. 3/ Includes other feed grains. 4/ Includes items not shown.
5/ Base period is June 1985=100. 6/ Includes veal. 7/ Includes canned vegetable juices. 8/ Whole bean, ground, and instant.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 81--Food expenditures by families and individuals
as a share of disposable personal income, 1967-89

Year	Disposable personal income	Expenditures for food					
		At home 1/		Away from home 2/		Total 3/	
	--Billion dollars--	Pct.	Bil. dol.	Pct.	Bil. dol.	Pct.	
1967	582.1	80.3	10.7	19.8	3.5	80.0	14.2
1968	608.6	63.5	10.4	21.7	3.6	85.2	14.0
1969	656.7	68.0	10.3	23.4	3.6	91.3	13.9
1970	715.6	74.2	10.4	25.3	3.5	98.5	13.9
1971	776.8	78.1	10.1	26.9	3.5	103.0	13.5
1972	839.8	84.4	10.1	30.1	3.6	114.8	13.6
1973	949.8	93.1	9.8	33.5	3.5	126.6	13.3
1974	1,038.4	105.4	10.1	37.1	3.6	142.4	13.7
1975	1,142.8	115.1	10.1	44.1	3.9	159.1	13.9
1976	1,252.6	122.9	9.8	50.4	4.0	173.4	13.8
1977	1,379.3	131.8	9.5	56.1	4.1	187.8	13.6
1978	1,551.2	145.0	9.3	64.8	4.2	209.8	13.5
1979	1,729.3	161.7	9.3	73.7	4.3	235.4	13.6
1980	1,817.9	178.5	9.3	82.2	4.3	260.6	13.8
1981	2,127.6	190.3	8.9	90.2	4.2	280.5	13.2
1982	2,261.4	197.7	8.7	98.6	4.4	298.3	13.1
1983	2,428.1	208.2	8.6	108.4	4.5	315.5	13.0
1984	2,668.6	220.1	8.2	117.8	4.4	337.8	12.7
1985	2,838.7	230.5	8.1	126.4	4.5	358.9	12.6
1986	3,013.3	237.9	7.9	132.5	4.4	370.5	12.3
1987	3,205.8	246.4	7.7	145.7	4.5	392.1	12.2
1988	3,477.8	258.6	7.4	156.3	4.5	414.9	11.9
1989	3,780.0	276.6	7.3	164.0	4.3	440.6	11.7

1/ Food purchases from grocery stores and other retail outlets, including purchases with food stamps and food produced and consumed on farms because the value of these foods is included in personal income. Excludes government-donated foods. 2/ Purchases of meals and snacks by families and individuals, and food furnished employees since it is included in personal income. Excludes food paid for by government and business, such as donated foods to schools, meals in prisons and other institutions, and expense-account meals. 3/ Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 82--Household expenditures for food in relation to income
before taxes, by income group, 1988 1/

Income group	Percentage of total households	Average number of persons in household	Food expenditures as a percentage of income after taxes
	Percent	Number	Percent
Under \$5,000 2/	8.5	1.7	82.1
\$5,000-9,999	14.6	1.9	28.2
\$10,000-14,999	11.6	2.2	22.5
\$15,000-19,999	10.1	2.5	18.4
\$20,000-29,999	17.9	2.7	15.3
\$30,000-39,999	13.4	2.9	13.3
\$40,000-49,999	8.8	3.2	11.8
Over \$50,000	15.0	3.1	8.5
Total households	100.0	2.6	13.3

1/ Data are only for those households who reported at least one major source of income and thus were designated as complete income reporters. This classification, however, does not account for possible underreporting of income. 2/ Includes negative incomes.

Source: News release, Consumer Expenditures in 1988, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; February 26, 1990. Percentages computed by USDA.

Table 93--Percent of total personal consumption expenditures spent for food and alcoholic beverages that were consumed at home, by selected countries, 1986 1/

Country	Percent of total personal consumption expenditures 2/ :		Total personal consumption expenditures 4/
	Food 3/	Alcoholic beverages	
	----- Percent -----		Dollars per person
Sudan 5/	83.5	0	348
Sierra Leone 6/	59.7	3.8	285
India	54.2	1.3	198
Philippines	52.3	1.7	389
China	47.8	5.7	NA
Iran	45.4	1.0	2,056
Sri Lanka	44.3	2.7	288
Venezuela	43.9	7.6	1,876
Honduras	42.4	2.1	582
Jamaica	40.3	4.1	663
Jordan 6/	38.5	0	1,400
Thailand	38.1	4.2	513
Korea	37.2	3.3	1,277
Greece	36.0	2.7	2,648
Portugal 7/	33.2	2.6	1,716
Ecuador	33.2	2.8	781
Mexico 8/	33.1	2.2	1,340
Cyprus 6/	32.2	2.7	2,315
Malta	32.2	4.7	2,425
Columbia 5/	32.1	3.6	985
South Africa	29.1	4.8	988
Israel	28.6	.6	4,081
USSR	28.0	10.0	NA
Spain	26.6	1.1	3,755
Ireland 6/	26.3	12.3	2,983
Fiji 6/	26.2	3.4	1,037
Puerto Rico	23.4	3.8	4,928
Singapore	22.8	2.4	3,213
Iceland 9/	21.9	2.2	6,738
Italy	21.8	1.3	6,361
Switzerland	21.4	4.1	12,341
Norway	19.9	2.9	9,082
Japan	19.4	1.2	9,235
Finland	19.3	4.0	7,534
Sweden	18.3	3.4	7,989
Belgium	18.2	1.4	5,803
Austria	18.2	2.5	6,944
West Germany	17.4	3.1	8,042
France	17.3	2.1	7,904
Hong Kong	17.3	1.2	4,190
Denmark	17.0	3.5	8,653
Luxembourg 6/	16.1	1.6	5,546
Australia	15.8	4.8	6,479
Netherlands	14.9	1.9	7,151
United Kingdom	14.3	1.9	5,830
Canada	12.1	3.0	8,280
United States	8.5	1.5	11,578

NA = Not available.

1/ The data are computed by ERS mainly from data provided by the United Nations System of National Accounts. The food expenditure estimate for the United States (\$237.9 billion) is from table 91 and the alcoholic beverages estimate (\$40.7 billion) is from table 97. Data for the USSR, Eastern Europe, and China are collected from statistical yearbooks for those countries and interpreted by ERS. 1986 data unless otherwise noted. 2/ Distribution among the food and alcoholic beverages categories has been estimated for some countries. 3/ Includes nonalcoholic beverages. 4/ Consumer expenditures on goods and services. 5/ 1983 data. 6/ 1985 data. 7/ 1981 data. 8/ 1984 data.

Table 94--Food and alcoholic beverages: Total expenditures, 1967-89 ^{1/}

Year	Food for off-premise use			Meal and snacks			All food	Alcoholic beverages		
	Sales	Home pro- duction and donations	Total	Sales	Supplied and donated ^{2/}	Total		Packaged	Drinks	Total
<u>Million dollars</u>										
1967	59,544	3,659	63,203	25,540	4,879	30,419	93,622	10,120	7,396	17,516
1968	62,816	3,707	66,523	28,326	5,134	33,460	99,983	10,975	7,896	18,871
1969	67,249	3,849	71,098	30,561	5,554	36,115	107,213	11,749	8,193	19,942
1970	73,441	4,086	77,527	33,777	5,806	39,583	117,110	12,934	9,069	22,003
1971	77,366	4,080	81,446	36,096	6,155	42,251	123,697	14,092	9,553	23,645
1972	83,636	4,297	87,933	40,440	6,147	46,587	134,520	15,060	9,576	24,636
1973	92,069	5,217	97,286	45,162	7,488	52,650	149,936	16,205	10,573	26,778
1974	104,138	6,114	110,252	48,924	9,121	58,045	168,297	17,735	11,316	29,051
1975	113,875	5,975	119,850	57,848	10,261	68,109	187,959	19,268	12,526	31,794
1976	121,686	6,149	127,835	65,638	11,195	76,833	204,668	20,406	13,590	33,996
1977	130,524	6,035	136,559	72,887	12,062	84,949	221,508	21,673	14,960	36,633
1978	143,879	6,476	150,355	82,333	13,848	96,181	246,536	23,330	16,668	39,998
1979	160,491	6,992	167,483	94,009	15,298	109,307	276,790	26,101	18,893	44,994
1980	177,363	8,275	185,638	103,298	17,232	120,530	306,168	29,383	20,656	50,039
1981	189,240	9,280	198,520	113,240	18,323	131,563	330,083	31,407	22,255	53,662
1982	196,771	9,435	206,206	121,730	18,988	140,718	346,924	32,740	22,708	55,448
1983	207,158	9,935	217,093	131,772	19,901	151,673	368,766	35,668	23,889	59,557
1984	219,046	9,324	228,370	140,629	21,200	161,829	390,199	37,035	25,264	62,299
1985	229,549	7,079	236,628	148,323	21,818	170,141	406,769	39,146	26,656	65,802
1986	237,063	7,710	244,773	159,548	23,221	182,769	427,542	40,691	28,737	69,428
1987	245,545	8,172	253,717	174,767	24,604	199,371	453,088	41,289	30,569	71,858
1988	257,840	8,228	266,068	187,372	25,820	213,192	479,260	41,864	31,837	73,701
1989	275,812	8,471	284,283	196,300	26,609	222,909	507,192	43,930	33,407	77,337

^{1/} See footnote 1 of table 97. ^{2/} Includes child nutrition subsidies.

Table 95--Food for off-premise use: Total expenditures, 1967-89 ^{1/}

Year	Food sales				Total sales	Home production and donations	Grand total
	Food-stores ^{2/}	Other stores ^{3/}	Home delivery and mail order	Farmers, manufacturers, and wholesalers			
<u>Million dollars</u>							
1967	52,109	3,318	2,499	1,618	59,544	3,659	63,203
1968	55,198	3,482	2,460	1,676	62,816	3,707	66,523
1969	59,509	3,625	2,379	1,736	67,249	3,849	71,098
1970	65,480	3,765	2,383	1,813	73,441	4,086	77,527
1971	69,161	4,004	2,373	1,828	77,366	4,080	81,446
1972	75,520	3,865	2,423	1,828	83,636	4,297	87,933
1973	83,200	4,556	2,294	2,019	92,069	5,217	97,286
1974	94,529	5,079	2,233	2,297	104,138	6,114	110,252
1975	103,624	5,739	1,976	2,536	113,875	5,975	119,850
1976	110,793	6,283	1,886	2,724	121,686	6,149	127,835
1977	118,256	7,070	2,264	2,934	130,524	6,035	136,559
1978	130,568	7,705	2,385	3,221	143,879	6,476	150,355
1979	145,943	8,416	2,567	3,565	160,491	6,992	167,483
1980	161,439	9,261	2,762	3,901	177,363	8,275	185,638
1981	172,227	10,138	2,729	4,146	189,240	9,280	198,520
1982	179,164	10,776	2,616	4,215	196,771	9,435	206,206
1983	187,787	12,532	2,523	4,316	207,158	9,935	217,093
1984	198,119	13,935	2,491	4,501	219,046	9,324	228,370
1985	206,569	15,034	3,289	4,657	229,549	7,079	236,628
1986	212,525	16,433	3,416	4,689	237,063	7,710	244,773
1987	220,109	16,831	3,875	4,730	245,545	8,171	253,717
1988	231,047	17,835	4,087	4,871	257,840	8,228	266,068
1989	247,152	19,078	4,372	5,210	275,812	8,471	284,283

^{1/} See footnote 1 of table 97. ^{2/} Excludes estimated sales to restaurants and institutions. ^{3/} Includes eating and drinking establishments, trailer parks, commissary stores, and military exchanges.

Table 96--Meals and snacks: Total expenditures, 1967-89 1/

Year	Eating and drinking places 2/	Hotels and motels 2/	Retail stores, direct selling 3/	Recreational places 4/	Schools and colleges 5/	All other 6/	Total
<u>Million dollars</u>							
1967	16,595	1,623	2,436	563	3,632	5,570	30,419
1968	18,695	1,703	2,713	616	3,903	5,830	33,460
1969	20,207	1,716	2,984	661	4,256	6,291	36,115
1970	22,617	1,894	3,325	721	4,475	6,551	39,583
1971	24,166	2,086	3,626	762	4,990	6,621	42,251
1972	27,167	2,390	3,811	832	5,370	7,017	46,587
1973	31,265	2,639	4,218	963	5,605	7,960	52,650
1974	34,029	2,864	4,520	1,167	6,287	9,178	58,045
1975	41,384	3,199	4,952	1,369	7,060	10,145	68,109
1976	47,536	3,769	5,341	1,511	7,854	10,822	76,833
1977	52,491	4,115	5,663	2,606	8,413	11,661	84,949
1978	60,042	4,863	6,323	2,810	9,034	13,109	96,181
1979	68,872	5,551	7,157	2,921	9,942	14,864	109,307
1980	75,883	5,906	8,158	3,040	11,180	16,363	120,530
1981	83,358	6,639	8,830	2,979	11,816	17,941	131,563
1982	90,390	6,888	9,246	2,887	12,415	18,892	140,718
1983	97,840	7,555	10,163	3,142	13,152	19,821	151,673
1984	103,874	8,173	11,115	3,347	13,791	21,529	161,829
1985	108,575	8,785	12,447	3,513	14,518	22,303	170,141
1986	117,309	9,116	13,278	3,733	15,599	23,734	182,769
1987	129,059	10,170	14,275	4,057	16,613	25,197	199,371
1988	138,539	11,283	15,115	4,375	17,198	26,682	213,192
1989	144,806	12,056	15,799	4,853	16,247	29,148	222,909

1/ See footnote 1 of table 97. 2/ Includes tips. 3/ Includes vending machine operators but not vending machines operated by other organizations. 4/ Motion picture theaters, bowling alleys, pool parlors, sport arenas, camps, amusement parks, golf and country clubs (includes concessions beginning in 1977). 5/ Includes school food subsidies. 6/ Military exchanges and clubs; railroad dining cars; airlines; food service in manufacturing plants, institutions, hospitals, boarding houses, fraternities and sororities, and civic and social organizations; and food supplied to military forces, civilian employees, and child daycare.

Table 97--Alcoholic beverages: Total expenditures, 1967-89 1/

Year	Packaged alcoholic beverages				Alcoholic drinks			Total	Total
	Liquor stores	Food-stores	All other	Total	Eating and drinking places 2/	Hotels and motels 2/	All other		
<u>Million dollars</u>									
1967	6,005	3,211	904	10,120	6,222	623	551	7,396	17,516
1968	6,576	3,444	955	10,975	6,642	667	587	7,896	18,871
1969	7,034	3,728	987	11,749	6,878	691	624	8,193	19,942
1970	7,671	4,199	1,064	12,934	7,652	760	657	9,069	22,003
1971	8,506	4,484	1,102	14,092	8,026	849	678	9,553	23,645
1972	8,810	5,137	1,113	15,060	7,911	961	704	9,576	24,636
1973	9,236	5,715	1,254	16,205	8,747	1,069	757	10,573	26,778
1974	9,948	6,432	1,355	17,735	9,371	1,167	778	11,316	29,051
1975	10,681	7,068	1,519	19,268	10,324	1,315	887	12,526	31,794
1976	11,170	7,519	1,717	20,406	11,088	1,555	947	13,590	33,996
1977	11,686	8,041	1,946	21,673	11,981	1,713	1,266	14,960	36,633
1978	12,179	8,929	2,222	23,330	13,342	2,023	1,303	16,668	39,998
1979	13,528	10,093	2,480	26,101	15,152	2,306	1,435	18,893	44,994
1980	14,977	11,590	2,816	29,383	16,722	2,450	1,484	20,656	50,039
1981	15,648	12,618	3,141	31,407	17,976	2,751	1,528	22,255	53,662
1982	15,984	13,379	3,377	32,740	18,371	2,849	1,488	22,708	55,448
1983	16,810	14,845	4,013	35,668	19,164	3,126	1,599	23,889	59,557
1984	15,783	16,741	4,511	37,035	20,195	3,380	1,689	25,264	62,299
1985	17,027	17,169	4,950	39,146	21,220	3,633	1,803	26,656	65,802
1986	17,309	17,883	5,499	40,691	23,054	3,770	1,913	28,737	69,428
1987	17,152	18,444	5,693	41,289	24,285	4,207	2,077	30,569	71,858
1988	16,875	18,929	6,060	41,864	24,940	4,667	2,230	31,837	73,701
1989	17,330	20,200	6,400	43,930	26,062	4,987	2,358	33,407	77,337

1/ See Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector, AER-575, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 1987, for a description of USDA total food expenditures.

2/ Includes tips.

Table 98--Food expenditures, by source of funds, 1967-89

Year	Families and individuals	Produced at home	Governments	Businesses 1/	Total
<u>Million dollars</u>					
1967	78,105	3,544	2,905	9,068	93,622
1968	83,097	3,707	3,135	10,044	99,983
1969	89,043	3,849	3,445	10,876	107,213
1970	96,840	3,811	4,538	12,101	117,110
1971	101,708	3,819	5,286	12,884	123,697
1972	110,280	4,072	5,810	14,358	134,520
1973	122,398	5,065	6,472	16,001	149,936
1974	136,324	6,025	8,544	17,404	168,297
1975	151,575	5,956	10,251	20,177	187,959
1976	165,146	6,128	10,905	22,489	204,668
1977	179,877	6,002	11,260	24,369	221,508
1978	200,760	6,435	12,254	27,087	246,536
1979	224,220	6,945	15,173	30,452	276,790
1980	247,629	8,195	17,768	32,576	306,168
1981	265,295	9,190	19,820	35,778	330,083
1982	280,944	9,038	20,217	36,725	346,924
1983	299,520	8,682	22,849	37,715	368,766
1984	320,733	8,117	22,888	38,461	390,199
1985	339,575	6,010	22,875	38,309	406,769
1986	353,855	6,683	23,324	43,680	427,542
1987	374,631	7,164	23,698	47,595	453,088
1988	397,237	7,580	24,083	50,360	479,260
1989	420,296	8,121	24,721	54,054	507,192

Note: The figures in this table differ from those in table 91. This table breaks down total food expenditures in table 94 by source of funds. Table 91 deals only with the portions of total expenditures which are paid for out of personal income.

1/ Includes philanthropic donations.

Table 99--Population: Total, resident, and civilian, 1967-89

Year	Total, including armed forces overseas		Resident		Civilian	
	January 1	July 1	January 1	July 1	January 1	July 1
<u>Millions</u>						
1967	197.736	198.712	196.596	197.457	194.355	195.264
1968	199.808	200.706	198.578	199.399	196.359	197.113
1969	201.760	202.677	200.498	201.385	198.287	199.145
1970	203.849	205.052	202.717	203.984	200.466	201.895
1971	206.466	207.661	205.546	206.827	203.499	204.866
1972	208.917	209.896	208.224	209.284	206.324	207.511
1973	210.985	211.909	210.410	211.357	208.580	209.600
1974	212.932	213.854	212.418	213.342	210.676	211.636
1975	214.931	215.973	214.428	215.465	212.738	213.788
1976	217.095	218.035	216.609	217.563	214.957	215.894
1977	219.179	220.239	218.706	219.760	217.046	218.106
1978	221.477	222.585	220.995	222.095	219.358	220.467
1979	223.865	225.055	223.378	224.567	221.769	222.969
1980	226.451	227.757	225.945	227.255	224.374	225.651
1981	229.033	230.138	228.542	229.637	226.918	227.989
1982	231.405	232.520	230.893	231.996	229.247	230.327
1983	233.736	234.799	233.217	234.284	231.552	232.589
1984	235.961	237.001	235.444	236.477	233.763	234.762
1985	238.207	239.279	237.677	238.736	235.994	237.031
1986	240.532	241.625	240.004	241.107	238.304	239.386
1987	242.843	243.934	242.326	243.419	240.584	241.680
1988	245.231	246.329	244.712	245.807	242.982	244.125
1989	247.635	248.777	247.117	248.255	245.433	246.567

Source: Bureau of the Census.

END
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