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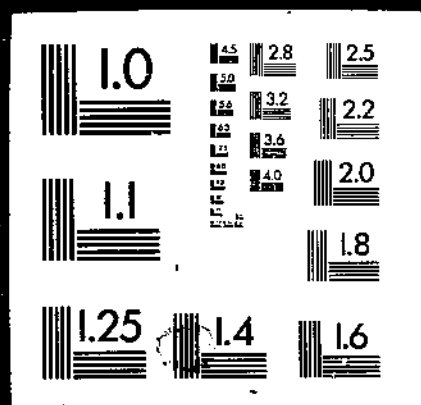
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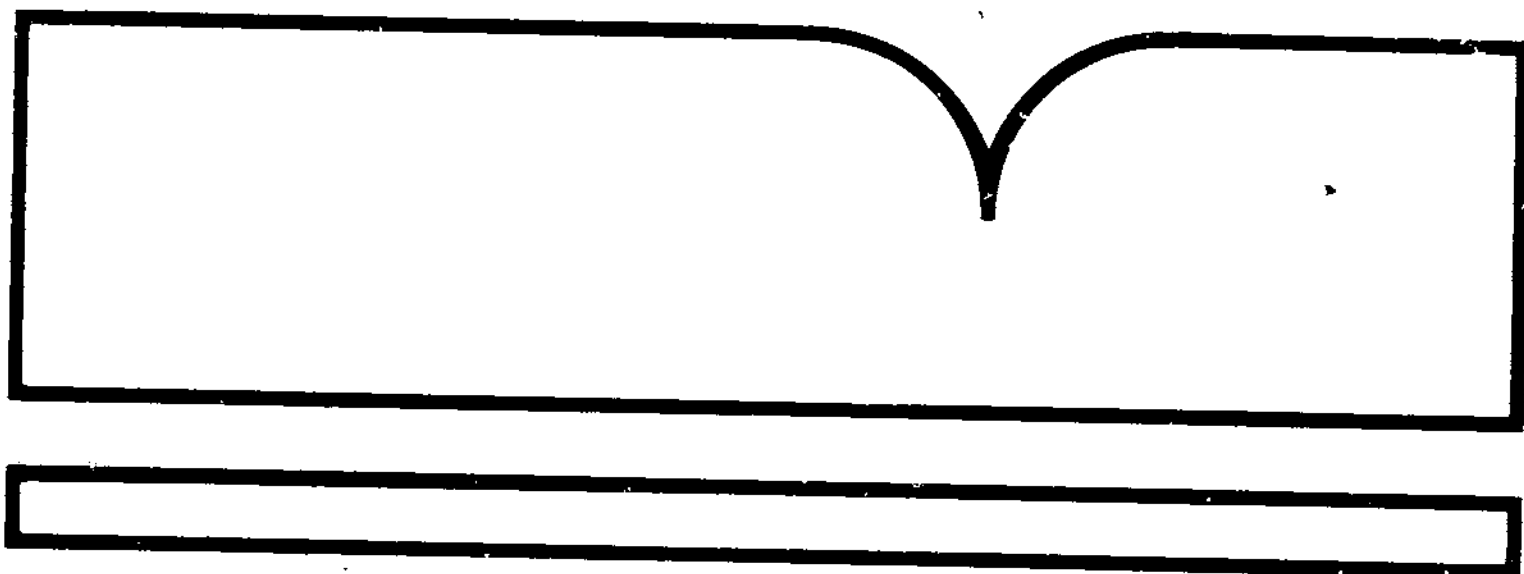


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# Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1968-89

Judith Jones Putnam  
Jane E. Allshouse



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### Abstract

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

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Data published this year supersede data published in previous issues.

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# Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1968-89

Judith Jones Putnam

Jane E. Allshouse

## Introduction

This bulletin revises and updates through 1989 the data published in Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1967-88, SB-804, issued in May 1990.<sup>1</sup> 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 in 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 40-96). 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; for some products, however, 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-the-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 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.

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<sup>1</sup>Where available, preliminary estimates for 1990 are also included in tables and charts.

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 1-38), 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 example, 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 a 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. The quantities used in the index are the 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.

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), provides a detailed description of 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 governmental 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 National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), USDA. 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 Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, reports sugar use. Finally, when available and appropriate, we use trade association data.

### Usefulness

Strictly speaking, 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, provided that the disappearance estimates are reliable. (As noted under "Limitations" below, we are quite concerned at present about the reliability of food disappearance estimates for fats and oils.)

Like many time 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 average, are consuming more or less of various foods over time. It is not a direct measure of actual consumption nor of 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 decomposing compound foods back to commodity ingredients. 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.

The series 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) goes 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 food disappearance for fats and oils has increased during the past two decades with the growth in away-from-home eating places, especially fast-food places. Foodservice 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 nearly 10 percent of the 1989 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, beef, for example. 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 of the ingredients, but not for final products. If one is interested in domestic food use by households, or in food intake by individuals, then data from USDA's system of Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys (NFCS), conducted by the Human Nutrition Information Service, should be used.

The annual per capita estimates of domestic disappearance inherently represent an aggregation, over time, over consuming units, over geographical space, and over various product forms. In any aggregation process, certain information is, inevitably, lost or rendered irretrievable. Consequently, the per capita disappearance may mask the influence on consumption of seasonal variation and socioeconomic and demographic characteristics such as age, sex, ethnicity, family size, household income, and geographic region. Data from the periodic NFCS and Consumer Expenditures Survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are more useful 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 84), uses farmer marketings to estimate stocks. Use of mushrooms for processing is computed without stocks data (table 82). 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, retailers, foodservice establishments, and the military because of insufficient 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 changes have been made in the factors (see "Updated Beef and Pork Conversion Factors" below), most of them are constant over the entire period since 1967 (table 4). As a result, many changes in quality and yield of product and in marketing procedures go undetected in the consumption estimates at retail and in 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, which are available only in years ending with 2 or 7. For example, our estimates of per capita supplies of breakfast cereals and pasta for 1988 and 1989 eventually may be revised based on data from the 1992 Census of Manufactures. Current per capita estimates for 1988 and 1989 use the annual change in grocery store sales volume of pasta and breakfast cereals as statistical movers of 1987 census data.

#### **Additions and Revisions**

The food supply data base 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.

#### *New and Revised Population Estimates Based on 1990 Census Count*

The total population of the United States (including Armed Forces overseas) was estimated to be approximately 251.4 million on January 1, 1991 (table 112). This figure represents an increase of 2.7 million or 1.1 percent over the estimate for the corresponding month a year ago. The annual increase in population during the 1970's and 1980's averaged 1.0 percent.

Table 112 presents estimates for January 1 and July 1, back to 1968, of the (1) total population, including Armed Forces overseas, (2) resident population, and (3) civilian population. The estimates for July 1, 1980, through January 1, 1991, are based on the decennial census, and are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, by July 15, 1991. Preliminary results from two studies released April 18, 1991, by the Census Bureau indicate that perhaps 2 percent of the population were overlooked in the 1990 census. If census counts were to be corrected for an undercount of such magnitude, then the per capita consumption figures in this report would change accordingly. Such changes would be most discernible in average consumption estimates for the big items in the American diet, such as beef, poultry, pork, wheat flour, and potatoes.

#### *Changes in U.S. Trade Data Reporting*

Effective January 1, 1989, the United States joined other countries in adopting a new export and import commodity classification system based on the international Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). The HS is intended to serve as a universal product nomenclature superseding the Customs Cooperation and the Brussels Tariff Nomenclatures previously used by many other countries. Many HS commodities are now reported in more detailed form than under the old Schedule B system, while others have been combined into broader groups. For example, since the number of trade codes for wheat has increased dramatically with the HS, analysts now have far more detail about the types of wheat and wheat products traded, especially wheat imports. Meanwhile, veal trade is no longer reported separately but is combined with beef trade.

The HS also is used to report shipments to the U.S. territories. Shipments are transfers from the United States to the territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Shipments data are reported by the Department of Commerce and, since the adoption of the HS, have become increasingly more difficult to obtain on a timely basis. For this reason, ERS has made a change in the supply and utilization tables for red meat, poultry, and eggs that appear in the Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report (LPS) and the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE). The difference embodied in the new format is the removal of shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as a non-domestic use. Previously, such shipments were treated as a non-domestic use similar to exports. Beginning with the January 1, 1990, LPS, these shipments are included with domestic use, which is consistent with internationally reported supply and utilization data used by the Foreign Agricultural Service of USDA, the United Nations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Shipments are included as a non-domestic use in the annual supply and utilization estimates for red meat, poultry, and eggs in this report (tables 40-44 and 49-51). This is done in order to make the quantity of food consumed correspond with the number of people doing the consuming. Annual per capita food disappearance estimates use U.S. total population, including the armed forces overseas, July 1. Residents of the U.S. territories are not included in the Census Bureau's estimates of the U.S. total population. Nor is the production of the U.S. territories included in the estimates of U.S. production. Because shipments to the territories are excluded from domestic food disappearance, both total and per capita domestic food disappearance estimates in this report may be lower than such estimates reported in LPS and WASDE.

#### *Format of Meat and Poultry Consumption Tables Revised*

The 1990 report revised the historic format of the red meat and poultry per capita consumption tables to enhance comparison of red meat and poultry consumption.

Several meat and poultry consumption series are provided. Consumption of beef and other red meats is reported in three forms: carcass weight, retail weight, and boneless, trimmed weight. Consumption of chicken and turkey is reported in two forms: 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, poultry, and fish.

Carcass weight for beef is largely 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.

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 proportionately less bone than RTC weight for poultry (tables 5 and 6). When all bone is removed (table 7), it is clear that not until 1990 did per capita poultry consumption approach the level of beef consumption. However, a cautionary note is in order. In the current data series, the quantity of beef and poultry used in commercial pet foods is not subtracted from food consumption (disappearance) estimates. Moreover, the portion of RTC-weight broilers used in pet food production has increased significantly in recent years, whereas very little carcass-weight beef apparently has been so used. As consumer demand for chicken breasts has increased, the less desirable parts, such as necks, backs, and giblets, have become increasingly economical ingredients for pet foods. ERS analysts are investigating such recent market developments, and this may lead to revision of the current boneless poultry series and the development of a new retail poultry consumption series.

USDA's retail-weight series for beef fairly accurately reflects what consumers purchase (see the "Updated Beef and Pork 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; for example, 3.6 pounds in 1990.

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 1990 as accurately as it did in 1968. In 1968, 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, 22 pounds in 1990, for example.

#### *Updated Beef and Pork Conversion Factors*

The basic measurement to estimate 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, in 1962 USDA updated the conversion factor to convert 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 and 1989 (to 0.705), and may yet change for 1990. 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 themselves may 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. Duewer, 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 (tables 7 and 40).

Conversion factors used to adjust carcass-weight pork consumption (disappearance) to retail and boneless equivalent weights were revised this year to reflect the trends toward leaner hogs, closer trimming of fat, and more removal of bone. Results of a recent examination of merchandising practices indicated that pork consumption, on a retail-weight basis, has been overstated in recent years and boneless weight consumption understated. Revisions, reflecting changes in the amounts of fat, bone, and skin sold at retail, were made for 1955 through 1990. For more detail about the new method for changing pork carcass-weight data to retail-weight and boneless-weight, see "Revisions in Conversion Factors for Pork Consumption Series," Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report (Lawrence A. Duewer, Kevin Bost, and Gene Futrell, LPS-45, ERS, USDA, January 1991).

#### *Data Revisions, Losses, and Substitutions in Vegetables and Fruits*

NASS recently completed the final 5-year Census-based data revisions for vegetables and fruits for 1982-87. These revisions resulted in minor changes to vegetable and fruit per capita use estimates during this period.

Data losses since 1981 regarding commercial production of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables pose a serious problem for estimating per capita disappearance.

Consumption of canned vegetables, frozen vegetables, mushrooms, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and field peas is estimated on a farm-weight basis only, because insufficient data exist to continue estimating retail-weight equivalents (tables 27-29). 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 has not been estimated for several years. Data availability allowed us to make only an aggregate estimate of all tomatoes slated for processing. NASS data told us nothing about the distribution of tomatoes for processing among the various individual processed tomato products, including canned tomatoes, tomato paste, tomato sauce, ketchup, chili sauce, tomato juice, and tomato pulp. Furthermore, there was no available information about further processing of imported tomato products. For example, the extent to which imported tomato paste was used in domestic production of tomato sauce or ketchup is unknown.

This year, because data for stocks of canned tomato products are no longer reported by the California League of Food Processors, it is impossible to compute 1989 total per capita use for canning tomatoes using established methods. Alternative measures are being explored to derive per capita use for this critical canning vegetable, which accounted for 74 percent of total reported canning vegetables in 1988.

The loss of pack data has created data voids for many other 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, pimentos, 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 25). 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, and frozen TV dinners.

Because pack and stock data for a variety of canned fruits are no longer available from several key industry participants, ERS is unable to continue the per capita consumption series for canned fruit beyond 1988 (table 17). Similarly, the consumption series for canned noncitrus fruit juices also is discontinued after 1988. ERS is reviewing data availability and estimation methods in an attempt to resume some of the series next year. Meanwhile, as with processed vegetables, this report also provides per capita estimates of grocery store sales of processed fruits and juices (table 24).

Per capita disappearance estimates for processed apple and pineapple products have not been available since the two industries ceased disclosure of pack and stock data early in the 1980's. However, it is possible to estimate the general trend and approximate level of consumption over time by using crop utilization data published by USDA, adjusted by imports and exports. New in this year's edition are two new per capita utilization series for processed apples and pineapples (tables 21 and 22). The user is cautioned against interpreting these per capita data as representing actual year-to-year changes in consumption (food disappearance), because the data do not reflect year-to-year changes in stocks and, thus, can be highly variable between years.

In May 1990, the Raisin Administrative Committee (RAC) in Fresno, CA, requested a re-examination of USDA procedures for estimating per capita raisin consumption. Working with RAC, ERS analysts in the Fruit Analysis Section did establish new estimation procedures and published revised estimates for raisins in the Fruit and Tree Nuts Situation and Outlook Yearbook (TFS-254, ERS, USDA, August 1990). The new raisin series appears in tables 20 and 71 in this report. Similarly, cooperation with the California Olive Committee led to revised USDA estimates of per capita fresh olive utilization, also introduced in the 1990 TFS yearbook. Fresh olives are included in "minor" fruits in table 16 of this report.

Beginning in 1982, cutbacks in the NASS budget for collection of production statistics have limited the ability of ERS to measure supply, utilization, and per capita disappearance of melons and fresh vegetables (tables 23 and 26). Current data voids include cabbage, cantaloupes, cucumbers, escarole, green beans, green peppers, spinach, 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, see The U.S. Watermelon Industry (Amy Allred and Gary Lucier, Staff Report No. AGES-9015, ERS, USDA, March 1990). The report indicates that watermelon production and utilization declined from 1960 to 1980. However, recent evidence indicates that since 1980 both aggregate production and domestic utilization have expanded. This study reviews supply and utilization trends, prices, transportation, packaging, marketing, cash receipts, and

costs of producing watermelons. It also documents historical industry changes, and reviews the research and promotion program enacted by the industry in April 1989. The new per capita watermelon consumption series appears in tables 23 and 79.

Also returned to the fresh vegetable per capita series this year are artichokes, eggplant, and garlic (table 26). These vegetables were dropped from the series in 1982 due to cutbacks in the NASS budget for collection of production statistics. The new estimates use data reported by the State departments of agriculture in their annual reports and from the California County Agricultural Commissioners' reports. Analysts also are working on new methods of estimating consumption of cabbage and some other vegetables for which sufficient State data are available.

#### *Changes in Grain Consumption Data*

Oats and barley food disappearance estimates are reinstated this year (tables 30, 90, and 91) following a preliminary review of the Census of Manufactures data for 1987. Similarly, per capita consumption estimates for corn products and durum flour in the flour and cereal products table are revised (table 30). Further revisions may be forthcoming upon completion of the census review. In addition, breakfast cereals are included but no longer shown separately in table 30 in order to eliminate some double counting that occurred in last year's report. Per capita pasta estimates and breakfast cereal estimates are shown separately in tables 31 and 32.

#### *Low-Calorie Sweetener Consumption Estimates Discontinued*

ERS discontinued high-intensity sweetener per capita consumption estimates in 1988 due to lack of dependable sources of information. This has been further complicated by the proliferation of different high-intensity sweeteners and expanded use in a variety of food products. Analysts in the Sweeteners Analysis Section are developing a method for gathering relevant data in estimating high-intensity sweetener use.

#### *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 Disappearance for Selected Foods*

New in last year's edition is a table that shows the import share of the food supply for 70 commodities for selected years (table 97). 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 disappearance 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. domestic food supplies of coffee, tea, cocoa, and tropical oils (palm, palm kernel, and coconut). 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 there is little room for substitution between food and nonfood goods in the consumer's budget. However, demand for individual foods is more responsive to prices as consumers substitute among alternative food commodities. 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, such as 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 rose in 1990 by the same percentage as the year before, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI shows that retail food prices in 1990 averaged 5.8 percent above those in 1989 (fig. 3) (table 98). This increase equaled the 1989 price increase, which was the largest since 1981. Price gains in 1990 were greatest early in the year, advancing by nearly a 14-percent annual rate in the first quarter. This hefty increase stemmed in part from a December 1989 freeze in Florida and Texas that sharply reduced citrus and vegetable supplies. Price gains for meat and dairy foods were sharp, reflecting tight market supplies. Increases in the CPI abated over the remainder of the year, but prices throughout 1990 averaged above 1989 levels.

The general inflation rate, to which food price increases contribute, rose 5.4 percent in 1990, compared with 4.8 percent in 1989. For the fourth year in the past five, food prices outpaced the general rate of increase (fig. 3). 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 through the mid-1980's (fig. 1).

The two major components of the food index--food sold in grocery stores for use at home and meals and snacks consumed away from home--advanced by much different rates for 1990. Food prices in grocery stores climbed 6.5 percent in 1990, but prices for restaurant meals advanced by 4.7 percent (fig. 4) (table 99). Last year was the fourth consecutive year the price rise was greater for the grocery food index. This increase is partly explained by the greater sensitivity of grocery store food prices to changes in farm and wholesale commodity prices.

Over the past decade, however, prices for food consumed away from home increased faster than grocery store prices. The 1990 CPI for food away from home was 60 percent higher than in 1980; the CPI for food

at home, 50 percent higher; and the CPI for all items minus food, 60 percent higher. Changes in prices of food away from home are more closely related to the general inflation rate. About 85 percent of consumer expenditures for food away from home are for food marketing costs and 15 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 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. For further analysis, see Food Costs...From Farm to Retail in 1990 (Denis Dunham, AIB-619, ERS, USDA, March 1991).

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 98-101). BLS also publishes the Producer Price Index (PPI) which measures changes in food prices at the wholesale level (table 103).

## Food Expenditures and Income

### Food Expenditures in 1990

Americans spent \$546.3 billion for food in 1990 and another \$79.7 billion for alcoholic beverages (table 107). Of this \$546 billion spent for food, families and individuals paid 81 percent, governments and businesses spent 17 percent, and 2 percent was produced and consumed at home with relatively little cash outlay (fig. 7) (table 111).

Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 46 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1990, up from 34 percent in 1970 and 24 percent in 1950 (fig. 8). 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 Expenditures in Relation to Income

Disposable personal income in the United States totaled \$3,946 billion in 1990, more than 5½ times the \$716 billion in 1970 (table 104). Per capita disposable income advanced from an average of \$3,490 in 1970 to \$15,786 in 1990. In real terms (after adjustment for inflation), per capita income increased 42 percent between 1970 and 1990. During the same period, real food expenditures increased 23.5 percent, almost all of it due to the switch to more away-from-home eating.

Although food spending has increased considerably over the years, the increase has not matched the gain in disposable income. As a result, the percentage of income spent for food has declined (table 104). Food expenditures by families and individuals were 14.1 percent of disposable personal income in 1970, compared with 13.8 percent in 1980 and 11.8 percent in 1990. 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, 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 often used as an indicator of affluence, of either a family or a nation. The figure has sometimes been misused to prove that food is a bargain. For further analysis, see U.S. Food Spending and Income: Changing Through the Years (Alden Manchester, AIB-618, ERS, USDA, January 1991).

The proportion of income spent for food varies widely among households of different sizes and incomes (table 105). Data from the 1989 Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor showed that the percentage of after-tax income spent for food varied from 12.9 percent for households with incomes of \$40,000-\$49,999 to 30.8 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 104) 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 107-111). 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

Table 106 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. Expenditures data for the United States are from tables 104 and 110. 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 8.4 percent of their personal consumption expenditures for food to be eaten at home (table 106). 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 106, 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 104, 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 104 and 110) to compute the percentage of total personal consumption expenditures spent for at-home food and alcoholic beverages in the United States.

## Food Spending in American Households, 1980-88

Average weekly food expenditures in urban households rose from \$18.94 per person in 1980 to \$25.68 in 1988. Weekly spending per person for food consumed at home increased from \$12.82 to \$15.85 and from \$6.11 to \$9.83 for food consumed away from home. This information is from Food Spending in American Households, 1980-88 (David M. Smallwood, Noel Blisard, and James R. Blaylock, SB-824, ERS, USDA, May 1990). This bulletin presents information on trends in household food expenditures for major food groups by selected demographic factors for 1980-88. Information is also presented on food price trends. Detailed tabulations are presented for 133 food categories by 10 household socioeconomic characteristics for 1987 and 1988. Several measures of food item expenditures and prices are presented. The data are from the 1980-88 Continuing Consumer Expenditure Diary Surveys prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

## 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. 9) (table 1). To assure consistency, the index includes only those items for which data exist over the entire time period (1968-89). 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 8.4 percent during the 1968-89 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 1968, the index of food supplies from animal products exceeded the crop foods index by 9.1 percent. By 1989, the index of foods from crops exceeded the animal products index by 6.0 percent. Between 1968 and 1989, crop-derived foods increased 18 percent while animal-based foods increased only 1 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 1968 and 1989 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

In 1990, Americans consumed, on average, 64 pounds of beef, 49 pounds of chicken, 46 pounds of pork, 14 pounds of turkey, and about 1 pound each of lamb and veal (boneless, trimmed equivalent) (table 7). 1990 estimates for fish and shellfish consumption are not yet available.

U.S. per capita consumption of total red meat, poultry, and fish reached a record-high 193 pounds per person (boneless, trimmed equivalent) in 1989, a 19-pound increase from the 1969 level (table 7).

In 1989, 60 percent of the total meat eaten was red meat, compared with 69 percent in 1979 and 75 percent in 1969 (fig. 10). By 1989, chicken and turkey accounted for 32 percent of the total meat we consumed, up from 24 percent in 1979 and 19 percent in 1969. Fish and shellfish accounted for 8 percent

of total meat consumption in 1989, 7 percent in 1979, and 6 percent in 1969. In 1989, Americans averaged 14 pounds less red meat, 28 pounds more poultry, and 5 pounds more fish and shellfish than in 1969.

#### *Red Meat and Poultry*

Per capita consumption of beef in 1989 was 8 pounds, or 11 percent, lower than in 1979. Moreover, it was 24 pounds, or 26 percent, below the all-time high 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 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 13 pounds, or 36 percent, higher than in 1979. On a per capita, boneless-weight basis, chicken consumption totaled 34 percent of beef consumption in 1969, compared with 47 percent in 1979, and 72 percent 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 48 pounds per person, the same as average annual consumption for 1970-79 and for 1980-89.

#### *Fish and Shellfish*

Estimates for 1989 place U.S. per capita seafood consumption at 15.8 pounds, a 4-percent increase above 1988's revised figure of 15.2 pounds and 0.5 pound higher than the 1987 record (table 8). Seafood consumption has risen in 6 of the last 10 years and is up 23 percent since 1980. The consumption increase probably resulted from the lower per unit value of many species in 1989 and the continuing emphasis on the nutritional benefits of fish and shellfish.

Retail prices for fish and seafood products rose 2 percent in 1990, the lowest year-over-year increase since 1983 (table 99). The overall price increase was kept to 2 percent as a 4-percent decline in the prices of canned fish and seafood partially offset a 4-percent rise in prices of fresh and frozen fish and seafood. This moderation in seafood price increases is expected to further boost seafood consumption in the United States, as overall food prices rose 6 percent in 1990. Prices for food consumed at home, basically grocery store prices, jumped 7 percent.

Seafood consumption is also likely to make gains relative to some of the other major protein sources. Prices for beef/veal and pork were up 8 and 15 percent, respectively. As seafood becomes relatively less expensive compared with these other protein sources, consumers are likely to switch some portion of their food purchases from beef/veal and pork to seafood. Poultry prices fell 0.1 percent in 1990 and again became less expensive than poultry's main competitors.

Two health concerns are likely stimulating continued growth of seafood consumption. First, many seafood products are low in fats and calories, but high in protein and other nutrients. Second, some seafood products are good sources of Omega-3 fatty acids, which are thought to lower cholesterol levels. In addition, changing U.S. demographics is another reason for increased seafood consumption. During the eighties, the average age of the U.S. population increased and minorities represented a larger proportion of the total population. These trends are likely to continue in the nineties. Both older people and minorities traditionally consume more seafood than the population as a whole.

U.S. per capita consumption of total edible fish and shellfish increased 44 percent between 1968 and 1989. Over the last 20 years, increased consumption of fresh and frozen fish and shellfish has accounted for most of the growth, rising 65 percent, while canned products were up 19 percent, and consumption of cured items fell. Per capita canned tuna consumption rose 63 percent from 1968-89, from 2.4 to 3.9 pounds. The 44-percent rise in average seafood consumption from 1968-89 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 434 percent, 206 percent, and 162 percent, respectively, from 1968 to 1989.



### *World Meat Consumption*

Iceland and Japan are the world leaders in per capita fishery products consumption (table 9). In 1984-86, the typical Icelander consumed an average 195 pounds of fish and shellfish (live weight equivalent) a year, nearly five times as much as that consumed by the typical American.

In 1990, the United States led the rest of the world with an annual per capita consumption of poultry of 92 pounds per person, ready-to-cook weight, followed by Singapore, 82 pounds, Israel, 78 pounds, and Hong Kong, 71 pounds (table 10). The U.S. 1990 beef and veal per capita consumption of 97 pounds, carcass weight, put Americans third behind the Argentines, 143 pounds, and Uruguayans, 127 pounds, but ahead of Australians, 89 pounds, Canadians, 86 pounds, and New Zealanders, 80 pounds. Many countries, European countries in particular, rank above the United States in terms of per capita pork consumption. The typical Hungarian, for example, consumes more than 2½ times as much pork as does the typical American. New Zealanders lead the rest of the world in per capita consumption of lamb, mutton, and goat, averaging 64 pounds per person in 1990. Americans averaged less than 2 pounds per person of these meats.

### **Eggs**

U.S. per capita egg consumption has declined steadily since the end of World War II from an all-time recorded high of 403 eggs in 1945. Population growth and increasing per capita consumption of egg products have kept total production and sales from declining sharply (table 51). Total egg production (total production minus hatching egg production) was 5.7 billion dozen in 1968 and in 1990.

Between 1968 and 1990, total annual per capita egg consumption decreased from 316 to 233 eggs, while annual per capita consumption of eggs in the form of egg products rose from 32 to 49 eggs (fig. 11) (table 11). As with red meat, some people correlate the decline in shell egg use with 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 40 percent, reflecting expanded use as manufacturing ingredients in a number of food products (such as pasta and sweet baked goods) and increased use in fast food outlets and other foodservice establishments.

### **Dairy Products**

Over the long term, supplies of commodities and particular product forms are expected to change in response to changes in consumer demand and preferences for the commodity or product form. For example, 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. A connection to health and nutrition concerns is often implied. Careful study of trends in dairy product consumption, however, shows how difficult it is to draw conclusions about the effects of any one factor on food demand and supply.

Figure 12 illustrates the trends in per capita consumption 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 amounts of products supplied to consumers through Government commodity donation programs.

The 24-year period between 1965 and 1989 can be divided into four sections. The first extended from 1965-74, a period of steadily declining per capita consumption (fig. 12) (tables 12 and 52). The second period exhibited stagnant per capita consumption. For total disappearance, it extended from 1975 through 1981. For disappearance from commercial markets only, it extended 2 years longer to 1983. The third period extended from 1982-87 for total consumption and from 1984-87 for commercial markets only, a period of rising per capita consumption. Per capita Government donations grew from 1982-87, with the

establishment of the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program but dropped in 1988 and 1989 as surplus dairy product supplies plummeted. The fourth period included 1988 and 1989 and is a period of declining per capita disappearance.

Various reasons have been postulated for the upturn in the mid-eighties. Most reasons embody demand forces and include increased generic 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. Within the beverage milk category, a significant and steady substitution of lowfat milk and skim milk for whole milk occurred between 1968 and 1989 (tables 13 and 36). While whole milk represented 84 percent of all beverage milk in 1968, its share dropped to 44 percent in 1989. The lowfat and skim milk share increased from 16 percent to 56 percent. If yogurt, most of which is lowfat, is grouped with beverage milks, the trend toward lowfat milk beverages is even greater. These changes seem to be consistent with increased public concern about cholesterol and animal fat consumption. Also, the decline in total fluid milk per capita consumption may be partially attributed to the changing age demographics of the U.S. population during the last two decades.

While Americans are switching to lowfat beverage milk, they also are using more fluid cream products (half and half, light cream, heavy cream, and sour cream and dip). Per capita fluid cream consumption jumped 2 pounds during the 1980's, from 5.2 pounds per person in 1980 to 7.2 pounds in 1989.

In contrast to steadily declining supplies of fluid milk, 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 10.5 pounds in 1968 to 23.8 pounds in 1989 (table 12). From 1971 to 1989, consumption of cheddar cheese, Americans' favorite cheese, increased 55 percent, on a per capita basis, to 9.2 pounds (table 14). Per person use of Italian cheeses nearly quadrupled during the same period. Per capita consumption of Mozzarella in 1989 was 6.4 pounds, four and a half times higher than in 1971, 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 34 percent from 1971 to 1989 to 3.5 pounds per person.

If one considers long-term changes in food supplies a reflection of health concerns, the fluid cream products and cheese consumption trends seem to conflict with fluid milk, yogurt, 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. Meanwhile, industry is responding to consumer concerns about health in recent years by introducing many new dairy product alternatives that are lower in calories, fat, and cholesterol than traditional products.

In 1989, total per capita butter consumption declined a fifth of a pound (table 58), while use of American cheese (table 53) was down almost a half pound. Consumption of other cheese varieties increased enough to offset the decline in American types (table 54). Consumption of nonfat dry milk decreased almost 30 percent (table 57). Per capita use of dry whole milk remained unchanged, while ice cream declined by more than 1 pound (table 12).

Per capita consumption of all dairy products in 1989 came to 568 pounds (milk equivalent, milkfat basis), down 15.9 pounds from 1988 and down 33.6 pounds from 1987 mostly because of small Government cheese donations. In 1989, 3.4 percent of consumption came from Government supplies, compared with 4.4 percent in 1988 and 7.1 percent in 1987. Strong export demand for nonfat dry milk, strong domestic

demand for cheese, and dwindling milk supplies left very little cheese and nonfat dry milk to be sold to the Government.

Although commercial use of most cheese varieties increased in 1988 and 1989, per capita cheese consumption slipped under 24 pounds because of lower Government donations of American cheese. Consumption of Italian varieties, cream cheese and Neufchatel, and Edam and Gouda in 1989 was above 1987 levels. Processed cheese use, on a per capita basis, fell 0.1 pound in 1988 and 1989 from 1987's record high of 8.4 pounds. However, per capita use of processed cheese foods and spreads was record high in 1988-89, 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 1989 was considerably below 1987 levels, accounting for 19 percent of butter, 2 percent of nonfat dry milk, and less than 1 percent of cheese (fig. 12) (tables 53-55 and 57-58). In 1987, the corresponding percentages were 20 percent, 24 percent, and 10 percent.

### Fats and Oils

Per capita consumption of fats and oils declined 5½ percent from 1986-89, perhaps reflecting increasing consumer concern about the health effects of high-fat diets and the introduction of many alternative product choices that are lower in fat than traditional products.

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 20 percent from 1968 to 1989 to 60.9 pounds per person (on a fat-content basis) (fig. 13) (table 15). Americans consumed 10 pounds more fats and oils per person in 1989 than in 1968. A 46-percent increase in use of vegetable fats and oils (mainly, salad and cooking oils and shortening) more than offset a 36-percent decrease in use of animal fats (lard and butter). In 1989, animal fat constituted 17 percent of total fat consumption from food fats and oils, compared with 32 percent in 1968. In contrast, vegetable fats and oils constituted 68 percent of total fats and oils consumption in 1968, compared with 83 percent in 1989. 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 62) increased 77 percent from 1968 to 1989 and the average use of shortening (table 61) increased by almost a third. Over the same period, average direct use of lard (table 59) dropped by two-thirds and average use of table spreads (butter, table 58; and margarine, table 60) fell 13 percent.

The 1989 average per capita level of fat consumption from food fats and oils dropped 3.3 percent (2.1 pounds) 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.

### Fruits

Fresh fruit consumption gained 18 pounds per capita from the 1970-74 annual average to a total of 94 pounds (retail-weight equivalent) in 1989 (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 nearly doubled during 1970-89 (table 67). Imports accounted for over half of the U.S. total supply of fresh noncitrus fruits other than apples in 1989 (tables 66).

Because pack and stock data for a variety of canned fruits are no longer available from several key industry participants, ERS is unable to continue the per capita consumption series for canned fruit in 1989 (table 17). ERS is reviewing data availability and estimation methods in an attempt to resume some of the series next year.

With larger frozen packs of most berries and noncitrus fruits, including apples, apricots, and cherries, U.S. per capita consumption of frozen fruit rebounded 27 percent from 1988 to 4.8 pounds in 1989 (tables 19 and 69). Strawberries continue to be the most heavily consumed frozen fruit, but consumption of frozen apples and raspberries is rapidly expanding.

U.S. per capita dried fruit consumption reached 3.2 pounds in 1989, up 7 percent from 1988 and the highest in 20 years (tables 20 and 72). While per capita consumption of dried apricots and dates rose, raisins posted the most dramatic increase (table 71). Per capita raisin consumption reached 2.1 pounds in 1989, up 11 percent from 1988 and the highest since 1945, due to good availability and strong demand. Raisins accounted for 66 percent of dried fruit consumption in 1989, up 2 percentage points from 1988.

Per capita consumption estimates for processed apple and pineapple products have been unavailable since the two industries ceased disclosure of pack and stock data early in the 1980's. However, it is possible to approximate the trend and general level of consumption over time by using crop utilization data published by USDA, adjusted by imports and exports. The user is cautioned against interpreting these numbers as reflecting actual year-to-year changes in consumption (domestic disappearance), because the data do not reflect year-to-year changes in stocks and thus, can be highly variable between years.

In general, utilization data (adjusted for U.S. imports and exports) for apples in table 21 indicate that U.S. per capita consumption of fresh and processed apples has trended upward since 1971, but consumption remains highly variable across products. While per capita canned apple consumption has remained fairly flat over the past 20 years, per capita consumption of apple juice has dramatically increased, surpassing (on a farm-weight basis) fresh apple consumption in at least one year. In 1989, apple juice (farm-weight basis) accounted for 40 percent of total U.S. apple consumption, at 19.0 pounds per person, compared with only 20 percent in 1971.

The utilization data (adjusted for exports and imports) for pineapples shown in table 22 suggest that per capita pineapple consumption has been steady over the past 20 years. While U.S. consumers use considerably more processed pineapple than fresh, shifts in consumer demand between processed pineapple forms are not readily evident from this data series, as pineapple utilization data for processing are not available for canned pineapple or pineapple juice.

Per capita tree nut consumption in 1989, at 2.4 pounds, was up 2 percent from the previous year (tables 37 and 73-78). Consumption of almonds, pecans, and macadamia nuts increased, while consumption of hazelnuts, walnuts, and pistachios fell. Use of other nuts, including Brazil nuts, cashews, and pignolias (Chinese pine nuts) also increased.

Average citrus juice consumption increased 52 percent between 1968 and 1989 (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). Disappearance estimates for grape juice, fruit nectars, and prune juice were discontinued in 1989 because pack and stock data are no longer available from several key industry participants. Per capita apple juice consumption estimates, based on the new data series in table 21, are shown in the beverage consumption table (table 36). Average apple juice consumption jumped 1.5 gallons from 1971-89, to 2.2 gallons in 1989.

Consumers paid more for fresh and processed fruit in 1989. The CPI for fresh fruit hit a record 152.4 (1982-84=100) for the year, up 7 percent from 1988, boosted by strong retail prices for bananas, pears, grapes, lemons, grapefruit, and valencia oranges, among others. The CPI for processed fruit also advanced 3 percent, with consumers paying higher prices for frozen fruits and juices, and canned and dried fruits. By comparison, the CPI for all food was 125.1 in 1989, up 6 percent from 1988.

### **Vegetables**

Total per capita consumption of 12 major commercial fresh vegetables hit a record high in 1989, 41 percent above the 1970 level (table 26). Between 1970 and 1989, the biggest gains were for lettuce, 6.6 pounds; onions, 5.4 pounds; tomatoes, 5 pounds; and broccoli, 3.7 pounds. Americans also ate more

artichokes, asparagus, carrots, cauliflower, celery, eggplant, and garlic, while corn consumption declined 3 percent. Due to budget cutbacks, data are no longer available for many of the fresh vegetables previously reported (before 1982) including cabbage, cucumbers, escarole, green beans, green peppers, spinach, and minor vegetables. These vegetables accounted for roughly 25 percent of per capita fresh vegetable consumption in 1981. Similarly, data for 1982 and beyond are not available on the production and consumption of cantaloupes, which accounted for roughly a third of melon consumption in 1981 (table 23). Watermelon estimates are reinstated in this year's report (tables 23 and 79). (See discussion about the new method for estimating watermelon utilization under "Data Revisions, 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 27). 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 use series for canning tomatoes was discontinued in 1989. Because data for stocks of canned tomato products are no longer reported by the California League of Food Processors, it was impossible to compute 1989 per capita use for canning tomatoes using established methods. Alternative measures are being explored to derive per capita use for this critical vegetable, which accounted for 74 percent of total reported canning vegetables in 1988.

Per capita use of freezing vegetables declined 7 percent to 16.9 pounds (farm weight) in 1989 as sweet corn fell back on trend after an unusual 12-percent gain in 1988 (table 27). Lower use of freezing broccoli, carrots, and cauliflower was also seen in 1989, while snap bean and green pea use increased.

Per capita use of the six canning vegetables that were estimated in 1989 totaled 21.2 pounds, down 4 percent from 1988 and 10 percent below the 1983-87 average (table 27). As with freezing sweet corn, per capita use of canning corn dropped nearly a pound in 1989. Higher prices for canning sweet corn following the drought in 1988 caused a drop of 8 percent in use of canning sweet corn to 9.3 pounds.

Per capita consumption of mushrooms (farm weight) nearly tripled between 1970 and 1989, with most of the growth in the fresh market (tables 28 and 81-82). Per capita use of fresh mushrooms was seven times higher in 1989 than in 1970, whereas per capita use of processing mushrooms increased only 30 percent during the same period.

Average annual per capita potato consumption during 1985-89 was 3½ pounds higher, on a farm-weight basis, than in 1975-79 (tables 29 and 83). Processed potatoes, mainly frozen potatoes, accounted for all of the increase.

### 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. Per capita use of flour and cereal products was 169 pounds in 1989, compared with an annual average of 135 pounds in 1970-74, 204 pounds in 1945-49, and 287 pounds in 1910-15 (fig. 15) (table 3).

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 73 percent of total grain consumption in 1989. However, wheat's share of total grain consumption has declined 7 percentage points since 1980, as rice, corn products, and oats products have gained momentum. Average consumption of wheat flour in 1989 was 123 pounds, up 11 percent from the

annual average for 1970-74 (tables 30 and 86). One reason for the increased use of flour was the rise in consumption of pasta products, up from 8.5 pounds per person in 1970-74 to 12.6 pounds in 1989 (table 31).

Consumption increased for other cereal products as well. Per capita use of corn products--corn flour, cornmeal, hominy, grits, and starch--increased 70 percent in the last decade, to 22 pounds per capita in 1989. Per capita use of rice and oats products (rolled oats, ready-to-eat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran) climbed 66 percent and 53 percent, respectively, from 1979-89. In contrast, consumption of rye flour and barley products--barley flour, pearl barley, and barley malt and malt extract used in food processing--have continued to decline.

Per capita consumption of breakfast cereals climbed 21 percent between 1979 and 1989 (table 32). Consumption of ready-to-eat cereal was 11.4 pounds in 1989, compared with 9.6 pounds in 1979, an increase of 19 percent. Consumption of cooked cereal increased 28 percent over the same period, to 3.2 pounds per capita in 1989.

#### Caloric and Low-Calorie Sweeteners

Total per capita consumption of caloric sweeteners, comprised of refined (cane and beet) sugar, corn sweeteners, pure honey, maple syrup, and edible molasses, increased 20 pounds (dry basis), or 17 percent, during 1968-90, from 118 pounds to a record 138 pounds (table 33). The U.S. caloric sweetener sector has been particularly dynamic (fig. 16). 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 refined sugar dropped from a 1968-72 annual average of 101 pounds per person to a low of 60 pounds per person in 1986. Since 1986, consumption has increased in each year except 1988, reaching 64 pounds per person in 1990 (tables 33 and 92). Conversely, per capita corn sweetener use rose from a 1968-72 annual average of 19 pounds (dry basis) to a record 72 pounds in 1990. Most of this increase is accounted for by increased use of HFCS. HFCS use totaled less than 0.5 pound per person in 1968 compared with 49 pounds per person in 1990. Refined sugar's share of total caloric sweetener consumption dropped from 84 percent in 1968 to 47 percent in 1990. In contrast, corn sweeteners' market share increased from 15 percent in 1968 to 52 percent in 1990. Honey, maple syrup, and molasses maintained a 1-percent market share during the same period.

Corn sweeteners became economical as a result of abundant corn supplies, and low corn prices. Moreover, sales of byproducts, corn oil and corn gluten feed and meal, made corn sweetener production even less expensive. 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 1990, 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 1990 accounted for 20 percent of total sugar deliveries for food and beverages (up from 14 percent in 1980); confectionery products, 16 percent (up from 10 percent in 1980); dairy products, 6 percent; canned, bottled, and frozen foods, 4 percent; other foods, 8 percent; beverages, 3 percent; restaurants and institutions, 1 percent; wholesale grocers, 27 percent; retail grocers, 14 percent, and other, including government agencies, 1 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 (the last year for which estimates are available), 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.

### Beverages

Americans drink more commercially produced beverages than ever (table 36). Since 1968, the rise in per capita consumption of soft drinks and fruit juices and drinks has more than offset declines in per capita consumption of milk and coffee.

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 38.9 gallons in 1989. Nevertheless, average total use of alcoholic beverages among adults 21 and years over in 1989 is 16 percent higher than in 1968. Between 1968 and 1989, wine use increased by two-thirds, to 3.0 gallons per adult, and beer use increased 17 percent, to 33.7 gallons per adult. In contrast, average use of distilled spirits declined 28 percent between 1968 and 1989, to 2.1 gallons per adult (a 22-year low).

### Nutrients

USDA's Human Nutrition Information Service annually estimates per capita per day levels of food energy and 24 nutrients and food components in the U.S. food supply (table 39). Estimates of the nutrient content of the food supply are derived by using data on quantities of foods available for consumption per capita per year and data on the nutrient composition of foods. Because estimates are based on food disappearance data, nutrient levels represent what is available for consumption, rather than actual nutrient intake by individuals.

Estimates exclude nutrients from the inedible parts of foods such as bones, rinds, and seeds, but include nutrients from parts of foods that are edible but not always eaten, such as the separable fat on meat. Estimates also include nutrients that may be lost after food use is measured--during processing, marketing, or cooking. Nutrients added commercially through enrichment of flour and cereal products and through fortification of other foods are included.

When possible, estimates reflect changes in the composition of individual foods. For example, the vitamin values applied to fresh potatoes produced in recent years are higher than vitamin values applied to potatoes produced in earlier years because of better storage conditions and use of different cultivars. However, the most recent nutrient composition data are used for the majority of foods in the food supply because their nutrient content has not changed over this century. The following is a brief summary of trends in levels and sources of nutrients.

The food energy level of the food supply increased from 3,300 calories in 1968 to 3,600 calories in 1988. This increase reflects higher levels for all three of the energy-yielding nutrients--fat, carbohydrate, and protein. The proportion of calories from fat decreased from 43 to 42 percent, while the share from carbohydrate increased from 46 to 47 percent. Protein accounted for 12 percent of the calories.

Fat was almost at its peak in 1988, having increased from 158 grams per capita in 1968 to 168 grams in 1988. This gain was due to an increase in fat from vegetable sources, reflecting increased use of oils and shortening. However, animal sources accounted for the largest proportion of fat, although their share declined from 65 to 53 percent between 1968 and 1988.

Changes in levels of fatty acids reflect the shift from animal sources to vegetable sources. Total saturated fatty acids declined slightly, while monounsaturated fatty acids showed a small increase. Polyunsaturated fatty acids showed the biggest change, increasing 42 percent over the 1968 level. Cholesterol declined from 500 to 440 mg. per capita, due mostly to decreased use of eggs.

The level of carbohydrate increased considerably, from 379 grams per capita in 1968 to 425 grams in 1988. Most of the increase before 1984 is due to increased use of high-fructose corn syrup. Greater consumption of grains--primarily wheat flour and rice--is mostly responsible for the marked increase in carbohydrate after 1984.

The increase in protein, from 98 to 105 grams, was due mostly to greater use of poultry. Greater use of grain products, cheese, and lowfat milks also contributed to the higher level.

Except for vitamin B12, levels for all vitamins and minerals were higher in 1988 than in 1968. Federal standards to increase the enrichment levels of white flour with thiamin, riboflavin, and niacin were enacted in 1975. A higher standard for iron enrichment followed in 1983. These higher levels and greater use of wheat flour were major factors behind the increases in thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, and iron. Poultry also contributed to the niacin increase.

The increase in vitamin B6 was due to greater use of poultry, fruits, and grain products. Increased use of citrus fruits and juices, grain products, and dark-green and deep-yellow vegetables accounted for the increase in folate. Decreased use of meat (mostly organ meats) and eggs led to the decline in vitamin B12.

The gain in vitamin A and carotenes reflects the development of new varieties of deep-yellow vegetables--such as carrots and sweetpotatoes--as well as increased use of dark-green and deep-yellow types (particularly carrots and broccoli). The higher level of vitamin E reflects increased use of oils and shortening. Increased use of citrus fruits and juices (primarily frozen orange juice) was primarily responsible for the gain in vitamin C. Vegetables, primarily dark-green types and tomatoes, also contributed to the gain.

An increase in use of lowfat milks and cheese was responsible for a higher calcium level. The small increase in zinc reflects gains from grain products, lowfat milks, and cheese. These same foods, along with poultry, were responsible for the gain in phosphorus. Greater use of lowfat milks, cheese, poultry, nuts, and fruits accounted for the higher magnesium level. The small increase in copper reflects gains from increased use of nuts and grain products.



Figure 1

## Consumer Price Index

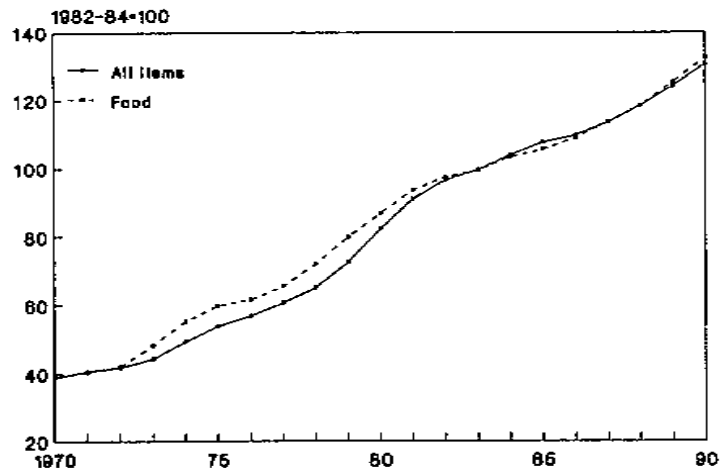


Figure 2

## Consumer Price Index

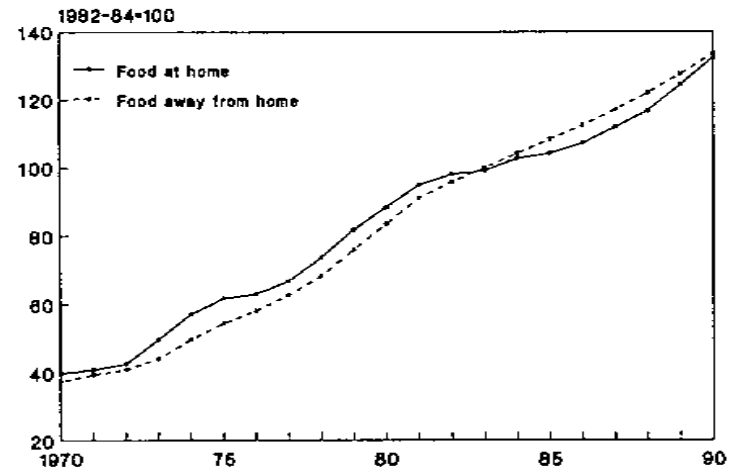


Figure 3

## Consumer Price Index

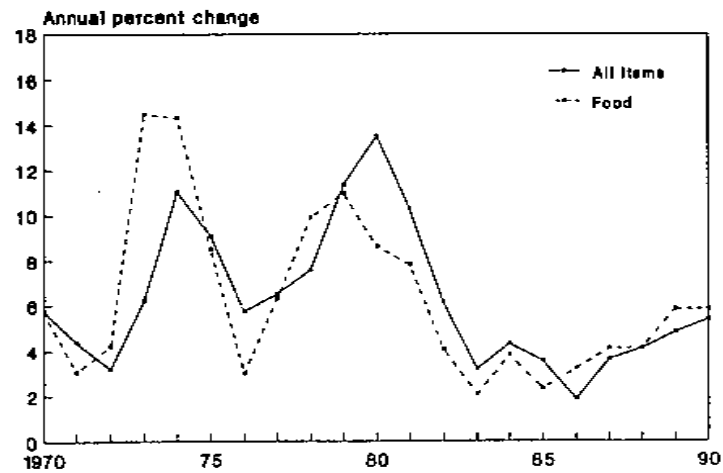


Figure 4

## Consumer Price Index

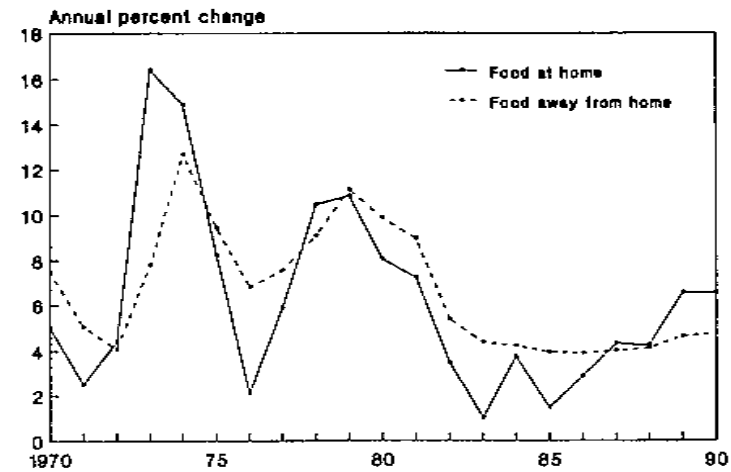
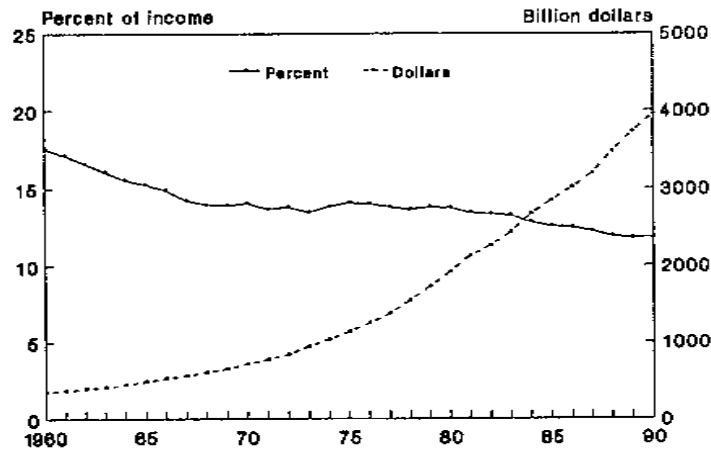
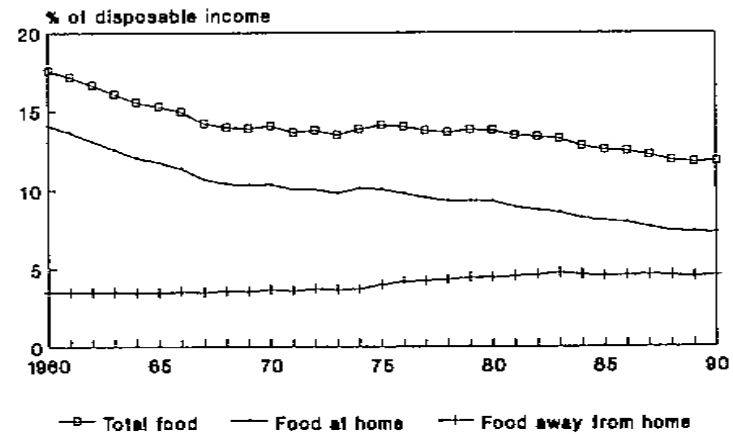


Figure 5  
U.S. food expenditures, 1960-90 1/



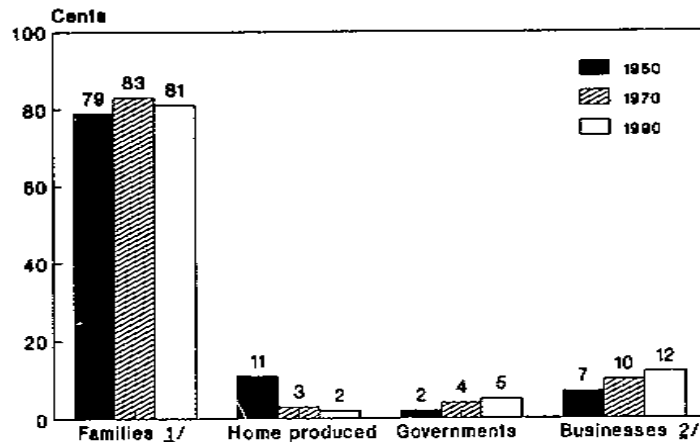
1/ Total food expenditures have been increasing, yet the percent of income spent for food has been decreasing.

Figure 6  
Share of income spent for food 1/



1/ Total food spending by families and individuals declined to 11.8 percent of disposable income in 30 years.

Figure 7  
Who pays for food ?



1/ Families and individuals.

2/ Includes philanthropic donations.

Figure 8  
Meals and snacks away from home capture more of the food dollar

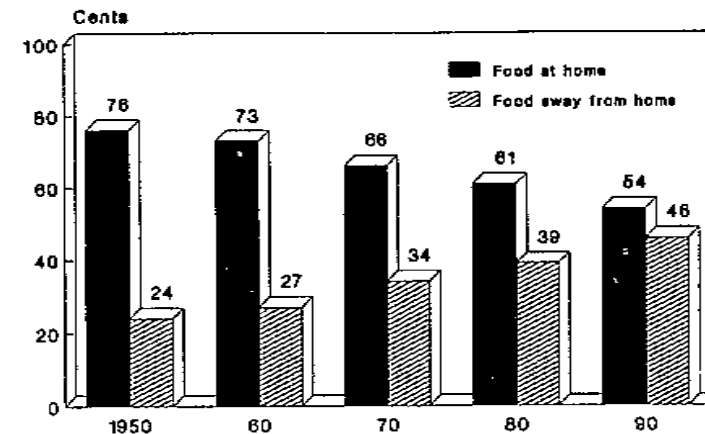


Figure 9  
Per capita food consumption index

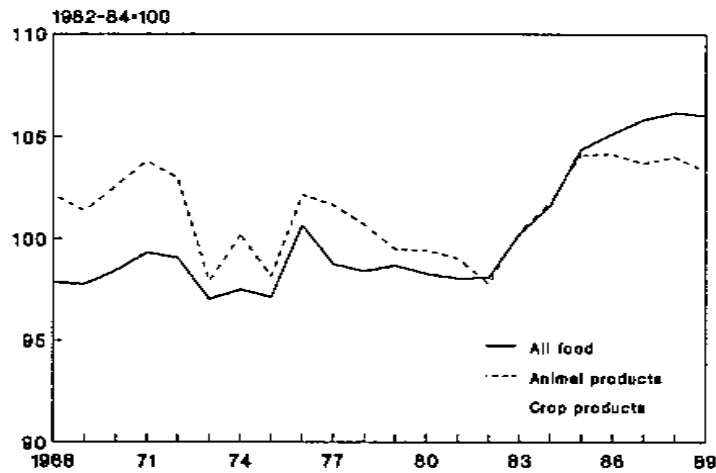
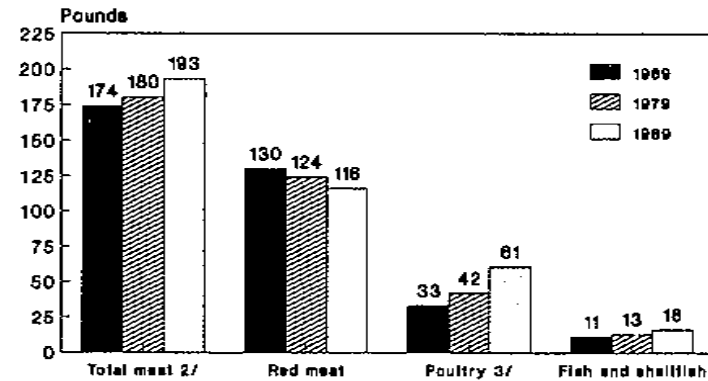
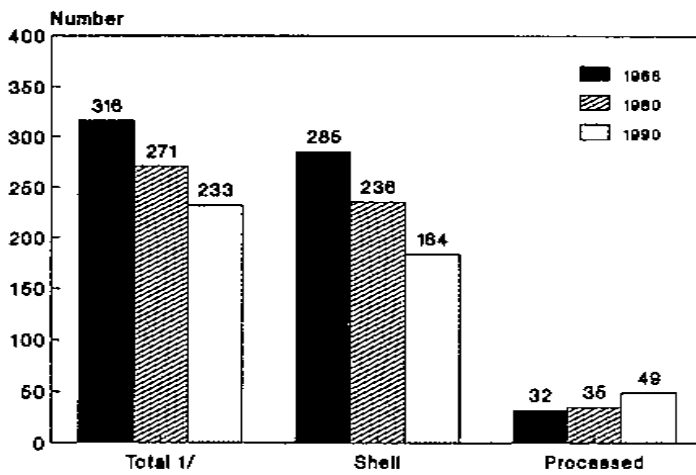


Figure 10  
Per capita consumption of meat, poultry, and fish, boneless, trimmed equivalent 1/



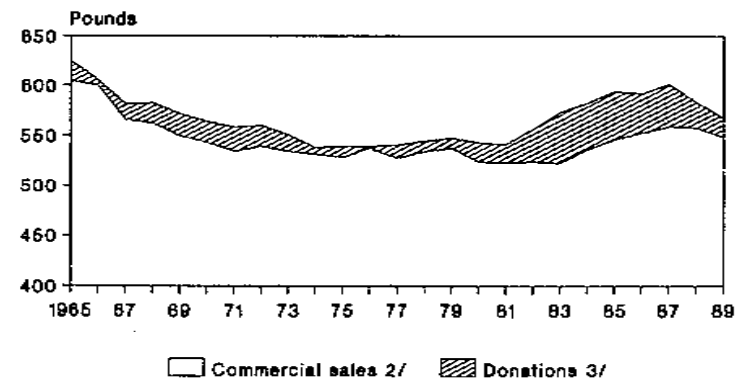
1/ Includes quantities sold to renderers and pet food processors. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ Includes skin, neck meat, and giblets.

Figure 11  
Per capita consumption of eggs



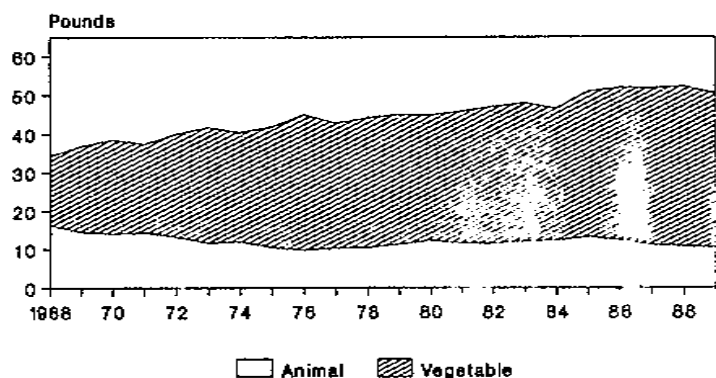
1/ Total may not add due to rounding.

Figure 12  
Per capita consumption of all dairy products 1/



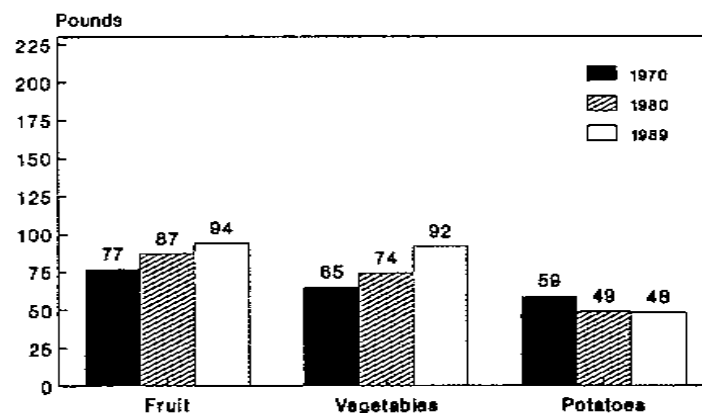
1/ Milk-equivalent, milkfat basis.  
2/ Includes milk produced and consumed on farms.  
3/ Includes donated butter, cheese, nonfat dry milk, and evaporated milk.

Figure 13  
Per capita consumption of food fats and oils 1/



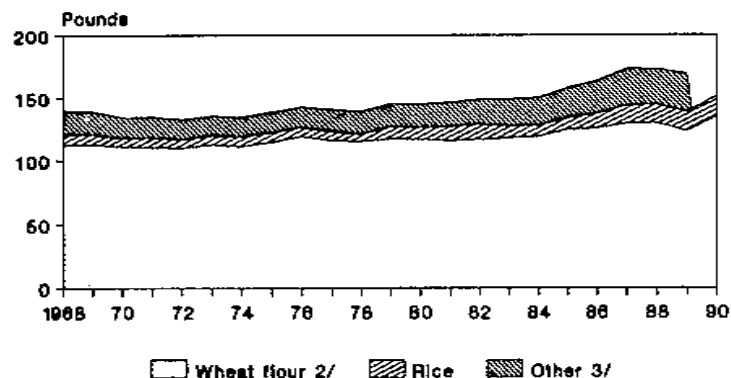
1/ Fat-content basis. Includes butter, margarine, direct use of lard and edible tallow, shortening, salad and cooking oils, and other edible fats.

Figure 14  
Per capita consumption of fresh fruit, vegetables, and potatoes 1/



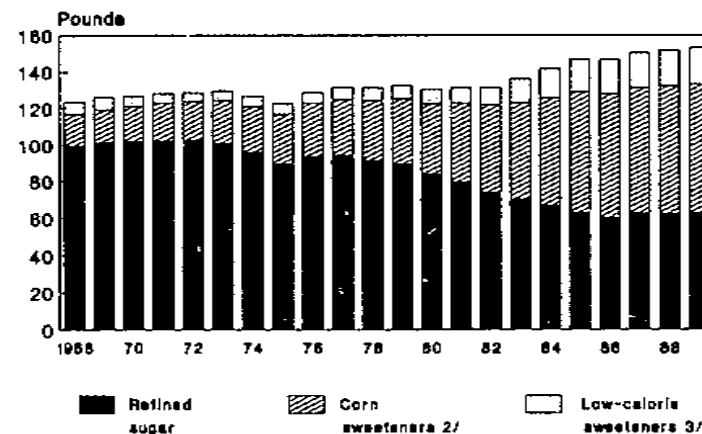
1/ Retail-weight equivalent.

Figure 15  
Per capita consumption of grain products 1/



1/ Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages, fuel, and corn sweeteners.  
2/ 1989 estimate may be revised. 3/ Corn, oats, barley, and rye. 1990 estimate not yet available.

Figure 16  
Per capita consumption of sweeteners 1/



1/ Excludes small quantities of honey and syrup.  
2/ Dry basis.  
3/ Sugar-sweetness equivalent. Data unavailable after 1987.

Table 1--Per capita food consumption index, 1968-89 1/

Year	Meat, poultry and fish				Eggs	Dairy products				
	Red meat	Poultry	Fish	Total		Whole milk	Lowfat milk	Cream and sour cream	Cheese	Total
1982-84=100										
1968	111.3	68.7	86.6	100.3	121.0	174.6	38.6	91.8	50.7	97.4
1969	110.1	71.5	87.5	100.0	118.4	169.1	44.3	87.9	52.4	97.3
1970	111.8	74.0	92.0	102.0	118.1	168.4	47.1	85.7	54.9	97.8
1971	114.0	74.5	90.0	103.6	118.5	165.1	52.7	83.5	58.1	98.7
1972	111.4	77.7	98.1	102.8	115.9	159.4	58.6	82.5	62.8	98.9
1973	102.6	74.9	99.9	96.0	110.3	151.9	63.9	84.1	65.2	98.9
1974	109.3	75.8	94.8	100.7	108.2	143.5	66.5	83.9	69.6	96.8
1975	106.1	74.3	94.5	98.1	105.5	139.3	73.8	86.3	68.9	97.0
1976	112.6	79.2	99.7	104.1	103.2	134.6	78.5	87.1	74.9	98.4
1977	110.9	81.4	98.6	103.3	102.1	128.5	83.7	88.0	77.1	98.2
1978	106.3	85.5	104.3	101.5	103.8	123.7	86.6	88.0	81.4	98.4
1979	101.6	92.6	101.5	99.6	105.7	118.9	89.3	89.5	83.1	97.9
1980	102.4	92.7	99.3	100.0	103.7	112.5	92.4	90.5	85.1	97.1
1981	101.6	95.5	99.5	100.0	101.1	107.5	94.5	92.4	88.1	96.4
1982	98.0	97.7	94.1	97.7	101.0	102.5	95.2	93.9	96.2	97.8
1983	101.1	99.6	100.8	100.7	99.5	100.1	99.6	98.9	99.5	99.7
1984	100.9	102.6	105.1	101.6	99.5	97.5	105.2	107.2	104.3	102.4
1985	101.8	107.5	111.6	103.9	97.6	94.8	112.5	113.7	109.7	105.2
1986	99.7	111.1	115.9	103.5	96.9	89.5	119.0	118.8	112.9	106.7
1987	95.2	119.9	117.7	102.5	97.0	86.0	121.4	119.2	118.0	108.1
1988	96.0	123.9	116.3	103.9	93.9	81.2	124.4	118.5	116.9	106.8
1989	92.8	131.2	121.7	103.7	90.2	73.6	130.4	119.9	118.1	105.8
1982-84=100										
	Fats and oils			Sugar and other sweeteners	Flour and cereal products	Selected fruits				
	Animal	Vegetable	Total			Fresh	Processed	Total		
1968	146.6	70.6	89.4	97.6	93.2	82.8	83.5	83.4		
1969	133.2	75.5	89.7	99.8	93.1	83.2	79.7	82.7		
1970	128.2	78.7	90.8	101.2	90.5	81.9	83.0	82.7		
1971	127.4	76.6	89.1	102.5	90.4	83.3	90.8	85.9		
1972	119.0	82.1	91.0	102.9	89.3	76.1	96.2	82.2		
1973	107.0	85.5	90.5	103.2	91.6	80.0	92.4	83.9		
1974	106.4	83.0	88.5	99.9	90.8	81.9	94.7	85.9		
1975	99.4	85.8	88.8	96.2	93.3	88.9	103.7	93.6		
1976	92.9	92.1	92.2	101.0	95.7	86.6	105.2	92.5		
1977	96.8	87.6	89.6	102.9	94.8	85.5	104.7	91.5		
1978	99.5	90.3	92.4	102.4	92.7	87.6	99.1	91.2		
1979	102.6	93.0	95.1	102.8	98.3	87.9	96.0	90.5		
1980	103.8	94.2	96.3	100.0	97.9	94.9	98.7	96.1		
1981	98.9	95.8	96.5	99.9	98.7	93.4	94.0	93.6		
1982	95.4	98.7	98.0	99.0	100.6	95.5	99.0	96.6		
1983	99.9	102.6	102.0	99.5	99.5	101.4	104.3	102.3		
1984	104.7	98.7	100.1	101.5	99.9	103.1	96.6	101.1		
1985	110.3	108.6	109.0	103.4	104.6	101.0	105.1	102.3		
1986	104.3	109.9	108.7	102.6	109.7	106.0	110.1	107.3		
1987	100.2	108.2	106.4	105.4	116.7	113.5	107.9	111.7		
1988	97.6	108.8	106.3	105.8	117.3	110.9	109.6	110.5		
1989	93.6	105.4	102.8	106.6	116.2	108.7	113.7	110.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 1--Per capita food consumption index, 1968-89 1/--continued

Year	Selected vegetables				Potatoes				Sweet pota- toes 8/	Coconuts 8/
	Fresh	For freezing	For canning	Total	Fresh	Frozen	Chips	Total 7/		
1982-84=100										
1968	84.7	89.0	107.3	92.6	134.5	47.1	93.2	86.9	113.6	161.5
1969	83.7	89.0	107.3	92.0	128.9	54.4	96.6	89.9	116.3	133.7
1970	84.4	89.0	107.3	92.4	127.3	62.8	97.9	93.7	107.2	113.7
1971	83.4	88.1	112.5	93.5	115.5	68.5	96.6	92.9	92.5	125.8
1972	85.2	87.8	111.3	94.1	119.2	70.7	93.9	94.1	99.5	135.5
1973	87.5	93.7	107.3	94.6	108.0	82.2	91.8	95.8	97.1	116.1
1974	87.7	90.7	105.9	94.0	101.7	85.1	88.6	95.6	97.0	106.5
1975	87.3	86.7	106.4	93.5	108.5	92.2	87.2	99.7	106.3	106.5
1976	89.9	90.6	110.6	96.7	101.9	104.9	88.7	103.2	106.6	108.9
1977	90.2	95.0	108.3	96.5	103.2	105.1	91.5	102.1	93.4	106.5
1978	91.0	93.1	103.7	95.4	95.0	107.6	94.6	100.9	98.7	113.7
1979	93.6	96.1	105.6	97.8	102.2	95.2	95.2	98.5	102.0	96.8
1980	96.2	93.5	104.5	98.6	105.2	87.4	94.2	95.7	89.3	94.4
1981	94.7	96.8	100.1	96.7	94.2	102.4	94.6	97.9	95.1	96.8
1982	98.8	92.1	99.3	98.3	96.6	95.3	97.0	96.6	109.4	96.8
1983	96.0	96.1	99.8	97.3	102.7	96.7	100.9	99.9	91.7	101.6
1984	105.2	111.8	100.9	104.4	100.7	107.9	102.1	103.6	99.0	101.6
1985	105.9	114.1	100.0	104.8	96.4	112.2	99.9	103.7	107.6	104.0
1986	107.4	103.6	98.8	104.3	102.2	114.1	103.0	106.8	88.4	111.3
1987	112.9	111.9	97.5	107.8	101.1	117.3	100.1	106.9	88.8	140.3
1988	117.3	120.0	94.1	110.0	106.5	106.2	97.8	104.2	81.6	118.5
1989	121.1	112.0	101.1	113.7	103.1	115.2	101.0	107.2	81.8	113.7
All foods										
	Peanuts and tree nuts	Dry beans and peas 8/	Coffee	Cocoa	Tea	Animal products	Crop products	Total		
1982-84=100										
1968	87.2	112.6	139.2	105.3	97.4	102.2	92.9	97.9		
1969	86.3	136.8	131.8	96.6	97.1	101.4	93.6	97.8		
1970	87.5	115.3	127.1	97.3	97.3	102.6	93.6	98.4		
1971	89.0	112.4	123.0	97.9	103.2	103.8	94.1	99.3		
1972	93.3	100.4	128.1	108.9	104.0	103.0	94.6	99.1		
1973	93.1	117.1	126.9	103.1	105.5	97.9	95.9	97.0		
1974	87.9	89.2	126.7	91.5	106.4	100.2	94.4	97.5		
1975	95.9	110.5	119.9	80.8	106.6	98.2	95.9	97.2		
1976	90.9	103.6	123.9	93.2	109.9	102.2	98.7	100.7		
1977	87.8	105.9	93.2	82.6	107.0	101.7	95.2	98.8		
1978	90.7	84.6	104.3	83.8	103.5	100.7	95.6	98.4		
1979	91.2	105.3	111.8	83.3	98.7	99.5	97.7	98.7		
1980	80.7	89.0	101.9	84.3	104.6	99.4	96.9	98.3		
1981	90.2	90.1	99.1	89.7	103.1	99.1	96.8	98.1		
1982	98.7	107.3	98.6	93.4	99.2	97.8	98.5	98.1		
1983	99.2	107.8	99.9	99.6	99.4	100.4	100.1	100.2		
1984	102.1	84.9	101.6	107.1	101.4	101.8	101.4	101.6		
1985	105.6	117.2	104.0	116.2	101.1	104.1	104.8	104.4		
1986	104.9	109.1	104.1	119.4	101.2	104.2	106.4	105.2		
1987	103.6	86.1	101.1	120.7	99.8	103.7	108.5	105.9		
1988	111.0	113.1	97.3	119.4	101.6	104.0	108.9	106.2		
1989	112.9	90.5	101.8	121.8	101.8	103.3	109.5	106.1		

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 dried fruit, frozen fruit, and citrus juices. Excludes canned fruit and noncitrus fruit juices. 7/ Includes canned and dehydrated. 8/ Data are not available to adjust for stock changes.

Table 2--Major foods: Per capita consumption, 1968-89 1/

Year	Meat, poultry, and fish				Eggs	Dairy products	Fats and oils 6/			Caloric sweeteners 7/	Flour and cereals 8/		Tree nuts 9/
	Red meat	Poultry	Fish	Total			Animal	Vegetable	Total		Flour	Cereals	
	2/ 3/	2/	2/	2/ 4/			5/	table	4/		7/	8/	
Pounds													
1968	130.6	31.6	11.0	173.2	40.2	582.7	16.4	34.5	50.9	118.0	139.7	1.78	
1969	129.6	32.9	11.2	173.6	39.3	572.0	14.6	37.0	51.6	120.8	139.6	1.69	
1970	132.0	34.1	11.7	177.8	39.2	563.9	14.1	38.5	52.6	122.6	135.1	1.76	
1971	135.5	34.3	11.5	181.3	39.3	558.4	14.4	37.4	51.8	124.3	134.6	1.91	
1972	132.1	35.7	12.5	180.4	38.5	560.1	13.3	40.0	53.4	124.9	132.6	1.98	
1973	121.9	34.5	12.7	169.1	36.6	551.0	11.6	41.7	53.3	125.6	135.8	1.76	
1974	130.4	34.9	12.1	177.3	35.9	538.3	11.9	40.5	52.4	121.9	135.0	1.59	
1975	125.3	34.2	12.1	171.7	35.0	539.4	10.5	41.9	52.4	117.9	138.8	1.95	
1976	133.5	36.5	12.9	182.9	34.2	539.7	9.8	45.0	54.9	124.1	142.9	1.92	
1977	132.2	37.4	12.6	182.3	33.9	541.1	10.3	42.8	53.1	126.4	140.9	1.68	
1978	127.6	39.2	13.4	180.2	34.5	544.5	10.6	44.1	54.7	125.8	139.3	1.72	
1979	124.5	42.5	13.0	180.0	35.1	548.0	11.4	45.0	56.4	126.7	145.6	1.75	
1980	126.4	42.6	12.8	181.9	34.4	543.5	12.3	44.9	57.2	123.9	145.5	1.80	
1981	125.1	43.9	12.8	181.8	33.6	541.3	11.7	45.7	57.4	124.1	146.7	1.93	
1982	119.8	44.9	12.1	176.9	33.5	556.4	11.4	46.9	58.3	123.2	149.0	2.16	
1983	123.9	45.8	12.9	182.7	33.0	573.3	12.1	47.9	60.0	124.3	149.0	2.21	
1984	123.6	47.2	13.5	184.3	33.0	582.5	12.3	46.5	58.8	127.0	150.6	2.31	
1985	124.9	49.4	14.4	188.7	32.4	594.1	13.3	51.0	64.3	130.0	158.0	2.33	
1986	122.2	51.3	14.8	188.3	32.2	591.9	12.6	51.8	64.4	129.1	163.9	2.23	
1987	117.4	55.5	15.3	188.2	32.2	601.2	11.2	51.8	63.0	132.6	173.4	2.19	
1988	119.5	57.4	15.2	192.1	31.2	583.5	10.8	52.2	63.0	133.2	172.9	2.32	
1989	115.9	60.8	15.8	192.6	29.9	567.6	10.5	50.4	60.9	134.3	169.3	2.36	
Year	Selected fruits			Vegetables			Potatoes		Coffee		Cocoa 15/		
	Fresh	Frozen	Dried	Citrus juice	Fresh	For canning	For freezing	Fresh	Frozen	Regular		Instant	
	10/	11/	12/	11/	12/	11/	13/	11/	14/				
Pounds													
1968	76.0	3.9	NA	29.1	65.4	NA	NA	62.7	9.5	10.4	0.8	3.4	
1969	76.8	3.8	NA	28.1	65.2	NA	NA	60.1	11.0	9.8	0.8	3.1	
1970	76.7	3.3	NA	31.7	65.1	91.4	13.5	59.3	12.7	9.7	0.7	3.1	
1971	77.8	3.7	2.6	35.5	64.9	98.2	13.2	53.8	13.8	9.1	0.7	3.1	
1972	72.6	3.6	2.5	39.5	65.9	95.2	13.3	55.5	14.2	9.5	0.8	3.5	
1973	75.2	3.5	2.0	39.2	67.6	88.7	14.3	50.3	16.6	9.2	0.9	3.3	
1974	76.4	2.8	2.5	41.5	68.7	89.8	14.0	47.4	17.1	8.6	1.0	2.9	
1975	82.0	3.2	2.3	45.7	68.0	89.0	13.8	50.5	18.6	8.3	0.9	2.6	
1976	81.1	3.1	2.6	46.2	69.5	94.1	13.9	47.5	21.1	8.4	1.0	3.0	
1977	78.5	3.2	2.4	47.1	69.7	92.1	15.4	48.1	21.2	6.1	0.8	2.6	
1978	80.9	3.3	2.4	41.8	70.1	87.0	14.2	44.3	21.7	7.1	0.8	2.7	
1979	80.4	2.7	2.1	43.8	72.9	91.2	15.0	47.6	19.2	7.7	0.9	2.7	
1980	86.9	3.1	2.2	44.6	74.3	90.6	14.4	49.0	17.6	6.8	0.9	2.7	
1981	83.8	2.9	2.2	42.1	73.0	85.5	14.7	43.9	20.6	6.5	0.8	2.9	
1982	84.6	2.9	2.4	44.3	76.9	85.1	13.6	45.0	19.2	6.5	0.9	3.0	
1983	89.9	2.9	2.5	48.7	74.4	85.9	14.6	47.8	19.5	6.6	0.9	3.2	
1984	88.3	3.0	2.5	42.1	80.8	91.0	17.5	46.9	21.7	6.7	0.9	3.4	
1985	86.1	3.3	2.8	45.9	81.2	87.8	17.1	44.9	22.6	6.8	0.9	3.7	
1986	92.5	3.6	2.8	49.1	81.1	88.0	15.8	47.6	23.0	6.9	0.9	3.8	
1987	97.2	3.9	2.7	46.7	85.8	87.5	16.8	47.1	23.6	6.7	0.9	3.9	
1988	95.1	3.8	2.9	46.9	88.7	83.4	18.1	49.6	21.4	6.4	0.9	3.8	
1989	93.9	4.8	3.2	44.2	91.8	NA	16.9	48.0	23.2	6.7	0.9	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. 8/ Consumption of most items at the processing level. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages and fuel. Excludes corn sugar and syrups. 9/ Shelled basis. 10/ Single-strength basis. 11/ Farm weight. 12/ Includes artichokes, asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, eggplant, garlic, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes. 13/ Includes asparagus, carrots, cucumbers for pickling, green peas, snap beans, corn, and processed tomato products. 14/ Includes asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, green peas, snap beans, and corn. 15/ Chocolate-liquor equivalent.

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

Item	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1988	1989
	Pounds					
Meat, poultry, and fish <u>2/ 3/</u>	177.2	179.4	181.5	190.0	192.1	192.6
Red meats <u>2/ 3/ 4/</u>	130.4	128.6	123.8	120.0	119.5	115.9
Beef	79.1	82.8	73.1	70.5	68.6	65.4
Veal	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0
Pork	47.7	42.4	48.3	47.1	48.8	48.4
Lamb and mutton	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Poultry <u>2/ 3/</u>	34.7	38.0	44.9	54.9	57.4	60.8
Chicken	27.9	30.7	36.3	43.2	44.7	47.3
Turkey	6.8	7.2	8.6	11.7	12.6	13.5
Fish and shellfish <u>3/ 5/</u>	12.1	12.8	12.8	15.1	15.2	15.8
Eggs	37.9	34.5	33.5	31.6	31.2	29.9
All dairy products, including butter <u>5/</u>	554.3	542.5	559.4	587.7	583.5	567.6
Fluid milk and cream <u>7/</u>	270.7	256.7	239.3	237.3	234.6	231.8
Lowfat milk	59.1	81.1	95.0	114.7	116.6	124.0
Lowfat (1-2 percent fat)	38.4	60.5	74.0	89.0	89.9	94.2
Skim	12.8	11.6	11.1	15.2	16.1	19.8
Flavored drink	2.7	4.4	5.7	6.4	6.6	6.4
Buttermilk	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.5
Whole milk <u>8/</u>	205.2	167.9	135.4	110.7	105.7	95.8
Cream <u>9/</u>	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.6	4.6	4.8
Yogurt	1.2	2.3	2.9	4.4	4.7	4.3
Sour cream and dip	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5
Cheese <u>2/ 10/</u>	12.9	16.0	19.5	23.4	23.7	23.8
American <u>11/</u>	7.7	9.1	10.9	11.8	11.5	11.0
Other <u>12/</u>	5.2	6.9	8.6	11.6	12.2	12.8
Frozen dairy products <u>13/</u>	28.1	27.5	26.7	28.0	27.7	28.6
Ice cream	17.6	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.3	16.1
Ice milk	7.6	7.5	6.9	7.6	8.0	8.4
Sherbet	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Condensed and evaporated milk	10.7	8.1	7.1	7.8	7.7	7.8
Skim milk	4.5	3.6	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.7
Canned whole milk	5.1	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.0
Bulk whole milk	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1
Nonfat dry milk	4.9	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	1.9
Fats and oils, fat content <u>2/ 14/</u>	52.7	54.3	58.3	63.1	63.0	60.9
Vegetable fat	39.6	43.8	46.4	51.4	52.2	50.4
Animal fat	13.1	10.5	12.0	11.7	10.8	10.5
Fats and oils, product weight <u>2/</u>	55.9	57.4	61.4	66.2	66.0	63.9
Butter	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3
Margarine	11.0	11.4	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.2
Lard (direct use) <u>15/</u>	3.8	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
Edible tallow (direct use) <u>15/</u>	NA	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.9
Shortening	17.2	17.6	19.0	21.9	21.5	21.5
Salad and cooking oils	16.7	19.5	21.7	24.6	25.8	23.9
Other edible fats and oils	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	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	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1988	1989
	Pounds					
Fresh fruit <u>2/</u>	75.7	80.6	86.7	93.0	95.1	93.9
Citrus	27.1	26.3	25.6	24.3	25.6	23.8
Noncitrus <u>2/</u>	48.6	54.3	61.2	68.7	69.5	70.1
Apples	15.6	17.0	17.5	19.0	19.2	20.9
Other noncitrus	33.0	37.4	43.6	49.7	50.3	49.2
Frozen fruit	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.9	3.8	4.8
Dried fruit	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.2
Citrus juice <u>16/</u>	37.5	44.9	44.4	46.5	46.9	44.2
Selected fresh vegetables <u>17/</u>	66.4	70.0	75.9	85.7	88.7	91.8
Processed vegetables (farm weight) <u>2/</u>	106.3	105.1	102.6	104.7	101.5	NA
Vegetables for canning <u>2/</u>	92.7	90.7	87.6	87.7	83.4	NA
Tomatoes for processing <u>18/</u>	63.0	62.7	62.5	64.8	61.4	NA
Cucumbers for pickling	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2
Other vegetables for canning <u>19/</u>	23.9	22.0	19.5	17.6	16.8	16.1
Vegetables for freezing <u>20/</u>	13.7	14.5	15.0	16.9	18.1	16.9
Fresh potatoes	53.3	47.6	46.5	47.5	49.6	48.0
Frozen potatoes	14.9	20.3	19.7	22.8	21.4	23.2
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.1
Dry edible beans (farm weight)	6.5	6.3	5.9	6.3	7.0	5.5
Tree nuts (shelled basis)	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4
Peanuts (kernel basis)	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.6	6.9	7.0
Flour and cereal products	134.6	141.5	148.2	167.5	172.9	169.3
Wheat flour	111.0	116.3	117.3	126.8	130.0	123.4
Rye flour	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rice (milled basis)	7.2	7.4	10.1	12.9	14.4	15.6
Corn products <u>21/</u>	10.2	11.8	14.4	20.5	20.7	21.8
Oat products <u>22/</u>	4.2	4.2	4.7	5.7	6.2	6.9
Barley products <u>23/</u>	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Coffee (gallons)	33.1	29.0	26.3	26.7	25.6	26.7
Cocoa (chocolate liquor equivalent)	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.9
Total sweeteners <u>24/</u>	129.2	130.8	135.3	150.2	153.2	NA
Caloric sweeteners <u>24/</u>	123.8	124.2	124.5	131.8	133.2	134.3
Refined sugar	100.5	91.5	74.7	61.9	62.1	62.5
Corn sweeteners	21.9	31.3	49.5	68.5	69.7	70.3
Low-calorie sweeteners <u>25/</u>	5.4	6.6	10.8	18.9	20.0	NA

NA = Not available.

1/ Retail-weight equivalent unless otherwise indicated. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ Boneless, trimmed equivalent. 4/ Excludes game meat and edible offals. 5/ Excludes game fish. 6/ Milk equivalent, milkfat basis. Items shown separately are product-weight basis. 7/ Includes eggnog, not shown separately. 8/ Plain and flavored whole milk. 9/ Heavy cream, light cream, and half and half. 10/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. Excludes full-skim American, cottage, pot, and baker's cheese. 11/ Cheddar, Colby, washed curd, stirred curd, Monterey, and Jack. 12/ Italian cheeses and such miscellaneous cheeses as Swiss, Gouda, blue, and cream cheese. 13/ Includes mellorine and nonstandardized frozen dairy products. 14/ Fat content of butter and margarine is 80 percent of product weight. 15/ Direct use excludes use in margarine and shortening. 16/ Single-strength equivalent. 17/ Artichokes, asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, eggplant, garlic, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes. 18/ Includes use in such tomato products as ketchup, tomato sauce, and canned tomatoes. 19/ Asparagus, carrots, green peas, snap beans, and sweet corn. 20/ Asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, green peas, snap beans, and sweet corn. 21/ Corn flour, meal, hominy, grits, and corn starch; excludes corn sweeteners. 22/ Oatmeal, ready-to-eat oat cereal, oat flour, and oat bran. 23/ Barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract used in foods, such as crackers. 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 2/	Factor used	Item	Primary weight basis 2/	Factor used
Red meats			Fresh fruits		
Beef	Carcass	3/	Citrus--		
Veal	do.	0.83	Oranges	Farm	.97
Lamb and mutton	do.	.89	Tangerines	do.	.94
Fork, excluding lard	do.	4/	Tangelos	do.	.96
Fish and shellfish			Grapes	do.	.97
Fresh and frozen	Edible 5/	1.00	Lemons	do.	.96
Canned	Canned	1.00	Limes	do.	.95
Cured	Cured	1.00	Other fresh fruits--		
Eggs	Farm	.97	Apples	do.	.96
Dairy products			Apricots	do.	.91
Fluid milk and cream	Fluid	1.00	Avocados	do.	.94
Other dairy products	Processed	1.00	Bananas	do.	1.00
Fats and oils			Cherries	do.	.92
Butter	Processed	1.00	Cranberries	do.	.96
Lard	do.	1.00	Figs	do.	.91
Margarine	do.	1.00	Grapes	do.	.91
Shortening	do.	1.00	Nectarines	do.	.95
Salad and cooking oil	do.	1.00	Peaches	do.	.94
Cane and beet sugar	Raw	.94	Pears	do.	.95
Peanuts, kernel basis	Shelled	1.00	Pineapples	do.	.95
Grain products			Plums and prunes	do.	.95
Wheat flour	Milled, processed	1.00	Strawberries	do.	.92
Rye flour	Grain equivalent	.80	Canned fruits and		
Rice	Rough basis	6/	juices	Canned	1.00
Corn products 7/	Milled, processed	1.00	Dried fruits	Packed	1.00
Oat products 8/ 9/	Grain equivalent	.60	Frozen fruits	do.	1.00
Barley products 9/ 10/	Grain equivalent	.63	Cantaloups	Farm	.92
Coffee			Watermelons	do.	.90
Regular	Green bean, roasted	.84	Fresh vegetables		
Instant	do.	11/	Dark green and		
Tea	Leaf equivalent	1.00	deep yellow--		
Cocoa beans	Beans	12/.80	Broccoli	do.	.92
Potatoes			Carrots	do.	.97
Fresh	Farm	.96	Escarole	do.	.93
Frozen	do.	13/	Peppers	do.	.92
Canned	do.	.636	Spinach	do.	.88
Chips and shoestrings	do.	.245	Tomatoes	do.	.85
Dehydrated	do.	.14	Other fresh vegetables:		
			Artichokes	do.	.93
			Asparagus	do.	.91
			Lima beans	do.	.92
			Snap beans	do.	.94
			Cabbage	do.	.93
			Cauliflower	do.	.92
			Celery	do.	.93
			Corn	do.	.92
			Cucumbers	do.	.92
			Eggplant	do.	.90
			Garlic	do.	.81
			Lettuce	do.	.93
			Onions	do.	.94

1/ These factors, which were based on information from various sources, were first assembled during World War II. Later, they were published in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products, ERS, USDA, SB-362, June 1965. A revision of this publication (SB-616) was published by USDA in March 1979. 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 1988-90. 4/ Conversion factors for the pork retail weight series for 1955-90 were revised in the January 1991 Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report (LPS-45, ERS, USDA). These new factors are in table 43. The 1989 factor of 0.776 will be used until the next periodical revision. 5/ Excludes such offals as bones, viscera, and shells. 6/ Factor (rice milling rate) estimated each marketing year based on quality of crop (see table 88). 7/ Corn flour, meal, hominy, grits, and corn starch. 8/ Rolled oats, ready-to-eat oat cereal, oat flour, and oat bran. 9/ This factor is a composite; each item in the group has its own factor. 10/ Barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract used in foods, such as crackers. 11/ Factor of 0.333 used for 1963-73 and 0.40 used for 1974 and later. 12/ Chocolate liquor equivalent of cocoa and chocolate (53-percent fat content). 13/ 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, 1968-90 1/

Year	Red meat (carcass) 2/					Poultry (ready-to-cook) 3/			Total
	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb and mutton	Total 4/	Chicken	Turkey	Total 4/	
	<u>Pounds</u>								
1968	110.8	3.7	73.7	3.7	192.0	36.5	8.1	44.6	236.6
1969	111.5	3.4	71.4	3.4	189.6	38.1	8.3	46.5	236.3
1970	114.1	3.0	72.5	3.2	192.8	40.1	8.1	48.2	241.0
1971	113.1	2.7	78.5	3.1	197.5	40.1	8.4	48.5	246.0
1972	115.6	2.3	70.7	3.3	191.8	41.5	9.0	50.5	242.3
1973	108.7	1.8	63.3	2.6	176.4	40.2	8.5	48.7	225.2
1974	115.4	2.3	68.2	2.3	188.3	40.5	8.8	49.3	237.5
1975	118.9	4.1	55.4	2.0	180.4	39.9	8.5	48.3	228.7
1976	127.4	4.0	58.6	1.8	191.7	42.5	9.1	51.5	243.3
1977	123.5	3.8	60.5	1.7	189.5	43.8	9.1	52.9	242.4
1978	117.9	2.9	60.3	1.5	182.6	46.4	9.1	55.5	238.1
1979	105.4	2.0	68.7	1.5	177.6	50.3	9.9	60.1	237.7
1980	103.3	1.8	73.3	1.5	179.9	49.8	10.5	60.3	240.2
1981	104.3	2.0	69.8	1.6	177.6	51.4	10.7	62.1	239.7
1982	103.9	2.0	62.6	1.7	170.1	52.8	10.8	63.5	233.7
1983	106.1	2.0	66.0	1.7	175.7	53.6	11.3	64.8	240.5
1984	105.8	2.2	65.5	1.7	175.1	55.4	11.4	66.7	241.9
1985	106.8	2.2	66.0	1.6	176.7	57.8	12.1	69.9	246.6
1986	107.8	2.3	62.3	1.6	174.0	59.0	13.4	72.4	246.4
1987	103.8	1.8	62.7	1.5	169.8	63.0	15.3	78.2	248.1
1988	102.8	1.7	67.0	1.6	173.0	64.8	16.0	80.8	253.9
1989	98.1	1.4	66.4	1.6	167.6	68.5	17.1	85.7	253.3
1990 P	95.9	1.3	63.6	1.7	162.4	71.4	18.2	89.6	252.0

P = Preliminary.

1/ Includes processed meats and poultry on a fresh basis. Excludes shipments to U.S. territories, as shown in commodity supply and utilization tables 40-44 and 49-50. Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the residents of the U.S. territories. 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, 1968-90 1/

Year	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb	Total <u>2/</u>
			<u>Pounds</u>		
1968	82.0	3.1	56.3	3.3	144.7
1969	82.5	2.8	54.6	3.1	143.0
1970	84.4	2.5	55.5	2.9	145.2
1971	83.7	2.3	60.2	2.8	148.9
1972	85.5	1.9	54.2	2.9	144.6
1973	80.5	1.5	48.6	2.4	132.9
1974	85.4	1.9	52.5	2.0	141.8
1975	88.0	3.4	42.6	1.8	135.8
1976	94.3	3.3	45.2	1.6	144.3
1977	91.4	3.2	46.7	1.5	142.7
1978	87.2	2.4	46.6	1.4	137.6
1979	78.0	1.7	53.2	1.3	134.2
1980	76.4	1.5	56.8	1.4	136.1
1981	77.2	1.6	54.2	1.4	134.4
1982	76.9	1.6	48.6	1.5	128.6
1983	78.5	1.6	51.3	1.5	133.0
1984	78.3	1.8	51.0	1.5	132.6
1985	79.1	1.9	51.5	1.4	133.8
1986	78.7	1.9	48.6	1.4	130.5
1987	73.7	1.5	48.8	1.3	125.3
1988	72.5	1.4	52.1	1.4	127.3
1989	69.2	1.2	51.5	1.5	123.4
1990 P	67.6	1.1	49.3	1.5	119.5

P = Preliminary.

1/ Skeletal meats; excludes edible offals. Includes processed meats on a fresh basis. Excludes shipments to U.S. territories, as shown in commodity supply and utilization tables 40-44. Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 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, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Poultry <sup>2/</sup>			Red meat					Fish	Total red
	Chicken	Turkey	Total <sup>3/</sup>	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb	Total <sup>3/</sup>	and shellfish	meat, poultry, and fish <sup>3/</sup>
	<u>Pounds</u>									
1968	25.2	6.4	31.6	77.3	2.6	48.3	2.4	130.6	11.0	173.2
1969	26.3	6.6	32.9	77.8	2.3	47.1	2.3	129.6	11.2	173.6
1970	27.7	6.4	34.1	79.6	2.0	48.2	2.1	132.0	11.7	177.8
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	47.7	2.2	132.1	12.5	180.4
1973	27.8	6.7	34.5	75.9	1.2	43.0	1.7	121.9	12.7	169.1
1974	27.9	7.0	34.9	80.6	1.6	46.7	1.5	130.4	12.1	177.3
1975	27.5	6.7	34.2	83.0	2.8	38.2	1.3	125.3	12.1	171.7
1976	29.3	7.2	36.5	88.9	2.7	40.7	1.2	133.5	12.9	182.9
1977	30.2	7.2	37.4	86.2	2.6	42.3	1.1	132.2	12.6	182.3
1978	32.0	7.2	39.2	82.3	2.0	42.4	1.0	127.6	13.4	180.2
1979	34.7	7.8	42.5	73.5	1.4	48.6	1.0	124.5	13.0	180.0
1980	34.3	8.3	42.6	72.1	1.3	52.1	1.0	126.4	12.8	181.9
1981	35.4	8.5	43.9	72.8	1.3	49.9	1.0	125.1	12.8	181.8
1982	36.4	8.5	44.9	72.5	1.4	44.9	1.1	119.8	12.1	176.9
1983	37.0	8.9	45.8	74.1	1.3	47.4	1.1	123.9	12.9	182.7
1984	38.2	9.0	47.2	73.8	1.5	47.2	1.1	123.6	13.5	184.3
1985	39.9	9.6	49.4	74.6	1.5	47.7	1.1	124.9	14.4	188.7
1986	40.7	10.6	51.3	74.4	1.6	45.2	1.0	122.2	14.8	188.3
1987	43.4	12.1	55.5	69.5	1.3	45.6	1.0	117.4	15.3	188.2
1988	44.7	12.6	57.4	68.6	1.1	48.8	1.0	119.5	15.2	192.1
1989	47.3	13.5	60.8	65.4	1.0	48.4	1.1	115.9	15.8	192.6
1990 P	49.3	14.4	63.6	64.0	0.9	46.3	1.1	112.3	NA	NA

P = Preliminary. NA = Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes shipments to U.S. territories. Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. Boneless equivalent for red meat derived from carcass weight, using conversion factors shown in tables 40-43. Boneless equivalent for chicken and turkey derived from ready-to-cook weight, using conversion factors shown in tables 49-50. Boneless equivalent, or edible weight, for fish is calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce (see table 8). <sup>2/</sup> Includes skin, neck meat, and giblets. <sup>3/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 8--Fishery products (edible weight): Per capita consumption, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year:	Fresh and frozen			Canned					Cured	Total	
	Fish	Shell- fish	Total	Salmon	Sardines (pilchards and herring)	Tuna	Shell- fish	Other			Total
			2/						2/		
	<u>Pounds</u>										
1968:	4.1	2.2	6.3	0.7	0.4	2.4	0.5	0.3	4.3	0.5	11.0
1969:	4.4	2.2	6.6	0.7	0.4	2.4	0.5	0.2	4.2	0.4	11.2
1970:	4.5	2.4	6.9	0.7	0.4	2.5	0.5	0.4	4.4	0.4	11.7
1971:	4.3	2.4	6.7	0.7	0.4	2.4	0.5	0.3	4.3	0.5	11.5
1972:	4.7	2.4	7.1	0.7	0.4	2.9	0.5	0.4	4.9	0.4	12.5
1973:	5.2	2.2	7.4	0.4	0.5	3.1	0.5	0.5	5.0	0.4	12.7
1974:	4.4	2.5	6.9	0.3	0.4	3.1	0.5	0.4	4.7	0.5	12.1
1975:	5.0	2.5	7.5	0.3	0.2	2.8	0.5	0.4	4.2	0.4	12.1
1976:	5.6	2.6	8.1	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.4	0.4	4.2	0.5	12.9
1977:	5.1	2.6	7.7	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.6	0.4	4.5	0.4	12.6
1978:	5.7	2.4	8.1	0.6	0.3	3.3	0.5	0.3	5.0	0.4	13.4
1979:	5.5	2.3	7.8	0.5	0.3	3.2	0.5	0.3	4.8	0.4	13.0
1980:	5.6	2.4	8.0	0.5	0.3	2.9	0.5	0.3	4.5	0.3	12.8
1981:	5.0	2.8	7.7	1.5	0.4	3.0	0.5	0.3	4.7	0.3	12.8
1982:	5.0	2.6	7.6	0.5	0.3	2.6	0.4	0.4	4.2	0.3	12.1
1983:	5.1	2.8	7.9	0.5	0.2	3.1	0.6	0.4	4.8	0.3	12.9
1984:	5.3	2.9	8.2	0.6	0.2	3.2	0.4	0.5	5.0	0.3	13.5
1985:	5.6	3.4	9.0	0.5	0.3	3.3	0.5	0.5	5.1	0.3	14.4
1986:	5.5	3.3	8.9	0.5	0.3	3.8	0.5	0.5	5.7	0.3	14.8
1987:	6.1	3.8	9.9	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.5	0.4	5.1	0.3	15.3
1988:	6.5	3.7	10.2	0.3	0.3	3.6	0.4	0.1	4.7	0.3	15.2
1989:	7.1	3.4	10.4	0.3	0.3	3.9	0.4	0.2	5.1	0.3	15.8

<sup>1/</sup> 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. <sup>2/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 9--Fish and shellfish: Per capita consumption by selected country,  
1984-86 annual average 1/

Country	Live-weight equivalent	Country	Live-weight equivalent
	Pounds		Pounds
North America		Near East--continued	
Canada	49.4	United Arab Emirates	51.8
United States	40.8	Bahrain	50.5
Caribbean		Israel	35.1
Guadeloupe	109.1	Cyprus	25.1
Martinique	105.2	Saudi Arabia	20.5
Barbados	65.7	Far East	
Cayman Islands	63.5	Japan	152.8
Antigua	61.9	South Korea	103.6
St Christopher-Nevis	59.3	Hong Kong	100.1
Grenada	54.9	Maldives	97.7
British Virgin Islands	54.0	Brunei	91.0
Cuba	46.1	North Korea	91.0
Saint Lucia	40.1	Malaysia	80.2
Jamaica	36.6	Singapore	79.4
Latin America		Philippines	75.2
Guyana	83.8	Macao	66.6
French Guiana	71.2	Thailand	47.8
Chile	43.0	Sri Lanka	31.7
Peru	38.8	Indonesia	30.0
Panama	32.6	Vietnam	27.8
Ecuador	29.8	Africa	
Suriname	29.3	Seychelles	97.7
Venezuela	25.4	Congo	91.0
Europe		Sao Tome	82.2
Iceland	194.9	Namibia	58.6
Portugal	94.8	Cape Verde	58.0
Norway	90.8	Gabon	56.2
Finland	77.6	Senegal	54.9
Spain	74.1	Reunion	54.5
USSR	62.6	Ghana	47.2
Sweden	61.3	Gambia	39.7
France	56.9	Chad	37.7
Denmark	46.3	Sierra Leone	37.0
United Kingdom	41.4	Ivory Coast	36.8
Poland	41.2	Cameroon	35.7
Greece	40.6	Oceania	
Belgium	39.9	Fiji	95.7
Italy	39.5	Western Samoa	94.6
Ireland	33.3	French Polynesia	68.8
Malta	30.9	Vanuata	59.5
East Germany	29.5	Tonga	46.5
Near East		New Caledonia	42.5
Oman	77.4	Paupa New Guinea	40.1
Yemen	60.4	Australia	35.9
		New Zealand	28.2

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

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, 1988, Vol. 67, Rome.

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

Country and item	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990	Country and item	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990
	<u>Pounds</u>					<u>Pounds</u>			
<b>Beef and veal:</b>					<b>Poultry:</b>				
Argentina	191	169	171	143	United States	54	64	78	92
Uruguay	170	154	137	127	Singapore	61	70	81	82
United States	122	107	105	97	Israel	84	94	82	78
Australia	142	99	90	89	Hong Kong	45	57	64	71
Canada	108	91	89	86	Canada	46	51	58	62
New Zealand	135	112	88	80	Saudi Arabia	32	58	61	56
U.S.S.R.	59	59	65	68	Australia	34	43	52	54
Czechoslovakia	62	59	60	66	Taiwan	24	36	44	54
France	69	69	67	64	Hungary	39	46	51	51
Italy	53	57	61	59	Spain	44	48	48	50
Switzerland	58	60	59	56	Portugal	28	34	40	46
Greece	47	44	52	55	France	33	37	42	45
Panama	53	52	55	52	United Kingdom	28	31	39	42
Colombia	47	52	49	50	Italy	35	38	38	41
West Germany	53	51	51	50	Ireland	27	34	38	40
<b>Pork: <sup>2/</sup></b>					<b>Lamb, mutton, and goat:</b>				
Hungary	171	184	185	169	New Zealand	72	74	87	64
Denmark	97	115	139	146	Australia	45	44	51	51
Czechoslovakia	115	118	122	130	Greece	31	30	30	32
East Germany	133	134	147	122	Bulgaria	17	17	22	19
Austria	98	108	114	116	Ireland	21	17	15	19
West Germany	101	111	116	110	Spain	9	8	12	15
Belgium-Luxembourg	92	102	108	105	United Kingdom	17	16	15	14
Bulgaria	81	93	100	103	Turkey	18	15	15	13
Poland	106	93	99	103	South Africa	14	15	12	12
Spain	47	63	85	101	France	8	9	10	11
Netherlands	73	82	94	99	U.S.S.R.	8	8	7	8
Hong Kong	64	98	97	94	Portugal	5	6	7	7
Switzerland	89	98	95	90	Argentina	8	7	6	6
Taiwan	55	64	82	86	Yugoslavia	6	5	5	6
France	69	76	76	82					

<sup>1/</sup> 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 (202-219-0714). <sup>2/</sup> U.S. per capita consumption of pork was 64 pounds per person in 1990.



Table 11--Eggs: Per capita consumption, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Farm weight			Farm	Retail
	Shell	Processed	Total <sup>2/</sup>	weight <sup>3/ 4/</sup>	weight <sup>3/ 5/</sup>
	----- Number -----			----- Pounds -----	
1968	285	32	316	41.4	40.2
1969	279	31	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	33	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	33.6
1982	230	34	264	34.6	33.5
1983	225	35	260	34.0	33.0
1984	223	37	260	34.0	33.0
1985	215	40	255	33.4	32.4
1986	211	42	254	33.2	32.2
1987	210	43	254	33.2	32.2
1988	201	45	246	32.1	31.2
1989	191	45	236	30.8	29.9
1990 P	184	49	233	30.5	29.6

P = Preliminary.

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes shipments to U.S. territories, as shown in the eggs supply and utilization table (Table 51).  
 Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include U.S. territories. <sup>2/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding. <sup>3/</sup> Computed from unrounded data. <sup>4/</sup> A dozen eggs converted at 1.57 pounds. <sup>5/</sup> Factor for converting farm weight to retail weight is 0.97.

Table 12--Dairy products: Per capita consumption, 1968-89 1/

Year	Fluid milk		Cheese				Frozen dairy products						Total (product weight)
	and cream	Butter	Whole and part-skim milk cheese 3/		Cottage	Ice cream	Ice milk	Sherbet	Mello-froze	Other frozen products	5/		
			Ameri-	Total								4/	
	2/		can	Other								4/	
<u>Pounds</u>													
1968	275.6	5.9	6.5	4.0	10.5	4.6	18.5	7.1	1.6	1.3	0.2	28.7	
1969	273.5	5.6	6.7	4.2	10.8	4.8	18.1	7.5	1.6	1.3	0.2	28.7	
1970	275.1	5.4	7.0	4.4	11.4	5.2	17.8	7.7	1.6	1.2	0.2	28.5	
1971	275.6	5.2	7.4	4.7	12.0	5.3	17.7	7.6	1.5	1.1	0.2	28.2	
1972	273.6	5.0	7.7	5.3	13.0	5.4	17.6	7.6	1.5	1.0	0.3	28.0	
1973	269.0	4.8	7.9	5.6	13.5	5.2	17.5	7.6	1.6	0.9	0.3	28.0	
1974	260.4	4.5	8.5	5.9	14.4	4.6	17.5	7.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	27.7	
1975	261.4	4.7	8.2	6.1	14.3	4.7	18.6	7.6	1.5	0.7	0.3	28.6	
1976	260.2	4.3	8.9	6.6	15.5	4.7	18.0	7.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	27.5	
1977	257.5	4.3	9.2	6.8	16.0	4.7	17.6	7.7	1.5	0.4	0.3	27.5	
1978	253.9	4.4	9.5	7.3	16.8	4.7	17.6	7.7	1.4	0.4	0.3	27.3	
1979	250.6	4.5	9.6	7.5	17.2	4.5	17.3	7.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	26.5	
1980	245.6	4.5	9.6	7.9	17.5	4.5	17.5	7.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	26.4	
1981	241.7	4.2	10.2	8.0	18.2	4.3	17.4	7.0	1.3	0.2	0.6	26.5	
1982	235.6	4.4	11.3	8.6	19.9	4.2	17.6	6.6	1.3	0.2	0.6	26.4	
1983	235.9	4.9	11.6	8.9	20.6	4.1	18.1	6.9	1.3	0.2	0.6	27.1	
1984	237.7	4.9	11.9	9.6	21.5	4.1	18.2	7.0	1.3	0.2	0.6	27.2	
1985	241.0	4.9	12.2	10.4	22.5	4.1	18.1	6.9	1.3	0.2	1.3	27.9	
1986	240.5	4.6	12.1	11.0	23.1	4.1	18.4	7.2	1.3	0.2	0.9	27.9	
1987	238.5	4.6	12.4	11.7	24.1	3.9	18.4	7.4	1.2	0.2	1.0	28.2	
1988	234.6	4.5	11.5	12.2	23.7	3.9	17.3	8.0	1.3	0.2	1.0	27.7	
1989	231.8	4.3	11.0	12.8	23.8	3.5	16.1	8.4	1.3	0.2	2.6	28.6	
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	Canned total 4/	Dry whole milk	Nonfat milk 6/	Dry butter-milk	Dry whey	Total				
											5/		
<u>Pounds</u>													
1968	7.0	1.8	4.7	13.5	0.2	5.7	0.3	1.1	7.4	582.7			
1969	6.4	1.4	4.9	12.7	0.2	5.7	0.3	1.1	7.4	572.0			
1970	5.8	1.2	5.0	12.0	0.2	5.3	0.2	1.4	7.2	563.9			
1971	5.7	1.1	5.0	11.7	0.2	5.2	0.3	1.5	7.2	558.4			
1972	5.1	1.2	4.7	10.9	0.1	4.6	0.2	1.8	6.7	560.1			
1973	4.8	1.1	4.2	10.1	0.1	5.3	0.2	1.8	7.4	551.0			
1974	4.3	1.2	3.4	8.9	0.1	4.1	0.2	2.1	6.5	538.3			
1975	3.8	1.3	3.5	8.7	0.1	3.3	0.2	2.2	5.7	539.4			
1976	3.7	1.2	3.6	8.5	0.2	3.5	0.2	2.4	6.2	539.7			
1977	3.2	1.1	3.9	8.1	0.2	3.3	0.3	2.4	6.1	541.1			
1978	3.0	1.0	3.5	7.5	0.3	3.1	0.2	2.4	6.0	544.5			
1979	3.0	1.1	3.3	7.4	0.3	3.3	0.2	2.7	6.4	548.0			
1980	2.8	1.0	3.3	7.0	0.3	3.0	0.2	2.7	6.1	543.5			
1981	2.9	1.2	3.2	7.2	0.4	2.1	0.2	2.7	5.4	541.3			
1982	2.7	1.3	3.0	7.0	0.4	2.1	0.2	2.9	5.6	556.4			
1983	2.7	1.1	3.2	7.1	0.4	2.2	0.2	3.1	5.9	573.3			
1984	2.4	1.3	3.7	7.4	0.4	2.5	0.2	3.2	6.3	582.5			
1985	2.2	1.4	3.8	7.5	0.4	2.3	0.2	3.5	6.4	594.1			
1986	2.2	1.4	4.3	7.9	0.5	2.5	0.3	3.7	6.9	591.9			
1987	2.2	1.5	4.2	8.0	0.5	2.5	0.2	3.6	6.9	601.2			
1988	2.1	1.4	4.3	7.7	0.6	2.6	0.2	3.6	6.9	583.5			
1989	2.0	1.1	4.7	7.8	0.6	1.9	0.2	3.5	6.2	567.6			

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. Except for fluid products, 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.

Table 13--Fluid milk and cream: Per capita consumption, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Whole milk			Lowfat milks				Skim milk	Total beverage milk <sup>2/</sup>
	Plain	Flavored	Total	Plain	Butter- milk	Flavored	Total		
<u>Pounds</u>									
1968	221.5	5.8	227.3	22.2	3.0	5.7	30.9	11.1	269.3
1969	214.6	5.5	220.1	26.8	3.1	5.7	35.6	11.5	267.3
1970	213.5	5.6	219.1	29.8	3.0	5.5	38.4	11.6	269.1
1971	208.7	6.2	214.9	34.0	2.6	5.6	42.1	12.3	269.4
1972	200.4	7.1	207.5	39.2	2.5	5.4	47.2	12.4	267.1
1973	190.4	7.3	197.7	43.1	2.7	5.0	50.8	13.8	262.3
1974	180.0	6.7	186.8	45.8	2.6	4.6	53.0	13.9	253.7
1975	174.9	6.3	181.3	53.2	3.3	4.7	61.3	11.5	254.0
1976	168.4	6.8	175.2	57.1	4.0	4.7	65.8	11.6	252.6
1977	160.7	6.6	167.3	61.1	4.8	4.6	70.5	11.9	249.7
1978	154.9	6.1	161.0	64.2	4.9	4.4	73.5	11.5	246.0
1979	149.3	5.5	154.8	67.0	5.0	4.2	76.2	11.6	242.6
1980	141.7	4.7	146.4	70.1	5.3	4.1	79.4	11.6	237.4
1981	136.3	3.7	140.0	72.6	5.6	4.0	82.2	11.3	233.5
1982	130.3	3.1	133.4	73.5	5.5	4.1	83.2	10.6	227.1
1983	127.1	3.2	130.3	75.4	5.9	4.3	85.6	10.6	226.5
1984	123.0	3.8	126.9	78.6	6.0	4.3	88.9	11.6	227.3
1985	119.7	3.7	123.4	83.3	6.0	4.4	93.7	12.6	229.7
1986	112.9	3.5	116.5	88.1	6.3	4.2	98.7	13.5	228.6
1987	108.5	3.4	111.9	89.6	6.6	4.3	100.6	14.0	226.5
1988	102.4	3.3	105.7	89.9	6.6	4.1	100.5	16.1	222.3
1989	92.8	3.1	95.8	94.2	6.4	3.5	104.2	19.8	219.8
<u>Cream and specialty products</u>									
<u>Cream products</u>									
Half and half	Light cream	Heavy cream	Sour cream and dip	Total	Eggnog	Yogurt	Total	Total	Total
							2/	all	products <sup>2/</sup>
<u>Pounds</u>									
1968	3.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	5.4	0.3	0.6	6.3	275.6
1969	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.9	5.1	0.3	0.8	6.2	273.5
1970	2.9	0.4	0.5	1.1	4.9	0.3	0.8	6.0	275.1
1971	2.7	0.3	0.5	1.2	4.8	0.4	1.1	6.2	275.6
1972	2.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	4.7	0.5	1.3	6.5	273.6
1973	2.6	0.4	0.6	1.3	4.9	0.4	1.5	6.7	269.0
1974	2.4	0.4	0.5	1.3	4.8	0.4	1.5	6.7	260.4
1975	2.4	0.4	0.6	1.6	5.0	0.4	2.1	7.4	261.4
1976	2.4	0.3	0.6	1.6	5.0	0.4	2.2	7.6	260.2
1977	2.4	0.3	0.6	1.7	5.0	0.4	2.4	7.8	257.5
1978	2.4	0.3	0.6	1.7	5.0	0.4	2.5	7.9	253.9
1979	2.4	0.3	0.6	1.8	5.1	0.4	2.5	8.0	250.6
1980	2.4	0.2	0.7	1.8	5.2	0.4	2.6	8.1	245.6
1981	2.5	0.2	0.7	1.8	5.3	0.4	2.5	8.2	241.7
1982	2.4	0.3	0.7	1.9	5.4	0.4	2.6	8.5	235.6
1983	2.5	0.3	0.8	2.1	5.7	0.5	3.3	9.5	235.9
1984	2.8	0.3	0.9	2.2	6.3	0.5	3.7	10.4	237.7
1985	3.0	0.4	1.0	2.3	6.7	0.5	4.1	11.3	241.0
1986	3.2	0.4	1.1	2.4	7.0	0.5	4.4	11.9	240.5
1987	3.1	0.4	1.1	2.4	7.1	0.5	4.4	12.0	238.5
1988	3.0	0.4	1.2	2.5	7.1	0.5	4.7	12.3	234.6
1989	3.1	0.4	1.3	2.5	7.2	0.5	4.3	12.0	231.8

<sup>1/</sup> Uses U.S. resident population, July 1. <sup>2/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding. <sup>3/</sup> Includes flavored skim milk.

Table 14--Selected cheeses: Per capita consumption, 1971-89

Year	Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products												
	American			Italian						Miscellaneous			
	Cheddar	Other	Total	Provone	Parmesan	Mozzarella	Ricotta	Other	Total	Swiss	Munster	Other	Total
	1/	2/	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/	9/	10/	11/	12/	13/
	Pounds												
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	0.24	0.17	0.23	1.58	0.31	0.08	2.61	1.07	0.10	0.22
1973	6.10	1.76	7.86	0.27	0.15	0.18	1.77	0.34	0.09	2.81	1.07	0.11	0.22
1974	6.32	2.16	8.48	0.27	0.15	0.25	1.86	0.33	0.09	2.96	1.20	0.11	0.23
1975	6.04	2.13	8.17	0.28	0.22	0.17	2.12	0.38	0.07	3.24	1.10	0.09	0.24
1976	6.45	2.46	8.91	0.31	0.17	0.27	2.32	0.41	0.08	3.56	1.25	0.09	0.25
1977	6.80	2.43	9.23	0.35	0.16	0.26	2.47	0.41	0.09	3.73	1.21	0.07	0.25
1978	6.94	2.61	9.55	0.36	0.19	0.28	2.69	0.44	0.11	4.07	1.34	0.08	0.27
1979	6.93	2.69	9.62	0.40	0.16	0.32	2.81	0.46	0.08	4.24	1.36	0.06	0.28
1980	6.89	2.76	9.65	0.42	0.15	0.28	3.02	0.47	0.10	4.44	1.33	0.07	0.31
1981	7.03	3.14	10.18	0.45	0.14	0.30	2.98	0.49	0.09	4.45	1.27	0.06	0.29
1982	8.72	2.61	11.34	0.47	0.17	0.32	3.29	0.47	0.11	4.84	1.30	0.06	0.31
1983	9.11	2.52	11.63	0.50	0.16	0.32	3.68	0.54	0.09	5.29	1.25	0.06	0.30
1984	9.53	2.32	11.85	0.54	0.17	0.35	4.03	0.58	0.09	5.77	1.24	0.07	0.32
1985	9.76	2.42	12.19	0.57	0.21	0.38	4.63	0.60	0.08	6.46	1.29	0.08	0.34
1986	9.76	2.36	12.11	0.57	0.16	0.33	5.19	0.63	0.10	6.99	1.29	0.08	0.37
1987	10.63	1.80	12.40	0.61	0.23	0.42	5.62	0.67	0.08	7.63	1.24	0.12	0.38
1988	9.50	1.98	11.48	0.61	0.19	0.49	6.01	0.73	0.11	8.13	1.29	0.10	0.34
1989	9.21	1.86	11.05	0.61	0.20	0.42	6.44	0.75	0.08	8.50	1.24	0.07	0.37
	Natural equivalent--Continued						Product-weight form						
	Miscellaneous--Continued						Processed						
	Cream and Neufchatel	Blue	Edam and Gouda	Other	Total	Total	Foods and Cheese	Total	Natural	Total			
	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/	9/	10/	11/	12/	13/	14/	15/	
	Pounds												
1971	0.63	0.15	0.10	0.26	2.38	12.03	3.5	2.3	5.9	7.3	13.2		
1972	0.64	0.17	0.11	0.38	2.68	13.00	3.4	2.6	6.0	8.2	14.3		
1973	0.66	0.18	0.12	0.48	2.83	13.49	3.3	2.7	6.0	8.8	14.8		
1974	0.70	0.16	0.11	0.46	2.96	14.41	3.4	2.9	6.3	9.4	15.8		
1975	0.74	0.16	0.11	0.42	2.86	14.27	3.3	3.3	6.7	9.1	15.8		
1976	0.77	0.18	0.11	0.39	3	15.52	3.9	2.6	6.5	10.3	16.8		
1977	0.80	0.18	0.11	0.40	3.05	15.99	3.9	3.2	7.1	10.4	17.5		
1978	0.89	0.19	0.12	0.31	3.19	16.84	3.8	3.2	7.1	11.3	18.3		
1979	0.94	0.18	0.13	0.35	3.30	17.16	3.8	3.1	6.9	11.7	18.6		
1980	1.00	0.17	0.13	0.44	3.44	17.53	4.0	3.1	7.0	12.0	19.0		
1981	1.05	0.16	0.15	0.56	3.54	18.18	3.6	3.1	6.8	12.9	19.6		
1982	1.13	0.16	0.19	0.59	3.73	19.91	4.7	3.3	8.0	13.6	21.5		
1983	1.15	0.16	0.18	0.55	3.66	20.57	5.1	3.3	8.4	13.8	22.2		
1984	1.17	0.17	0.19	0.69	3.85	21.48	4.5	3.3	7.8	11.1	18.8		
1985	1.23	0.17	0.16	0.62	3.90	22.54	4.6	3.0	7.6	16.5	24.1		
1986	1.34	0.17	0.17	0.59	4.01	23.11	4.8	3.2	8.0	16.7	24.7		
1987	1.41	0.17	0.19	0.54	4.05	24.09	5.2	3.2	8.4	17.3	25.7		
1988	1.53	0.17	0.19	0.46	4.08	23.69	4.6	3.7	8.3	17.1	25.5		
1989	1.62	0.16	0.21	0.60	4.27	23.81	4.6	3.6	8.2	17.4	25.6		

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, 1968-89

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>											
1968	5.9	10.7	5.5	--	16.3	13.5	2.4	54.3	16.4	34.5	50.9
1969	5.6	10.7	5.0	--	17.0	14.2	2.3	54.8	14.6	37.0	51.6
1970	5.4	10.8	4.6	--	17.3	15.4	2.3	55.8	14.1	38.5	52.6
1971	5.2	10.9	4.2	--	16.8	15.6	2.3	55.0	14.4	37.4	51.8
1972	5.0	11.1	3.7	--	17.6	16.8	2.3	56.6	13.3	40.0	53.4
1973	4.8	11.1	3.3	--	17.0	17.7	2.6	56.5	11.6	41.7	53.3
1974	4.5	11.1	3.2	--	16.9	18.1	1.7	55.5	11.9	40.5	52.4
1975	4.7	11.0	2.9	--	17.0	17.9	2.0	55.6	10.5	41.9	52.4
1976	4.3	11.9	2.7	--	17.7	19.5	2.0	58.1	9.8	45.0	54.9
1977	4.3	11.4	2.3	--	17.2	19.1	1.9	56.2	10.3	42.8	53.1
1978	4.4	11.3	2.2	--	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	60.3	12.3	44.9	57.2
1981	4.2	11.1	2.5	1.0	18.5	21.8	1.4	60.5	11.7	45.7	57.4
1982	4.4	11.0	2.5	1.3	18.6	21.9	1.6	61.3	11.4	46.9	58.3
1983	4.9	10.4	2.1	2.1	18.5	23.6	1.6	63.1	12.1	47.9	60.0
1984	4.9	10.4	2.1	1.7	21.3	19.9	1.7	61.9	12.3	46.5	58.8
1985	4.9	10.8	1.8	1.9	22.9	23.5	1.6	67.4	13.3	51.0	64.3
1986	4.6	11.4	1.7	1.8	22.1	24.2	1.7	67.6	12.6	51.8	64.4
1987	4.6	10.5	1.8	1.0	21.4	25.4	1.3	66.0	11.2	51.8	63.0
1988	4.5	10.3	1.8	0.8	21.5	25.8	1.3	66.0	10.8	52.2	63.0
1989	4.3	10.2	1.8	0.9	21.5	23.9	1.3	63.9	10.5	50.4	60.9

-- = Not available. Consumption was thought to be negligible.

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, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Citrus					Total	Noncitrus				
	Tan- Oranges	gerines Tangelos	Lemons and limes	Grape- fruit	2/ Apples		Apples	Avocados	Bananas	Cherries	
Pounds											
1968	13.7	1.2	0.6	2.3	7.8	25.6	15.1	0.5	18.5	0.5	
1969	15.6	1.5	0.6	2.2	7.6	27.5	14.3	0.7	18.0	0.5	
1970	15.7	1.5	0.6	2.1	7.9	27.8	<sup>3/</sup> 16.3	0.4	17.4	0.5	
1971	15.3	1.7	0.7	2.3	8.3	28.2	15.8	0.8	18.1	0.6	
1972	14.0	1.5	0.7	2.0	8.3	26.6	14.9	0.4	17.9	0.3	
1973	14.0	1.6	0.6	2.1	8.3	26.5	15.5	0.8	18.2	0.7	
1974	14.0	1.8	0.6	2.1	8.0	26.5	15.7	0.6	18.5	0.5	
1975	15.4	1.9	1.0	2.1	8.1	28.4	18.7	1.1	17.6	0.6	
1976	14.3	1.9	0.9	2.1	9.0	28.1	16.4	0.7	19.3	0.8	
1977	13.0	1.7	0.9	2.3	7.5	25.4	15.9	1.2	19.2	0.6	
1978	13.0	1.5	0.8	2.3	8.1	25.7	17.3	1.0	20.2	0.5	
1979	12.2	1.5	0.7	2.1	7.3	23.9	16.6	1.2	21.0	0.6	
1980	15.4	1.9	0.7	2.2	7.8	27.9	18.5	0.8	20.8	0.7	
1981	13.2	1.2	0.8	2.4	6.7	24.2	16.5	2.0	21.5	0.5	
1982	12.3	1.2	0.7	2.4	7.3	23.9	17.0	1.4	22.6	0.5	
1983	15.6	1.4	0.7	2.9	7.9	28.5	17.8	1.8	21.3	0.7	
1984	12.4	1.4	0.6	2.7	6.2	23.2	17.9	2.1	22.2	0.7	
1985	11.9	0.9	0.5	2.9	5.6	21.9	16.8	1.8	23.5	0.4	
1986	14.1	1.0	0.5	3.2	6.4	25.2	17.4	1.5	25.8	0.5	
1987	13.6	1.2	0.5	3.1	6.5	24.9	20.5	2.2	25.0	0.7	
1988	14.2	1.2	0.5	3.1	6.6	25.6	19.2	1.5	24.3	0.5	
1989	12.3	1.2	0.5	3.2	6.7	23.8	20.9	1.4	24.7	0.5	
Noncitrus--Continued											
Year	Grapes	Nectar- ines	Peaches	Pears	Pine- apples	Plums and prunes	Straw- berries	Minor 4/	Total 2/	Total fresh fruits 2/	
										Total	
Pounds											
1968	3.5	0.6	6.2	1.9	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.4	50.4	76.0	
1969	3.3	0.6	6.3	2.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.3	49.3	76.8	
1970	<sup>3/</sup> 2.3	0.6	5.5	<sup>3/</sup> 1.8	0.7	1.4	1.6	0.5	<sup>3/</sup> 48.9	76.7	
1971	2.0	0.6	5.3	2.4	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.6	49.6	77.8	
1972	2.0	0.8	3.7	2.2	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.5	46.0	72.6	
1973	2.4	0.7	4.0	2.4	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.6	48.7	75.2	
1974	2.6	0.9	4.1	2.4	0.9	1.4	1.7	0.6	49.9	76.4	
1975	2.9	0.8	4.7	2.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.6	53.6	82.0	
1976	2.9	1.0	4.8	2.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.7	53.0	81.1	
1977	2.9	1.2	4.8	2.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.7	53.2	78.5	
1978	2.8	1.1	4.7	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	0.6	55.3	80.9	
1979	3.2	1.3	5.1	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.6	56.5	80.4	
1980	3.5	1.5	5.3	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	0.7	59.0	86.9	
1981	3.7	1.4	5.2	2.7	1.5	1.7	2.1	0.8	59.7	83.8	
1982	5.6	1.3	3.7	2.7	1.6	1.0	2.2	0.9	60.6	84.6	
1983	5.5	1.4	3.8	2.9	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.0	61.4	89.9	
1984	5.9	1.4	5.1	2.5	1.4	1.9	2.8	1.2	65.1	88.3	
1985	6.8	1.6	3.8	2.7	1.4	1.5	2.9	1.2	64.2	86.1	
1986	6.6	1.3	4.4	2.9	1.7	1.3	2.8	1.2	67.3	92.5	
1987	6.7	1.4	4.4	3.4	1.6	2.0	3.0	1.3	72.3	97.2	
1988	7.4	1.5	4.8	3.1	1.7	1.7	2.9	1.0	69.5	95.1	
1989	6.3	1.4	4.0	3.2	1.9	1.4	3.1	1.3	70.1	93.9	

<sup>1/</sup> 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. <sup>2/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding. <sup>3/</sup> Data for 1970 and beyond, crop-year basis; pre-1970 data, calendar-year basis. <sup>4/</sup> 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/	Apri-cots	Cherries 3/	Salad and cocktail	Peaches 4/	Pears	Plums and prunes	Olives	Total 5/
Pounds								
1970	0.82	0.33	2.53	5.68	1.78	0.29	0.96	12.39
1971	0.68	0.30	2.70	5.45	2.09	0.28	0.94	12.44
1972	0.69	0.29	2.87	5.03	2.11	0.16	0.84	11.98
1973	0.81	0.17	3.27	4.45	2.09	0.24	0.89	11.92
1974	0.46	0.24	2.77	5.35	1.74	0.22	0.81	11.59
1975	0.64	0.24	2.74	4.93	1.99	0.22	0.93	11.67
1976	0.62	0.14	2.74	4.72	2.22	0.26	0.98	11.68
1977	0.53	0.14	2.86	4.87	2.01	0.20	1.14	11.75
1978	0.45	0.11	2.63	4.14	1.74	0.22	1.62	10.90
1979	0.48	0.12	2.59	4.12	1.78	0.17	0.92	10.17
1980	0.51	0.09	2.57	4.05	1.84	0.14	1.00	10.20
1981	0.38	0.09	2.37	3.54	1.73	0.16	0.83	9.11
1982	0.32	0.12	2.39	3.65	1.78	0.15	1.00	9.41
1983	0.30	0.10	2.04	2.90	1.66	0.12	1.16	8.26
1984	0.32	0.10	2.12	3.14	1.43	0.10	1.16	8.38
1985	0.35	0.11	2.10	3.15	1.31	0.11	1.31	8.44
1986	0.20	0.06	2.22	3.23	1.55	0.12	1.37	8.75
1987	0.24	0.09	2.24	3.26	1.57	0.12	1.29	8.80
1988	0.25	0.08	2.26	3.37	NA	0.10	1.16	7.23

Calendar year	Apples and applesauce	Berries	Cranberries	Pineapples	Citrus sections	Chilled citrus sections
Pounds						
1970	3.8	0.10	0.9	3.3	0.9	0.37
1971	3.6	0.12	0.8	3.4	1.0	0.33
1972	3.4	0.13	0.8	3.4	0.8	0.28
1973	3.4	0.13	1.0	3.3	0.8	0.33
1974	3.1	0.09	0.9	2.6	0.8	0.29
1975	3.2	0.04	0.7	2.5	0.7	0.25
1976	2.2	0.10	0.7	2.7	0.6	0.29
1977	2.4	0.11	0.7	2.8	0.6	0.22
1978	2.6	0.05	0.8	3.0	0.7	0.22
1979	2.4	0.05	0.8	3.0	0.7	0.19
1980	2.4	0.05	0.8	3.0	0.6	0.19
1981	2.0	0.08	0.7	2.9	0.7	0.16
1982	2.0	0.08	0.7	NA	0.6	0.15
1983	2.4	0.09	0.7	NA	0.6	0.10
1984	NA	0.07	NA	NA	NA	NA
1985	NA	0.09	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. Data no longer available due to lack of industry disclosure of pack and stocks. 2/ Season beginning June 1 of year indicated, for all items 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 to 1988 period. 4/ Excludes spiced peaches. 5/ Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 18--Citrus juices: Per capita consumption, 1968-89 1/

Year :	Canned 3/					Chilled			
	2/ : Orange :	Grape- fruit :	Blend 4/ :	Lemon/ lime :	Total 5/ :	Orange :	Grape- fruit :	Total 5/ :	
Pounds									
1968 :	1.17	2.19	0.33	0.10	3.79	3.90	0.24	4.14	
1969 :	1.37	2.94	0.36	0.10	4.77	3.80	0.29	4.09	
1970 :	1.75	2.99	0.33	0.10	5.18	4.28	0.33	4.61	
1971 :	1.66	3.24	0.31	0.10	5.30	4.28	0.42	4.70	
1972 :	1.51	3.25	0.25	0.10	5.11	4.51	0.61	5.12	
1973 :	1.74	3.42	0.24	0.10	5.50	4.61	0.54	5.16	
1974 :	1.48	3.49	0.22	0.10	5.29	4.59	0.52	5.11	
1975 :	1.52	3.34	0.23	0.12	5.22	4.96	0.61	5.57	
1976 :	1.37	3.33	0.32	0.08	5.10	5.31	0.72	6.03	
1977 :	1.46	3.13	0.21	0.08	4.88	4.92	0.69	5.62	
1978 :	1.74	3.50	0.17	0.06	5.47	5.25	0.74	6.00	
1979 :	2.04	3.35	0.08	0.05	5.53	4.83	0.57	5.40	
1980 :	1.98	2.93	0.09	0.05	5.05	5.15	0.64	5.79	
1981 :	2.26	2.42	0.07	0.06	4.81	3.62	0.49	4.11	
1982 :	1.58	2.24	0.02	0.03	3.87	3.17	0.30	3.47	
1983 :	1.25	1.59	0.04	0.04	2.92	3.87	0.23	4.10	
1984 :	1.47	1.21	0.04	0.04	2.76	3.42	0.23	3.65	
1985 :	0.85	1.30	0.04	0.05	2.23	3.01	0.19	3.20	
1986 :	0.82	1.14	0.04	0.05	2.04	3.56	0.21	3.78	
1987 :	0.91	1.02	0.03	0.05	2.01	4.23	0.24	4.47	
1988 :	0.78	0.85	0.01	0.03	1.67	4.87	0.20	5.08	
1989 :	0.77	0.75	0.01	0.04	1.57	6.21	0.32	6.53	
Frozen									
All citrus juice									
Year :	Orange :	Grape- fruit :	Lemon :	Lemonade base :	Tanger- ine :	Total 5/ :	Orange :	Grape- fruit :	Total 5/ 6/ :
Pounds									
1968 :	20.11	0.56	0.08	0.30	0.13	21.18	25.18	2.99	29.11
1969 :	18.19	0.55	0.08	0.29	0.14	19.25	23.36	3.78	28.11
1970 :	20.72	0.76	0.06	0.25	0.17	21.95	26.75	4.00	31.75
1971 :	24.21	0.82	0.08	0.25	0.18	25.54	30.14	4.48	35.54
1972 :	27.69	1.10	0.08	0.28	0.18	29.32	33.71	4.96	39.55
1973 :	26.87	1.11	0.06	0.34	0.17	28.55	33.22	5.07	39.21
1974 :	29.45	1.17	0.06	0.31	0.15	31.14	35.52	5.18	41.54
1975 :	32.77	0.98	0.24	0.72	0.22	34.93	39.26	4.94	45.72
1976 :	34.34	0.27	0.03	0.38	0.10	35.12	41.01	4.33	46.25
1977 :	34.12	1.82	0.15	0.28	0.26	36.63	40.50	5.65	47.13
1978 :	27.52	1.82	0.24	0.50	0.24	30.31	34.51	6.06	41.78
1979 :	30.33	1.81	0.19	0.38	0.20	32.90	37.20	5.73	43.83
1980 :	31.78	1.51	0.09	0.18	0.21	33.77	38.91	5.08	44.61
1981 :	30.15	2.32	0.15	0.28	0.30	33.21	36.03	5.23	42.12
1982 :	33.28	2.55	0.26	0.53	0.32	36.94	39.03	5.09	44.28
1983 :	38.84	2.34	0.15	0.28	0.08	41.69	43.95	4.16	48.71
1984 :	33.50	1.58	0.19	0.29	0.11	35.66	38.39	3.01	42.07
1985 :	36.24	3.55	0.21	0.35	0.11	40.47	40.10	5.03	45.89
1986 :	39.83	2.60	0.49	0.25	0.09	43.24	44.21	3.94	49.06
1987 :	35.92	3.58	0.27	0.26	0.16	40.19	41.06	4.84	46.67
1988 :	37.36	2.13	0.26	0.30	0.08	40.12	43.02	3.18	46.87
1989 :	31.99	3.73	0.11	0.22	0.06	36.11	38.97	4.80	44.21

1/ Single-strength equivalent. 2/ Season beginning October prior to year indicated.  
3/ Excludes canned concentrate. 4/ Includes blended orange and grapefruit juice. 5/ Total may not add due to rounding. 6/ Includes lemon, lime, blends, the juice portion of lemonade-base, and frozen tangerine juice.



Table 19--Frozen fruits: Per capita consumption, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

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>												
1968 :	0.17	0.18	1.46	0.24	2.17	0.49	0.08	0.54	0.32	0.31	1.72	3.89
1969 :	0.14	0.14	1.44	0.21	2.02	0.53	0.06	0.60	0.30	0.26	1.75	3.78
1970 :	0.10	0.16	1.19	0.21	1.73	0.47	0.06	0.61	0.28	0.20	1.62	3.35
1971 :	0.16	0.16	1.41	0.18	1.99	0.53	0.07	0.68	0.26	0.16	1.70	3.69
1972 :	0.11	0.12	1.35	0.18	1.83	0.66	0.05	0.63	0.31	0.17	1.81	3.64
1973 :	0.08	0.10	1.19	0.16	1.58	0.61	0.08	0.82	0.23	0.20	1.93	3.51
1974 :	0.06	0.09	1.13	0.14	1.46	0.33	0.06	0.49	0.28	0.14	1.30	2.76
1975 :	0.08	0.09	1.40	0.19	1.80	0.45	0.07	0.44	0.28	0.15	1.40	3.21
1976 :	0.12	0.13	1.28	0.13	1.71	0.39	0.06	0.67	0.13	0.11	1.36	3.07
1977 :	0.12	0.13	1.16	0.13	1.59	0.44	0.07	0.62	0.28	0.20	1.60	3.19
1978 :	0.10	0.10	1.37	0.11	1.73	0.39	0.07	0.64	0.27	0.18	1.53	3.26
1979 :	0.06	0.08	1.13	0.13	1.43	0.33	0.06	0.52	0.21	0.14	1.25	2.69
1980 :	0.02	0.08	1.39	0.18	1.70	0.35	0.07	0.48	0.27	0.19	1.35	3.05
1981 :	0.04	0.08	1.32	0.17	1.63	0.37	0.05	0.49	0.19	0.15	1.25	2.89
1982 :	0.09	0.07	1.14	0.11	1.44	0.43	0.06	0.61	0.23	0.17	1.51	2.95
1983 :	0.08	0.07	1.17	0.04	1.41	0.32	0.07	0.63	0.31	0.19	1.52	2.92
1984 :	0.04	0.06	1.25	0.25	1.62	0.39	0.06	0.58	0.28	0.12	1.42	3.04
1985 :	0.06	0.10	1.22	0.22	1.61	0.35	0.07	0.59	0.41	0.26	1.67	3.28
1986 :	0.04	0.09	1.27	0.39	1.81	0.40	0.07	0.67	0.41	0.21	1.75	3.56
1987 :	0.05	0.07	1.29	0.29	1.72	0.53	0.08	1.00	0.27	0.27	2.16	3.88
1988 :	0.08	0.09	1.33	0.20	1.73	0.50	0.06	0.73	0.33	0.44	2.05	3.78
1989 :	0.11	0.17	1.51	0.31	2.13	0.71	0.07	0.74	0.44	0.70	2.66	4.79

<sup>1/</sup> Processed weight. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. <sup>2/</sup> Includes other berries not listed separately. <sup>3/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding. <sup>4/</sup> Includes prunes and plums, other miscellaneous fruits, and berries.

Table 20--Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, 1971-1989 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop year <sup>2/</sup>	Apricots	Dates <sup>3/</sup>	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes <sup>4/</sup>	Raisins	Total <sup>5/</sup>
<u>Pounds</u>								
1971	0.06	0.26	0.22	0.02	--	0.69	1.35	2.60
1972	0.04	0.26	0.20	0.02	0.01	0.58	1.43	2.54
1973	0.04	0.25	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.49	1.04	1.98
1974	0.05	0.33	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.55	1.38	2.51
1975	0.03	0.26	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.51	1.29	2.28
1976	0.05	0.34	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.60	1.43	2.61
1977	0.06	0.33	0.17	0.02	0.01	0.53	1.32	2.43
1978	0.06	0.36	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.49	1.28	2.39
1979	0.04	0.34	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.43	1.12	2.12
1980	0.06	0.26	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.38	1.34	2.23
1981	0.03	0.14	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.43	1.47	2.22
1982	0.05	0.18	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.46	1.53	2.38
1983	0.08	0.26	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.42	1.55	2.48
1984	0.09	0.25	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.46	1.52	2.50
1985	0.09	0.32	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.39	1.81	2.78
1986	0.03	0.24	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.47	1.85	2.77
1987	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.44	1.80	2.65
1988	0.05	0.17	0.18	0.02	0.01	0.62	1.90	2.94
1989	0.08	0.23	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.58	2.10	3.17

-- Less than 0.05 pound.

<sup>1/</sup> Processed weight. Uses U.S. total population, January 1. <sup>2/</sup> Beginning in year preceding that indicated; July 1 for apricots, peaches, and pears; September 1--dates, August 1--figs, prunes, and raisins. <sup>3/</sup> Pits-in basis. <sup>4/</sup> Excludes quantities used for juice. <sup>5/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 21--Apples: Per capita utilized production plus imports and minus exports, farm weight equivalent, by product, 1971-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop year <sup>2/</sup>	Fresh <sup>3/</sup>	Canned	Juice	Frozen	Dry	Other	Total
<u>Pounds</u>							
1971	17.07	5.64	6.36	0.98	0.90	0.70	31.65
1972	16.49	5.27	7.02	0.91	0.48	0.63	30.80
1973	15.62	4.67	5.44	1.12	0.64	0.65	28.12
1974	16.19	5.97	4.63	1.22	1.12	0.60	29.72
1975	16.46	5.75	5.91	0.85	0.91	0.95	30.82
1976	19.53	4.75	6.87	0.95	1.04	0.42	33.57
1977	17.11	4.26	6.30	1.01	1.07	0.33	30.08
1978	16.55	4.88	7.87	0.73	0.99	0.55	31.58
1979	18.06	5.51	9.57	0.93	0.99	0.83	35.88
1980	17.31	5.92	10.63	0.60	1.11	0.57	36.14
1981	19.32	5.27	13.00	0.73	0.82	0.72	39.86
1982	17.27	4.35	11.51	0.75	0.82	0.38	35.07
1983	17.71	5.36	14.55	0.82	0.85	0.50	39.78
1984	18.48	5.12	15.79	0.72	1.21	0.40	41.73
1985	18.66	4.99	18.34	0.83	1.26	0.43	44.51
1986	17.52	5.25	18.35	0.81	1.15	0.31	43.38
1987	18.42	4.89	18.10	1.06	0.83	0.37	43.67
1988	21.28	5.36	19.34	1.02	1.20	0.30	48.49
1989	19.87	5.68	19.04	1.07	1.20	0.27	47.14

<sup>1/</sup> Data only approximate the trend and general level of consumption over time. Year-to-year changes in processed items do not reflect changes in stocks, therefore the numbers do not reflect actual year-to-year changes in consumption. Uses U.S. total population, January 1. <sup>2/</sup> Beginning August 1 of year prior to that indicated. <sup>3/</sup> Numbers include shipments to the U.S. territories.

Table 22--Pineapples: Per capita utilized production adjusted for imports and exports, farm weight equivalent, 1970-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Total fresh	Total processed	Total
<u>Pounds</u>			
1970	0.70	11.13	11.84
1971	0.65	11.08	11.73
1972	0.78	10.62	11.42
1973	0.92	8.69	9.63
1974	0.90	7.83	8.75
1975	1.03	9.10	10.15
1976	1.15	9.12	10.30
1977	1.36	9.56	10.97
1978	1.45	9.37	10.88
1979	1.47	10.55	12.07
1980	1.50	10.57	12.10
1981	1.57	9.69	11.31
1982	1.66	9.79	11.47
1983	1.70	9.71	11.43
1984	1.52	9.05	10.59
1985	1.48	10.70	12.24
1986	1.75	11.97	13.76
1987	1.71	11.53	13.27
1988	1.81	11.42	13.26
1989	1.96	10.09	12.08

<sup>1/</sup> Per capita numbers do not reflect changes in stocks and, therefore, the numbers do not reflect year-to-year changes in consumption. However, the numbers do approximate the trend and level of consumption over time. Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 23--Melons: Per capita consumption, 1968-89 1/

Year	Watermelons <u>2/</u>	Cantaloups	Honeydews	Total melons <u>3/</u>
			<u>Pounds</u>	
1968	12.2	7.0	0.8	20.0
1969	11.6	7.2	0.9	19.7
1970	12.1	7.0	0.9	20.0
1971	11.7	6.7	0.9	19.3
1972	11.1	6.8	1.0	18.9
1973	11.5	6.0	1.1	18.5
1974	10.2	5.2	1.0	16.4
1975	10.3	5.1	1.0	16.4
1976	11.4	5.2	1.0	17.5
1977	11.4	5.6	1.0	18.0
1978	10.7	6.8	1.5	19.0
1979	10.3	6.3	1.5	18.1
1980	9.6	5.9	1.3	16.8
1981	10.5	6.4	1.5	18.4
1982	11.2	NA	1.8	NA
1983	10.2	NA	1.7	NA
1984	13.0	NA	1.8	NA
1985	12.2	NA	2.0	NA
1986	11.5	NA	2.4	NA
1987	11.7	NA	2.2	NA
1988	12.3	NA	2.3	NA
1989	12.4	NA	2.4	NA

NA = Not available due to crop reporting cutbacks.

1/ Retail weight. Includes any processing uses. Excludes quantities produced in home gardens. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. Per capita figures do not reflect changes in stocks and, therefore, do not reflect year-to-year changes in consumption. However, the figures do approximate the trend and level of consumption over time. 2/ Data for 1982-89 estimated by ERS based on available State production information. 3/ Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 24--Total U.S. grocery store sales volume of processed fruits:  
Per capita consumption, 1983-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Item	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	2/	2/	2/	2/	3/	3/	3/
<u>Gallons</u>							
Fruit juices and drinks	8.56	8.74	9.29	9.49	9.59	10.38	9.30
Canned juice	4.85	5.28	5.80	6.13	6.40	6.63	6.61
Citrus	1.89	2.06	2.24	2.47	2.50	2.41	2.39
Grapefruit	0.31	0.29	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.25	0.24
Orange	1.58	1.77	1.90	2.16	2.22	2.16	2.15
Noncitrus	2.96	3.22	3.56	3.66	3.90	4.22	4.22
Fruit drinks	1.34	1.39	1.54	1.63	1.79	2.04	2.23
Apple	0.67	0.77	0.84	0.87	0.86	0.89	0.76
Cranberry	0.41	0.47	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.48	0.50
Cider	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.11
Pineapple	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11
Grape	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11
Prune	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Other <sup>4/</sup>	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.19	0.27	0.39	0.31
Frozen juice <sup>5/</sup>	3.71	3.46	3.49	3.36	2.95	2.81	2.69
Citrus	2.55	2.32	2.27	2.22	1.86	1.66	1.58
Orange	2.49	2.25	2.20	2.16	1.81	1.61	1.54
Grapefruit	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04
Noncitrus	1.16	1.14	1.22	1.14	1.09	1.15	1.11
Fruit drinks	0.57	0.55	0.64	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.63
Apple	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.30	0.32	0.29
Grape	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.19
<u>Pounds</u>							
Canned fruit	9.34	8.89	9.12	9.20	8.74	8.40	8.30
Apple sauce	2.17	2.11	2.13	2.10	2.02	1.93	1.81
Pineapple	1.80	1.80	1.83	1.83	1.74	1.65	1.73
Peaches	1.89	1.59	1.74	1.85	1.72	1.67	1.63
Cling	1.75	1.43	1.58	1.70	1.54	1.48	1.46
Freestone	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.16
Spiced	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Fruit cocktail	1.02	1.01	0.96	0.96	0.93	0.97	0.93
Pears	0.87	0.80	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.74
Cranberries	0.66	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.58	0.62
Citrus sections	0.35	0.37	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.35	0.33
Orange	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.25
Grapefruit	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.08
Fruit mix and salad fruit	0.25	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.26
Apricots	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.09	0.10	0.11
Cherries	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
Prunes	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02
Plums	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
Berries	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Apples	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Frozen fruit <sup>6/</sup>	0.41	0.42	0.46	0.44	0.43	0.40	0.41
Dried fruit and dried fruit snacks <sup>6/</sup>	0.15	0.17	0.24	0.30	0.34	0.32	0.32

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

Table 25--Total U.S. grocery store sales volume of processed vegetables:  
Per capita consumption, 1983-89 1/

Item	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	2/	2/	2/	2/	3/	3/	3/
	<u>Pounds</u>						
Dry edible beans and peas							
Canned--							
Baked beans (with meat)	3.75	3.62	3.81	3.62	3.53	3.69	3.60
Baked beans (vegetarian)	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.10
Red kidney beans	1.02	0.93	0.98	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.97
Pinto beans	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.33	0.34	0.97
Garbanzo beans	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.16
White, Northern, navy beans	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14
Peas and lentils	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.31	0.33
Other beans	0.11	0.14	0.19	0.16	0.22	0.24	0.24
Dry--							
Beans	1.08	1.01	0.92	0.93	1.10	1.11	1.16
Peas and lentils	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.26
Canned tomato products							
Canned tomatoes <u>4/</u>	2.96	3.07	3.25	3.25	3.05	3.17	3.20
Ketchup and chili sauce	3.19	3.12	3.28	3.13	3.07	3.07	3.05
Tomato sauce	2.75	2.73	2.64	2.63	2.66	2.65	2.60
Tomato paste	0.87	0.79	0.78	0.73	0.68	0.65	0.64
Tomato puree	0.42	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.36	0.35	0.35
Tomato and vegetable juices <u>5/</u>	3.62	3.40	3.24	3.05	2.89	3.11	3.20
Other canned vegetables							
Green beans	3.58	3.33	3.46	3.46	3.35	3.26	3.30
Whole kernel corn	2.81	2.62	2.75	2.83	2.82	2.72	2.71
Peas	2.03	1.81	1.92	2.01	1.78	1.65	1.53
Cream-style corn	1.11	1.05	1.12	1.07	1.02	0.93	0.94
Beets	0.57	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.49	0.47	0.46
Sauerkraut	0.54	0.51	0.53	0.54	0.50	0.48	0.48
Sweetpotatoes and yams	0.46	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.51
Mixed vegetables	0.51	0.49	0.49	0.46	0.50	0.51	0.51
Canned potatoes	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.32	0.32	0.35
Spinach	0.41	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.39
Pumpkin	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.30
Lima beans	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.24	0.28
Carrots	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.26
Asparagus	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.25
Hominy	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.19	0.20	0.22
Waxed beans	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.08
Peas and carrots	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.09
Artichokes	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07
Onions	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
Squash	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Other <u>6/</u>	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06
Frozen vegetables <u>7/</u>							
Potatoes	3.68	3.64	3.76	3.71	3.63	3.71	3.91
Mixed vegetables <u>8/</u>	1.40	1.52	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.69
Peas	0.87	0.92	0.96	0.97	0.88	0.88	0.91
Broccoli	0.83	0.85	0.92	0.91	0.86	0.88	0.84
Green beans	0.54	0.57	0.58	0.57	0.50	0.50	0.51
Corn	0.75	0.81	0.84	0.83	0.77	0.79	0.78
Lima beans	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.26	0.22
Carrots	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14

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/ To convert pounds to gallons, divide by 8.5. 6/ Includes succotash, baby corn-on-the-cob, potato salad, okra, and other minor vegetables. 7/ Excludes breaded frozen vegetables and frozen vegetables in pastry. 8/ Includes regular mixed vegetables and such vegetable mixtures as peas and onions, succotash, stir-fry vegetables, Italian vegetables, and Oriental vegetables.

Table 26--Fresh commercial vegetables: Per capita consumption, 1968-89 1/

Year	Artichokes	Asparagus	Broccoli	Cabbage	Carrots	Cauliflower	Celery	Corn	Cucumbers	Eggplant	Escarole
Pounds											
1968	0.3	0.5	0.4	8.6	7.3	0.9	6.7	7.2	2.7	0.2	0.7
1969	0.3	0.3	0.4	8.3	5.8	0.8	6.8	7.2	2.9	0.3	0.7
1970	0.3	0.4	0.5	8.2	5.8	0.7	6.8	7.2	2.9	0.3	0.7
1971	0.4	0.3	0.7	8.6	5.9	0.6	6.8	6.9	2.9	0.3	0.7
1972	0.4	0.4	0.6	8.2	6.3	0.8	6.6	7.1	3.0	0.3	0.7
1973	0.3	0.4	0.7	8.3	6.5	0.7	7.0	7.3	2.8	0.4	0.7
1974	0.4	0.4	0.7	8.5	6.7	0.7	6.8	7.1	3.1	0.4	0.7
1975	0.4	0.4	0.9	8.5	6.3	0.8	6.5	7.2	2.9	0.4	0.7
1976	0.4	0.4	1.0	8.2	6.2	0.9	6.8	7.4	3.3	0.4	0.7
1977	0.3	0.3	1.1	7.9	5.2	1.0	6.6	7.0	3.6	0.4	0.7
1978	0.3	0.3	1.0	8.3	5.4	0.8	6.8	6.7	3.9	0.4	0.6
1979	0.4	0.2	1.3	7.9	6.2	1.2	6.9	6.6	4.0	0.4	0.6
1980	0.4	0.3	1.4	8.0	6.8	1.2	7.2	6.6	4.0	0.4	0.6
1981	0.5	0.3	1.7	7.6	6.9	1.5	7.1	6.5	4.1	0.4	0.6
1982	0.6	0.3	2.0	NA	7.5	1.5	7.2	6.6	NA	0.5	NA
1983	0.5	0.4	2.1	NA	7.3	1.6	6.9	6.7	NA	0.5	NA
1984	0.6	0.4	2.5	NA	7.8	2.0	7.0	7.0	NA	0.4	NA
1985	0.6	0.5	2.7	NA	7.4	2.1	6.9	7.0	NA	0.4	NA
1986	0.5	0.6	3.2	NA	7.6	2.5	6.6	6.6	NA	0.4	NA
1987	0.6	0.6	3.3	NA	8.5	2.5	6.6	6.9	NA	0.4	NA
1988	0.6	0.6	3.9	NA	8.2	2.7	7.2	6.2	NA	0.4	NA
1989	0.6	0.6	4.2	NA	8.4	2.6	7.4	7.0	NA	0.4	NA
	Garlic	Green beans	Green peppers	Lettuce	Onions and shallots	Spinach	Tomatoes	Minor vegetables	Total		
					2/				Previously reported	Currently reported	3/
Pounds											
1968	0.3	1.8	2.6	20.3	11.2	0.5	10.1	11.0	93.6	65.4	
1969	0.4	1.7	2.4	20.3	12.3	0.4	10.1	10.0	92.1	65.2	
1970	0.4	1.6	2.2	20.8	11.6	0.4	10.3	10.2	91.4	65.1	
1971	0.2	1.5	2.3	20.8	12.3	0.4	9.6	9.8	91.2	64.9	
1972	0.3	1.5	2.5	20.9	11.8	0.4	10.3	9.5	91.7	65.9	
1973	0.4	1.4	2.6	21.5	11.8	0.4	10.6	9.1	93.0	67.6	
1974	0.5	1.4	2.8	21.9	13.1	0.4	10.1	9.3	94.9	68.7	
1975	0.6	1.5	2.9	21.9	12.6	0.4	10.2	9.1	94.1	68.0	
1976	0.4	1.5	2.6	22.5	12.3	0.4	10.7	9.5	95.7	69.5	
1977	0.5	1.4	3.1	24.0	12.8	0.5	10.5	10.2	97.2	69.7	
1978	0.6	1.3	3.1	23.8	12.7	0.5	11.2	10.1	98.0	70.1	
1979	0.8	1.3	3.3	24.1	13.8	0.6	10.9	10.7	101.4	72.9	
1980	0.7	1.4	3.3	24.9	12.8	0.7	11.4	10.7	102.9	74.3	
1981	0.6	1.3	3.2	23.9	12.3	0.8	11.2	9.2	99.6	73.0	
1982	0.6	NA	NA	4/ 23.9	14.8	NA	11.4	NA	NA	76.9	
1983	0.9	NA	NA	21.6	14.5	NA	11.7	NA	NA	74.4	
1984	0.7	NA	NA	24.1	15.3	NA	13.0	NA	NA	80.8	
1985	0.9	NA	NA	23.1	15.9	NA	13.6	NA	NA	81.2	
1986	0.7	NA	NA	21.5	16.3	NA	14.6	NA	NA	81.1	
1987	1.0	NA	NA	25.0	15.9	NA	14.6	NA	NA	85.8	
1988	0.9	NA	NA	25.7	17.1	NA	15.3	NA	NA	88.7	
1989	0.9	NA	NA	27.4	17.0	NA	15.3	NA	NA	91.8	

NA = Not available.

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 1982.



Table 27--Selected commercially grown vegetables for processing: Per capita consumption, 1970-89 <sup>1/</sup>

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 :	0.3	0.9	2.5	0.6	2.1	1.4	5.5	13.2		
1972 :	0.2	1.0	2.8	0.5	2.0	1.4	5.4	13.3		
1973 :	0.2	1.0	2.8	0.6	1.9	1.7	6.0	14.3		
1974 :	0.2	1.1	2.8	0.7	2.0	1.5	5.9	14.0		
1975 :	0.2	1.0	2.6	0.6	1.9	1.2	6.3	13.8		
1976 :	0.3	1.1	2.6	0.6	1.9	1.5	5.9	13.9		
1977 :	0.2	1.2	2.7	0.7	1.8	1.4	7.4	15.4		
1978 :	0.2	1.4	2.5	0.8	1.8	1.4	6.3	14.2		
1979 :	0.2	1.4	2.7	0.7	1.9	1.4	6.8	15.0		
1980 :	0.1	1.4	2.5	0.8	1.8	1.4	6.4	14.4		
1981 :	0.1	1.5	2.5	0.9	1.7	1.7	6.3	14.7		
1982 :	0.1	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.7	1.5	5.7	13.6		
1983 :	0.1	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.8	1.5	6.6	14.6		
1984 :	0.1	1.8	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.8	8.0	17.5		
1985 :	0.1	1.9	2.3	0.9	2.1	1.9	7.9	17.1		
1986 :	0.1	1.7	2.2	0.9	1.9	1.5	7.5	15.8		
1987 :	0.1	2.2	2.3	0.9	1.7	1.7	7.8	16.8		
1988 :	0.1	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.7	8.7	18.1		
1989 :	--	2.2	2.3	0.8	1.9	1.9	7.9	16.9		
Year :	Vegetables for canning									Total selected vegetables
	Asparagus : 2/	Carrots :	Cucumbers : for pickling : 2/	Green : peas :	Snap : beans :	Sweet : corn :	Processed : tomato : products : 3/	Total : Incl. : toma- : toes :	Excl. : toma- : toes :	
	Pounds									
1970 :	0.6	1.0	5.7	3.2	4.7	14.3	62.1	91.4	29.3	105.0
1971 :	0.6	0.9	5.8	3.2	4.6	14.8	68.3	98.2	29.9	111.4
1972 :	0.6	1.1	6.0	3.1	4.6	15.0	64.9	95.2	30.4	108.5
1973 :	0.6	1.1	5.8	3.4	4.9	14.5	58.4	88.7	30.3	103.0
1974 :	0.5	1.0	5.7	2.9	4.9	13.5	61.3	89.8	28.5	103.8
1975 :	0.6	1.0	6.2	2.8	4.4	12.0	61.9	89.0	27.0	102.7
1976 :	0.5	1.0	6.1	2.9	4.9	13.1	65.7	94.1	28.4	108.0
1977 :	0.5	1.0	5.9	3.0	4.8	14.1	62.8	92.1	29.4	107.5
1978 :	0.4	0.9	6.0	2.9	4.8	13.2	58.8	87.0	28.2	101.3
1979 :	0.3	1.0	5.9	2.6	4.7	12.5	64.3	91.2	26.9	106.3
1980 :	0.4	0.9	5.6	2.7	4.5	12.9	63.6	90.6	27.0	105.0
1981 :	0.4	0.9	5.5	2.7	4.6	12.1	59.3	85.5	26.2	100.2
1982 :	0.3	0.8	5.7	2.5	4.2	11.4	60.1	85.1	24.9	98.7
1983 :	0.3	0.8	5.8	2.4	4.0	11.5	61.0	85.9	24.9	100.5
1984 :	0.3	1.1	5.2	2.0	3.6	10.1	68.6	91.0	22.4	108.4
1985 :	0.3	0.9	5.8	2.0	3.7	11.8	63.3	87.8	24.5	105.0
1986 :	0.3	0.8	5.3	2.2	3.8	11.9	63.7	88.0	24.3	103.8
1987 :	0.3	0.8	5.1	2.0	3.7	10.6	65.0	87.5	22.6	104.3
1988 :	0.3	0.9	5.2	1.7	3.8	10.1	61.4	83.4	22.1	101.5
1989 :	0.3	0.8	5.2	1.7	3.8	9.3	NA	NA	21.2	NA

-- = Less than 0.05 pound. NA = Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> 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. <sup>2/</sup> Data for 1982 and 1983 are extrapolated.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes tomatoes for canned whole tomatoes, sauce, paste, juice, catsup, salsa, and other canned tomato-based products. <sup>4/</sup> Includes processed tomato products.

Table 28--Mushrooms: Per capita consumption, 1969-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop Year <u>2/</u>	For fresh market	For processing	Total <u>3/</u>
	<u>Pounds</u>		
1969	0.3	0.9	1.2
1970	0.3	1.0	1.2
1971	0.3	1.1	1.4
1972	0.4	1.3	1.6
1973	0.5	1.2	1.7
1974	0.6	1.2	1.8
1975	0.7	1.2	1.9
1976	0.7	1.4	2.1
1977	0.9	1.5	2.4
1978	1.0	1.7	2.7
1979	1.1	1.7	2.8
1980	1.2	1.7	2.9
1981	1.4	1.5	2.9
1982	1.4	1.8	3.2
1983	1.6	1.5	3.2
1984	1.8	1.9	3.7
1985	1.8	1.8	3.5
1986	1.9	1.8	3.7
1987	1.9	1.8	3.7
1988	2.0	1.6	3.5
1989	2.1	1.3	3.4

<sup>1/</sup> Farm weight. Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. Per capita figures do not reflect changes in stocks (see tables 83 and 84) and, therefore, do not reflect year-to-year changes in consumption. However, the figures do approximate the trend and level of consumption over time. <sup>2/</sup> Beginning August 1 of year indicated. <sup>3/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 29--Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas:  
Per capita consumption, 1970-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Potatoes											
	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	28.1	12.7	17.4	4.3	12.0	1.7	61.8	59.3	121.2	79.2
1971	2.1	1.3	30.0	13.8	17.2	4.2	12.3	1.7	56.1	53.8	117.6	74.9
1972	2.1	1.3	30.3	14.2	16.7	4.1	12.4	1.7	57.9	55.5	119.3	76.9
1973	2.2	1.4	34.5	16.6	16.3	4.0	13.1	1.8	52.4	50.3	118.5	74.1
1974	2.3	1.5	35.0	17.1	15.7	3.9	14.5	2.0	49.4	47.4	116.8	71.9
1975	2.0	1.3	37.2	18.6	15.5	3.8	14.7	2.1	52.6	50.5	121.9	76.2
1976	1.9	1.2	42.3	21.1	15.3	3.9	16.3	2.3	49.4	47.5	125.8	76.0
1977	2.2	1.4	42.4	21.2	16.2	4.0	11.4	1.6	50.1	48.1	122.3	76.2
1978	2.3	1.4	43.4	21.7	16.8	4.1	11.6	1.6	46.1	44.3	120.1	73.1
1979	2.1	1.3	38.3	19.2	16.9	4.1	10.7	1.5	49.6	47.6	117.7	73.8
1980	1.9	1.2	35.2	17.6	16.7	4.1	9.4	1.3	51.1	49.0	114.3	73.3
1981	1.8	1.1	41.3	20.6	16.8	4.1	10.5	1.5	45.7	43.9	116.1	71.2
1982	1.9	1.2	38.4	19.2	17.2	4.2	10.1	1.4	46.9	45.0	114.5	71.1
1983	1.9	1.2	39.0	19.5	17.9	4.4	9.8	1.4	49.8	47.8	118.3	74.3
1984	1.8	1.2	43.5	21.7	18.1	4.4	10.0	1.4	48.9	46.9	122.3	75.7
1985	1.9	1.2	45.2	22.6	17.7	4.3	11.0	1.5	46.8	44.9	122.7	74.6
1986	1.8	1.1	46.0	23.0	18.3	4.5	10.5	1.5	49.6	47.6	126.2	77.7
1987	1.8	1.1	47.3	23.6	17.8	4.4	10.5	1.5	49.1	47.1	126.4	77.7
1988	1.9	1.2	42.8	21.4	17.4	4.3	10.0	1.4	51.7	49.6	123.8	77.9
1989	2.0	1.3	46.4	23.2	17.9	4.4	10.6	1.5	50.0	48.0	126.9	78.4
	Sweetpotatoes		Dry edible beans <sup>4/</sup>				Dry field peas and lentils					
	Farm		Farm				Farm					
	Pounds											
1970		5.4				6.9						0.6
1971		4.7				6.9						0.4
1972		5.0				6.0						0.5
1973		4.9				7.4						0.3
1974		4.9				5.4						0.4
1975		5.4				6.8						0.4
1976		5.4				6.4						0.4
1977		4.7				6.5						0.4
1978		5.0				5.2						0.4
1979		5.2				6.5						0.4
1980		4.5				5.4						0.4
1981		4.8				5.5						0.4
1982		5.5				6.6						0.4
1983		4.6				6.6						0.5
1984		5.0				5.2						0.4
1985		5.4				7.2						0.5
1986		4.5				6.7						0.4
1987		4.5				5.3						0.4
1988		4.1				7.0						0.4
1989		4.1				5.5						0.4

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

Table 30--Flour and cereal products: Per capita consumption, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year :	Wheat flour :			Rye flour :	Rice <sup>3/</sup> :	Corn products <sup>4/</sup> :			Oat products <sup>5/</sup> :	Barley products <sup>6/</sup> :	Total flour and cereal products :
	White and whole wheat :	Durum flour <sup>2/</sup> :	Total :			Flour and meal :	Hominy and grits :	Starch :			
	Pounds										
1968 :	106.6	6.2	112.8	1.3	7.8	7.4	3.1	1.9	4.2	1.2	139.7
1969 :	106.1	6.4	112.5	1.2	8.2	7.5	2.8	1.9	4.2	1.3	139.6
1970 :	104.0	6.9	110.9	1.2	6.7	7.0	2.2	1.9	4.2	1.0	135.1
1971 :	103.7	6.8	110.5	1.1	7.6	6.7	1.8	1.9	4.1	0.8	134.6
1972 :	102.7	7.1	109.8	1.0	7.0	6.2	1.6	1.9	4.2	0.8	132.6
1973 :	105.0	7.8	112.8	1.3	6.9	5.9	1.9	2.0	4.1	0.8	135.8
1974 :	104.2	6.8	111.0	1.2	7.5	5.8	2.3	2.1	4.2	0.8	135.0
1975 :	107.7	6.8	114.5	1.0	7.6	6.0	2.7	2.1	4.2	0.9	138.8
1976 :	112.0	7.1	119.1	0.8	7.1	5.8	3.0	2.2	4.1	0.9	142.9
1977 :	108.0	7.5	115.5	0.7	7.5	6.6	3.3	2.3	4.1	0.9	140.9
1978 :	108.5	6.7	115.2	0.7	5.6	6.8	3.1	2.5	4.3	1.0	139.3
1979 :	109.9	7.3	117.2	0.7	9.4	7.1	3.0	2.7	4.5	1.0	145.6
1980 :	110.3	6.6	116.9	0.7	9.5	7.4	2.8	2.7	4.6	1.0	145.5
1981 :	109.8	6.1	115.9	0.7	11.0	7.7	2.7	3.1	4.7	1.0	146.7
1982 :	110.8	6.1	116.9	0.6	11.8	8.0	2.9	3.1	4.8	0.9	149.0
1983 :	111.3	6.4	117.7	0.7	9.8	8.4	3.0	3.8	4.8	0.9	149.0
1984 :	112.8	6.4	119.2	0.7	8.6	9.4	3.1	3.9	4.9	0.9	150.6
1985 :	117.3	7.4	124.7	0.7	9.1	10.3	3.2	4.3	4.8	0.9	158.0
1986 :	117.3	8.4	125.7	0.6	11.7	12.0	3.3	4.5	5.1	0.9	163.9
1987 :	120.3	9.6	129.9	0.6	13.9	14.0	3.4	5.1	5.5	0.9	173.4
1988 :	120.7	9.3	130.0	0.6	14.4	12.6	3.1	5.0	6.2	0.9	172.9
1989 :	114.1	9.3	123.4	0.6	15.6	13.5	3.1	5.2	6.9	0.9	169.3
1990 :	124.6	10.5	135.1	0.6	16.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Consumption of most items at the processing level. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages and fuel. <sup>2/</sup> Semolina and durum flour in products such as macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles. For data on per capita use of these products see table 31. <sup>3/</sup> Milled basis. Rice consumption for marketing year beginning August prior to year indicated. <sup>4/</sup> Based on Census of Manufactures. See table 33 for data on corn sugar and corn syrup. <sup>5/</sup> Includes rolled oats, ready-to-eat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran. <sup>6/</sup> Includes barley flour, pearl barley, and barley malt and malt extract used in food processing.

Table 31--Dry pasta products: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply			Utilization		
	Production <sup>2/</sup>	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Food disappearance	
					Total	Per capita <sup>3/</sup>
----- Million pounds -----						
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	2,233	73	2,306	5	2,301	10.3
1979	2,228	77	2,305	9	2,296	10.2
1980	2,222	83	2,305	6	2,299	10.1
1981	2,217	102	2,319	9	2,310	10.0
1982	2,211	118	2,329	16	2,313	10.0
1983	2,289	138	2,427	16	2,411	10.3
1984	2,367	180	2,547	15	2,532	10.7
1985	2,444	184	2,628	14	2,614	11.0
1986	2,522	195	2,717	12	2,705	11.2
1987	2,600	225	2,825	14	2,811	11.6
1988 <sup>4/</sup>	2,711	234	2,945	18	2,927	11.9
1989 <sup>4/</sup>	2,930	297	3,127	18	3,109	12.6

<sup>1/</sup> Includes dry macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, and other dry pasta products. Excludes wet pasta, and frozen and canned pasta products prepared with wet pasta. (Wet pasta is a product with more than 14 percent moisture.) Total food disappearance is domestic disappearance of dry pasta products. Such products may be purchased by consumers at retail food stores, by foodservice establishments, or by prepared-foods processors who use dry pasta products to make such items as canned spaghetti or frozen macaroni and cheese. <sup>2/</sup> Production data is based on Census of Manufactures, and is interpolated between census years. <sup>3/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1. <sup>4/</sup> Since 1987 (last census year), total food disappearance was estimated by the change in U.S. grocery store sales volume, and production is the residual.

Table 32--Breakfast cereals: Per capita consumption, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Ready-to-eat	Ready-to-cook	Total
	<u>Pounds</u>		
1968	8.5	1.5	10.0
1969	8.5	1.6	10.1
1970	8.6	1.7	10.3
1971	8.6	1.9	10.5
1972	8.6	2.0	10.6
1973	8.7	2.2	10.9
1974	8.9	2.4	11.3
1975	9.0	2.6	11.6
1976	9.2	2.8	12.0
1977	9.4	2.9	12.3
1978	9.5	2.7	12.2
1979	9.6	2.5	12.1
1980	9.7	2.3	12.0
1981	9.8	2.2	12.0
1982	9.9	2.0	11.9
1983	10.1	2.1	12.2
1984	10.3	2.2	12.5
1985	10.5	2.3	12.8
1986	10.7	2.4	13.1
1987	10.8	2.6	13.4
1988	11.1	3.0	14.1
1989	11.4	3.2	14.6

<sup>1/</sup> Based on Census of Manufactures. Estimates interpolated between noncensus years. Since 1987 (last Census year), consumption estimated by change in U.S. grocery store sales volume.

Table 33--Caloric and low-calorie sweeteners: Per capita consumption, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Refined sugar <u>2/</u>	Corn sweeteners				Edible syrups <u>4/</u>	Honey	Total caloric sweet- eners <u>3/</u>	Low-calorie sweeteners <sup>5/</sup>				Total sweet- eners <u>3/</u>
		High fruc- tose	Glu- cose	Dex- trose	Total <u>3/</u>				Saccha- rin	Cycla- mate	Aspar- tame	Total <u>3/</u>	
Pounds													
1968	99.2	0.3	12.6	4.3	17.2	0.7	0.9	118.0	5.0	2.2	0	7.2	125.2
1969	101.0	0.5	13.2	4.5	18.2	0.6	1.0	120.8	5.3	1.6	0	6.9	127.7
1970	101.8	0.7	14.0	4.6	19.3	0.5	1.0	122.6	5.8	<u>6/</u>	0	5.8	128.3
1971	102.1	0.9	14.9	5.0	20.8	0.5	0.9	124.3	5.1	<u>6/</u>	0	5.1	129.4
1972	102.3	1.3	15.4	4.4	21.1	0.5	1.0	124.9	5.1	<u>6/</u>	0	5.1	130.0
1973	100.8	2.1	16.5	4.8	23.4	0.5	0.9	125.6	5.1	<u>6/</u>	0	5.1	130.7
1974	95.7	3.0	17.2	4.9	25.1	0.4	0.7	121.9	5.9	<u>6/</u>	0	5.9	127.8
1975	89.2	4.9	17.5	5.0	27.4	0.4	1.0	117.9	6.1	<u>6/</u>	0	6.1	124.0
1976	93.4	6.9	17.5	5.0	29.4	0.4	0.9	124.1	6.1	<u>6/</u>	0	6.1	130.1
1977	94.2	9.1	17.6	4.1	30.8	0.4	1.0	126.4	6.6	<u>6/</u>	0	6.6	133.0
1978	91.4	11.2	17.8	3.8	32.8	0.4	1.1	125.8	6.9	<u>6/</u>	0	6.9	132.7
1979	89.3	14.4	17.9	3.6	35.9	0.4	1.0	126.7	7.3	<u>6/</u>	0	7.3	134.0
1980	83.6	18.0	17.6	3.5	39.1	0.4	0.8	123.9	7.7	<u>6/</u>	0	7.7	131.6
1981	79.4	22.2	17.8	3.5	43.5	0.4	0.8	124.1	8.0	<u>6/</u>	0.2	8.2	132.3
1982	73.7	26.7	18.0	3.5	48.2	0.4	0.9	123.2	8.4	<u>6/</u>	1.0	9.5	132.7
1983	70.3	31.2	18.0	3.5	52.7	0.4	0.9	124.3	9.5	<u>6/</u>	3.5	13.0	137.3
1984	66.7	37.4	18.0	3.5	59.0	0.4	1.0	127.0	10.0	<u>6/</u>	5.8	15.8	142.8
1985	62.7	44.2	18.1	3.5	65.9	0.4	1.0	130.0	6.0	<u>6/</u>	12.1	18.1	148.1
1986	60.0	46.1	18.0	3.5	67.7	0.4	1.0	129.1	5.5	<u>6/</u>	13.0	18.5	147.7
1987	62.4	47.3	18.0	3.5	68.9	0.4	1.0	132.6	5.5	<u>6/</u>	13.6	19.1	151.7
1988	62.1	48.0	18.1	3.6	69.7	0.4	1.0	133.2	6.0	<u>6/</u>	14.0	20.0	153.2
1989	62.5	48.3	18.4	3.6	70.3	0.4	1.0	134.3	NA	<u>6/</u>	NA	NA	NA
1990	64.2	49.0	19.0	3.8	71.9	0.4	1.0	137.5	NA	<u>6/</u>	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Dry basis. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. <sup>2/</sup> Sugar consumption is total U.S. sugar (cane and beet) deliveries for food and beverages; does not include sugar imported in blends and mixtures. <sup>3/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding. <sup>4/</sup> Contains estimates of sorgo, maple, cane, molasses, and refiner's syrup. <sup>5/</sup> 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. <sup>6/</sup> Cyclamate food use was banned by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration effective in 1970.

Table 34--Candy and other confectionery products: Sales, value, and supply and utilization, with quantity, per capita consumption, and value of sugar use, 1968-90

Year	Manufacturers 1/			Supply and utilization						Sugar use in confectionery products 5/				
	Sales	Average value	Shipments	Imports 2/	Total supply and utilization	Exports 2/	Net change in stocks 3/	Domestic disappearance 4/	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total value	Unit value
	Mil. dol.	Cents per pound		Million pounds				Pounds	1,000 short tons	Pounds	Mil. dol.	Cents per pound		
1968	1,791	46.9	3,989	119	4,108	16	87	4,005	20.0	1,070	10.7	218	10.2	
1969	1,865	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	3,706	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	16.2	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	4,376	18.5	1,077	9.1	564	26.2	
1985	7,092	163.9	4,326	297	4,623	54	92	4,477	18.8	1,079	9.0	596	27.6	
1986	7,280	173.5	4,196	302	4,498	55	-55	4,498	18.7	1,051	8.7	551	26.2	
1987	7,677	181.5	4,230	286	4,516	64	-106	4,558	18.8	1,146	9.4	596	26.0	
1988	8,278	181.1	4,570	263	4,833	97	33	4,703	19.2	1,107	9.0	573	25.9	
1989 6/	8,562	182.2	4,698	250	4,948	60	34	4,854	19.6	1,187	9.6	669	28.2	
1990 6/	9,100	189.6	4,800	270	5,070	70	50	4,950	19.8	1,250	10.0	750	30.0	

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, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division. 3/ Calculated as a residual. Negatives indicate increases in stock level during year; positives signify net withdrawals. 4/ Domestic disappearance for food use. 5/ Quantity estimated by the Economic Research Service, based on data from Crops Branch and Estimates Division, NASS. 6/ Preliminary estimate.



Table 35--Coffee, tea, and cocoa: Per capita consumption, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Coffee						Tea, leaf equivalent	Cocoa	
	Instant <sup>2/</sup>		Regular		Total <sup>3/</sup>			Bean equivalent	Chocolate liquor equivalent <sup>4/</sup>
	Green bean equivalent	Retail weight	Green bean equivalent	Retail weight	Green bean equivalent	Retail weight			
	<u>Pounds</u>								
1968	2.52	0.84	12.3	10.4	14.9	11.2	0.73	4.2	3.4
1969	2.39	0.80	11.7	9.8	14.1	10.6	0.73	3.9	3.1
1970	2.04	0.68	11.6	9.7	13.6	10.4	0.73	3.9	3.1
1971	2.23	0.74	10.9	9.1	13.1	9.9	0.77	3.9	3.1
1972	2.32	0.77	11.3	9.5	13.7	10.3	0.78	4.3	3.5
1973	2.56	0.85	10.9	9.2	13.5	10.0	0.79	4.1	3.3
1974	2.56	1.02	10.2	8.6	12.8	9.6	0.79	3.7	2.9
1975	2.31	0.92	9.8	8.3	12.2	9.2	0.80	3.2	2.6
1976	2.51	1.00	10.0	8.4	12.5	9.4	0.82	3.7	3.0
1977	2.06	0.82	7.3	6.1	9.4	7.0	0.80	3.3	2.6
1978	2.11	0.84	8.4	7.1	10.5	7.9	0.77	3.3	2.7
1979	2.15	0.86	9.2	7.7	11.3	8.6	0.74	3.3	2.7
1980	2.16	0.86	8.1	6.8	10.3	7.7	0.78	3.4	2.7
1981	2.10	0.84	7.9	6.6	10.0	7.5	0.77	3.6	2.9
1982	2.18	0.87	7.7	6.5	9.9	7.4	0.74	3.7	3.0
1983	2.21	0.88	7.8	6.6	10.1	7.5	0.74	4.0	3.2
1984	2.24	0.90	8.0	6.7	10.2	7.6	0.76	4.3	3.4
1985	2.30	0.92	8.1	6.8	10.5	7.8	0.75	4.6	3.7
1986	2.30	0.92	8.2	6.9	10.5	7.8	0.76	4.8	3.8
1987	2.23	0.89	7.9	6.7	10.2	7.5	0.75	4.8	3.9
1988	2.15	0.86	7.6	6.4	9.8	7.3	0.76	4.8	3.8
1989	2.25	0.90	8.0	6.7	10.3	7.6	0.76	4.9	3.9
1990 <sup>5/</sup>	2.24	0.89	7.9	6.7	10.2	7.6	0.74	5.2	4.2

<sup>1/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1. <sup>2/</sup> Quantity processed for soluble use minus net exports. <sup>3/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding. <sup>4/</sup> Chocolate liquor is what remains after cocoa beans have been roasted and hulled; it is sometimes called ground or bitter chocolate. <sup>5/</sup> Preliminary estimate.

Table 36--Beverages: Per capita consumption, 1968-89 1/

Year	Milk			Tea 4/	Coffee 5/	Soft drinks 6/	Citrus juices	Apple juice
	Whole	Lowfat 2/	Total 3/					
Gallons								
1968	26.4	4.9	31.3	6.8	36.5	19.8	3.3	NA
1969	25.6	5.5	31.0	6.8	34.6	20.2	3.2	NA
1970	25.4	5.8	31.2	6.8	33.4	20.8	3.6	NA
1971	24.9	6.3	31.3	7.2	32.2	21.8	4.1	0.7
1972	24.1	6.9	31.0	7.3	33.6	22.3	4.5	0.8
1973	22.9	7.5	30.5	7.4	33.3	23.0	4.5	0.6
1974	21.7	7.8	29.4	7.5	33.2	22.3	4.8	0.5
1975	21.0	8.4	29.5	7.5	31.4	22.2	5.2	0.7
1976	20.3	9.0	29.3	7.7	32.5	24.2	5.3	0.8
1977	19.4	9.6	29.0	7.5	24.5	25.6	5.4	0.7
1978	18.7	9.9	28.6	7.2	27.3	26.6	4.8	0.9
1979	18.0	10.2	28.2	6.9	29.3	27.0	5.0	1.1
1980	17.0	10.6	27.6	7.3	26.7	27.1	5.1	1.2
1981	16.2	10.9	27.1	7.2	26.0	27.1	4.8	1.5
1982	15.5	10.9	26.4	6.9	25.9	26.9	5.1	1.3
1983	15.1	11.2	26.3	7.0	26.3	27.4	5.6	1.7
1984	14.7	11.7	26.4	7.1	26.7	28.5	4.8	1.8
1985	14.3	12.3	26.7	7.1	27.3	30.5	5.2	2.1
1986	13.5	13.0	26.5	7.1	27.4	32.0	5.6	2.1
1987	13.0	13.3	26.3	7.0	26.6	30.6	5.3	2.1
1988	12.3	13.5	25.8	7.1	25.6	31.9	5.4	2.2
1989	11.1	14.4	25.5	7.1	26.7	32.0	5.1	2.2
Alcoholic beverages								
Resident population				Adult population, 21 years and over				
Beer	Wine 7/	Distilled spirits	Total	Beer	Wine 7/	Distilled spirits	Total	
Gallons								
1968	17.3	1.1	1.7	20.1	28.9	1.8	2.9	33.6
1969	17.8	1.2	1.8	20.8	29.7	1.9	3.0	34.6
1970	18.5	1.3	1.8	21.6	30.6	2.2	3.0	35.7
1971	18.9	1.5	1.8	22.3	31.2	2.4	3.0	36.7
1972	19.3	1.6	1.9	22.8	31.5	2.6	3.1	37.2
1973	20.1	1.6	1.9	23.6	32.4	2.7	3.1	38.2
1974	20.9	1.6	2.0	24.5	33.6	2.6	3.1	39.3
1975	21.3	1.7	2.0	25.0	33.9	2.7	3.1	39.7
1976	21.5	1.7	2.0	25.2	33.8	2.7	3.1	39.6
1977	22.4	1.8	2.0	26.1	34.8	2.8	3.1	40.7
1978	23.1	2.0	2.0	27.0	35.5	3.0	3.1	41.6
1979	23.8	2.0	2.0	27.8	36.2	3.0	3.0	42.3
1980	24.3	2.1	2.0	28.3	36.6	3.2	3.0	42.8
1981	24.6	2.2	2.0	28.8	36.8	3.3	2.9	43.1
1982	24.4	2.2	1.9	28.5	36.2	3.3	2.8	42.3
1983	24.2	2.3	1.8	28.3	35.6	3.3	2.7	41.7
1984	24.0	2.4	1.8	28.1	35.0	3.4	2.6	41.1
1985	23.8	2.4	1.8	28.0	34.4	3.5	2.5	40.5
1986	24.1	2.4	1.6	28.2	34.7	3.5	2.4	40.6
1987	24.0	2.3	1.6	27.9	34.4	3.3	2.3	40.0
1988	23.8	2.3	1.5	27.6	34.1	3.2	2.2	39.5
1989	23.6	2.1	1.5	27.2	33.7	3.0	2.1	38.9

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/ Beginning in 1983, includes wine coolers.

Table 37--Tree nuts and coconuts: Per capita consumption, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Tree nuts (shelled basis)								Coconuts
	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Macadamias	Pistachios	Other	Total	(desiccated)
					2/		2/ 3/		2/
<u>Pounds</u>									
1968	0.32	0.07	0.38	0.32	0.02	4/	0.66	1.78	0.75
1969	0.30	0.05	0.41	0.34	0.01	4/	0.57	1.69	0.47
1970	0.34	0.05	0.40	0.36	0.02	4/	0.59	1.76	0.47
1971	0.36	0.06	0.44	0.41	0.02	4/	0.61	1.91	0.52
1972	0.36	0.07	0.43	0.39	0.02	4/	0.71	1.98	0.56
1973	0.26	0.10	0.43	0.39	0.02	4/	0.57	1.76	0.48
1974	0.26	0.04	0.39	0.42	0.02	4/	0.45	1.59	0.44
1975	0.35	0.08	0.39	0.51	0.03	4/	0.60	1.95	0.44
1976	0.42	0.07	0.33	0.51	0.03	4/	0.55	1.92	0.45
1977	0.45	0.07	0.37	0.48	0.03	4/	0.28	1.68	0.44
1978	0.39	0.08	0.39	0.37	0.03	0.04	0.42	1.72	0.47
1979	0.37	0.04	0.46	0.42	0.04	0.04	0.38	1.75	0.40
1980	0.42	0.05	0.43	0.50	0.04	0.05	0.32	1.80	0.39
1981	0.50	0.05	0.45	0.52	0.04	0.04	0.33	1.93	0.40
1982	0.58	0.07	0.49	0.47	0.05	0.05	0.46	2.16	0.40
1983	0.56	0.05	0.48	0.48	0.05	0.07	0.52	2.21	0.42
1984	0.60	0.07	0.54	0.48	0.05	0.11	0.47	2.31	0.42
1985	0.69	0.07	0.47	0.48	0.06	0.12	0.45	2.33	0.43
1986	0.53	0.04	0.54	0.49	0.06	0.11	0.47	2.23	0.46
1987	0.58	0.06	0.54	0.47	0.06	0.09	0.40	2.19	0.58
1988	0.66	0.07	0.50	0.48	0.06	0.12	0.42	2.32	0.49
1989	0.71	0.06	0.51	0.47	0.07	0.11	0.43	2.36	0.47

<sup>1/</sup> Calendar year for coconuts; crop year beginning August for filberts and walnuts; September for pistachios; January for macadamias; and July for all other items. Uses U.S. total population, July 1 for coconuts, and January 1 of year following that indicated for all other items. <sup>2/</sup> Data do not reflect year-to-year changes in stocks and, thus, may exaggerate variability between years. <sup>3/</sup> Includes Brazil nuts, pignolias, chestnuts, cashews, pistachios before 1978, and miscellaneous nuts. <sup>4/</sup> Included in other.

Table 38--Peanuts: Per capita consumption, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop year 2/	Peanuts		Consumed in products			
	Salted	Cleaned in shell 3/	Peanut butter 4/	Candy	Other 5/	Total 6/
	<u>Pounds</u>					
1968	1.2	0.4	2.7	1.1	0.1	5.5
1969	1.2	0.4	2.7	1.1	0.1	5.5
1970	1.1	0.4	2.7	1.2	0.1	5.5
1971	1.1	0.3	2.8	1.2	0.1	5.5
1972	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.2	0.1	5.7
1973	1.3	0.3	3.2	1.2	0.1	6.0
1974	1.3	0.4	3.1	1.0	0.1	5.8
1975	1.4	0.4	3.1	1.1	0.1	6.0
1976	1.1	0.5	2.9	1.0	0.1	5.6
1977	1.2	0.4	2.9	1.0	0.1	5.7
1978	1.3	0.4	3.0	1.2	0.1	5.9
1979	1.2	0.5	3.1	1.1	0.1	5.9
1980	0.9	0.3	2.6	1.0	0.1	4.8
1981	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.1	0.1	5.5
1982	1.3	0.5	2.9	1.2	0.1	6.0
1983	1.3	0.4	2.9	1.3	0.1	5.9
1984	1.3	0.4	3.0	1.2	0.1	6.1
1985	1.5	0.5	3.0	1.3	0.1	6.3
1986	1.6	0.4	2.9	1.3	0.2	6.4
1987	1.5	0.3	3.0	1.3	0.2	6.4
1988	1.5	0.4	3.5	1.3	0.1	6.9
1989	1.6	0.3	3.6	1.3	0.1	7.0

<sup>1/</sup> Kernel basis. Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.  
<sup>2/</sup> Beginning August of year indicated. <sup>3/</sup> Domestic disappearance of roasting stock; shelled equivalent. <sup>4/</sup> Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for use in cookies and sandwiches but excludes peanut butter used in candy. <sup>5/</sup> Includes grated and granulated peanuts and peanut flour.  
<sup>6/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 39--U.S. food supply: Nutrients and other food components per capita per day, 1968-88 1/

Year	Food energy	Protein	Fat				Cholesterol	Carbohydrate
			Total fat	Saturated	Monounsaturated	Polyunsaturated		
	Kilo-calories		Grams			Milligrams	Grams	
1968	3,300	98	158	63	64	24	500	379
1969	3,300	98	157	62	64	25	490	382
1970	3,300	99	159	61	66	27	490	382
1971	3,300	100	161	62	66	27	500	384
1972	3,300	99	160	61	66	28	490	382
1973	3,300	97	155	58	63	28	460	387
1974	3,300	98	157	59	64	28	470	379
1975	3,300	97	153	56	63	27	450	383
1976	3,400	101	159	58	64	30	460	395
1977	3,300	100	156	58	62	29	450	392
1978	3,300	99	157	58	63	30	450	387
1979	3,400	100	160	59	64	31	460	397
1980	3,400	99	161	60	64	31	450	401
1981	3,400	98	161	59	65	31	450	390
1982	3,400	98	160	58	64	31	440	392
1983	3,400	100	165	60	66	32	450	396
1984	3,400	100	163	60	66	30	450	399
1985	3,600	103	171	62	69	33	450	411
1986	3,600	103	169	61	67	34	440	416
1987	3,600	104	167	60	66	34	440	423
1988	3,600	105	168	60	67	34	440	425

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 39--U.S. food supply: Nutrients and other food components per capita per day, 1968-88--continued 1/

Year	Vitamins										
	Vitamin A	Vitamin A	Carotenenes	Vitamin E	Vitamin C	Thiamin	Riboflavin	Niacin	Vitamin B6	Folate	Vitamin B12
	Int'l units	Retinol equivalents	Milligrams alpha-te	----- Milligrams -----				Micrograms			
1968	7,900	1,430	470	12.7	100	2.0	2.3	22	2.0	270	10.2
1969	7,800	1,420	450	13.0	100	2.0	2.3	22	2.0	270	10.3
1970	8,300	1,500	500	13.7	105	2.0	2.3	23	2.1	275	10.4
1971	8,400	1,510	510	13.4	107	2.0	2.3	23	2.1	277	10.4
1972	8,800	1,530	550	13.8	107	2.0	2.3	23	2.1	273	10.3
1973	8,800	1,510	570	14.3	106	1.9	2.2	22	2.0	280	9.8
1974	9,200	1,560	600	14.1	107	2.0	2.3	23	2.0	270	10.1
1975	9,300	1,560	620	14.3	112	2.0	2.3	23	2.0	280	10.0
1976	9,400	1,580	620	14.8	112	2.1	2.4	25	2.1	281	10.3
1977	8,900	1,520	570	14.2	112	2.1	2.4	24	2.1	280	10.2
1978	8,900	1,500	580	14.6	108	2.1	2.3	24	2.0	267	9.8
1979	9,300	1,550	620	14.7	110	2.2	2.4	24	2.1	278	9.5
1980	9,300	1,540	620	14.6	113	2.2	2.4	24	2.1	270	9.4
1981	9,300	1,540	630	14.8	110	2.1	2.3	24	2.0	269	9.5
1982	9,300	1,520	630	15.0	110	2.1	2.3	24	2.0	275	9.1
1983	9,200	1,520	620	15.3	115	2.2	2.3	24	2.1	279	9.3
1984	9,600	1,560	660	14.9	112	2.2	2.4	25	2.1	271	9.4
1985	9,400	1,530	650	16.1	113	2.2	2.4	25	2.1	282	9.4
1986	10,400	1,630	740	16.2	118	2.2	2.4	25	2.2	286	9.1
1987	11,300	1,730	840	16.2	116	2.2	2.4	26	2.2	280	9.1
1988	10,600	1,630	770	16.7	118	2.2	2.4	26	2.2	284	9.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 39--U.S. food supply: Nutrients and other food components per capita per day, 1968-88--continued 1/

Year	Minerals						
	Calcium	Phosphorus	Magnesium	Iron	Zinc	Copper	Potassium
----- Milligrams -----							
1968	850	1,470	320	14.7	12.5	1.6	3,420
1969	840	1,460	310	14.7	12.4	1.5	3,380
1970	850	1,480	320	15.0	12.5	1.5	3,420
1971	860	1,490	320	15.0	12.6	1.5	3,420
1972	850	1,480	320	14.9	12.6	1.5	3,400
1973	860	1,470	320	14.9	12.2	1.6	3,380
1974	840	1,450	310	14.8	12.3	1.5	3,320
1975	840	1,450	310	15.0	12.3	1.6	3,380
1976	860	1,490	320	15.3	12.8	1.6	3,440
1977	850	1,470	310	15.1	12.6	1.6	3,360
1978	850	1,460	310	14.8	12.3	1.5	3,300
1979	860	1,480	320	15.0	12.3	1.6	3,380
1980	840	1,460	310	14.9	12.2	1.5	3,340
1981	830	1,450	310	14.9	12.2	1.5	3,290
1982	840	1,450	310	15.0	12.2	1.6	3,300
1983	850	1,470	320	16.4	12.3	1.6	3,360
1984	870	1,490	320	16.5	12.4	1.6	3,380
1985	890	1,520	330	16.9	12.6	1.6	3,430
1986	900	1,530	330	16.9	12.7	1.7	3,490
1987	900	1,540	330	17.0	12.6	1.7	3,460
1988	890	1,540	330	17.1	12.7	1.7	3,480

1/ Computed by Human Nutrition Information Service (HNIS), USDA, based on ERS estimates of per capita quantities of food available for consumption (retail weight), on imputed consumption data for foods no longer reported by ERS, and on HNIS estimates of quantities of produce from home gardens. No deduction is made in food supply estimates for loss of food or nutrients in further processing, in marketing, or in the home. Data include iron, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin A, vitamin B6, vitamin B12, and vitamin C added by enrichment and fortification. Historical data for this table and data on percentages of nutrients contributed by major food groups are available from HNIS' Nancy Raper (301-436-5809). An analysis of these data is scheduled to appear in the Food Review (Vol. 14, Issue 3, July-September 1991) published by ERS.

Table 40--Beef: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				Factor for converting carcass weight to:		
	Production	Imports 2/	Beginning stocks 3/	Total supply	Exports 2/ 4/	Shipments to U.S. territories 2/	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance: Total	Per capita 5/	Retail weight 6/	Boneless, trimmed weight 6/
----- Million pounds -----				Pounds							
1968	20,845	1,500	275	22,620	88	4/	296	22,236	110.8	0.740	0.698
1969	21,126	1,615	296	23,037	82	4/	353	22,602	111.5	0.740	0.698
1970	21,685	1,792	353	23,830	101	4/	338	23,391	114.1	0.740	0.698
1971	21,904	1,734	338	23,976	117	4/	366	23,493	113.1	0.740	0.698
1972	22,413	1,960	366	24,739	114	4/	367	24,258	115.6	0.740	0.698
1973	21,278	1,990	367	23,635	144	4/	448	23,043	108.7	0.740	0.698
1974	23,137	1,615	448	25,200	115	4/	402	24,683	115.4	0.740	0.698
1975	23,975	1,758	402	26,135	110	4/	350	25,675	118.9	0.740	0.698
1976	25,969	2,073	350	28,392	87	71	464	27,770	127.4	0.740	0.698
1977	25,279	1,939	464	27,682	98	69	316	27,199	123.5	0.740	0.698
1978	24,241	2,297	316	26,854	160	54	405	26,235	117.9	0.740	0.698
1979	21,447	2,405	534	24,386	166	49	459	23,712	105.4	0.740	0.698
1980	21,643	2,064	459	24,166	173	47	432	23,513	103.3	0.740	0.698
1981	22,389	1,743	432	24,564	216	36	335	23,977	104.3	0.740	0.698
1982	22,543	1,939	335	24,818	250	55	388	24,125	103.9	0.740	0.698
1983	23,244	1,974	388	25,606	268	40	429	24,869	106.1	0.740	0.698
1984	23,592	1,823	429	25,844	323	47	472	25,001	105.8	0.740	0.698
1985	23,728	2,071	472	26,271	325	51	420	25,476	106.8	0.740	0.698
1986	24,371	2,129	420	26,919	516	52	412	25,940	107.8	0.730	0.690
1987	23,566	2,269	412	26,247	600	56	386	25,205	103.8	0.710	0.670
1988	23,589	2,379	386	26,353	680	64	422	25,188	102.8	0.705	0.667
1989	23,087	2,178	422	25,687	1,023	61	335	24,269	98.1	0.705	0.667
1990 P	22,743	2,356	335	25,434	1,006	61	397	23,969	95.9	0.705	0.667

P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass-weight basis except as noted in footnote 3. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Beginning 1989, trade data include veal. 3/ Cold-storage holdings in public and private warehouses and packing plants whose food products are normally stored for 30 days or more. Excluded are stocks in space maintained by wholesalers, jobbers, distributors, chain stores, locker plants containing individual lockers, meat packer branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. Stocks data are reported on a product-weight basis for 1968-78 and on a carcass-weight basis thereafter. 4/ Shipments to U.S. territories for 1968-75 are included under exports. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 6/ Source: Reevaluation of Beef Carcass-to-Retail Weight Conversion Factor, ERS, USDA, AER-623, 1989.



Table 41--Veal: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				Factor for converting		
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports 3/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance: Total	Per capita 4/	Retail weight 5/	Boneless, trimmed weight
----- Million pounds -----								Pounds			
1968	735	18	12	765	6	3/	7	752	3.7	0.83	0.685
1969	673	25	7	705	5	3/	10	690	3.4	0.83	0.685
1970	588	24	10	622	3	3/	9	610	3.0	0.83	0.685
1971	547	22	9	578	4	3/	9	565	2.7	0.83	0.685
1972	458	36	9	503	10	3/	13	480	2.3	0.83	0.685
1973	357	31	13	401	8	3/	12	381	1.8	0.83	0.685
1974	486	31	12	529	15	3/	14	500	2.3	0.83	0.685
1975	873	24	14	911	14	3/	11	886	4.1	0.83	0.685
1976	852	22	11	885	3	9	11	862	4.0	0.83	0.685
1977	833	24	11	868	5	9	11	843	3.8	0.83	0.685
1978	631	25	11	667	3	4	9	651	2.9	0.83	0.685
1979	435	27	9	471	4	2	10	455	2.0	0.83	0.685
1980	400	21	10	432	2	1	9	419	1.8	0.83	0.685
1981	434	18	9	462	2	1	9	449	2.0	0.83	0.685
1982	442	19	9	470	2	2	7	459	2.0	0.83	0.685
1983	447	19	7	473	4	1	9	459	2.0	0.83	0.685
1984	497	24	9	530	6	1	14	510	2.2	0.83	0.685
1985	515	20	14	549	4	1	11	532	2.2	0.83	0.685
1986	524	27	11	562	5	1	7	549	2.3	0.83	0.685
1987	429	24	7	460	7	1	4	449	1.8	0.83	0.685
1988	396	27	4	427	10	2	5	409	1.7	0.83	0.685
1989	355	NA	5	360	NA	NA	4	357	1.4	0.83	0.685
1990 P	327	NA	4	331	NA	NA	6	325	1.3	0.83	0.685

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary.

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 and private warehouses and packing plants whose food products are normally stored for 30 days or more. Excluded are stocks in space maintained by wholesalers, jobbers, distributors, chain stores, locker plants containing individual lockers, meat packer branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. Stocks data are reported on a product-weight basis for all years. 3/ Shipments to U.S. territories for 1968-75 are included under exports. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 5/ Source: Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products, ESCS (now ERS), USDA, SB-616, March 1979.

Table 42--Lamb and mutton: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 1/

Year	Supply					Utilization				Factor for converting	
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports 3/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance: Total	Per capita 4/	Retail weight 5/	Boneless, trimmed weight 5/
----- Million pounds -----											
1968	602	147	15	764	7	3/	14	743	3.7	0.89	0.658
1969	550	153	14	717	6	3/	16	695	3.4	0.89	0.658
1970	551	122	16	689	7	3/	19	663	3.2	0.89	0.658
1971	556	103	19	678	8	3/	19	651	3.1	0.89	0.658
1972	543	148	19	710	7	3/	16	687	3.3	0.89	0.658
1973	512	53	16	581	6	3/	15	560	2.6	0.89	0.658
1974	464	26	15	505	8	3/	14	483	2.3	0.89	0.658
1975	411	27	14	452	8	3/	12	432	2.0	0.89	0.658
1976	371	36	12	419	4	3	15	397	1.8	0.89	0.658
1977	350	23	15	388	5	2	10	371	1.7	0.89	0.658
1978	310	39	10	359	3	1	12	343	1.5	0.89	0.658
1979	291	44	12	347	1	2	11	333	1.5	0.89	0.658
1980	318	33	11	362	1	3	9	348	1.5	0.89	0.658
1981	338	31	9	378	2	3	11	362	1.6	0.89	0.658
1982	366	21	11	398	2	2	9	385	1.7	0.89	0.658
1983	376	18	9	403	1	2	11	389	1.7	0.89	0.658
1984	379	20	11	410	2	3	7	398	1.7	0.89	0.658
1985	359	36	7	403	1	2	13	387	1.6	0.89	0.658
1986	338	41	13	392	1	2	13	376	1.6	0.89	0.658
1987	318	44	13	375	1	2	8	363	1.5	0.89	0.658
1988	335	51	8	394	1	1	6	386	1.6	0.89	0.658
1989	347	63	6	416	2	1	8	405	1.6	0.89	0.658
1990 P	363	59	8	429	3	1	8	417	1.7	0.89	0.658

P = Preliminary.

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 and private warehouses and packing plants whose food products are normally stored for 30 days or more. Excluded are stocks in space maintained by wholesalers, jobbers, distributors, chain stores, locker plants containing individual lockers, meat packer branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. Stocks data are reported on a product-weight basis for all years. 3/ Shipments to U.S. territories for 1968-75 are included under exports. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 5/ Source: Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products, ESCS (now ERS), USDA, SB-616, March 1979.

Table 43--Pork: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply				Utilization				Factor for converting carcass weight to:		
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports <sup>3/</sup>	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks <sup>2/</sup>	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <sup>4/</sup>	Retail weight <sup>5/</sup>	Boneless, trimmed weight <sup>5/</sup>
----- Million pounds -----				----- Pounds -----							
1968	14,516	462	286	15,264	208	3/	256	14,800	73.7	0.763	0.655
1969	14,244	450	256	14,950	260	3/	211	14,479	71.4	0.764	0.660
1970	14,699	491	211	15,401	194	3/	336	14,871	72.5	0.765	0.665
1971	16,006	496	336	16,838	198	3/	330	16,310	78.5	0.766	0.670
1972	14,422	538	330	15,290	236	3/	214	14,840	70.7	0.767	0.675
1973	13,223	533	214	13,970	279	3/	286	13,405	63.3	0.768	0.680
1974	14,331	488	286	15,105	204	3/	307	14,594	68.2	0.769	0.685
1975	11,779	439	307	12,525	317	3/	249	11,959	55.4	0.770	0.690
1976	12,688	469	249	13,406	316	106	212	12,772	58.6	0.771	0.695
1977	13,248	440	212	13,900	294	105	186	13,315	60.5	0.772	0.699
1978	13,393	495	186	14,074	288	133	242	13,411	60.3	0.773	0.703
1979 *	15,451	499	329	16,279	290	158	363	15,468	68.7	0.774	0.707
1980 *	16,617	550	355	17,521	252	154	431	16,684	73.3	0.775	0.711
1981	15,873	542	431	16,846	307	145	336	16,058	69.8	0.776	0.715
1982	14,229	612	336	15,177	214	151	284	14,528	62.6	0.777	0.717
1983	15,199	707	284	16,190	219	142	375	15,453	66.0	0.778	0.719
1984	14,811	954	375	16,140	164	147	348	15,482	65.5	0.779	0.721
1985	14,807	1,128	348	16,283	128	132	289	15,733	66.0	0.780	0.723
1986	14,063	1,122	289	15,474	86	132	253	15,003	62.3	0.779	0.725
1987	14,373	1,195	253	15,821	109	127	360	15,225	62.7	0.778	0.727
1988	15,684	1,137	360	17,181	195	126	437	16,423	67.0	0.777	0.728
1989	15,813	896	437	17,146	262	143	313	16,428	66.4	0.776	0.729
1990 P	15,354	898	313	16,565	238	143	296	15,887	63.6	0.776	0.729

\* Beginning stocks do not equal previous year's ending stocks due to data revisions. P = Preliminary.

<sup>1/</sup> Carcass-weight basis except as noted in footnote 2. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. <sup>2/</sup> Cold-storage holdings in public and private warehouses and packing plants whose food products are normally stored for 30 days or more. Excluded are stocks in space maintained by wholesalers, jobbers, distributors, chain stores, locker plants containing individual lockers, meat packer branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. Stocks data are reported on a product-weight basis for 1968-78 and on a carcass-weight basis thereafter. <sup>3/</sup> Shipments to U.S. territories for 1966-75 are included under exports. <sup>4/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. <sup>5/</sup> Source: Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report, ERS, USDA, LPS-45, January 1991.

Table 44--Total red meat: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply					Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports <sup>3/</sup>	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks <sup>2/</sup>	Food disappearance		Per capita <sup>4/</sup>
	Million pounds					Pounds				
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	461	211	843	39,968	177.6	
1980	38,978	2,668	835	42,481	429	205	882	40,965	179.9	
1981	39,034	2,334	882	42,250	527	185	691	40,847	177.6	
1982	37,580	2,592	691	40,862	468	210	688	39,497	170.1	
1983	39,266	2,717	688	42,671	493	185	824	41,169	175.7	
1984	39,279	2,821	824	42,924	495	198	841	41,390	175.1	
1985	39,409	3,255	841	43,505	458	186	733	42,129	176.7	
1986	39,296	3,318	733	43,347	608	187	684	41,868	174.0	
1987	38,686	3,533	684	42,903	718	186	758	41,241	169.8	
1988	40,004	3,594	758	44,356	887	193	870	42,406	173.0	
1989	39,602	3,137	870	43,610	1,287	205	659	41,459	167.6	
1990 P	38,787	3,313	659	42,759	1,247	205	707	40,599	162.4	

P = Preliminary.

<sup>1/</sup> Carcass-weight basis except as noted in footnote 2. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. <sup>2/</sup> Cold-storage holdings in public and private warehouses and packing plants whose food products are normally stored for 30 days or more. Excluded are stocks in space maintained by wholesalers, jobbers, distributors, chain stores, locker plants containing individual lockers, meat packer branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. Beef and pork stocks data are reported on a product-weight basis for 1968-78 and on a carcass-weight basis thereafter. Lamb, mutton, and veal stocks are reported on a product-weight basis for all years. <sup>3/</sup> Shipments to U.S. territories for 1968-75 are included under exports. <sup>4/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories.

Table 45--Fresh and frozen fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 1/

Year	Supply			Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply <u>2/</u>	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
							Total	Per capita <u>3/</u>
				----- Million pounds -----			Pounds	
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 <u>4/</u>	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	9.0
1986	1,002	1,546	280	2,828	430	264	2,134	8.9
1987	1,249	1,740	264	3,253	495	354	2,404	9.9
1988	1,598	1,559	354	3,511	671	338	2,502	10.2
1989	1,868	1,566	338	3,772	839	349	2,584	10.4

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 (Steve Koplín, 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 46--Canned fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production <sup>2/</sup>	Imports	Beginning stocks <sup>3/</sup>	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks <sup>3/</sup>	Food disappearance		
							Total	Per capita <sup>4/</sup>	
	----- Million pounds -----							Pounds	
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	866	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	
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 <sup>5/</sup>	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	4.8	
1984	1,029	316	216	1,561	63	326	1,172	5.0	
1985	849	414	326	1,589	61	306	1,222	5.1	
1986	945	439	306	1,690	80	249	1,361	5.7	
1987	865	429	249	1,543	54	257	1,232	5.1	
1988	791	428	257	1,476	63	266	1,147	4.7	
1989	975	532	266	1,773	143	372	1,258	5.1	

<sup>1/</sup> Edible-meat weight. Excludes the nonfish content of canned fishery products. Data provided by National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, 301-427-2328); ERS computed per capita figures.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes production from Puerto Rico and American Samoa. <sup>3/</sup> 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. <sup>4/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1. <sup>5/</sup> Beginning stocks in 1981 do not equal ending stocks in 1980 due to data revision.

Table 47--Cured fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <sup>2/</sup>
----- Million pounds -----								
1968	52	44	11	107	7	7	93	0.5
1969	52	40	7	99	7	4	88	0.4
1970	52	54	4	110	10	9	91	0.4
1971	55	49	9	113	9	10	94	0.5
1972	53	43	10	106	8	6	92	0.4
1973	50	48	6	104	10	8	86	0.4
1974	55	50	8	113	9	7	97	0.5
1975	51	50	7	108	10	7	91	0.4
1976	48	70	7	125	14	7	104	0.5
1977	54	58	7	119	24	7	88	0.4
1978	48	68	7	123	36	6	81	0.4
1979	51	63	6	120	32	5	83	0.4
1980	57	56	5	118	41	4	73	0.3
1981	43	73	4	120	49	4	67	0.3
1982	46	69	4	119	49	1	69	0.3
1983	55	65	1	121	45	6	70	0.3
1984	60	68	6	134	39	25	70	0.3
1985	59	54	25	138	45	22	71	0.3
1986	55	59	22	136	39	25	72	0.3
1987	41	64	25	130	35	23	72	0.3
1988	41	63	23	127	52	2	73	0.3
1989	50	66	2	118	28	16	74	0.3

<sup>1/</sup> 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 (Steve Koplín, 301-427-2328); ERS computed per capita figures. <sup>2/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 48--Total fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply <sup>2/</sup>	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
							Total <sup>2/</sup>	Per capita <sup>3/</sup>
	----- Million pounds -----							Pounds
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 <sup>4/</sup>	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 <sup>4/</sup>	2,123	1,398	510	4,031	529	569	2,933	12.8
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	13.5
1985	1,949	1,927	646	4,522	485	608	3,429	14.4
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	15.3
1988	2,430	2,050	634	5,114	786	606	3,722	15.2
1989	2,893	2,164	606	5,663	1,010	737	3,916	15.8

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



Table 49--Chicken: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 1/

Year	Supply			Utilization				Factor for converting	
	Production 2/	Beginning stocks 3/	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance Total	Per capita 4/	ready-to-cook weight to boneless weight 5/
----- Million pounds -----							Pounds		
1968	7,422	170	7,592	95	66	97	7,334	36.5	0.69
1969	7,907	97	8,004	90	76	110	7,728	38.1	0.69
1970	8,465	110	8,575	97	86	163	8,229	40.1	0.69
1971	8,516	163	8,679	104	98	149	8,328	40.1	0.69
1972	8,887	149	9,036	100	106	111	8,719	41.5	0.69
1973	8,761	111	8,872	101	102	146	8,523	40.2	0.69
1974	8,915	146	9,061	124	110	175	8,652	40.5	0.69
1975	8,823	175	8,998	155	118	114	8,611	39.9	0.69
1976	9,751	114	9,865	322	129	155	9,259	42.5	0.69
1977	10,118	155	10,273	349	132	138	9,654	43.8	0.69
1978	10,794	138	10,932	361	144	102	10,325	46.4	0.69
1979	11,950	102	12,052	438	159	143	11,312	50.3	0.69
1980	12,109	143	12,252	620	161	136	11,335	49.8	0.69
1981	12,742	136	12,878	763	157	149	11,809	51.4	0.69
1982	12,911	149	13,060	524	150	135	12,251	52.8	0.69
1983	13,117	135	13,252	450	142	113	12,547	53.6	0.69
1984	13,688	113	13,801	433	147	139	13,082	55.4	0.69
1985	14,398	139	14,537	438	144	171	13,784	57.8	0.69
1986	14,954	171	15,125	582	152	187	14,204	59.0	0.69
1987	16,235	187	16,422	767	153	213	15,289	63.0	0.69
1988	16,819	213	17,032	791	159	192	15,890	64.8	0.69
1989	18,003	192	18,195	838	181	228	16,948	68.5	0.69
1990 P	19,226	227	19,453	1,168	181	250	17,854	71.4	0.69

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook weight. 2/ Includes the quantity sold from and consumed on farms where produced. 3/ Beginning stocks in 1990 do not equal ending stocks in 1989 due to data revision. Stocks data for 1979-88 will be revised soon. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 5/ Conversion-factor estimate is based on data from Agriculture Handbook No. 8-5, Composition of Foods: Poultry Products...Raw, Processed, Prepared, Science and Education Administration, USDA, revised August 1979.

Table 50--Turkey: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 1/

Year	Supply			Utilization				Factor for	
	Production 2/	Beginning stocks 3/	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance Total	Per capita 4/	ready-to-cook weight to boneless weight 5/
----- Million pounds -----									
1968	1,611	367	1,978	41	0	317	1,620	8.1	0.79
1969	1,606	317	1,923	37	4	192	1,690	8.3	0.79
1970	1,729	192	1,921	35	8	219	1,659	8.1	0.79
1971	1,772	219	1,991	23	4	223	1,741	8.4	0.79
1972	1,909	223	2,132	36	5	208	1,883	9.0	0.79
1973	1,933	208	2,141	50	4	281	1,806	8.5	0.79
1974	1,921	281	2,202	40	3	275	1,884	8.8	0.79
1975	1,803	275	2,078	47	5	195	1,831	8.5	0.79
1976	2,059	195	2,254	65	6	203	1,980	9.1	0.79
1977	2,024	203	2,227	54	2	168	2,003	9.1	0.79
1978	2,098	168	2,266	51	6	175	2,034	9.1	0.79
1979	2,344	175	2,519	50	7	240	2,222	9.9	0.79
1980	2,432	240	2,672	75	6	198	2,393	10.5	0.79
1981	2,577	198	2,775	63	5	238	2,469	10.7	0.79
1982	2,522	238	2,760	51	5	204	2,500	10.8	0.79
1983	2,649	204	2,853	47	7	162	2,637	11.3	0.79
1984	2,685	162	2,847	27	7	125	2,688	11.4	0.79
1985	2,942	125	3,067	27	7	150	2,883	12.1	0.79
1986	3,276	150	3,426	27	4	178	3,217	13.4	0.79
1987	3,833	178	4,011	33	4	266	3,708	15.3	0.79
1988	3,960	266	4,226	51	5	250	3,920	16.0	0.79
1989	4,276	250	4,526	41	10	236	4,239	17.1	0.79
1990 P	4,676	236	4,912	54	10	306	4,542	18.2	0.79

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook weight. 2/ Includes the quantity sold from and consumed on farms where produced. 3/ Stocks data in terms of product weight as reported. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 5/ Conversion factor estimate is based on data from Agriculture Handbook No. 8-5, Composition of Foods: Poultry Products...Raw, Processed, Prepared, Science and Education Administration, USDA, revised August 1979.

Table 51--Eggs: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply				Utilization						
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply <sup>2/</sup>	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Hatching	Ending stocks	Food disappearance <sup>3/</sup>	Per capita	
				Million dozen						Number	
1968	5,680	5	71	5,756	22	24	361	56	5,293	316.5	
1969	5,620	9	56	5,694	18	23	389	34	5,230	309.7	
1970	5,704	27	34	5,765	16	29	402	39	5,279	308.9	
1971	5,806	10	39	5,855	15	30	390	58	5,362	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	5,044	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	5,443	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	5,186	276.5	
1980	5,806	5	19	5,830	143	24	499	19	5,145	271.1	
1981	5,825	5	19	5,849	234	23	507	18	5,067	264.4	
1982	5,802	3	18	5,823	158	27	506	20	5,112	264.2	
1983	5,659	23	20	5,702	86	27	500	9	5,080	260.2	
1984	5,709	32	9	5,750	58	28	530	11	5,123	260.1	
1985	5,710	13	11	5,734	71	30	548	11	5,074	255.3	
1986	5,766	14	11	5,791	102	28	567	10	5,084	253.5	
1987	5,868	6	10	5,884	111	25	599	14	5,135	253.8	
1988	5,784	5	14	5,803	142	26	606	15	5,014	245.5	
1989	5,597	25	15	5,637	92	32	643	11	4,860	235.8	
1990 P	5,660	9	11	5,680	101	32	676	12	4,859	233.2	

P = Preliminary.

<sup>1/</sup> Includes shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of dried and frozen eggs. <sup>2/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding. <sup>3/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories.

Table 52--All dairy products: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply				Utilization						
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports <sup>3/</sup>	Shipments to U.S. territories	Nonfood use <sup>4/</sup>	Ending stocks <sup>2/</sup>	Food disappearance		
									Total	Per capita <sup>5/</sup>	
				Million pounds						Pounds	
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	115,920	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	12,958	123,773	543.5	
1981	132,770	2,329	12,958	148,057	3,197	586	1,418	18,378	124,478	541.3	
1982	135,505	2,477	18,378	156,360	5,095	516	1,521	20,054	129,174	556.4	
1983	139,588	2,617	20,054	162,259	3,188	577	1,520	22,646	134,328	573.3	
1984	135,351	2,741	22,646	160,738	3,600	634	2,129	16,704	137,671	582.5	
1985	143,012	2,776	16,704	162,492	4,805	566	1,745	13,695	141,681	594.1	
1986	143,124	2,732	13,695	159,551	1,970	546	1,714	12,866	142,455	591.9	
1987	142,709	2,490	12,866	158,065	2,434	602	1,599	7,440	145,990	601.2	
1988	145,152	2,394	7,440	154,986	1,533	615	1,620	8,234	142,984	583.5	
1989	144,252	2,498	8,234	154,984	3,496	779	1,519	8,795	140,395	567.6	

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

Table 53--American cheese: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
								USDA donations	Total	Per capita
								2/	3/	
										Pounds
----- Million pounds -----										
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	592	3,260	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	2,724	11.6
1984	2,648	24	1,161	3,833	59	12	961	560	2,801	11.9
1985	2,855	20	961	3,836	70	9	851	636	2,906	12.2
1986	2,798	23	851	3,672	51	9	697	529	2,915	12.1
1987	2,717	15	697	3,429	36	12	370	564	3,011	12.4
1988	2,757	18	370	3,145	28	10	293	236	2,814	11.5
1989	2,673	20	293	2,986	0	16	237	54	2,733	11.0

<sup>1/</sup> Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 14). Includes cheddar, Colby, washed curd, stirred curd, Monterey, and Jack. Excludes full-skim American. <sup>2/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding. <sup>3/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 54--Other cheese: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
								Total	Per capita
								2/	3/
								Pounds	
								Million pounds	
1968	658	155	46	859	3		62	794	4.0
1969	718	128	62	908	3	4	52	849	4.2
1970	773	145	52	970	3	5	70	892	4.4
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	1,194	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	1,318	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	2,090	8.6
1983	1,888	265	83	2,236	10	26	105	2,095	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	10.4
1986	2,411	272	94	2,777	8	31	92	2,646	11.0
1987	2,628	250	92	2,970	3	33	90	2,839	11.7
1988	2,815	234	90	3,139	9	33	105	2,992	12.2
1989	2,941	256	105	3,302	16	37	93	3,156	12.8

<sup>1/</sup> Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 14). Includes as follows: Romano, Parmesan, mozzarella, ricotta, other Italian cheeses, Swiss, brick, Munster, cream, Neufchatel, blue, Gorgonzola, Edam, Gouda, imports of Gruyere and Emmentaler, and miscellaneous cheeses. <sup>2/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding. <sup>3/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 55--Total cheese: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
								USDA donations	Total	Per capita
								2/	3/	
										Million pounds
										Pounds
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	691	5,216	27	33	976	197	4,180	18.2
1982	4,541	270	976	5,787	63	37	1,065	472	4,622	19.9
1983	4,820	287	1,065	6,172	52	35	1,266	639	4,819	20.6
1984	4,674	306	1,266	6,245	67	41	1,062	560	5,076	21.5
1985	5,081	303	1,062	6,446	86	39	945	636	5,376	22.5
1986	5,209	295	945	6,449	59	40	789	529	5,561	23.1
1987	5,345	265	789	6,399	44	45	460	564	5,850	24.1
1988	5,572	252	460	6,284	37	43	398	236	5,806	23.7
1989	5,614	276	398	6,288	16	53	330	54	5,889	23.8

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

P891-229716

USDA/SB-825 <sup>Food Consumption</sup> FOOD CONSUMPTION, PRICES, AND EXPENDITURES, 1968-89.  
(STATISTICAL BULLETIN.) / J. J. PUTNAM, ET AL. ECONOMIC RESEARCH  
SERVICE, WASHINGTON, DC. COMMODITY ECONOMICS DIV. MAY 91 157P



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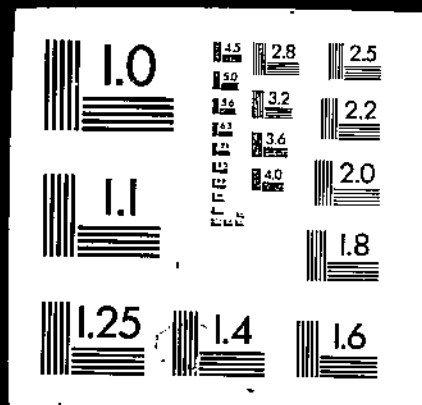


Table 56--Condensed and evaporated whole milk: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply				Utilization						
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance			
			2/				2/	USDA donations	Total	Per capita	
	Million pounds							Pounds			
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	1,437	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	857	3.8	
1981	1,024	5	52	1,081	35	68	46	19	932	4.1	
1982	1,028	7	46	1,081	19	84	53	21	925	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	11	79	62	26	877	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	911	3.8	
1988	929	9	34	972	8	62	45	23	857	3.5	
1989	796	7	45	848	4	56	28	29	760	3.1	

<sup>1/</sup> Unskimmed, includes both bulk and case goods. <sup>2/</sup> Excludes bulk condensed starting 1970. <sup>3/</sup> May not balance exactly because of rounding. <sup>4/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1. <sup>5/</sup> Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 57--Nonfat dry milk: Supply and utilization, 1968-89

Year	Supply					Utilization						
	Production 1/	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. territories 3/	Non- food use 4/	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance			
									USDA donations	Total	Per capita 5/	
					Million pounds			Pounds				
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	165	12	74	485	50	740	3.3	
1980	1,161	5	486	1,652	289	9	81	587	43	686	3.0	
1981	1,314	3	587	1,904	456	15	50	890	49	493	2.1	
1982	1,400	2	890	2,292	448	12	58	1,282	59	492	2.1	
1983	1,500	2	1,282	2,784	769	8	77	1,406	91	524	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	980	2	177	1,159	417	18	38	53	103	633	2.6	
1989	875	3	53	931	375	16	19	49	9	472	1.9	

1/ Human food only. 2/ Includes commercial and USDA stocks. Commercial are manufacturers' stocks as reported by the Agricultural Statistics Board, NASS. 3/ Includes commercial and USDA exports. USDA exports consist of P.L. 480 and AID programs. 4/ Fed to animals. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 58--Butter: Supply and utilization, 1968-89

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 4/	Total	Per capita 5/
----- Million pounds -----				----- Pounds -----						
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	4.4
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	1,207	5	147	1,359	45	1	215	191	1,098	4.5
1989	1,273	5	215	1,493	150	2	275	204	1,066	4.3

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/ May not match CCC commitments. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 59--Lard (direct use): Supply and utilization, 1968-89

Year	Supply			Exports	Ending stocks	Utilization		
	Production 1/	Beginning stocks	Total supply 2/			Food disappearance		
						Indirect use 3/	Total	Per capita 4/
----- Million pounds -----						Pounds		
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	527	589	2.6
1981	1,159	49	1,208	150	37	448	573	2.5
1982	1,011	37	1,048	103	37	322	586	2.5
1983	973	37	1,010	89	34	400	487	2.1
1984	939	34	973	89	39	355	490	2.1
1985	927	39	966	105	35	400	426	1.8
1986	876	35	911	104	22	368	417	1.7
1987	863	22	885	107	33	304	441	1.8
1988	932	33	965	127	37	368	433	1.8
1989	935	37	972	110	32	388	442	1.8

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/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 60--Margarine: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply			Utilization				
	Production	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports <sup>2/</sup>	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <sup>3/</sup>
----- Million pounds -----								
1968	2,141	60	2,201	10	<u>2/</u>	49	2,142	10.7
1969	2,182	49	2,231	12	<u>2/</u>	52	2,167	10.7
1970	2,230	52	2,282	13	<u>2/</u>	46	2,223	10.8
1971	2,290	46	2,336	13	<u>2/</u>	57	2,266	10.9
1972	2,364	57	2,421	13	<u>2/</u>	69	2,339	11.1
1973	2,359	69	2,428	13	<u>2/</u>	61	2,354	11.1
1974	2,398	61	2,459	15	<u>2/</u>	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	62	2,527	10.3
1989	2,531	62	2,593	7	13	61	2,512	10.2

<sup>1/</sup> Product weight. <sup>2/</sup> Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports in 1968-74.  
<sup>3/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 61--Shortening: Supply and utilization, 1968-89

Year	Supply					Utilization				
	Production			Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
	Vegetable oil	Animal fat	Total						Total	Per capita
				1/				1/		3/
	----- Million pounds -----					Pounds				
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	21.3
1985	4,304	1,201	5,505	129	5,634	30	12	127	5,465	22.9
1986	4,238	1,136	5,374	127	5,501	36	10	137	5,318	22.1
1987	4,232	1,005	5,237	137	5,374	31	10	139	5,194	21.4
1988	4,241	1,087	5,328	139	5,467	40	12	145	5,270	21.5
1989	4,288	1,027	5,315	145	5,460	19	13	119	5,309	21.5

NA = Not available.

1/ Excludes quantities held by consuming factories. 2/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports in 1968-74. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 62--Salad and cooking oils: Supply and utilization, 1968-89

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports 1/	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
							Total 2/	Per capita 3/
----- Million pounds -----							Pounds	
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	21.9
1983	5,775	71	123	5,969	332	113	5,524	23.6
1984	4,988	87	113	5,188	403	92	4,693	19.9
1985	5,939	105	92	6,136	410	112	5,614	23.5
1986	6,036	114	112	6,262	284	147	5,831	24.2
1987	6,334	140	147	6,621	330	135	6,156	25.4
1988	6,409	179	135	6,723	276	123	6,324	25.8
1989	6,123	157	123	6,403	337	147	5,919	23.9

1/ Olive oil imports. 2/ Includes shipments to U.S. territories. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.



Table 63--Peanuts: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year <u>2/</u>	Supply					Utilization						
	Production <u>3/</u>	Imports	Beginning stocks <u>4/</u>	Total supply	Exports	Seed, loss, shrinkage, and residual <u>5/</u>	Crush	Ending stocks <u>4/</u>	Food disappearance			
								Farmers' stock basis	Kernel basis Total	Per capita <u>7/</u>		
----- Million pounds -----												
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	6.0	
1983	3,296	2	864	4,162	744	564	387	611	1,856	1,395	5.9	
1984	4,406	2	611	5,019	860	199	625	1,424	1,911	1,437	6.1	
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	217	814	843	2,254	1,695	6.9	
1989	3,990	2	843	4,835	989	209	624	701	2,312	1,738	7.0	
1990 F	3,603	2	701	4,306	600	401	680	525	2,100	1,579	6.3	

F = Forecast as of April 10, 1991.

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

Table 64--Fresh citrus fruits: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop year <sup>2/</sup>	Supply			Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Total supply <sup>3/</sup>	Exports <sup>4/</sup>	Shipments to U.S. territories	Food disappearance Total <sup>3/</sup>	Per capita <sup>5/</sup>
----- Million pounds -----							
1968	5,921	156	6,077	780	<sup>4/</sup>	5,297	26.4
1969	6,745	102	6,847	1,096	<sup>4/</sup>	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	5,765	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	7,346	112	7,458	1,705	6	5,748	24.8
1983	8,885	92	8,977	2,062	9	6,906	29.5
1984	7,280	128	7,408	1,723	4	5,681	24.0
1985	7,001	109	7,109	1,705	2	5,402	22.7
1986	7,836	191	8,027	1,755	2	6,270	26.1
1987	8,107	161	8,268	2,011	2	6,255	25.8
1988	8,400	183	8,584	2,105	NA	6,479	26.4
1989	8,279	175	8,453	2,388	NA	6,066	24.5

NA = Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Farm weight. Includes oranges, grapefruits, lemons, limes, tangerines, and tangelos. <sup>2/</sup> Beginning in year preceding that indicated. <sup>3/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding. <sup>4/</sup> Shipments to U.S. territories included under exports 1968-69. <sup>5/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 65--Fresh apples: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop year <u>2/</u>	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply <u>3/</u>	Exports <u>4/</u>	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <u>5/</u>
----- Million pounds -----									
1968	3,193	107	1,543	4,843	111	<u>4/</u>	1,571	3,161	15.7
1969	3,701	94	1,571	5,366	101	<u>4/</u>	2,236	3,029	14.9
1970 <u>2/</u>	3,532	95	<u>2/</u>	3,627	102	11	<u>2/</u>	3,513	17.0
1971	3,484	80	<u>2/</u>	3,564	119	14	<u>2/</u>	3,431	16.4
1972	3,343	104	<u>2/</u>	3,446	150	19	<u>2/</u>	3,277	15.5
1973	3,539	90	<u>2/</u>	3,629	182	13	<u>2/</u>	3,434	16.1
1974	3,691	79	<u>2/</u>	3,770	233	11	<u>2/</u>	3,526	16.4
1975	4,357	119	<u>2/</u>	4,476	236	9	<u>2/</u>	4,230	19.5
1976	3,916	103	<u>2/</u>	4,019	268	7	<u>2/</u>	3,744	17.1
1977	3,860	124	<u>2/</u>	3,983	317	9	<u>2/</u>	3,658	16.5
1978	4,210	157	<u>2/</u>	4,368	326	13	<u>2/</u>	4,029	18.0
1979	4,289	153	<u>2/</u>	4,442	522	15	<u>2/</u>	3,905	17.2
1980	4,934	177	<u>2/</u>	5,111	686	19	<u>2/</u>	4,407	19.2
1981	4,442	150	<u>2/</u>	4,592	596	14	<u>2/</u>	3,981	17.2
1982	4,537	198	<u>2/</u>	4,734	596	13	<u>2/</u>	4,126	17.7
1983	4,621	234	<u>2/</u>	4,854	492	10	<u>2/</u>	4,352	18.5
1984	4,655	242	<u>2/</u>	4,897	463	10	<u>2/</u>	4,424	18.6
1985	4,222	315	<u>2/</u>	4,536	327	10	<u>2/</u>	4,199	17.5
1986	4,464	310	<u>2/</u>	4,774	369	14	<u>2/</u>	4,391	18.2
1987	5,610	263	<u>2/</u>	5,873	655	10	<u>2/</u>	5,208	21.3
1988	5,240	256	<u>2/</u>	5,497	576	NA	<u>2/</u>	4,921	20.0
1989	5,875	261	<u>2/</u>	6,137	733	NA	<u>2/</u>	5,403	21.7

NA = Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Farm weight. Commercial production only. <sup>2/</sup> Pre-1970 data are on a calendar-year basis. Beginning 1970, data are on a crop-year (beginning August of year indicated) basis and do not include adjustments for stocks. <sup>3/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding. <sup>4/</sup> Shipments to U.S. territories included under exports 1968-69. <sup>5/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1 before 1970 and January 1 of the year following that indicated from 1970 on.

Table 66--Other fresh noncitrus fruits: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year <u>2/</u>	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply <u>3/</u>	Exports <u>4/</u>	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <u>5/</u>
----- Million pounds -----									
1968	3,824	3,840	119	7,783	375	<u>4/</u>	153	7,255	36.1
1969	4,004	3,806	153	7,963	456	<u>4/</u>	240	7,267	35.9
1970 <u>6/</u>	3,447	3,824	<u>6/</u>	7,271	370	8	<u>6/</u>	6,893	33.6
1971	3,769	3,934	<u>6/</u>	7,704	436	6	<u>6/</u>	7,261	34.9
1972	3,152	3,958	<u>6/</u>	7,110	381	7	<u>6/</u>	6,722	32.0
1973	3,696	4,027	<u>6/</u>	7,723	457	9	<u>6/</u>	7,257	34.2
1974	3,848	4,161	<u>6/</u>	8,009	463	9	<u>6/</u>	7,538	35.2
1975	4,250	4,037	<u>6/</u>	8,287	473	9	<u>6/</u>	7,805	36.1
1976	4,282	4,448	<u>6/</u>	8,730	469	6	<u>6/</u>	8,254	37.8
1977	4,499	4,513	<u>6/</u>	9,012	507	9	<u>6/</u>	8,496	38.5
1978	4,421	4,848	<u>6/</u>	9,269	521	15	<u>6/</u>	8,733	39.2
1979	4,823	5,070	<u>6/</u>	9,893	582	19	<u>6/</u>	9,293	41.3
1980	5,056	5,113	<u>6/</u>	10,169	595	23	<u>6/</u>	9,551	41.9
1981	5,544	5,378	<u>6/</u>	10,922	642	15	<u>6/</u>	10,265	44.6
1982	5,311	5,781	<u>6/</u>	11,092	578	16	<u>6/</u>	10,499	45.2
1983	5,495	5,677	<u>6/</u>	11,172	544	12	<u>6/</u>	10,615	45.3
1984	6,109	6,022	<u>6/</u>	12,132	526	14	<u>6/</u>	11,592	49.0
1985	5,772	6,467	<u>6/</u>	12,239	485	13	<u>6/</u>	11,741	49.2
1986	5,821	7,273	<u>6/</u>	13,094	634	14	<u>6/</u>	12,446	51.7
1987	6,488	7,330	<u>6/</u>	13,818	726	19	<u>6/</u>	13,074	53.8
1988	6,474	7,199	<u>6/</u>	13,673	854	NA	<u>6/</u>	12,819	52.3
1989	6,336	7,359	<u>6/</u>	13,695	1,069	NA	<u>6/</u>	12,626	51.0

NA = Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> 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. <sup>2/</sup> All fruit are on a calendar-year basis except grapes and pears which are on a crop-year (beginning July of year indicated) basis. <sup>3/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding. <sup>4/</sup> Shipments to U.S. territories included under exports 1968-69. <sup>5/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1 for everything except grapes and pears which use January 1 of the year following that indicated. <sup>6/</sup> Beginning 1970, no adjustments are made for stocks.

Table 67--Total fresh fruits: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year <u>2/</u>	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply <u>3/</u>	Exports <u>4/</u>	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <u>5/</u>
----- Million pounds -----									
1968	12,938	4,103	1,662	18,703	1,266	<u>4/</u>	1,724	15,713	78.3
1969	14,450	4,002	1,724	20,176	1,653	<u>4/</u>	2,476	16,047	79.2
1970 <u>6/</u>	13,901	4,014	<u>6/</u>	17,916	1,577	32	<u>6/</u>	16,307	79.4
1971	14,241	4,127	<u>6/</u>	18,368	1,590	33	<u>6/</u>	16,745	80.5
1972	13,578	4,179	<u>6/</u>	17,756	1,948	47	<u>6/</u>	15,762	75.0
1973	14,414	4,249	<u>6/</u>	18,662	2,114	46	<u>6/</u>	16,502	77.8
1974	14,947	4,360	<u>6/</u>	19,307	2,343	39	<u>6/</u>	16,926	79.0
1975	16,919	4,254	<u>6/</u>	21,173	2,755	38	<u>6/</u>	18,380	85.0
1976	16,540	4,616	<u>6/</u>	21,156	2,794	35	<u>6/</u>	18,328	83.9
1977	16,082	4,767	<u>6/</u>	20,848	2,878	32	<u>6/</u>	17,938	81.3
1978	16,267	5,107	<u>6/</u>	21,374	2,662	41	<u>6/</u>	18,671	83.7
1979	16,296	5,384	<u>6/</u>	21,680	2,874	51	<u>6/</u>	18,755	83.2
1980	18,325	5,397	<u>6/</u>	23,721	3,136	55	<u>6/</u>	20,531	90.0
1981	17,653	5,626	<u>6/</u>	23,278	3,244	38	<u>6/</u>	19,996	86.8
1982	17,194	6,090	<u>6/</u>	23,285	2,878	34	<u>6/</u>	20,373	87.6
1983	19,001	6,002	<u>6/</u>	25,003	3,098	30	<u>6/</u>	21,874	93.2
1984	18,044	6,392	<u>6/</u>	24,436	2,712	28	<u>6/</u>	21,697	91.7
1985	16,994	6,890	<u>6/</u>	23,884	2,517	25	<u>6/</u>	21,341	89.4
1986	18,121	7,774	<u>6/</u>	25,895	2,758	30	<u>6/</u>	23,107	95.9
1987	20,205	7,754	<u>6/</u>	27,959	3,392	31	<u>6/</u>	24,536	100.9
1988	20,114	7,639	<u>6/</u>	27,753	3,534	NA	<u>6/</u>	24,219	98.7
1989	20,490	7,795	<u>6/</u>	28,285	4,190	NA	<u>6/</u>	24,095	97.2

NA = Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Farm weight. <sup>2/</sup> 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. <sup>3/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding. <sup>4/</sup> Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports 1968-69. <sup>5/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1 for everything except apples, grapes, and pears which use January 1 of the year following that indicated. <sup>6/</sup> Beginning 1970, no adjustments are made for stocks.

Table 68--Frozen citrus juices: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production <sup>2/</sup>	Imports	Beginning stocks <sup>3/</sup>	Total supply <sup>4/</sup>	Exports <sup>5/</sup>	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks <sup>3/</sup>	Food disappearance	
								Total	Per capita <sup>6/</sup>
----- Million pounds -----									
1968	965	176	446	1,587	51	<sup>5/</sup>	254	1,282	6.4
1969	1,283	66	254	1,603	60	<sup>5/</sup>	363	1,180	5.8
1970 <sup>7/</sup>	1,440	15	358	1,813	73	12	395	1,333	6.5
1971	1,399	239	395	2,033	90	12	369	1,562	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	1,964	9.2
1975 <sup>7/</sup>	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	2,546	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	1,598	1,442	932	3,973	161	29	951	2,833	11.9
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	11.7
1988	2,211	1,020	965	4,197	214	NA	1,112	2,871	11.7
1989	2,041	807	1,112	3,960	199	NA	1,166	2,595	10.5

NA = Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Product weight. <sup>2/</sup> Commercial production only. Excludes quantities frozen by industrial users such as hotels, bakeries, and confectioners. <sup>3/</sup> Commercial stocks only. <sup>4/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding. <sup>5/</sup> Shipments to U.S. territories for 1968-69 are included under exports. <sup>6/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1. <sup>7/</sup> Beginning stocks do not equal ending stocks in previous year due to data revision.

Table 69--Frozen fruits: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports <sup>2/</sup>	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
								Total <sup>3/</sup>	Per capita <sup>4/</sup>
	----- Million pounds -----						Pounds		
1968	728	89	595	1,412	5	<sup>2/</sup>	626	781	3.89
1969	678	102	626	1,406	9	<sup>2/</sup>	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 <sup>5/</sup>	567	102	607	1,276	25	0	558	693	3.21
1976	633	56	558	1,246	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 <sup>5/</sup>	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	2.89
1982	774	44	546	1,363	54	2	624	684	2.95
1983	680	56	624	1,359	29	1	645	685	2.92
1984	729	69	645	1,442	31	2	691	719	3.04
1985 <sup>5/</sup>	760	80	689	1,529	26	1	721	782	3.28
1986	807	84	721	1,612	34	1	721	857	3.56
1987 <sup>5/</sup>	1,038	102	718	1,859	64	1	852	942	3.88
1988	994	81	852	1,926	66	NA	934	927	3.78
1989	982	66	934	1,982	54	NA	743	1,185	4.79

NA = Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Product weight. <sup>2/</sup> Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports for 1968-69. <sup>3/</sup> Total may not add due to rounding. <sup>4/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1. <sup>5/</sup> Beginning stocks are not equal to ending stocks in previous year due to data revision.

Table 70--Dried prunes: Supply and utilization, 1971-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop year <u>2/</u>	Supply					Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
							Total	Per capita	
								<u>3/</u>	
	----- Million pounds -----							Pounds	
1971	221.4	1.6	115.7	338.7	74.4	122.0	142.3	0.69	
1972	174.9	2.1	122.0	299.0	90.6	86.2	122.2	0.58	
1973	86.8	10.2	86.2	183.2	69.2	10.4	103.6	0.49	
1974	336.5	0.8	10.4	347.7	118.4	112.7	116.6	0.55	
1975	214.6	0.1	112.7	327.4	84.0	133.1	110.3	0.51	
1976	197.6	0.7	133.1	331.4	137.6	63.7	130.1	0.60	
1977	200.5	1.4	63.7	265.6	101.6	48.8	115.2	0.53	
1978	232.1	0.4	48.8	281.3	122.2	50.0	109.1	0.49	
1979	197.5	0.8	50.0	248.3	100.2	51.1	97.0	0.43	
1980	198.5	0.7	51.1	250.3	89.3	76.0	85.0	0.38	
1981	259.0	0.1	76.0	335.1	120.8	114.9	99.4	0.43	
1982	251.1	0.2	114.9	366.2	128.3	132.2	105.7	0.46	
1983	184.5	0.8	132.2	317.5	116.4	102.3	98.8	0.42	
1984	222.2	1.6	102.3	326.1	116.2	101.5	108.4	0.46	
1985	218.6	1.0	101.5	321.1	103.3	125.0	92.8	0.39	
1986	219.3	2.9	125.0	347.2	106.4	128.2	112.6	0.47	
1987	136.9	3.2	128.2	268.3	120.0	41.2	107.1	0.44	
1988	394.5	1.1	41.2	436.8	130.1	155.6	151.1	0.62	
1989	229.9	1.1	155.6	386.6	126.4	118.0	142.2	0.58	

<sup>1/</sup> Processed weight. <sup>2/</sup> Beginning August 1 of year preceding that indicated. <sup>3/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, January 1.

Source: Commodity Economics Division, ERS, USDA, and Prune Marketing Committee.



Table 71--Dried raisins: Supply and utilization, 1971-89 1/

Crop year <u>2/</u>	Supply			Utilization		
	Produc- tion	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Food disappearance	
					Total	Per capita <u>3/</u>
----- Million pounds -----						Pounds
1971	392.7	1.8	394.5	116.0	278.5	1.35
1972	425.5	6.8	432.3	133.8	298.5	1.43
1973	239.1	14.5	253.6	33.7	219.9	1.04
1974	370.6	4.4	375.0	82.1	292.9	1.38
1975	403.3	0.5	403.8	125.5	278.3	1.29
1976	416.6	0.6	417.2	107.1	310.1	1.43
1977	343.2	27.0	370.2	81.6	288.6	1.32
1978	387.7	3.3	391.0	106.5	284.5	1.28
1979	265.4	32.4	297.8	47.4	250.4	1.12
1980	438.4	4.5	442.9	140.1	302.8	1.34
1981	481.1	0.0	481.1	145.5	335.6	1.47
1982	481.4	1.1	482.5	129.6	352.9	1.53
1983	465.9	10.8	476.7	116.1	360.6	1.55
1984	482.9	6.5	489.4	131.2	358.2	1.52
1985	587.3	1.5	588.8	159.6	429.2	1.81
1986	619.2	7.5	626.7	184.2	442.5	1.85
1987	615.3	12.3	627.6	191.2	436.4	1.80
1988	666.3	17.8	684.1	221.5	462.6	1.90
1989	711.5	21.8	733.3	215.9	517.4	2.10

1/ Processed weight. Stocks data are not available. 2/ Beginning August 1 of year preceding that indicated. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1.

Source: Raisin Administrative Committee, and Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

Table 72--Total dried fruit: Supply and utilization, 1971-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop year <sup>2/</sup>	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks <sup>3/</sup>	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks <sup>3/</sup>	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <sup>4/</sup>
----- Million pounds -----								
1971	696.1	53.7	115.7	865.5	206.9	122.0	536.6	2.60
1972	678.7	55.6	122.0	856.3	240.3	86.2	529.8	2.54
1973	388.8	75.3	86.2	550.3	121.3	10.4	418.6	1.98
1974	785.1	66.2	10.4	861.7	214.9	112.7	534.1	2.51
1975	697.6	44.4	112.7	854.7	231.4	133.1	490.2	2.28
1976	699.6	64.5	133.1	897.2	267.7	63.7	565.8	2.61
1977	623.9	93.9	63.7	781.5	200.5	48.8	532.2	2.43
1978	710.1	65.2	48.8	824.1	245.1	50.0	529.0	2.39
1979	532.7	108.4	50.0	691.1	164.7	51.1	475.3	2.12
1980	714.9	64.6	51.1	830.6	250.7	76.0	503.9	2.23
1981	819.8	19.7	76.0	915.5	291.4	114.9	509.2	2.22
1982	814.3	27.0	114.9	956.2	274.2	132.2	549.8	2.38
1983	736.1	59.9	132.2	928.2	247.2	102.3	578.7	2.48
1984	781.9	63.3	102.3	947.5	256.8	101.5	589.2	2.50
1985	887.5	66.5	101.5	1,055.5	270.3	125.0	660.2	2.78
1986	931.5	38.2	125.0	1,094.7	302.4	128.2	664.1	2.77
1987	824.6	51.8	128.2	1,004.6	322.2	41.2	641.2	2.65
1988	1,142.1	55.4	41.2	1,238.7	364.6	155.6	718.5	2.94
1989	1,024.6	72.1	155.6	1,252.3	353.8	118.0	780.5	3.17

<sup>1/</sup> Processed weight. <sup>2/</sup> Beginning July 1 of year preceding that indicated for apricots, peaches, and pears; September 1--dates; August 1--figs, prunes, and raisins. <sup>3/</sup> Stocks data for dried prunes only. <sup>4/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, January 1.

Table 73--Almonds: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop year <sup>2/</sup>	Supply				Utilization			
	Marketable production <sup>3/</sup>	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <sup>4/</sup>
----- Thousand pounds -----				----- Pounds -----				
1968	80,300	1,050	23,200	104,550	20,980	18,100	65,470	0.32
1969	128,490	240	18,100	146,830	60,830	25,500	60,500	0.30
1970	141,880	280	25,500	167,660	68,260	30,200	69,200	0.34
1971	153,970	300	30,200	184,470	90,030	18,700	75,740	0.36
1972	142,040	280	18,700	161,020	69,240	16,000	75,780	0.36
1973	146,430	120	16,000	162,550	77,450	30,100	55,000	0.26
1974	217,650	10	30,100	247,760	103,940	87,600	56,220	0.26
1975	170,180	50	87,600	257,830	123,450	59,000	75,380	0.35
1976	258,070	150	59,000	317,220	150,590	74,200	92,430	0.42
1977	284,800	130	74,200	359,130	165,900	94,200	99,030	0.45
1978	162,430	530	94,200	257,160	131,100	37,760	88,300	0.39
1979	348,510	230	37,760	386,500	224,220	78,950	83,330	0.37
1980	305,140	70	78,950	384,160	186,930	101,660	95,570	0.42
1981	383,130	40	101,660	484,830	207,890	161,010	115,930	0.50
1982	330,760	570	161,010	492,340	179,815	176,950	135,575	0.58
1983	221,790	180	176,950	398,920	175,561	90,620	132,739	0.56
1984	563,640	240	90,620	654,500	285,100	227,010	142,390	0.60
1985	444,000	460	227,010	671,470	362,777	144,280	164,413	0.69
1986	235,690	692	144,280	380,662	174,010	79,017	127,635	0.53
1987	634,557	646	79,017	714,220	343,295	230,291	140,634	0.58
1988 <sup>5/</sup>	564,500	483	227,874	792,857	363,973	267,221	161,663	0.66
1989	462,000	66	267,221	729,287	341,900	211,000	176,387	0.71

<sup>1/</sup> Shelled basis. <sup>2/</sup> Beginning August 1 of year indicated. <sup>3/</sup> Excludes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, sent to oil mills, and culls and blows not used. <sup>4/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. <sup>5/</sup> Discrepancy between 1988 beginning stocks and 1987 ending stocks is due to data revisions.

Table 74--Hazelnuts (filberts): Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop year <u>2/</u>	Supply				Utilization			
	Marketable production <u>3/</u>	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <u>4/</u>
	----- Thousand pounds -----							Pounds
1968	5,790	8,480	580	14,850	780	430	13,640	0.07
1969	5,780	4,320	430	10,530	650	351	9,529	0.05
1970	6,758	6,111	351	13,220	615	1,591	11,014	0.05
1971	8,300	4,491	1,591	14,382	566	410	13,406	0.06
1972	8,303	7,211	410	15,924	655	684	14,585	0.07
1973	9,678	13,813	684	24,175	547	1,529	22,099	0.10
1974	4,556	4,013	1,529	10,098	549	107	9,442	0.04
1975	9,284	9,590	107	18,981	720	775	17,486	0.08
1976	5,621	10,941	775	17,337	1,144	566	15,627	0.07
1977	9,142	7,743	566	17,451	1,717	866	14,868	0.07
1978	10,790	10,329	866	21,985	2,874	1,344	17,767	0.08
1979	10,348	4,513	1,344	16,205	6,651	1,046	8,508	0.04
1980	12,320	4,001	1,046	17,367	4,729	1,124	11,514	0.05
1981	11,848	3,953	1,124	16,925	3,949	965	12,011	0.05
1982	14,965	6,778	965	22,708	3,423	3,001	16,284	0.07
1983	5,592	7,156	3,001	15,749	3,012	659	12,078	0.05
1984	9,434	9,011	659	19,104	2,644	544	15,916	0.07
1985	19,188	4,195	544	23,927	6,640	1,257	16,030	0.07
1986	11,476	3,721	1,257	16,454	7,130	399	8,925	0.04
1987	17,745	3,863	399	22,007	5,898	1,758	14,351	0.06
1988	13,134	8,165	1,758	23,057	3,778	1,686	17,593	0.07
1989	10,400	6,454	1,686	18,540	3,344	1,083	14,113	0.06

<sup>1/</sup> Shelled basis. <sup>2/</sup> Beginning August 1 of year indicated. <sup>3/</sup> Excludes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, sent to oil mills, and culls and blows not used. <sup>4/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 75--Pecans: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 1/

Crop year <u>2/</u>	Supply				Utilization			
	Marketable production <u>3/</u>	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <u>4/</u>
----- Thousand pounds -----							Pounds	
1968	73,090	700	37,600	111,390	1,990	31,900	77,500	0.38
1969	86,820	250	31,900	118,970	1,900	33,200	83,870	0.41
1970	68,744	1,190	33,200	103,134	2,432	17,431	83,271	0.40
1971	110,632	682	17,431	128,745	2,064	34,031	92,650	0.44
1972	80,257	42	34,031	114,330	2,301	20,911	91,118	0.43
1973	122,190	199	20,911	143,300	2,652	49,360	91,288	0.43
1974	62,514	6	49,360	111,880	3,252	24,149	84,479	0.39
1975	106,996	1	24,149	131,146	3,659	42,646	84,841	0.39
1976	48,454	2,121	42,646	93,221	2,628	17,387	73,206	0.33
1977	106,456	553	17,387	124,396	4,065	38,199	82,132	0.37
1978	114,702	796	38,199	153,697	3,411	63,192	87,094	0.39
1979	92,160	331	63,192	155,683	3,260	47,245	105,178	0.46
1980	65,150	952	47,245	133,347	4,665	30,852	97,830	0.43
1981	149,804	849	30,852	181,505	4,194	73,406	103,905	0.45
1982	102,848	1,625	73,406	177,879	7,298	57,289	113,292	0.49
1983	122,670	5,789	57,289	185,748	3,376	69,715	112,657	0.48
1984	108,620	1,934	69,715	180,269	2,720	50,370	127,179	0.54
1985	110,868	14,298	50,370	175,536	2,264	59,952	113,320	0.47
1986	125,544	10,918	59,952	196,414	2,755	63,423	130,236	0.54
1987	121,194	12,966	63,423	197,583	3,935	62,520	131,128	0.54
1988	135,030	2,344	62,520	199,894	5,884	70,776	123,234	0.50
1989	101,989	8,631	70,776	181,396	9,034	44,896	127,466	0.51

1/ Shelled basis. 2/ Beginning July 1 of year indicated. 3/ Excludes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, sent to oil mills, and culls and blows not used. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 76--Walnuts: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 1/

Crop year <u>2/</u>	Supply				Utilization			
	Marketable production <u>3/</u>	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <u>4/</u>
	----- Thousand pounds -----						Founds	
1968	76,230	3,420	8,770	88,420	2,250	20,860	65,310	0.32
1969	80,040	350	20,860	101,250	5,430	25,847	69,973	0.34
1970	80,719	529	25,847	107,095	6,866	26,429	73,800	0.36
1971	98,838	457	26,429	125,724	12,735	28,014	84,975	0.41
1972	83,647	1,402	28,014	113,063	13,166	18,255	81,642	0.39
1973	128,891	268	18,255	147,414	17,315	46,726	83,373	0.39
1974	105,552	40	46,726	152,318	20,935	41,040	90,343	0.42
1975	138,235	152	41,040	179,427	35,086	34,353	109,988	0.51
1976	136,466	68	34,353	170,887	36,274	22,329	112,284	0.51
1977	141,586	147	22,329	164,062	35,883	20,823	107,356	0.48
1978	110,140	1,065	20,823	132,028	25,079	23,922	83,027	0.37
1979	149,972	320	23,922	174,214	37,884	40,280	96,050	0.42
1980	145,856	9	40,280	186,145	42,434	30,290	113,421	0.50
1981	179,675	9	30,290	209,974	52,087	37,998	119,889	0.52
1982	181,075	299	37,998	219,372	38,858	71,255	109,259	0.47
1983	131,926	77	71,255	203,258	34,598	56,420	112,240	0.48
1984	133,601	315	56,420	190,336	34,447	42,273	113,616	0.48
1985	165,910	128	42,273	209,311	41,762	52,170	115,379	0.48
1986	140,954	2,655	52,170	195,779	49,340	28,343	118,096	0.49
1987	204,258	470	28,343	233,071	59,219	59,951	113,901	0.47
1988	167,539	184	59,951	227,674	60,318	48,236	119,120	0.48
1989	183,200	118	48,236	231,554	64,034	50,080	117,440	0.47

1/ Shelled basis. 2/ Beginning August 1 of year indicated. 3/ Excludes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, sent to oil mills, and culls and blows not used. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.



Table 78--Total tree nuts: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 1/

Crop year <u>2/</u>	Supply				Utilization			
	Marketable production <u>3/</u>	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
							Total	Per capita <u>4/</u>
	----- Thousand pounds -----							Pounds
1968	238,540	158,300	70,150	466,990	36,650	71,290	359,050	1.78
1969	304,150	135,480	71,290	510,920	82,520	84,898	343,502	1.69
1970	302,061	149,100	84,898	536,059	96,803	75,651	363,605	1.76
1971	376,070	151,800	75,651	603,521	124,355	81,155	398,011	1.91
1972	318,177	178,775	81,155	578,107	105,222	55,850	417,035	1.98
1973	410,829	152,430	55,850	619,109	115,594	127,715	375,800	1.76
1974	395,182	116,389	127,715	639,286	144,716	152,896	341,674	1.59
1975	430,155	166,993	152,896	750,044	189,575	136,774	423,695	1.95
1976	454,311	161,400	136,774	752,485	218,106	114,482	419,897	1.92
1977	547,884	96,843	114,482	759,209	232,885	154,088	372,236	1.68
1978 <u>5/</u>	405,202	124,753	156,168	686,123	174,624	127,298	384,201	1.72
1979	614,230	121,923	127,298	863,451	294,335	172,521	396,595	1.75
1980	570,158	101,117	172,521	843,796	261,968	169,061	412,767	1.80
1981	740,355	92,598	169,061	1,002,014	279,720	275,440	446,854	1.93
1982	657,650	122,721	275,440	1,055,811	236,201	315,076	504,534	2.16
1983	504,019	146,545	315,076	965,640	223,162	222,391	520,087	2.21
1984	854,112	139,944	222,391	1,216,447	336,439	331,453	548,555	2.31
1985	765,084	151,204	331,453	1,247,741	423,569	265,021	559,151	2.33
1986	557,869	143,096	265,021	965,986	240,683	186,187	539,116	2.23
1987	1,005,159	132,701	186,187	1,324,047	429,142	360,007	534,898	2.19
1988 <u>5/</u>	939,538	126,581	357,590	1,423,709	450,022	402,816	570,871	2.32
1989	790,950	146,945	402,816	1,340,711	441,517	312,059	587,135	2.36

1/ Shelled basis. Includes almonds, filberts, pecans, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pignolias, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, macadamias, and miscellaneous tree nuts. Excludes coconuts. 2/ Beginning August 1 of year indicated for filberts and walnuts, September 1 for pistachios, January 1 for macadamias, and July 1 for all others. 3/ Excludes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, sent to oil mills, and culls and blows not used. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. 5/ Beginning stocks do not equal previous year's ending stocks due to data revisions.



Table 79--Fresh watermelon: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply			Utilization			
	Production 2/	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Food disappearance Total	Per capita 3/
----- Million pounds -----							
1968	2,761.6	65.0	2,826.6	102.5	--	2,724.2	13.6
1969	2,595.0	99.6	2,694.6	86.1	--	2,608.5	12.9
1970	2,737.3	119.1	2,856.4	91.2	--	2,765.2	13.5
1971	2,709.4	113.2	2,822.6	114.7	--	2,707.9	13.0
1972	2,528.0	159.1	2,687.1	103.0	--	2,584.1	12.3
1973	2,617.0	168.5	2,785.5	86.3	--	2,699.2	12.7
1974	2,346.6	166.5	2,513.1	92.9	--	2,420.2	11.3
1975	2,439.5	145.6	2,585.1	114.7	--	2,470.4	11.4
1976	2,645.9	191.5	2,837.4	84.3	--	2,753.1	12.6
1977	2,688.5	175.3	2,863.8	84.7	--	2,779.2	12.6
1978	2,527.0	199.6	2,726.6	79.9	--	2,646.7	11.9
1979	2,407.6	219.1	2,626.7	61.9	--	2,564.8	11.4
1980	2,271.6	205.7	2,477.3	51.9	--	2,425.4	10.7
1981	2,612.8	125.7	2,738.5	58.8	--	2,679.6	11.7
1982	2,733.9	237.4	2,971.4	73.9	--	2,897.4	12.5
1983	2,534.0	186.2	2,720.3	69.5	--	2,650.8	11.3
1984	3,190.5	283.4	3,474.0	65.3	--	3,408.7	14.4
1985	3,043.8	220.0	3,263.8	44.5	--	3,219.3	13.5
1986	2,929.6	197.4	3,127.0	58.2	--	3,068.8	12.8
1987	2,893.1	307.6	3,200.7	48.1	--	3,152.7	13.0
1988	3,152.4	262.4	3,414.8	59.0	--	3,355.9	13.7
1989	3,145.9	359.9	3,505.8	85.2	--	3,420.6	13.8

-- = Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Farm weight. Includes processing uses. Excludes quantity produced in home gardens.  
<sup>2/</sup> Data for 1982-89 estimated by ERS based on available State production information. <sup>3/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 80--Fresh honeydew: Supply and utilization, 1969-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply			Utilization			
	Production 2/	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. terri- tories	Food disappearance Total	Per capita 3/
----- Million pounds -----							Pounds
1969	198.1	27.9	226.0	27.6	--	198.4	1.0
1970	194.1	28.4	222.5	26.2	--	196.3	1.0
1971	204.4	22.4	226.8	26.3	--	200.5	1.0
1972	231.0	19.6	250.6	25.5	--	225.0	1.1
1973	245.7	26.4	272.1	27.9	--	244.2	1.2
1974	219.5	36.2	255.7	27.4	--	228.3	1.1
1975	240.2	17.9	258.1	22.3	--	235.8	1.1
1976	235.3	22.5	257.7	27.2	--	230.5	1.1
1977	259.9	19.6	279.5	28.8	--	250.6	1.1
1978	342.3	36.6	378.9	19.6	--	359.2	1.6
1979	348.7	43.1	391.8	19.3	--	372.5	1.7
1980	318.9	33.8	352.7	18.8	--	333.9	1.5
1981	342.9	39.0	381.9	15.4	--	366.5	1.6
1982	379.1	112.7	491.9	26.9	--	464.9	2.0
1983	392.9	71.3	464.3	21.2	0.3	442.7	1.9
1984	404.3	72.6	476.9	18.1	0.7	458.1	1.9
1985	477.2	71.3	548.5	22.0	0.3	526.2	2.2
1986	545.2	108.0	653.2	23.9	0.8	628.5	2.6
1987	482.5	124.1	606.6	29.0	0.3	577.3	2.4
1988	525.6	115.8	641.4	29.4	1.0	611.0	2.5
1989	512.5	174.3	686.8	27.4	0.7	658.7	2.7

-- = Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Farm weight. Includes processing uses. Excludes quantity produced in home gardens.

<sup>2/</sup> Data for 1982-89 estimated by ERS based on available State production information. <sup>3/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 81--Fresh mushrooms: Supply and utilization, 1969-89 1/

Crop Year 2/	Supply			Utilization		
	Production 3/	Imports	Total supply 4/	Exports	Food disappearance	
					Total 4/	Per capita 5/
	----- Thousand pounds -----				Pounds	
1969	62,115	2	62,117	--	62,117	0.3
1970	58,269	337	58,606	--	58,606	0.3
1971	66,323	125	66,448	--	66,448	0.3
1972	76,728	408	77,136	--	77,136	0.4
1973	102,293	173	102,466	--	102,466	0.5
1974	126,118	83	126,201	--	126,201	0.6
1975	142,121	3	142,124	--	142,124	0.7
1976	151,247	11	151,258	--	151,258	0.7
1977	191,080	15	191,095	--	191,095	0.9
1978	229,538	139	229,677	280	229,397	1.0
1979	255,846	414	256,260	459	255,802	1.1
1980	275,052	754	275,806	322	274,924	1.2
1981	319,132	474	319,606	1,444	318,162	1.4
1982	337,234	756	337,990	972	337,018	1.4
1983	388,075	1,396	389,471	2,205	387,266	1.6
1984	419,913	624	420,537	1,268	419,269	1.8
1985	427,204	245	427,449	1,393	426,055	1.8
1986	457,299	1,369	458,668	2,635	456,034	1.9
1987	468,895	985	469,880	2,930	466,951	1.9
1988	484,675	1,600	486,275	3,400	482,875	2.0
1989	511,922	2,190	514,112	3,393	510,719	2.1

-- = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Beginning 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 82--Mushrooms for processing: Supply and utilization, 1969-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop Year <sup>2/</sup>	Supply			Exports	Utilization	
	Production <sup>3/</sup>	Imports	Total supply <sup>4/</sup>		Food disappearance Total <sup>4/</sup>	Per capita <sup>5/</sup>
----- Thousand pounds -----						
1969	131,764	44,596	176,360	--	176,360	0.9
1970	148,541	47,635	196,176	--	196,176	1.0
1971	165,050	55,912	220,962	--	220,962	1.1
1972	177,274	93,197	270,471	--	270,471	1.3
1973	177,200	86,282	263,482	--	263,482	1.2
1974	172,963	78,639	251,602	--	251,602	1.2
1975	167,695	92,865	260,560	--	260,560	1.2
1976	195,882	116,155	312,037	--	312,037	1.4
1977	207,623	129,031	336,654	--	336,654	1.5
1978	224,469	151,987	376,456	726	375,730	1.7
1979	214,223	164,819	379,042	1,041	378,001	1.7
1980	194,524	194,350	388,874	888	387,985	1.7
1981	198,014	145,359	343,373	766	342,607	1.5
1982	153,592	263,686	417,278	366	416,912	1.8
1983	173,456	187,960	361,416	441	360,975	1.5
1984	175,768	280,869	456,637	970	455,667	1.9
1985	160,752	260,548	421,300	865	420,436	1.8
1986	157,094	276,977	434,071	868	433,203	1.8
1987	162,924	268,805	431,729	743	430,986	1.8
1988	183,085	205,700	388,785	1,800	386,985	1.6
1989	203,088	128,939	332,027	2,380	329,647	1.3

-- = Not available.

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

Table 83--Fresh potatoes: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 2/		
----- Million pounds -----									
1968	29,540	264	13,565	43,369	351	3/	12,750		
1969	31,243	235	12,750	44,228	269	3/	13,545		
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	34,240	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	1,362	3/	17,223		
1977	35,533	106	17,223	52,863	693	3/	17,530		
1978	36,631	85	17,530	54,247	311	134	19,352		
1979	34,250	98	19,352	53,700	279	159	17,602		
1980	30,391	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	99	17,338		
1985	40,711	299	17,338	58,348	102	113	20,280		
1986	36,151	281	20,280	56,712	87	146	18,092		
1987	38,932	403	18,092	57,426	108	94	19,676		
1988	35,644	629	19,676	55,949	87	77	17,775		
1989	37,044	589	17,775	55,409	258	106	17,340		
----- Utilization--Continued -----									
Year	Used in processed potato products					Seed use 4/	Non-food use 4/	Food disappearance	
	Frozen	Dried	Chips	Canned	Starch			Total	Per capita 5/
----- Million pounds -----									
1968	4,209	2,092	3,322	370	990	2,394	3,790	13,100	65.3
1969	4,806	2,427	3,475	393	828	2,449	3,354	12,683	62.6
1970	5,671	2,577	3,566	403	868	2,452	3,376	12,670	61.8
1971	6,271	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	12,143	57.9
1973	6,697	2,943	3,453	475	241	2,356	3,97	11,108	52.4
1974	7,417	3,303	3,363	491	241	2,526	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	175	2,562	3,148	10,781	49.4
1977	9,354	3,657	3,577	487	193	2,557	3,787	11,029	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	49.6
1980	8,481	2,950	3,809	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	281	2,412	3,649	10,888	46.9
1983	9,365	2,724	4,198	436	399	2,548	3,379	11,675	49.8
1984	10,084	2,730	4,283	428	318	2,716	3,350	11,556	48.9
1985	11,013	2,890	4,228	450	344	2,496	5,269	11,163	46.8
1986	11,228	2,920	4,402	434	322	2,577	4,564	11,941	49.6
1987	11,557	2,964	4,318	433	256	2,554	3,552	11,917	49.1
1988	11,610	2,981	4,254	476	188	2,597	3,237	12,668	51.7
1989	11,630	3,049	4,435	490	121	2,703	2,901	12,377	50.0

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/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 84--Dry edible beans: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks <sup>2/</sup>	Total supply	Exports	Nonfood use <sup>3/</sup>	Ending stocks <sup>1/</sup>	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <sup>4/</sup>
----- Million pounds -----									
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	13	1,038	2,791	367	80	940	1,405	6.9
1971	1,594	26	940	2,560	294	73	757	1,436	6.9
1972	1,798	32	757	2,587	261	79	989	1,258	6.0
1973	1,627	26	989	2,642	405	76	604	1,558	7.4
1974	2,033	63	604	2,700	359	88	1,102	1,151	5.4
1975	1,744	32	1,102	2,878	378	77	957	1,466	6.8
1976	1,779	25	957	2,761	316	79	980	1,386	6.4
1977	1,661	56	980	2,697	373	85	807	1,432	6.5
1978	1,894	35	807	2,736	505	81	1,002	1,148	5.2
1979	2,055	38	1,002	3,095	508	108	1,025	1,454	6.5
1980	2,673	42	1,025	3,740	1,252	135	1,115	1,238	5.4
1981	3,275	67	1,115	4,457	1,656	127	1,408	1,265	5.5
1982	2,556	35	1,408	3,999	1,003	115	1,352	1,529	6.6
1983	1,552	42	1,352	2,946	505	90	809	1,541	6.6
1984	2,107	52	809	2,968	556	86	1,102	1,224	5.2
1985	2,218	54	1,102	3,374	582	86	996	1,709	7.2
1986	2,289	47	996	3,332	773	92	854	1,613	6.7
1987	2,591	53	854	3,498	702	101	1,420	1,275	5.3
1988	1,923	62	1,420	3,405	800	85	815	1,704	7.0
1989	2,433	64	815	3,312	808	106	1,030	1,368	5.5
1990 P	3,245	54	1,030	4,329	900	134	1,500	1,795	7.2

P = Preliminary.

<sup>1/</sup> Farm weight. <sup>2/</sup> Stocks on farms and in commercial warehouses estimated from data on monthly marketings. <sup>3/</sup> Seeding rates for dry beans times acres planted. <sup>4/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 85--Wheat: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 1/

Marketing year <u>2/</u>	Supply					Utilization				
	Production	Imports <u>3/</u>	Beginning stocks <u>4/</u>	Total supply <u>5/</u>	Exports <u>3/</u>	Seed	Feed <u>6/</u>	Ending stocks <u>4/</u>	Food disappearance Total <u>5/</u>	Per capita <u>7/</u>
----- Million bushels -----										
1968	1,556.6	1.1	630.2	2,187.9	544.2	60.8	156.5	904.0	522.4	156.2
1969	1,442.7	2.9	904.0	2,349.6	603.0	55.5	188.4	982.6	520.1	154.0
1970	1,351.6	1.4	982.6	2,335.6	740.8	62.1	192.8	822.8	517.1	151.3
1971	1,618.6	1.1	822.8	2,442.5	609.8	63.2	262.4	983.4	523.7	151.3
1972	1,546.2	1.3	983.4	2,530.9	1,135.1	67.4	199.5	597.1	531.8	152.0
1973	1,710.8	2.6	597.1	2,310.5	1,217.0	84.0	125.1	340.1	544.3	154.1
1974	1,781.9	3.4	340.1	2,125.4	1,018.5	92.0	34.9	435.0	545.0	152.9
1975	2,126.9	2.4	435.0	2,564.3	1,172.9	100.0	37.3	665.6	588.5	163.5
1976	2,148.8	2.7	665.6	2,817.1	949.5	92.0	74.4	1,113.2	588.0	161.8
1977	2,045.5	1.9	1,113.2	3,160.6	1,123.8	80.0	192.5	1,177.8	586.5	159.8
1978	1,775.5	1.9	1,177.8	2,955.2	1,194.1	87.0	157.6	924.1	592.4	159.7
1979	2,134.1	2.1	924.1	3,060.3	1,375.2	101.0	86.0	902.0	596.1	158.9
1980	2,380.9	2.5	902.0	3,285.4	1,513.8	113.0	59.0	989.1	610.5	160.9
1981	2,785.4	2.8	989.1	3,777.3	1,770.7	110.0	134.8	1,159.4	602.4	157.2
1982	2,765.0	7.6	1,159.4	3,932.0	1,508.7	97.0	194.8	1,515.1	616.4	159.3
1983	2,419.8	3.8	1,515.1	3,938.7	1,426.4	100.0	371.1	1,398.6	642.6	164.6
1984	2,594.8	9.4	1,398.6	4,002.8	1,421.4	98.0	407.2	1,425.2	651.0	165.3
1985	2,424.1	16.3	1,425.2	3,865.6	909.1	93.0	284.2	1,905.0	674.3	169.7
1986	2,090.6	21.3	1,905.0	4,016.9	998.5	84.0	401.3	1,820.9	712.2	177.6
1987	2,107.7	16.1	1,820.9	3,944.7	1,597.8	85.0	280.4	1,260.8	720.7	178.1
1988	1,812.2	22.6	1,260.8	3,095.6	1,419.2	103.0	157.3	701.6	714.5	174.9
1989	2,036.6	23.4	701.6	2,761.6	1,233.0	101.1	160.0	536.5	731.0	177.3
1990 P	2,738.6	35.0	536.5	3,310.1	1,025.0	88.0	450.0	982.1	765.0	183.6

P = Preliminary.

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Beginning June 1 of year indicated. 3/ Includes flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent. 4/ Includes stocks on farms, in terminal markets, interior mills, elevators, warehouses, merchant mills, and CCC holdings. 5/ Total may not add due to rounding. 6/ Residual; approximates feed use and includes negligible quantities used for distilled spirits. 7/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. Bushels converted at 60 pounds.

Table 86--Wheat flour: Supply and utilization, 1968-90

Year	Wheat ground	Mill-feed produc- tion	Supply			Utilization			
			Flour produced 1/	Flour and product imports 2/	Total supply	Exports		Domestic disappearance	
						Flour	Products	Total	Per capita 3/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	----- 1,000 hundredweight -----			Pounds			
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	116.9
1981	634,381	5,045	283,966	1,166	285,132	18,655	84	266,393	115.9
1982	653,206	5,228	290,907	1,496	292,403	20,926	154	271,323	116.9
1983	698,951	5,655	311,587	1,590	313,177	37,315	150	275,712	117.7
1984	675,271	5,426	299,832	2,005	301,837	19,933	160	281,744	119.2
1985	700,151	5,556	313,815	2,064	315,879	18,387	141	297,351	124.7
1986	737,537	5,799	326,316	2,226	328,542	25,842	123	302,577	125.7
1987	767,507	6,260	341,565	2,632	344,197	28,529	142	315,526	129.9
1988	769,699	6,163	344,154	2,696	346,850	28,169	182	318,499	130.0
1989	731,338	5,828	328,500	3,303	331,803	26,357	182	305,264	123.4
1990	795,593	6,128	352,843	3,572	356,415	18,380	273	337,762	135.1

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 87--Rye: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 1/

Marketing year <u>2/</u>	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports <u>3/</u>	Beginning stocks <u>4/</u>	Total supply	Exports <u>3/</u>	Nonfood use <u>5/</u>	Ending stocks <u>4/</u>	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <u>6/</u>
	----- Million bushels -----						Pounds		
1968	23.0	1.2	27.7	51.9	1.9	20.0	24.2	5.8	1.6
1969	30.2	0.5	24.2	54.9	1.0	19.2	29.3	5.4	1.5
1970	36.8	1.1	29.3	67.2	0.1	20.8	40.8	5.5	1.5
1971	49.2	0.3	40.8	90.3	5.4	25.0	54.6	5.3	1.4
1972	28.3	0.2	54.6	83.1	0.2	24.5	53.5	4.9	1.3
1973	24.7	<u>7/</u>	53.5	78.2	31.6	19.6	21.0	6.0	1.6
1974	17.5	<u>7/</u>	21.0	38.5	8.7	12.3	11.6	5.9	1.5
1975	15.9	0.7	11.6	28.2	1.0	13.4	9.1	4.7	1.2
1976	14.9	0.7	9.1	24.7	0.2	11.7	8.9	3.9	1.0
1977	16.5	0.1	8.9	25.5	<u>7/</u>	13.1	8.8	3.6	0.9
1978	24.1	0.1	3.9	28.1	0.4	15.0	9.0	3.7	0.9
1979	21.9	<u>7/</u>	9.0	30.9	2.4	13.0	12.0	3.5	0.9
1980	16.3	<u>7/</u>	12.0	28.0	7.5	12.9	4.0	3.6	0.9
1981	18.2	0.4	4.0	22.6	1.5	14.6	3.0	3.5	0.8
1982	19.5	3.0	3.0	25.5	0.2	16.2	5.8	3.3	0.8
1983	27.0	1.6	5.8	34.4	1.0	18.7	11.2	3.5	0.8
1984	32.4	0.6	11.2	44.2	0.4	20.5	19.8	3.5	0.8
1985	20.4	2.2	19.8	42.4	0.2	16.8	21.9	3.5	0.8
1986	19.1	1.0	21.9	41.9	0.5	19.4	18.6	3.5	0.8
1987	19.5	1.2	18.6	39.3	0.5	16.4	18.9	3.5	0.8
1988	14.7	0.2	18.9	33.8	3.4	16.6	10.3	3.5	0.8
1989	13.6	<u>7/</u>	10.3	23.9	0.8	14.0	5.6	3.5	0.8
1990	10.1	1.5	5.6	17.2	0.5	10.2	3.0	3.5	0.8

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Beginning June 1 of year indicated. 3/ Includes flour in terms of rye. 4/ Includes stocks on farms, at terminals, and in interior mills and elevators. 5/ Residual; includes seed, feed, and negligible quantities used for distilled spirits. 6/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. Bushels converted at 56 pounds. The factor for converting pounds of rye to pounds of rye flour is 0.80. 7/ Fewer than 50,000 bushels.

Table 88--Rice: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Marketing year <sup>2/</sup>	Supply				Utilization							Rice milling rates <sup>8/</sup>
	Production <sup>3/</sup>	Imports	Beginning stocks <sup>4/</sup>	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Nonfood use <sup>5/</sup>	Ending stocks <sup>4/</sup>	Food disappearance		Per capita <sup>7/</sup>	
									Total rough basis	Milled basis <sup>6/</sup>		
										Total	Per capita	
	----- Million hundredweight -----											
										Pounds	Percent	
1968	89.4	--	8.5	97.9	56.9	3.6	9.2	6.8	21.4	15.6	7.8	72.72
1969	104.1	--	6.8	110.9	56.1	4.3	11.6	16.2	22.7	16.6	8.2	73.15
1970	91.9	0.2	16.2	108.3	56.9	4.6	11.5	16.4	18.9	13.7	6.7	72.28
1971	83.8	1.5	16.4	101.7	46.5	3.6	11.5	18.6	21.5	15.8	7.6	73.33
1972	85.8	1.1	18.6	105.5	56.9	5.4	11.7	11.4	20.1	14.7	7.0	72.92
1973	85.4	0.6	11.4	97.4	54.0	5.0	13.2	5.1	20.1	14.6	6.9	72.82
1974	92.8	0.2	5.1	98.1	49.7	3.8	14.4	7.8	22.4	16.0	7.5	71.65
1975	112.4	0.1	7.8	120.3	69.5	6.0	15.1	7.1	22.6	16.3	7.6	71.92
1976	128.4	--	7.1	135.5	56.5	5.9	14.4	36.9	21.8	15.3	7.1	70.38
1977	115.6	0.1	36.9	152.6	65.6	6.4	17.3	40.5	22.8	16.4	7.5	72.11
1978	99.2	0.1	40.5	139.8	72.8	5.6	16.1	27.4	17.9	12.4	5.6	69.33
1979	133.2	0.1	27.4	160.7	75.7	4.0	19.7	31.6	29.7	21.0	9.4	70.72
1980	131.9	0.1	31.6	163.6	82.6	3.6	22.1	25.7	29.6	21.4	9.5	72.32
1981	146.2	0.2	25.7	172.1	91.4	3.9	25.8	16.5	34.5	25.2	11.0	72.98
1982	182.7	0.4	16.5	199.6	82.0	4.7	26.1	49.0	37.8	27.3	11.8	72.15
1983	153.6	0.7	49.0	203.3	68.9	5.1	25.6	71.5	32.2	22.8	9.8	70.67
1984	99.7	0.9	71.5	172.1	70.3	4.7	21.7	46.9	28.5	20.3	8.6	71.19
1985	138.8	1.6	46.9	187.3	62.1	4.6	24.7	64.7	31.2	21.7	9.1	69.57
1986	134.9	2.2	64.7	201.8	58.7	6.1	20.2	77.3	39.5	28.0	11.7	70.80
1987	133.4	2.6	77.3	213.3	84.2	5.4	24.6	51.4	47.7	33.5	13.9	70.23
1988	129.6	3.0	51.4	184.0	72.2	5.1	25.1	31.4	50.2	35.1	14.4	69.93
1989	159.9	3.7	31.4	195.0	85.9	5.1	23.7	26.7	53.6	38.3	15.6	71.49
1990	154.5	4.2	26.7	185.4	76.8	5.1	20.8	26.3	56.4	41.2	16.6	73.00

-- = Less than 0.05 million hundredweight, or less than 5,000,000 pounds.

<sup>1/</sup> Rough-equivalent basis. Includes milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate. <sup>2/</sup> Beginning August 1 of year preceding that indicated. <sup>3/</sup> Major rice-producing States only. <sup>4/</sup> Includes stocks on farms, at mills, in warehouses, in ports, and in transit. <sup>5/</sup> Residual; includes seed, use in beer production, and statistical discrepancy caused by losses in storage, handling, and processing, and statistical errors in converting milled to a rough equivalent. <sup>6/</sup> 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. <sup>7/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, January 1. <sup>8/</sup> Factor used to convert rough basis to milled basis. Sources: Rice Miller's Association, Monthly Statistical Statements. Rice Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Table 89--Corn: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 1/

Year <u>2/</u>	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports <u>3/</u>	Beginning stocks <u>4/</u>	Total supply	Exports <u>3/</u>	Nonfood use <u>5/</u>	Ending stocks <u>4/</u>	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <u>6/</u>
----- Million bushels -----								Pounds	
1968	4,450.0	1.0	4,320.0	8,771.0	608.0	3,682.0	4,269.0	212.0	59.2
1969	4,687.0	1.0	4,269.0	8,957.0	564.0	3,793.0	4,383.0	217.0	50.0
1970	4,152.0	3.0	4,383.0	8,538.0	582.0	3,968.0	3,769.0	219.0	59.8
1971	5,646.0	2.0	3,769.0	9,417.0	520.0	3,956.0	4,704.0	237.0	63.9
1972	5,579.0	1.0	4,704.0	10,284.0	893.0	4,301.0	4,834.0	256.0	68.3
1973	5,671.0	1.0	4,834.0	10,506.0	1,321.0	4,418.0	4,488.0	279.0	73.7
1974	4,701.0	1.0	4,488.0	9,190.0	1,195.0	4,059.0	3,641.0	295.0	77.2
1975 <u>2/</u>	5,840.8	1.5	558.0	6,400.3	1,664.4	3,735.9	633.2	366.8	94.6
1976	6,289.2	2.4	633.2	6,924.8	1,645.1	3,757.3	1,135.6	386.8	98.8
1977	6,505.0	2.4	1,135.6	7,643.0	1,896.4	3,896.5	1,435.9	414.2	104.7
1978	7,267.9	1.1	1,435.9	8,704.9	2,113.0	4,446.2	1,709.5	436.2	109.1
1979	7,928.1	0.7	1,709.5	9,638.3	2,401.5	4,741.5	2,034.3	461.0	114.0
1980	6,639.4	0.8	2,034.3	8,674.5	2,391.2	4,377.2	1,392.1	514.0	125.7
1981	8,118.7	0.5	1,392.1	9,511.3	1,996.7	4,441.5	2,536.6	536.5	130.0
1982	8,235.1	0.5	2,536.6	10,772.2	1,821.3	4,848.5	3,523.1	579.4	139.1
1983	4,174.3	1.7	3,523.1	7,699.1	1,886.4	4,190.1	1,006.3	616.4	146.6
1984	7,672.1	1.7	1,006.3	8,680.1	1,850.2	4,517.6	1,648.2	664.2	156.6
1985	8,875.5	10.0	1,648.2	10,533.7	1,227.3	4,582.3	4,039.5	684.6	160.0
1986	8,225.8	1.7	4,039.5	12,267.0	1,492.4	5,200.2	4,881.7	692.8	160.4
1987	7,131.3	3.4	4,881.7	12,016.4	1,716.4	5,323.6	4,259.1	717.4	164.6
1988	4,928.7	2.8	4,259.1	9,190.6	2,028.5	4,504.5	1,930.4	727.2	165.4
1989	7,525.5	1.9	1,930.4	9,457.8	2,368.8	4,998.9	1,344.5	745.6	167.9
1990 <u>7/</u>	7,933.1	2.0	1,344.5	9,279.6	1,850.0	5,410.0	1,260.0	759.7	169.2

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Years before 1975 are calendar years; 1975 and beyond are marketing years (beginning September of year indicated). 3/ Includes grain and primary products before 1975, but grain only in 1975 and thereafter. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. 4/ Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors. 5/ Residual; includes corn used for alcoholic beverages, industrial products, seed, and feed. 6/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1 for 1968-74 and January 1 of year following that indicated for 1975 and beyond. Bushels converted at 56 pounds. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 90--Oats: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Marketing year <sup>2/</sup>	Supply				Utilization				Food disappearance <sup>6/</sup>	
	Production	Imports <sup>3/</sup>	Beginning stocks <sup>4/</sup>	Total supply	Exports <sup>3/</sup>	Nonfood use <sup>5/</sup>	Ending stocks <sup>4/</sup>	Total	Per capita <sup>7/</sup>	
----- Million bushels -----										Pounds
1968	951	2	316	1,269	8	793	424	44	7.0	
1969	966	2	424	1,392	5	794	548	45	7.1	
1970	915	2	548	1,465	19	831	570	45	7.0	
1971	878	3	570	1,451	21	788	597	45	6.9	
1972	691	3	597	1,291	19	763	463	46	7.0	
1973	659	0	463	1,122	57	711	308	46	6.9	
1974	601	0	308	909	19	618	225	47	7.0	
1975	639	1	225	865	12	601	205	47	6.9	
1976	540	1	205	746	8	527	164	47	6.9	
1977	753	2	164	919	10	549	313	47	6.8	
1978	582	1	313	896	10	556	280	50	7.1	
1979	527	1	280	808	3	516	236	53	7.5	
1980	459	1	236	696	9	455	177	55	7.7	
1981	510	2	177	689	3	478	152	56	7.8	
1982	593	4	152	749	1	470	220	58	8.0	
1983	477	30	220	727	1	446	181	59	8.0	
1984	474	34	181	689	1	448	180	60	8.1	
1985	519	27	180	726	1	481	184	60	8.0	
1986	385	32	184	601	1	403	133	64	8.5	
1987	374	46	133	553	1	370	112	70	9.2	
1988	218	63	112	393	1	214	98	80	10.4	
1989	374	66	98	538	1	290	157	90	11.6	

<sup>1/</sup> Grain equivalent. <sup>2/</sup> Beginning June 1 of year indicated. <sup>3/</sup> Includes oats and oat products before 1975, but oats only in 1975 and thereafter. <sup>4/</sup> Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors. <sup>5/</sup> Feed, seed, alcohol, and residual. <sup>6/</sup> Computed from unrounded data. <sup>7/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. Bushels converted at 32 pounds. Factor for converting grain equivalent to oat products (includes rolled oats, ready-to-eat oat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran) is 0.60.

Table 91--Barley: Supply and utilization, 1968-89 <sup>1/</sup>

Marketing year <u>2/</u>	Supply				Utilization				Food disappearance <u>6/</u>	
	Production	Imports <u>3/</u>	Beginning stocks <u>4/</u>	Total supply	Exports <u>3/</u>	Nonfood use <u>5/</u>	Ending stocks <u>4/</u>	Total	Per capita <u>7/</u>	
	----- Million bushels -----							Pounds		
1968	426	10	161	597	12	352	225	8.3	2.0	
1969	427	12	225	664	10	376	269	8.6	2.0	
1970	416	10	269	695	85	419	184	7.0	1.6	
1971	463	12	184	659	41	404	208	5.7	1.3	
1972	422	17	208	647	71	378	192	5.6	1.3	
1973	417	9	192	618	93	373	146	5.8	1.3	
1974	299	20	146	465	42	325	92	6.0	1.3	
1975	379	3	92	474	23	317	128	6.2	1.4	
1976	383	9	128	520	65	323	126	6.5	1.4	
1977	428	7	126	561	55	326	173	6.6	1.4	
1978	455	7	173	635	25	375	228	7.3	1.6	
1979	383	7	228	618	53	366	192	7.5	1.6	
1980	361	6	192	559	76	339	137	7.2	1.5	
1981	474	7	137	618	98	365	148	7.5	1.6	
1982	516	8	148	672	44	404	217	7.3	1.5	
1983	508	5	217	730	89	445	189	7.2	1.5	
1984	598	8	189	795	72	469	247	7.1	1.4	
1985	590	6	247	843	20	491	325	7.0	1.4	
1986	609	7	327	943	134	466	336	7.4	1.5	
1987	522	11	336	869	121	420	321	7.5	1.5	
1988	290	11	321	622	79	340	196	7.5	1.5	
1989	404	13	196	613	85	359	161	7.7	1.5	

<sup>1/</sup> Grain equivalent. <sup>2/</sup> Beginning June 1 of year indicated. <sup>3/</sup> Includes barley and barley products before 1975, but barley only in 1975 and thereafter. <sup>4/</sup> Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors. <sup>5/</sup> Feed, seed, alcohol, and residual. <sup>6/</sup> Computed from unrounded data. <sup>7/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. Bushels converted at 48 pounds. Factor for converting grain equivalent to barley products (includes barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract used in food processing) is 0.63.

Table 92--Total cane and beet sugar: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 1/

Year	Supply						Utilization						
	Production	Receipts			Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports 3/	Net change in invisible stocks 4/	Refining loss adjust ment	Ending stocks 2/	Domestic disappearance		
		from offshore									Nonfood use 5/	Food use	
		Foreign	Puerto Rico	Total								Per capita	refined 6/
						----- 1,000 short tons, raw value -----						Pounds	
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	2,869	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	11,467	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	10,889	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	60	3,064	3,461	12,439	137	28	53	3,068	0	9,153	73.7
1983	5,680	3,080	67	3,147	3,068	11,895	300	141	72	2,570	0	8,812	70.3
1984	5,890	3,444	24	3,468	2,570	11,928	447	-18	58	3,005	8	8,428	66.7
1985	5,967	2,797	36	2,833	3,005	11,805	481	-69	122	3,126	142	8,003	62.7
1986	6,267	2,223	31	2,254	3,126	11,647	582	51	28	3,225	30	7,731	60.0
1987	7,309	1,546	12	1,558	3,225	12,092	604	145	18	3,195	27	8,103	62.4
1988	7,087	1,388	19	1,407	3,195	11,689	458	-58	12	3,132	9	8,136	62.1
1989	6,840	1,882	12	1,894	3,132	11,866	614	-11	38	2,946	6	8,273	62.5
1990	6,319	2,734	--	2,734	2,946	11,999	650	62	46	2,642	10	8,589	64.2

-- = Not available.

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. In 1985, also includes use of 127,000 short tons in fuel ethanol. 6/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. To convert raw value to refined sugar, divide by 1.07.

Table 93--Coffee: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports <sup>2/</sup>	Total supply	Net change in stocks <sup>3/</sup>	Total use	Exports	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <sup>4/</sup>
								Pounds
				Million pounds				
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	10.1
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	10.5
1986	2	2,644	2,646	73	2,573	45	2,528	10.5
1987	2	2,690	2,692	167	2,525	47	2,478	10.2
1988	2	2,072	2,074	-375	2,449	42	2,407	9.8
1989	3	2,632	2,635	37	2,598	55	2,543	10.3
1990 <sup>5/</sup>	3	2,714	2,717	115	2,602	52	2,550	10.2

<sup>1/</sup> Green bean equivalent. <sup>2/</sup> Excludes re-exports of green coffee to foreign countries. <sup>3/</sup> 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. <sup>4/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1. <sup>5/</sup> Preliminary estimate.

Table 94--Tea: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Total supply	Net change in stocks <sup>2/</sup>	Total use	Exports	Food disappearance	
							Total	Per capita <sup>3/</sup>
	Million pounds						Pounds	
1968	0	155	155	8	147	1	146	0.73
1969	0	140	140	-9	149	2	147	0.73
1970	0	137	137	-13	150	1	149	0.73
1971	0	175	175	14	161	1	160	0.77
1972	0	151	151	-13	164	1	163	0.78
1973	0	173	173	5	168	1	167	0.79
1974	0	178	178	7	171	1	170	0.79
1975	0	159	159	-15	174	2	172	0.80
1976	0	181	181	1	180	1	179	0.82
1977	0	202	202	24	178	2	176	0.80
1978	0	152	152	-25	177	5	172	0.77
1979	0	175	175	4	171	5	166	0.74
1980	0	185	185	2	183	5	178	0.78
1981	0	190	190	8	182	5	177	0.77
1982	0	170	170	-7	177	5	172	0.74
1983	0	171	171	-8	179	5	174	0.74
1984	0	195	195	11	184	5	179	0.76
1985	0	177	177	-8	185	5	180	0.75
1986	0	200	200	11	189	7	182	0.76
1987	0	171	171	-15	186	5	181	0.75
1988	0	199	199	8	191	5	186	0.76
1989	0	200	200	6	194	6	188	0.76
1990 <sup>4/</sup>	0	198	198	4	194	9	185	0.74

<sup>1/</sup> Leaf equivalent. <sup>2/</sup> 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. <sup>3/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1. <sup>4/</sup> Preliminary estimate.



Table 95--Cocoa: Supply and utilization, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Total supply	Net change in stocks <sup>2/</sup>	Total use	Exports	Food disappearance Total	Per capita <sup>3/</sup>
----- Million pounds -----								
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	-46	1,165	17	1,148	4.8
1987	0	1,266	1,266	70	1,196	25	1,171	4.8
1988	0	1,162	1,162	-58	1,220	51	1,169	4.8
1989	0	1,231	1,231	-36	1,267	63	1,204	4.9
1990 <sup>4/</sup>	0	1,525	1,525	115	1,410	110	1,300	5.2

<sup>1/</sup> Includes the cocoa bean equivalent of such semiprocessed products as cocoa butter and sweetened chocolate. <sup>2/</sup> 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. <sup>3/</sup> Uses U.S. total population, July 1. <sup>4/</sup> Preliminary estimate.

Table 96--Spices and herbs: Supply and utilization, 1968-90

Year	Supply										
	Production			Imports for consumption 3/							
	Mustard seed 1/	Dried chili peppers 2/	Total	Anise	Dried capsicum peppers	Caraway seed	Cassia 4/	Celery seed	Cinnamon	Cloves 5/	Coriander seed
1,000 pounds											
1968	10,512	16,320	26,832	369	15,063	7,669	8,966	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	4,801	4,018	3,751	2,105	3,088
1971	5,090	12,560	17,650	540	13,842	6,099	9,610	4,205	4,526	3,027	2,787
1972	4,905	19,480	24,385	740	13,260	7,292	8,840	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	18,980	27,480	890	9,076	5,416	9,132	4,291	3,772	2,308	5,447
1976	6,875	20,820	27,695	1,054	11,469	6,162	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	17,009	4,761	1,961	2,524	9,433
1979	39,478	23,760	63,238	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	4,499	1,959	2,082	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	16,466	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	19,681	71,860	1,709	22,301	6,211	21,668	4,965	1,797	2,554	13,047
1989	47,912	22,621	70,533	2,438	41,163	7,597	32,620	6,396	7/	2,501	5,330
1990 6/	44,715	19,712	64,427	2,170	45,952	8,000	26,618	5,240	7/	4,150	5,215

Year	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											
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	96,979	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	6,950	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	6,474	2,348
1976	7,388	1,923	8,317	668	91,259	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	4,490	10,764	423	96,096	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
1989	10,378	6,195	11,961	648	120,819	4,222	9,252	83,232	2,487	9,172	4,505
1990 6/	11,130	6,815	18,008	670	160,302	4,044	10,017	92,561	2,381	7,937	3,754

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 96--Spices and herbs: Supply and utilization, 1968-90--continued

Year	Supply--Continued					Utilization				
	Imports for consumption 3/--Continued					Total use	Domestic exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Apparent domestic consumption	
	Sesame seed 8/	Turmeric	Vanilla beans	Other spices 9/	Total net imports				Total	Domestic
----- 1,000 pounds ----- Pounds										
1968	33,993	3,384	2,160	7,459	250,154	276,986	6,792	1,309	268,885	1.3
1969	38,818	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	47,226	3,413	2,356	9,700	312,211	336,596	6,730	1,000	328,866	1.6
1973	52,704	2,353	2,357	9,527	290,268	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	6,861	1,010	292,372	1.4
1976	63,159	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	8,665	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	331,296	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	3,944	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	2,694	455,138	1.9
1989	89,317	4,734	2,441	56,095	513,503	584,036	69,452	2,917	511,667	2.1
1990	6/100,115	3,811	2,372	68,709	589,971	654,398	83,607	2,424	568,367	2.3

1/ Production in preceding year minus estimated quantity used for seed. 2/ California only. 3/ Includes ground and unground condiments, as reported by the Department of Commerce. 4/ Cassia, cassia buds, cass vera, and beginning 1989, cinnamon. 5/ Includes stems. 6/ Preliminary estimate. 7/ Cinnamon import series discontinued; combined with cassia beginning 1989. 8/ Excludes sesame seed crushed for oil. 9/ Includes basil, cardamom seeds, capers, curry and curry powder products, dill, fenugreek seeds, leural (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. 10/ Uses U.S. total population July 1.

Table 97--Import share of food disappearance for selected foods, selected years 1/

Item	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Percent											
Red meat	6.1	5.8	6.5	5.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.7	7.9	8.6	8.5	7.6
Beef	7.7	6.8	8.8	7.3	8.0	7.9	7.3	8.1	8.2	9.0	9.4	9.0
Veal	3.9	2.7	5.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.7	3.7	4.9	5.5	6.6	NA
Pork	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	7.8	6.9	5.5
Lamb	18.4	6.3	9.5	8.6	5.5	4.7	5.0	9.4	10.9	12.1	13.3	15.6
Fish and shellfish 2/	49.1	45.6	43.7	47.7	51.2	53.3	52.8	56.2	57.3	60.2	55.1	55.3
Fresh and frozen 3/	63.3	60.7	55.7	61.6	65.6	70.7	66.8	68.3	72.4	72.4	62.3	60.6
Canned 4/	26.1	17.8	20.1	21.0	21.9	21.9	27.0	33.9	32.3	34.8	37.3	42.3
Eggs	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Dairy products 5/	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
Cheese 6/	6.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.7
American	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other	16.3	12.4	11.9	12.4	12.7	12.6	12.4	11.5	10.3	8.8	7.8	8.1
Condensed and evaporated whole milk	0.2	0.1	--	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
Nonfat dry milk	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6
Fats and oils												
Butter	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Salad and cooking oil 7/	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.7
Fresh fruits	24.6	23.1	26.3	28.1	29.9	27.4	29.5	32.3	33.6	31.6	31.5	32.4
Citrus 8/	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.3	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.9
Apples	2.7	2.8	4.0	3.8	4.8	5.4	5.5	7.5	7.1	5.0	5.2	4.8
Bananas	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9
Other 9/	8.0	5.8	7.9	8.2	10.4	12.4	12.4	14.2	17.1	18.0	18.4	19.3
Processed fruits												
Dried 10/	NA	9.1	12.8	3.9	4.9	10.4	10.7	10.1	5.8	8.1	7.7	9.2
Frozen noncitrus	17.6	14.7	13.4	9.9	6.4	8.1	9.6	10.2	9.8	10.8	8.7	5.5
Frozen citrus juice 11/	1.1	14.3	13.0	23.8	39.1	32.1	56.1	50.9	48.8	45.8	35.5	31.1
Fresh vegetables	5.8	4.9	5.5	4.8	4.7	5.4	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.8
Artichokes	12.4	12.8	20.6	17.0	19.1	25.0	27.5	23.2	29.5	26.3	23.1	24.4
Asparagus	NA	9.5	9.9	11.2	NA	NA	14.0	15.0	15.2	18.5	20.6	21.6
Broccoli	NA	NA	--	--	--	--	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.6	3.5	2.5
Carrots	4.6	4.4	6.8	5.3	5.8	5.8	11.2	8.1	6.1	4.7	4.7	5.7
Cauliflower	--	0.1	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.8
Celery	--	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.2
Sweet corn	--	--	0.1	--	--	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.1
Eggplant	31.7	27.1	33.9	33.0	28.8	32.7	35.8	29.3	31.8	30.1	33.8	33.8
Garlic	21.0	13.7	11.3	11.8	15.2	11.6	19.4	13.0	20.2	13.1	13.5	12.8
Lettuce	0.1	--	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8
Onions	3.2	2.9	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.9	6.8	6.9	6.2	9.4	9.5	8.1
Tomatoes	26.0	21.9	21.3	17.3	15.8	16.7	22.8	22.2	23.7	21.9	18.5	19.5
Vegetables for processing												
Asparagus for canning	2.5	7.8	11.8	5.8	7.2	4.6	11.1	9.3	8.8	11.3	9.9	5.1
Asparagus for freezing	NA	NA	8.7	3.2	3.0	9.3	4.9	4.3	8.4	1.5	3.0	3.8
Broccoli	NA	4.9	9.1	11.0	11.8	12.6	20.7	22.2	38.6	48.1	40.0	60.7
Carrots	NA	NA	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
Cauliflower	NA	NA	7.8	9.3	14.2	15.2	19.6	23.8	27.0	36.4	30.9	45.9
Cucumbers for pickling	2.8	3.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
Green peas for canning	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.1	4.7	3.8	2.8	3.6	7.6	9.0
Green peas for freezing	NA	NA	2.3	2.7	4.6	4.0	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.9	8.7
Snap beans for canning	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.0
Sweet corn for canning	NA	NA	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.0	3.1
Tomatoes	5.5	1.9	1.4	3.9	10.1	8.7	7.9	7.0	7.3	5.1	5.9	8.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 97--Import share of food disappearance for selected foods, selected years 1/--continued

Item	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Percent											
Potatoes												
Fresh	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.4	3.4	5.0	4.8
For freezing	NA	NA	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.3
Dry edible beans	0.9	2.2	3.4	5.3	2.3	2.7	4.2	3.1	2.9	4.2	3.6	4.7
Dry edible peas and lentils 12/	3.5	7.4	7.8	8.5	10.9	16.7	14.1	15.7	30.9	38.6	NA	NA
Tree nuts 13/	41.0	39.4	24.5	20.7	24.3	28.2	25.5	27.0	26.5	24.8	22.2	25.0
Peanuts	0.1	0.1	27.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Flour and cereal products												
Wheat 14/	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.4	2.4	3.0	2.2	3.2	3.2
Wheat flour 15/	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1
Dry pasta products 16/	1.8	2.6	3.6	4.4	5.1	5.7	7.1	7.0	7.2	8.0	8.0	9.6
Rye 17/	20.0	14.9	--	11.4	90.9	45.7	17.1	62.9	28.6	34.3	5.7	--
Rice 18/	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.2	3.2	5.1	5.6	5.5	6.0	6.9
Corn 19/	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Barley 20/	142.9	48.4	83.3	93.3	109.6	69.4	112.7	85.7	94.6	146.7	146.7	168.8
Oats 20/	4.4	2.1	1.8	3.6	6.9	50.8	56.7	45.0	50.0	65.7	78.8	73.3
Coffee 21/	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Tea	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cocoa	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spices and herbs	95.8	93.3	86.6	86.5	91.5	92.0	91.2	89.9	91.8	92.0	91.8	93.2
Tropical oils 22/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caloric sweeteners												
Cane and beet sugar 23/	50.0	36.5	37.7	39.7	31.6	32.0	36.7	25.2	22.6	12.3	12.3	15.0
Corn sweeteners												
High fructose syrup	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	2.8	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.1
Glucose syrup	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	0.1
Dextrose	--	0.3	--	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.7	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.5
Honey	3.8	18.9	19.7	29.4	29.4	34.9	43.8	49.1	38.2	21.4	22.1	24.3
Edible syrups 24/	38.8	34.7	46.8	38.4	49.2	47.5	52.0	57.4	78.7	72.6	73.2	75.4

-- 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 total quantity imported divided by the quantity available for domestic human food consumption (disappearance). A portion of the imports of some commodities is exported; therefore, the ratios presented here may overstate the importance of imports in domestic consumption for some commodity groups. Similarly, a portion of the imports of some commodities is diverted to such nonfood uses as feed, seed, alcohol and fuel production, and industrial uses. This too can cause the ratios presented here to overstate the importance of imports in food disappearance. For example, the ratios for barley greatly overstate the importance of barley imports. In no year did barley imports account for more than 2 percent of the total U.S. barley supply. However, barley used for human food accounted for only 1 percent of the barley supply, or less. Thus, the ratio of imports to food disappearance sometimes exceeded 100 percent. 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-skin American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheeses. 7/ Olive oil imports. 8/ Includes oranges, grapefruits, lemons, limes, tangerines, and tangelos. 9/ Includes apricots, avocados, cherries, cranberries, figs, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, prunes, strawberries, papayas, and miscellaneous fruits. 10/ Includes apricots, dates, figs, peaches, pears, prunes, and raisins. 11/ Product-weight basis, includes concentrated and single-strength juices. 12/ Crop year beginning in September of year indicated. 13/ Includes almonds, filberts, pecans, walnuts, Brazil nuts, *Argemone*, and miscellaneous tree nuts including pistachios until 1977, chestnuts, cashews, and macadamias. 14/ Flour and other wheat products included, grain equivalent. 15/ Includes flour equivalent of macaroni products. 16/ Includes dry macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, and other macaroni products. Excludes wet pasta, and canned and frozen pasta products made from wet pasta. 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 (beginning September of year indicated) basis beginning in 1975. 20/ Grain equivalent. Crop year beginning June 1 of year indicated. 21/ Kona coffee, grown in Hawaii, accounts for about 0.1-0.2 percent of total U.S. coffee consumption. 22/ Includes palm kernel oil, palm oil, and coconut oil. 23/ Import share is the quantity of imports for domestic consumption (net of re-exports) divided by domestic food consumption (disappearance). 24/ Includes maple syrup, edible refiner's syrups, and edible molasses.

Table 98--Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, 1968-90

Year	Special indexes and groups				Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers							
	Commodities		Services	All items	Food	Alcohol	Housing					
	Non-durables	Durables	Total	less food	beverages	Shelter	Fuel and other utilities	Household furnishings and operations	Total			
1982-84=100												
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	49.7	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	46.9	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	56.8	40.5	34.3	51.1	41.2	
1974	51.5	54.0	53.5	43.8	48.0	55.1	61.1	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	68.1	51.3	49.4	67.3	53.8	
1977	64.4	64.0	64.2	56.0	59.6	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	60.3	58.5	74.7	62.4	
1979	75.4	77.2	76.6	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	96.6	94.9	98.0	96.9	
1983	99.8	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	109.9	108.0	105.6	106.4	109.8	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	
1990	113.4	126.0	122.8	139.2	130.3	132.4	129.3	140.0	111.6	113.3	128.5	
Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers--continued												
Year	Apparel and upkeep				Transportation		Medical care	Entertainment	Tobacco products	Other goods and services		All items
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total	care	entertainment	products	Personal care	educational expenses	Total
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total	care	entertainment	products	Personal care	educational expenses	Total
1982-84=100												
1968	53.7	34.8	28.7	34.3	29.9	43.0	37.8	40.0	31.9	36.9	34.8	
1969	56.8	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	39.3	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	40.6	45.8	42.4	56.9	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	90.3	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	110.6	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	147.9	137.0	118.3	
1989	118.6	112.9	129.5	114.1	149.3	126.5	164.4	125.0	158.1	147.7	124.0	
1990	124.1	118.8	142.6	120.5	162.8	132.4	181.5	130.4	170.2	159.0	130.7	

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Table 100--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1968-90

Year	Meats													
	Beef and veal						Pork				Other meats			
	Ground beef 1/	Chuck roast	Round roast	Round steak	Sirloin steak	Total 2/	Bacon	Chops	Sausage	Ham	Total 2/	Frank- furters	Total 2/	Total
1982-84=100														
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	49.4	54.9	52.0	48.1	49.7	43.0	52.4	40.1	NA	47.5	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	95.2	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
1990	118.1	130.3	119.9	125.1	130.6	128.8	113.4	140.2	125.9	132.4	129.8	129.2	126.8	128.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--



Table 100--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1968-90--continued

Year	Poultry		Dairy products			Fats and oils		Fruits				Vegetables	
	Fresh	Total	Fresh	Butter	Total	Marga-	Total	Fresh fruits				Pro-	Pro-
	whole	2/	whole		2/	rine	2/	Apples	Bananas	Oranges	Total	cessed	cessed
chicken		milk								3/	2/	fruits	vegetables
1982-84=100													
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	53.7	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	92.0	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	98.8	84.3	97.6	81.4	89.4	91.7	93.2
1982	94.6	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
1990	134.9	132.5	126.7	98.5	126.5	130.7	126.3	147.5	138.2	160.6	170.9	136.9	127.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 100--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1968-90--continued

Year	Vegetables--continued				Cereals and		Beverages						
	Fresh vegetables				bakery products		Nonalcoholic beverages				Alcoholic beverages		
	Potatoes	Lettuce	Tomatoes	Total	White	Total	Carbon-	Roasted	Instant	Total	Beer and	Whiskey	Wine
:	:	:	2/	bread	2/	onated	coffee	coffee	2/	ale	:	:	
:	:	:	:	:	:	4/	:	5/	:	:	:	:	
1982-84=100													
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	92.4	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	216.0	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	110.9
1990	162.6	150.3	160.8	151.1	136.4	140.0	112.1	116.9	117.9	113.5	123.6	124.8	114.4

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 101--Consumer Price Index for food, 1978-90, quarterly

Year and quarter	Food at home									
	Meats, poultry, and fish				Eggs	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Fruits and vegetables		
	Meats	Poultry	Fish	Total				Fresh	Pro-cessed	Total
1982=84=100										
1978										
I	70.2	79.0	70.7	71.1	82.8	71.4	73.7	64.7	69.2	66.8
II	77.4	84.9	72.3	77.6	76.5	73.3	76.9	74.5	70.2	72.5
III	79.5	88.7	73.5	79.8	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	91.1	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	89.4	81.5	83.1	76.1	76.5	76.2
III	89.9	88.0	81.3	88.8	86.7	83.5	84.9	79.0	78.1	78.6
IV	89.2	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	79.6	90.1	88.5	82.1	81.6	81.9
III	93.4	96.6	88.1	93.1	89.2	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	96.6	98.3	90.2	87.9	89.1
II	94.1	96.3	94.1	94.3	91.7	97.5	100.0	93.5	92.2	92.9
III	97.5	99.2	95.1	97.4	94.0	97.6	99.5	94.6	94.5	94.6
IV	96.9	95.0	95.3	96.6	100.6	98.0	97.7	88.1	95.3	91.4
1982										
I	96.7	95.7	99.2	96.9	102.6	98.5	96.4	100.3	96.8	98.7
II	100.6	96.0	98.3	99.9	90.7	98.8	96.4	101.6	97.3	99.6
III	103.5	96.9	97.8	102.2	88.7	98.9	95.7	96.5	97.9	97.1
IV	101.8	94.6	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	99.2	100.4	92.3	100.0	95.6	100.0	97.7	98.9
III	98.6	98.7	98.4	98.7	96.5	100.0	96.4	100.2	98.5	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	109.0	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	104.9	104.9	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	106.9	102.0	87.5	103.6	109.3	112.1	106.3	109.4
II	98.4	105.8	105.6	100.0	84.9	103.2	109.0	112.7	107.2	110.1
III	97.4	105.5	107.5	99.3	91.3	103.1	109.7	108.6	107.7	108.2
IV	99.0	106.6	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	115.6	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	120.0	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	124.6	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	120.2	145.1	123.6	135.9
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	126.2	138.5
IV	119.1	128.6	143.0	122.5	129.1	120.4	121.4	146.2	125.3	137.2
1990										
I	123.3	131.3	149.2	126.6	133.4	126.5	123.7	174.0	128.9	155.2
II	127.1	132.8	144.9	129.2	119.2	124.9	124.9	158.2	134.0	147.8
III	130.6	134.5	145.3	132.0	116.4	126.9	127.4	155.9	134.9	146.9
IV	132.8	131.3	147.5	133.4	127.6	127.8	129.3	155.8	132.9	146.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 101--Consumer Price Index for food, 1978-90, quarterly--continued

Year and quarter	Food at home--continued				Food from home	All food	All items less food	Consumer Price Index
	Cereals and bakery products	Sugar and sweets	Nonalcoholic beverages	Total				
1982-84=100								
1978								
I	65.7	65.9	78.4	70.2	65.7	68.8	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	73.6	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	78.6	81.7	74.9	75.9
1980								
I	80.5	79.7	88.5	85.0	80.7	83.6	78.0	78.9
II	83.1	87.4	90.7	86.6	82.7	85.4	81.0	81.8
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	84.6	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	94.6	93.5	93.7
1982								
I	95.6	96.5	97.5	97.2	94.1	96.3	94.1	94.5
II	96.3	97.1	98.1	98.4	95.3	97.4	95.6	95.9
III	96.9	98.2	97.8	98.8	96.5	98.1	97.6	97.7
IV	97.2	98.1	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	99.8	99.3	99.2	100.3	99.6	100.5	100.3
IV	100.6	99.8	100.5	99.2	101.5	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	109.8
IV	111.9	109.4	109.6	108.9	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	113.3	105.5	112.4	118.6	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	125.8	124.4	124.7
IV	135.5	121.0	111.3	125.9	129.5	126.9	125.6	125.9
1990								
I	137.3	122.8	112.9	131.7	131.0	131.1	127.4	128.0
II	139.4	124.2	112.8	131.2	133.0	131.5	128.8	129.3
III	141.2	125.4	114.2	132.7	134.3	132.9	131.3	131.6
IV	142.0	126.4	114.3	133.7	135.4	133.9	133.6	133.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 102--Average retail food prices, individual items, 1984-90

Item	Unit	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<u>Dollars</u>								
<b>Cereals and bakery products:</b>								
Flour, white, all purpose	lb.	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.25
Rice, white, long grain, uncooked	lb.	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.48	0.50	0.50
Spaghetti and macaroni	lb.	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.80	0.87	0.85
Bread, white, pan	lb.	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.61	0.67	0.69
Cookies, chocolate chip	lb.	1.87	1.94	1.99	2.00	2.12	2.38	2.61
<b>Meats:</b>								
Ground chuck, 100% beef	lb.	1.72	1.68	1.63	1.71	1.76	1.83	1.97
Ground beef, 100% beef	lb.	1.29	1.24	1.23	1.31	1.36	1.44	1.59
Chuck roast, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	1.68	1.57	1.59	1.68	1.73	1.98	2.09
Round roast, U.S. Choice, boneless	lb.	2.58	2.46	2.44	2.53	2.63	2.76	2.93
Rib roast, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	3.35	3.28	3.26	3.53	3.89	4.17	4.49
Steak, round, U.S. Choice, boneless	lb.	2.91	2.82	2.77	2.89	2.99	3.12	3.32
Steak, sirloin, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	3.08	2.96	2.96	3.13	3.29	3.57	3.67
Steak, T-bone, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	3.95	3.97	3.97	4.24	4.72	5.07	4.99
Bacon, sliced	lb.	1.86	1.94	2.08	2.14	1.88	1.77	2.12
Chops, center cut, bone-in	lb.	2.38	2.34	2.59	2.82	2.77	2.85	3.26
Shoulder picnic, bone-in, smoked	lb.	1.01	1.02	1.06	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.28
Sausage, fresh, loose	lb.	1.71	1.74	1.91	1.99	1.97	2.00	2.35
Ham, canned, 3 or 5 lbs	lb.	2.56	2.56	2.68	2.80	2.73	2.67	2.77
Frankfurters, all meat or all beef	lb.	1.80	1.90	1.93	1.99	2.02	2.06	2.29
Bologna, all beef or mixed	lb.	2.13	2.11	2.17	2.19	2.24	2.28	2.51
<b>Poultry:</b>								
Chicken, fresh, whole	lb.	0.81	0.76	0.84	0.78	0.85	0.93	0.90
Chicken, breast, bone-in	lb.	1.70	1.66	1.85	1.80	1.93	2.09	2.07
Chicken legs, bone-in	lb.	1.15	1.08	1.17	1.09	1.14	1.21	1.19
Turkey, frozen, whole	lb.	0.99	1.05	1.07	1.01	0.96	0.99	0.99
<b>Fish:</b>								
Tuna, canned, light, chunk	lb.	2.12	2.01	2.00	1.97	2.16	2.08	2.06
<b>Eggs:</b>								
Grade A, large	doz.	1.01	0.80	0.87	0.78	0.79	1.00	1.01
<b>Dairy:</b>								
Milk, fresh, whole, fortified	1/2 gal.	1.13	1.13	1.11	1.14	1.16	1.27	1.42
Butter, salted, grade AA, stick	lb.	2.11	2.12	2.15	2.17	2.16	2.13	1.99
Ice cream, prepackaged, bulk	1/2 gal.	2.22	2.30	2.36	2.46	2.46	2.60	2.60

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 102--Average retail food prices, individual items, 1984-90--continued

Item	Unit	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<u>Dollars</u>								
<b>Fresh fruits:</b>								
Apples, Red Delicious	lb.	0.66	0.68	0.77	0.73	0.73	0.69	0.72
Bananas	lb.	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.42	0.45	0.46
Oranges, Navel	lb.	0.42	0.53	0.48	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.52
Oranges, Valencia	lb.	0.65	0.54	0.46	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.56
Cherries	lb.	1.25	1.62	1.27	1.35	1.63	1.15	1.75
Grapefruit	lb.	0.40	0.47	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.66
Grapes, Thompson Seedless	lb.	1.10	0.95	1.14	1.17	1.16	1.20	1.26
Lemons	lb.	0.75	0.93	0.82	0.90	0.93	1.00	1.07
Peaches	lb.	0.57	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.68	0.84	0.89
Pears, Anjou	lb.	0.54	0.70	0.77	0.74	0.63	0.73	0.76
Strawberries, dry pint	12 oz.	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.96	1.00	1.04	1.14
<b>Fresh vegetables:</b>								
Potatoes, white	lb.	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.28	0.26	0.34	0.37
Lettuce, iceberg	lb.	0.51	0.54	0.53	0.62	0.63	0.60	0.58
Tomatoes, field grown	lb.	0.81	0.78	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.91	1.08
Cabbage	lb.	0.36	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.40
Carrots, short trimmed and topped	lb.	0.39	0.36	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.39
Celery	lb.	0.48	0.42	0.47	0.46	0.51	0.53	0.49
Cucumbers	lb.	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.57	0.57	0.66	0.60
Onions, dry yellow	lb.	0.37	0.30	0.31	0.42	0.38	0.36	0.39
Peppers, sweet	lb.	0.89	0.94	0.90	0.90	0.79	0.96	1.13
<b>Processed fruits and vegetables</b>								
Orange juice, frozen concentrate	16 oz.	1.62	1.75	1.54	1.53	1.82	1.86	2.15
Potatoes, frozen, French fried	lb.	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.75	0.84
<b>Sugar:</b>								
Sugar, white, all sizes	lb.	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.40	0.43
Sugar, white, 33-80 oz package	lb.	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.38	0.40
<b>Fats and oils:</b>								
Margarine, stick	lb.	0.78	0.80	0.79	0.69	0.73	0.82	0.84
Shortening, vegetable oil blends	lb.	0.92	0.88	0.87	0.78	0.85	0.93	0.92
<b>Other:</b>								
Peanut butter, creamy, all sizes	lb.	1.49	1.54	1.60	1.80	1.79	1.81	1.89
Coffee, 100% ground roast	lb.	2.58	2.58	3.43	2.79	2.77	3.07	2.97
Potato chips	lb.	2.57	2.61	2.68	2.75	2.62	2.86	2.96

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 103--Producer Price Index for food and beverages, by stage of processing, 1968-90

Year	Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs												
	Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables						Grains			Livestock			
	Fresh fruits		Dried fruits	Fresh vegetables	Sweet potatoes	White potatoes	Total	Wheat	Total	Cattle	Hogs	Lambs	Total
1968	61.3	47.1											
1969	55.6	43.5	27.7	54.3	45.0	39.0	43.4	36.4	42.9	46.6	46.5	46.7	45.4
1970	58.0	42.3	29.3	55.1	46.8	41.7	44.0	39.7	46.9	46.9	45.5	45.7	45.3
1971	67.0	48.0	29.6	60.5	54.3	37.7	47.4	40.4	47.8	51.1	37.4	47.7	45.9
1972	61.0	48.1	34.9	62.9	61.1	45.0	50.3	44.2	48.8	58.2	53.5	54.0	55.3
1973	68.2	57.2	45.7	75.4	77.1	74.4	66.3	90.9	87.1	73.9	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	66.3	71.2	71.6	66.2
1975	71.1	66.4	47.1	84.5	89.2	75.6	72.4	97.3	106.2	65.2	96.8	78.2	72.9
1976	72.9	67.5	53.8	74.4	70.1	69.5	70.3	84.5	97.6	60.6	87.5	89.6	67.2
1977	85.5	74.9	71.4	78.0	99.9	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	100.9
1980	101.2	100.3	97.4	84.3	95.5	103.4	94.1	108.3	113.3	104.9	74.5	118.6	98.0
1981	101.0	96.7	99.1	104.7	150.7	131.0	105.4	108.5	117.8	99.9	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	96.8	95.6	100.4	94.3
1984	104.7	106.8	94.4	106.8	151.0	132.4	108.6	96.7	113.7	100.5	87.7	111.3	97.7
1985	118.4	108.1	98.7	100.3	111.9	101.3	102.7	87.6	96.2	91.2	80.7	121.8	89.2
1986	114.9	112.9	92.0	99.4	87.7	104.1	104.0	76.3	79.3	89.3	97.6	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	169.4	113.9	108.5	93.7	97.9	109.5	81.8	127.1	103.3
1989	136.0	113.2	103.0	103.9	201.4	133.6	114.4	109.5	106.4	113.8	80.5	125.6	106.1
1990	150.8	117.3	106.7	107.8	161.0	157.3	117.2	87.6	97.5	122.5	94.1	101.1	113.6

Year	Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs--continued										Intermediate foods and feeds		
	Live poultry		Fluid milk	Oil seeds	Green coffee	Cocoa beans	Raw cane sugar	Total	Flour	Animal fats and oils	Crude vegetable oils	Refined vegetable oils	Total
	Broilers and fryers	Turkeys											
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	37.4	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	43.0	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	101.3	90.0	83.8	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	66.6	76.8	80.6	69.4	101.8	NA	77.4
1977	91.4	91.6	71.0	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	68.3	87.3	77.2	96.1	137.4	NA	84.8
1979	97.9	113.4	88.6	114.4	133.6	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	98.0	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	96.3	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	194.7	101.0	128.4	164.3	NA	105.7
1985	110.5	144.6	93.7	94.5	99.6	123.4	104.6	94.8	99.8	106.9	137.6	78.5	97.3
1986	128.2	135.1	91.0	91.5	NA	NA	104.9	93.2	94.6	84.1	84.8	56.6	96.2
1987	101.4	101.0	91.9	99.3	NA	NA	110.3	96.2	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	103.7	94.1	116.6	74.2	109.5
1989	131.7	119.1	98.8	123.8	NA	NA	115.5	111.2	114.6	96.8	103.1	71.2	113.8
1990	119.5	NA	101.3	118.8	NA	NA	119.2	113.2	103.6	93.4	115.7	73.2	113.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 103--Producer Price Index for food and beverages, by stage of processing, 1968-90--continued

Year	Finished consumer foods														
	Bakery products:		Flour:		Meats, poultry, and fish								Dairy products		
	: and :		: and :		Meats				Processed poultry				Unpro- : :		
	White	pan	Flour:	Milled:	Beef	Pork	Total	Young	Tur-	Total	cessed:	Total	Eggs	fluid	
and	bread	base	rice	8/			chick-	keys		and		pack-	related		
		and					ans			aged		aged	products		
		doughs								fish					
1982=100															
1968	38.2	37.0	48.6	54.1	42.5	39.2	40.8	63.4	54.2	59.2	25.6	40.0	62.3	NA	44.2
1969	39.1	37.8	49.2	52.4	46.1	44.1	45.2	67.6	59.0	63.6	28.1	44.2	74.9	NA	44.7
1970	41.2	40.0	50.9	52.4	46.7	44.6	45.9	61.2	69.1	63.4	29.7	45.0	70.9	NA	46.1
1971	42.8	41.7	52.1	53.5	50.6	39.6	45.5	62.6	61.3	62.9	32.5	45.1	56.4	NA	45.4
1972	43.9	42.8	54.1	59.9	54.4	48.6	51.3	64.9	61.4	64.8	37.8	50.4	58.0	NA	45.7
1973	48.6	46.9	68.9	111.9	66.8	64.0	65.2	98.1	98.8	99.2	45.2	65.0	92.7	NA	46.4
1974	59.8	58.5	88.4	154.1	64.7	56.6	63.7	89.6	78.0	88.0	48.4	63.5	89.9	NA	44.5
1975	65.0	64.9	92.8	113.4	72.0	85.6	75.3	105.2	90.0	103.0	51.8	74.2	89.4	NA	52.6
1976	65.8	65.4	76.0	85.2	63.7	80.2	69.3	94.1	84.5	93.1	64.5	70.5	100.2	NA	61.5
1977	66.8	67.7	67.2	92.4	64.3	75.7	68.1	96.8	93.4	97.0	68.7	70.7	90.6	NA	65.2
1978	72.2	73.1	77.0	112.2	82.5	87.3	83.6	104.1	114.1	108.6	74.1	84.3	88.7	NA	73.5
1979	80.3	80.5	89.8	110.3	102.9	81.6	93.3	102.2	115.0	105.6	90.9	93.9	98.8	NA	81.8
1980	89.4	90.0	98.3	131.5	106.2	78.4	94.1	106.8	109.2	108.2	87.8	94.4	95.7	NA	93.2
1981	96.4	97.4	102.0	149.8	100.7	86.9	95.4	107.7	105.4	108.2	89.4	95.6	104.7	NA	99.4
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
1983	103.7	103.8	100.2	104.5	96.4	90.6	94.4	105.0	98.3	103.7	105.4	96.7	98.5	100.0	99.9
1984	106.4	108.6	101.5	105.9	96.8	90.2	94.5	113.9	118.1	115.3	112.7	98.8	118.0	100.7	100.8
1985	110.8	113.9	101.1	105.0	90.3	89.1	91.0	106.5	121.3	110.4	114.6	95.9	95.7	101.5	95.7
1986	112.8	116.7	98.4	86.3	98.1	100.0	93.9	116.8	116.4	116.8	124.9	100.2	99.6	101.3	98.3
1987	113.9	118.5	97.3	82.8	95.5	104.9	100.4	101.4	96.2	103.5	140.0	104.9	87.6	103.6	95.3
1988	122.1	126.4	105.6	118.1	101.4	95.0	99.9	113.1	100.4	111.6	148.7	106.6	88.6	105.0	90.8
1989	133.3	135.4	112.7	104.9	109.9	97.7	104.8	120.3	110.6	120.4	142.9	111.0	119.6	112.2	88.0
1990	139.1	140.9	107.8	102.6	116.0	119.7	116.9	111.0	107.7	113.6	148.6	119.7	117.6	122.2	71.3

Year	Finished consumer foods--continued													
	Dairy--continued		Processed fruits and vegetables								Alco-			
	: cream :		Canned:				Frozen :				Shorten-		Jams, :	
	7/	cream	Total:	fruits:	fruits:	Can-	Can-	Fro-	Soft	Coffee:	ing and :	Jellies:	Total	Alco-
		and	and	juices	vege-	vege-	Total	drinks:	g/	cooking	and	4/	bever-	
		juices	and	and	tables:	tables:				oils	preserves:		ages	
		ades	8/											
1982=100														
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	39.5	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	43.0	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	100.2	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	98.8	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	105.9	100.2	113.2	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	108.6	113.8	114.3	113.5	118.8	111.6	112.6	111.8
1989	105.9	116.5	110.6	122.7	129.9	118.6	118.5	119.9	117.7	115.9	116.6	117.1	116.7	115.2
1990	111.8	123.1	117.2	126.9	138.9	116.7	118.5	124.8	122.3	113.4	123.2	122.2	124.4	117.2

NA = Not available.

1/ Includes other fruits. 2/ Excludes all potatoes. 3/ Includes other feed grains. 4/ Includes other items not shown. 5/ Base period is June 1985=100. 6/ Includes veal. 7/ Includes processed and imitation cheeses. 8/ Includes canned vegetable juices. 9/ Whole bean, ground, and instant.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Table 104--Food expenditures by families and individuals as a share of disposable personal income, 1968-90

Year	Disposable personal income	Expenditures for food					
		At home <u>1/</u>		Away from home <u>2/</u>		Total <u>3/</u>	
	- Billion dollars -	Pct.	Bil. dol.	Pct.	Bil. dol.	Pct.	
1968	609.6	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	26.4	3.7	100.6	14.1
1971	776.8	78.1	10.1	28.1	3.6	106.2	13.7
1972	839.6	84.4	10.1	31.3	3.7	115.8	13.8
1973	949.8	93.1	9.8	34.9	3.7	128.0	13.5
1974	1,038.4	105.4	10.1	38.5	3.7	143.9	13.9
1975	1,142.8	115.1	10.1	45.9	4.0	161.0	14.1
1976	1,252.6	122.9	9.8	52.6	4.2	175.5	14.0
1977	1,379.3	131.6	9.5	58.6	4.2	190.2	13.8
1978	1,551.2	145.0	9.3	66.8	4.3	211.7	13.7
1979	1,729.3	161.7	9.3	76.9	4.4	238.6	13.8
1980	1,918.0	178.4	9.3	85.4	4.5	263.8	13.8
1981	2,127.6	190.3	8.9	95.9	4.5	286.2	13.4
1982	2,261.4	197.7	8.7	104.6	4.6	302.3	13.4
1983	2,428.1	207.9	8.6	114.3	4.7	322.1	13.3
1984	2,668.6	219.2	8.2	122.5	4.6	341.8	12.8
1985	2,838.7	228.5	8.0	128.6	4.5	357.1	12.6
1986	3,013.3	238.5	7.9	138.1	4.6	376.5	12.5
1987	3,194.7	244.3	7.6	147.2	4.6	391.5	12.3
1988	3,479.2	255.9	7.4	158.5	4.6	414.4	11.9
1989	3,725.5	272.7	7.3	166.8	4.5	439.5	11.8
1990	3,946.1	286.9	7.3	179.8	4.6	466.7	11.8

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 105--Household expenditures for food in relation to income, after taxes, by income group, 1989 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 <u>2/</u>	6.9	1.7	86.7
\$5,000-9,999	13.4	1.9	30.8
\$10,000-14,999	12.2	2.1	24.6
\$15,000-19,999	10.5	2.4	20.5
\$20,000-29,999	16.6	2.6	17.2
\$30,000-39,999	13.7	2.8	15.3
\$40,000-49,999	9.1	3.1	12.9
Over \$50,000	17.6	3.1	9.9
Total households	100.0	2.5	14.7

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: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Prices, Consumer Expenditure Survey. Percentages computed by USDA.

Table 106--Percent of total personal consumption expenditures spent for food and alcoholic beverages that were consumed at home, by selected countries, 1986 <sup>1/</sup>

Country	Percent of total personal consumption expenditures <sup>2/</sup>		Total personal consumption expenditures <sup>4/</sup>
	Food <sup>3/</sup>	Alcoholic beverages	
	Percent		Dollars per person
Sudan <sup>5/</sup>	63.5	0.0	348
Sierra Leone <sup>6/</sup>	59.7	3.8	285
India	54.2	1.5	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 <sup>6/</sup>	39.5	0.0	1,400
Thailand	38.1	4.2	513
Korea	37.2	3.3	1,277
Greece	36.0	2.7	2,649
Portugal <sup>7/</sup>	33.2	2.6	1,716
Ecuador	33.2	2.8	781
Mexico <sup>8/</sup>	33.1	2.2	1,340
Cyprus <sup>6/</sup>	32.2	2.7	2,315
Malta	32.2	4.7	2,425
Colombia <sup>5/</sup>	32.1	3.6	995
South Africa	29.1	4.6	988
Israel	28.6	0.6	4,081
USSR	28.0	10.0	NA
Spain	26.6	1.1	3,755
Ireland <sup>6/</sup>	26.3	12.3	2,983
Fiji <sup>6/</sup>	26.2	3.4	1,037
Puerto Rico	23.4	3.8	4,928
Singapore	22.8	2.4	3,213
Iceland <sup>5/</sup>	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 <sup>6/</sup>	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	5,930
Canada	12.1	3.0	8,280
United States	8.4	1.4	11,673

NA = Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> The data are computed by ERS mainly from data provided by the United Nations (UN) System of National Accounts. The food expenditure estimate for the United States (\$235.5 billion) is from table 104 and the alcoholic beverages estimate (\$40.0 billion) is from table 110. 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. <sup>2/</sup> Distribution among the food and alcoholic beverages categories has been estimated for some countries. <sup>3/</sup> Includes nonalcoholic beverages. <sup>4/</sup> Consumer expenditures of goods and services. <sup>5/</sup> 1983 data. <sup>6/</sup> 1985 data. <sup>7/</sup> 1981 data. <sup>8/</sup> 1984 data.

Table 107--Food and alcoholic beverages: Total expenditures, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Food for off-premise use			Meals and snacks			All food	Alcoholic beverages		
	Sales	Home production and donations	Total	Sales	Supplied and donated <sup>2/</sup>	Total		Packaged	Drinks	Total
<u>Million dollars</u>										
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	196,749	9,435	206,184	121,737	18,985	140,722	346,906	32,741	22,708	55,449
1983	206,852	9,935	216,787	132,523	19,907	152,430	369,217	35,524	23,838	59,362
1984	218,220	9,324	227,544	142,147	21,364	163,511	391,055	36,877	25,061	61,938
1985	227,566	7,079	234,645	150,174	22,045	172,219	406,864	38,654	26,320	64,974
1986	235,577	7,710	243,287	162,786	23,377	186,163	429,450	40,227	28,292	68,519
1987	244,026	8,214	252,240	180,825	24,967	205,792	458,032	40,830	29,980	70,810
1988	255,735	8,240	263,975	196,522	26,262	222,784	486,759	41,400	32,045	73,445
1989	272,076	8,569	280,645	205,927	28,088	234,015	514,660	43,250	33,199	76,449
1990	286,294	9,011	295,305	220,266	30,704	250,970	546,275	45,185	34,533	79,718

<sup>1/</sup> See footnote 1 of table 110. <sup>2/</sup> Includes child nutrition subsidies.

Table 108--Food for off-premise use: Total expenditures, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Food sales				Total sales	Home production and donations	Grand total
	Food stores <sup>2/</sup>	Other stores <sup>3/</sup>	Home delivery and mail order	Farmers, manufacturers, and wholesalers			
<u>Million dollars</u>							
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	179,144	10,774	2,616	4,215	196,749	9,435	206,184
1983	186,709	13,155	2,676	4,312	206,852	9,935	216,787
1984	195,771	15,171	2,785	4,493	218,220	9,324	227,544
1985	202,982	17,179	2,768	4,637	227,566	7,079	234,645
1986	207,628	20,367	2,910	4,672	235,577	7,710	243,287
1987	213,902	21,709	3,382	5,033	244,026	8,214	252,240
1988	224,390	22,417	3,725	5,203	255,735	8,240	263,975
1989	238,602	24,523	3,929	5,022	272,076	8,569	280,645
1990	250,838	25,408	4,264	5,784	286,294	9,011	295,305

<sup>1/</sup> See footnote 1 of table 110. <sup>2/</sup> Excludes estimated sales to restaurants and institutions.  
<sup>3/</sup> Includes eating and drinking establishments, trailer parks, commissary stores, and military stores.

Table 109--Meals and snacks: Total expenditures, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Eating and drinking places <sup>2/</sup>	Hotels and motels <sup>2/</sup>	Retail stores, direct selling <sup>3/</sup>	Recreational places <sup>4/</sup>	Schools and colleges <sup>5/</sup>	All other <sup>6/</sup>	Total
<u>Million dollars</u>							
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	4,390	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	9,253	2,887	12,415	18,889	140,722
1983	98,710	7,668	9,821	3,264	13,142	19,825	152,430
1984	105,836	8,423	10,304	3,484	13,887	21,577	163,511
1985	111,760	9,194	10,482	3,737	14,651	22,395	172,219
1986	121,699	9,698	11,092	4,062	15,794	23,818	186,163
1987	135,826	10,999	11,667	4,550	17,290	25,460	205,792
1988	147,970	11,949	12,482	5,026	18,280	27,077	222,784
1989	154,455	12,398	13,256	5,424	19,240	29,242	234,015
1990	164,973	13,692	14,163	5,803	20,126	32,213	250,970

<sup>1/</sup> See footnote 1 of table 110. <sup>2/</sup> Includes tips. <sup>3/</sup> Includes vending machine operators but not vending machines operated by organizations. <sup>4/</sup> Motion picture theaters, bowling alleys, pool parlors, sports arenas, camps, amusement parks, golf and country clubs (includes concessions beginning in 1977). <sup>5/</sup> Includes school food subsidies. <sup>6/</sup> 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 110--Alcoholic beverages: Total expenditures, 1968-90 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Packaged alcoholic beverages				Alcoholic drinks				Total
	Liquor stores	Food-stores	All other	Total	Eating and drinking places <sup>2/</sup>	Hotels and motels <sup>2/</sup>	All other	Total	
<u>Million dollars</u>									
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	3,378	32,741	18,371	2,849	1,488	22,708	55,449
1983	16,818	14,789	3,917	35,524	19,038	3,171	1,629	23,838	59,362
1984	15,997	16,622	4,258	36,877	19,863	3,484	1,714	25,061	61,938
1985	17,058	16,989	4,607	38,654	20,659	3,803	1,858	26,320	64,974
1986	17,350	17,631	5,246	40,227	22,291	4,011	1,990	28,292	68,519
1987	17,283	18,198	5,349	40,830	23,225	4,549	2,206	29,980	70,810
1988	17,100	18,733	5,567	41,400	24,712	4,942	2,391	32,045	73,445
1989	17,485	19,609	6,156	43,250	25,524	5,128	2,547	33,199	76,449
1990	18,176	20,378	6,631	45,185	26,170	5,663	2,700	34,533	79,718

<sup>1/</sup> 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.  
<sup>2/</sup> Includes tips.

Table 111--Food expenditures, by source of funds, 1968-90

Year	Families and individuals	Produced at home	Governments	Businesses 1/	Total
<u>Million dollars</u>					
1968	83,097	3,707	3,135	10,044	99,983
1969	89,043	3,849	3,445	10,876	107,213
1970	97,650	3,811	4,358	11,291	117,110
1971	102,646	3,819	5,286	11,946	123,697
1972	111,453	4,072	5,810	13,185	134,520
1973	123,707	5,065	6,472	14,692	149,936
1974	137,792	6,025	8,544	15,936	168,297
1975	153,369	5,956	10,251	18,383	187,959
1976	167,246	6,128	10,905	20,389	204,668
1977	182,284	6,902	11,260	21,962	221,508
1978	203,568	6,435	12,254	24,279	246,536
1979	227,517	6,945	15,173	27,155	276,790
1980	250,744	8,195	17,894	29,335	306,168
1981	270,872	9,190	19,922	30,099	330,083
1982	286,852	9,038	20,300	30,716	346,906
1983	305,081	8,682	22,903	32,551	369,217
1984	324,706	8,117	23,038	35,194	391,055
1985	339,765	6,010	23,055	38,034	406,864
1986	356,987	6,683	23,473	42,307	429,450
1987	374,395	7,206	23,988	52,443	458,032
1988	397,492	7,592	23,382	58,293	486,759
1989	419,411	8,113	26,178	60,958	514,660
1990	444,137	8,607	29,523	64,008	546,275

Note: The figures in this table differ from those in table 104. This table breaks down total food expenditures in table 107 by source of funds. Table 104 deals only with the portions of total expenditures which are paid out of personal income.

1/ Includes philanthropic donations.

Table 112--Population: Total, resident, and civilian, 1968-91 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Total, including		Resident		Civilian	
	armed forces overseas					
	January 1	July 1	January 1	July 1	January 1	July 1
<u>Millions</u>						
1968	199.808	200.706	198.578	199.399	196.359	197.113
1969	201.760	202.677	200.498	201.385	198.287	199.415
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	227.719	225.945	227.217	224.374	225.613
1981	228.917	229.945	228.426	229.444	226.802	227.796
1982	231.134	232.171	230.622	231.648	228.976	229.979
1983	233.311	234.296	232.791	233.781	231.127	232.086
1984	235.381	236.343	234.864	235.820	233.183	234.104
1985	237.472	238.466	236.942	237.924	235.259	236.219
1986	239.642	240.658	239.114	240.140	237.415	238.419
1987	241.796	242.820	241.279	242.305	239.537	240.566
1988	244.009	245.051	243.490	244.529	241.760	242.847
1989	246.263	247.350	245.744	246.828	244.061	245.140
1990	248.684	249.975	248.168	249.466	246.489	247.826
1991	251.409	NA	250.878	NA	249.276	NA

NA = Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Estimates for July 1, 1980, and thereafter are the first estimates released by the Bureau of the Census to reflect the census of April 1, 1990, and are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Source: Bureau of the Census.



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