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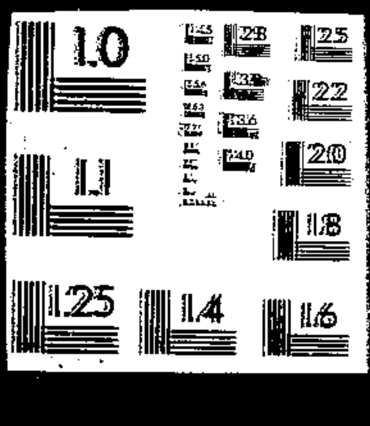

PB92-229038

# Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-90

(U.S.) Economic Research Service, Washington, DC

Aug 92

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
NTIS

**Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-90.** Judith Jones Putnam and Jane E. Allshouse. Commodity Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Statistical Bulletin No. 840.

## Abstract

This report presents historical data on food consumption, prices, and expenditures, and U.S. income and population. A retail price-weighted quantity index put the 1990 per capita food supply up 6 percent from 1970, as consumption of crop-derived foods outpaced consumption of foods from animal products. Retail food prices rose 2.9 percent in 1991, only half the 1990 price increase (5.8 percent) and the lowest since 1985. Americans spent $570 billion for food in 1991 and another $85 billion for alcoholic beverages. Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 45 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1991, up from 39 percent in 1980 and 34 percent in 1970. The percentage of disposable personal income spent for food declined from 13.9 percent in 1970 to 11.6 percent in 1991.

Keywords: Food consumption, food supply, 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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Washington, DC 20005-4788 August 1992

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Steven Koplin of the National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, provided the information on fishery products. Consumption data for alcoholic beverages came from Philip Katz of the Beer Institute, Wade Stevenson of the Wine Institute, and Kimberly Van Wagner of the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc.

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## Tables

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United States Department of Agriculture

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Statistical Bulletin Number 840

# Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-90

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# Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-90

Judith Jones Putnam
Jane E. Allshouse

## Introduction

This bulletin revises and updates through 1990 the data published in *Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1968-89*, SB-825, issued in May 1991.[1] It presents historical data on per capita consumption of major food commodities in the United States, including the basic data on supplies and disposition from which the consumption estimates are derived. In addition, information concerning population, income, prices, and expenditures related to food consumption through the period covered by the quantity data has been assembled to meet the need for a comprehensive and convenient source of data for people doing statistical and economic analysis of food consumption.

## The System for Measuring Food Consumption

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

Total food supply in the United States, and 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 39-99). 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. Production is often 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. For some, measurement is at the farm gate. For most commodities that are processed, it is at the processing or manufacturing plant. Once

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[1]Where available, preliminary estimates for 1991 are also included in tables and charts.

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* (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 directly food supplies 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, we use trade association data when they are available and appropriate.

### 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**

The food supply is usually 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 turkey 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 turkey 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 1987 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 1990 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 86), uses farmer marketings to estimate stocks. Use of mushrooms for processing is computed without stocks data (table 84). 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 1970 (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 1988-90 eventually may be revised based on data from the 1992 Census of Manufactures. Current per capita estimates for 1988-90 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 254.1 million on January 1, 1992 (table 115). This figure represents an increase of 2.7 million or 1.1 percent over the estimate for the corresponding month a year ago. The yearly gain was the result of a natural increase of 1,946,000 (excess of births over deaths) and estimated net civilian immigration of 759,000. The rate of population increase in 1990 was also 1.1 percent. This compares with an average annual increase in population during the 1970's and 1980's of 1.0 percent. An estimated 4,111,000 babies were born in the United States during 1991, compared with 4,179,000 in 1990 and 4,040,958 in 1989. These are the highest levels of births observed since 1964 (4,027,490), the last year of the 1946-64 baby boom. The average number of births per year in the 1970's and in the 1980's was 3.3 million and 3.7 million, respectively.

Table 115 presents estimates for January 1 and July 1, back to 1970, of the (1) total population, including Armed Forces overseas, (2) resident population, and (3) civilian population. The population estimates shown in table 115 for July 1, 1980, through January 1, 1992, are based on the April 1, 1990, population, as enumerated in the 1990 census; statistics on births and deaths provided by the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public

Health Service, statistics on immigration provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, data on Federal civilian employees abroad and their dependents provided by the Department of Defense and the Office of Personnel Management, data on movement between Puerto Rico and the 50 States (including the District of Columbia) provided by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, and data on the Armed Forces provided by the Department of Defense. For a discussion of the estimating procedure used in deriving these estimates, see Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1045.

The revised population estimates based on the 1990 census count run as much as 1.4 million below the previous estimates used. Using the revised population estimates, especially those for the late 1980's and 1990's, slightly raises our estimates of U.S. per capita consumption. There is still some possibility that the official Census Bureau population estimates based on the 1990 census may be adjusted upward. Some cities impacted by the undercount are seeking redress in the courts. In addition, some population experts are looking at the possibility that the census data may support adjustment at the national level if not at the State and local levels.

*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. Unlike the LPS and WASDE reports, this report still includes shipments as a non-domestic use in the annual supply and utilization estimates for red meat, poultry, and eggs (tables 39-43 and 48-52). 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 Tables Revised*

Several years ago, we 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 also is reported in three forms: ready-to-cook (RTC) weight, retail weight (new this year), and boneless weight. Consumption of turkey is reported in 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 new retail series for chicken and the boneless, trimmed series for red meat and poultry, which were introduced in 1986 to facilitate comparison of red meat, poultry, and fish.

Red meat production is reported on a carcass-weight basis (tables 39-43), while poultry meat production is reported on an RTC basis (tables 48-51). Table 5 is set up to show that the carcass weight consumption series for beef is largely comparable with the RTC weight series for chicken. 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.

Historically, RTC weight for poultry also sufficed as an estimate of retail weight, because consumers almost always bought whole dressed birds. However, beginning in the 1980's, processing and marketing developments in the poultry industry caused RTC weight and actual retail weight to diverge significantly. Some poultry parts were available in the 1970's, but in the 1980's poultry processors' marketing strategies shifted dramatically, making more cut-up, further processed, and boneless poultry products available. Because of this changing product mix, more bones and some broiler meat now go to rendering and pet food manufacturing. Thus, the RTC poultry series no longer accurately reflects what consumers buy.

Since 1990, table 6 has shown per capita consumption of beef and other red meats on a retail equivalent basis along with a footnote that said "comparable data on retail-weight equivalent of poultry are not available." This year, we introduce in table 6 a new retail weight consumption series for broilers that excludes the amount of RTC chicken that is purchased by renderers and pet food manufacturers (see the "New Retail Weight Consumption Series for Broilers Developed" section). This new series was developed to improve the estimates of how much chicken is purchased by U.S. consumers. Data were not available to estimate a retail weight series for "other chicken"; thus, the broiler conversion factors were used for all chicken. As with broilers, ERS analysts are investigating recent market developments regarding turkeys, and this may lead to the development of a new retail consumption series for turkey.

Finally, table 7 presents the boneless, trimmed series which puts beef, chicken, and fish on a fairly comparable basis. 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 some of the giblets.

The relative amount of bone in retail-weight product differs significantly among the meats. 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 1991. Likewise for pork, the difference in 1991 is only 3 pounds. In contrast, note that, on a per capita basis, the difference between retail weight and boneless weight for chicken is considerable, 20 pounds in 1991, for example. The difference between retail weight and boneless weight for broilers reflects bone removal as well as some water leakage that occurs when broilers are cut up before packaging. This leakage has been subtracted from the boneless series but has not yet been subtracted from the retail weight series in this report.

*New Retail Weight Consumption Series for Broilers Developed*

This year, we introduce a retail weight consumption series for broilers to facilitate economic comparisons with retail red meat series (table 6). The new consumption series more accurately reflects the pounds of broiler meat flowing into the domestic market for human consumption. Conversion factors are used to adjust ready-to-cook (RTC) consumption (table 5) to a retail cut equivalent. The conversion factors reflect the increased share of total processor product diverted from the human food chain and into rendering and pet food use as more products are cutup or boneless.

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.

Results from the National Broiler Council's biennial processor and distributor surveys provide data on changes in product form and final markets for the products. According to the survey, 87 percent of broilers were sold whole in 1962, but the percentage dropped to only 18 percent by 1989. Cutup or parts represented over 50 percent of sales in 1989. Nearly 12 percent of the RTC poultry weight (inspected by USDA and certified for human consumption) was sold for pet food.

*Ready-to-Cook Series for Poultry Revised Downward*

In conjunction with the development of the new retail series for broilers, revisions were made to the total RTC production series for broilers, mature chicken, and turkeys (tables 48-51). These revisions resolve a problem related to nonfederally inspected production, categorized as "other production" in the supply and utilization tables published in the *Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report*. "Other production" captures State-inspected production and production for farm use. In the 1960's, the estimates for "other production" of broilers represented 10-16 percent of total RTC production. This share dropped rapidly during the mid-1970's, and by the 1980's and early 1990's represented less than 1 percent. Most State-inspected plants had converted to Federal inspection instead. Production for farm use has been a small fraction of other production. In this bulletin, we show total production only, not the subcategories.

The previous method for calculating total RTC production appears to have overestimated "other production." It did not adequately capture condemnations from the farm to the slaughtering plants. Large downward revisions in "other RTC production" using the new method, particularly for mature chicken and turkeys, resulted in significant decreases in total domestic disappearance. However, on a per capita basis, consumption for broilers, mature chicken, and turkeys each usually decreased less than a pound due to revisions.

For more detail about the new methods for estimating "other production" and for changing broiler RTC-weight data to retail-weight, see "Introducing a Broiler Retail Weight Consumption Series," *Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report* (Agnes Perez, Lawrence Duewer, and Mark Weimar, LPS-53, ERS, USDA, May 1992). For more detail on the new method for changing broiler RTC-weight data to boneless-weight, see "Food Consumption, 1980-91: A Harbinger of What's to Come," *FoodReview* (Judy Jones Putnam, 15:3, ERS, USDA, forthcoming).

*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 1988-90 (to 0.705), and may yet change for 1991. 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 meatpackers 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 factor for converting boneless, trimmed weight has been updated based on revisions in the retail-weight conversion factor (tables 7 and 39).

Conversion factors used to adjust carcass-weight pork consumption (disappearance) to retail and boneless equivalent weights were revised last year to reflect the trends toward leaner hogs, closer trimming of fat, and more removal of bone. Results of an 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. The 1989 factors of 0.776 (retail weight) and 0.729 (boneless weight) will be used until the next periodical revision. 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*

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

*Per capita retail-weight series discontinued for processed vegetables.* 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.

*Data voids for processed vegetables.* The loss of pack data has created data voids for many processed vegetables. This is because many of the vegetables for which pack data formerly were available are not part of the NASS production estimates program, and ERS researchers have been unable to find another way to estimate total consumption. Data voids in canned vegetables include beets, field peas, lima beans, mixed vegetables, okra, 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.

NASS has announced it will reinstate annual acreage, production, and value estimates for cabbage for kraut, beets, spinach, and green lima beans. This means that ERS will be able to provide per capita use estimates for these newly reinstated items, perhaps by 1994.

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.

*Data losses and substitutions for processed tomato products.* Consumption of individually 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.

Last year, because data for stocks of canned tomato products were no longer reported by the California League of Food Processors, it was impossible to compute 1989 total per capita use for canning tomatoes using established methods. Alternative measures have been explored to derive per capita use for this critical canning vegetable, which accounted for 74 percent of total reported canning vegetables in 1988. Because of the importance of processing tomatoes in the American diet, it was decided to estimate total stocks based largely on the historical relationship with production.

Because of the back-to-back record crops in 1989, 1990, and 1991 estimated stocks increased greatly and per capita use apparently also increased to new highs (table 27). However, it is difficult to confirm the increase in use during these 3 years since a large portion of tomato sauces and paste is used in commercially prepared foods and in the foodservice industry in such items as pizza, tomato-based pasta sauces, and Mexican and other ethnic dishes. According to privately reported supermarket retail sales, overall tomato product movement increased only 2.9 percent from 1988-90, on a per capita basis, with growth occurring only for spaghetti sauce (up 10 percent), Mexican sauces (up 34 percent), and ketchup and chili sauce (up 1 percent). Per capita movement of tomato sauce, paste, juice, and canned tomatoes was flat or downward during the same period.

With the majority of pack going into foodservice sizes where demand has been growing, a large part of tomato movement remains unconfirmed. At worst, if total per capita use were less than estimated for 1989 and 1990, stocks for tomato products would be larger than the record-large levels presently estimated. With another huge California crop processed in 1991, stocks probably grew larger and added to the current world glut of processed tomato products. Tomato processors have contracted with U.S. farmers to grow 274,000 acres of processing tomatoes in 1992, down nearly 25 percent from 1991, indicating that stocks are quite high.

*New per capita consumption estimates for canned fruits.* Beginning in 1990, pack and stock data for a variety of canned fruits were no longer available from several key industry participants and, therefore, the per capita consumption figures for canned fruits were not updated for 1989. This year, analysts in the Fruit Analysis Section, ERS, developed an alternative procedure for estimating canned fruit consumption using data on utilization for canning as reported by NASS (table 17).

Domestic consumption of a commodity, for the designated time period (calendar or crop year), is typically estimated by taking domestic production, adding beginning stocks and imports, and then subtracting ending stocks and exports. Until discontinued in 1990, industry pack and stock data for canned fruit (apples, apricots, sweet and tart cherries, fruit cocktail, peaches, plums and prunes, and olives) were used as the measures of domestic canned production and stocks.

With the new procedure, the NASS estimates of the amount of selected fruits used for canning is used as the measure of canned fruit production or pack. The fresh weight of fruits used for canning is converted into its product-weight-equivalent using standard conversions. There still are no measures of canned fruit stocks. Therefore, stock adjustments are excluded from the per capita calculations. Imports and exports, as in the past, are obtained directly from U.S. Department of Commerce trade data.

Because the new procedure does not reflect beginning or ending stocks, the consumption estimates can be biased for any given year, but not necessarily biased for the general trend of consumption. For example, when stocks increase from the beginning to the end of the period, consumption estimates would be overstated, as the stock buildup would be erroneously in the consumption estimate. Likewise, when stocks decrease, consumption would be understated, as the drawdown on stocks would be erroneously excluded from the consumption estimates. However, over time, stocks tend to fluctuate around a relatively constant desired level.

This same estimating procedure was used last year to reestablish per capita consumption measures for apple products (table 21) and for fresh and processed pineapple (table 22).

The transfer from industry to NASS utilization data changed somewhat the mix of canned fruit products for which per capita consumption numbers are calculated, reflecting the availability of data. Canned utilization data are estimated by NASS for apples, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and prunes, olives, and pears. For pears, only total processed utilization is reported by NASS and canned pears are not broken out as a separate processed item. In our procedure for estimating canned pears, the amount of pears utilized for drying is subtracted from total processed utilization and the remainder is assumed to be canned. Fruit cocktail had previously been estimated as a separate canned fruit item. However, under the new procedure, all fruits used in canned fruit cocktail will be included with the processed utilization for each canned fruit. Results indicate that the old and new procedures provide similar estimates of per capita consumption for apricots, peaches, and prunes and plums. For cherries and pears, the new estimates are more than double the old estimates. The discrepancies could be due to a number of factors, including previous underreporting of the pack by the industry. Also, in the case of pears, the NASS processed-pear utilization data include pears canned in fruit cocktail, but these were not included with industry pack used in the previous procedure. For canned apples and olives, the new estimates are identical to the old as NASS utilization estimates were used under both the old and new procedures.

Similarly, the consumption series for canned noncitrus fruit juices also was discontinued after 1988. ERS will continue to review data availability and estimation methods in an attempt to resume some of the series. Meanwhile, as with processed vegetables, this report also provides per capita estimates of grocery store sales of processed fruits and juices (table 24).

*Revised export series change per capita consumption series for fresh vegetables.* Data for U.S. exports of vegetables to Canada were underreported for many years. This was especially troublesome in fresh vegetables since Canada is the destination for over 90 percent of U.S. foreign sales. The problem became acute in the early 1980's with U.S. exports of many items totaling less than half the levels reported in Canadian trade statistics. Despite the switch to the harmonized trade system in 1989, U.S. export reporting did not improve. In 1990, the Bureau of the Census began substituting data on Canadian imports from the United States in place of U.S. customs data. The improved reporting resulted in a huge jump in the data series from 1989 to 1990, prompting some to erroneously credit the rise solely to the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement.

The solution to this inconsistent data series was to replace the underreported U.S. exports to Canada with Canadian imports from the United States prior to 1990. ERS updated the major fresh vegetable export series from 1978 to 1989. This yielded a smoother series, which is much more representative of actual U.S. fresh vegetable trade. Since exports are a component of supply and use tables, the immediate result of this change was to reduce U.S. per capita use estimates for most fresh vegetables (table 26). Exports for processed vegetables were not changed at this time although data for a few of the commodities where Canada is a major export market may be updated within the next year.

*Reinstatement of nine fresh vegetables and melons.* In 1981, USDA discontinued reporting of national acreage, production, and value for many fresh and processing vegetables. Since that time, per capita use estimates for these commodities have also been discontinued because of the lack of national production statistics. Because of the importance of some of these commodities and the availability of production data from some of the major States, ERS has been able to estimate per capita use for some of the missing fresh market commodities. Commodities reinstated this year include cabbage, green peppers, cucumbers, green beans, and cantaloup (tables 23 and 26). Last year, we reinstated artichokes, eggplant, garlic, and watemelon. Current data voids include beets, Brussels sprouts, escarole, green peas, kale, lima beans, spinach, and miscellaneous vegetables.

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 increased 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 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. That 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 80.

Also returned to the fresh vegetable and melon per capita series in the last two years are artichokes, green peppers, cabbage, cantaloup, cucumbers, eggplant, garlic, and watermelon (tables 23 and 26). These vegetables and melons 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. ERS plans to publish a report detailing supply and use estimates for each of the commodities for which per capita use is estimated. This report will include estimates and methodology for the nine vegetables and melons recently reinstated.

*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 the 1990 edition is a table that shows the import share of the food supply for 70 commodities for selected years (table 100). 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*, (ERS, USDA), while statistics on domestic production and consumption are published annually in *Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures* (ERS, USDA). The new table, which reports the percentage of consumption 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 food 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

The rise in retail food prices slowed dramatically in 1991 under the pressure of large food supplies and recession-weakened consumer demand. Food prices in 1991, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), averaged 2.9 percent above those in 1990, half the 1990 price increase of 5.8 percent (fig. 3) (table 101). Moreover, the 1991 increase was the lowest since 1985.

Food prices in 1991 rose more slowly at supermarkets and other grocery stores than at eating places, reversing the trend over the previous 4 years (fig. 4) (table 102). Food prices in grocery stores went up 2.6 percent, and prices for restaurant meals advanced by 3.4 percent. In both cases, prices increased more slowly than they had the year before. For restaurant meals, the 1991 price increase was the smallest since 1965.

There were two principal reasons for the slowdown. Production of livestock, poultry, and fish and shellfish increased, generating record total meat supplies. At the same time, the recession cut into consumer buying power and, thus, food spending. Per capita disposable income, adjusted for inflation, fell about 1 percent in 1991. This drop forced food marketers to limit price increases or watch already weak sales erode.

Four food groups caused most of the rise in grocery-store prices in 1991: red meat retail prices rose 3.1 percent, cereal and bakery prices went up 4.1 percent, prepared foods prices rose 4.5 percent, and prices of fresh fruit jumped 13.5 percent (table 103). Lower prices for dairy products, poultry, and eggs helped slow the rate of price increases in 1991.

Food prices in 1991 rose by less than the CPI for all consumer products and services. Helped by the 2.9 percent rise in food prices, which make up 16 percent of the CPI, overall inflation averaged 4.2 percent in 1991, down from 5.4 percent in 1990. Among major items in the CPI, housing prices, the major component, went up 4 percent, and apparel and upkeep prices rose 3.7 percent, but medical costs climbed 8.7 percent in 1991.

## Food Expenditures and Income

### Food Expenditures in 1991

Americans spent $570 billion for food in 1991 and another $85 billion for alcoholic beverages (table 110). Of this $570 billion spent for food, families and individuals paid 81 percent, governments and businesses spent 18 percent, and 1 percent was produced and consumed at home with relatively little cash outlay (fig. 7) (table 114).

Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 45 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1991, up from 34 percent in 1970 and 24 percent in 1950. 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 (fig. 8).

### Food Expenditures in Relation to Income

Disposable personal income in the United States totaled $4,218 billion in 1991, nearly six times the $722 billion in 1970 (table 107). Per capita disposable income advanced from an average of $3,540 in 1970 to $16,176 in

1991. In real terms (after adjustment for inflation), per capita income increased 43 percent between 1970 and 1991. During the same period, real food expenditures per capita increased 21.6 percent, much 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 107). Food expenditures by families and individuals were 13.9 percent of disposable personal income in 1970, compared with 13.5 percent in 1980 and 11.6 percent in 1991. 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 from 1970 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: Changes 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 108). Data from the 1990 Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor showed that the percentage of after-tax income spent for food varied from 14.4 percent for households with incomes of $40,000-$49,999 to 32.6 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 107) 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 110-114). 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 109 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. We show two sets of expenditures data for the United States: the ERS series (which we believe to be the more accurate of the two) from tables 107 and 113, and the PCE series. Data for the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and China are collected from the statistical yearbooks for those countries and interpreted by ERS.

In 1989, the latest year for which comparable information is available, Americans spent only 7.8 percent of their personal consumption expenditures for food to be eaten at home (table 109). This compares with 11.3 percent for Canada, 12.5 percent for the United Kingdom, and 13.4 percent for Luxembourg. 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 109, 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 107, 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.

**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.

Another ERS report that analyzes data from the BLS annual consumer expenditure surveys is *How Did Household Characteristics Affect Food Spending in 1980-88?* (James R. Blaylock, David M. Smallwood, and W. Noel Blisard, AIB-643, ERS, USDA, February 1992). It looks at trends in U.S. per capita consumption of total food, food at home, and food away from home using the latest data from annual surveys of urban household food spending from 1980 to 1988. Actual household spending was adjusted to 1988 food price levels to focus on consumption changes. Total food spending rose sharply for one-person households but declined steeply for households with six or more persons. Households headed by people 65 years old and over spent most on food at home and the least on food away from home.

## 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 (1970-90). The index primarily 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 6 percent during the 1970-90 period. A trend having significant nutrition implications is the steadily increasing importance of crop-derived foods compared with foods from animal products. In 1970, the index of food supplies from animal products exceeded the crop foods index by 8.6 percent. By 1990, the index of foods from crops exceeded the animal products index by 9.1 percent. Between 1970 and 1990, crop-derived foods increased 17 percent while animal-based foods decreased 2 percent on a per capita basis.

Consumption of foods in most crop categories has risen steadily in the last 20 years, especially frozen potatoes, flour and cereal products, fresh and frozen vegetables, peanuts and tree nuts, fresh and processed fruits, vegetable fats and oils, and sweeteners. Crop products whose consumption declined between 1970 and 1990 are fresh potatoes, coffee, sweetpotatoes, dry beans and peas, and vegetables for canning.

In contrast, Americans used less whole milk, animal fats, eggs, and red meat. Increased consumption of lowfat milk, cheese, poultry, cream products, and fish and shellfish moderated the decrease in animal product consumption.

**Red Meat, Poultry, and Fish**

In 1991, each American consumed, on average, 64 pounds of beef, 47 pounds of pork, 43 pounds of chicken, 15 pounds of fish and shellfish, 14 pounds of turkey, and about 1 pound each of lamb and veal (boneless, trimmed equivalent) (table 7).

Red meat accounted for 61 percent of the total meat supply in 1991, on a boneless-weight basis, compared with 70 percent in 1980 and 74 percent in 1970 (fig. 10). By 1991, chicken and turkey accounted for 31 percent of the total meat consumed, up from 23 percent in 1980 and 19 percent in 1970. Fish and shellfish accounted for 8 percent of total meat consumption in 1991 and 7 percent in 1980 and 1970. In 1991, Americans averaged 20 pounds less red meat, 23 pounds more poultry, and 3 pounds more fish and shellfish than in 1970.

*Red Meat and Poultry*

Per capita consumption of beef in 1991 was 9 pounds, or 12 percent, lower than in 1980. Moreover, it was 25 pounds, or 28 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 1990 and 1991 put red meat and beef per capita consumption at the lowest levels since the late 1950's.

In contrast, per capita consumption of chicken in 1991 was 10 pounds, or 31 percent, higher than in 1980. On a per capita, boneless-weight basis, chicken consumption totaled 34 percent of beef consumption in 1970, compared with 45 percent in 1980, and 67 percent in 1991.

Year-to-year fluctuations in pork consumption are often quite large, but the consumption level has been fairly stable in the long run. Between 1970-79 and 1991, average annual pork consumption declined by 1.1 pounds per person on a carcass-weight basis and by 0.5 pound per person on a retail-weight basis but increased by 2 pounds per person on a boneless-weight basis. This apparent incongruity is explained by the trends toward bigger and leaner hogs that provide more meat per pound of carcass weight, closer trimming of fat, and more removal of bone from the retail-weight product.

*Fish and Shellfish*

U.S. per capita seafood consumption for 1991 is estimated at 14.8 pounds, down from a record high of 16.1 pounds in 1987 (tables 8 and 44-47). Despite the 8-percent decline from the 1987 level, average consumption in 1991 was still 19 percent and 26 percent above consumption in 1980 and 1970, respectively. Several important factors account for this. Advances in aquaculture, changing demographics, Americans' continued focus on foods perceived as healthful, better merchandising by supermarkets and other retailers, and greater availability are some of them. Growing populations of ethnic groups that traditionally consume larger amounts of seafood are helping to fuel growth. Another factor is the "greying of America." The health benefits of seafood are more attractive to an aging and more affluent population.

During the last 5 years, prices for fish and seafood products rose 14 percent, slightly less than the 16- and 17-percent increases for pork and chicken, and considerably less than the 25 percent for beef (tables 102 and 103). With these changes in relative prices, one would expect seafood consumption to increase somewhat compared with the other products mentioned. However, the decline in beef consumption seems to have been captured by higher poultry consumption. The poultry industry may have been in a better situation to expand the number of products it produces and to bring out new products desired by consumers. The poultry industry was also aided by the expansion of poultry use in the away-from-home industry, especially in fast food restaurants. Frequent negative news articles on the safety of seafood may also have induced some consumers to buy less seafood.

U.S. per capita consumption of total edible fish and shellfish increased 26 percent between 1970 and 1991. Over the last 20 years, increased consumption of fresh and frozen fish and shellfish accounted for most of the growth, rising 39 percent, while canned products were up 11 percent, and consumption of cured items fell. Per capita canned tuna consumption rose 44 percent from 1970-91, from 2.5 to 3.6 pounds. The 26-percent rise in average seafood consumption from 1970-91 occurred even though seafood prices outpaced those of other protein sources during those years. CPI's for fish, red meat, and poultry climbed 373 percent, 203 percent, and 147 percent, respectively, from 1970 to 1991.

*World Meat Consumption*

The Republic of Maldives, Iceland, St. Helena, and Japan are the world leaders in per capita fishery products consumption (table 9). In 1986-88, the typical Maldivian consumed an average 286 pounds of fish and shellfish (live weight equivalent) a year, more than six times as much as that consumed by the typical American.

In 1991, the United States led the rest of the world with an annual per capita consumption of poultry of 95 pounds per person, ready-to-cook weight, followed by Israel, 82 pounds, Hong Kong, 77 pounds, and Singapore, 75 pounds (table 10). The U.S. 1991 beef and veal per capita consumption of 97 pounds, carcass weight, put Americans third behind the Argentines, 154 pounds, and Uruguayans, 123 pounds, but ahead of Australians, 84 pounds, Canadians, 80 pounds, and New Zealanders, 77 pounds. Many countries, European countries in particular, rank above the United States in terms of per capita pork consumption. The typical Hungarian and Dane, for example, consume more than two 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 55 pounds per person in 1991. Americans averaged just under 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 52). Total egg production (total production minus hatching egg production) was 5.7 billion dozen in 1970 and 5.8 billion dozen in 1991.

Between 1970 and 1991, total annual per capita egg consumption decreased from 309 to 231 eggs, while annual per capita consumption of eggs in the form of egg products rose from 33 to 51 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 1983, however, it has jumped 47 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 1990 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 53). 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, a period of rising per capita consumption, extended from 1982-87 for total consumption and from 1984-87 for commercial markets only. Per capita Government donations grew from 1982-87, with the establishment of the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program but dropped in 1988-91 as surplus dairy product supplies plummeted. The fourth period, 1988-91, is a period of declining per capita disappearance. Even so, per capita consumption in 1991 is nearly 5 percent above the 1980's low in 1981.

Various reasons have been postulated for the upturn in the mideighties. Most cite 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 (pizza, for example).

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 1970 and 1990 (tables 13 and 36). While whole milk represented 81 percent of all beverage milk in 1970, its share dropped to 41 percent in 1990. The lowfat and skim milk share increased from 19 percent to 59 percent. If yogurt, most of which is lowfat or nonfat, 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 are also 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 7.1 pounds in 1990.

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 11.4 pounds in 1970 to 24.7 pounds in 1990 (table 12). From 1971 to 1990, consumption of cheddar cheese, Americans' favorite cheese, increased 54 percent, per capita, to 9.2 pounds (table 14). Per person use of Italian cheeses nearly quadrupled during the same period. Per capita consumption of Mozzarella in 1990 was 6.9 pounds, five times higher than in 1971, making it Americans' 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 36 percent from 1971 to 1990 to 3.4 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 that 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.

Per capita consumption of all dairy products in 1990 came to 571 pounds (milk equivalent, milkfat basis), up 5 pounds from 1989 and down 31 pounds from 1987.

Consumption data for cheese, butter, and nonfat dry milk include USDA donations of these products. The level of donations in 1990 was considerably below 1987 levels, accounting for 17 percent of butter, 2 percent of nonfat dry milk, and less than 1 percent of cheese (fig. 12) (tables 56, 58, and 59). In 1987, the corresponding percentages were 20 percent, 25 percent, and 10 percent.

### Fats and Oils

Emphasizing the current concerns about high levels of fat consumption in the United States, U.S. per capita food supplies of fats and oils increased 19 percent from 1970 to 1990 to 62.7 pounds per person (on a fat-content basis) (fig. 13) (table 15). Americans consumed 10 pounds more fats and oils per person in 1990 than in 1970. A 36-percent increase in use of vegetable fats and oils (mainly, salad and cooking oils and shortening) more than offset a 28-percent decrease in use of animal fats (lard and butter). In 1990, animal fat constituted 16 percent of total fat consumption from food fats and oils, compared with 27 percent in 1970. In contrast, vegetable fats and oils constituted 73 percent of total fats and oils consumption in 1970, compared with 84 percent in 1990. 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 63) increased 57 percent from 1970 to 1990 and the average use of shortening (table 62) increased by almost a third. Over the same period, average direct use of lard (table 60) dropped by half and average use of table spreads (butter, table 59; and margarine, table 61) fell 6 percent.

The 1990 average per capita level of fat consumption from food fats and oils dropped 2.5 percent (1.6 pounds) from a record high of 64.3 pounds in 1985 and 1986. 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 22 pounds per capita from the 1970-74 annual average to a total of 116 pounds (retail-weight equivalent) in 1985-89; the rise was due entirely to sharp increases in consumption of fresh noncitrus fruits and melons (tables 3, 16, and 23). A small apple crop and supply shortages as a result of a severe freeze in Florida and Texas in December 1989 and cool, damp weather that retarded growth of spring 1990 crops in California caused per capita consumption of fresh fruits in 1990 to drop 3.4 percent below trend.

Per capita use of selected canned fruits declined 14 percent from 1970-74 to 1990 as use of frozen fruits increased 26 percent during the same period (tables 3, 17, and 19). Strawberries continue to be the most heavily consumed frozen fruit. U.S. per capita dried fruit consumption reached 3.2 pounds in 1990, unchanged from 1989, which was the highest level in 20 years (tables 20 and 73). On a per capita basis, use of dried prunes increased 31 percent in 1990, as use of raisins fell 8 percent (tables 71 and 72).

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 1987. In 1990, apple juice (farm-weight basis) accounted for 37 percent of total U.S. apple consumption, at 17.4 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 increased 25 percent 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.

Consumption of tree nuts continues to set new records. Total 1990 domestic consumption, including imports, reached nearly 622 million pounds (shelled basis), a record 2.48 pounds per person. The 1990 consumption level was 6 percent more than in 1989, 37 percent more than in 1980, and 42 percent more than in 1970 (tables 37 and 74-79). Consumption of almonds, filberts, pecans, and pistachios increased from 1970-90, while consumption of walnuts and macadamias fell. Use of other nuts, including Brazil nuts, cashews, and pignolias (Chinese pine nuts) also increased.

Average annual citrus juice consumption increased 23 percent between 1970-74 and 1985-89; the 17-percent decline in per capita use in 1990 is a result of supply shortages due to the December 1989 freeze in Florida (tables 3 and 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 1.3 gallons from 1971-90, to 2 gallons in 1990.

Consumers paid more for fresh and processed fruit in 1990. The CPI for fresh fruit hit a record 170.9 (1982-84=100) for the year, up 12 percent from 1989, boosted by a 55-percent increase in retail prices for fresh oranges and by strong retail prices for apples, bananas, and grapes, among others (table 103). The CPI for processed fruit also advanced 9 percent, with consumers paying higher prices for frozen fruits and juices, and canned and dried fruits. By comparison, the CPI for all food was 132.4 in 1990, up 6 percent from 1989.

**Vegetables**

Total per capita consumption of 16 major commercial fresh vegetables in 1990 was near 1989's record high, and 25 percent above the 1970 level (fig. 14) (table 26). Between 1970 and 1990, the biggest gains were for onions, up 5.8 pounds per person; iceberg lettuce, 5.1 pounds; tomatoes, 2.8 pounds; broccoli, 2.6 pounds; green peppers, 2.2 pounds; and carrots, 2 pounds. Americans also ate more artichokes, asparagus, cauliflower, cucumbers, eggplant, garlic, and mushrooms, while use of cabbage, celery, corn, and green beans declined. Supply shortages owing to weather problems caused per capita availability of fresh vegetables in 1991 to drop 5 percent below average annual use for 1989-90.

On a per capita basis, consumption of processing vegetables increased 8 percent between 1970 and 1991, as per person consumption of vegetables used for freezing and canning rose 43 percent and 8 percent, respectively (table 27). Per capita consumption of vegetables for canning excluding tomatoes declined 19 percent during the past 20 years. ERS now uses NASS data on production of vegetables slated for processing rather than industry data on the quantity packed, since the NASS estimates are thought to be more complete. Consumption of processed vegetables is now estimated on a farm-weight basis rather than a packed-weight basis.

Per capita consumption of mushrooms (farm weight) nearly tripled between 1970 and 1991, with most of the growth in the fresh market (tables 28 and 83-84). Per capita use of fresh mushrooms was seven times higher in 1991 than in 1970, whereas per capita use of processing mushrooms increased only 80 percent during the same period.

Per capita use of fresh potatoes declined 26 percent from 1970-90, as consumption of frozen potatoes nearly doubled, to 25 pounds per person (retail weight) in 1990 (tables 29 and 85). 1990 was the first year in which, on a farm-weight basis, use of potatoes for freezing surpassed fresh market use.

**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 184 pounds in 1991, compared with an annual average of 135 pounds in 1970-74, 204 pounds in 1945-49, and 287 pounds in 1910-15 (fig. 15; tables 3 and 30).

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, reached age 45 in 1991--that is, if aging boomers follow their predecessors' path. The physiology of aging often includes health problems, such as irregularity, that predispose older people to consume more roughage in grain products and vegetables.

Wheat is the major grain product eaten in the United States, with wheat flour and other products representing nearly 74 percent of total grain consumption in 1991. However, wheat's share of total grain consumption has declined 6 percentage points since 1980, as rice, corn products, and oats products have gained momentum. Consumption of wheat flour in 1991 was 136 pounds per person, up 23 percent from 1970 (tables 30 and 89). One reason for the increased use of flour was the rise in consumption of dry pasta products, up from 7.7 pounds per person in 1970 to 13.1 pounds in 1990 (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 1991. Per capita use of rice and oats products (rolled oats, ready-to-eat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran) climbed 81 percent and 61 percent, respectively, from 1980-91. 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 23 percent between 1980 and 1990 (table 32). Consumption of ready-to-eat cereal was 11.7 pounds in 1990, compared with 9.7 pounds in 1980, an increase of 21 percent. Consumption of cooked cereal increased 39 percent over the same period, to 3.2 pounds per capita in 1990.

**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 18 pounds (dry basis), or 14 percent, during 1970-91, from 123 pounds to a record 140 pounds (table 33). 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 (fig. 16).

Per capita food use of refined sugar dropped from 102 pounds per person in 1972 to a low of 60 pounds per person in 1986. Since 1986, consumption has increased in each year except 1988, reaching 65 pounds per person in 1991 (tables 33 and 95). Conversely, per capita corn sweetener use rose from 21 pounds in 1972 (dry basis) to a record 74 pounds in 1991. Most of this increase is accounted for by increased use of HFCS. HFCS use totaled 0.7 pound per person in 1970 compared with 50 pounds per person in 1991. Refined sugar's share of total caloric sweetener consumption dropped from 83 percent in 1970 to 46 percent in 1991. In contrast, corn sweeteners' market share increased from 16 percent in 1970 to 53 percent in 1991. 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 1991, low-calorie use was 24 pounds per person in sugar-sweetness equivalent (SSE), accounting for about 15 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's 300, 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 1970, 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 to 39.5 gallons in 1990. Nevertheless, average total use of alcoholic beverages among adults 21 years and over in 1990 is 11 percent higher than in 1970. Between 1970 and 1990, wine use increased by one-third, to 2.9 gallons per adult, and beer use increased 12 percent, to 34.4 gallons per adult. In contrast, average use of distilled spirits declined 27 percent between 1970 and 1990, to 2.2 gallons per adult (near 1989's 20-year low of 2.1 gallons).

Figure 1

**Consumer Price Index for all items and food**

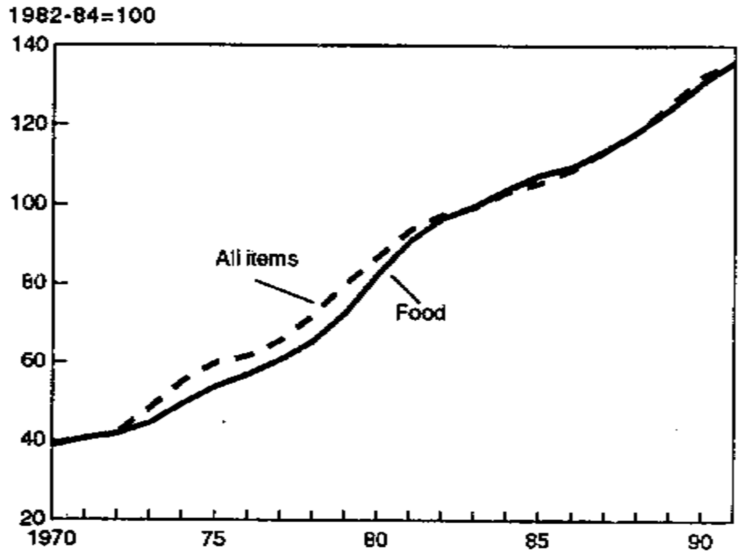



Figure 2

**Consumer Price Index, food at home and away from home**

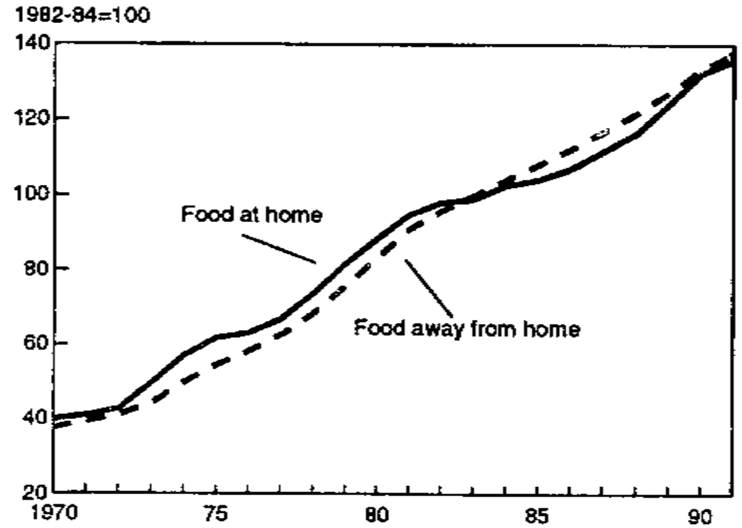



Figure 3

**Consumer Price Index for all items and food, annual percentage changes**

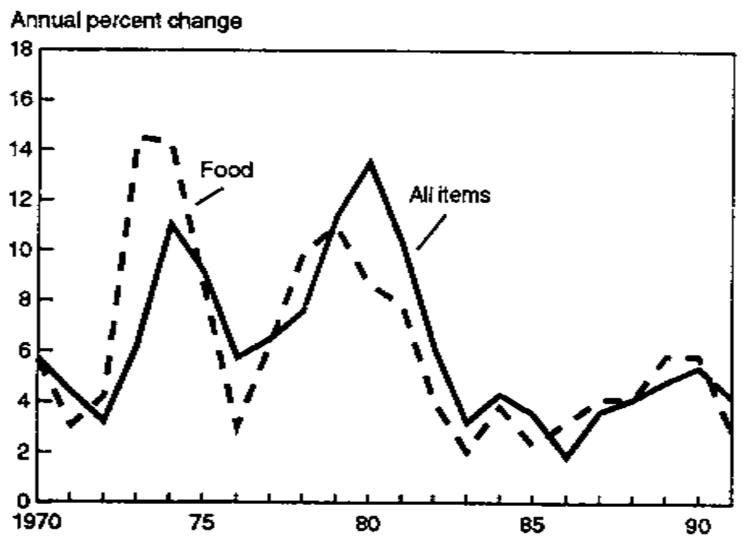



Figure 4

**Consumer Price Index, food at home and away from home, annual percentage change**

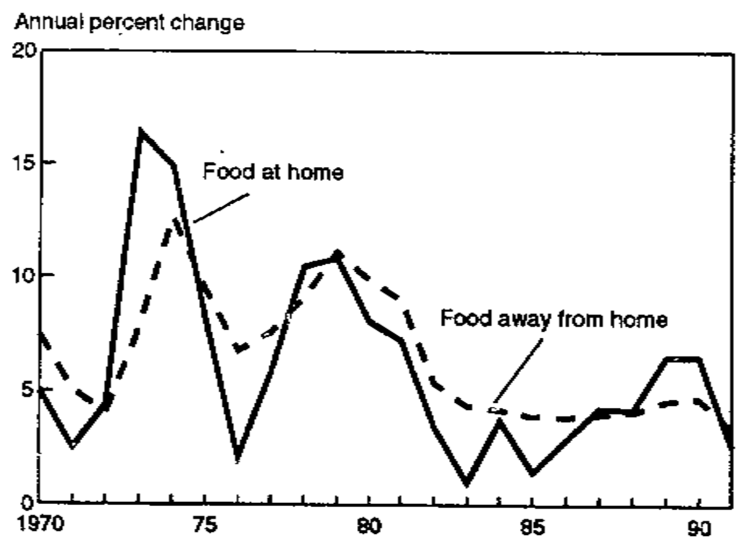
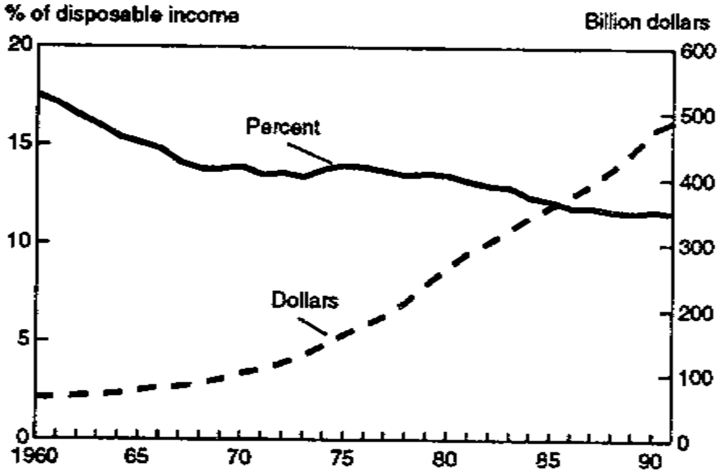


Figure 5

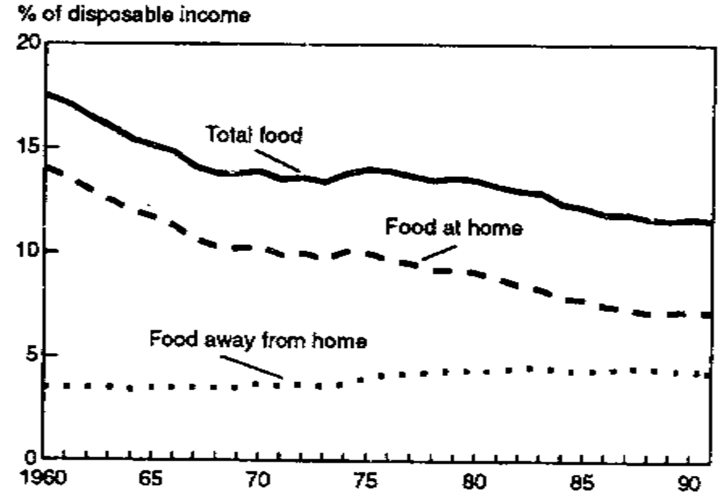
**U.S. food expenditures by families and individuals, 1960-91 1/**




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

Figure 6

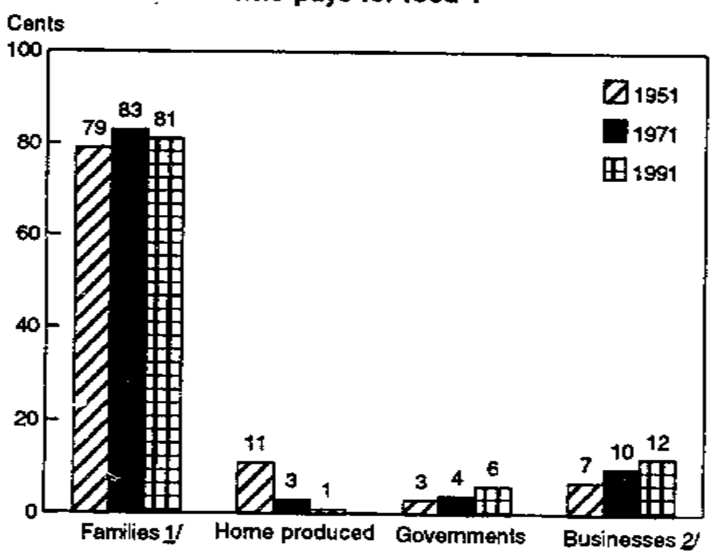
**Share of income spent for food 1/**




1/ Total food spending by families and individuals declined to 11.6 percent of disposable income in 30 years.

Figure 7

**Who pays for food ?**




1/ Families and individuals. 2/ Includes philanthropic donations.

Figure 8

**Away from home food expenditures**

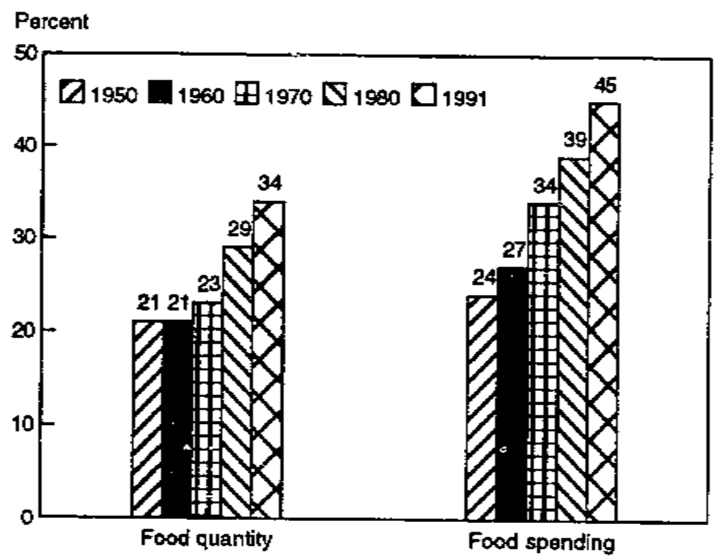


Figure 9

**Per capita food consumption index**

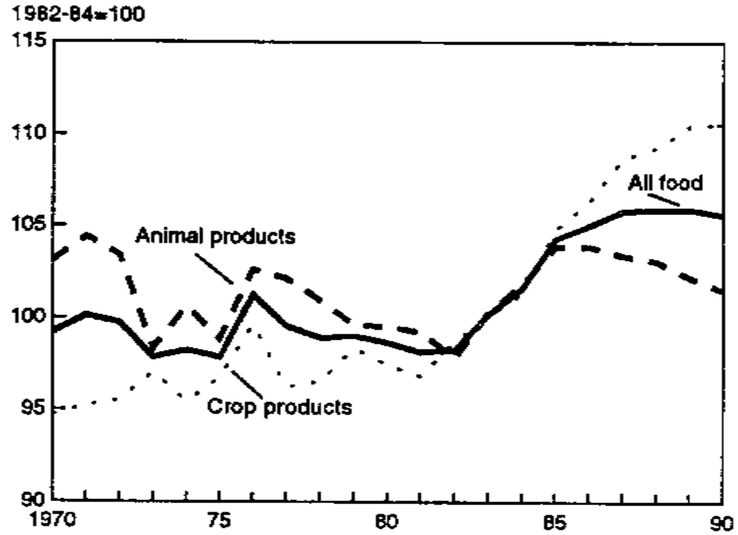
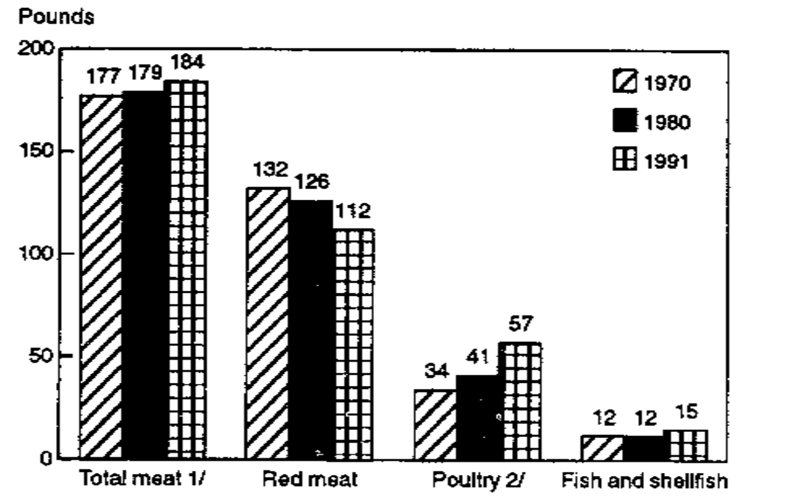



Figure 10

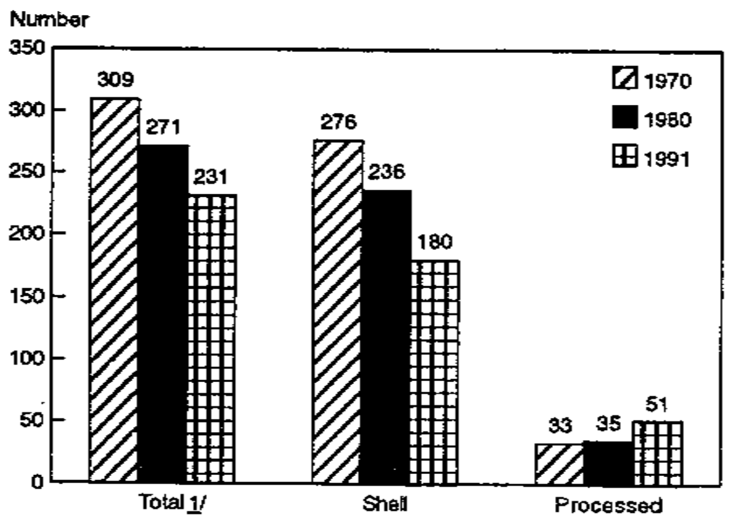
**Per capita consumption of meat, poultry, and fish, boneless, trimmed equivalent**




1/ Total may not add due to rounding. 2/ Includes skin, neck meat, and giblets.

Figure 11

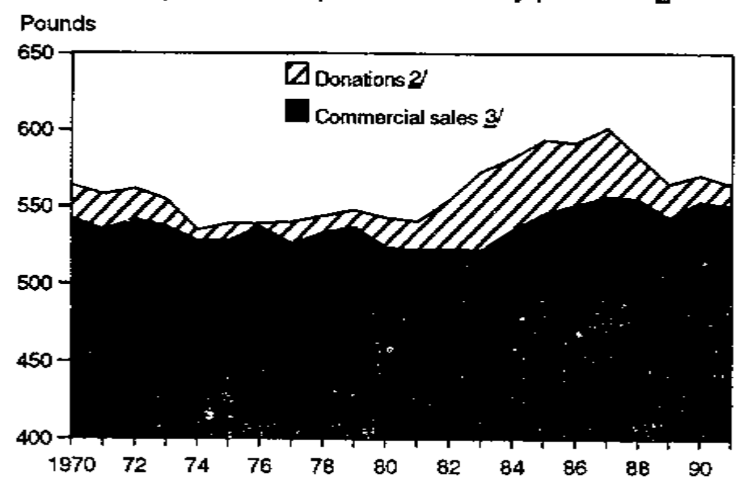
**Per capita consumption of eggs**




1/ Total may not add due to rounding.

Figure 12

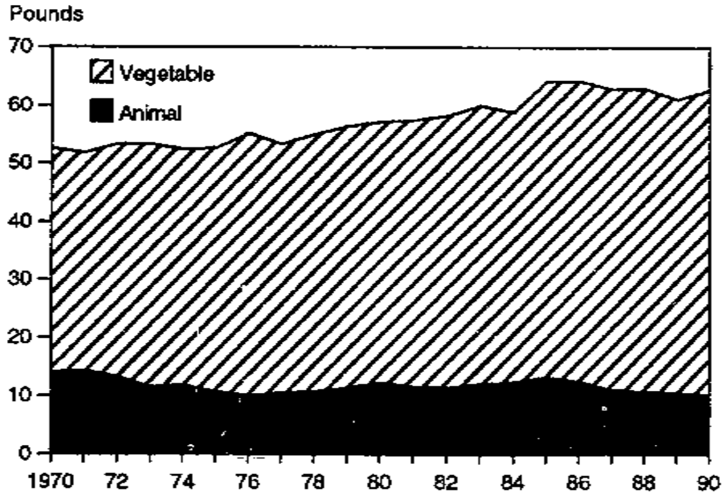
**Per capita consumption of all dairy products 1/**




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

Figure 13

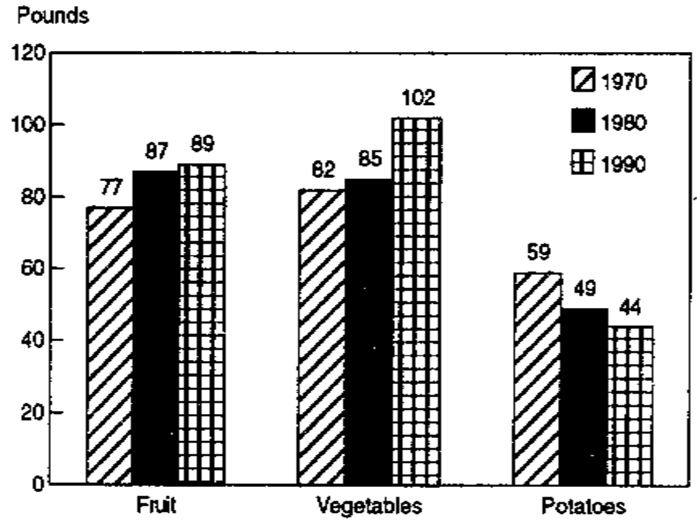
**Per capita consumption of food fats and oils 1/**




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

Figure 14

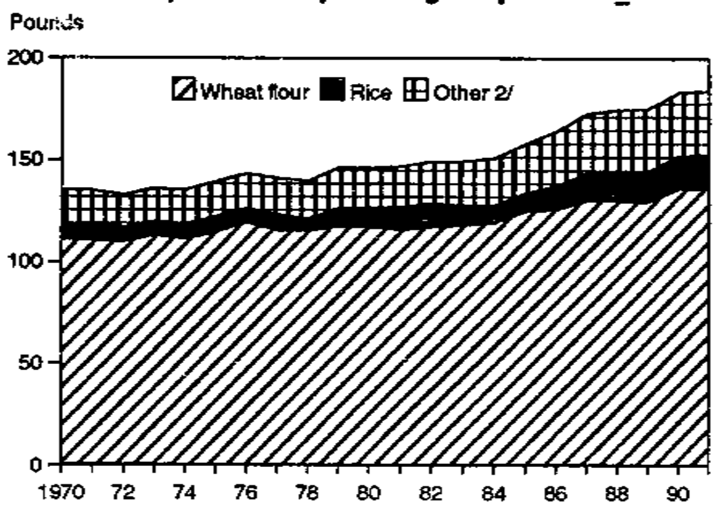
**Per capita consumption of fresh fruit, vegetables, and potatoes 1/**




1/ Retail-weight equivalent.

Figure 15

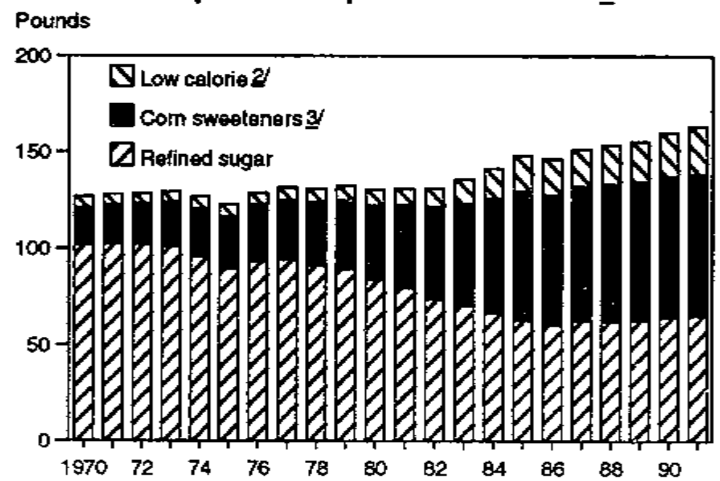
**Per capita consumption of grain products 1/**




1/ Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages, fuel, and corn sweeteners.
2/ Corn, oats, barley and rye.

Figure 16

**Per capita consumption of sweeteners 1/**




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

Table 1--Per capita food consumption index, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Meat, poultry and fish: Red meat | Poultry | Fish | Total | Eggs | Dairy products: Whole milk | Lowfat milk 2/ | Cream and sour cream | Cheese 3/ | Total 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 111.6 | 78.5 | 89.5 | 102.9 | 118.1 | 168.4 | 47.1 | 85.7 | 54.9 | 97.8 |
| 1971 | 114.0 | 79.0 | 87.5 | 104.6 | 118.5 | 165.1 | 52.7 | 83.5 | 58.1 | 98.7 |
| 1972 | 111.1 | 82.4 | 95.4 | 103.6 | 115.9 | 159.4 | 58.6 | 82.5 | 62.8 | 98.9 |
| 1973 | 102.4 | 78.5 | 97.2 | 96.7 | 110.3 | 151.9 | 63.9 | 84.1 | 65.2 | 98.9 |
| 1974 | 109.3 | 78.8 | 92.2 | 101.5 | 108.2 | 143.5 | 66.5 | 83.9 | 69.6 | 96.8 |
| 1975 | 106.5 | 76.8 | 91.9 | 98.9 | 105.5 | 139.3 | 73.8 | 86.3 | 69.0 | 97.0 |
| 1976 | 112.2 | 82.8 | 97.0 | 104.7 | 103.2 | 134.6 | 78.5 | 87.1 | 74.9 | 98.4 |
| 1977 | 111.0 | 84.0 | 95.9 | 104.0 | 102.1 | 128.5 | 83.7 | 88.0 | 77.2 | 98.2 |
| 1978 | 106.2 | 87.4 | 101.6 | 101.8 | 103.9 | 123.7 | 86.6 | 88.0 | 81.5 | 98.4 |
| 1979 | 101.6 | 94.0 | 98.7 | 99.7 | 105.8 | 118.9 | 89.3 | 89.5 | 83.1 | 97.9 |
| 1980 | 102.4 | 94.9 | 93.6 | 100.1 | 103.7 | 112.5 | 92.4 | 90.5 | 85.1 | 97.1 |
| 1981 | 101.6 | 98.0 | 95.3 | 100.3 | 101.1 | 107.5 | 94.5 | 92.4 | 88.1 | 96.4 |
| 1982 | 98.0 | 98.3 | 93.4 | 97.7 | 101.0 | 102.5 | 95.2 | 93.9 | 96.2 | 97.8 |
| 1983 | 101.1 | 99.4 | 100.4 | 100.7 | 99.5 | 100.1 | 99.6 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 99.7 |
| 1984 | 100.9 | 102.2 | 106.2 | 101.6 | 99.5 | 97.5 | 105.2 | 107.2 | 104.3 | 102.4 |
| 1985 | 101.8 | 105.9 | 112.5 | 103.6 | 97.6 | 94.8 | 112.5 | 113.7 | 109.8 | 105.2 |
| 1986 | 99.7 | 109.8 | 116.1 | 103.2 | 96.9 | 89.5 | 119.0 | 118.8 | 113.0 | 106.7 |
| 1987 | 95.1 | 117.8 | 120.3 | 102.0 | 97.0 | 86.0 | 121.4 | 119.2 | 118.1 | 108.0 |
| 1988 | 96.0 | 119.4 | 113.2 | 102.4 | 93.9 | 81.2 | 124.4 | 118.5 | 117.0 | 106.8 |
| 1989 | 92.8 | 123.7 | 116.5 | 101.3 | 90.2 | 75.0 | 133.1 | 121.0 | 118.0 | 106.9 |
| 1990 | 90.1 | 127.4 | 112.4 | 99.8 | 89.2 | 69.4 | 136.5 | 117.4 | 122.7 | 108.4 |

| Year | Fats and oils: Animal | Vegetable | Total | Caloric sweeteners | Flour and cereal products 5/ | Selected fruits: Fresh | Processed 6/ | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 126.8 | 78.8 | 90.6 | 101.2 | 90.5 | 81.9 | 92.6 | 86.3 |
| 1971 | 126.1 | 76.7 | 88.9 | 102.5 | 90.3 | 83.3 | 98.9 | 89.5 |
| 1972 | 117.8 | 82.2 | 90.8 | 102.9 | 89.3 | 76.1 | 99.3 | 85.0 |
| 1973 | 105.9 | 85.6 | 90.3 | 103.3 | 91.5 | 80.0 | 99.1 | 87.4 |
| 1974 | 105.3 | 83.2 | 88.3 | 99.9 | 90.7 | 81.9 | 100.3 | 89.1 |
| 1975 | 100.5 | 85.8 | 89.1 | 96.2 | 93.3 | 88.9 | 104.1 | 95.0 |
| 1976 | 94.1 | 92.0 | 92.5 | 101.0 | 95.7 | 86.6 | 105.5 | 94.2 |
| 1977 | 97.8 | 87.6 | 89.8 | 102.7 | 94.7 | 85.5 | 107.5 | 94.3 |
| 1978 | 100.4 | 90.3 | 92.6 | 102.4 | 92.7 | 87.6 | 106.0 | 94.9 |
| 1979 | 102.7 | 93.0 | 95.2 | 102.8 | 98.3 | 87.9 | 100.8 | 93.1 |
| 1980 | 103.8 | 94.2 | 96.3 | 100.1 | 97.9 | 94.9 | 102.3 | 97.9 |
| 1981 | 98.8 | 95.8 | 96.5 | 99.9 | 98.6 | 93.4 | 93.6 | 93.5 |
| 1982 | 95.4 | 98.7 | 97.9 | 99.0 | 100.6 | 95.5 | 100.5 | 97.5 |
| 1983 | 99.7 | 102.6 | 102.0 | 99.5 | 99.7 | 101.4 | 102.7 | 101.9 |
| 1984 | 104.9 | 98.7 | 100.1 | 101.5 | 99.7 | 103.1 | 96.8 | 100.6 |
| 1985 | 110.1 | 108.6 | 109.0 | 104.5 | 104.4 | 101.0 | 104.2 | 102.3 |
| 1986 | 104.2 | 110.0 | 108.7 | 103.0 | 109.4 | 106.0 | 107.5 | 106.6 |
| 1987 | 100.1 | 108.2 | 106.4 | 106.2 | 116.5 | 114.0 | 107.5 | 111.4 |
| 1988 | 97.5 | 108.9 | 106.4 | 107.3 | 118.2 | 111.9 | 107.5 | 110.1 |
| 1989 | 93.8 | 105.8 | 103.1 | 108.3 | 119.9 | 112.5 | 108.9 | 111.1 |
| 1990 | 91.3 | 109.5 | 105.5 | 110.4 | 125.9 | 104.7 | 100.0 | 102.8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 1--Per capita food consumption index, 1970-90 1/--continued

| Year | Selected vegetables: Fresh | Selected vegetables: For freezing | Selected vegetables: For canning | Selected vegetables: Total | Potatoes: Fresh | Potatoes: Frozen | Potatoes: Chips | Potatoes: Total 7/ | Sweet potatoes | Coconuts 8/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1982-84=100 | | | | | |
| 1970 | 90.2 | 89.2 | 108.9 | 96.5 | 127.7 | 63.4 | 98.7 | 94.1 | 108.6 | 113.7 |
| 1971 | 89.1 | 88.2 | 114.1 | 97.6 | 115.9 | 68.5 | 97.3 | 93.1 | 98.8 | 125.8 |
| 1972 | 91.1 | 88.0 | 112.7 | 98.2 | 119.5 | 70.4 | 94.6 | 94.2 | 97.4 | 135.5 |
| 1973 | 93.5 | 93.9 | 108.6 | 98.7 | 108.3 | 81.1 | 92.5 | 95.6 | 100.9 | 116.1 |
| 1974 | 93.8 | 90.9 | 107.0 | 98.0 | 102.0 | 85.5 | 89.2 | 96.0 | 98.2 | 106.5 |
| 1975 | 93.3 | 87.0 | 107.8 | 97.6 | 108.8 | 91.7 | 87.9 | 99.8 | 107.6 | 106.5 |
| 1976 | 96.1 | 90.8 | 112.0 | 100.9 | 102.2 | 103.3 | 89.4 | 102.8 | 108.0 | 108.9 |
| 1977 | 96.3 | 95.2 | 110.4 | 100.9 | 103.5 | 104.3 | 92.2 | 102.0 | 94.6 | 106.5 |
| 1978 | 94.2 | 93.2 | 105.7 | 98.0 | 95.0 | 105.1 | 94.2 | 99.9 | 98.3 | 113.7 |
| 1979 | 95.6 | 96.3 | 107.7 | 99.7 | 101.8 | 95.0 | 94.9 | 98.2 | 101.6 | 96.8 |
| 1980 | 97.2 | 93.7 | 106.5 | 100.0 | 105.5 | 87.4 | 93.9 | 95.7 | 88.9 | 94.4 |
| 1981 | 95.2 | 96.9 | 100.1 | 97.0 | 94.7 | 102.4 | 94.5 | 98.0 | 94.6 | 96.8 |
| 1982 | 99.8 | 91.3 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 97.3 | 95.4 | 96.8 | 96.7 | 109.6 | 96.8 |
| 1983 | 95.6 | 96.6 | 98.8 | 96.8 | 102.9 | 96.8 | 101.0 | 99.9 | 91.6 | 101.6 |
| 1984 | 104.6 | 112.0 | 102.9 | 104.7 | 99.8 | 107.9 | 102.2 | 103.3 | 98.8 | 101.6 |
| 1985 | 104.6 | 114.3 | 102.0 | 104.6 | 95.7 | 112.1 | 100.0 | 103.5 | 107.5 | 104.0 |
| 1986 | 105.2 | 103.8 | 100.7 | 103.6 | 100.9 | 114.2 | 103.2 | 106.5 | 87.9 | 111.3 |
| 1987 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 99.5 | 107.8 | 99.0 | 118.1 | 100.1 | 106.5 | 88.5 | 140.3 |
| 1988 | 117.0 | 121.7 | 96.4 | 110.5 | 102.5 | 106.8 | 97.4 | 103.0 | 81.8 | 118.5 |
| 1989 | 120.8 | 116.4 | 102.1 | 114.1 | 102.6 | 114.9 | 99.1 | 106.8 | 81.4 | 113.7 |
| 1990 | 117.3 | 121.8 | 104.4 | 113.4 | 93.8 | 123.2 | 98.1 | 107.3 | 94.7 | 116.1 |

| Year | Peanuts and tree nuts | Dry beans and peas | Coffee | Cocoa | Tea | All foods: Animal products | All foods: Crop products | All foods: Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1982-84=100 | | | | |
| 1970 | 87.5 | 113.3 | 126.9 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 103.1 | 94.7 | 99.2 |
| 1971 | 89.1 | 111.2 | 122.7 | 97.9 | 103.2 | 104.4 | 95.2 | 100.1 |
| 1972 | 93.4 | 105.6 | 127.9 | 108.9 | 104.0 | 103.4 | 95.5 | 99.7 |
| 1973 | 93.3 | 121.8 | 126.6 | 103.1 | 105.5 | 98.3 | 97.0 | 97.8 |
| 1974 | 88.1 | 89.6 | 126.4 | 91.5 | 106.4 | 100.6 | 95.4 | 98.2 |
| 1975 | 96.0 | 110.1 | 119.6 | 80.8 | 106.6 | 98.8 | 96.7 | 97.8 |
| 1976 | 91.2 | 104.4 | 123.6 | 93.2 | 109.9 | 102.6 | 99.6 | 101.2 |
| 1977 | 88.6 | 106.0 | 93.0 | 82.6 | 107.0 | 102.1 | 96.2 | 99.5 |
| 1978 | 90.9 | 87.3 | 104.1 | 83.8 | 103.5 | 100.9 | 96.5 | 98.9 |
| 1979 | 91.8 | 105.5 | 111.5 | 83.3 | 98.8 | 99.6 | 98.3 | 99.0 |
| 1980 | 80.8 | 89.6 | 101.7 | 84.3 | 104.7 | 99.5 | 97.4 | 98.6 |
| 1981 | 90.4 | 91.5 | 99.0 | 89.7 | 103.1 | 99.2 | 96.8 | 98.1 |
| 1982 | 98.6 | 107.4 | 98.5 | 93.4 | 99.2 | 97.8 | 98.7 | 98.2 |
| 1983 | 99.8 | 107.7 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 99.4 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 100.2 |
| 1984 | 101.6 | 84.9 | 101.6 | 107.1 | 101.4 | 101.8 | 101.3 | 101.6 |
| 1985 | 104.8 | 117.5 | 104.1 | 116.2 | 101.1 | 103.9 | 104.8 | 104.3 |
| 1986 | 106.4 | 111.3 | 104.3 | 119.4 | 101.2 | 103.9 | 106.3 | 105.[illegible] |
| 1987 | 104.0 | 87.0 | 101.4 | 120.7 | 99.8 | 103.4 | 108.7 | 105.8 |
| 1988 | 111.0 | 115.4 | 97.6 | 119.4 | 101.6 | 103.1 | 109.3 | 105.9 |
| 1989 | 112.7 | 92.0 | 102.1 | 121.9 | 101.8 | 102.2 | 110.5 | 105.9 |
| 1990 | 105.1 | 99.2 | 101.3 | 130.2 | 99.1 | 101.5 | 110.6 | 105.6 |

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/ Excludes corn sweeteners which are with sugars and other sweeteners. 6/ Includes dried fruit, frozen fruit, canned fruit, and citrus juices. Excludes 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, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Meat, poultry, and fish 2/: Red meat 3/ 4/ | Poultry 4/ | Fish | Total 5/ | Eggs 4/ | Dairy products 6/ | Fats and oils 7/: Animal | Vege-table | Total 5/ | Caloric sweet-eners 8/ | Flour and cereal products 9/ | Tree nuts 10/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 131.7 | 33.8 | 11.7 | 177.3 | 39.2 | 563.8 | 14.1 | 38.5 | 52.6 | 122.6 | 135.3 | 1.7 |
| 1971 | 135.5 | 34.0 | 11.5 | 181.0 | 39.3 | 557.9 | 14.4 | 37.4 | 51.8 | 124.3 | 134.9 | 1.9 |
| 1972 | 131.8 | 35.4 | 12.5 | 179.7 | 38.5 | 559.6 | 13.3 | 40.0 | 53.4 | 124.9 | 132.9 | 2.0 |
| 1973 | 121.8 | 33.7 | 12.7 | 168.2 | 36.6 | 554.8 | 11.6 | 41.7 | 53.3 | 125.6 | 136.1 | 1.8 |
| 1974 | 130.4 | 33.8 | 12.1 | 176.3 | 35.9 | 535.0 | 11.9 | 40.5 | 52.4 | 121.9 | 135.2 | 1.6 |
| 1975 | 125.8 | 32.9 | 12.1 | 170.9 | 35.0 | 539.1 | 10.8 | 41.9 | 52.6 | 117.9 | 139.1 | 1.9 |
| 1976 | 133.0 | 35.5 | 12.9 | 181.4 | 34.2 | 539.7 | 10.1 | 45.0 | 55.1 | 124.0 | 143.2 | 1.9 |
| 1977 | 132.3 | 35.9 | 12.6 | 180.9 | 33.9 | 540.2 | 10.6 | 42.7 | 53.3 | 126.3 | 141.2 | 1.7 |
| 1978 | 127.5 | 37.3 | 13.4 | 178.2 | 34.5 | 544.3 | 10.8 | 44.1 | 54.9 | 125.7 | 139.6 | 1.7 |
| 1979 | 124.4 | 40.0 | 13.0 | 177.4 | 35.1 | 548.2 | 11.5 | 44.9 | 56.4 | 126.7 | 145.9 | 1.8 |
| 1980 | 126.4 | 40.6 | 12.4 | 179.4 | 34.4 | 543.3 | 12.3 | 44.8 | 57.2 | 123.9 | 145.8 | 1.8 |
| 1981 | 125.1 | 41.9 | 12.6 | 179.5 | 33.6 | 540.6 | 11.7 | 45.7 | 57.4 | 124.1 | 146.7 | 1.9 |
| 1982 | 119.8 | 42.0 | 12.4 | 174.2 | 33.5 | 554.6 | 11.4 | 46.8 | 58.3 | 123.2 | 149.2 | 2.1 |
| 1983 | 123.9 | 42.6 | 13.3 | 179.8 | 33.0 | 572.9 | 12.1 | 47.9 | 60.0 | 124.3 | 149.1 | 2.2 |
| 1984 | 123.7 | 43.7 | 14.1 | 181.5 | 33.0 | 581.9 | 12.4 | 46.4 | 58.8 | 127.0 | 150.4 | 2.3 |
| 1985 | 124.9 | 45.2 | 15.0 | 185.1 | 32.4 | 593.7 | 13.3 | 50.9 | 64.3 | 131.3 | 157.5 | 2.3 |
| 1986 | 122.2 | 47.1 | 15.4 | 184.7 | 32.2 | 591.5 | 12.6 | 51.7 | 64.3 | 129.6 | 163.7 | 2.3 |
| 1987 | 117.4 | 50.7 | 16.1 | 184.2 | 32.2 | 601.3 | 11.1 | 51.8 | 62.9 | 133.7 | 172.5 | 2.2 |
| 1988 | 119.5 | 51.7 | 15.1 | 186.3 | 31.2 | 583.2 | 10.8 | 52.2 | 63.0 | 135.1 | 174.3 | 2.3 |
| 1989 | 115.9 | 53.6 | 15.6 | 185.1 | 29.9 | 565.3 | 10.6 | 50.5 | 61.1 | 136.4 | 174.9 | 2.3 |
| 1990 | 112.4 | 55.4 | 15.0 | 182.7 | 29.6 | 570.7 | 10.2 | 52.5 | 62.7 | 139.1 | 183.0 | 2.5 |

| Year | Selected fruits: Fresh | Canned | Frozen | Dried | Citrus juice 11/ | Vegetables: Fresh 12/ 13/ | For canning 12/ 14/ | For freezing 12/ 15/ | Potatoes: Fresh | Frozen | Coffee: Regular | Instant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 76.7 | 1.0 | 3.3 | NA | 31.7 | 88.8 | 91.3 | 13.5 | 59.3 | 12.8 | 9.7 | 0.7 |
| 1971 | 77.8 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 35.5 | 88.4 | 98.0 | 13.2 | 53.8 | 13.9 | 9.1 | 0.7 |
| 1972 | 72.6 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 39.5 | 89.0 | 95.0 | 13.3 | 55.5 | 14.3 | 9.5 | 0.8 |
| 1973 | 75.2 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 39.2 | 91.4 | 88.5 | 14.3 | 50.3 | 16.4 | 9.2 | 0.9 |
| 1974 | 76.4 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 41.5 | 90.7 | 89.6 | 14.0 | 47.4 | 17.3 | 8.6 | 1.0 |
| 1975 | 82.0 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 45.7 | 89.9 | 88.8 | 13.8 | 50.5 | 18.6 | 8.3 | 0.9 |
| 1976 | 81.1 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 46.2 | 91.3 | 93.9 | 13.9 | 47.5 | 20.9 | 8.4 | 1.0 |
| 1977 | 78.5 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 47.1 | 92.0 | 92.1 | 15.4 | 48.1 | 21.1 | 6.1 | 0.8 |
| 1978 | 80.9 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 41.8 | 90.5 | 87.0 | 14.2 | 44.1 | 21.3 | 7.1 | 0.8 |
| 1979 | 80.4 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 43.8 | 92.2 | 91.2 | 15.0 | 47.3 | 19.2 | 7.7 | 0.9 |
| 1980 | 86.9 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 44.6 | 92.7 | 90.7 | 14.4 | 49.0 | 17.7 | 6.8 | 0.9 |
| 1981 | 83.8 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 42.1 | 91.2 | 84.9 | 14.7 | 44.0 | 20.7 | 6.6 | 0.8 |
| 1982 | 84.6 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 44.3 | 95.9 | 84.4 | 13.6 | 45.2 | 19.3 | 6.5 | 0.9 |
| 1983 | 89.9 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 48.7 | 92.6 | 85.2 | 14.6 | 47.8 | 19.6 | 6.6 | 0.9 |
| 1984 | 88.3 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 42.1 | 100.3 | 90.9 | 17.5 | 46.4 | 21.8 | 6.7 | 0.9 |
| 1985 | 86.1 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 45.9 | 100.2 | 87.8 | 17.1 | 44.4 | 22.7 | 6.9 | 0.9 |
| 1986 | 92.5 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 49.1 | 99.3 | 87.9 | 15.8 | 46.9 | 23.1 | 6.9 | 0.9 |
| 1987 | 97.5 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 46.7 | 105.7 | 87.6 | 16.8 | 46.0 | 23.9 | 6.7 | 0.9 |
| 1988 | 95.5 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 46.9 | 109.6 | 83.5 | 18.3 | 47.6 | 21.6 | 6.4 | 0.9 |
| 1989 | 95.5 | 1.4 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 42.4 | 112.9 | 90.7 | 17.8 | 47.7 | 23.3 | 6.7 | 0.9 |
| 1990 | 89.0 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 35.3 | 111.0 | 93.4 | 18.3 | 43.7 | 24.9 | 6.7 | 0.9 |

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/ Excludes shipments to the U.S. territories. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Milk equivalent, milkfat basis. Includes butter. 7/ Fat-content basis. Includes butter. 8/ Dry basis. 9/ Consumption of most items at the processing level. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages, fuel, and sweeteners. 10/ Shelled basis. 11/ Single-strength basis. 12/ Farm weight. 13/ Includes artichokes, asparagus, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, garlic, green beans, green peppers, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes. 14/ Includes asparagus, carrots, cucumbers for pickling, green peas, snap beans, corn, and processed tomato products. 15/ Includes asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, green peas, snap beans, and corn.

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

| Item | 1970-74 | 1975-79 | 1980-84 | 1985-89 | 1989 | 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | |
| Meat, poultry, and fish 2/ 3/ | 176.5 | 177.7 | 178.9 | 185.1 | 185.1 | 182.7 |
| Red meats 2/ 4/ 5/ | 130.2 | 128.6 | 123.8 | 120.0 | 115.9 | 112.4 |
| Beef | 79.1 | 82.8 | 73.1 | 70.5 | 65.4 | 63.9 |
| Veal | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Pork | 47.6 | 42.4 | 48.3 | 47.1 | 48.4 | 46.4 |
| Lamb and mutton | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Poultry 2/ 5/ | 34.1 | 36.3 | 42.2 | 49.7 | 53.6 | 55.4 |
| Chicken | 27.4 | 29.4 | 33.7 | 38.4 | 40.5 | 41.5 |
| Turkey | 6.7 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 11.3 | 13.1 | 13.8 |
| Fish and shellfish 6/ | 12.1 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.0 |
| Eggs 5/ | 37.9 | 34.5 | 33.5 | 31.6 | 29.9 | 29.6 |
| All dairy products, including butter 7/ | 554.2 | 542.3 | 558.7 | 587.0 | 565.3 | 570.7 |
| Fluid milk and cream 8/ | 270.7 | 256.7 | 239.3 | 238.2 | 236.4 | 233.3 |
| Lowfat milk | 59.1 | 81.1 | 95.0 | 115.3 | 126.7 | 131.2 |
| Lowfat (1-2 percent fat) | 38.4 | 60.5 | 74.0 | 89.4 | 96.3 | 98.2 |
| Skim | 12.8 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 15.3 | 20.2 | 22.9 |
| Flavored drink | 2.7 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| Buttermilk | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Whole milk 9/ | 205.2 | 167.9 | 135.4 | 111.0 | 97.6 | 90.3 |
| Cream 10/ | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Yogurt | 1.2 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Sour cream and dip | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Cheese 2/ 11/ | 12.9 | 16.0 | 19.5 | 23.4 | 23.8 | 24.7 |
| American 12/ | 7.7 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 11.1 |
| Other 13/ | 5.2 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 13.5 |
| Frozen dairy products 14/ | 28.1 | 27.5 | 26.7 | 28.1 | 28.8 | 28.9 |
| Ice cream | 17.6 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 16.1 | 15.7 |
| Ice milk | 7.6 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 7.7 |
| Sherbet | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk | 10.7 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Skim milk | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Canned whole milk | 5.1 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Bulk whole milk | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Nonfat dry milk | 4.9 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Fats and oils, fat content 2/ 15/ | 52.7 | 54.5 | 58.3 | 63.1 | 61.1 | 62.7 |
| Vegetable fat | 39.6 | 43.7 | 46.3 | 51.4 | 50.5 | 52.5 |
| Animal fat | 13.1 | 10.8 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 10.2 |
| Fats and oils, product weight 2/ | 55.9 | 57.6 | 61.4 | 66.2 | 64.0 | 65.8 |
| Butter | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Margarine | 11.0 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 10.9 |
| Lard (direct use) 16/ | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Edible tallow (direct use) 16/ | NA | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Shortening | 17.2 | 17.6 | 19.0 | 21.9 | 21.5 | 22.2 |
| Salad and cooking oils | 16.7 | 19.5 | 21.7 | 24.6 | 24.0 | 24.2 |
| Other edible fats and oils | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 |

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 | 1989 | 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Pounds | | | |
| Fresh fruit 2/ | 93.9 | 97.9 | 105.4 | 115.8 | 119.4 | 112.0 |
| Citrus | 27.1 | 26.3 | 25.6 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 21.8 |
| Noncitrus 2/ | 48.6 | 54.3 | 61.2 | 69.1 | 71.5 | 67.2 |
| Apples | 15.6 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 18.9 | 20.7 | 19.0 |
| Other noncitrus | 33.0 | 37.4 | 43.6 | 50.2 | 50.8 | 48.2 |
| Melons | 18.2 | 17.3 | 18.7 | 22.4 | 23.9 | 23.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Frozen fruit | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| Dried fruit | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Canned fruit | 15.5 | 15.0 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.4 |
| Citrus juice 17/ | 37.5 | 44.9 | 44.4 | 46.2 | 42.4 | 35.3 |
| | | | | | | |
| Selected commercial fresh vegetables 18/ | 82.7 | 84.0 | 87.0 | 97.0 | 103.8 | 102.3 |
| | | | | | | |
| Processed vegetables (farm weight) 2/ | 106.2 | 105.1 | 102.2 | 104.7 | 108.5 | 111.6 |
| Vegetables for canning 2/ | 92.5 | 90.6 | 87.2 | 87.5 | 90.7 | 93.4 |
| Tomatoes for processing 19/ | 63.0 | 62.7 | 62.5 | 64.5 | 69.4 | 70.3 |
| Other vegetables for canning 20/ | 29.5 | 27.9 | 24.7 | 23.0 | 21.3 | 23.0 |
| Vegetables for freezing 21/ | 13.7 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 17.2 | 17.8 | 18.3 |
| | | | | | | |
| Fresh potatoes | 53.3 | 47.5 | 46.5 | 46.5 | 47.7 | 43.6 |
| Frozen potatoes | 14.9 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 22.9 | 23.3 | 24.9 |
| Sweetpotatoes (farm weight) | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| | | | | | | |
| Dry edible beans (farm weight) | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 6.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Tree nuts (shelled basis) | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Peanuts (kernel basis) | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 6.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Flour and cereal products | 134.9 | 141.8 | 148.2 | 168.6 | 174.9 | 183.0 |
| Wheat flour | 111.0 | 116.3 | 117.3 | 127.9 | 129.2 | 135.7 |
| Rye flour | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Rice (milled basis) | 7.2 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 12.8 | 15.2 | 16.2 |
| Corn products 22/ | 10.2 | 11.8 | 14.1 | 20.2 | 21.5 | 21.7 |
| Oat products 23/ | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 7.7 |
| Barley products 24/ | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Coffee (gallons) | 33.1 | 29.0 | 26.4 | 26.8 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| Cocoa (chocolate liquor equivalent) | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total sweeteners 25/ | 129.2 | 130.7 | 135.3 | 152.4 | 156.7 | 161.3 |
| Caloric sweeteners 25/ | 123.8 | 124.1 | 124.5 | 133.2 | 136.4 | 139.1 |
| Refined sugar | 100.5 | 91.5 | 74.7 | 62.0 | 62.8 | 64.5 |
| Corn sweeteners | 21.9 | 31.2 | 48.5 | 69.8 | 72.2 | 73.1 |
| Low-calorie sweeteners 26/ | 5.4 | 6.6 | 10.8 | 19.2 | 20.3 | 22.2 |

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 shipments to U.S. territories. 6/ Excludes game fish. 7/ Milk equivalent, milk- fat basis. Items shown separately are product-weight basis. 8/ Includes eggnog, not shown separately. 9/ Plain and flavored. 10/ Heavy cream, light cream, and half and half. 11/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. Excludes full-skim American, cottage, pot, and baker's cheese. 12/ Cheddar, Colby, washed curd, stirred curd, Monterey, and Jack. 13/ Italian cheeses and such miscellaneous cheeses as Swiss, Gouda, blue, and cream cheese. 14/ Includes mellorine and nonstandardized frozen dairy products. 15/ Fat content of butter and margarine is 80 percent of product weight. 16/ Direct use excludes use in margarine and shortening. 17/ Single-strength equivalent. 18/ Artichokes, asparagus, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, garlic, green beans, green peppers, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes. 19/ Includes use in such tomato products as ketchup, tomato sauce, and canned tomatoes. 20/ Asparagus, carrots, cucumbers for pickling, green peas, snap beans, and sweet corn. 21/ Asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, green peas, snap beans, and sweet corn. 22/ Corn flour, meal, hominy, grits, and corn starch; excludes corn sweeteners. 23/ Oatmeal, ready-to-eat oat cereal, oat flour, and oat bran. 24/ Barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract used in foods, such as crackers. 25/ Includes honey and edible syrups. 26/ Sugar-sweetness equivalent.

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

| Item | Primary weight basis 2/ | Factor used |
|---|---|---|
| Red meats: | | |
| Beef | Carcass | 3/ |
| Veal | do. | 0.83 |
| Lamb and mutton | do. | 0.89 |
| Pork, excluding lard | do. | 4/ |
| Young chicken (broilers) | Ready to cook | 5/ |
| Fish and shellfish: | | |
| *Fresh and frozen* | Edible 6/ | 1.00 |
| Canned | Canned | 1.00 |
| Cured | Cured | 1.00 |
| Eggs | Farm | 0.97 |
| Dairy products: | | |
| Fluid milk and cream | Fluid | 1.00 |
| Other dairy products | Processed | 1.00 |
| Fats and oils: | | |
| Butter | Processed | 1.00 |
| Lard | do. | 1.00 |
| Margarine | do. | 1.00 |
| Shortening | do. | 1.00 |
| Salad and cooking oil | do. | 1.00 |
| Cane and beet sugar | Raw | 0.94 |
| Peanuts, kernel basis | Shelled | 1.00 |
| Grain products: | | |
| Wheat flour | Milled, processeed | 1.00 |
| Rye flour | Grain equivalent | 0.80 |
| Rice | Rough basis | 7/ |
| Corn products 8/ | Milled, processeed | 1.00 |
| Oat products 9/ 10/ | Grain equivalent | 0.60 |
| Barley products 10/ 11/ | Grain equivalent | 0.63 |
| Coffee: | | |
| Regular | Green bean, roasted | 0.84 |
| Instant | do. | 12/ |
| Tea | Leaf equivalent | 1.00 |
| Cocoa beans | Beans | 13/0.80 |
| Potatoes: | | |
| Fresh | Farm | 0.96 |
| Frozen | do. | 14/ |
| Canned | do. | 0.636 |
| Chips and shoestrings | do. | 0.245 |
| Dehydrated | do. | 0.14 |

| Item | Primary weight basis 2/ | Factor used |
|---|---|---|
| Fresh fruits: | | |
| Citrus-- | | |
| Oranges | Farm | 0.97 |
| Tangerines | do. | 0.94 |
| Tangelos | do. | 0.96 |
| Grapefruits | do. | 0.97 |
| Lemons | do. | 0.96 |
| Limes | do. | 0.95 |
| Other fresh fruits-- | | |
| Apples | do. | 0.96 |
| Apricots | do. | 0.91 |
| Avocados | do. | 0.94 |
| Bananas | do. | 1.00 |
| Cherries | do. | 0.92 |
| Cranberries | do. | 0.96 |
| Figs | do. | 0.91 |
| Grapes | do. | 0.91 |
| Nectarines | do. | 0.95 |
| Peaches | do. | 0.94 |
| Pears | do. | 0.95 |
| Pineapples | do. | 0.95 |
| Plums and prunes | do. | 0.95 |
| Strawberries | do. | 0.92 |
| Canned fruits and juices | Canned | 1.00 |
| Dried fruits | Packed | 1.00 |
| Frozen fruits | do. | 1.00 |
| Cantaloups | Farm | 0.92 |
| Watermelons | do. | 0.90 |
| Fresh vegetables: | | |
| Dark green and deep yellow-- | | |
| Broccoli | do. | 0.92 |
| Carrots | do. | 0.97 |
| Escarole | do. | 0.93 |
| Peppers | do. | 0.92 |
| Spinach | do. | 0.88 |
| Tomatoes | do. | 0.85 |
| Other fresh vegetables: | | |
| Artichokes | do. | 0.93 |
| Asparagus | do. | 0.91 |
| Lima beans | do. | 0.92 |
| Snap beans | do. | 0.94 |
| Cabbage | do. | 0.93 |
| Cauliflower | do. | 0.92 |
| Celery | do. | 0.93 |
| Corn | do. | 0.92 |
| Cucumbers | do. | 0.92 |
| Eggplant | do. | 0.90 |
| Garlic | do. | 0.81 |
| Lettuce | do. | 0.93 |
| Onions | do. | 0.94 |

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, SB-362, ERS, USDA, June 1965. Revisions of this publication (SB-616 and AH-697) were published by USDA in March 1979 and June 1992, respectively. 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 1988-91. 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 42. The 1989 factor of 0.776 will be used until the next periodical revision. 5/ The conversion factor changes in relation to the proportion of ready-to-cook product moving out of the human consumption channel to the pet food or rendering industries. The factor changes from 1.00 in 1979 to 0.852 in 1991 and will continue to be updated periodically. 6/ Excludes such offals as bones, viscera, and shells. 7/ Factor (rice milling rate) estimated each marketing year based on quality of crop (see table 91). 8/ Corn flour, meal, hominy, grits, and corn starch. 9/ Rolled oats, ready-to-eat oat cereal, oat flour, and oat bran. 10/ This factor is a composite; each item in the group has its own factor. 11/ Barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract used in foods, such as crackers. 12/ Factor of 0.333 used for 1963-73 and 0.40 used for 1974 and later. 13/ Chocolate liquor equivalent (53-percent fat content). 14/ 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, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Red meat (carcass) 2/ | | | | | Poultry (ready-to-cook) 3/ | | | Total 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beef | Veal | Pork | Lamb and mutton | Total 4/ | Chicken | Turkey | Total 4/ | |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 114.1 | 3.0 | 72.1 | 3.2 | 192.4 | 40.1 | 8.1 | 48.2 | 240.6 |
| 1971 | 113.1 | 2.7 | 78.5 | 3.1 | 197.5 | 40.1 | 8.4 | 48.5 | 246.0 |
| 1972 | 115.0 | 2.3 | 70.8 | 3.3 | 191.4 | 41.5 | 9.0 | 50.5 | 241.9 |
| 1973 | 108.6 | 1.8 | 63.2 | 2.6 | 176.2 | 39.7 | 8.4 | 48.2 | 224.4 |
| 1974 | 115.5 | 2.3 | 68.2 | 2.3 | 188.3 | 39.6 | 8.7 | 48.3 | 236.6 |
| 1975 | 118.9 | 4.1 | 56.0 | 2.0 | 181.1 | 38.8 | 8.3 | 47.1 | 228.1 |
| 1976 | 127.2 | 4.0 | 58.0 | 1.8 | 191.0 | 41.9 | 8.9 | 50.8 | 241.7 |
| 1977 | 123.7 | 3.8 | 60.5 | 1.7 | 189.7 | 42.7 | 8.7 | 51.5 | 241.1 |
| 1978 | 117.7 | 2.9 | 60.2 | 1.5 | 182.4 | 44.8 | 8.7 | 53.5 | 235.9 |
| 1979 | 105.3 | 2.0 | 68.7 | 1.5 | 177.5 | 48.3 | 9.2 | 57.5 | 235.0 |
| 1980 | 103.3 | 1.8 | 73.3 | 1.5 | 179.9 | 48.4 | 10.2 | 58.7 | 238.5 |
| 1981 | 104.3 | 2.0 | 69.8 | 1.6 | 177.6 | 50.4 | 10.6 | 61.0 | 238.6 |
| 1982 | 103.9 | 2.0 | 62.6 | 1.7 | 170.1 | 51.5 | 10.6 | 62.0 | 232.1 |
| 1983 | 106.1 | 2.0 | 65.9 | 1.7 | 175.7 | 52.6 | 11.0 | 63.6 | 239.4 |
| 1984 | 105.8 | 2.1 | 65.5 | 1.7 | 175.1 | 54.5 | 11.0 | 65.5 | 240.6 |
| 1985 | 106.8 | 2.2 | 66.0 | 1.6 | 176.6 | 56.3 | 11.6 | 67.9 | 244.5 |
| 1986 | 107.8 | 2.3 | 62.3 | 1.6 | 174.0 | 58.1 | 12.9 | 71.0 | 244.9 |
| 1987 | 103.8 | 1.8 | 62.7 | 1.5 | 169.8 | 61.9 | 14.7 | 76.7 | 246.5 |
| 1988 | 102.8 | 1.7 | 67.0 | 1.6 | 173.0 | 63.8 | 15.7 | 79.5 | 252.5 |
| 1989 | 98.1 | 1.4 | 66.4 | 1.6 | 167.6 | 67.5 | 16.6 | 84.1 | 251.7 |
| 1990 | 95.9 | 1.3 | 63.7 | 1.7 | 162.5 | 70.4 | 17.5 | 87.9 | 250.5 |
| 1991 P | 95.1 | 1.2 | 64.5 | 1.7 | 162.5 | 73.4 | 18.0 | 91.4 | 253.9 |

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 (tables 39-43 and 48-51). 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 and chicken (retail cut equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Red meat 2/ | | | | | Chicken | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beef | Veal | Pork | Lamb and mutton | Total 3/ | Young chicken | Other chicken | Total 3/ |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 84.4 | 2.5 | 55.2 | 2.9 | 144.9 | 36.5 | 3.6 | 40.1 |
| 1971 | 83.7 | 2.3 | 60.2 | 2.8 | 148.9 | 36.3 | 3.8 | 40.1 |
| 1972 | 85.1 | 1.9 | 54.3 | 2.9 | 144.2 | 37.9 | 3.6 | 41.5 |
| 1973 | 80.4 | 1.5 | 48.5 | 2.4 | 132.8 | 36.6 | 3.1 | 39.7 |
| 1974 | 85.5 | 1.9 | 52.4 | 2.0 | 141.9 | 36.5 | 3.1 | 39.6 |
| 1975 | 88.0 | 3.4 | 43.1 | 1.8 | 136.3 | 36.0 | 2.8 | 38.8 |
| 1976 | 94.1 | 3.3 | 44.7 | 1.6 | 143.7 | 39.4 | 2.5 | 41.9 |
| 1977 | 91.5 | 3.2 | 46.7 | 1.5 | 142.9 | 40.1 | 2.6 | 42.7 |
| 1978 | 87.1 | 2.4 | 46.5 | 1.4 | 137.5 | 42.5 | 2.3 | 44.8 |
| 1979 | 77.9 | 1.7 | 53.2 | 1.3 | 134.1 | 46.1 | 2.2 | 48.3 |
| 1980 | 76.4 | 1.5 | 56.8 | 1.4 | 136.1 | 45.9 | 2.1 | 48.0 |
| 1981 | 77.2 | 1.6 | 54.2 | 1.4 | 134.4 | 47.0 | 2.6 | 49.5 |
| 1982 | 76.9 | 1.7 | 48.6 | 1.5 | 128.6 | 47.3 | 2.5 | 49.7 |
| 1983 | 78.5 | 1.6 | 51.3 | 1.5 | 133.0 | 47.7 | 2.3 | 50.0 |
| 1984 | 78.3 | 1.8 | 51.0 | 1.5 | 132.6 | 49.7 | 2.0 | 51.7 |
| 1985 | 79.0 | 1.9 | 51.5 | 1.4 | 133.8 | 51.5 | 1.9 | 53.4 |
| 1986 | 78.7 | 1.9 | 48.6 | 1.4 | 130.5 | 52.6 | 2.0 | 54.6 |
| 1987 | 73.7 | 1.5 | 48.8 | 1.3 | 125.3 | 55.7 | 2.0 | 57.8 |
| 1988 | 72.5 | 1.4 | 52.1 | 1.4 | 127.3 | 55.9 | 2.1 | 57.9 |
| 1989 | 69.2 | 1.2 | 51.5 | 1.5 | 123.4 | 58.1 | 1.6 | 59.7 |
| 1990 | 67.6 | 1.1 | 49.4 | 1.5 | 119.6 | 59.5 | 1.6 | 61.1 |
| 1991 P | 67.1 | 1.0 | 50.0 | 1.5 | 119.6 | 61.1 | 1.4 | 62.5 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Includes processed meats on a fresh basis. Excludes shipments to U.S. territories, as shown in commodity supply and utilization tables (tables 39-42 and 48-51). Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. Comparable data on retail-weight equivalent of turkey are not yet available. To compare turkey consumption and red meat consumption, use carcass and ready-to-cook (table 5) or boneless equivalent (table 7).
2/ Skeletal meats; excludes edible offals. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 7--Red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Poultry 2/ | | | Red meat | | | | | Fish and shellfish | Total red meat, poultry, and fish 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chicken 3/ | Turkey | Total 4/ | Beef | Veal | Pork | Lamb | Total 4/ | | |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 27.4 | 6.4 | 33.8 | 79.6 | 2.0 | 48.0 | 2.1 | 131.7 | 11.7 | 177.3 |
| 1971 | 27.4 | 6.6 | 34.0 | 79.0 | 1.9 | 52.6 | 2.1 | 135.5 | 11.5 | 181.0 |
| 1972 | 28.3 | 7.1 | 35.4 | 80.3 | 1.6 | 47.8 | 2.2 | 131.8 | 12.5 | 179.7 |
| 1973 | 27.1 | 6.6 | 33.7 | 75.8 | 1.2 | 43.0 | 1.7 | 121.8 | 12.7 | 168.2 |
| 1974 | 27.0 | 6.8 | 33.8 | 80.6 | 1.6 | 46.7 | 1.5 | 130.4 | 12.1 | 176.3 |
| 1975 | 26.4 | 6.5 | 32.9 | 83.0 | 2.8 | 38.7 | 1.3 | 125.8 | 12.1 | 170.9 |
| 1976 | 28.5 | 7.0 | 35.5 | 88.8 | 2.7 | 40.3 | 1.2 | 133.0 | 12.9 | 181.4 |
| 1977 | 29.0 | 6.9 | 35.9 | 86.3 | 2.6 | 42.3 | 1.1 | 132.3 | 12.6 | 180.9 |
| 1978 | 30.4 | 6.9 | 37.3 | 82.2 | 2.0 | 42.3 | 1.0 | 127.5 | 13.4 | 178.2 |
| 1979 | 32.7 | 7.3 | 40.0 | 73.5 | 1.4 | 48.6 | 1.0 | 124.4 | 13.0 | 177.4 |
| 1980 | 32.5 | 8.1 | 40.6 | 72.1 | 1.3 | 52.1 | 1.0 | 126.4 | 12.4 | 179.4 |
| 1981 | 33.5 | 8.3 | 41.9 | 72.8 | 1.3 | 49.9 | 1.0 | 125.1 | 12.6 | 179.5 |
| 1982 | 33.7 | 8.3 | 42.0 | 72.5 | 1.4 | 44.9 | 1.1 | 119.8 | 12.4 | 174.2 |
| 1983 | 33.9 | 8.7 | 42.6 | 74.1 | 1.4 | 47.4 | 1.1 | 123.9 | 13.3 | 179.8 |
| 1984 | 35.0 | 8.7 | 43.7 | 73.8 | 1.5 | 47.2 | 1.1 | 123.7 | 14.1 | 181.5 |
| 1985 | 36.1 | 9.1 | 45.2 | 74.6 | 1.5 | 47.7 | 1.1 | 124.9 | 15.0 | 185.1 |
| 1986 | 37.0 | 10.2 | 47.1 | 74.4 | 1.6 | 45.2 | 1.0 | 122.2 | 15.4 | 184.7 |
| 1987 | 39.1 | 11.6 | 50.7 | 69.5 | 1.3 | 45.6 | 1.0 | 117.4 | 16.1 | 184.2 |
| 1988 | 39.3 | 12.4 | 51.7 | 68.6 | 1.1 | 48.8 | 1.0 | 119.5 | 15.1 | 186.3 |
| 1989 | 40.5 | 13.1 | 53.6 | 65.4 | 1.0 | 48.4 | 1.1 | 115.9 | 15.6 | 185.1 |
| 1990 | 41.5 | 13.8 | 55.4 | 63.9 | 0.9 | 46.4 | 1.1 | 112.4 | 15.0 | 182.7 |
| 1991 P | 42.6 | 14.2 | 56.8 | 63.5 | 0.8 | 47.0 | 1.1 | 112.4 | 14.8 | 184.0 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ 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 39-42. Boneless equivalent for chicken and turkey derived from ready-to-cook weight, using conversion factors shown in tables 48-51. Boneless equivalent, or edible weight, for fish is calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce (see table 8). 2/ Includes skin, neck meat, and giblets. 3/ Excludes amount of ready-to-cook chicken going to pet food as well as some water leakage that occurs when chicken is cut up before packaging. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 8--Fishery products (edible weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Fresh and frozen: Fish | Fresh and frozen: Shell-fish | Fresh and frozen: Total 2/ | Canned: Salmon | Canned: Sardines (pilchards and herring) | Canned: Tuna | Canned: Shell-fish | Canned: Other | Canned: Total 2/ | Cured | Total 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 12.4 |
| 1981 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 7.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 12.6 |
| 1982 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 12.4 |
| 1983 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 13.3 |
| 1984 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 8.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 14.1 |
| 1985 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 9.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 15.0 |
| 1986 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 9.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 15.4 |
| 1987 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 10.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 16.1 |
| 1988 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 10.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 15.1 |
| 1989 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 10.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 15.6 |
| 1990 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 9.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 15.0 |
| 1991 P | 5.9 | 3.8 | 9.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 14.8 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ The figures are calculated on the basis of raw edible meat, that is, excluding such offals as bones, viscera, and shells. Excludes game fish consumption. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. Computed by ERS from data provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service. Series revised back through 1980, reflecting changes in conversion factors from live to edible weights. 2/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 9--Fish and shellfish: Per capita consumption by selected country, 1987-89 annual average 1/

| Country | Live-weight equivalent | Country | Live-weight equivalent |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | Pounds |
| North America: | | | |
| Greenland | 188.7 | Near East: | |
| Canada | 53.8 | Oman | 59.7 |
| United States | 47.0 | United Arab Emirates | 57.3 |
| Mexico | 22.0 | Israel | 47.2 |
| | | Bahrain | 44.1 |
| Caribbean: | | Cyprus | 29.1 |
| Bermuda | 106.9 | Kuwait | 24.0 |
| Guadeloupe | 105.2 | | |
| St. Christopher-Nevis | 97.7 | Far East: | |
| Martinique | 95.2 | Maldives | 287.0 |
| Antigua | 86.6 | Japan | 159.0 |
| Aruba | 78.5 | Hong Kong | 115.5 |
| Barbados | 67.0 | Republic of Korea | 114.6 |
| Grenada | 63.7 | North Korea | 95.5 |
| Netherland Antilles | 57.8 | Taiwan | 77.6 |
| British Virgin Islands | 55.6 | Philippines | 74.5 |
| Bahamas | 49.8 | Brunei | 68.1 |
| Cayman Islands | 47.4 | Singapore | 65.3 |
| Cuba | 46.5 | Malaysia | 61.5 |
| Jamaica | 41.2 | Macao | 41.2 |
| | | Burma | 33.7 |
| Latin America: | | Sri Lanka | 32.8 |
| French Guiana | 136.7 | | |
| Guyana | 93.3 | Africa: | |
| Peru | 52.0 | St. Helena | 169.5 |
| Chile | 48.9 | Seychelles | 117.3 |
| Venezuela | 29.8 | Congo (Brazaville) | 78.0 |
| Panama | 26.5 | Gabon | 64.8 |
| | | Sao Tome | 62.6 |
| Europe: | | Ghana | 58.2 |
| Iceland | 203.5 | Reunion | 52.7 |
| Faeroe Island | 190.0 | Angola | 49.6 |
| Portugal | 127.0 | Senegal | 45.9 |
| Norway | 97.0 | Equatorial Guinea | 44.5 |
| Spain | 81.8 | Mauritius | 40.1 |
| Finland | 68.3 | Chad | 38.4 |
| France | 66.4 | Ivory Coast | 35.3 |
| USSR | 63.7 | | |
| Sweden | 60.2 | Oceania: | |
| Denmark | 46.1 | Solomon Islands | 123.5 |
| Italy | 44.8 | Fiji | 93.3 |
| United Kingdom | 43.2 | French Polynesia | 71.4 |
| Greece | 40.1 | Western Samoa | 71.2 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 39.9 | Vanuatu | 69.9 |
| Ireland | 36.4 | Tonga | 65.0 |
| Malta | 33.7 | New Zealand | 61.1 |
| Poland | 30.4 | Papua New Guinea | 52.5 |
| | | New Caledonia | 49.8 |
| | | Australia | 41.7 |

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, 1990, Vol. 71, Rome.

Table 10--Red meat and poultry: Per capita consumption, selected periods, by 10 leading countries in 1991 1/

| Country and item | 1975-79 | 1980-84 | 1985-89 | 1990 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Pounds | | |
| Beef and veal: | | | | | |
| Argentina | 189 | 169 | 171 | 152 | 154 |
| Uruguay | 170 | 154 | 139 | 129 | 123 |
| United States | 122 | 107 | 106 | 97 | 97 |
| Australia | 142 | 99 | 90 | 85 | 84 |
| Canada | 108 | 91 | 89 | 83 | 80 |
| New Zealand | 135 | 112 | 89 | 80 | 77 |
| France | 69 | 69 | 67 | 66 | 66 |
| USSR | 59 | 59 | 65 | 69 | 66 |
| Italy | 53 | 57 | 61 | 59 | 59 |
| Switzerland | 58 | 60 | 59 | 56 | 56 |
| Pork: 2/ | | | | | |
| Hungary | 171 | 184 | 185 | 153 | 147 |
| Denmark | 97 | 115 | 139 | 148 | 144 |
| Czechoslovakia | 115 | 118 | 122 | 127 | 117 |
| Austria | 98 | 108 | 114 | 116 | 116 |
| Poland | 106 | 93 | 99 | 108 | 116 |
| Germany, Unified | 108 | 117 | 122 | 119 | 107 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 92 | 102 | 108 | 103 | 105 |
| Spain | 47 | 63 | 85 | 104 | 103 |
| Bulgaria | 81 | 93 | 100 | 103 | 98 |
| Netherlands | 73 | 82 | 94 | 97 | 92 |
| Poultry: | | | | | |
| United States | 54 | 64 | 78 | 92 | 95 |
| Israel | 84 | 94 | 81 | 80 | 82 |
| Hong Kong | 45 | 57 | 64 | 75 | 77 |
| Singapore | 61 | 70 | 81 | 76 | 75 |
| Canada | 46 | 51 | 58 | 61 | 63 |
| Saudi Arabia | 32 | 58 | 61 | 57 | 57 |
| Australia | 34 | 43 | 52 | 54 | 56 |
| Taiwan | 24 | 36 | 44 | 51 | 52 |
| Spain | 44 | 48 | 48 | 51 | 51 |
| Hungary | 39 | 46 | 51 | 49 | 49 |
| Lamb, mutton, and goat: 2/ | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 72 | 74 | 84 | 51 | 55 |
| Uruguay | 19 | 26 | 17 | 54 | 53 |
| Australia | 45 | 44 | 51 | 50 | 52 |
| Greece | 31 | 30 | 30 | 32 | 32 |
| Ireland | 21 | 16 | 15 | 19 | 21 |
| Bulgaria | 17 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 17 |
| United Kingdom | 17 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| Spain | 9 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Turkey | 18 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 |
| South Africa | 14 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 13 |

1/ Carcass-weight equivalent for red meat; ready-to-cook equivalent for poultry. U.S. figures include shipments to U.S. territories. Computed by ERS mainly from data provided by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). Annual data for this table are available from Shayle Shagam (202-219-0767). 2/ U.S. per capita consumption of pork was 66 pounds per person in 1991; lamb and mutton, 2 pounds per person.

Table 11--Eggs: Per capita consumption, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Farm weight: Shell | Farm weight: Processed | Farm weight: Total 2/ | Farm weight 2/ 3/ | Retail weight 2/ 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ---- | Number | ---- | ----- Pounds | ----- |
| 1970 | 276 | 33 | 309 | 40.4 | 39.2 |
| 1971 | 274 | 36 | 310 | 40.5 | 39.3 |
| 1972 | 268 | 35 | 303 | 39.6 | 38.5 |
| 1973 | 257 | 31 | 288 | 37.7 | 36.6 |
| 1974 | 249 | 34 | 283 | 37.0 | 35.9 |
| | | | | | |
| 1975 | 245 | 31 | 276 | 36.1 | 35.0 |
| 1976 | 237 | 32 | 270 | 35.3 | 34.2 |
| 1977 | 231 | 36 | 267 | 34.9 | 33.9 |
| 1978 | 237 | 34 | 272 | 35.5 | 34.5 |
| 1979 | 241 | 35 | 277 | 36.2 | 35.1 |
| | | | | | |
| 1980 | 236 | 35 | 271 | 35.5 | 34.4 |
| 1981 | 232 | 32 | 264 | 34.6 | 33.6 |
| 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 | 216 | 39 | 255 | 33.4 | 32.4 |
| 1986 | 214 | 39 | 253 | 33.2 | 32.2 |
| 1987 | 210 | 43 | 254 | 33.2 | 32.2 |
| 1988 | 201 | 44 | 246 | 32.1 | 31.2 |
| 1989 | 192 | 44 | 236 | 30.9 | 29.9 |
| | | | | | |
| 1990 | 185 | 48 | 233 | 30.5 | 29.6 |
| 1991 P | 180 | 51 | 231 | 30.2 | 29.3 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Excludes shipments to U.S. territories, as shown in the eggs supply and utilization table (table 52). Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include U.S. territories. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ A dozen eggs converted at 1.57 pounds. 4/ Factor for converting farm weight to retail weight is 0.97.

Table 12--Dairy products: Per capita consumption, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Fluid milk and cream 2/ | Butter | Cheese: Whole and part-skim milk cheese 3/: American | Cheese: Whole and part-skim milk cheese 3/: Other | Cheese: Total 4/ | Cheese: Cottage | Frozen dairy products: Ice cream | Frozen dairy products: Ice milk | Frozen dairy products: Sherbet | Frozen dairy products: Mellorine | Frozen dairy products: Other frozen products 5/ | Frozen dairy products: Total (product weight) 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 4.3 | 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 | 240.9 | 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 | 4.7 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 24.1 | 3.9 | 18.3 | 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 | 236.4 | 4.4 | 11.0 | 12.8 | 23.8 | 3.6 | 16.1 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 28.8 |
| 1990 | 233.3 | 4.4 | 11.1 | 13.5 | 24.7 | 3.4 | 15.7 | 7.7 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 28.9 |

| Year | Evaporated and condensed milk 6/: Canned whole milk | Evaporated and condensed milk 6/: Bulk whole milk | Evaporated and condensed milk 6/: Bulk and canned skim milk | Evaporated and condensed milk 6/: Total 4/ | Dry milk products 6/: Dry whole milk | Dry milk products 6/: Nonfat dry milk 6/ | Dry milk products 6/: Dry buttermilk | Dry milk products 6/: Total 4/ | Dry milk products 6/: Dried whey | All dairy products milk equivalent, milkfat basis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 5.8 | 1.2 | 5.0 | 12.0 | 0.2 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 563.8 |
| 1971 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 557.9 |
| 1972 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 10.9 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 559.6 |
| 1973 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 10.1 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 554.8 |
| 1974 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 535.0 |
| 1975 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 539.1 |
| 1976 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 539.7 |
| 1977 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 540.2 |
| 1978 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 544.3 |
| 1979 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 548.2 |
| 1980 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 543.3 |
| 1981 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 540.6 |
| 1982 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 554.6 |
| 1983 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 572.9 |
| 1984 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 581.9 |
| 1985 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 593.7 |
| 1986 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 7.9 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 591.5 |
| 1987 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 601.3 |
| 1988 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 583.2 |
| 1989 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 565.3 |
| 1990 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 570.7 |

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/ Computed from unrounded data. 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, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Whole milk: Plain | Whole milk: Flavored | Whole milk: Total 2/ | Lowfat milks: Plain | Lowfat milks: Flavored 3/ | Lowfat milks: Butter-milk | Lowfat milks: Total 2/ | Skim milk, plain 3/ | Total beverage milk 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 226.4 |
| 1984 | 123.0 | 3.8 | 126.8 | 78.5 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 88.8 | 11.6 | 227.2 |
| 1985 | 119.6 | 3.7 | 123.3 | 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 | 98.6 | 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 | 94.5 | 3.1 | 97.6 | 96.3 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 106.5 | 20.2 | 224.3 |
| 1990 | 87.6 | 2.8 | 90.3 | 98.2 | 6.6 | 3.5 | 108.3 | 22.9 | 221.6 |

| Year | Cream and specialty products: Cream products: Half and half | Cream products: Light cream | Cream products: Heavy cream | Cream products: Sour cream and dip | Cream products: Total 2/ | Eggnog | Yogurt | Total 2/ | Total all products 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 1.5 | 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 | 6.2 | 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 | 240.9 |
| 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 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 4.3 | 12.2 | 236.4 |
| 1990 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 11.7 | 233.3 |

1/ Uses U.S. resident population, July 1. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Flavored lowfat milk includes flavored skim milk.

Table 14--Selected cheeses: Per capita consumption, 1971-90 1/

| Year | Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products: American: Cheddar | American: Other 2/ | American: Total 3/ | Italian: Provolone | Italian: Romano | Italian: Parmesan | Italian: Mozzarella | Italian: Ricotta | Italian: Other | Italian: Total 3/ | Miscellaneous: Swiss 4/ | Miscellaneous: Brick | Miscellaneous: Muenster |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 10.17 | 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 | 12.18 | 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 | 12.12 | 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 | 11.50 | 0.61 | 0.19 | 0.49 | 6.01 | 0.73 | 0.11 | 8.13 | 1.29 | 0.10 | 0.34 |
| 1989 | 9.17 | 1.86 | 11.03 | 0.61 | 0.20 | 0.42 | 6.44 | 0.75 | 0.08 | 8.50 | 1.24 | 0.07 | 0.37 |
| 1990 | 9.15 | 1.97 | 11.12 | 0.63 | 0.21 | 0.43 | 6.93 | 0.79 | 0.10 | 9.10 | 1.35 | 0.07 | 0.40 |

| Year | Natural equivalent--continued: Miscellaneous--continued: Cream and Neufchatel | Blue 5/ | Edam and Gouda | Other | Total 3/ | Natural equivalent: Total 3/ | Product-weight form: Processed: Cheese | Processed: Foods and spreads | Processed: Total 3/ | Natural | Total 3/ 6/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 3.05 | 15.52 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 10.3 | 16.8 |
| 1977 | 0.80 | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.40 | 3.03 | 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 | 18.17 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 6.8 | 12.9 | 19.6 |
| 1982 | 1.13 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.59 | 3.73 | 19.90 | 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 | 21.47 | 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 | 23.70 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 8.3 | 17.1 | 25.5 |
| 1989 | 1.62 | 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.60 | 4.26 | 23.79 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 8.2 | 17.4 | 25.6 |
| 1990 | 1.72 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.52 | 4.44 | 24.66 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 8.6 | 17.8 | 26.5 |

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes Colby, washed curd, stirred curd, Monterey, and Jack. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Includes imports of Gruyere and Emmenthaler. 5/ Includes Gorgonzola. 6/ 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, 1970-90

| Year | Butter | Margarine | Lard 1/ | Edible tallow 1/ | Shortening | Salad and cooking oils | Other edible fats and oils | Total product weight 2/ | Total fat content 3/: Animal | Total fat content 3/: Vegetable | Total fat content 3/: Total 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 5.4 | 10.8 | 4.6 | NA | 17.3 | 15.4 | 2.3 | 55.8 | 14.1 | 38.5 | 52.6 |
| 1971 | 5.2 | 10.9 | 4.2 | NA | 16.8 | 15.6 | 2.3 | 55.0 | 14.4 | 37.4 | 51.8 |
| 1972 | 5.0 | 11.1 | 3.7 | NA | 17.6 | 16.8 | 2.3 | 56.6 | 13.3 | 40.0 | 53.4 |
| 1973 | 4.8 | 11.1 | 3.3 | NA | 17.0 | 17.7 | 2.6 | 56.5 | 11.6 | 41.7 | 53.3 |
| 1974 | 4.5 | 11.1 | 3.2 | NA | 16.9 | 18.1 | 1.7 | 55.5 | 11.9 | 40.5 | 52.4 |
| 1975 | 4.7 | 11.0 | 3.2 | NA | 17.0 | 17.9 | 2.0 | 55.8 | 10.8 | 41.9 | 52.6 |
| 1976 | 4.3 | 11.9 | 2.9 | NA | 17.7 | 19.5 | 2.0 | 58.3 | 10.1 | 45.0 | 55.1 |
| 1977 | 4.3 | 11.4 | 2.5 | NA | 17.2 | 19.1 | 1.9 | 56.4 | 10.6 | 42.7 | 53.3 |
| 1978 | 4.4 | 11.3 | 2.4 | NA | 17.8 | 20.1 | 2.0 | 58.0 | 10.8 | 44.1 | 54.9 |
| 1979 | 4.5 | 11.2 | 2.5 | NA | 18.4 | 20.8 | 1.7 | 59.1 | 11.5 | 44.9 | 56.4 |
| 1980 | 4.5 | 11.3 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 18.2 | 21.2 | 1.5 | 60.3 | 12.3 | 44.8 | 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 | 4.3 | 11.0 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 18.6 | 21.9 | 1.6 | 61.3 | 11.4 | 46.8 | 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 | 12.4 | 46.4 | 58.8 |
| 1985 | 4.9 | 10.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 22.9 | 23.5 | 1.6 | 67.4 | 13.3 | 50.9 | 64.3 |
| 1986 | 4.6 | 11.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 22.1 | 24.2 | 1.7 | 67.6 | 12.6 | 51.7 | 64.3 |
| 1987 | 4.7 | 10.5 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 21.4 | 25.4 | 1.3 | 65.9 | 11.1 | 51.8 | 62.9 |
| 1988 | 4.5 | 10.3 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 21.5 | 25.8 | 1.3 | 66.0 | 10.8 | 52.2 | 63.0 |
| 1989 | 4.4 | 10.2 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 21.5 | 24.0 | 1.3 | 64.0 | 10.6 | 50.5 | 61.1 |
| 1990 | 4.4 | 10.9 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 22.2 | 24.2 | 1.2 | 65.8 | 10.2 | 52.5 | 62.7 |

NA = Not available. Consumption was thought to be neglible.

1/ Direct use excludes use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Fat content of butter and margarine is 80 percent of product weight.

Table 16--Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Citrus: Oranges | Citrus: Tangerines | Citrus: Tangelos | Citrus: Lemons and limes | Citrus: Grapefruit | Citrus: Total 2/ | Noncitrus: Apples | Noncitrus: Avocados | Noncitrus: Bananas | Noncitrus: Cherries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 15.7 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 7.9 | 27.8 | 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 | 17.7 | 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 | 12.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 24.1 | 20.7 | 1.4 | 24.7 | 0.5 |
| 1990 | 13.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 21.8 | 19.0 | 1.0 | 24.4 | 0.4 |

| Year | Noncitrus--continued: Grapes | Nectarines | Peaches | Pears | Pineapples | Plums and prunes | Strawberries | Minor 3/ | Total 2/ | Total fresh fruits 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 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 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 72.6 | 97.5 |
| 1988 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 70.0 | 95.5 |
| 1989 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 71.5 | 95.5 |
| 1990 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 67.2 | 89.0 |

1/ Retail-weight equivalent. Citrus fruits are on a crop-year basis, beginning in year preceding that indicated. Noncitrus fruits are on a calendar-year basis except as follows: apples (August) and grapes and pears (July) of year indicated. All data use U.S. total population, July 1, except as follows: apples, pears, and grapes use total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Includes apricots, cranberries, figs, kiwifruits, mangoes, olives, papayas, persimmons, pomegranates, and other fruit.

Table 17--Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption, 1970-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Apples and applesauce | Apricots | Cherries 3/ | Peaches 4/ 5/ | Pears 5/ | Plums and prunes | Olives | Total 6/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 4.51 | 0.78 | 0.43 | 5.65 | 3.23 | 0.19 | 0.96 | 15.76 |
| 1971 | 4.21 | 0.64 | 0.43 | 5.90 | 3.94 | 0.17 | 0.94 | 16.22 |
| 1972 | 3.73 | 0.66 | 0.41 | 5.27 | 3.58 | 0.14 | 0.84 | 14.62 |
| 1973 | 4.77 | 0.70 | 0.26 | 4.83 | 3.97 | 0.11 | 0.89 | 15.51 |
| 1974 | 4.60 | 0.45 | 0.41 | 5.40 | 3.67 | 0.10 | 0.81 | 15.44 |
| 1975 | 3.80 | 0.51 | 0.35 | 4.78 | 3.86 | 0.06 | 0.93 | 14.28 |
| 1976 | 3.41 | 0.61 | 0.21 | 4.98 | 4.24 | 0.17 | 0.98 | 14.60 |
| 1977 | 3.91 | 0.57 | 0.28 | 4.92 | 4.40 | 0.12 | 1.14 | 15.33 |
| 1978 | 4.41 | 0.50 | 0.20 | 4.69 | 3.75 | 0.13 | 1.62 | 15.30 |
| 1979 | 4.73 | 0.42 | 0.19 | 4.53 | 4.56 | 0.10 | 0.92 | 15.44 |
| 1980 | 4.22 | 0.41 | 0.32 | 4.53 | 4.51 | 0.04 | 1.00 | 15.04 |
| 1981 | 3.48 | 0.41 | 0.07 | 3.76 | 4.31 | 0.08 | 0.83 | 12.94 |
| 1982 | 4.29 | 0.38 | 0.32 | 3.75 | 3.99 | 0.13 | 1.00 | 13.85 |
| 1983 | 4.11 | 0.33 | 0.20 | 3.34 | 3.59 | 0.08 | 1.16 | 12.81 |
| 1984 | 4.01 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 3.25 | 3.14 | 0.05 | 1.16 | 12.31 |
| 1985 | 4.21 | 0.42 | 0.30 | 3.29 | 3.14 | 0.07 | 1.31 | 12.74 |
| 1986 | 3.93 | 0.26 | 0.19 | 3.71 | 3.36 | 0.07 | 1.37 | 12.90 |
| 1987 | 4.31 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 3.50 | 3.82 | 0.09 | 1.29 | 13.62 |
| 1988 | 4.57 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 3.53 | 3.45 | 0.07 | 1.16 | 13.27 |
| 1989 | 4.27 | 0.37 | 0.22 | 3.36 | 3.66 | 0.07 | 1.39 | 13.35 |
| 1990 | 4.46 | 0.35 | 0.29 | 3.20 | 3.86 | 0.06 | 1.21 | 13.43 |

| Calendar year | Salad and cocktail 5/ | Berries | Cranberries | Pineapples | Citrus sections | Chilled citrus sections |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | |
| 1970 | 2.5 | 0.10 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.37 |
| 1971 | 2.7 | 0.12 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 0.33 |
| 1972 | 2.9 | 0.13 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 0.28 |
| 1973 | 3.3 | 0.13 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 0.33 |
| 1974 | 2.8 | 0.09 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.29 |
| 1975 | 2.7 | 0.04 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.25 |
| 1976 | 2.7 | 0.10 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.29 |
| 1977 | 2.9 | 0.11 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.22 |
| 1978 | 2.6 | 0.05 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 0.22 |
| 1979 | 2.6 | 0.05 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 0.19 |
| 1980 | 2.6 | 0.05 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.19 |
| 1981 | 2.4 | 0.08 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 0.16 |
| 1982 | 2.4 | 0.08 | 0.7 | NA | 0.6 | 0.15 |
| 1983 | 2.0 | 0.09 | 0.7 | NA | 0.6 | 0.10 |
| 1984 | 2.1 | 0.07 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1985 | 2.1 | 0.09 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1986 | 2.2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1987 | 2.2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1988 | 2.3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1989 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1990 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

NA = Not available.

1/ Product-weight basis. Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. This year a new method is used for calculating consumption of the items at the top of the table. For a discussion of the new method, refer to "New per capita consumption estimates for canned fruits" under the headings "The Data--Additions and Revisions--Data Revisions, Losses and Substitutions in Vegetables and Fruits." 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 1990 period. 4/ Excludes spiced peaches. 5/ The peaches and pears used in fruit cocktail are included in the consumption estimates for peaches and pears. 6/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 18--Citrus juices: Per capita consumption, 1970-90 1/

| Year 2/ | Canned 3/ Orange | Canned 3/ Grapefruit | Canned 3/ Blend 4/ | Canned 3/ Lemon/lime | Canned 3/ Total 5/ | Chilled Orange | Chilled Grapefruit | Chilled Total 5/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 3.77 |
| 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 | 6.20 | 0.32 | 6.52 |
| 1990 | 1.05 | 0.62 | 0.01 | 0.13 | 1.80 | 6.11 | 0.20 | 6.30 |

| Year 2/ | Frozen Orange | Frozen Grapefruit | Frozen Lemon | Frozen Lemonade base | Frozen Tangerine | Frozen Total 5/ | All citrus juice Orange | All citrus juice Grapefruit | All citrus juice Total 5/ 6/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 20.72 | 0.76 | 0.06 | 0.25 | 0.17 | 21.95 | 26.75 | 4.09 | 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 | 33.20 | 36.03 | 5.23 | 42.12 |
| 1982 | 33.27 | 2.55 | 0.26 | 0.53 | 0.32 | 36.93 | 38.02 | 5.09 | 44.28 |
| 1983 | 38.83 | 2.34 | 0.15 | 0.28 | 0.08 | 41.69 | 43.95 | 4.16 | 48.70 |
| 1984 | 33.50 | 1.58 | 0.19 | 0.29 | 0.11 | 35.66 | 38.39 | 3.01 | 42.06 |
| 1985 | 36.24 | 3.55 | 0.21 | 0.35 | 0.11 | 40.46 | 40.10 | 5.03 | 45.88 |
| 1986 | 39.82 | 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 | 46.66 |
| 1988 | 37.[illegible] | 2.13 | 0.26 | 0.30 | 0.08 | 40.12 | 43.01 | 3.18 | 46.87 |
| 1989 | 30.18 | 3.73 | 0.11 | 0.22 | 0.06 | 34.31 | 37.16 | 4.80 | 42.40 |
| 1990 | 25.11 | 1.89 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.04 | 27.18 | 26.35 | 2.51 | 35.28 |

1/ Single-strength equivalent. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Season beginning October prior to year indicated. 3/ Excludes canned concentrate. 4/ Includes blended orange and grapefruit juice. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Includes lemon, lime, blends, the juice portion of lemonade base, and frozen tangerine juice.

Table 19--Frozen fruits: Per capita consumption, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Berries: Black-berries | Berries: Rasp-berries | Berries: Straw-berries | Berries: Blue-berries | Berries: Total 2/ 3/ | Other: Apples | Other: Apricots | Other: Cherries | Other: Peaches | Other: Miscel-laneous 4/ | Other: Total 3/ | Total 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 0.38 | 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 | 0.48 | 0.07 | 0.74 | 0.44 | 0.70 | 2.43 | 4.56 |
| 1990 | 0.07 | 0.16 | 1.38 | 0.33 | 1.96 | 0.40 | 0.07 | 0.80 | 0.35 | 0.67 | 2.29 | 4.26 |

1/ Processed weight. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes other berries not listed separately. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Includes prunes and plums, other miscellaneous fruits, and berries.

Table 20--Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, 1971-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Apricots | Dates 3/ | Figs | Peaches | Pears | Prunes 4/ | Raisins | Total 5/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Pounds | | | | |
| 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 | 2.79 |
| 1986 | 0.03 | 0.24 | 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.47 | 1.85 | 2.74 |
| 1987 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.44 | 1.80 | 2.64 |
| 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 | 3.18 |
| 1990 | 0.08 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.76 | 1.94 | 3.16 |

-- Less than 0.05 pound.

1/ Processed weight. Uses U.S. total population, January 1. 2/ Beginning in year preceding that indicated; July 1 for apricots, peaches, and pears; September 1--dates; August 1--figs, prunes, and raisins. 3/ Pits-in basis. 4/ Excludes quantities used for juice. 5/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 21--Apples: Per capita utilized production plus imports and minus exports, farm weight equivalent, by product, 1971-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Fresh 3/ | Canned | Juice | Frozen | Dry | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Pounds | | | |
| 1971 | 17.02 | 5.64 | 6.36 | 0.98 | 0.90 | 0.70 | 31.59 |
| 1972 | 16.42 | 5.27 | 7.02 | 0.91 | 0.48 | 0.63 | 30.73 |
| 1973 | 15.53 | 4.67 | 5.44 | 1.12 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 28.03 |
| 1974 | 16.13 | 5.97 | 4.63 | 1.22 | 1.12 | 0.60 | 29.66 |
| 1975 | 16.40 | 5.75 | 5.91 | 0.85 | 0.91 | 0.95 | 30.77 |
| 1976 | 19.49 | 4.75 | 6.87 | 0.95 | 1.04 | 0.42 | 33.52 |
| 1977 | 17.08 | 4.26 | 6.30 | 1.01 | 1.07 | 0.33 | 30.05 |
| 1978 | 16.52 | 4.88 | 7.87 | 0.73 | 0.99 | 0.55 | 31.54 |
| 1979 | 18.00 | 5.51 | 9.57 | 0.93 | 0.99 | 0.83 | 35.82 |
| 1980 | 17.24 | 5.92 | 10.63 | 0.60 | 1.11 | 0.57 | 36.08 |
| 1981 | 19.25 | 5.27 | 13.01 | 0.73 | 0.82 | 0.72 | 39.80 |
| 1982 | 17.23 | 4.35 | 11.53 | 0.75 | 0.82 | 0.38 | 35.04 |
| 1983 | 17.68 | 5.37 | 14.58 | 0.82 | 0.85 | 0.50 | 39.80 |
| 1984 | 18.49 | 5.13 | 15.83 | 0.72 | 1.21 | 0.41 | 41.79 |
| 1985 | 18.63 | 5.01 | 18.40 | 0.33 | 1.26 | 0.43 | 44.56 |
| 1986 | 17.52 | 5.26 | 18.42 | 0.81 | 1.15 | 0.31 | 43.48 |
| 1987 | 18.16 | 4.91 | 18.18 | 1.06 | 0.83 | 0.38 | 43.52 |
| 1988 | 21.34 | 5.38 | 19.43 | 1.02 | 1.21 | 0.30 | 48.69 |
| 1989 | 19.97 | 5.71 | 19.14 | 1.08 | 1.21 | 0.27 | 47.39 |
| 1990 | 21.57 | 5.34 | 17.42 | 1.29 | 1.11 | 0.23 | 46.96 |

1/ 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. 2/ Beginning August 1 of year prior to that indicated. 3/ Numbers include shipments to the U.S. territories.

Table 22--Pineapples: Per capita utilized production adjusted for imports and exports, farm weight equivalent, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Total fresh | Total processed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pounds | |
| 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 | 9.70 | 11.32 |
| 1982 | 1.66 | 9.80 | 11.49 |
| 1983 | 1.70 | 9.73 | 11.46 |
| 1984 | 1.52 | 9.07 | 10.62 |
| 1985 | 1.49 | 10.74 | 12.28 |
| 1986 | 1.75 | 12.02 | 13.81 |
| 1987 | 1.70 | 11.59 | 13.32 |
| 1988 | 1.81 | 11.48 | 13.31 |
| 1989 | 2.04 | 12.17 | 14.24 |
| 1990 | 2.08 | 12.67 | 14.77 |

1/ Per capita numbers do not reflect changes in stocks, 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, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Watermelons | Cantaloups | Honeydews | Total melons 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pounds | | |
| 1970 | 12.1 | 6.6 | 0.8 | 19.6 |
| 1971 | 11.7 | 6.3 | 0.9 | 18.9 |
| 1972 | 11.1 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 18.4 |
| 1973 | 11.5 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 18.1 |
| 1974 | 10.2 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 16.0 |
| 1975 | 10.3 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 16.1 |
| 1976 | 11.4 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 17.2 |
| 1977 | 11.4 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 17.7 |
| 1978 | 10.7 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 18.2 |
| 1979 | 10.3 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 17.3 |
| 1980 | 9.6 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 16.3 |
| 1981 | 10.5 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 17.5 |
| 1982 | 11.2 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 20.0 |
| 1983 | 10.2 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 17.8 |
| 1984 | 13.0 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 21.7 |
| 1985 | 12.1 | 7.8 | 1.9 | 21.9 |
| 1986 | 11.5 | 8.7 | 2.2 | 22.4 |
| 1987 | 11.7 | 8.4 | 2.0 | 22.1 |
| 1988 | 12.2 | 7.2 | 2.2 | 21.6 |
| 1989 | 12.1 | 9.5 | 2.3 | 23.9 |
| 1990 | 12.7 | 8.4 | 1.9 | 23.0 |
| 1991 | 11.2 | 8.0 | 1.7 | 20.9 |

1/ Retail weight. Includes any processing uses. Excludes quantities produced in home gardens. Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 24--Total U.S. grocery store sales volume of processed fruit: Per capita consumption, 1983-90 1/

| Item | 1983 2/ | 1984 2/ | 1985 2/ | 1986 2/ | 1987 3/ | 1988 3/ | 1989 3/ | 1990 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gallons | | | | | | | |
| Fruit juices and drinks | 8.56 | 8.74 | 9.29 | 9.49 | 9.35 | 9.44 | 9.30 | 9.38 |
| Canned juice | 4.85 | 5.28 | 5.80 | 6.13 | 6.40 | 6.63 | 6.61 | 6.81 |
| Citrus | 1.89 | 2.06 | 2.24 | 2.47 | 2.50 | 2.41 | 2.39 | 2.19 |
| Grapefruit | 0.31 | 0.29 | 0.34 | 0.31 | 0.28 | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.22 |
| Orange | 1.58 | 1.77 | 1.90 | 2.16 | 2.22 | 2.16 | 2.15 | 1.97 |
| Noncitrus | 2.96 | 3.22 | 3.56 | 3.66 | 3.90 | 4.22 | 4.22 | 4.62 |
| Fruit drinks | 1.34 | 1.39 | 1.54 | 1.63 | 1.79 | 2.04 | 2.23 | 2.50 |
| Apple | 0.67 | 0.77 | 0.84 | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.89 | 0.76 | 0.82 |
| Cranberry | 0.41 | 0.47 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.48 | 0.50 | 0.51 |
| Cider | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.12 |
| Grape | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 |
| Pineapple | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.10 |
| Prune | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| Other 4/ | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.19 | 0.27 | 0.39 | 0.31 | 0.36 |
| Frozen juice 5/ | 3.71 | 3.46 | 3.49 | 3.36 | 2.95 | 2.81 | 2.69 | 2.57 |
| Citrus | 2.55 | 2.32 | 2.27 | 2.22 | 1.86 | 1.66 | 1.58 | 1.40 |
| Orange | 2.49 | 2.25 | 2.20 | 2.16 | 1.81 | 1.61 | 1.54 | 1.36 |
| Grapefruit | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Noncitrus | 1.16 | 1.14 | 1.22 | 1.14 | 1.09 | 1.15 | 1.11 | 1.17 |
| Fruit drinks | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.64 | 0.60 | 0.62 | 0.64 | 0.63 | 0.67 |
| Apple | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.29 | 0.30 |
| Grape | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.19 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.20 |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | |
| Canned fruit | 9.34 | 8.89 | 9.12 | 9.20 | 8.74 | 8.40 | 8.30 | 8.34 |
| Applesauce | 2.17 | 2.11 | 2.13 | 2.10 | 2.02 | 1.93 | 1.81 | 1.78 |
| Peaches | 1.89 | 1.59 | 1.74 | 1.85 | 1.72 | 1.67 | 1.63 | 1.69 |
| Cling | 1.75 | 1.43 | 1.58 | 1.70 | 1.54 | 1.48 | 1.46 | 1.55 |
| Freestone | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.13 |
| Spiced | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Pineapple | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.74 | 1.65 | 1.73 | 1.64 |
| Fruit cocktail | 1.02 | 1.01 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.93 | 0.97 | 0.93 | 0.95 |
| Pears | 0.87 | 0.80 | 0.77 | 0.77 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.74 | 0.75 |
| Cranberries | 0.66 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.68 | 0.67 | 0.58 | 0.62 | 0.61 |
| Citrus sections | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.40 | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.31 |
| Orange | 0.25 | 0.28 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.25 | 0.24 |
| Grapefruit | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 |
| Fruit mix and salad fruit | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.31 |
| Apricots | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 |
| Cherries | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.09 |
| Plums | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Prunes | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Berries | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Apples | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Frozen fruit 6/ | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.46 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.40 |
| Dried fruit 6/ | 1.03 | 1.06 | 1.19 | 1.24 | 1.34 | 1.27 | 1.31 | 1.34 |
| Raisins | 0.66 | 0.68 | 0.73 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.67 |
| Dried prunes | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| Dried fruit and dried fruit snacks | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.24 | 0.30 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.37 |

1/ J. Michael Harris, ERS, USDA, used scanner data from a nationally representative sample of supermarkets to compute the data for this table. 2/ Sample size = 150 stores. 3/ Sample size = 2,200 stores. 4/ Includes nectar, juice blends, coconut milk, and fruit-punch bases and syrups. 5/ Single-strength equivalent. 6/ Does not include fruit used in 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, 1983-90 1/

| Item | 1983 2/ | 1984 2/ | 1985 2/ | 1986 2/ | 1987 3/ | 1988 3/ | 1989 3/ | 1990 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | |
| Dry edible beans and peas | 7.09 | 6.84 | 7.10 | 6.82 | 7.00 | 7.23 | 7.33 | 7.40 |
| Canned-- | 5.78 | 5.60 | 5.94 | 5.66 | 5.67 | 5.88 | 5.91 | 5.95 |
| Baked beans (with meat) | 3.75 | 3.62 | 3.81 | 3.62 | 3.53 | 3.69 | 3.60 | 3.54 |
| Baked beans (vegetarian) | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 |
| Red kidney beans | 1.02 | 0.93 | 0.98 | 0.94 | 0.95 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 0.97 |
| Pinto beans | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 0.40 |
| Garbanzo beans | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.17 |
| White, Northern, navy beans | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.15 |
| Peas and lentils | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.33 | 0.34 |
| Other beans | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.27 |
| Dry-- | 1.31 | 1.24 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.33 | 1.35 | 1.42 | 1.45 |
| Beans | 1.08 | 1.01 | 0.92 | 0.93 | 1.10 | 1.11 | 1.16 | 1.19 |
| Peas and lentils | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| Canned tomato products | 17.94 | 17.96 | 18.55 | 18.16 | 17.77 | 18.54 | 19.02 | 19.07 |
| Spaghetti/marinara sauces | 3.66 | 3.92 | 4.37 | 4.35 | 4.34 | 4.72 | 5.03 | 5.19 |
| Canned tomatoes 4/ | 2.96 | 3.07 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.05 | 3.17 | 3.20 | 3.13 |
| Ketchup and chili sauce | 3.19 | 3.12 | 3.28 | 3.13 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.05 | 3.11 |
| Tomato sauce | 2.75 | 2.73 | 2.64 | 2.63 | 2.66 | 2.65 | 2.60 | 2.65 |
| Mexican sauces | 0.47 | 0.53 | 0.58 | 0.63 | 0.72 | 0.82 | 0.95 | 1.10 |
| Tomato paste | 0.87 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.73 | 0.68 | 0.65 | 0.64 | 0.61 |
| Tomato puree | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Tomato and vegetable juices 5/ | 3.62 | 3.40 | 3.24 | 3.05 | 2.89 | 3.11 | 3.20 | 2.93 |
| Other canned vegetables | 14.56 | 13.76 | 14.3 | 14.39 | 13.7 | 13.19 | 13.2 | 13.19 |
| Green beans | 3.58 | 3.33 | 3.46 | 3.46 | 3.35 | 3.26 | 3.30 | 3.25 |
| Whole kernel corn | 2.81 | 2.62 | 2.75 | 2.83 | 2.82 | 2.72 | 2.71 | 2.86 |
| Peas | 2.03 | 1.81 | 1.92 | 2.01 | 1.78 | 1.65 | 1.53 | 1.64 |
| Cream-style corn | 1.11 | 1.05 | 1.12 | 1.07 | 1.02 | 0.93 | 0.94 | 0.93 |
| Mixed vegetables | 0.51 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.46 | 0.50 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.56 |
| Sweetpotatoes and yams | 0.46 | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.51 | 0.49 |
| Sauerkraut | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.50 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.45 |
| Beets | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.44 |
| Spinach | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.37 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.39 | 0.35 |
| Canned potatoes | 0.36 | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.35 | 0.34 |
| Mushrooms | 0.39 | 0.40 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.38 | 0.35 | 0.32 | 0.31 |
| Pumpkin | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.29 |
| Lima beans | 0.31 | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.28 | 0.27 |
| Carrots | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| Asparagus | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.24 |
| Hominy | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.12 |
| Peas and carrots | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| Waxed beans | 0.18 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.07 |
| Artichokes | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| Onions | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Squash | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Other 6/ | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.07 |
| Frozen vegetables 7/ | 8.42 | 8.67 | 9.07 | 9.00 | 8.68 | 8.78 | 9.00 | 9.10 |
| Potatoes | 3.68 | 3.64 | 3.76 | 3.71 | 3.63 | 3.71 | 3.91 | 4.07 |
| Mixed vegetables 8/ | 1.40 | 1.52 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.69 | 1.66 |
| Peas | 0.87 | 0.92 | 0.96 | 0.97 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.91 | 0.90 |
| Broccoli | 0.83 | 0.85 | 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.86 | 0.88 | 0.84 | 0.82 |
| Green beans | 0.54 | 0.57 | 0.58 | 0.57 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.51 | 0.49 |
| Corn | 0.75 | 0.81 | 0.84 | 0.83 | 0.77 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.80 |
| Lima beans | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.28 | 0.26 | 0.22 | 0.23 |
| Carrots | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.13 |

1/ J. Michael Harris, ERS, USDA, used scanner data from a nationally representative sample of supermarkets to compute the data for this table. 2/ Sample size = 150 stores. 3/ Sample size = 2,200 stores. 4/ Includes canned whole tomatoes, stewed tomatoes, and other canned tomatoes. 5/ 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, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Arti-chokes | Asparagus | Broccoli | Cabbage | Carrots | Cauli-flower | Celery | Corn | Cucumbers | Eggplant | Escarole |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Pounds | | | | | |
| 1970 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 10.6 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| 1971 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 10.4 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| 1972 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 9.6 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| 1973 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 10.3 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| 1974 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| 1975 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 8.4 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| 1976 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| 1977 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| 1978 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 8.1 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 1979 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 1980 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 1981 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 1982 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 0.5 | NA |
| 1983 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 0.5 | NA |
| 1984 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 1.7 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 0.4 | NA |
| 1985 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 0.4 | NA |
| 1986 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 0.4 | NA |
| 1987 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 0.4 | NA |
| 1988 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 0.4 | NA |
| 1989 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 0.4 | NA |
| 1990 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 0.4 | NA |
| 1991 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 0.4 | NA |

| Year | Garlic | Green beans | Green peppers | Iceberg lettuce | Onions and shallots 2/ | Spinach | Tomatoes | Minor vegetables | Total: Previously reported | Total: Currently reported 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Pounds | | | | | |
| 1970 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 20.8 | 11.7 | 0.4 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 91.4 | 81.8 |
| 1971 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 20.8 | 12.3 | 0.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 91.2 | 81.5 |
| 1972 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 20.9 | 11.9 | 0.4 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 91.7 | 82.0 |
| 1973 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 21.5 | 11.8 | 0.4 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 93.0 | 84.1 |
| 1974 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 21.9 | 13.1 | 0.4 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 94.9 | 83.6 |
| 1975 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 21.9 | 12.6 | 0.4 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 94.1 | 82.7 |
| 1976 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 22.5 | 12.4 | 0.4 | 10.7 | 9.5 | 95.7 | 84.1 |
| 1977 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 24.0 | 12.9 | 0.5 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 97.2 | 84.7 |
| 1978 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 23.3 | 12.5 | 0.5 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 98.0 | 83.2 |
| 1979 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 23.3 | 13.5 | 0.6 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 101.4 | 84.9 |
| 1980 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 23.8 | 12.5 | 0.7 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 102.9 | 85.3 |
| 1981 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 23.2 | 12.1 | 0.8 | 10.5 | 9.2 | 99.6 | 83.9 |
| 1982 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 23.2 | 14.5 | NA | 11.0 | NA | NA | 89.0 |
| 1983 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 20.9 | 14.1 | NA | 10.7 | NA | NA | 85.9 |
| 1984 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 23.2 | 14.9 | NA | 12.1 | NA | NA | 92.6 |
| 1985 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 22.0 | 15.4 | NA | 12.6 | NA | NA | 92.5 |
| 1986 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 20.4 | 15.7 | NA | 13.4 | NA | NA | 91.2 |
| 1987 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 23.9 | 15.3 | NA | 13.5 | NA | NA | 97.2 |
| 1988 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 25.1 | 16.6 | NA | 14.3 | NA | NA | 100.8 |
| 1989 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 26.7 | 16.7 | NA | 14.2 | NA | NA | 103.8 |
| 1990 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 25.8 | 17.5 | NA | 13.2 | NA | NA | 102.2 |
| 1991 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 24.3 | 17.7 | NA | 13.0 | NA | NA | 97.7 |

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. 3/ Includes data only for those items reported for the entire series. Computed from unrounded data.

Table 27--Selected commercially grown vegetables for processing: Per capita consumption, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Vegetables for freezing: Asparagus | Broccoli | Carrots | Cauliflower | Green peas | Snap beans | Sweet corn | Total 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 8.7 | 18.3 |
| 1989 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 8.3 | 17.8 |
| 1990 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 8.6 | 18.3 |
| 1991 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 9.4 | 19.3 |

| Year | Vegetables for canning: Asparagus | Carrots | Cucumbers for pickling | Green peas | Snap beans | Sweet corn | Processed tomato products 3/ | Total 2/ Incl. tomatoes | Total 2/ Excl. tomatoes | Total selected processed vegetables 2/ 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 14.3 | 62.1 | 91.3 | 29.2 | 104.8 |
| 1971 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 14.8 | 68.3 | 98.0 | 29.7 | 111.2 |
| 1972 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 15.0 | 64.9 | 95.0 | 30.2 | 108.4 |
| 1973 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 14.5 | 58.4 | 88.5 | 30.1 | 102.8 |
| 1974 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 13.5 | 61.3 | 89.6 | 28.3 | 103.6 |
| 1975 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 12.0 | 61.9 | 88.8 | 26.9 | 102.6 |
| 1976 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 13.1 | 65.7 | 93.9 | 28.2 | 107.8 |
| 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 | 90.7 | 27.0 | 105.0 |
| 1981 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 12.0 | 59.3 | 84.9 | 25.6 | 99.7 |
| 1982 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 11.4 | 60.1 | 84.4 | 24.2 | 97.9 |
| 1983 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 11.5 | 60.9 | 85.2 | 24.2 | 99.8 |
| 1984 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 10.1 | 68.5 | 90.9 | 22.4 | 108.4 |
| 1985 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 11.8 | 63.2 | 87.8 | 24.5 | 104.9 |
| 1986 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 11.9 | 63.6 | 87.9 | 24.3 | 103.8 |
| 1987 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 10.4 | 65.2 | 87.6 | 22.4 | 104.3 |
| 1988 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 10.1 | 61.3 | 83.5 | 22.2 | 101.8 |
| 1989 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 9.3 | 69.4 | 90.7 | 21.3 | 108.5 |
| 1990 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 11.0 | 70.3 | 93.4 | 23.0 | 111.6 |
| 1991 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 11.1 | 70.6 | 94.3 | 23.7 | 113.7 |

1/ Farm weight. Data could not be converted to product weight because statistics on the use of vegetables in end products such as tomatoes in catsup are not complete. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Includes tomatoes for canned whole tomatoes, sauce, paste, juice, catsup, salsa, and other canned tomato-based products. 4/ Includes processed tomato products.

Table 28--Mushrooms: Per capita consumption, 1970-91 1/

| Crop year 2/ | For fresh market | For processing | Total 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pounds | |
| 1970 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| 1971 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| 1972 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 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 | 1.6 | 2.5 |
| 1978 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| 1979 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.9 |
| 1980 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| 1981 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.9 |
| 1982 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| 1983 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 3.5 |
| 1984 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.5 |
| 1985 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.6 |
| 1986 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.8 |
| 1987 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 3.5 |
| 1988 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 3.5 |
| 1989 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 3.5 |
| 1990 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.7 |
| 1991 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 3.8 |

1/ Farm weight. Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.
2/ Beginning August 1 of year indicated. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 29--Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas: Per capita consumption, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Potatoes | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Canned | | Frozen | | Chips and shoestrings | | Dehydrated | | Fresh | | Total 2/ 3/ | |
| | Farm | Retail | Farm | Retail | Farm | Retail | Farm | Retail | Farm | Retail | Farm | Retail |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 28.5 | 12.8 | 17.4 | 4.3 | 12.0 | 1.7 | 61.8 | 59.3 | 121.7 | 79.3 |
| 1971 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 30.1 | 13.9 | 17.2 | 4.2 | 12.3 | 1.7 | 56.1 | 53.8 | 117.8 | 75.0 |
| 1972 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 30.3 | 14.3 | 16.7 | 4.1 | 12.4 | 1.7 | 57.9 | 55.5 | 119.4 | 77.0 |
| 1973 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 34.2 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 4.0 | 13.1 | 1.8 | 52.4 | 50.3 | 118.3 | 74.0 |
| 1974 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 35.3 | 17.3 | 15.7 | 3.9 | 14.5 | 2.0 | 49.4 | 47.4 | 117.2 | 72.0 |
| 1975 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 37.1 | 18.6 | 15.5 | 3.8 | 14.7 | 2.1 | 52.6 | 50.5 | 122.0 | 76.2 |
| 1976 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 41.8 | 20.9 | 15.8 | 3.9 | 16.3 | 2.3 | 49.4 | 47.5 | 125.3 | 75.8 |
| 1977 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 42.2 | 21.1 | 16.2 | 4.0 | 11.4 | 1.6 | 50.1 | 48.1 | 122.1 | 76.2 |
| 1978 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 42.5 | 21.3 | 16.6 | 4.1 | 11.7 | 1.6 | 46.0 | 44.1 | 119.1 | 72.5 |
| 1979 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 38.5 | 19.2 | 16.7 | 4.1 | 10.8 | 1.5 | 49.3 | 47.3 | 117.4 | 73.5 |
| 1980 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 35.4 | 17.7 | 16.6 | 4.1 | 9.4 | 1.3 | 51.1 | 49.0 | 114.3 | 73.3 |
| 1981 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 41.4 | 20.7 | 16.6 | 4.1 | 10.6 | 1.5 | 45.8 | 44.0 | 116.3 | 71.4 |
| 1982 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 38.6 | 19.3 | 17.1 | 4.2 | 10.2 | 1.4 | 47.1 | 45.2 | 114.8 | 71.3 |
| 1983 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 39.2 | 19.6 | 17.8 | 4.4 | 9.8 | 1.4 | 49.8 | 47.8 | 118.4 | 74.3 |
| 1984 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 43.7 | 21.8 | 18.0 | 4.4 | 10.1 | 1.4 | 48.3 | 46.4 | 121.9 | 75.2 |
| 1985 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 45.4 | 22.7 | 17.6 | 4.3 | 11.2 | 1.6 | 46.3 | 44.4 | 122.4 | 74.2 |
| 1986 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 46.2 | 23.1 | 18.2 | 4.5 | 10.7 | 1.5 | 48.8 | 46.9 | 125.7 | 77.1 |
| 1987 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 47.8 | 23.9 | 17.6 | 4.3 | 10.6 | 1.5 | 47.9 | 46.0 | 125.7 | 76.8 |
| 1988 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 43.2 | 21.6 | 17.2 | 4.2 | 10.2 | 1.4 | 49.6 | 47.6 | 122.2 | 76.1 |
| 1989 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 46.5 | 23.3 | 17.5 | 4.3 | 11.1 | 1.6 | 49.6 | 47.7 | 126.7 | 78.0 |
| 1990 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 49.9 | 24.9 | 17.3 | 4.2 | 12.8 | 1.8 | 45.4 | 43.6 | 127.2 | 75.7 |

| Year | Sweetpotatoes | Dry edible beans 4/ | Dry field peas and lentils |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Farm | Farm | Farm |
| | Pounds | | |
| 1970 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 0.4 |
| 1971 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 0.2 |
| 1972 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 0.7 |
| 1973 | 5.0 | 7.4 | 0.4 |
| 1974 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 0.3 |
| 1975 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 0.3 |
| 1976 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 0.5 |
| 1977 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 0.4 |
| 1978 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 0.8 |
| 1979 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 0.4 |
| 1980 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 0.4 |
| 1981 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 0.6 |
| 1982 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 0.4 |
| 1983 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 0.4 |
| 1984 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 0.4 |
| 1985 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 0.5 |
| 1986 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 0.7 |
| 1987 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 0.5 |
| 1988 | 4.1 | 7.0 | 0.6 |
| 1989 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 0.8 |
| 1990 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 0.5 |

1/ Calendar-year basis except for dry field peas, beginning in September of the year indicated. Data exclude home-garden products. Uses U.S. total population, July 1, for everything except dry field peas, which uses January 1 of year following that indicated. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Excludes potato starch used in processed foods. Includes small amounts of potato flour. 4/ Cleaned basis.

Table 30--Flour and cereal products: Per capita consumption, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Wheat flour: White and whole wheat | Wheat flour: Durum flour 2/ | Wheat flour: Total | Rye flour | Rice 3/ | Corn products 4/: Flour and meal | Corn products 4/: Hominy and grits | Corn products 4/: Starch | Oat products 5/ | Barley products 6/ | Total flour and cereal products 7/ 8/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 104.0 | 6.9 | 110.9 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 135.3 |
| 1971 | 103.7 | 6.8 | 110.5 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 134.9 |
| 1972 | 102.7 | 7.1 | 109.8 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 132.9 |
| 1973 | 105.0 | 7.8 | 112.8 | 1.3 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 136.1 |
| 1974 | 104.2 | 6.8 | 111.0 | 1.2 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 135.2 |
| 1975 | 107.7 | 6.8 | 114.5 | 1.0 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 139.1 |
| 1976 | 112.0 | 7.1 | 119.1 | 0.8 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 143.2 |
| 1977 | 108.0 | 7.5 | 115.5 | 0.7 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 141.2 |
| 1978 | 108.5 | 6.7 | 115.2 | 0.7 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 139.6 |
| 1979 | 109.9 | 7.3 | 117.2 | 0.7 | 9.4 | 7.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 145.9 |
| 1980 | 110.3 | 6.6 | 116.9 | 0.7 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 145.8 |
| 1981 | 109.7 | 6.1 | 115.8 | 0.7 | 10.9 | 7.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 146.7 |
| 1982 | 110.8 | 6.1 | 116.9 | 0.6 | 11.8 | 8.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 149.2 |
| 1983 | 111.3 | 6.4 | 117.7 | 0.7 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 149.1 |
| 1984 | 112.8 | 6.4 | 119.2 | 0.7 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 150.4 |
| 1985 | 117.3 | 7.4 | 124.7 | 0.7 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 157.5 |
| 1986 | 117.3 | 8.4 | 125.7 | 0.6 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 163.7 |
| 1987 | 120.3 | 9.6 | 129.9 | 0.6 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 1.0 | 172.5 |
| 1988 | 120.7 | 9.3 | 130.0 | 0.6 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 174.3 |
| 1989 | 119.9 | 9.3 | 129.2 | 0.6 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 7.4 | 1.0 | 174.9 |
| 1990 | 125.2 | 10.5 | 135.7 | 0.6 | 16.2 | 14.0 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 7.7 | 1.0 | 183.0 |
| 1991 P | 125.1 | 10.8 | 135.9 | 0.6 | 17.0 | 14.1 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 184.3 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Consumption of most items at the processing level. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages and fuel. 2/ Semolina and durum flour in products such as macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles. For data on per capita use of these products see table 31. 3/ Milled basis. Rice consumption for marketing year beginning August prior to year indicated. 4/ Based on Census of Manufactures. See table 33 for data on corn sugar and corn syrup. 5/ Includes rolled oats, ready-to-eat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran. 6/ Includes barley flour, pearl barley, and barley malt and malt extract used in food processing. 7/ Computed from unrounded data. 8/ Excludes wheat not ground into flour; for example, shredded wheat breakfast cereals.

Table 31--Dry pasta products: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Supply: Production 2/ | Supply: Imports | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Food disappearance: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 4/ | 2,711 | 234 | 2,945 | 18 | 2,927 | 11.9 |
| 1989 4/ | 2,830 | 297 | 3,127 | 18 | 3,109 | 12.6 |
| 1990 4/ | 2,989 | 320 | 3,309 | 27 | 3,282 | 13.1 |

1/ 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. 2/ Production data is based on Census of Manufactures, and is interpolated between census years. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 4/ 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, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Ready-to-eat | Ready-to-cook | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pounds | |
| 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 | 11.3 | 3.1 | 14.3 |
| 1989 | 11.7 | 3.3 | 14.9 |
| 1990 | 11.7 | 3.2 | 14.8 |

1/ 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, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Refined sugar 2/ | Corn sweeteners: High fructose | Corn sweeteners: Glucose | Corn sweeteners: Dextrose | Corn sweeteners: Total 3/ | Edible syrups 4/ | Honey | Total caloric sweeteners 3/ | Low-calorie sweeteners 5/: Saccharin | Low-calorie sweeteners 5/: Aspartame | Low-calorie sweeteners 5/: Total 3/ | Total sweeteners 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Pounds | | | | | |
| 1970 | 101.8 | 0.7 | 14.0 | 4.6 | 19.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 122.6 | 5.8 | 0 | 5.8 | 128.3 |
| 1971 | 102.1 | 0.9 | 14.9 | 5.0 | 20.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 124.3 | 5.1 | 0 | 5.1 | 129.4 |
| 1972 | 102.3 | 1.3 | 15.4 | 4.4 | 21.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 124.9 | 5.1 | 0 | 5.1 | 130.0 |
| 1973 | 100.8 | 2.1 | 16.5 | 4.8 | 23.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 125.6 | 5.1 | 0 | 5.1 | 130.7 |
| 1974 | 95.7 | 3.0 | 17.2 | 4.9 | 25.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 121.9 | 5.9 | 0 | 5.9 | 127.8 |
| 1975 | 89.2 | 4.9 | 17.5 | 5.0 | 27.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 117.9 | 6.1 | 0 | 6.1 | 124.0 |
| 1976 | 93.4 | 6.9 | 17.5 | 5.0 | 29.3 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 124.0 | 6.1 | 0 | 6.1 | 130.1 |
| 1977 | 94.2 | 9.1 | 17.6 | 4.1 | 30.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 126.3 | 6.6 | 0 | 6.6 | 132.9 |
| 1978 | 91.4 | 11.2 | 17.8 | 3.8 | 32.8 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 125.7 | 6.9 | 0 | 6.9 | 132.6 |
| 1979 | 89.3 | 14.4 | 17.9 | 3.6 | 35.9 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 126.7 | 7.3 | 0 | 7.3 | 134.0 |
| 1980 | 83.6 | 18.4 | 16.8 | 3.8 | 39.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 123.9 | 7.7 | 0 | 7.7 | 131.6 |
| 1981 | 79.4 | 22.2 | 17.8 | 3.5 | 43.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 124.1 | 8.0 | 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 | 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 | 3.5 | 13.0 | 137.2 |
| 1984 | 66.6 | 37.4 | 18.0 | 3.5 | 59.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 127.0 | 10.0 | 5.8 | 15.8 | 142.8 |
| 1985 | 62.7 | 44.9 | 18.1 | 4.2 | 67.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 131.3 | 6.0 | 12.1 | 18.1 | 149.4 |
| 1986 | 60.0 | 45.6 | 18.3 | 4.2 | 68.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 129.6 | 5.5 | 13.0 | 18.5 | 148.1 |
| 1987 | 62.4 | 47.2 | 18.4 | 4.3 | 69.9 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 133.7 | 5.5 | 13.6 | 19.1 | 152.8 |
| 1988 | 62.1 | 48.6 | 18.8 | 4.2 | 71.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 135.1 | 6.0 | 14.0 | 20.0 | 155.1 |
| 1989 | 62.8 | 48.7 | 19.2 | 4.4 | 72.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 136.4 | 6.1 | 14.2 | 20.3 | 156.7 |
| 1990 | 64.5 | 49.1 | 19.6 | 4.5 | 73.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 139.1 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 22.2 | 161.3 |
| 1991 P | 64.9 | 49.5 | 19.9 | 4.5 | 73.9 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 140.2 | 7.3 | 17.0 | 24.3 | 164.5 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Dry basis. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Sugar consumption is total U.S. sugar (cane and beet) deliveries for food and beverages; does not include sugar imported in blends and mixtures. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Contains estimates of sorgo, maple, cane, molasses, and refiner's syrup. 5/ Sugar-sweetness equivalent. Assumes saccharin is 300 times as sweet as sugar, and aspartame 200 times as sweet as sugar.

Table 34--Candy and other confectionery products: Sales, value, and supply and utilization, with quantity, per capita consumption, and value of sugar use, 1970-90

| Year | Manufacturers 1/: Sales | Manufacturers 1/: Average value | Supply and utilization: Shipments | Supply and utilization: Imports 2/ | Supply and utilization: Total supply and utilization | Supply and utilization: Exports 2/ | Supply and utilization: Net change in invisible stocks 3/ | Domestic disappearance 4/: Total | Domestic disappearance 4/: Per capita 5/ | Sugar use in confectionery products 6/: Quantity: Total | Sugar use in confectionery products 6/: Quantity: Per capita | Sugar use in confectionery products 6/: Total value | Sugar use in confectionery products 6/: Unit value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. dol. | Cents per pound | Million pounds | | | | | | Pounds | 1,000 short tons | Pounds | Mil. dols. | Cents per pound |
| 1970 | 1,950 | 48.5 | 4,020 | 125 | 4,145 | 15 | 46 | 4,084 | 19.9 | 1,086 | 10.6 | 233 | 10.7 |
| 1971 | 2,014 | 51.0 | 3,950 | 121 | 4,071 | 19 | -7 | 4,059 | 19.5 | 1,108 | 10.7 | 257 | 11.6 |
| 1972 | 2,024 | 52.1 | 3,885 | 136 | 4,021 | 26 | -19 | 4,014 | 19.1 | 1,101 | 10.5 | 246 | 11.2 |
| 1973 | 2,186 | 56.2 | 3,889 | 139 | 4,028 | 34 | 46 | 3,948 | 18.6 | 1,120 | 10.6 | 278 | 12.4 |
| 1974 | 2,839 | 75.9 | 3,740 | 153 | 3,893 | 39 | 59 | 3,795 | 17.7 | 1,093 | 10.2 | 589 | 26.9 |
| 1975 | 2,898 | 84.3 | 3,438 | 132 | 3,570 | 34 | -64 | 3,600 | 16.7 | 916 | 8.5 | 487 | 26.6 |
| 1976 | 2,983 | 84.0 | 3,551 | 152 | 3,703 | 41 | 105 | 3,557 | 16.3 | 1,000 | 9.2 | 389 | 19.5 |
| 1977 | 3,675 | 99.3 | 3,700 | 120 | 3,820 | 44 | 73 | 3,703 | 16.8 | 967 | 8.8 | 263 | 13.6 |
| 1978 | 3,847 | 107.2 | 3,588 | 134 | 3,722 | 50 | -57 | 3,729 | 16.8 | 972 | 8.7 | 271 | 13.9 |
| 1979 | 4,281 | 116.6 | 3,673 | 118 | 3,791 | 51 | 82 | 3,658 | 16.3 | 956 | 8.5 | 365 | 19.1 |
| 1980 | 4,684 | 134.3 | 3,488 | 120 | 3,608 | 45 | -104 | 3,667 | 16.1 | 994 | 8.7 | 523 | 26.3 |
| 1981 | 5,171 | 142.5 | 3,630 | 123 | 3,753 | 56 | -18 | 3,715 | 16.2 | 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 | 8,562 | 182.2 | 4,698 | 250 | 4,948 | 60 | 34 | 4,854 | 19.6 | 1,187 | 9.6 | 669 | 28.2 |
| 1990 | 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/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 6/ Quantity estimated by the Economic Research Service, based on data from Crops Branch and Estimates Division, NASS.

Table 35--Coffee, tea, and cocoa: Per capita consumption, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Coffee: Instant 2/: Green bean equivalent | Coffee: Instant 2/: Retail weight | Coffee: Regular: Green bean equivalent | Coffee: Regular: Retail weight | Coffee: Total 3/: Green bean equivalent | Coffee: Total 3/: Retail weight | Tea, leaf equivalent | Cocoa: Bean equivalent | Cocoa: Chocolate liquor equivalent 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 2.25 | 0.90 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 10.2 | 7.6 | 0.76 | 4.3 | 3.4 |
| 1985 | 2.31 | 0.92 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 0.75 | 4.6 | 3.7 |
| 1986 | 2.31 | 0.92 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 0.76 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| 1987 | 2.24 | 0.90 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 10.2 | 7.6 | 0.75 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| 1988 | 2.16 | 0.86 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 0.76 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| 1989 | 2.26 | 0.90 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 10.3 | 7.6 | 0.76 | 4.9 | 3.9 |
| 1990 | 2.24 | 0.90 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 10.2 | 7.6 | 0.74 | 5.2 | 4.2 |

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Quantity processed for soluble use minus net exports. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Chocolate liquor is what remains after cocoa beans have been roasted and hulled; it is sometimes called ground or bitter chocolate.

Table 36--Beverages: Per capita consumption, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Milk: Whole | Milk: Lowfat 2/ | Milk: Total 3/ | Tea 4/ | Coffee 5/ | Bottled water | Club soda and seltzer | Soft drinks 6/ | Citrus juices | Apple juice |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Gallons | | | | | |
| 1970 | 25.4 | 5.8 | 31.2 | 6.8 | 33.4 | NA | NA | 24.3 | 3.6 | NA |
| 1971 | 24.9 | 6.3 | 31.3 | 7.2 | 32.2 | NA | NA | 25.5 | 4.1 | 0.7 |
| 1972 | 24.1 | 6.9 | 31.0 | 7.3 | 33.6 | NA | NA | 26.2 | 4.5 | 0.8 |
| 1973 | 22.9 | 7.5 | 30.5 | 7.4 | 33.3 | NA | NA | 27.6 | 4.5 | 0.6 |
| 1974 | 21.7 | 7.8 | 29.4 | 7.5 | 33.2 | NA | NA | 27.6 | 4.8 | 0.5 |
| 1975 | 21.0 | 8.4 | 29.5 | 7.5 | 31.4 | NA | NA | 28.2 | 5.2 | 0.7 |
| 1976 | 20.3 | 9.0 | 29.3 | 7.7 | 32.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 30.8 | 5.3 | 0.8 |
| 1977 | 19.4 | 9.6 | 29.0 | 7.5 | 24.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 33.0 | 5.4 | 0.7 |
| 1978 | 18.7 | 9.9 | 28.6 | 7.2 | 27.3 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 34.2 | 4.8 | 0.9 |
| 1979 | 18.0 | 10.2 | 28.2 | 6.9 | 29.3 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 34.7 | 5.0 | 1.1 |
| 1980 | 17.0 | 10.6 | 27.6 | 7.3 | 26.7 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 35.0 | 5.1 | 1.2 |
| 1981 | 16.2 | 10.9 | 27.1 | 7.2 | 26.0 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 35.4 | 4.8 | 1.5 |
| 1982 | 15.5 | 10.9 | 26.4 | 6.9 | 25.9 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 35.3 | 5.1 | 1.3 |
| 1983 | 15.1 | 11.2 | 26.3 | 7.0 | 26.3 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 35.2 | 5.6 | 1.7 |
| 1984 | 14.7 | 11.7 | 26.4 | 7.1 | 26.8 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 36.0 | 4.8 | 1.8 |
| 1985 | 14.3 | 12.3 | 26.7 | 7.1 | 27.4 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 35.7 | 5.2 | 2.1 |
| 1986 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 26.5 | 7.1 | 27.5 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 35.8 | 5.6 | 2.1 |
| 1987 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 26.3 | 7.0 | 26.7 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 39.2 | 5.3 | 2.1 |
| 1988 | 12.3 | 13.5 | 25.8 | 7.1 | 25.7 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 41.1 | 5.4 | 2.2 |
| 1989 | 11.3 | 14.7 | 26.0 | 7.1 | 26.9 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 41.8 | 4.8 | 2.2 |
| 1990 | 10.5 | 15.2 | 25.7 | 6.9 | 26.7 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 42.5 | 4.0 | 2.0 |

| Year | Alcoholic beverages: Resident population: Beer | Wine 7/ | Distilled spirits | Total 3/ | Adult population, 21 years and over: Beer | Wine 7/ | Distilled spirits | Total 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gallons | | | | |
| 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 | 23.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 26.9 | 35.4 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 41.4 |
| 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 |
| 1990 | 24.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 27.6 | 34.4 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 39.5 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Soft drink and alcoholic beverage per capita figures are constructed by ERS based on industry data. Milk, soft drinks, and alcoholic beverages are based on U.S. resident population, July 1. Coffee, tea, and fruit juices are based on U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes buttermilk and skim milk. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 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, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Almonds | Filberts | Pecans | Walnuts | Macadamias 2/ | Pistachios | Other 2/ 3/ | Total 4/ | Coconuts (desiccated) 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tree nuts (shelled basis) | | | | | | | | |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 0.34 | 0.05 | 0.40 | 0.34 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.56 | 1.75 | 0.47 |
| 1971 | 0.36 | 0.06 | 0.44 | 0.40 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.56 | 1.90 | 0.52 |
| 1972 | 0.36 | 0.07 | 0.43 | 0.38 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.67 | 1.97 | 0.56 |
| 1973 | 0.26 | 0.10 | 0.43 | 0.39 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.50 | 1.76 | 0.48 |
| 1974 | 0.26 | 0.04 | 0.39 | 0.42 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.40 | 1.58 | 0.44 |
| 1975 | 0.35 | 0.08 | 0.39 | 0.50 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.57 | 1.95 | 0.44 |
| 1976 | 0.43 | 0.07 | 0.33 | 0.51 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.51 | 1.92 | 0.45 |
| 1977 | 0.45 | 0.06 | 0.37 | 0.48 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.28 | 1.72 | 0.44 |
| 1978 | 0.40 | 0.08 | 0.39 | 0.37 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.42 | 1.72 | 0.47 |
| 1979 | 0.39 | 0.04 | 0.46 | 0.42 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.38 | 1.77 | 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 | 0.56 | 0.07 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.46 | 2.14 | 0.40 |
| 1983 | 0.55 | 0.05 | 0.48 | 0.52 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.52 | 2.24 | 0.42 |
| 1984 | 0.56 | 0.06 | 0.54 | 0.48 | 0.05 | 0.11 | 0.47 | 2.26 | 0.42 |
| 1985 | 0.62 | 0.07 | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.45 | 2.27 | 0.43 |
| 1986 | 0.60 | 0.03 | 0.54 | 0.49 | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.47 | 2.30 | 0.46 |
| 1987 | 0.58 | 0.06 | 0.54 | 0.47 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.41 | 2.20 | 0.58 |
| 1988 | 0.66 | 0.07 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.40 | 2.30 | 0.49 |
| 1989 | 0.71 | 0.05 | 0.46 | 0.49 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.46 | 2.34 | 0.47 |
| 1990 | 0.77 | 0.06 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0.51 | 2.48 | 0.48 |

1/ 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. 2/ Data do not reflect year-to-year changes in stocks and, thus, may exaggerate variability between years. 3/ Includes Brazil nuts, pignolias, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous nuts. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 38--Peanuts: Per capita consumption, 1970-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Peanuts | | Consumed in products | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Snack | Cleaned in shell 3/ | Peanut butter 4/ | Candy | Other 5/ | Total 6/ |
| | Pounds | | | | | |
| 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 | 6.0 |
| 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 |
| 1990 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 6.0 |

1/ Kernel basis. Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. 2/ Beginning August of year indicated. 3/ Domestic disappearance of roasting stock; shelled equivalent. 4/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for use in cookies and sandwiches but excludes peanut butter used in candy. 5/ Includes grated and granulated peanuts and peanut flour. 6/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 39--Beef: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports 2/ | Supply: Beginning stocks 3/ | Supply: Total supply 4/ | Utilization: Exports 2/ 5/ | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories 2/ | Utilization: Ending stocks 3/ | Food disappearance 4/: Total | Food disappearance 4/: Per capita 6/ | Factor for converting carcass weight to: Retail weight 7/ | Factor for converting carcass weight to: Boneless, trimmed weight 7/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | Pounds | Factor | |
| 1970 | 21,684 | 1,792 | 353 | 23,829 | 101 | 5/ | 338 | 23,390 | 114.1 | 0.740 | 0.698 |
| 1971 | 21,904 | 1,734 | 338 | 23,976 | 117 | 5/ | 366 | 23,493 | 113.1 | 0.740 | 0.698 |
| 1972 | 22,413 | 1,960 | 366 | 24,739 | 114 | 5/ | 477 | 24,148 | 115.0 | 0.740 | 0.698 |
| 1973 | 21,278 | 1,990 | 477 | 23,745 | 144 | 5/ | 580 | 23,021 | 108.6 | 0.740 | 0.698 |
| 1974 | 23,137 | 1,615 | 580 | 25,332 | 115 | 5/ | 519 | 24,698 | 115.5 | 0.740 | 0.698 |
| 1975 | 23,975 | 1,758 | 519 | 26,252 | 110 | 5/ | 456 | 25,686 | 118.9 | 0.740 | 0.698 |
| 1976 | 25,969 | 2,073 | 456 | 28,498 | 87 | 71 | 606 | 27,733 | 127.2 | 0.740 | 0.698 |
| 1977 | 25,279 | 1,939 | 606 | 27,824 | 98 | 69 | 412 | 27,246 | 123.7 | 0.740 | 0.698 |
| 1978 | 24,241 | 2,297 | 412 | 26,950 | 160 | 54 | 529 | 26,207 | 117.7 | 0.740 | 0.698 |
| 1979 | 21,447 | 2,405 | 529 | 24,380 | 167 | 49 | 459 | 23,706 | 105.3 | 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 | 22,536 | 1,939 | 335 | 24,811 | 250 | 55 | 388 | 24,118 | 103.9 | 0.740 | 0.698 |
| 1983 | 23,243 | 1,974 | 388 | 25,605 | 268 | 40 | 429 | 24,868 | 106.1 | 0.740 | 0.698 |
| 1984 | 23,598 | 1,823 | 429 | 25,850 | 323 | 47 | 472 | 25,007 | 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 | 22,743 | 2,356 | 335 | 25,434 | 1,006 | 69 | 397 | 23,961 | 95.9 | 0.705 | 0.667 |
| 1991 P | 22,910 | 2,406 | 397 | 25,714 | 1,188 | 69 | 419 | 24,038 | 95.1 | 0.705 | 0.667 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight. 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, meatpacker branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Shipments to U.S. territories for 1970-75 are included under exports. 6/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 7/ Source: Reevaluation of Beef Carcass-to-Retail Weight Conversion Factor, AER-623, ERS, USDA, October 1989.

Table 40--Veal: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | | Factor for converting carcass weight to: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Beginning stocks 2/ | Total supply 3/ | Exports 4/ | Shipments to U.S territories | Ending stocks 2/ | Food disappearance 3/ Total | Food disappearance 3/ Per capita 5/ | Retail weight 6/ | Boneless, trimmed weight 6/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | Pounds | Factor | |
| 1970 | 588 | 24 | 10 | 622 | 3 | 4/ | 9 | 610 | 3.0 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1971 | 547 | 22 | 9 | 578 | 4 | 4/ | 9 | 565 | 2.7 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1972 | 458 | 36 | 9 | 503 | 10 | 4/ | 13 | 480 | 2.3 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1973 | 357 | 31 | 13 | 401 | 8 | 4/ | 12 | 381 | 1.8 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1974 | 486 | 31 | 12 | 529 | 15 | 4/ | 14 | 500 | 2.3 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1975 | 873 | 24 | 14 | 911 | 14 | 4/ | 11 | 886 | 4.1 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1976 | 852 | 22 | 11 | 884 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 863 | 4.0 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1977 | 833 | 24 | 11 | 868 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 845 | 3.8 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1978 | 631 | 25 | 11 | 667 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 651 | 2.9 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1979 | 435 | 27 | 9 | 471 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 456 | 2.0 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1980 | 400 | 21 | 10 | 432 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 419 | 1.8 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1981 | 435 | 18 | 9 | 463 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 450 | 2.0 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1982 | 448 | 19 | 9 | 476 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 465 | 2.0 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1983 | 453 | 19 | 7 | 479 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 465 | 2.0 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1984 | 495 | 24 | 9 | 528 | 6 | 1 | 14 | 508 | 2.1 | 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 | 327 | NA | 4 | 331 | NA | NA | 6 | 325 | 1.3 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1991 P | 307 | NA | 6 | 313 | NA | NA | 7 | 306 | 1.2 | 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, meatpacker 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/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Shipments to U.S. territories for 1970-75 are included under exports. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 6/ Source: Weights, Measures, and Conversion Factors for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products, AH-697, ERS, USDA, June 1992.

Table 41--Lamb and mutton: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks 2/ | Supply: Total supply 3/ | Utilization: Exports 4/ | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Ending stocks 2/ | Food disappearance 3/: Total | Food disappearance 3/: Per capita 5/ | Factor for converting carcass weight to: Retail weight 6/ | Factor for converting carcass weight to: Boneless, trimmed weight 6/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | Pounds | Factor | |
| 1970 | 551 | 122 | 16 | 689 | 7 | 4/ | 19 | 663 | 3.2 | 0.89 | 0.658 |
| 1971 | 555 | 103 | 19 | 677 | 8 | 4/ | 19 | 650 | 3.1 | 0.89 | 0.658 |
| 1972 | 543 | 148 | 19 | 710 | 7 | 4/ | 16 | 688 | 3.3 | 0.89 | 0.658 |
| 1973 | 512 | 53 | 16 | 581 | 6 | 4/ | 15 | 560 | 2.6 | 0.89 | 0.658 |
| 1974 | 464 | 26 | 15 | 505 | 8 | 4/ | 14 | 483 | 2.3 | 0.89 | 0.658 |
| 1975 | 411 | 27 | 14 | 452 | 8 | 4/ | 12 | 432 | 2.0 | 0.89 | 0.658 |
| 1976 | 371 | 36 | 12 | 419 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 398 | 1.8 | 0.89 | 0.658 |
| 1977 | 350 | 23 | 15 | 387 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 370 | 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 | 365 | 21 | 11 | 397 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 384 | 1.7 | 0.89 | 0.658 |
| 1983 | 375 | 18 | 9 | 402 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 388 | 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 | 315 | 44 | 13 | 372 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 360 | 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 | 363 | 59 | 8 | 429 | 3 | -- | 8 | 418 | 1.7 | 0.89 | 0.658 |
| 1991 P | 364 | 60 | 8 | 432 | 3 | -- | 6 | 422 | 1.7 | 0.89 | 0.658 |

-- = Less than 0.05 million pounds. 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, meatpacker 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/ Computed from unrounded numbers. 4/ Shipments to U.S. territories for 1970-75 are included under exports. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 6/ Source: Weights, Measures, and Conversion Factors for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products, AH-697, ERS, USDA, June 1992.

Table 42--Pork: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks 2/ | Supply: Total supply 3/ | Utilization: Exports 4/ | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Ending stocks 2/ | Food disappearance 3/: Total | Food disappearance 3/: Per capita 5/ | Factor for converting carcass weight to: Retail weight 6/ | Factor for converting carcass weight to: Boneless, trimmed weight 6/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | Pounds | Factor | |
| 1970 | 14,699 | 491 | 188 | 15,378 | 194 | 4/ | 394 | 14,789 | 72.1 | 0.765 | 0.665 |
| 1971 | 16,006 | 496 | 394 | 16,896 | 198 | 4/ | 391 | 16,307 | 78.5 | 0.766 | 0.670 |
| 1972 | 14,422 | 538 | 391 | 15,351 | 236 | 4/ | 258 | 14,857 | 70.8 | 0.767 | 0.675 |
| 1973 | 13,223 | 533 | 258 | 14,014 | 279 | 4/ | 348 | 13,387 | 63.2 | 0.768 | 0.680 |
| 1974 | 14,331 | 488 | 348 | 15,167 | 204 | 4/ | 380 | 14,584 | 68.2 | 0.769 | 0.685 |
| 1975 | 11,779 | 439 | 380 | 12,598 | 317 | 4/ | 181 | 12,100 | 56.0 | 0.770 | 0.690 |
| 1976 | 12,688 | 469 | 181 | 13,338 | 316 | 106 | 274 | 12,642 | 58.0 | 0.771 | 0.695 |
| 1977 | 13,248 | 440 | 274 | 13,962 | 294 | 105 | 246 | 13,317 | 60.5 | 0.772 | 0.699 |
| 1978 | 13,393 | 495 | 246 | 14,134 | 288 | 133 | 310 | 13,403 | 60.2 | 0.773 | 0.703 |
| 1979 | 15,451 | 500 | 310 | 16,261 | 291 | 158 | 355 | 15,458 | 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 | 65.9 | 0.778 | 0.719 |
| 1984 | 14,812 | 954 | 375 | 16,141 | 164 | 147 | 348 | 15,483 | 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 | 15,354 | 898 | 313 | 16,565 | 238 | 113 | 296 | 15,917 | 63.7 | 0.776 | 0.729 |
| 1991 P | 16,002 | 775 | 296 | 17,073 | 283 | 113 | 388 | 16,289 | 64.5 | 0.776 | 0.729 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight. 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, meatpacker branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Shipments to U.S. territories for 1970-75 are included under exports. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 6/ Source: Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report, LPS-45, ERS, USDA, January 1991.

Table 43--Total red meat: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks 2/ | Supply: Total supply 3/ | Utilization: Exports 4/ | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Ending stocks 2/ | Food disappearance 3/: Total | Food disappearance 3/: Per capita 5/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 37,522 | 2,429 | 567 | 40,518 | 305 | 4/ | 761 | 39,452 | 192.4 |
| 1971 | 39,012 | 2,355 | 761 | 42,128 | 327 | 4/ | 785 | 41,016 | 197.5 |
| 1972 | 37,836 | 2,682 | 785 | 41,303 | 367 | 4/ | 764 | 40,172 | 191.4 |
| 1973 | 35,370 | 2,607 | 764 | 38,741 | 437 | 4/ | 955 | 37,349 | 176.2 |
| 1974 | 38,418 | 2,160 | 955 | 41,533 | 342 | 4/ | 926 | 40,265 | 188.3 |
| 1975 | 37,038 | 2,248 | 926 | 40,212 | 449 | 4/ | 659 | 39,104 | 181.1 |
| 1976 | 39,880 | 2,600 | 659 | 43,139 | 410 | 189 | 905 | 41,636 | 191.0 |
| 1977 | 39,710 | 2,425 | 905 | 43,040 | 398 | 185 | 679 | 41,778 | 189.7 |
| 1978 | 38,575 | 2,856 | 679 | 42,110 | 454 | 192 | 860 | 40,604 | 182.4 |
| 1979 | 37,624 | 2,975 | 860 | 41,459 | 461 | 211 | 835 | 39,952 | 177.5 |
| 1980 | 38,978 | 2,668 | 835 | 42,481 | 429 | 205 | 882 | 40,965 | 179.9 |
| 1981 | 39,035 | 2,334 | 882 | 42,251 | 527 | 185 | 691 | 40,848 | 177.6 |
| 1982 | 37,578 | 2,592 | 691 | 40,860 | 468 | 210 | 688 | 39,495 | 170.1 |
| 1983 | 39,270 | 2,717 | 688 | 42,675 | 493 | 185 | 824 | 41,173 | 175.7 |
| 1984 | 39,284 | 2,821 | 824 | 42,929 | 495 | 198 | 841 | 41,395 | 175.1 |
| 1985 | 39,409 | 3,255 | 841 | 43,505 | 458 | 186 | 733 | 42,129 | 176.6 |
| 1986 | 39,296 | 3,318 | 733 | 43,347 | 608 | 187 | 684 | 41,868 | 174.0 |
| 1987 | 38,683 | 3,533 | 684 | 42,900 | 718 | 186 | 758 | 41,238 | 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 | 38,787 | 3,313 | 659 | 42,759 | 1,247 | 182 | 707 | 40,622 | 162.5 |
| 1991 P | 39,583 | 3,241 | 707 | 43,531 | 1,474 | 182 | 820 | 41,055 | 162.5 |

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, meatpacker branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. Lamb, mutton, and veal stocks are reported on a product-weight basis for all years. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Shipments to U.S. territories for 1970-75 are included under exports. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include U.S. territories.

Table 44--Fresh and frozen fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Beginning stocks | Total supply | Exports | Ending stocks | Food disappearance | |
| | | | | | | | Total | Per capita 2/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | 1,023 | 1,013 | 367 | 2,403 | 324 | 296 | 1,783 | 7.8 |
| 1981 | 1,026 | 1,097 | 296 | 2,419 | 377 | 264 | 1,778 | 7.7 |
| 1982 | 1,082 | 1,159 | 264 | 2,505 | 388 | 298 | 1,819 | 7.8 |
| 1983 | 1,035 | 1,306 | 298 | 2,639 | 345 | 340 | 1,954 | 8.3 |
| 1984 | 1,105 | 1,300 | 340 | 2,745 | 337 | 295 | 2,113 | 8.9 |
| 1985 | 1,228 | 1,459 | 295 | 2,982 | 379 | 280 | 2,323 | 9.7 |
| 1986 | 1,214 | 1,546 | 280 | 3,040 | 430 | 264 | 2,346 | 9.7 |
| 1987 | 1,425 | 1,740 | 264 | 3,429 | 495 | 354 | 2,580 | 10.6 |
| 1988 | 1,537 | 1,559 | 354 | 3,450 | 671 | 338 | 2,441 | 10.0 |
| 1989 | 1,799 | 1,566 | 338 | 3,703 | 839 | 349 | 2,515 | 10.2 |
| 1990 | 1,763 | 1,575 | 349 | 3,687 | 1,022 | 273 | 2,392 | 9.6 |
| 1991 P | 2,164 | 1,619 | 273 | 4,056 | 1,313 | 305 | 2,438 | 9.6 |

P = Preliminary.

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 Koplin, 301-713-2328); ERS computed per capita figures. 2/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 45--Canned fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply: Production 2/ | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks 3/ | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Ending stocks 3/ | Utilization: Food disappearance: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 5/ | 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 | 891 | 212 | 300 | 1,403 | 106 | 326 | 971 | 4.3 |
| 1981 | 921 | 204 | 326 | 1,451 | 102 | 301 | 1,048 | 4.6 |
| 1982 | 806 | 224 | 301 | 1,331 | 71 | 270 | 990 | 4.3 |
| 1983 | 855 | 258 | 270 | 1,383 | 74 | 216 | 1,093 | 4.7 |
| 1984 | 1,009 | 316 | 216 | 1,541 | 64 | 326 | 1,151 | 4.9 |
| 1985 | 812 | 414 | 326 | 1,552 | 61 | 306 | 1,185 | 5.0 |
| 1986 | 878 | 439 | 306 | 1,623 | 81 | 249 | 1,293 | 5.4 |
| 1987 | 891 | 429 | 249 | 1,569 | 55 | 257 | 1,257 | 5.2 |
| 1988 | 839 | 429 | 257 | 1,525 | 63 | 266 | 1,196 | 4.9 |
| 1989 | 969 | 533 | 266 | 1,768 | 138 | 372 | 1,258 | 5.1 |
| 1990 | 876 | 458 | 372 | 1,706 | 100 | 335 | 1,271 | 5.1 |
| 1991 P | 897 | 513 | 335 | 1,745 | 148 | 366 | 1,231 | 4.9 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Edible-meat weight. Excludes the nonfish content of canned fishery products. Data provided by National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, 301-713-2328); ERS computed per capita figures. 2/ Includes production from Puerto Rico and American Samoa. 3/ Canned fish stock data include reported or estimated stocks for salmon, tuna, sardines, and mackerel. Salmon stocks include those at wholesale. Sardine stocks excluded beginning January 1, 1975. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 5/ Beginning stocks in 1975 do not equal ending stocks in 1974 due to data revision.

Table 46--Cured fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Ending stocks | Utilization: Food disappearance: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 |
| 1990 | 33 | 71 | 16 | 120 | 20 | 25 | 75 | 0.3 |
| 1991 P | 29 | 68 | 25 | 122 | 23 | 24 | 75 | 0.3 |

P= Preliminary.

1/ Edible-meat weight. Excludes intermediate products which may be in the final stage of processing, including mild-cured salmon and green, salted cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk. Data provided by National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, 301-713-2328); ERS computed per capita figures. 2/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 47--Total fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Beginning stocks | Total supply | Exports | Ending stocks | Food disappearance | |
| | | | | | | | Total | Per capita 2/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 3/ | 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 | 1,971 | 1,281 | 672 | 3,924 | 471 | 626 | 2,827 | 12.4 |
| 1981 | 1,990 | 1,374 | 626 | 3,990 | 528 | 569 | 2,893 | 12.6 |
| 1982 | 1,934 | 1,452 | 569 | 3,955 | 508 | 569 | 2,878 | 12.4 |
| 1983 | 1,945 | 1,629 | 569 | 4,143 | 464 | 562 | 3,117 | 13.3 |
| 1984 | 2,174 | 1,684 | 562 | 4,420 | 440 | 646 | 3,334 | 14.1 |
| 1985 | 2,099 | 1,927 | 646 | 4,672 | 485 | 608 | 3,579 | 15.0 |
| 1986 | 2,147 | 2,044 | 608 | 4,799 | 550 | 538 | 3,711 | 15.4 |
| 1987 | 2,357 | 2,233 | 538 | 5,128 | 585 | 634 | 3,909 | 16.1 |
| 1988 | 2,417 | 2,051 | 634 | 5,102 | 786 | 606 | 3,710 | 15.1 |
| 1989 | 2,818 | 2,165 | 606 | 5,589 | 1,005 | 737 | 3,847 | 15.6 |
| 1990 | 2,672 | 2,104 | 737 | 5,513 | 1,142 | 633 | 3,738 | 15.0 |
| 1991 P | 3,090 | 2,200 | 633 | 5,923 | 1,484 | 695 | 3,744 | 14.8 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Edible-meat weight. Data provided by National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, 301-713-2328); ERS computed per capita figures. 2/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 3/ Beginning stocks do not equal previous year's ending stocks due to data revision.

Table 48--Young chicken: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Beginning stocks | Supply: Total supply 2/ | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Ending stocks | Food disappearance 2/: Total | Food disappearance 2/: Per capita 3/ | Factor for converting carcass weight to: Retail weight 4/ | Factor for converting carcass weight to: Boneless, trimmed weight 5/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds | Factor | |
| 1970 | 7,687 | 34 | 7,720 | 94 | 85 | 52 | 7,489 | 36.5 | 1.000 | 0.683 |
| 1971 | 7,724 | 52 | 7,776 | 101 | 96 | 40 | 7,539 | 36.3 | 1.000 | 0.682 |
| 1972 | 8,147 | 40 | 8,187 | 94 | 104 | 29 | 7,959 | 37.9 | 1.000 | 0.682 |
| 1973 | 7,962 | 29 | 7,991 | 94 | 99 | 33 | 7,765 | 36.6 | 1.000 | 0.681 |
| 1974 | 8,034 | 33 | 8,068 | 115 | 107 | 37 | 7,808 | 36.5 | 1.000 | 0.681 |
| 1975 | 8,020 | 37 | 8,057 | 138 | 116 | 22 | 7,781 | 36.0 | 1.000 | 0.680 |
| 1976 | 9,012 | 22 | 9,034 | 287 | 127 | 33 | 8,587 | 39.4 | 1.000 | 0.680 |
| 1977 | 9,279 | 33 | 9,312 | 313 | 128 | 29 | 8,842 | 40.1 | 1.000 | 0.680 |
| 1978 | 9,902 | 29 | 9,931 | 331 | 126 | 20 | 9,454 | 42.5 | 1.000 | 0.679 |
| 1979 | 10,926 | 20 | 10,946 | 402 | 144 | 31 | 10,370 | 46.1 | 1.000 | 0.678 |
| 1980 | 11,252 | 31 | 11,283 | 567 | 155 | 22 | 10,538 | 46.3 | 0.991 | 0.677 |
| 1981 | 11,868 | 22 | 11,890 | 719 | 154 | 33 | 10,985 | 47.8 | 0.983 | 0.671 |
| 1982 | 11,996 | 33 | 12,028 | 501 | 147 | 22 | 11,358 | 48.9 | 0.966 | 0.665 |
| 1983 | 12,326 | 22 | 12,348 | 432 | 132 | 21 | 11,763 | 50.2 | 0.950 | 0.654 |
| 1984 | 12,921 | 21 | 12,942 | 407 | 145 | 20 | 12,371 | 52.3 | 0.949 | 0.644 |
| 1985 | 13,520 | 20 | 13,539 | 417 | 143 | 27 | 12,953 | 54.3 | 0.948 | 0.643 |
| 1986 | 14,180 | 27 | 14,207 | 566 | 149 | 24 | 13,468 | 56.0 | 0.940 | 0.641 |
| 1987 | 15,413 | 24 | 15,437 | 752 | 151 | 25 | 14,510 | 59.8 | 0.933 | 0.636 |
| 1988 | 16,007 | 25 | 16,032 | 765 | 156 | 36 | 15,074 | 61.5 | 0.908 | 0.631 |
| 1989 | 17,227 | 36 | 17,263 | 814 | 163 | 38 | 16,248 | 65.7 | 0.884 | 0.616 |
| 1990 | 18,430 | 38 | 18,468 | 1,143 | 155 | 26 | 17,144 | 68.6 | 0.868 | 0.600 |
| 1991 P | 19,556 | 26 | 19,582 | 1,261 | 155 | 36 | 18,130 | 71.7 | 0.852 | 0.590 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook weight. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 4/ Source: "Introducing a Broiler Retail Weight Consumption Series," Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report, ERS, USDA, LPS-53, May 1992. 5/ Source: Food Review, 1992 Yearbook Issue, ERS, USDA, 15:3, forthcoming.

Table 49--Other chicken: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Beginning stocks | Supply: Total supply 2/ | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Ending stocks | Food disappearance 2/: Total | Food disappearance 2/: Per capita 3/ | Factor for converting carcass weight to: Retail weight 4/ | Factor for converting carcass weight to: Boneless, trimmed weight 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds | Factor | |
| 1970 | 778 | 76 | 854 | 4 | 1 | 111 | 738 | 3.6 | 1.000 | 0.683 |
| 1971 | 792 | 111 | 904 | 3 | 2 | 109 | 790 | 3.8 | 1.000 | 0.682 |
| 1972 | 740 | 109 | 849 | 6 | 2 | 82 | 759 | 3.6 | 1.000 | 0.682 |
| 1973 | 700 | 82 | 782 | 7 | 3 | 113 | 659 | 3.1 | 1.000 | 0.681 |
| 1974 | 702 | 113 | 81[illegible] | 9 | 3 | 138 | 665 | 3.1 | 1.000 | 0.681 |
| 1975 | 578 | 138 | 716 | 17 | 2 | 92 | 605 | 2.8 | 1.000 | 0.680 |
| 1976 | 616 | 92 | 708 | 35 | 2 | 122 | 549 | 2.5 | 1.000 | 0.680 |
| 1977 | 593 | 122 | 714 | 36 | 4 | 109 | 565 | 2.6 | 1.000 | 0.679 |
| 1978 | 540 | 109 | 649 | 30 | 18 | 82 | 520 | 2.3 | 1.000 | 0.678 |
| 1979 | 579 | 82 | 660 | 36 | 15 | 112 | 498 | 2.2 | 1.000 | 0.677 |
| 1980 | 551 | 112 | 663 | 53 | 6 | 114 | 489 | 2.1 | 0.991 | 0.671 |
| 1981 | 653 | 114 | 767 | 44 | 3 | 116 | 604 | 2.6 | 0.983 | 0.665 |
| 1982 | 621 | 116 | 737 | 23 | 3 | 113 | 598 | 2.6 | 0.966 | 0.654 |
| 1983 | 577 | 113 | 690 | 18 | 10 | 92 | 570 | 2.4 | 0.950 | 0.644 |
| 1984 | 559 | 92 | 651 | 26 | 2 | 119 | 503 | 2.1 | 0.949 | 0.643 |
| 1985 | 525 | 119 | 644 | 21 | 1 | 144 | 478 | 2.0 | 0.948 | 0.641 |
| 1986 | 556 | 144 | 700 | 16 | 3 | 163 | 517 | 2.1 | 0.940 | 0.636 |
| 1987 | 571 | 163 | 734 | 15 | 2 | 188 | 528 | 2.2 | 0.933 | 0.631 |
| 1988 | 556 | 188 | 744 | 26 | 3 | 157 | 559 | 2.3 | 0.908 | 0.616 |
| 1989 | 531 | 157 | 688 | 24 | 19 | 189 | 456 | 1.8 | 0.884 | 0.600 |
| 1990 | 523 | 189 | 713 | 25 | 13 | 224 | 451 | 1.8 | 0.868 | 0.590 |
| 1991 P | 507 | 224 | 731 | 28 | 13 | 274 | 416 | 1.6 | 0.852 | 0.580 |

P = Preliminary.
1/ Ready-to-cook weight. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 4/ Uses same revised factors as for young chicken.

Table 50--Total chicken: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Beginning stocks | Supply: Total supply 2/ | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Ending stocks | Food disappearance 2/: Total | Food disappearance 2/: Per capita 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 8,464 | 110 | 8,574 | 98 | 86 | 164 | 8,227 | 40.1 |
| 1971 | 8,516 | 164 | 8,679 | 103 | 98 | 148 | 8,330 | 40.1 |
| 1972 | 8,887 | 148 | 9,036 | 100 | 106 | 111 | 8,718 | 41.5 |
| 1973 | 8,662 | 111 | 8,773 | 101 | 102 | 147 | 8,423 | 39.7 |
| 1974 | 8,736 | 147 | 8,883 | 125 | 110 | 175 | 8,473 | 39.6 |
| 1975 | 8,598 | 175 | 8,773 | 155 | 118 | 115 | 8,386 | 38.8 |
| 1976 | 9,628 | 115 | 9,742 | 322 | 129 | 155 | 9,136 | 41.9 |
| 1977 | 9,872 | 155 | 10,026 | 349 | 132 | 139 | 9,407 | 42.7 |
| 1978 | 10,442 | 139 | 10,581 | 361 | 144 | 102 | 9,974 | 44.8 |
| 1979 | 11,505 | 102 | 11,607 | 438 | 159 | 142 | 10,867 | 48.3 |
| 1980 | 11,803 | 142 | 11,945 | 620 | 161 | 136 | 11,027 | 48.4 |
| 1981 | 12,521 | 136 | 12,657 | 763 | 157 | 149 | 11,588 | 50.4 |
| 1982 | 12,617 | 149 | 12,766 | 524 | 150 | 135 | 11,956 | 51.5 |
| 1983 | 12,902 | 135 | 13,038 | 449 | 142 | 113 | 12,333 | 52.6 |
| 1984 | 13,480 | 113 | 13,593 | 433 | 147 | 139 | 12,874 | 54.5 |
| 1985 | 14,044 | 139 | 14,183 | 437 | 144 | 171 | 13,431 | 56.3 |
| 1986 | 14,736 | 171 | 14,907 | 582 | 152 | 187 | 13,985 | 58.1 |
| 1987 | 15,984 | 187 | 16,171 | 767 | 153 | 213 | 15,038 | 61.9 |
| 1988 | 16,563 | 213 | 16,776 | 791 | 159 | 192 | 15,634 | 63.8 |
| 1989 | 17,758 | 192 | 17,951 | 838 | 182 | 228 | 16,704 | 67.5 |
| 1990 | 18,953 | 228 | 19,181 | 1,168 | 168 | 250 | 17,594 | 70.4 |
| 1991 P | 20,063 | 250 | 20,313 | 1,289 | 168 | 311 | 18,546 | 73.4 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook weight. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories.

Table 51--Turkey: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply: Production 2/ | Supply: Beginning stocks 3/ | Supply: Total supply 4/ | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Ending stocks 3/ | Utilization: Food disappearance 4/: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance 4/: Per capita 5/ | Factor for converting ready-to-cook weight to boneless weight 6/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds | Factor |
| 1970 | 1,729 | 192 | 1,920 | 35 | 8 | 219 | 1,659 | 1,310 | 6.4 |
| 1971 | 1,772 | 219 | 1,991 | 23 | 4 | 223 | 1,741 | 1,375 | 6.6 |
| 1972 | 1,909 | 223 | 2,132 | 36 | 5 | 208 | 1,883 | 1,487 | 7.1 |
| 1973 | 1,908 | 208 | 2,116 | 50 | 4 | 281 | 1,781 | 1,407 | 6.6 |
| 1974 | 1,890 | 281 | 2,171 | 40 | 3 | 275 | 1,854 | 1,464 | 6.8 |
| 1975 | 1,755 | 275 | 2,030 | 47 | 5 | 195 | 1,783 | 1,408 | 6.5 |
| 1976 | 2,016 | 195 | 2,211 | 65 | 6 | 203 | 1,936 | 1,530 | 7.0 |
| 1977 | 1,946 | 203 | 2,149 | 54 | 2 | 168 | 1,925 | 1,521 | 6.9 |
| 1978 | 2,003 | 168 | 2,171 | 51 | 6 | 175 | 1,939 | 1,532 | 6.9 |
| 1979 | 2,200 | 175 | 2,375 | 50 | 7 | 240 | 2,078 | 1,641 | 7.3 |
| 1980 | 2,370 | 240 | 2,610 | 75 | 6 | 198 | 2,331 | 1,841 | 8.1 |
| 1981 | 2,536 | 198 | 2,734 | 63 | 5 | 238 | 2,428 | 1,918 | 8.3 |
| 1982 | 2,472 | 238 | 2,711 | 51 | 5 | 204 | 2,451 | 1,936 | 8.3 |
| 1983 | 2,590 | 204 | 2,794 | 47 | 7 | 162 | 2,578 | 2,037 | 8.7 |
| 1984 | 2,601 | 162 | 2,763 | 27 | 7 | 125 | 2,604 | 2,057 | 8.7 |
| 1985 | 2,817 | 125 | 2,943 | 27 | 7 | 150 | 2,758 | 2,179 | 9.1 |
| 1986 | 3,155 | 150 | 3,305 | 27 | 4 | 178 | 3,097 | 2,446 | 10.2 |
| 1987 | 3,701 | 178 | 3,880 | 33 | 4 | 266 | 3,576 | 2,825 | 11.6 |
| 1988 | 3,879 | 266 | 4,145 | 51 | 5 | 250 | 3,839 | 3,033 | 12.4 |
| 1989 | 4,136 | 250 | 4,385 | 41 | 10 | 236 | 4,099 | 3,238 | 0.79 |
| 1990 | 4,514 | 236 | 4,750 | 54 | 12 | 306 | 4,378 | 3,459 | 13.8 |
| 1991 P | 4,630 | 306 | 4,937 | 103 | 12 | 264 | 4,557 | 3,600 | 14.2 |

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/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 6/ Conversion factor estimate is based on data from Composition of Foods: Poultry Products...Raw, Processed, Prepared, AH-8-5, Science and Education Administration, USDA, revised August 1979.

## Table 52--Eggs: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Beginning stocks | Total supply 2/ | Exports | Shipments to U.S territories | Hatching | Ending stocks | Food disappearance 2/ Total | Food disappearance 2/ Per capita 3/ |
| | Million dozen | | | | | | | | | Number |
| 1970 | 5,704 | 27 | 34 | 5,765 | 16 | 29 | 402 | 39 | 5,278 | 308.9 |
| 1971 | 5,806 | 10 | 39 | 5,855 | 15 | 30 | 389 | 58 | 5,363 | 309.9 |
| 1972 | 5,742 | 1 | 58 | 5,801 | 24 | 32 | 391 | 53 | 5,300 | 303.0 |
| 1973 | 5,502 | 13 | 53 | 5,568 | 24 | 25 | 392 | 34 | 5,093 | 288.4 |
| 1974 | 5,461 | 13 | 34 | 5,508 | 33 | 23 | 366 | 42 | 5,043 | 283.0 |
| 1975 | 5,382 | 5 | 42 | 5,429 | 35 | 27 | 372 | 28 | 4,967 | 276.0 |
| 1976 | 5,377 | 3 | 28 | 5,408 | 37 | 28 | 419 | 21 | 4,903 | 269.8 |
| 1977 | 5,408 | 14 | 21 | 5,442 | 67 | 24 | 427 | 24 | 4,901 | 267.0 |
| 1978 | 5,608 | 11 | 24 | 5,644 | 97 | 24 | 466 | 20 | 5,037 | 271.5 |
| 1979 | 5,777 | 9 | 20 | 5,807 | 78 | 26 | 498 | 19 | 5,187 | 276.6 |
| 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 | 17 | 5,067 | 264.4 |
| 1982 | 5,802 | 2 | 17 | 5,822 | 158 | 27 | 506 | 20 | 5,111 | 264.1 |
| 1983 | 5,659 | 23 | 20 | 5,703 | 86 | 27 | 500 | 9 | 5,081 | 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 | 5,134 | 253.7 |
| 1988 | 5,784 | 5 | 14 | 5,804 | 142 | 26 | 606 | 15 | 5,015 | 245.6 |
| 1989 | 5,598 | 25 | 15 | 5,639 | 92 | 32 | 644 | 11 | 4,860 | 235.8 |
| 1990 | 5,665 | 9 | 11 | 5,685 | 101 | 36 | 677 | 12 | 4,860 | 233.3 |
| 1991 P | 5,758 | 2 | 12 | 5,771 | 154 | 36 | 705 | 13 | 4,863 | 230.9 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Includes shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of dried and frozen eggs. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories.

Table 53--All dairy products: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks 2/ | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports 3/ | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Nonfood use 4/ | Utilization: Ending stocks 2/ | Food disappearance: Total | Food disappearance: Per capita 5/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 117,007 | 1,874 | 5,192 | 124,073 | 442 | 552 | 1,702 | 5,776 | 115,601 | 563.8 |
| 1971 | 118,566 | 1,346 | 5,776 | 125,688 | 2,552 | 568 | 1,635 | 5,073 | 115,860 | 557.9 |
| 1972 | 120,025 | 1,694 | 5,073 | 126,792 | 1,528 | 677 | 1,624 | 5,502 | 117,461 | 559.6 |
| 1973 | 115,491 | 3,860 | 5,502 | 124,853 | 664 | 638 | 1,584 | 4,401 | 117,566 | 554.8 |
| 1974 | 115,586 | 2,923 | 4,401 | 122,910 | 579 | 576 | 1,558 | 5,788 | 114,409 | 535.0 |
| 1975 | 115,398 | 1,669 | 5,788 | 122,855 | 552 | 496 | 1,566 | 3,803 | 116,438 | 539.1 |
| 1976 | 120,180 | 1,943 | 3,803 | 125,926 | 510 | 520 | 1,567 | 5,651 | 117,678 | 539.7 |
| 1977 | 122,654 | 1,968 | 5,651 | 130,273 | 468 | 527 | 1,541 | 8,761 | 118,976 | 540.2 |
| 1978 | 121,461 | 2,310 | 8,761 | 132,532 | 380 | 602 | 1,497 | 8,907 | 121,146 | 544.3 |
| 1979 | 123,350 | 2,305 | 8,907 | 134,562 | 401 | 620 | 1,442 | 8,723 | 123,376 | 548.2 |
| 1980 | 128,406 | 2,109 | 8,723 | 139,238 | 431 | 562 | 1,395 | 13,126 | 123,724 | 543.3 |
| 1981 | 132,770 | 2,329 | 13,126 | 148,225 | 3,343 | 586 | 1,418 | 18,552 | 124,326 | 540.6 |
| 1982 | 135,505 | 2,477 | 18,552 | 156,534 | 5,320 | 624 | 1,521 | 20,296 | 128,773 | 554.6 |
| 1983 | 139,588 | 2,617 | 20,296 | 162,501 | 3,313 | 577 | 1,520 | 22,851 | 134,240 | 572.9 |
| 1984 | 135,351 | 2,741 | 22,851 | 160,943 | 3,851 | 634 | 2,129 | 16,784 | 137,545 | 581.9 |
| 1985 | 143,012 | 2,776 | 16,784 | 162,572 | 4,986 | 566 | 1,745 | 13,682 | 141,593 | 593.7 |
| 1986 | 143,124 | 2,732 | 13,682 | 159,538 | 2,001 | 546 | 1,714 | 12,922 | 142,355 | 591.5 |
| 1987 | 142,709 | 2,490 | 12,922 | 158,121 | 2,431 | 602 | 1,599 | 7,473 | 146,016 | 601.3 |
| 1988 | 145,152 | 2,394 | 7,473 | 155,019 | 1,487 | 615 | 1,620 | 8,378 | 142,919 | 583.2 |
| 1989 | 144,252 | 2,498 | 8,378 | 155,128 | 3,971 | 779 | 1,519 | 9,036 | 139,823 | 565.3 |
| 1990 | 148,284 | 2,690 | 9,036 | 160,010 | 1,713 | 779 | 1,525 | 13,359 | 142,634 | 570.7 |

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

Table 54--American cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 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/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | 181 | 2,197 | 9.6 |
| 1981 | 2,648 | 20 | 591 | 3,259 | 19 | 12 | 889 | 198 | 2,339 | 10.2 |
| 1982 | 2,759 | 18 | 889 | 3,666 | 37 | 15 | 982 | 474 | 2,632 | 11.3 |
| 1983 | 2,932 | 22 | 982 | 3,936 | 42 | 9 | 1,161 | 645 | 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 | 49 | 9 | 697 | 560 | 2,917 | 12.1 |
| 1987 | 2,717 | 15 | 697 | 3,429 | 35 | 12 | 370 | 607 | 3,012 | 12.4 |
| 1988 | 2,757 | 18 | 370 | 3,145 | 25 | 10 | 293 | 257 | 2,817 | 11.5 |
| 1989 | 2,674 | 20 | 293 | 2,987 | 6 | 16 | 237 | 67 | 2,728 | 11.0 |
| 1990 | 2,891 | 21 | 237 | 3,149 | 6 | 16 | 347 | 20 | 2,780 | 11.1 |

1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 14). Includes cheddar, Colby, washed curd, stirred curd, Monterey, and Jack. Excludes full-skim American. 2/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 55--Other cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Beginning stocks | Total supply | Exports | Shipments to U.S. territories | Ending stocks | Food disappearance | |
| | | | | | | | | Total | Per capita 2/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | 251 | 87 | 2,120 | 26 | 22 | 83 | 1,989 | 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 | 8 | 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 | 15 | 37 | 93 | 3,157 | 12.8 |
| 1990 | 3,170 | 277 | 93 | 3,540 | 8 | 37 | 111 | 3,384 | 13.5 |

1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 14). Includes as follows: Romano, Parmesan, mozzarella, ricotta, other Italian cheeses, Swiss, brick, Muenster, cream, Neufchatel, blue, Gorgonzola, Edam, Gouda, imports of Gruyere and Emmenthaler, and miscellaneous cheeses. 2/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 56--Total cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 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/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | 181 | 3,992 | 17.5 |
| 1981 | 4,277 | 248 | 690 | 5,215 | 27 | 33 | 976 | 198 | 4,179 | 18.2 |
| 1982 | 4,541 | 269 | 976 | 5,786 | 63 | 37 | 1,065 | 474 | 4,621 | 19.9 |
| 1983 | 4,820 | 287 | 1,065 | 6,172 | 52 | 35 | 1,266 | 645 | 4,819 | 20.6 |
| 1984 | 4,674 | 306 | 1,266 | 6,246 | 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 | 57 | 40 | 789 | 560 | 5,563 | 23.1 |
| 1987 | 5,345 | 265 | 789 | 6,399 | 43 | 45 | 460 | 607 | 5,851 | 24.1 |
| 1988 | 5,572 | 252 | 460 | 6,284 | 34 | 43 | 398 | 257 | 5,809 | 23.7 |
| 1989 | 5,615 | 276 | 398 | 6,289 | 21 | 53 | 330 | 67 | 5,885 | 23.8 |
| 1990 | 6,061 | 298 | 330 | 6,689 | 14 | 53 | 458 | 20 | 6,164 | 24.7 |

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

Table 57--Condensed and evaporated whole milk: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks 2/ | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Ending stocks 2/ | Food disappearance: Total | Food disappearance: Per capita 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 1,513 | 3 | 150 | 1,666 | 50 | 63 | 116 | 1,437 | 7.0 |
| 1971 | 1,492 | 3 | 116 | 1,611 | 68 | 56 | 89 | 1,398 | 6.7 |
| 1972 | 1,435 | 2 | 89 | 1,526 | 55 | 72 | 81 | 1,318 | 6.3 |
| 1973 | 1,338 | 3 | 81 | 1,422 | 43 | 58 | 69 | 1,252 | 5.9 |
| 1974 | 1,285 | 3 | 69 | 1,357 | 43 | 58 | 79 | 1,177 | 5.5 |
| 1975 | 1,218 | 1 | 79 | 1,298 | 54 | 64 | 59 | 1,121 | 5.2 |
| 1976 | 1,203 | 1 | 59 | 1,263 | 49 | 76 | 71 | 1,067 | 4.9 |
| 1977 | 1,039 | 1 | 71 | 1,111 | 34 | 62 | 75 | 940 | 4.3 |
| 1978 | 1,013 | 1 | 75 | 1,089 | 37 | 81 | 70 | 901 | 4.0 |
| 1979 | 1,035 | 0 | 70 | 1,105 | 42 | 73 | 77 | 913 | 4.1 |
| 1980 | 945 | 0 | 77 | 1,022 | 43 | 70 | 52 | 857 | 3.8 |
| 1981 | 1,024 | 5 | 52 | 1,081 | 35 | 69 | 46 | 931 | 4.0 |
| 1982 4/ | 1,029 | 7 | 47 | 1,083 | 19 | 84 | 53 | 927 | 4.0 |
| 1983 | 962 | 11 | 53 | 1,026 | 6 | 77 | 48 | 895 | 3.8 |
| 1984 | 952 | 10 | 48 | 1,010 | 8 | 79 | 42 | 881 | 3.7 |
| 1985 | 977 | 10 | 42 | 1,029 | 11 | 79 | 62 | 877 | 3.7 |
| 1986 | 933 | 10 | 62 | 1,005 | 11 | 66 | 51 | 877 | 3.6 |
| 1987 | 951 | 8 | 51 | 1,010 | 5 | 61 | 34 | 910 | 3.7 |
| 1988 | 929 | 9 | 34 | 972 | 8 | 62 | 45 | 857 | 3.5 |
| 1989 | 795 | 7 | 45 | 847 | 4 | 56 | 28 | 759 | 3.1 |
| 1990 | 852 | 7 | 28 | 887 | 1 | 56 | 59 | 771 | 3.1 |

1/ Unskimmed, includes both bulk and case goods. 2/ Excludes bulk condensed. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 4/ Beginning stocks do not equal previous year's ending stocks due to data revision.

Table 58--Nonfat dry milk: Supply and utilization, 1970-90

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production 1/ | Imports | Beginning stocks 2/ | Total supply | Exports | Shipments to U.S. territories 3/ | Nonfood use 4/ | Ending stocks 2/ | Food disappearance | | |
| | | | | | | | | | USDA donations | Total | Per capita 5/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 1,444 | 2 | 222 | 1,668 | 416 | 16 | 12 | 138 | 126 | 1,086 | 5.3 |
| 1971 | 1,418 | 2 | 138 | 1,558 | 358 | 17 | 5 | 90 | 130 | 1,088 | 5.2 |
| 1972 | 1,223 | 2 | 90 | 1,315 | 282 | 23 | 5 | 45 | 107 | 960 | 4.6 |
| 1973 | 917 | 267 | 45 | 1,229 | 18 | 19 | 3 | 75 | 58 | 1,114 | 5.3 |
| 1974 | 1,020 | 115 | 75 | 1,210 | 9 | 18 | 4 | 294 | 46 | 885 | 4.1 |
| 1975 | 1,001 | 2 | 294 | 1,297 | 113 | 6 | 5 | 469 | 36 | 704 | 3.3 |
| 1976 | 926 | 2 | 469 | 1,397 | 126 | 8 | 13 | 486 | 21 | 764 | 3.5 |
| 1977 | 1,107 | 2 | 486 | 1,595 | 156 | 8 | 24 | 678 | 31 | 729 | 3.3 |
| 1978 | 920 | 2 | 678 | 1,600 | 261 | 9 | 55 | 585 | 50 | 690 | 3.1 |
| 1979 | 909 | 2 | 585 | 1,496 | 185 | 12 | 74 | 486 | 50 | 739 | 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 | 909 | 17 | 95 | 687 | 136 | 589 | 2.4 |
| 1987 | 1,058 | 3 | 687 | 1,748 | 856 | 27 | 85 | 177 | 149 | 603 | 2.5 |
| 1988 | 980 | 2 | 177 | 1,159 | 417 | 18 | 38 | 53 | 103 | 633 | 2.6 |
| 1989 | 875 | 3 | 53 | 931 | 321 | 16 | 19 | 49 | 9 | 526 | 2.1 |
| 1990 | 877 | 1 | 49 | 927 | 23 | 16 | 7 | 162 | 14 | 719 | 2.9 |

1/ Human food only. 2/ Includes commercial and USDA stocks. Commercial are manufacturers' stocks as reported by the Agricultural Statistics Board, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 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 59--Butter: Supply and utilization, 1970-90

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports 1/ | Supply: Beginning stocks 2/ | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports 3/ | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Ending stocks 2/ | Food disappearance: USDA donations 4/ | Food disappearance: Total | Food disappearance: Per capita 5/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | 108 | 975 | 4.2 |
| 1982 | 1,257 | 3 | 429 | 1,689 | 210 | 2 | 467 | 131 | 1,010 | 4.3 |
| 1983 | 1,299 | 3 | 467 | 1,769 | 119 | 1 | 499 | 269 | 1,150 | 4.9 |
| 1984 6/ | 1,103 | 3 | 500 | 1,606 | 131 | 2 | 310 | 261 | 1,163 | 4.9 |
| 1985 | 1,248 | 4 | 310 | 1,562 | 180 | 1 | 217 | 246 | 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 | 81 | 1 | 147 | 231 | 1,132 | 4.7 |
| 1988 | 1,207 | 5 | 147 | 1,359 | 41 | 1 | 215 | 195 | 1,102 | 4.5 |
| 1989 | 1,295 | 5 | 215 | 1,515 | 159 | 4 | 275 | 214 | 1,077 | 4.4 |
| 1990 | 1,302 | 5 | 275 | 1,582 | 68 | 3 | 417 | 182 | 1,094 | 4.4 |

1/ Includes butter-equivalent of butteroil. 2/ Includes estimates of butteroil, ghee, and anhydrous milkfat held by the Government in 1970-83. 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. 6/ Beginning stocks do not equal previous year's ending stocks due to data revision.

Table 60--Lard (direct use): Supply and utilization, 1970-90

| Year | Supply: Production 1/ | Supply: Beginning stocks | Supply: Total supply 2/ | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Ending stocks | Food disappearance: Indirect use 3/ | Food disappearance: Total | Food disappearance: Per capita 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | 244 | 688 | 3.2 |
| 1976 | 1,060 | 28 | 1,088 | 181 | 34 | 235 | 638 | 2.9 |
| 1977 | 1,038 | 34 | 1,072 | 182 | 29 | 304 | 557 | 2.5 |
| 1978 | 1,006 | 29 | 1,035 | 120 | 38 | 347 | 530 | 2.4 |
| 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 | 399 | 488 | 2.1 |
| 1984 | 939 | 34 | 973 | 89 | 39 | 354 | 491 | 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 |
| 1990 | 910 | 32 | 942 | 63 | 25 | 314 | 540 | 2.2 |

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 61--Margarine: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Beginning stocks | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports 2/ | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Ending stocks | Food disappearance: Total | Food disappearance: Per capita 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 2,230 | 52 | 2,282 | 13 | 2/ | 46 | 2,223 | 10.8 |
| 1971 | 2,290 | 46 | 2,336 | 13 | 2/ | 57 | 2,266 | 10.9 |
| 1972 | 2,364 | 57 | 2,421 | 13 | 2/ | 69 | 2,339 | 11.1 |
| 1973 | 2,359 | 69 | 2,428 | 13 | 2/ | 61 | 2,354 | 11.1 |
| 1974 | 2,398 | 61 | 2,459 | 15 | 2/ | 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 |
| 1990 | 2,768 | 61 | 2,829 | 8 | 15 | 92 | 2,714 | 10.9 |

1/ Product weight. 2/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports in 1970-74.
3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

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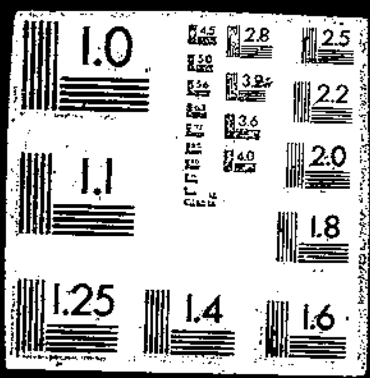

Table 62--Shortening: Supply and utilization, 1970-90

| Year | Supply: Production: Vegetable oil | Supply: Production: Animal fat | Supply: Production: Total | Supply: Beginning stocks 1/ | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports 2/ | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Ending stocks 1/ | Utilization: Food disappearance: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 |
| 1990 | 4,730 | 860 | 5,590 | 119 | 5,709 | 21 | 13 | 116 | 5,559 | 22.2 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Excludes quantities held by consuming factories. 2/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports in 1970-74. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 63--Salad and cooking oils: Supply and utilization, 1970-90

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Produc-tion | Imports 1/ | Begin-ning stocks | Total supply | Exports | Ending stocks | Food disappearance | |
| | | | | | | | Total 2/ | Per capita 3/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | 126 | 5,940 | 24.0 |
| 1990 | 6,036 | 213 | 126 | 6,375 | 214 | 121 | 6,040 | 24.2 |

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

Table 64--Peanuts: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year 2/ | Supply: Production 3/ | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks 4/ | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Seed, loss, shrinkage, and residual 5/ | Utilization: Crush | Utilization: Ending stocks 4/ | Food disappearance: Farmers' stock basis | Food disappearance: Kernel basis 6/ Total | Food disappearance: Kernel basis 6/ Per capita 7/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | 6.0 |
| 1985 | 4,123 | 2 | 1,424 | 5,549 | 1,043 | 826 | 812 | 845 | 2,023 | 1,521 | 6.3 |
| 1986 | 3,697 | 2 | 845 | 4,544 | 663 | 291 | 514 | 1,003 | 2,073 | 1,559 | 6.4 |
| 1987 | 3,616 | 2 | 1,003 | 4,621 | 618 | 539 | 560 | 833 | 2,071 | 1,557 | 6.4 |
| 1988 | 3,981 | 2 | 833 | 4,816 | 688 | 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 | 3,603 | 27 | 701 | 4,331 | 652 | 287 | 689 | 683 | 2,020 | 1,519 | 6.0 |
| 1991 P | 4,927 | 2 | 683 | 5,612 | 850 | 262 | 1,100 | 1,225 | 2,175 | 1,635 | 6.4 |

P = Preliminary.

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

Table 65--Fresh citrus fruits: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Total supply 3/ | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Food disappearance 3/ Total | Utilization: Food disappearance 3/ Per capita 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 6,923 | 95 | 7,018 | 1,104 | 14 | 5,901 | 28.8 |
| 1971 | 6,988 | 112 | 7,100 | 1,035 | 12 | 6,053 | 29.1 |
| 1972 | 7,083 | 117 | 7,200 | 1,418 | 20 | 5,763 | 27.5 |
| 1973 | 7,179 | 132 | 7,310 | 1,475 | 24 | 5,812 | 27.4 |
| 1974 | 7,409 | 120 | 7,529 | 1,648 | 19 | 5,863 | 27.4 |
| 1975 | 8,312 | 98 | 8,410 | 2,046 | 20 | 6,345 | 29.4 |
| 1976 | 8,342 | 65 | 8,408 | 2,057 | 21 | 6,330 | 29.0 |
| 1977 | 7,724 | 130 | 7,853 | 2,055 | 14 | 5,784 | 26.3 |
| 1978 | 7,635 | 102 | 7,737 | 1,815 | 13 | 5,909 | 26.5 |
| 1979 | 7,184 | 161 | 7,345 | 1,771 | 17 | 5,557 | 24.7 |
| 1980 | 8,334 | 107 | 8,441 | 1,855 | 13 | 6,573 | 28.9 |
| 1981 | 7,666 | 98 | 7,764 | 2,006 | 9 | 5,750 | 25.0 |
| 1982 | 7,346 | 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 | 22.6 |
| 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 | 8,367 | 175 | 8,541 | 2,388 | NA | 6,154 | 24.9 |
| 1990 | 7,524 | 184 | 7,708 | 2,067 | NA | 5,641 | 22.6 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. Includes oranges, grapefruits, lemons, limes, tangerines, and tangelos. 2/ Beginning in year preceding that indicated. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 66--Fresh apples: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Total supply 3/ | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. terri-tories | Utilization: Food disappearance 3/: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance 3/: Per capita 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 3,532 | 95 | 3,627 | 102 | 11 | 3,513 | 17.0 |
| 1971 | 3,484 | 80 | 3,564 | 119 | 14 | 3,431 | 16.4 |
| 1972 | 3,343 | 104 | 3,446 | 150 | 19 | 3,277 | 15.5 |
| 1973 | 3,539 | 90 | 3,629 | 182 | 13 | 3,434 | 16.1 |
| 1974 | 3,691 | 79 | 3,770 | 233 | 11 | 3,526 | 16.4 |
| 1975 | 4,357 | 119 | 4,476 | 236 | 9 | 4,230 | 19.5 |
| 1976 | 3,916 | 103 | 4,019 | 268 | 7 | 3,744 | 17.1 |
| 1977 | 3,860 | 124 | 3,983 | 317 | 9 | 3,658 | 16.5 |
| 1978 | 4,210 | 157 | 4,368 | 326 | 13 | 4,029 | 18.0 |
| 1979 | 4,289 | 153 | 4,442 | 522 | 15 | 3,905 | 17.2 |
| 1980 | 4,934 | 177 | 5,111 | 686 | 19 | 4,407 | 19.2 |
| 1981 | 4,442 | 150 | 4,592 | 596 | 14 | 3,981 | 17.2 |
| 1982 | 4,537 | 198 | 4,734 | 596 | 13 | 4,126 | 17.7 |
| 1983 | 4,621 | 234 | 4,854 | 492 | 10 | 4,352 | 18.5 |
| 1984 | 4,655 | 242 | 4,897 | 463 | 10 | 4,424 | 18.6 |
| 1985 | 4,222 | 315 | 4,536 | 327 | 10 | 4,199 | 17.5 |
| 1986 | 4,464 | 310 | 4,774 | 369 | 14 | 4,391 | 18.2 |
| 1987 | 5,610 | 263 | 5,873 | 655 | 10 | 5,208 | 21.3 |
| 1988 | 5,238 | 256 | 5,495 | 576 | NA | 4,919 | 20.0 |
| 1989 | 5,865 | 235 | 6,100 | 735 | NA | 5,365 | 21.6 |
| 1990 | 5,551 | 238 | 5,789 | 811 | NA | 4,979 | 19.8 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. Commercial production only. 2/ Data are on a crop-year basis beginning August of year indicated. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Uses U.S. total population January 1 of the year following that indicated.

Table 67--Other fresh noncitrus fruits: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Year 2/ | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Total supply 3/ | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Food disappearance 3/: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance 3/: Per capita 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 3,447 | 3,824 | 7,271 | 370 | 8 | 6,893 | 33.6 |
| 1971 | 3,769 | 3,934 | 7,704 | 436 | 6 | 7,261 | 34.9 |
| 1972 | 3,152 | 3,958 | 7,110 | 381 | 7 | 6,722 | 32.0 |
| 1973 | 3,696 | 4,027 | 7,723 | 457 | 9 | 7,257 | 34.2 |
| 1974 | 3,848 | 4,161 | 8,009 | 463 | 9 | 7,538 | 35.2 |
| 1975 | 4,250 | 4,037 | 8,287 | 473 | 9 | 7,805 | 36.1 |
| 1976 | 4,282 | 4,448 | 8,730 | 469 | 6 | 8,254 | 37.8 |
| 1977 | 4,499 | 4,513 | 9,012 | 507 | 9 | 8,496 | 38.5 |
| 1978 | 4,421 | 4,848 | 9,269 | 521 | 15 | 8,733 | 39.2 |
| 1979 | 4,823 | 5,070 | 9,893 | 582 | 19 | 9,293 | 41.3 |
| 1980 | 5,056 | 5,113 | 10,169 | 595 | 23 | 9,551 | 41.9 |
| 1981 | 5,544 | 5,378 | 10,922 | 642 | 15 | 10,265 | 44.6 |
| 1982 | 5,311 | 5,781 | 11,092 | 578 | 16 | 10,499 | 45.2 |
| 1983 | 5,495 | 5,677 | 11,172 | 544 | 12 | 10,615 | 45.3 |
| 1984 | 6,109 | 6,022 | 12,132 | 526 | 14 | 11,592 | 49.0 |
| 1985 | 5,772 | 6,467 | 12,239 | 485 | 13 | 11,741 | 49.2 |
| 1986 | 5,821 | 7,273 | 13,094 | 634 | 14 | 12,446 | 51.7 |
| 1987 | 6,488 | 7,330 | 13,818 | 667 | 19 | 13,133 | 54.0 |
| 1988 | 6,574 | 7,199 | 13,773 | 833 | NA | 12,940 | 52.7 |
| 1989 | 6,387 | 7,609 | 13,996 | 942 | NA | 13,055 | 52.7 |
| 1990 | 6,233 | 7,464 | 13,697 | 1,193 | NA | 12,504 | 50.0 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. Includes apricots, avocados, bananas, cherries, cranberries, figs, grapes, kiwifruits, mangoes, nectarines, olives, papayas, peaches, pears, persimmons, pineapples, plums, pomegranates, prunes, strawberries, and other fruit. 2/ All fruit are on a calendar year basis except grapes and pears, which are on a crop-year basis (beginning July of year indicated) basis. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, for everything except grapes and pears, which use January 1 of the year following that indicated.

Table 68--Total fresh fruits: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Year 2/ | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Total supply 3/ | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. terri-tories | Food disappearance 3/: Total | Food disappearance 3/: Per capita 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 13,901 | 4,014 | 17,916 | 1,577 | 32 | 16,307 | 79.4 |
| 1971 | 14,241 | 4,127 | 18,368 | 1,590 | 33 | 16,745 | 80.5 |
| 1972 | 13,578 | 4,179 | 17,756 | 1,948 | 47 | 15,762 | 75.0 |
| 1973 | 14,414 | 4,249 | 18,662 | 2,114 | 46 | 16,502 | 77.8 |
| 1974 | 14,947 | 4,360 | 19,307 | 2,343 | 39 | 16,926 | 79.0 |
| 1975 | 16,919 | 4,254 | 21,173 | 2,755 | 38 | 18,380 | 85.0 |
| 1976 | 16,540 | 4,616 | 21,156 | 2,794 | 35 | 18,328 | 83.9 |
| 1977 | 16,082 | 4,767 | 20,848 | 2,878 | 32 | 17,938 | 81.3 |
| 1978 | 16,267 | 5,107 | 21,374 | 2,662 | 41 | 18,671 | 83.7 |
| 1979 | 16,296 | 5,384 | 21,680 | 2,874 | 51 | 18,755 | 83.2 |
| 1980 | 18,325 | 5,397 | 23,721 | 3,136 | 55 | 20,531 | 90.0 |
| 1981 | 17,653 | 5,626 | 23,278 | 3,244 | 38 | 19,996 | 86.8 |
| 1982 | 17,194 | 6,090 | 23,285 | 2,878 | 34 | 20,373 | 87.6 |
| 1983 | 19,001 | 6,002 | 25,003 | 3,098 | 30 | 21,874 | 93.2 |
| 1984 | 18,044 | 6,392 | 24,436 | 2,712 | 28 | 21,697 | 91.7 |
| 1985 | 16,994 | 6,890 | 23,884 | 2,517 | 25 | 21,341 | 89.3 |
| 1986 | 18,121 | 7,774 | 25,895 | 2,758 | 30 | 23,107 | 95.9 |
| 1987 | 20,205 | 7,754 | 27,959 | 3,333 | 31 | 24,595 | 101.1 |
| 1988 | 20,213 | 7,639 | 27,851 | 3,513 | NA | 24,338 | 99.2 |
| 1989 | 20,619 | 8,019 | 28,638 | 4,064 | NA | 24,574 | 99.2 |
| 1990 | 19,308 | 7,886 | 27,194 | 4,070 | NA | 23,124 | 92.3 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Citrus fruits are on a crop-year basis beginning in year preceding that indicated. Noncitrus fruits are on a calendar-year basis except apples (August) grapes and pears (July), which are on a crop-year basis. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, for everything except apples, grapes and pears, which use January 1 of the year following that indicated.

Table 69--Frozen citrus juices: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Supply: Production 2/ | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks 3/ | Supply: Total supply 4/ | Utilization: Exports 5/ | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Ending stocks 3/ | Utilization: Food disappearance 4/: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance 4/: Per capita 5/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 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 6/ | 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 | 2,042 | 672 | 1,112 | 3,827 | 197 | NA | 1,162 | 2,468 | 10.0 |
| 1990 | 1,446 | 1,106 | 1,162 | 3,714 | 235 | NA | 1,524 | 1,955 | 7.8 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Product weight. 2/ Commercial production only. Excludes quantities frozen by industrial users such as hotels, bakeries, and confectioners. 3/ Commercial stocks only. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 6/ Beginning stocks do not equal ending stocks in previous year due to data revision.

Table 70--Frozen fruits: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks | Supply: Total supply 2/ | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Ending stocks | Food disappearance 2/: Total | Food disappearance 2/: Per capita 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 4/ | 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 4/ | 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 4/ | 760 | 80 | 689 | 1,529 | 26 | 1 | 721 | 782 | 3.28 |
| 1986 | 807 | 84 | 721 | 1,612 | 34 | 1 | 721 | 857 | 3.56 |
| 1987 4/ | 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 | 981 | 66 | 934 | 1,981 | 54 | NA | 799 | 1,128 | 4.56 |
| 1990 | 1,014 | 99 | 799 | 1,911 | 54 | NA | 793 | 1,064 | 4.26 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Product weight. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

4/ Beginning stocks are not equal to ending stocks in previous year due to data revision.

Table 71--Dried prunes: Supply and utilization, 1971-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Ending stocks | Utilization: Food disappearance: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 |
| 1990 | 393.2 | 1.8 | 118.0 | 513.0 | 156.7 | 166.5 | 189.8 | 0.76 |

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

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

Table 72--Dried raisins: Supply and utilization, 1971-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Food disappearance: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 |
| 1990 | 690.6 | 23.7 | 714.3 | 233.1 | 481.2 | 1.94 |

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, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 73--Total dried fruit: Supply and utilization, 1971-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Beginning stocks 3/ | Total supply | Exports | Ending stocks 3/ | Food disappearance: Total | Food disappearance: Per capita 4/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | 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 | 889.5 | 66.5 | 101.5 | 1,057.5 | 270.3 | 125.0 | 662.2 | 2.79 |
| 1986 | 925.2 | 38.2 | 125.0 | 1,088.4 | 302.4 | 128.2 | 657.8 | 2.74 |
| 1987 | 823.0 | 51.8 | 128.2 | 1,003.0 | 322.2 | 41.2 | 639.6 | 2.64 |
| 1988 | 1,141.3 | 55.4 | 41.2 | 1,237.9 | 364.6 | 155.6 | 717.7 | 2.94 |
| 1989 | 1,026.4 | 72.1 | 155.6 | 1,254.1 | 353.8 | 118.0 | 782.3 | 3.18 |
| 1990 | 1,170.4 | 66.3 | 118.0 | 1,354.7 | 401.7 | 166.5 | 786.5 | 3.16 |

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

Table 74--Almonds: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply: Marketable production 3/ | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Ending stocks | Utilization: Food disappearance: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 141,880 | 280 | 25,500 | 167,660 | 68,260 | 29,920 | 69,480 | 0.34 |
| 1971 | 153,970 | 300 | 29,920 | 184,190 | 90,030 | 18,120 | 76,040 | 0.36 |
| 1972 | 142,040 | 280 | 18,120 | 160,440 | 69,240 | 15,140 | 76,060 | 0.36 |
| 1973 | 146,430 | 120 | 15,140 | 161,690 | 77,450 | 29,120 | 55,120 | 0.26 |
| 1974 | 217,650 | 10 | 29,120 | 246,780 | 103,940 | 86,610 | 56,230 | 0.26 |
| 1975 | 170,180 | 50 | 86,610 | 256,840 | 123,450 | 58,330 | 75,060 | 0.35 |
| 1976 | 258,070 | 150 | 58,330 | 316,550 | 150,590 | 72,350 | 93,610 | 0.43 |
| 1977 | 284,800 | 130 | 72,350 | 357,280 | 165,900 | 92,500 | 98,880 | 0.45 |
| 1978 | 162,430 | 530 | 92,500 | 255,460 | 131,100 | 35,480 | 88,880 | 0.40 |
| 1979 | 348,510 | 230 | 35,480 | 384,220 | 224,220 | 72,000 | 88,000 | 0.39 |
| 1980 | 305,140 | 70 | 72,000 | 377,210 | 186,930 | 94,730 | 95,550 | 0.42 |
| 1981 | 383,130 | 40 | 94,730 | 477,900 | 207,890 | 154,090 | 115,920 | 0.50 |
| 1982 | 330,760 | 570 | 154,090 | 485,420 | 179,815 | 174,730 | 130,875 | 0.56 |
| 1983 | 221,790 | 180 | 174,730 | 396,700 | 175,561 | 90,810 | 130,329 | 0.55 |
| 1984 | 563,640 | 240 | 90,810 | 654,690 | 285,100 | 237,160 | 132,430 | 0.56 |
| 1985 | 444,000 | 460 | 237,160 | 681,620 | 362,777 | 169,660 | 149,183 | 0.62 |
| 1986 | 235,690 | 690 | 169,660 | 406,040 | 174,010 | 86,290 | 145,740 | 0.60 |
| 1987 | 634,560 | 650 | 86,290 | 721,500 | 343,300 | 237,560 | 140,640 | 0.58 |
| 1988 | 564,540 | 480 | 237,560 | 802,580 | 363,970 | 276,910 | 161,700 | 0.66 |
| 1989 | 457,170 | 70 | 276,910 | 734,150 | 342,380 | 214,400 | 177,370 | 0.71 |
| 1990 | 615,750 | 70 | 214,400 | 830,220 | 360,510 | 277,050 | 192,660 | 0.77 |

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 75--Hazelnuts (filberts): Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply: Marketable production 3/ | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks | Total supply | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Ending stocks | Food disappearance: Total | Food disappearance: Per capita 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 6,758 | 6,111 | 351 | 13,220 | 615 | 1,591 | 11,014 | 0.05 |
| 1971 | 8,048 | 4,491 | 1,591 | 14,130 | 566 | 410 | 13,154 | 0.06 |
| 1972 | 8,244 | 7,211 | 410 | 15,865 | 655 | 684 | 14,526 | 0.07 |
| 1973 | 9,429 | 13,813 | 684 | 23,926 | 547 | 1,529 | 21,850 | 0.10 |
| 1974 | 4,424 | 4,013 | 1,529 | 9,966 | 549 | 107 | 9,310 | 0.04 |
| 1975 | 9,102 | 9,590 | 107 | 18,799 | 720 | 775 | 17,304 | 0.08 |
| 1976 | 5,362 | 10,941 | 775 | 17,078 | 1,144 | 566 | 15,368 | 0.07 |
| 1977 | 8,578 | 7,743 | 566 | 16,887 | 1,717 | 866 | 14,304 | 0.06 |
| 1978 | 10,383 | 10,329 | 866 | 21,578 | 2,874 | 1,344 | 17,360 | 0.08 |
| 1979 | 10,304 | 4,513 | 1,344 | 16,161 | 6,651 | 1,046 | 8,464 | 0.04 |
| 1980 | 11,774 | 4,001 | 1,046 | 16,821 | 4,729 | 1,124 | 10,968 | 0.05 |
| 1981 | 10,556 | 3,953 | 1,124 | 15,633 | 3,949 | 965 | 10,719 | 0.05 |
| 1982 | 14,498 | 6,778 | 965 | 22,241 | 3,423 | 3,001 | 15,817 | 0.07 |
| 1983 | 5,189 | 7,156 | 3,001 | 15,346 | 3,012 | 659 | 11,675 | 0.05 |
| 1984 | 8,467 | 9,011 | 659 | 18,137 | 2,644 | 544 | 14,949 | 0.06 |
| 1985 | 18,843 | 4,195 | 544 | 23,582 | 6,640 | 1,257 | 15,685 | 0.07 |
| 1986 | 10,611 | 3,721 | 1,257 | 15,589 | 7,130 | 399 | 8,060 | 0.03 |
| 1987 | 17,218 | 3,863 | 399 | 21,480 | 5,898 | 1,758 | 13,824 | 0.06 |
| 1988 | 12,693 | 8,165 | 1,758 | 22,616 | 3,778 | 1,686 | 17,152 | 0.07 |
| 1989 | 9,794 | 6,615 | 1,686 | 18,095 | 3,344 | 1,107 | 13,644 | 0.05 |
| 1990 | 14,456 | 9,557 | 1,107 | 25,120 | 4,726 | 5,874 | 14,520 | 0.06 |

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 76--Pecans: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Marketable production 3/ | Imports | Begin-ning stocks | Total supply | Exports | Ending stocks | Food disappearance | |
| | | | | | | | Total | Per capita 4/ |
| | 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | 85,150 | 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 | 2,718 | 62,520 | 200,268 | 5,884 | 70,776 | 123,508 | 0.50 |
| 1989 | 101,954 | 9,992 | 70,776 | 182,722 | 9,508 | 58,253 | 114,961 | 0.46 |
| 1990 | 97,580 | 27,816 | 58,253 | 183,649 | 17,393 | 45,900 | 120,356 | 0.48 |

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 77--Walnuts: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply: Marketable production 3/ | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Ending stocks | Utilization: Food disappearance: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 77,974 | 529 | 25,847 | 104,350 | 6,871 | 26,435 | 71,044 | 0.34 |
| 1971 | 97,788 | 457 | 26,435 | 124,680 | 12,725 | 28,007 | 83,948 | 0.40 |
| 1972 | 83,101 | 1,402 | 28,007 | 112,510 | 13,179 | 18,258 | 81,073 | 0.38 |
| 1973 | 128,897 | 268 | 18,258 | 147,423 | 17,316 | 46,727 | 83,380 | 0.39 |
| 1974 | 104,485 | 40 | 46,727 | 151,252 | 20,909 | 41,033 | 89,310 | 0.42 |
| 1975 | 137,296 | 152 | 41,033 | 178,481 | 35,070 | 34,349 | 109,062 | 0.50 |
| 1976 | 136,457 | 68 | 34,349 | 170,874 | 36,294 | 22,331 | 112,249 | 0.51 |
| 1977 | 141,523 | 147 | 22,331 | 164,001 | 35,845 | 20,820 | 107,336 | 0.48 |
| 1978 | 110,182 | 1,065 | 20,820 | 132,067 | 25,103 | 23,926 | 83,038 | 0.37 |
| 1979 | 149,987 | 320 | 23,926 | 174,233 | 37,894 | 40,281 | 96,058 | 0.42 |
| 1980 | 145,876 | 9 | 40,281 | 186,166 | 42,446 | 30,291 | 113,429 | 0.50 |
| 1981 | 179,691 | 9 | 30,291 | 209,991 | 52,098 | 37,998 | 119,895 | 0.52 |
| 1982 | 181,123 | 299 | 37,998 | 219,420 | 38,831 | 71,247 | 109,342 | 0.47 |
| 1983 | 141,173 | 77 | 71,247 | 212,497 | 34,619 | 56,422 | 121,456 | 0.52 |
| 1984 | 133,621 | 315 | 56,422 | 190,358 | 34,459 | 42,275 | 113,624 | 0.48 |
| 1985 | 166,881 | 128 | 42,275 | 209,284 | 41,742 | 52,169 | 115,373 | 0.48 |
| 1986 | 140,899 | 2,655 | 52,169 | 195,723 | 49,300 | 28,343 | 118,080 | 0.49 |
| 1987 | 204,292 | 470 | 28,343 | 233,105 | 59,243 | 59,954 | 113,908 | 0.47 |
| 1988 | 169,916 | 184 | 59,954 | 230,054 | 60,263 | 48,574 | 121,217 | 0.49 |
| 1989 | 195,594 | 137 | 48,574 | 244,305 | 66,896 | 54,352 | 123,057 | 0.49 |
| 1990 | 180,800 | 42 | 54,352 | 235,194 | 66,260 | 48,574 | 120,360 | 0.48 |

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--Pistachios: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply: Marketable production 3/ | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Ending stocks | Utilization: Food disappearance: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | NA | 7,489 | NA | 7,489 | NA | NA | 7,489 | 0.04 |
| 1971 | NA | 10,003 | NA | 10,003 | NA | NA | 10,003 | 0.05 |
| 1972 | NA | 7,025 | NA | 7,025 | NA | NA | 7,025 | 0.03 |
| 1973 | NA | 13,433 | NA | 13,433 | NA | NA | 13,433 | 0.06 |
| 1974 | NA | 10,072 | NA | 10,072 | NA | NA | 10,072 | 0.05 |
| 1975 | NA | 7,574 | NA | 7,574 | NA | NA | 7,574 | 0.03 |
| 1976 | NA | 7,771 | NA | 7,771 | NA | NA | 7,771 | 0.04 |
| 1977 | 1,520 | 9,528 | 0 | 11,048 | 320 | 2,080 | 8,648 | 0.04 |
| 1978 | 840 | 6,863 | 2,080 | 9,783 | 160 | 1,080 | 8,543 | 0.04 |
| 1979 | 5,240 | 9,219 | 1,080 | 15,539 | 1,400 | 5,000 | 9,139 | 0.04 |
| 1980 | 11,672 | 1,175 | 5,000 | 17,847 | 1,840 | 5,135 | 10,872 | 0.05 |
| 1981 | 5,888 | 1,817 | 5,135 | 12,840 | 1,480 | 2,061 | 9,299 | 0.04 |
| 1982 | 16,986 | 2,819 | 2,061 | 21,866 | 3,247 | 6,581 | 12,038 | 0.05 |
| 1983 | 11,115 | 6,683 | 6,581 | 24,379 | 1,815 | 4,977 | 17,587 | 0.07 |
| 1984 | 27,507 | 7,284 | 4,977 | 39,768 | 2,758 | 11,256 | 25,754 | 0.11 |
| 1985 | 11,518 | 14,875 | 11,256 | 37,649 | 1,658 | 7,362 | 28,629 | 0.12 |
| 1986 | 31,005 | 5,357 | 7,362 | 43,724 | 2,183 | 15,005 | 26,536 | 0.11 |
| 1987 | 14,579 | 2,166 | 15,005 | 31,750 | 3,469 | 5,487 | 22,794 | 0.09 |
| 1988 | 44,752 | 854 | 5,487 | 51,093 | 6,442 | 14,897 | 29,754 | 0.12 |
| 1989 | 18,029 | 1,018 | 14,897 | 33,944 | 2,904 | 10,045 | 20,995 | 0.08 |
| 1990 | 46,918 | 653 | 10,045 | 57,616 | 6,800 | 17,482 | 33,334 | 0.13 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Shelled basis. 2/ Beginning September 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 79--Total tree nuts: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply: Marketable production 3/ | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Ending stocks | Utilization: Food disappearance: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 299,316 | 149,100 | 84,898 | 533,314 | 96,808 | 75,377 | 361,129 | 1.75 |
| 1971 | 374,768 | 151,800 | 75,377 | 601,945 | 124,345 | 80,568 | 397,032 | 1.90 |
| 1972 | 317,572 | 177,775 | 80,568 | 575,915 | 105,235 | 54,993 | 415,687 | 1.97 |
| 1973 | 410,586 | 152,430 | 54,993 | 618,009 | 115,595 | 126,736 | 375,678 | 1.76 |
| 1974 | 393,983 | 116,389 | 126,736 | 637,108 | 144,690 | 151,899 | 340,519 | 1.58 |
| 1975 | 429,035 | 166,993 | 151,899 | 747,927 | 189,499 | 136,100 | 422,328 | 1.95 |
| 1976 | 454,042 | 161,380 | 136,100 | 751,522 | 218,126 | 112,634 | 420,762 | 1.92 |
| 1977 | 548,777 | 106,371 | 112,634 | 767,782 | 233,167 | 154,465 | 380,150 | 1.72 |
| 1978 | 404,837 | 124,753 | 154,465 | 684,055 | 174,648 | 125,022 | 384,385 | 1.72 |
| 1979 | 614,202 | 121,923 | 125,022 | 861,147 | 294,345 | 165,572 | 401,230 | 1.77 |
| 1980 | 569,632 | 101,117 | 165,572 | 836,321 | 261,980 | 162,132 | 412,209 | 1.80 |
| 1981 | 739,080 | 92,598 | 162,132 | 993,810 | 279,731 | 268,520 | 445,559 | 1.93 |
| 1982 | 657,230 | 122,721 | 268,520 | 1,048,471 | 236,174 | 312,848 | 499,449 | 2.14 |
| 1983 | 512,863 | 146,435 | 312,848 | 972,146 | 223,183 | 222,583 | 526,380 | 2.24 |
| 1984 | 853,165 | 139,944 | 222,583 | 1,215,692 | 336,451 | 341,605 | 537,636 | 2.26 |
| 1985 | 764,710 | 151,204 | 341,605 | 1,257,519 | 423,549 | 290,400 | 543,570 | 2.27 |
| 1986 | 556,950 | 143,094 | 290,400 | 990,444 | 240,643 | 193,460 | 556,341 | 2.30 |
| 1987 | 1,004,653 | 132,705 | 193,460 | 1,330,818 | 426,277 | 367,279 | 537,262 | 2.20 |
| 1988 | 940,581 | 126,952 | 367,279 | 1,434,812 | 455,472 | 412,843 | 566,497 | 2.30 |
| 1989 | 797,691 | 154,271 | 412,843 | 1,364,805 | 445,526 | 338,157 | 581,122 | 2.34 |
| 1990 | 970,504 | 193,783 | 338,157 | 1,502,444 | 484,146 | 394,880 | 623,418 | 2.48 |

1/ Shelled basis. Includes almonds, filberts, pecans, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pignolias, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, macadamias, and miscellaneous tree nuts. Excludes coconuts. 2/ Beginning August 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.

Table 80--Fresh watermelon: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply: Production 2/ | Supply: Imports | Supply: Total supply 3/ | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Food disappearance 3/: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance 3/: Per capita 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 2,737.3 | 119.1 | 2,856.4 | 91.2 | NA | 2,765.2 | 13.5 |
| 1971 | 2,709.4 | 113.2 | 2,822.6 | 114.7 | NA | 2,707.9 | 13.0 |
| 1972 | 2,528.0 | 159.1 | 2,687.1 | 103.0 | NA | 2,584.1 | 12.3 |
| 1973 | 2,617.0 | 168.5 | 2,785.5 | 86.3 | NA | 2,699.2 | 12.7 |
| 1974 | 2,346.6 | 166.5 | 2,513.1 | 92.9 | NA | 2,420.2 | 11.3 |
| 1975 | 2,439.5 | 145.6 | 2,585.1 | 114.7 | NA | 2,470.4 | 11.4 |
| 1976 | 2,645.9 | 191.5 | 2,837.4 | 84.3 | NA | 2,753.1 | 12.6 |
| 1977 | 2,688.5 | 175.3 | 2,863.8 | 84.7 | NA | 2,779.2 | 12.6 |
| 1978 | 2,527.0 | 199.6 | 2,726.6 | 79.9 | NA | 2,646.7 | 11.9 |
| 1979 | 2,407.6 | 219.1 | 2,626.7 | 61.9 | NA | 2,564.8 | 11.4 |
| 1980 | 2,271.6 | 205.7 | 2,477.3 | 51.9 | NA | 2,425.4 | 10.7 |
| 1981 | 2,612.8 | 125.7 | 2,738.5 | 58.8 | NA | 2,679.6 | 11.7 |
| 1982 | 2,733.9 | 237.4 | 2,971.4 | 73.9 | NA | 2,897.4 | 12.5 |
| 1983 | 2,534.0 | 186.2 | 2,720.3 | 69.5 | NA | 2,650.8 | 11.3 |
| 1984 | 3,190.5 | 283.4 | 3,474.0 | 65.3 | NA | 3,408.7 | 14.4 |
| 1985 | 3,043.8 | 220.0 | 3,263.8 | 44.5 | NA | 3,219.3 | 13.5 |
| 1986 | 2,929.6 | 197.4 | 3,127.0 | 58.2 | NA | 3,068.8 | 12.8 |
| 1987 | 2,893.1 | 307.6 | 3,200.7 | 48.1 | NA | 3,152.7 | 13.0 |
| 1988 | 3,115.5 | 262.4 | 3,377.9 | 59.0 | NA | 3,319.0 | 13.5 |
| 1989 | 3,044.0 | 359.9 | 3,403.9 | 87.5 | NA | 3,316.4 | 13.4 |
| 1990 | 3,400.0 | 228.6 | 3,628.7 | 94.4 | NA | 3,534.3 | 14.1 |
| 1991 | 3,026.6 | 230.9 | 3,257.5 | 101.8 | NA | 3,155.7 | 12.5 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. Includes processing uses. Excludes quantity produced in home gardens. 2/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 81--Fresh cantaloup: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production 2/ | Imports | Total supply 3/ | Exports | Shipments to U.S. territories | Food disappearance 3/ | |
| | | | | | | Total | Per capita 4/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 1,328.2 | 148.8 | 1,477.0 | NA | NA | 1,477.0 | 7.2 |
| 1971 | 1,238.2 | 180.8 | 1,419.0 | NA | NA | 1,419.0 | 6.8 |
| 1972 | 1,304.5 | 155.2 | 1,459.7 | NA | NA | 1,459.7 | 7.0 |
| 1973 | 1,130.2 | 157.5 | 1,287.7 | NA | NA | 1,287.7 | 6.1 |
| 1974 | 972.0 | 168.2 | 1,140.2 | NA | NA | 1,140.2 | 5.3 |
| 1975 | 985.8 | 138.9 | 1,124.7 | NA | NA | 1,124.7 | 5.2 |
| 1976 | 1,014.0 | 141.0 | 1,155.0 | NA | NA | 1,155.0 | 5.3 |
| 1977 | 1,089.9 | 182.8 | 1,272.7 | NA | NA | 1,272.7 | 5.8 |
| 1978 | 1,331.8 | 195.5 | 1,527.3 | 62.0 | NA | 1,465.3 | 6.6 |
| 1979 | 1,242.1 | 194.6 | 1,436.7 | 59.6 | NA | 1,377.1 | 6.1 |
| 1980 | 1,224.2 | 169.9 | 1,394.1 | 62.7 | NA | 1,331.4 | 5.8 |
| 1981 | 1,334.6 | 138.0 | 1,472.6 | 65.5 | NA | 1,407.2 | 6.1 |
| 1982 | 1,682.4 | 182.5 | 1,864.9 | 83.7 | NA | 1,781.2 | 7.7 |
| 1983 | 1,453.7 | 166.1 | 1,619.8 | 87.8 | NA | 1,532.0 | 6.5 |
| 1984 | 1,651.6 | 246.7 | 1,898.3 | 86.5 | NA | 1,811.8 | 7.7 |
| 1985 | 1,874.3 | 246.0 | 2,120.3 | 100.4 | NA | 2,020.0 | 8.5 |
| 1986 | 2,056.2 | 319.9 | 2,376.1 | 105.8 | NA | 2,270.3 | 9.4 |
| 1987 | 2,027.3 | 300.8 | 2,328.1 | 107.1 | NA | 2,221.0 | 9.1 |
| 1988 | 1,691.6 | 327.0 | 2,018.6 | 93.2 | NA | 1,925.4 | 7.9 |
| 1989 | 2,171.4 | 476.2 | 2,647.6 | 84.1 | NA | 2,563.5 | 10.4 |
| 1990 | 1,826.7 | 530.3 | 2,357.0 | 78.8 | NA | 2,278.2 | 9.1 |
| 1991 | 1,657.3 | 602.5 | 2,259.8 | 75.7 | NA | 2,184.1 | 8.6 |

NA = Not available.
1/ Farm weight. Includes processing uses. Excludes quantity produced in home gardens.
2/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 82--Fresh honeydew: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production 2/ | Imports | Total supply 3/ | Exports | Shipments to U.S. territories | Food disappearance 3/ | |
| | | | | | | Total | Per capita 4/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 193.1 | 18.9 | 212.0 | 26.2 | NA | 185.8 | 0.9 |
| 1971 | 203.9 | 14.9 | 218.8 | 26.3 | NA | 192.5 | 0.9 |
| 1972 | 230.7 | 13.0 | 243.7 | 25.5 | NA | 218.2 | 1.0 |
| 1973 | 245.3 | 17.6 | 262.9 | 27.9 | NA | 235.0 | 1.1 |
| 1974 | 218.5 | 24.1 | 242.6 | 27.4 | NA | 215.2 | 1.0 |
| 1975 | 239.5 | 12.0 | 251.5 | 22.3 | NA | 229.1 | 1.1 |
| 1976 | 234.6 | 15.0 | 249.6 | 27.2 | NA | 222.3 | 1.0 |
| 1977 | 259.1 | 18.1 | 277.2 | 28.8 | NA | 248.3 | 1.1 |
| 1978 | 341.3 | 24.4 | 365.7 | 19.6 | NA | 346.0 | 1.6 |
| 1979 | 347.7 | 28.7 | 376.4 | 19.3 | NA | 357.1 | 1.6 |
| 1980 | 318.0 | 26.5 | 344.5 | 22.1 | NA | 322.4 | 1.4 |
| 1981 | 341.9 | 29.0 | 370.9 | 17.2 | NA | 353.7 | 1.5 |
| 1982 | 378.0 | 78.6 | 456.6 | 31.7 | NA | 424.9 | 1.8 |
| 1983 | 391.8 | 39.9 | 431.7 | 17.8 | 0.3 | 413.6 | 1.8 |
| 1984 | 403.1 | 41.3 | 444.4 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 428.6 | 1.8 |
| 1985 | 475.8 | 42.7 | 518.5 | 20.0 | 0.3 | 498.2 | 2.1 |
| 1986 | 543.8 | 62.7 | 606.5 | 20.6 | 0.8 | 585.1 | 2.4 |
| 1987 | 481.1 | 77.8 | 558.9 | 27.6 | 0.3 | 531.0 | 2.2 |
| 1988 | 524.1 | 83.8 | 607.9 | 32.0 | 1.0 | 575.0 | 2.3 |
| 1989 | 513.1 | 134.3 | 647.4 | 30.6 | 0.7 | 616.1 | 2.5 |
| 1990 | 450.3 | 115.0 | 565.3 | 49.6 | 0.0 | 515.7 | 2.1 |
| 1991 | 373.7 | 160.2 | 533.9 | 53.3 | 0.0 | 480.6 | 1.9 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. Includes processing uses. Excludes quantity produced in home gardens.
2/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 83--Fresh mushrooms: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply: Production 3/ | Supply: Imports | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Food disappearance: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 58,269 | 316 | 58,585 | NA | 58,585 | 0.3 |
| 1971 | 66,323 | 354 | 66,677 | NA | 66,677 | 0.3 |
| 1972 | 76,728 | 80 | 76,808 | NA | 76,808 | 0.4 |
| 1973 | 102,293 | 231 | 102,524 | NA | 102,524 | 0.5 |
| 1974 | 126,118 | 1 | 126,119 | NA | 126,119 | 0.6 |
| 1975 | 142,121 | 278 | 142,399 | NA | 142,399 | 0.7 |
| 1976 | 151,247 | 11 | 151,258 | NA | 151,258 | 0.7 |
| 1977 | 191,080 | 15 | 191,095 | NA | 191,095 | 0.9 |
| 1978 | 229,538 | 413 | 229,951 | 603 | 229,348 | 1.0 |
| 1979 | 255,846 | 502 | 256,348 | 699 | 255,649 | 1.1 |
| 1980 | 275,052 | 684 | 275,736 | 564 | 275,172 | 1.2 |
| 1981 | 319,132 | 802 | 319,934 | 1,824 | 318,110 | 1.4 |
| 1982 | 337,234 | 1,069 | 338,303 | 1,561 | 336,742 | 1.4 |
| 1983 | 388,075 | 844 | 388,919 | 1,561 | 387,358 | 1.6 |
| 1984 | 419,913 | 961 | 420,874 | 1,418 | 419,456 | 1.8 |
| 1985 | 427,204 | 1,015 | 428,219 | 1,909 | 426,310 | 1.8 |
| 1986 | 457,299 | 1,445 | 458,744 | 2,901 | 455,843 | 1.9 |
| 1987 | 468,895 | 1,222 | 470,117 | 2,863 | 467,254 | 1.9 |
| 1988 | 484,675 | 1,885 | 486,560 | 3,204 | 483,356 | 1.9 |
| 1989 | 511,904 | 2,064 | 513,968 | 9,917 | 504,051 | 2.0 |
| 1990 | 512,258 | 3,459 | 515,717 | 18,888 | 496,829 | 2.0 |
| 1991 | 513,000 | 4,000 | 517,000 | 18,000 | 499,000 | 2.0 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Beginning August 1 of year indicated. 3/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 84--Mushrooms for processing: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Crop Year 2/ | Supply | | | Utilization | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Food disappearance | |
| | Production 3/ | Imports | Total supply | Exports | Total | Per capita 4/ |
| | 1,000 pounds | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 148,541 | 53,636 | 202,177 | NA | 202,177 | 1.0 |
| 1971 | 165,050 | 71,423 | 236,473 | NA | 236,473 | 1.1 |
| 1972 | 177,274 | 85,670 | 262,944 | NA | 262,944 | 1.2 |
| 1973 | 177,200 | 81,800 | 259,000 | NA | 259,000 | 1.2 |
| 1974 | 172,963 | 88,574 | 261,537 | NA | 261,537 | 1.2 |
| 1975 | 167,695 | 99,779 | 267,474 | NA | 267,474 | 1.2 |
| 1976 | 195,882 | 121,001 | 316,883 | NA | 316,883 | 1.4 |
| 1977 | 207,623 | 150,760 | 358,383 | NA | 358,383 | 1.6 |
| 1978 | 224,469 | 148,279 | 372,748 | 726 | 372,022 | 1.7 |
| 1979 | 214,223 | 179,309 | 393,532 | 1,041 | 392,491 | 1.7 |
| 1980 | 194,524 | 155,727 | 350,251 | 888 | 349,363 | 1.5 |
| 1981 | 198,014 | 157,170 | 355,184 | 766 | 354,418 | 1.5 |
| 1982 | 153,592 | 199,544 | 353,136 | 366 | 352,770 | 1.5 |
| 1983 | 173,456 | 252,213 | 425,669 | 441 | 425,228 | 1.8 |
| 1984 | 175,768 | 243,317 | 419,085 | 970 | 418,115 | 1.8 |
| 1985 | 160,752 | 273,875 | 434,627 | 865 | 433,762 | 1.8 |
| 1986 | 157,094 | 297,933 | 455,027 | 868 | 454,159 | 1.9 |
| 1987 | 162,924 | 233,788 | 396,712 | 743 | 395,969 | 1.6 |
| 1988 | 183,085 | 205,334 | 388,419 | 4,996 | 383,423 | 1.6 |
| 1989 | 203,088 | 182,361 | 385,449 | 8,259 | 377,190 | 1.5 |
| 1990 | 237,230 | 205,038 | 442,268 | 6,474 | 435,794 | 1.7 |
| 1991 | 250,000 | 225,000 | 475,000 | 9,000 | 466,000 | 1.8 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Beginning August 1 of year indicated. 3/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 85--Fresh potatoes: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks 2/ | Supply: Total supply 3/ | Utilization: Exports 4/ | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Ending stocks 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 32,572 | 172 | 13,545 | 46,289 | 311 | 4/ | 14,395 |
| 1971 | 31,933 | 148 | 14,395 | 46,476 | 288 | 4/ | 14,860 |
| 1972 | 29,636 | 76 | 14,860 | 44,572 | 384 | 4/ | 13,205 |
| 1973 | 30,001 | 86 | 13,205 | 43,292 | 462 | 4/ | 13,160 |
| 1974 | 34,240 | 188 | 13,160 | 47,587 | 507 | 4/ | 16,010 |
| 1975 | 32,198 | 142 | 16,010 | 48,350 | 466 | 4/ | 15,622 |
| 1976 | 35,767 | 53 | 15,622 | 51,442 | 1,361 | 4/ | 17,223 |
| 1977 | 35,533 | 106 | 17,223 | 52,863 | 693 | 4/ | 17,530 |
| 1978 | 36,631 | 150 | 17,530 | 54,311 | 407 | 134 | 19,352 |
| 1979 | 34,250 | 159 | 19,352 | 53,761 | 415 | 159 | 17,602 |
| 1980 | 30,391 | 218 | 17,602 | 48,211 | 275 | 148 | 14,701 |
| 1981 | 34,062 | 392 | 14,701 | 49,156 | 399 | 138 | 16,438 |
| 1982 | 35,513 | 478 | 16,438 | 52,430 | 305 | 131 | 17,898 |
| 1983 | 33,391 | 349 | 17,898 | 51,638 | 283 | 106 | 16,533 |
| 1984 | 36,261 | 325 | 16,533 | 53,119 | 360 | 99 | 17,338 |
| 1985 | 40,711 | 406 | 17,338 | 58,455 | 330 | 113 | 20,280 |
| 1986 | 36,151 | 344 | 20,280 | 56,776 | 341 | 146 | 18,092 |
| 1987 | 38,932 | 403 | 18,092 | 57,426 | 363 | 94 | 19,676 |
| 1988 | 35,644 | 483 | 19,676 | 55,803 | 422 | 77 | 17,775 |
| 1989 | 37,044 | 670 | 17,775 | 55,490 | 468 | 106 | 17,355 |
| 1990 | 40,211 | 684 | 17,355 | 58,250 | 350 | 0 | 19,446 |

| Year | Utilization--Continued: Used in processed potato products: Frozen | Dried | Chips | Canned | Starch | Seed use | Nonfood use 5/ | Food disappearance fresh market 3/: Total | Per capita 6/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ------------------------ Million pounds | | | | | | ------------------------ | | Pounds |
| 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 | 2,397 | 11,108 | 52.4 |
| 1974 | 7,417 | 3,303 | 3,363 | 491 | 241 | 2,526 | 3,175 | 10,554 | 49.4 |
| 1975 | 7,920 | 3,424 | 3,344 | 432 | 238 | 2,380 | 3,155 | 11,370 | 52.6 |
| 1976 | 8,625 | 3,709 | 3,435 | 425 | 173 | 2,562 | 3,148 | 10,781 | 49.4 |
| 1977 | 9,354 | 3,657 | 3,577 | 487 | 193 | 2,557 | 3,787 | 11,029 | 50.1 |
| 1978 | 9,475 | 3,301 | 3,739 | 503 | 210 | 2,599 | 4,361 | 10,231 | 46.0 |
| 1979 | 9,184 | 3,201 | 3,806 | 476 | 281 | 2,462 | 5,089 | 11,086 | 49.3 |
| 1980 | 8,481 | 2,950 | 3,809 | 439 | 232 | 2,244 | 3,303 | 11,630 | 51.1 |
| 1981 | 8,876 | 2,905 | 3,862 | 411 | 153 | 2,412 | 3,025 | 10,537 | 45.8 |
| 1982 | 9,497 | 2,880 | 4,000 | 438 | 281 | 2,412 | 3,649 | 10,939 | 47.1 |
| 1983 | 9,365 | 2,724 | 4,198 | 436 | 399 | 2,548 | 3,379 | 11,667 | 49.8 |
| 1984 | 10,084 | 2,730 | 4,283 | 428 | 318 | 2,716 | 3,350 | 11,415 | 48.3 |
| 1985 | 11,013 | 2,890 | 4,228 | 450 | 344 | 2,496 | 5,269 | 11,043 | 46.3 |
| 1986 | 11,228 | 2,920 | 4,402 | 434 | 322 | 2,577 | 4,564 | 11,751 | 48.8 |
| 1987 | 11,582 | 2,964 | 4,320 | 433 | 256 | 2,554 | 3,552 | 11,634 | 47.9 |
| 1988 | 11,635 | 2,981 | 4,257 | 476 | 188 | 2,597 | 3,237 | 12,159 | 49.6 |
| 1989 | 11,630 | 3,049 | 4,381 | 498 | 121 | 2,703 | 2,901 | 12,280 | 49.6 |
| 1990 | 12,590 | 3,550 | 4,460 | 489 | 122 | 2,794 | 3,100 | 11,349 | 45.4 |

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Includes merchantable stocks in hands of growers and local dealers. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included in exports before 1978. 5/ Includes shrinkage, loss, and onfarm use of feed and seed. 6/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 86--Dry edible beans: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks 2/ | Supply: Total supply 3/ | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Nonfood use 4/ | Utilization: Ending stocks 2/ | Food disappearance 3/: Total | Food disappearance 3/: Per capita 5/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | 1,925 | 65 | 1,420 | 3,410 | 800 | 85 | 816 | 1,708 | 7.0 |
| 1989 | 2,373 | 95 | 816 | 3,284 | 918 | 106 | 911 | 1,349 | 5.5 |
| 1990 | 3,243 | 85 | 911 | 4,239 | 1,145 | 124 | 1,466 | 1,504 | 6.0 |

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Stocks on farms and in commercial warehouses estimated from data on monthly marketings. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Seeding rates for dry beans times acres planted. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 87--Dry edible peas: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Beginning stocks | Total supply 3/ | Exports | Ending stocks | Food disappearance 3/ Total | Food disappearance 3/ Per capita 4/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 459.0 | 4.7 | 35.7 | 499.4 | 322.5 | 93.5 | 83.3 | 0.4 |
| 1971 | 502.0 | 4.0 | 93.5 | 599.5 | 372.7 | 176.0 | 50.8 | 0.2 |
| 1972 | 394.0 | 5.9 | 176.0 | 576.0 | 361.8 | 69.3 | 144.9 | 0.7 |
| 1973 | 282.0 | 6.2 | 69.3 | 357.5 | 217.9 | 44.9 | 94.7 | 0.4 |
| 1974 | 462.9 | 6.3 | 44.9 | 514.1 | 330.1 | 110.1 | 73.9 | 0.3 |
| 1975 | 365.9 | 6.2 | 110.1 | 482.2 | 292.6 | 127.3 | 62.3 | 0.3 |
| 1976 | 302.2 | 11.5 | 127.3 | 441.0 | 258.3 | 81.9 | 100.8 | 0.5 |
| 1977 | 139.6 | 16.0 | 81.9 | 237.5 | 98.9 | 57.2 | 81.3 | 0.4 |
| 1978 | 512.2 | 9.6 | 57.2 | 579.1 | 295.0 | 113.7 | 170.4 | 0.8 |
| 1979 | 363.0 | 7.3 | 113.7 | 484.0 | 289.8 | 109.5 | 84.7 | 0.4 |
| 1980 | 556.5 | 8.2 | 109.5 | 674.1 | 430.8 | 141.9 | 101.4 | 0.4 |
| 1981 | 450.4 | 9.6 | 141.9 | 602.0 | 396.4 | 74.6 | 131.0 | 0.6 |
| 1982 | 513.6 | 16.2 | 74.6 | 604.4 | 417.6 | 100.3 | 86.5 | 0.4 |
| 1983 | 486.8 | 13.7 | 100.3 | 600.8 | 368.4 | 131.1 | 101.3 | 0.4 |
| 1984 | 389.7 | 16.7 | 131.1 | 537.5 | 357.0 | 95.9 | 84.5 | 0.4 |
| 1985 | 370.3 | 28.2 | 95.9 | 494.4 | 332.1 | 45.9 | 116.4 | 0.5 |
| 1986 | 527.2 | 32.9 | 45.9 | 606.0 | 312.4 | 130.0 | 163.7 | 0.7 |
| 1987 | 574.8 | 39.4 | 130.0 | 744.2 | 421.1 | 202.2 | 120.9 | 0.5 |
| 1988 | 459.6 | 23.8 | 202.2 | 685.7 | 369.9 | 156.8 | 159.0 | 0.6 |
| 1989 | 514.1 | 23.3 | 156.8 | 694.2 | 413.4 | 89.1 | 191.8 | 0.8 |
| 1990 | 330.4 | 14.4 | 89.1 | 433.9 | 265.1 | 44.4 | 124.3 | 0.5 |

1/ Farm weight. Includes green, yellow, and Austrian dry peas and lentils. 2/ Crop year begins September 1 of year indicated. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 88--Wheat: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Marketing year 2/ | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports 3/ | Supply: Beginning stocks 4/ | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports 3/ | Utilization: Seed | Utilization: Feed 5/ | Utilization: Ending stocks 4/ | Food disappearance: Total | Food disappearance: Per capita 6/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ----- Million bushels | | | | | | | ----- | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 1,351.6 | 1.4 | 982.6 | 2,335.6 | 740.8 | 62.1 | 192.8 | 822.8 | 517.1 | 150.3 |
| 1971 | 1,618.6 | 1.1 | 822.8 | 2,442.5 | 609.8 | 63.2 | 262.4 | 983.4 | 523.7 | 150.4 |
| 1972 | 1,546.2 | 1.3 | 983.4 | 2,530.9 | 1,135.1 | 67.4 | 199.5 | 597.1 | 531.8 | 151.2 |
| 1973 | 1,710.8 | 2.6 | 597.1 | 2,310.5 | 1,217.0 | 84.0 | 125.1 | 340.1 | 544.3 | 153.4 |
| 1974 | 1,781.9 | 3.4 | 340.1 | 2,125.4 | 1,018.5 | 92.0 | 34.9 | 435.0 | 545.0 | 152.1 |
| 1975 | 2,126.9 | 2.4 | 435.0 | 2,564.3 | 1,172.9 | 100.0 | 37.3 | 665.6 | 588.5 | 162.6 |
| 1976 | 2,148.8 | 2.7 | 665.6 | 2,817.1 | 949.5 | 92.0 | 74.4 | 1,113.2 | 588.0 | 161.0 |
| 1977 | 2,045.5 | 1.9 | 1,113.2 | 3,160.6 | 1,123.8 | 80.0 | 192.5 | 1,177.8 | 586.5 | 158.9 |
| 1978 | 1,775.5 | 1.9 | 1,177.8 | 2,955.2 | 1,194.1 | 87.0 | 157.6 | 924.1 | 592.4 | 158.8 |
| 1979 | 2,134.1 | 2.1 | 924.1 | 3,060.3 | 1,375.2 | 101.0 | 86.0 | 902.0 | 596.1 | 157.9 |
| 1980 | 2,380.9 | 2.5 | 902.0 | 3,285.4 | 1,513.8 | 113.0 | 59.0 | 989.1 | 610.5 | 160.0 |
| 1981 | 2,785.4 | 2.8 | 989.1 | 3,777.3 | 1,770.7 | 110.0 | 134.8 | 1,159.4 | 602.4 | 156.4 |
| 1982 | 2,765.0 | 7.6 | 1,159.4 | 3,932.0 | 1,508.7 | 97.0 | 194.8 | 1,515.1 | 616.4 | 158.5 |
| 1983 | 2,419.8 | 3.8 | 1,515.1 | 3,938.7 | 1,426.4 | 100.0 | 371.1 | 1,398.6 | 642.6 | 163.8 |
| 1984 | 2,594.8 | 9.4 | 1,398.6 | 4,002.8 | 1,421.4 | 98.0 | 407.2 | 1,425.2 | 651.0 | 164.5 |
| 1985 | 2,424.1 | 16.3 | 1,425.2 | 3,865.6 | 909.1 | 93.0 | 284.2 | 1,905.0 | 674.3 | 168.8 |
| 1986 | 2,090.6 | 21.3 | 1,905.0 | 4,016.9 | 998.5 | 84.0 | 401.3 | 1,820.9 | 712.2 | 176.7 |
| 1987 | 2,107.7 | 16.1 | 1,820.9 | 3,944.7 | 1,597.8 | 85.0 | 280.4 | 1,260.8 | 720.7 | 177.2 |
| 1988 | 1,812.2 | 22.7 | 1,260.8 | 3,095.7 | 1,419.2 | 103.0 | 146.1 | 701.6 | 725.8 | 176.8 |
| 1989 | 2,036.6 | 23.4 | 701.6 | 2,761.6 | 1,233.3 | 100.3 | 138.5 | 536.5 | 753.0 | 181.7 |
| 1990 | 2,736.4 | 36.4 | 536.5 | 3,309.3 | 1,067.9 | 90.3 | 489.3 | 865.9 | 795.9 | 190.0 |
| 1991 P | 1,980.7 | 35.0 | 865.9 | 2,881.6 | 1,275.0 | 92.0 | 349.6 | 390.0 | 775.0 | 183.0 |

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/ Residual; approximates feed use and includes negligible quantities used for distilled spirits. 6/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. Bushels converted at 60 pounds.

Table 89--Wheat flour: Supply and utilization, 1970-91

| Year | Wheat ground | Mill-feed production | Supply: Flour produced 1/ | Supply: Flour and product imports 2/ | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports: Flour | Utilization: Exports: Products | Utilization: Domestic disappearance: Total | Utilization: Domestic disappearance: Per capita 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 tons | 1,000 hundredweight | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | 115.8 |
| 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 | 761,021 | 6,072 | 342,762 | 3,303 | 346,065 | 26,357 | 182 | 319,526 | 129.2 |
| 1990 | 788,186 | 6,109 | 354,348 | 3,572 | 357,920 | 18,380 | 273 | 339,267 | 135.7 |
| 1991 P | 808,966 | 6,436 | 362,311 | 3,558 | 365,869 | 22,267 | 95 | 343,507 | 135.9 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Commercial production of wheat flour, whole wheat, industrial, and durum flour and farina reported by the Bureau of Census. 2/ Flour equivalent of macaroni products. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 90--Rye: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Marketing year 2/ | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports 3/ | Supply: Beginning stocks 4/ | Supply: Total supply 5/ | Utilization: Exports 3/ | Utilization: Nonfood use 6/ | Utilization: Ending stocks 4/ | Food disappearance 5/: Total | Food disappearance 5/: Per capita 7/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million bushels | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | -- | 53.5 | 78.2 | 31.6 | 19.6 | 21.0 | 6.0 | 1.6 |
| 1974 | 17.5 | -- | 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 | -- | 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 | -- | 9.0 | 30.9 | 2.4 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 0.9 |
| 1980 | 16.0 | -- | 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 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 23.9 | 0.8 | 14.0 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 0.8 |
| 1990 | 10.2 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 19.7 | 0.2 | 12.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 0.8 |
| 1991 P | 9.8 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 18.6 | 0.2 | 11.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 0.8 |

P = Preliminary. -- = Fewer than 50,000 bushels.
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/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Residual; includes seed, feed, and negligible quantities used for distilled spirits. 7/ 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.

Table 91--Rice: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Marketing year 2/ | Supply: Production 3/ | Supply: Imports | Supply: Beginning stocks 4/ | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports | Utilization: Shipments to U.S. territories | Utilization: Nonfood use 5/ | Utilization: Ending stocks 4/ | Food disappearance: Total rough basis | Food disappearance: Milled basis 6/: Total | Food disappearance: Milled basis 6/: Per capita 7/ | Rice milling rates 8/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million hundredweight | | | | | | | | | | Pounds | Percent |
| 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 | 14.5 | 7.8 | 22.3 | 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 | 21.3 | 9.4 | 71.80 |
| 1981 | 146.2 | 0.2 | 25.7 | 172.1 | 91.4 | 3.9 | 25.8 | 16.5 | 34.5 | 25.0 | 10.9 | 72.50 |
| 1982 | 182.7 | 0.4 | 16.5 | 199.6 | 82.0 | 4.7 | 26.1 | 49.0 | 37.8 | 27.3 | 11.8 | 72.20 |
| 1983 | 153.6 | 0.7 | 49.0 | 203.3 | 68.9 | 5.1 | 25.3 | 71.5 | 32.5 | 23.1 | 9.9 | 71.20 |
| 1984 | 99.7 | 0.9 | 71.5 | 172.1 | 70.3 | 4.7 | 22.2 | 46.9 | 28.0 | 19.9 | 8.5 | 71.10 |
| 1985 | 138.8 | 1.6 | 46.9 | 187.3 | 62.1 | 4.6 | 25.3 | 64.7 | 30.6 | 21.3 | 9.0 | 69.57 |
| 1986 | 134.9 | 2.2 | 64.7 | 201.8 | 58.7 | 6.1 | 20.6 | 77.3 | 39.1 | 27.7 | 11.6 | 70.80 |
| 1987 | 133.4 | 2.6 | 77.3 | 213.3 | 84.2 | 5.4 | 24.9 | 51.4 | 47.4 | 33.7 | 14.0 | 71.20 |
| 1988 | 129.6 | 3.0 | 51.4 | 184.0 | 72.2 | 5.1 | 25.5 | 31.4 | 49.8 | 34.8 | 14.3 | 69.93 |
| 1989 | 159.9 | 3.8 | 31.4 | 195.1 | 85.9 | 5.1 | 25.0 | 26.7 | 52.4 | 37.5 | 15.2 | 71.49 |
| 1990 | 154.5 | 4.4 | 26.7 | 185.6 | 77.2 | 4.5 | 22.0 | 26.3 | 55.6 | 40.4 | 16.2 | 72.60 |
| 1991 P | 156.1 | 4.8 | 26.3 | 187.2 | 70.9 | 4.5 | 27.9 | 24.6 | 59.3 | 42.7 | 17.0 | 72.00 |

-- = Less than 0.05 million hundredweight, or less than 5 million pounds. P = Preliminary.
1/ Rough-equivalent basis. Includes milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate. 2/ Beginning August 1 of year preceding that indicated. 3/ Major rice-producing States only. 4/ Includes stocks on farms, at mills, in warehouses, in ports, and in transit. 5/ 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. 6/ 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. 7/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1. 8/ 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 92--Corn: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year 2/ | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports 3/ | Beginning stocks 4/ | Total supply | Exports 3/ | Nonfood use 5/ | Ending stocks 4/ | Food disappearance: Total | Food disappearance: Per capita 6/ |
| | Million bushels | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 2/ | 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 | 1.2 | 1,435.9 | 8,705.0 | 2,113.1 | 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 | 2,391.1 | 4,387.6 | 1,392.1 | 503.7 | 123.2 |
| 1981 | 8,118.7 | 0.6 | 1,392.1 | 9,511.4 | 1,996.8 | 4,560.1 | 2,536.6 | 417.9 | 101.2 |
| 1982 | 8,235.1 | 0.5 | 2,536.6 | 10,772.2 | 1,821.3 | 4,966.3 | 3,523.1 | 461.5 | 110.8 |
| 1983 | 4,174.3 | 1.7 | 3,523.1 | 7,699.1 | 1,886.4 | 4,278.9 | 1,006.3 | 527.5 | 125.5 |
| 1984 | 7,672.1 | 1.7 | 1,006.3 | 8,680.1 | 1,850.3 | 4,597.8 | 1,648.2 | 583.8 | 137.7 |
| 1985 | 8,875.5 | 9.9 | 1,648.2 | 10,533.6 | 1,227.3 | 4,649.3 | 4,039.5 | 617.5 | 144.3 |
| 1986 | 8,225.8 | 1.8 | 4,039.5 | 12,267.1 | 1,492.5 | 5,242.8 | 4,881.7 | 650.1 | 150.6 |
| 1987 | 7,131.3 | 3.4 | 4,881.7 | 12,016.4 | 1,716.4 | 5,363.0 | 4,259.1 | 677.9 | 155.6 |
| 1988 | 4,928.7 | 2.8 | 4,259.1 | 9,190.6 | 2,025.8 | 4,544.0 | 1,930.4 | 690.5 | 157.0 |
| 1989 | 7,525.5 | 1.9 | 1,930.4 | 9,457.8 | 2,368.2 | 5,034.6 | 1,344.5 | 710.5 | 160.0 |
| 1990 | 7,934.0 | 3.4 | 1,344.5 | 9,281.9 | 1,724.6 | 5,308.3 | 1,521.2 | 727.8 | 162.1 |
| 1991 P | 7,474.5 | 20.0 | 1,521.2 | 9,015.7 | 1,525.0 | 5,653.5 | 1,090.7 | 746.6 | 164.5 |

P = Preliminary.

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 1970-74 and January 1 of year following that indicated for 1975 and beyond. Bushels converted at 56 pounds.

Table 93--Oats: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Marketing year 2/ | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports 3/ | Beginning stocks 4/ | Total supply 5/ | Exports 3/ | Nonfood use 6/ | Ending stocks 4/ | Food disappearance 5/ | |
| | | | | | | | | Total | Per capita 7/ |
| | Million bushels | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 915 | 2 | 548 | 1,465 | 19 | 831 | 570 | 45 | 7.4 |
| 1971 | 878 | 3 | 570 | 1,451 | 21 | 788 | 597 | 45 | 7.3 |
| 1972 | 691 | 3 | 597 | 1,291 | 19 | 763 | 463 | 46 | 7.4 |
| 1973 | 659 | 0 | 463 | 1,122 | 57 | 711 | 308 | 46 | 7.3 |
| 1974 | 601 | 0 | 308 | 909 | 19 | 618 | 225 | 47 | 7.4 |
| 1975 | 639 | 1 | 224 | 864 | 12 | 599 | 205 | 47 | 7.4 |
| 1976 | 540 | 1 | 205 | 747 | 8 | 527 | 164 | 47 | 7.3 |
| 1977 | 753 | 2 | 164 | 919 | 10 | 549 | 313 | 47 | 7.2 |
| 1978 | 582 | 1 | 313 | 895 | 10 | 555 | 280 | 50 | 7.6 |
| 1979 | 527 | 1 | 280 | 808 | 3 | 515 | 237 | 53 | 8.0 |
| 1980 | 459 | 1 | 236 | 696 | 9 | 456 | 177 | 55 | 8.2 |
| 1981 | 510 | 2 | 177 | 688 | 3 | 477 | 152 | 56 | 8.2 |
| 1982 | 593 | 4 | 152 | 748 | 1 | 469 | 220 | 58 | 8.5 |
| 1983 | 477 | 30 | 220 | 726 | 1 | 485 | 181 | 59 | 8.5 |
| 1984 | 474 | 34 | 181 | 688 | 1 | 448 | 180 | 60 | 8.6 |
| 1985 | 519 | 27 | 180 | 726 | 1 | 481 | 184 | 60 | 8.5 |
| 1986 | 385 | 32 | 184 | 601 | 1 | 404 | 133 | 64 | 9.0 |
| 1987 | 374 | 46 | 133 | 552 | 1 | 370 | 112 | 70 | 9.8 |
| 1988 | 218 | 63 | 112 | 393 | 1 | 214 | 98 | 80 | 11.0 |
| 1989 | 374 | 66 | 98 | 538 | 1 | 291 | 157 | 90 | 12.3 |
| 1990 | 358 | 63 | 157 | 578 | 1 | 311 | 171 | 95 | 12.8 |
| 1991 P | 243 | 65 | 171 | 479 | 1 | 272. | 108 | 98 | 13.1 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Beginning June 1 of year indicated. 3/ Includes oats and oat products before 1975, but oats only in 1975 and thereafter. 4/ Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Feed, seed, alcohol, and residual. 7/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. Bushels converted at 34 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 94--Barley: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Marketing year 2/ | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports 3/ | Supply: Beginning stocks 4/ | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports 3/ | Utilization: Nonfood use 5/ | Utilization: Ending stocks 4/ | Food disappearance 6/: Total | Food disappearance 6/: Per capita 7/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million bushels | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 416.0 | 10.0 | 269.0 | 695.0 | 85.0 | 419.0 | 184.0 | 7.0 | 1.6 |
| 1971 | 463.0 | 12.0 | 184.0 | 659.0 | 41.0 | 404.3 | 208.0 | 5.7 | 1.3 |
| 1972 | 422.0 | 17.0 | 208.0 | 647.0 | 71.0 | 378.4 | 192.0 | 5.6 | 1.3 |
| 1973 | 417.0 | 9.0 | 192.0 | 618.0 | 93.0 | 373.2 | 146.0 | 5.8 | 1.3 |
| 1974 | 299.0 | 20.0 | 146.0 | 465.0 | 42.0 | 325.0 | 92.0 | 6.0 | 1.3 |
| 1975 | 379.2 | 12.6 | 92.0 | 483.8 | 22.8 | 326.1 | 128.4 | 6.5 | 1.4 |
| 1976 | 383.0 | 8.6 | 128.4 | 520.0 | 64.8 | 322.0 | 126.4 | 6.8 | 1.5 |
| 1977 | 427.8 | 6.4 | 126.4 | 560.6 | 55.5 | 325.1 | 173.1 | 6.9 | 1.5 |
| 1978 | 454.8 | 6.7 | 173.1 | 634.6 | 24.6 | 374.3 | 228.0 | 7.7 | 1.6 |
| 1979 | 383.2 | 7.2 | 228.0 | 618.4 | 52.8 | 365.6 | 192.1 | 7.9 | 1.7 |
| 1980 | 361.1 | 5.9 | 192.1 | 559.1 | 75.7 | 338.0 | 137.3 | 8.1 | 1.7 |
| 1981 | 473.5 | 6.9 | 137.3 | 617.7 | 98.4 | 363.6 | 147.8 | 7.9 | 1.6 |
| 1982 | 515.9 | 8.4 | 147.8 | 672.1 | 44.2 | 403.4 | 216.7 | 7.8 | 1.6 |
| 1983 | 508.3 | 5.0 | 216.7 | 730.0 | 88.8 | 444.1 | 189.4 | 7.7 | 1.6 |
| 1984 | 598.0 | 7.4 | 189.4 | 794.8 | 71.7 | 468.0 | 247.4 | 7.7 | 1.5 |
| 1985 | 590.2 | 6.2 | 247.4 | 843.8 | 19.7 | 489.1 | 327.2 | 7.8 | 1.6 |
| 1986 | 608.5 | 6.7 | 327.2 | 942.4 | 133.6 | 464.7 | 336.3 | 7.8 | 1.6 |
| 1987 | 521.5 | 11.3 | 336.3 | 869.1 | 121.0 | 419.1 | 321.1 | 7.9 | 1.6 |
| 1988 | 290.0 | 10.5 | 321.1 | 621.6 | 78.9 | 338.3 | 196.4 | 8.0 | 1.6 |
| 1989 | 404.2 | 13.1 | 196.4 | 613.7 | 84.0 | 360.8 | 160.8 | 8.1 | 1.6 |
| 1990 | 422.2 | 13.5 | 160.8 | 596.5 | 80.6 | 372.4 | 135.4 | 8.1 | 1.5 |
| 1991 P | 464.5 | 20.0 | 135.4 | 619.9 | 100.0 | 366.9 | 144.9 | 8.1 | 1.5 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Beginning June 1 of year indicated. 3/ Includes barley and barley products before 1975, but barley only in 1975 and thereafter. 4/ Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors. 5/ Feed, seed, alcohol, and residual. 6/ Computed from unrounded data. 7/ 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 95--Total cane and beet sugar: Supply and utilization, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | | | Utilization | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Receipts from offshore | | | Beginning stocks 2/ | Total supply | Exports 3/ | Net change in invisible stocks 4/ | Refining loss adjustment | Ending stocks 2/ | Domestic disappearance | | |
| | | Foreign | Puerto Rico | Total | | | | | | | Nonfood use 5/ | Food use | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Per capita refined 6/ |
| | 1,000 short tons, raw value | | | | | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | 11,487 | 102.3 |
| 1973 | 6,061 | 5,329 | 79 | 5,408 | 2,823 | 14,292 | 26 | 91 | 69 | 2,646 | 31 | 11,429 | 100.8 |
| 1974 | 5,662 | 5,770 | 157 | 5,927 | 2,646 | 14,235 | 72 | 305 | 51 | 2,854 | 8 | 10,945 | 95.7 |
| 1975 | 6,300 | 3,882 | 96 | 3,978 | 2,854 | 13,132 | 216 | -277 | 35 | 2,856 | 0 | 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 | 29 | 108 | 3,754 | 0 | 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 | 5,736 | 4,495 | 178 | 4,673 | 3,701 | 14,110 | 689 | 72 | 78 | 3,082 | 0 | 10,189 | 83.6 |
| 1981 | 6,224 | 5,025 | 49 | 5,074 | 3,082 | 14,380 | 1,191 | -94 | 53 | 3,461 | 0 | 9,769 | 79.4 |
| 1982 | 5,934 | 2,964 | 80 | 3,044 | 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 | 66.6 |
| 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 | 1,913 | 12 | 1,925 | 3,132 | 11,897 | 614 | -11 | 38 | 2,946 | 6 | 8,304 | 62.8 |
| 1990 | 6,327 | 2,765 | -- | 2,765 | 2,946 | 12,038 | 650 | -15 | 43 | 2,729 | 10 | 8,621 | 64.5 |
| 1991 P | 7,345 | 2,813 | -- | 2,813 | 2,729 | 12,887 | 646 | 0 | 45 | 3,417 | 8 | 8,771 | 64.9 |

P = Preliminary. -- = Not applicable.

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 96--Coffee: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports 2/ | Supply: Total supply | Supply: Net change in stocks 3/ | Utilization: Total use | Utilization: Exports | Food disappearance: Total | Food disappearance: Per capita 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | 3 | 2,714 | 2,717 | 115 | 2,602 | 52 | 2,550 | 10.2 |

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

Table 97--Tea: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Supply: Production | Supply: Imports | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Net change in stocks 2/ | Utilization: Total use | Utilization: Exports | Food disappearance: Total | Food disappearance: Per capita 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | 0 | 198 | 198 | 4 | 194 | 9 | 185 | 0.74 |

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

Table 98--Cocoa: Supply and utilization, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Total supply | Net change in stocks 2/ | Total use | Exports | Food disappearance | |
| | | | | | | | Total | Per capita 3/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 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 | 0 | 1,525 | 1,525 | 115 | 1,410 | 110 | 1,300 | 5.2 |

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

Table 99--Spices and herbs: Supply and utilization, 1970-90

| 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 6/ | 2,501 | 5,330 |
| 1990 | 44,715 | 19,712 | 64,427 | 2,170 | 45,952 | 8,000 | 26,618 | 5,240 | 6/ | 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 4,474 | 2,348 |
| 1976 | 7,388 | 1,923 | 8,317 | 668 | 91,269 | 4,267 | 13,441 | 58,428 | 1,724 | 5,597 | 2,879 |
| 1977 | 7,536 | 1,491 | 7,326 | 453 | 73,185 | 4,145 | 10,388 | 58,370 | 1,450 | 9,197 | 3,075 |
| 1978 | 7,360 | 1,997 | 7,918 | 565 | 74,431 | 4,686 | 11,035 | 62,946 | 1,875 | 5,918 | 2,887 |
| 1979 | 12,793 | 2,553 | 9,483 | 583 | 63,219 | 5,305 | 12,274 | 60,071 | 1,075 | 5,213 | 3,244 |
| 1980 | 7,993 | 2,616 | 9,195 | 470 | 70,287 | 4,527 | 7,761 | 72,389 | 1,621 | 5,866 | 4,306 |
| 1981 | 10,420 | 3,122 | 9,653 | 1,119 | 82,304 | 4,856 | 9,919 | 68,600 | 1,879 | 6,266 | 3,299 |
| 1982 | 8,889 | 3,042 | 10,594 | 493 | 75,383 | 5,394 | 9,015 | 67,490 | 1,158 | 7,305 | 3,210 |
| 1983 | 7,039 | 3,840 | 8,028 | 620 | 77,412 | 4,602 | 11,111 | 69,756 | 1,676 | 6,836 | 3,376 |
| 1984 | 9,700 | 4,379 | 9,915 | 517 | 92,217 | 4,455 | 14,726 | 84,480 | 1,915 | 9,581 | 4,182 |
| 1985 | 8,688 | 3,545 | 12,404 | 690 | 99,735 | 4,701 | 19,062 | 71,101 | 1,540 | 7,847 | 4,405 |
| 1986 | 7,300 | 4,490 | 10,764 | 423 | 96,098 | 3,755 | 12,379 | 83,206 | 1,424 | 10,558 | 4,660 |
| 1987 | 10,359 | 5,292 | 10,744 | 699 | 114,804 | 4,730 | 11,612 | 80,118 | 1,919 | 8,325 | 4,388 |
| 1988 | 8,103 | 3,847 | 10,291 | 367 | 103,130 | 3,354 | 10,738 | 69,611 | 1,976 | 8,141 | 3,655 |
| 1989 | 10,378 | 6,195 | 11,961 | 648 | 120,819 | 4,222 | 9,252 | 83,232 | 2,487 | 9,172 | 4,505 |
| 1990 | 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 99--Spices and herbs: Supply and utilization, 1970-90--continued

| Year | Supply--Continued: Imports for consumption 3/--Continued: Sesame seed 7/ | Turmeric | Vanilla beans | Other spices 8/ | Total net imports | Utilization: Total use | Domestic exports | Shipments to U.S. terri- tories | Apparent domestic consumption: Total | Per capita 9/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 42,661 | 4,214 | 2,239 | 9,730 | 270,597 | 291,577 | 7,956 | 1,089 | 282,532 | 1.4 |
| 1971 | 45,442 | 3,137 | 1,855 | 7,844 | 292,257 | 309,907 | 5,575 | 1,154 | 303,178 | 1.5 |
| 1972 | 47,220 | 3,413 | 2,366 | 9,700 | 312,211 | 336,596 | 6,730 | 1,000 | 328,866 | 1.6 |
| 1973 | 52,804 | 2,353 | 2,357 | 9,527 | 290,268 | 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 | 351,489 | 8,093 | 1,252 | 342,144 | 1.6 |
| 1977 | 63,516 | 2,461 | 3,425 | 10,214 | 306,019 | 336,749 | 9,691 | 1,218 | 325,840 | 1.5 |
| 1978 | 70,547 | 4,055 | 2,613 | 8,666 | 320,915 | 372,223 | 25,038 | 2,522 | 344,663 | 1.5 |
| 1979 | 70,766 | 3,395 | 1,095 | 10,140 | 317,814 | 381,052 | 23,632 | 2,045 | 355,375 | 1.6 |
| 1980 | 69,602 | 3,415 | 756 | 13,801 | 331,296 | 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 | 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/ Cinnamon import series discontinued; combined with cassia beginning 1989. 7/ Excludes sesame seed crushed for oil. 8/ Includes basil, cardamom seeds, capers, curry and curry powder products, dill, fenugreek seeds, laurel (bay) leaves, marjoram, mint leaves, origanum, parsley, rosemary, savory, thyme, mixed spices, and other spices and spice seeds (ground and unground) not individually reported. Includes shipments from Puerto Rico. 9/ Uses U.S. total population July 1.

Table 100--Import share of food disappearance for selected foods, selected years 1/

| Item | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red meat | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 8.2 |
| 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 | 9.8 |
| Veal | 3.9 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.6 | NA | NA |
| Pork | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Lamb | 18.4 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 15.6 | 14.1 |
| Fish and shellfish 2/ | 49.1 | 45.6 | 45.3 | 47.5 | 50.5 | 52.3 | 50.5 | 53.8 | 55.1 | 57.1 | 55.3 | 56.3 | 56.3 |
| Fresh and frozen 3/ | 63.3 | 60.7 | 56.8 | 61.7 | 63.7 | 66.8 | 61.5 | 62.8 | 65.9 | 67.4 | 63.9 | 62.3 | 65.8 |
| Canned 4/ | 26.1 | 17.8 | 21.8 | 19.5 | 22.6 | 23.6 | 27.5 | 34.9 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 35.9 | 42.4 | 36.0 |
| Eggs | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -- | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 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 | 1.9 |
| 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 | 4.8 |
| 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 | 0.8 |
| Other | 16.3 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 10.3 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.2 |
| Condensed and evaporated whole milk | 0.2 | 0.1 | -- | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 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 | 0.1 |
| 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 | 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 | 2.6 | 3.5 |
| Fresh fruits | 24.6 | 23.1 | 26.3 | 28.1 | 29.9 | 27.4 | 29.5 | 32.3 | 33.6 | 31.5 | 31.4 | 32.6 | 34.1 |
| Citrus 8/ | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Apples | 2.7 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 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 | 99.8 |
| Other 9/ | 8.0 | 5.8 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 14.2 | 17.1 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 21.7 | 21.6 |
| Processed fruits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dried 10/ | NA | 9.1 | 12.8 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 8.4 |
| Frozen noncitrus | 17.6 | 14.7 | 13.4 | 9.9 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 9.3 |
| 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 | 27.2 | 56.6 |
| Fresh vegetables | 5.9 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.6 |
| 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 | 25.7 |
| Asparagus | NA | 9.5 | 10.8 | 12.3 | 18.4 | 19.9 | 14.9 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 20.7 | 22.7 | 24.4 | 29.6 |
| Broccoli | -- | -- | 0.2 | 0.2 | -- | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Cabbage | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 4.1 |
| Carrots | 4.6 | 4.4 | 7.8 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| Cauliflower | -- | 0.1 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| Celery | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Sweet corn | 0.1 | -- | 0.1 | -- | -- | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Cucumbers | 24.2 | 20.9 | 36.0 | 40.7 | 26.0 | 26.3 | 26.9 | 28.8 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 36.3 | 38.3 | 34.0 |
| Eggplant | 31.7 | 27.1 | 33.9 | 33.0 | 28.8 | 32.7 | 35.8 | 29.3 | 31.8 | 30.1 | 33.8 | 34.2 | 35.9 |
| Garlic | 21.0 | 13.7 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 15.2 | 11.6 | 19.4 | 13.0 | 20.2 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 15.8 | 15.2 |
| Green beans | 3.9 | 3.4 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 11.1 |
| Green peppers | 15.8 | 12.6 | 26.5 | 19.8 | 24.5 | 19.7 | 25.4 | 23.7 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 21.0 | 26.2 |
| Lettuce | 0.1 | -- | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Onions | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 8.3 | 8.2 |
| Tomatoes | 26.0 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 18.6 | 17.0 | 18.2 | 24.6 | 24.0 | 25.8 | 23.7 | 19.8 | 21.0 | 20.7 |
| Vegetables for processing: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asparagus for canning | 2.5 | 7.8 | 11.8 | 5.8 | 8.5 | 5.2 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 8.3 | 5.5 | 3.2 |
| Asparagus for freezing | NA | NA | 8.7 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 6.1 |
| Broccoli | NA | 4.9 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 20.7 | 22.2 | 38.6 | 48.1 | 40.0 | 60.7 | 57.8 |
| Carrots | NA | NA | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Cauliflower | NA | NA | 7.8 | 9.3 | 14.2 | 15.2 | 19.6 | 23.8 | 27.0 | 36.4 | 30.9 | 45.9 | 46.6 |
| Cucumbers for pickling | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 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 | 4.1 |
| Green peas for freezing | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 8.7 | 12.8 | 7.6 |
| Snap beans for canning | -- | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Sweet corn for canning | NA | NA | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 1.8 |
| Tomatoes | 5.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 10.1 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 8.7 | 6.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 100--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 | 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Potatoes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 6.0 |
| For freezing | NA | NA | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Dry edible beans | 0.9 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 5.6 |
| Dry edible peas and lentils 12/ | 5.6 | 10.0 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 18.8 | 13.5 | 19.7 | 24.3 | 20.1 | 32.6 | 15.0 | 12.2 | 11.6 |
| Tree nuts 13/ | 41.3 | 39.5 | 24.5 | 20.8 | 24.6 | 27.8 | 26.0 | 27.8 | 25.7 | 24.7 | 22.4 | 26.5 | 31.1 |
| 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 | 1.3 |
| 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 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.6 |
| 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 | 1.0 | 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 | 9.7 |
| Rye 17/ | 20.0 | 14.9 | NA | 11.4 | 90.9 | 45.7 | 17.1 | 62.9 | 28.6 | 34.3 | 5.7 | -- | 111.4 |
| Rice 18/ | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 7.9 |
| Corn 19/ | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Barley 20/ | 142.9 | 193.1 | 72.7 | 87.4 | 107.1 | 64.7 | 96.7 | 79.2 | 85.4 | 142.9 | 130.9 | 161.7 | 167.6 |
| Oats 20/ | 4.4 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 50.7 | 56.0 | 45.3 | 50.6 | 65.3 | 78.6 | 73.8 | 66.7 |
| 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 | 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 | 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 | 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 | 95.0 |
| 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 | 100.0 |
| Caloric sweeteners: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cane and beet sugar 23/ | 50.0 | 36.5 | 37.7 | 39.7 | 31.6 | 3. 0 | 36.7 | 25.2 | 22.6 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 15.0 | 24.7 |
| Corn sweeteners | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High-fructose syrup | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.8 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Glucose syrup | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.1 | -- | -- | -- | 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 | 1.1 |
| 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 | 30.7 |
| 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 | 88.2 |

-- 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-skim 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, pignolias, 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 101--Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, 1970-91

| Year | Special indexes and groups: Commodities: Durables | Commodities: Non-durables | Commodities: Total | Services | All items less food | Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers: Food | Alcoholic beverages | Housing: Shelter | Housing: Fuel and other utilities | Housing: Household furnishings and operations | Housing: Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 44.1 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 35.0 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 52.1 | 35.5 | 29.1 | 46.8 | 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 | 51.5 | 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 | 60.5 | 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 |
| 1991 | 116.0 | 130.3 | 126.6 | 146.3 | 136.1 | 136.3 | 142.8 | 146.3 | 115.3 | 116.0 | 133.6 |

Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers--continued

| Year | Apparel and upkeep | Transportation: Private | Transportation: Public | Transportation: Total | Medical care | Entertainment | Tobacco products | Other goods and services: Personal care | Personal and educational expenses | Total | All items |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1991 | 128.7 | 121.9 | 148.9 | 123.8 | 177.0 | 138.4 | 202.7 | 134.9 | 183.7 | 171.6 | 136.2 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 102--Consumer Price Index for food, major groups, 1970-91

| Year | Food at home: Meats, poultry, and fish: Meats 1/ | Food at home: Meats, poultry, and fish: Poultry | Food at home: Meats, poultry, and fish: Fish | Food at home: Meats, poultry, and fish: Total | Food at home: Eggs | Food at home: Dairy products 2/ | Food at home: Fats and oils 3/ | Food at home: Fruits and vegetables: Fresh | Food at home: Fruits and vegetables: Processed | Food at home: Fruits and vegetables: Total | Food at home: Cereal and bakery products | Food at home: Sugar and sweets | Food at home: Nonalcoholic beverages | Food at home: Total | Food away from home | All food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 43.8 | 53.2 | 31.3 | 43.3 | 65.6 | 44.7 | 39.2 | 37.7 | 37.2 | 37.8 | 37.1 | 30.5 | 27.1 | 39.9 | 37.5 | 39.2 |
| 1971 | 43.5 | 53.5 | 34.5 | 43.4 | 56.6 | 46.1 | 42.7 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 38.8 | 31.6 | 28.1 | 40.9 | 39.4 | 40.4 |
| 1972 | 48.1 | 54.2 | 37.6 | 47.6 | 56.2 | 46.8 | 43.1 | 41.4 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 39.0 | 32.1 | 28.0 | 42.7 | 41.0 | 42.1 |
| 1973 | 60.0 | 76.0 | 43.1 | 59.6 | 83.6 | 51.2 | 46.8 | 48.8 | 44.3 | 47.4 | 43.5 | 34.0 | 30.1 | 49.7 | 44.2 | 48.2 |
| 1974 | 61.1 | 72.1 | 49.7 | 60.9 | 83.9 | 60.7 | 66.4 | 52.6 | 58.1 | 55.2 | 56.5 | 51.8 | 35.9 | 57.1 | 49.8 | 55.1 |
| 1975 | 66.3 | 79.7 | 53.9 | 66.1 | 82.4 | 62.6 | 73.5 | 53.8 | 60.7 | 56.9 | 62.9 | 65.3 | 41.3 | 61.8 | 54.5 | 59.8 |
| 1976 | 66.4 | 76.4 | 60.2 | 66.7 | 90.0 | 67.7 | 64.3 | 55.1 | 62.3 | 58.4 | 61.5 | 57.9 | 49.4 | 63.1 | 58.2 | 61.6 |
| 1977 | 64.9 | 76.9 | 66.7 | 66.3 | 87.1 | 69.5 | 70.8 | 62.6 | 64.3 | 63.8 | 62.5 | 60.8 | 74.4 | 66.8 | 62.6 | 65.5 |
| 1978 | 77.0 | 84.9 | 73.0 | 77.4 | 82.4 | 74.2 | 77.6 | 70.7 | 71.1 | 70.9 | 68.1 | 68.3 | 78.7 | 73.8 | 68.3 | 72.0 |
| 1979 | 90.1 | 89.1 | 80.1 | 88.9 | 90.2 | 82.8 | 83.7 | 76.1 | 77.2 | 76.6 | 74.9 | 73.6 | 82.6 | 81.8 | 75.9 | 79.9 |
| 1980 | 92.7 | 93.7 | 87.5 | 92.2 | 88.6 | 90.9 | 89.3 | 81.8 | 82.6 | 82.1 | 83.9 | 90.5 | 91.4 | 88.4 | 83.4 | 86.8 |
| 1981 | 96.0 | 97.5 | 94.8 | 96.0 | 95.9 | 97.4 | 98.8 | 91.6 | 92.5 | 92.0 | 92.3 | 97.7 | 95.3 | 94.8 | 90.9 | 93.6 |
| 1982 | 100.7 | 95.8 | 98.2 | 99.9 | 93.3 | 98.8 | 96.1 | 96.7 | 97.4 | 97.0 | 96.5 | 97.5 | 97.9 | 98.1 | 95.8 | 97.4 |
| 1983 | 99.5 | 97.0 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 96.4 | 98.4 | 97.3 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 99.8 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 99.4 |
| 1984 | 99.8 | 107.3 | 102.5 | 100.9 | 109.1 | 101.3 | 106.6 | 106.9 | 104.3 | 105.7 | 103.9 | 103.2 | 102.3 | 102.8 | 104.2 | 103.2 |
| 1985 | 98.9 | 106.2 | 107.5 | 100.5 | 91.0 | 103.2 | 108.9 | 109.7 | 107.0 | 108.4 | 107.9 | 105.8 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 108.3 | 105.6 |
| 1986 | 102.0 | 114.2 | 117.4 | 104.9 | 97.2 | 103.3 | 106.5 | 113.0 | 105.3 | 109.4 | 110.9 | 109.0 | 110.4 | 107.3 | 112.5 | 109.0 |
| 1987 | 109.6 | 112.6 | 129.9 | 111.7 | 91.5 | 105.9 | 108.1 | 126.8 | 109.0 | 119.1 | 114.8 | 111.0 | 107.5 | 111.9 | 117.0 | 113.5 |
| 1988 | 112.2 | 120.7 | 137.4 | 115.6 | 93.6 | 108.4 | 113.1 | 136.1 | 117.6 | 128.1 | 122.1 | 114.0 | 107.5 | 116.6 | 121.8 | 118.2 |
| 1989 | 116.7 | 132.7 | 143.6 | 121.4 | 118.5 | 115.6 | 121.2 | 147.7 | 125.0 | 138.0 | 132.4 | 119.4 | 111.3 | 124.2 | 127.4 | 125.1 |
| 1990 | 128.5 | 132.5 | 146.7 | 130.3 | 124.1 | 126.5 | 126.3 | 161.0 | 132.7 | 149.0 | 140.0 | 124.7 | 113.5 | 132.3 | 133.4 | 132.4 |
| 1991 | 132.5 | 131.5 | 148.3 | 133.3 | 121.2 | 125.1 | 131.7 | 174.1 | 130.2 | 155.8 | 145.8 | 129.3 | 114.1 | 135.8 | 137.9 | 136.3 |

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

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 103--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-91

| Year | Meats | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beef and veal | | | | | | Pork | | | | | Other meats | | Total |
| | Ground beef 1/ | Chuck roast | Round roast | Round steak | Sirloin steak | Total 2/ | Bacon | Chops | Sausage | Ham | Total 2/ | Frank-furters | Total 2/ | |
| | 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 47.0 | 42.8 | 48.2 | 45.8 | 42.4 | 43.5 | 41.9 | 49.1 | 37.5 | NA | 45.4 | 43.7 | 43.5 | 43.8 |
| 1971 | 48.4 | 44.2 | 50.5 | 47.8 | 44.7 | 45.5 | 35.5 | 45.5 | 34.8 | NA | 41.1 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 43.5 |
| 1972 | 52.7 | 48.4 | 54.9 | 52.0 | 48.1 | 49.7 | 43.0 | 52.4 | 40.1 | NA | 47.6 | 46.9 | 46.5 | 48.1 |
| 1973 | 66.6 | 61.1 | 63.9 | 61.6 | 54.8 | 59.6 | 59.3 | 65.6 | 55.9 | NA | 63.3 | 61.0 | 57.9 | 60.0 |
| 1974 | 67.5 | 61.1 | 66.2 | 63.5 | 56.7 | 61.3 | 59.0 | 65.8 | 55.2 | NA | 63.0 | 60.2 | 59.7 | 61.1 |
| 1975 | 62.3 | 62.6 | 69.2 | 66.5 | 61.7 | 61.9 | 79.3 | 77.8 | 68.1 | NA | 77.1 | 62.3 | 63.2 | 66.3 |
| 1976 | 61.6 | 59.0 | 65.8 | 63.1 | 59.6 | 59.9 | 77.4 | 77.3 | 70.7 | NA | 78.1 | 62.8 | 66.9 | 66.4 |
| 1977 | 60.2 | 58.4 | 64.8 | 62.8 | 59.9 | 59.5 | 71.0 | 76.0 | 67.5 | NA | 73.9 | 61.3 | 66.5 | 64.9 |
| 1978 | 76.2 | 72.0 | 77.0 | 75.0 | 73.7 | 73.1 | 81.7 | 84.2 | 80.7 | 87.0 | 83.4 | 76.0 | 78.3 | 77.0 |
| 1979 | 101.7 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 93.2 | 89.7 | 93.1 | 75.8 | 87.0 | 84.2 | 88.1 | 84.7 | 89.3 | 89.8 | 90.1 |
| 1980 | 104.6 | 99.8 | 101.3 | 98.9 | 96.2 | 98.4 | 73.5 | 82.9 | 82.2 | 85.5 | 81.9 | 92.5 | 93.2 | 92.7 |
| 1981 | 102.6 | 101.1 | 101.4 | 99.5 | 98.3 | 99.2 | 83.3 | 91.0 | 90.2 | 90.8 | 89.5 | 96.6 | 97.2 | 96.0 |
| 1982 | 102.1 | 101.8 | 101.4 | 101.5 | 99.3 | 100.6 | 102.2 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 100.6 | 101.0 | 100.6 | 100.1 | 100.7 |
| 1983 | 99.4 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.2 | 101.0 | 100.1 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.5 |
| 1984 | 98.4 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 101.7 | 100.3 | 97.9 | 99.9 | 99.2 | 98.3 | 98.8 | 99.7 | 100.1 | 99.8 |
| 1985 | 95.9 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 99.7 | 98.2 | 101.3 | 98.7 | 99.0 | 99.8 | 99.1 | 99.9 | 100.8 | 98.9 |
| 1986 | 94.9 | 95.0 | 94.9 | 98.4 | 102.3 | 98.8 | 108.5 | 109.5 | 105.1 | 107.4 | 107.2 | 102.1 | 103.4 | 102.0 |
| 1987 | 100.2 | 103.8 | 100.8 | 105.3 | 111.2 | 106.3 | 114.6 | 120.5 | 112.5 | 115.8 | 116.0 | 109.5 | 109.9 | 109.6 |
| 1988 | 103.4 | 108.1 | 104.4 | 110.6 | 120.0 | 112.1 | 100.9 | 118.8 | 110.0 | 116.5 | 112.5 | 112.7 | 112.8 | 112.2 |
| 1989 | 108.6 | 116.8 | 112.3 | 116.6 | 126.0 | 119.3 | 95.8 | 122.7 | 110.7 | 117.3 | 113.2 | 116.1 | 116.0 | 116.7 |
| 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 |
| 1991 | 119.9 | 135.8 | 124.8 | 129.5 | 133.5 | 132.4 | 119.8 | 141.7 | 129.4 | 139.9 | 134.1 | 132.9 | 131.5 | 132.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 103--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-91--continued

| Year | Poultry: Fresh whole chicken | Poultry: Total 2/ | Dairy products: Fresh whole milk | Dairy products: Butter | Dairy products: Total 2/ | Fats and oils: Marga-rine | Fats and oils: Total 2/ | Fruits: Fresh fruits: Apples | Fruits: Fresh fruits: Bananas | Fruits: Fresh fruits: Oranges 3/ | Fruits: Fresh fruits: Total 2/ | Fruits: Pro-cessed fruits | Vegetables: Pro-cessed vegetables |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 46.7 | 62.6 | 83.4 | 73.5 | 56.4 | 57.4 | 41.4 | 51.8 | 59.7 | 62.2 |
| 1976 | 76.9 | 76.4 | 72.1 | 60.0 | 67.7 | 70.0 | 64.3 | 54.0 | 58.2 | 41.2 | 51.7 | 59.3 | 65.4 |
| 1977 | 77.3 | 76.9 | 72.8 | 63.4 | 69.5 | 76.4 | 70.8 | 64.1 | 63.2 | 47.0 | 59.4 | 62.2 | 66.6 |
| 1978 | 85.6 | 84.9 | 77.0 | 70.3 | 74.2 | 84.0 | 77.6 | 80.1 | 70.7 | 64.0 | 71.0 | 68.9 | 73.4 |
| 1979 | 87.2 | 89.1 | 85.9 | 79.5 | 82.8 | 89.3 | 83.7 | 79.1 | 79.8 | 76.2 | 79.8 | 77.0 | 77.4 |
| 1980 | 94.4 | 93.7 | 93.5 | 89.4 | 90.9 | 92.8 | 89.3 | 92.1 | 91.5 | 72.6 | 84.8 | 82.1 | 83.1 |
| 1981 | 96.5 | 97.5 | 98.8 | 96.2 | 97.4 | 95.2 | 98.8 | 84.3 | 97.6 | 81.4 | 89.4 | 91.7 | 93.2 |
| 1982 | 94.8 | 95.8 | 99.3 | 98.4 | 98.8 | 96.0 | 96.1 | 98.8 | 96.1 | 104.4 | 99.3 | 96.7 | 98.2 |
| 1983 | 96.3 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 97.4 | 94.6 | 106.0 | 83.1 | 95.1 | 98.1 | 98.6 |
| 1984 | 109.0 | 107.3 | 100.7 | 102.0 | 101.3 | 107.1 | 106.6 | 106.6 | 97.9 | 112.4 | 105.6 | 105.2 | 103.3 |
| 1985 | 104.5 | 106.2 | 102.3 | 103.1 | 103.2 | 111.8 | 108.9 | 113.1 | 99.9 | 119.7 | 116.3 | 109.5 | 104.4 |
| 1986 | 115.4 | 114.2 | 101.7 | 103.4 | 103.3 | 109.6 | 106.5 | 130.6 | 105.0 | 108.6 | 118.7 | 106.3 | 104.2 |
| 1987 | 113.3 | 112.6 | 103.6 | 105.3 | 105.9 | 107.1 | 108.1 | 131.0 | 104.2 | 135.9 | 132.0 | 110.6 | 107.1 |
| 1988 | 125.1 | 120.7 | 106.0 | 104.9 | 108.4 | 115.1 | 113.1 | 134.2 | 119.2 | 144.6 | 143.0 | 122.0 | 112.2 |
| 1989 | 137.1 | 132.7 | 114.3 | 105.0 | 115.6 | 126.6 | 121.2 | 140.5 | 131.3 | 147.0 | 152.4 | 125.9 | 124.2 |
| 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 |
| 1991 | 131.7 | 131.5 | 122.4 | 95.8 | 125.1 | 133.0 | 131.7 | 172.8 | 145.0 | 249.4 | 193.9 | 131.8 | 128.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 103--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-91--continued

| Year | Vegetables--continued | | | | Cereals and bakery products | | Beverages | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fresh vegetables | | | | | | Nonalcoholic beverages | | | | Alcoholic beverages | | |
| | Potatoes | Lettuce | Tomatoes | Total 2/ | White bread | Total 2/ | Carbon-onated drinks 4/ | Roasted coffee | Instant coffee 5/ | Total 2/ | Beer and ale | Whiskey | Wine |
| | 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 38.0 | 35.4 | 46.3 | 39.4 | 43.1 | 37.1 | NA | 32.6 | 33.8 | 27.1 | 49.2 | 69.4 | 49.7 |
| 1971 | 36.7 | 40.5 | 51.2 | 40.4 | 44.4 | 38.8 | NA | 33.4 | 35.3 | 28.1 | 51.0 | 70.3 | 52.0 |
| 1972 | 39.6 | 40.7 | 51.5 | 42.9 | 44.6 | 39.0 | NA | 32.7 | 35.1 | 28.0 | 51.5 | 71.7 | 54.0 |
| 1973 | 58.8 | 49.9 | 53.0 | 52.4 | 50.1 | 43.5 | NA | 37.0 | 37.2 | 30.1 | 52.3 | 72.1 | 57.5 |
| 1974 | 71.8 | 50.6 | 60.3 | 56.2 | 62.6 | 56.5 | NA | 44.0 | 44.7 | 35.9 | 57.3 | 73.2 | 62.7 |
| 1975 | 57.7 | 49.6 | 63.6 | 55.6 | 65.5 | 62.9 | NA | 47.4 | 50.4 | 41.3 | 63.4 | 75.4 | 65.5 |
| 1976 | 62.6 | 56.5 | 63.5 | 58.0 | 64.3 | 61.5 | NA | 66.8 | 64.4 | 49.4 | 65.0 | 76.6 | 67.0 |
| 1977 | 63.8 | 56.2 | 74.9 | 65.3 | 64.3 | 62.5 | NA | 123.7 | 97.3 | 74.4 | 66.0 | 77.6 | 68.9 |
| 1978 | 66.3 | 76.5 | 72.5 | 70.5 | 68.6 | 68.1 | 70.8 | 112.2 | 102.4 | 78.7 | 69.6 | 80.8 | 75.6 |
| 1979 | 63.6 | 80.0 | 80.5 | 72.6 | 76.8 | 74.9 | 77.3 | 105.7 | 98.0 | 82.6 | 76.9 | 84.1 | 82.4 |
| 1980 | 81.0 | 77.8 | 81.9 | 79.0 | 85.9 | 83.9 | 86.6 | 116.9 | 106.5 | 91.4 | 84.8 | 89.4 | 89.5 |
| 1981 | 109.5 | 84.4 | 94.7 | 93.7 | 93.2 | 92.3 | 95.3 | 96.9 | 95.5 | 95.3 | 90.9 | 94.5 | 96.2 |
| 1982 | 92.7 | 100.7 | 93.5 | 94.2 | 96.7 | 96.5 | 97.8 | 99.7 | 97.3 | 97.9 | 95.2 | 98.1 | 100.4 |
| 1983 | 91.3 | 103.2 | 100.8 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.3 | 98.4 | 99.3 | 99.8 | 100.7 | 100.3 | 100.5 |
| 1984 | 116.0 | 96.1 | 105.7 | 108.2 | 103.3 | 103.9 | 101.8 | 101.9 | 103.5 | 102.3 | 104.2 | 101.5 | 99.1 |
| 1985 | 101.6 | 106.1 | 103.6 | 103.5 | 105.8 | 107.9 | 102.8 | 103.6 | 107.3 | 104.3 | 106.7 | 104.9 | 100.2 |
| 1986 | 96.1 | 112.7 | 111.3 | 107.7 | 107.7 | 110.9 | 103.6 | 135.6 | 129.9 | 110.4 | 108.7 | 112.4 | 102.4 |
| 1987 | 116.0 | 136.4 | 116.8 | 121.6 | 110.7 | 114.8 | 105.7 | 113.7 | 120.5 | 107.5 | 110.9 | 113.7 | 105.7 |
| 1988 | 119.1 | 148.6 | 123.1 | 129.3 | 118.6 | 122.1 | 105.7 | 113.0 | 117.7 | 107.5 | 114.4 | 114.9 | 107.8 |
| 1989 | 153.5 | 151.5 | 136.2 | 143.1 | 129.4 | 132.4 | 108.4 | 120.8 | 118.4 | 111.3 | 118.2 | 118.5 | 110.9 |
| 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 |
| 1991 | 144.6 | 159.8 | 153.1 | 154.4 | 139.3 | 145.8 | 113.0 | 113.8 | 117.1 | 114.1 | 138.4 | 137.4 | 129.9 |

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 104--Consumer Price Index for food, 1979-91, 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1991 | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 133.1 | 132.0 | 149.8 | 134.0 | 132.8 | 125.1 | 132.7 | 173.4 | 130.9 | 155.7 |
| II | 133.2 | 131.8 | 147.3 | 133.7 | 115.8 | 124.3 | 132.4 | 188.0 | 130.5 | 164.2 |
| III | 132.6 | 132.0 | 146.4 | 133.2 | 117.6 | 124.6 | 131.6 | 169.7 | 129.8 | 153.0 |
| IV | 131.2 | 130.2 | 149.8 | 132.2 | 118.6 | 126.4 | 130.3 | 165.3 | 129.7 | 150.4 |

Continued--

Table 104--Consumer Price Index for food, 1979-91, quarterly--continued

| Year and quarter | Food at home--continued: Cereals and bakery products | Sugar and sweets | Nonalcoholic beverages | Total | Food away from home | All food | All items less food | Consumer Price Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1991 | | | | | | | | |
| I | 144.3 | 127.6 | 115.6 | 136.0 | 136.2 | 135.7 | 134.6 | 134.8 |
| II | 145.4 | 129.0 | 114.8 | 137.1 | 137.5 | 136.9 | 135.3 | 135.6 |
| III | 146.3 | 129.9 | 112.9 | 135.3 | 138.7 | 136.2 | 136.7 | 136.7 |
| IV | 147.3 | 130.7 | 113.1 | 135.0 | 139.3 | 136.2 | 137.9 | 137.7 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 105--Average retail food prices, individual items, 1984-91

| Item | Unit | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dollars | | | | | | | |
| Cereals and bakery products: | | | | | | | | | |
| Flour, white, all purpose | lb. | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.23 |
| Rice, white, long grain, uncooked | lb. | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.48 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Spaghetti and macaroni | lb. | 0.73 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.73 | 0.80 | 0.87 | 0.85 | 0.87 |
| Bread, white, pan | lb. | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.55 | 0.61 | 0.67 | 0.69 | 0.71 |
| Cookies, chocolate chip | lb. | 1.87 | 1.94 | 1.99 | 2.00 | 2.12 | 2.38 | 2.61 | 2.70 |
| Meats: | | | | | | | | | |
| Ground chuck, 100% beef | lb. | 1.72 | 1.68 | 1.63 | 1.71 | 1.76 | 1.83 | 1.97 | 1.97 |
| Ground beef, 100% beef | lb. | 1.29 | 1.24 | 1.23 | 1.31 | 1.36 | 1.44 | 1.59 | 1.60 |
| Chuck roast, U.S. Choice, bone-in | lb. | 1.68 | 1.57 | 1.59 | 1.68 | 1.73 | 1.88 | 2.09 | 2.09 |
| Round roast, U.S. Choice, boneless | lb. | 2.58 | 2.46 | 2.44 | 2.53 | 2.63 | 2.76 | 2.93 | 3.02 |
| Rib roast, U.S. Choice, bone-in | lb. | 3.35 | 3.28 | 3.26 | 3.53 | 3.89 | 4.17 | 4.49 | 4.70 |
| Steak, round, U.S. Choice, boneless | lb. | 2.91 | 2.82 | 2.77 | 2.89 | 2.99 | 3.12 | 3.32 | 3.41 |
| Steak, sirloin, U.S. Choice, bone-in | lb. | 3.08 | 2.96 | 2.96 | 3.13 | 3.29 | 3.57 | 3.67 | 3.74 |
| Steak, T-bone, U.S. Choice, bone-in | lb. | 3.95 | 3.97 | 3.97 | 4.24 | 4.72 | 5.07 | 4.99 | 5.38 |
| Bacon, sliced | lb. | 1.86 | 1.94 | 2.08 | 2.14 | 1.88 | 1.77 | 2.12 | 2.22 |
| Chops, center cut, bone-in | lb. | 2.38 | 2.34 | 2.59 | 2.82 | 2.77 | 2.85 | 3.26 | 3.26 |
| Shoulder picnic, bone-in, smoked | lb. | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.28 | 1.30 |
| Sausage, fresh, loose | lb. | 1.71 | 1.74 | 1.91 | 1.99 | 1.97 | 2.00 | 2.35 | 2.41 |
| Ham, canned, 3 or 5 lbs. | lb. | 2.56 | 2.56 | 2.68 | 2.80 | 2.73 | 2.67 | 2.77 | 3.19 |
| Frankfurters, all meat or all beef | lb. | 1.80 | 1.90 | 1.93 | 1.99 | 2.02 | 2.06 | 2.29 | 2.35 |
| Bologna, all beef or mixed | lb. | 2.13 | 2.11 | 2.17 | 2.19 | 2.24 | 2.28 | 2.51 | 2.59 |
| Poultry: | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicken, fresh, whole | lb. | 0.81 | 0.76 | 0.84 | 0.78 | 0.85 | 0.93 | 0.90 | 0.88 |
| Chicken, breast, bone-in | lb. | 1.70 | 1.66 | 1.85 | 1.80 | 1.93 | 2.09 | 2.07 | 2.06 |
| Chicken legs, bone-in | lb. | 1.15 | 1.08 | 1.17 | 1.09 | 1.14 | 1.21 | 1.19 | 1.15 |
| Turkey, frozen, whole | lb. | 0.99 | 1.05 | 1.07 | 1.01 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 1.00 |
| Fish: | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuna, canned, light, chunk | lb. | 2.12 | 2.01 | 2.00 | 1.97 | 2.16 | 2.08 | 2.06 | 2.07 |
| Eggs: | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade A, large | doz. | 1.01 | 0.80 | 0.87 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 0.99 |
| Dairy: | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk, fresh, whole, fortified | 1/2 gal. | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.14 | 1.16 | 1.27 | 1.42 | 1.37 |
| Butter, salted, grade AA, stick | lb. | 2.11 | 2.12 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 2.16 | 2.13 | 1.99 | 1.94 |
| Ice cream, prepackaged, bulk | 1/2 gal. | 2.22 | 2.30 | 2.36 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.58 |

Continued--

Table 105--Average retail food prices, individual items, 1984-91--continued

| Item | Unit | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dollars | | | | | | | |
| Fresh fruits: | | | | | | | | | |
| Apples, Red Delicious | lb. | 0.65 | 0.68 | 0.77 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.69 | 0.72 | 0.89 |
| Bananas | lb. | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.46 | 0.48 |
| Oranges, Navel | lb. | 0.42 | 0.53 | 0.48 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.58 | 0.63 |
| Oranges, Valencia | lb. | 0.65 | 0.54 | 0.46 | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.60 | 0.56 | 0.92 |
| Cherries | lb. | 1.25 | 1.62 | 1.27 | 1.35 | 1.63 | 1.15 | 1.75 | 2.26 |
| Grapefruit | lb. | 0.40 | 0.47 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.66 | 0.62 |
| Grapes, Thompson Seedless | lb. | 1.10 | 0.95 | 1.14 | 1.17 | 1.16 | 1.20 | 1.26 | 1.40 |
| Lemons | lb. | 0.75 | 0.93 | 0.82 | 0.90 | 0.93 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 1.23 |
| Peaches | lb. | 0.57 | 0.69 | 0.68 | 0.67 | 0.68 | 0.84 | 0.88 | 0.96 |
| Pears, Anjou | lb. | 0.54 | 0.70 | 0.77 | 0.74 | 0.63 | 0.73 | 0.76 | 0.84 |
| Strawberries, dry pint | 12 oz. | 0.80 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.14 | 1.11 |
| Fresh vegetables: | | | | | | | | | |
| Potatoes, white | lb. | 0.24 | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.28 | 0.26 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 0.33 |
| Lettuce, iceberg | lb. | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.62 | 0.63 | 0.60 | 0.58 | 0.60 |
| Tomatoes, field grown | lb. | 0.81 | 0.78 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.83 | 0.91 | 1.08 | 1.01 |
| Cabbage | lb. | 0.36 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.41 |
| Carrots, short trimmed and topped | lb. | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.45 |
| Celery | lb. | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.52 |
| Cucumbers | lb. | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.66 | 0.60 | 0.65 |
| Onions, dry yellow | lb. | 0.37 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.42 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.39 | 0.43 |
| Peppers, sweet | lb. | 0.89 | 0.94 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.79 | 0.96 | 1.13 | 1.11 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables: | | | | | | | | | |
| Orange juice, frozen concentrate | 16 oz. | 1.62 | 1.75 | 1.54 | 1.53 | 1.82 | 1.86 | 2.15 | 1.84 |
| Potatoes, frozen, French fried | lb. | 0.67 | 0.71 | 0.70 | 0.69 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.84 | 0.85 |
| Sugar: | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar, white, all sizes | lb. | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.43 | 0.43 |
| Sugar, white, 33-80 oz. package | lb. | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| Fats and oils: | | | | | | | | | |
| Margarine, stick | lb. | 0.78 | 0.80 | 0.79 | 0.69 | 0.73 | 0.82 | 0.84 | 0.87 |
| Shortening, vegetable oil blends | lb. | 0.92 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 0.78 | 0.85 | 0.93 | 0.92 | 0.87 |
| Other: | | | | | | | | | |
| Peanut butter, creamy, all sizes | lb. | 1.49 | 1.54 | 1.60 | 1.80 | 1.79 | 1.81 | 1.89 | 2.15 |
| Coffee, 100% ground roast | lb. | 2.58 | 2.58 | 3.43 | 2.79 | 2.77 | 3.07 | 2.97 | 2.81 |
| Potato chips | lb. | 2.57 | 2.61 | 2.68 | 2.75 | 2.62 | 2.86 | 2.96 | 2.96 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 106--Producer Price Index for food and beverages, by stage of processing, 1970-91

| Year | Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs: Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables: Fresh fruits: Citrus | Fresh fruits: Total 1/ | Dried fruits | Fresh vegetables 2/ | Sweet potatoes | White potatoes | Total | Grains: Wheat | Grains: Total 3/ | Livestock: Cattle | Hogs | Lambs | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 46.2 | 48.8 | 58.2 | 53.3 | 54.0 | 55.3 |
| 1973 | 68.2 | 57.2 | 45.7 | 75.6 | 77.1 | 74.4 | 66.3 | 90.9 | 87.1 | 73.9 | 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 | 66.6 | 47.1 | 84.5 | 89.2 | 75.6 | 72.4 | 97.3 | 106.2 | 65.2 | 96.8 | 78.2 | 72.9 |
| 1976 | 72.8 | 67.5 | 53.8 | 74.4 | 70.1 | 69.5 | 70.3 | 84.5 | 97.6 | 60.6 | 87.3 | 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 | 96.9 | 85.6 | 100.6 | 94.3 |
| 1984 | 104.7 | 106.8 | 94.4 | 106.8 | 151.0 | 132.4 | 109.6 | 96.7 | 113.7 | 100.5 | 87.7 | 111.3 | 97.7 |
| 1985 | 118.4 | 108.1 | 88.7 | 100.3 | 111.9 | 101.3 | 102.7 | 87.6 | 96.2 | 91.2 | 80.7 | 121.8 | 89.2 |
| 1986 | 114.8 | 112.9 | 92.0 | 99.4 | 87.7 | 104.1 | 104.0 | 76.3 | 79.3 | 89.3 | 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 | 153.6 | 114.6 | 109.5 | 106.4 | 113.8 | 80.5 | 125.6 | 106.1 |
| 1990 | 150.8 | 118.1 | 106.7 | 107.8 | 161.0 | 157.3 | 117.5 | 87.6 | 97.4 | 122.5 | 94.1 | 101.1 | 115.6 |
| 1991 | 204.8 | 129.4 | 111.5 | 100.2 | 125.0 | 125.7 | 114.5 | 79.5 | 92.0 | 115.8 | 82.7 | 99.1 | 107.9 |

| Year | Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs--continued: Live poultry: Broilers and fryers | Live poultry: Turkeys | Fluid milk | Oilseeds | Green coffee | Cocoa beans | Raw cane sugar | Total 4/ | Intermediate foods and feeds: Flour | Animal fats and oils | Crude vegetable oils | Refined vegetable oils 5/ | Total 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 48.5 | 59.9 | 40.8 | 45.8 | 44.2 | 37.6 | 39.9 | 45.2 | 55.3 | 46.3 | 75.8 | NA | 45.6 |
| 1971 | 50.2 | 59.2 | 42.1 | 51.1 | 38.7 | 30.1 | 42.1 | 46.1 | 55.9 | 43.2 | 80.7 | NA | 46.7 |
| 1972 | 53.0 | 58.4 | 43.3 | 55.6 | 43.0 | 35.8 | 45.0 | 51.4 | 58.5 | 42.0 | 67.4 | NA | 49.5 |
| 1973 | 93.0 | 95.4 | 51.3 | 107.8 | 54.2 | 70.3 | 50.6 | 72.6 | 79.6 | 76.1 | 109.4 | NA | 70.4 |
| 1974 | 82.7 | 79.7 | 61.2 | 108.2 | 58.1 | 106.8 | 143.4 | 76.4 | 103.0 | 108.1 | 182.4 | NA | 83.6 |
| 1975 | 101.5 | 90.0 | 63.8 | 92.5 | 57.1 | 81.5 | 113.6 | 77.4 | 89.1 | 112.8 | 130.4 | NA | 81.6 |
| 1976 | 88.1 | 82.7 | 71.2 | 95.3 | 98.1 | 120.9 | 66.6 | 76.8 | 80.6 | 69.4 | 101.8 | NA | 77.4 |
| 1977 | 91.4 | 91.6 | 71.8 | 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 | 104.7 | 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 | 79.5 | 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 | 105.7 | 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 | 116.9 | 100.8 | 112.1 | NA | NA | 119.2 | 113.1 | 103.6 | 93.4 | 115.8 | 73.1 | 113.3 |
| 1991 | 111.9 | 109.5 | 89.3 | 106.4 | NA | NA | 113.7 | 105.5 | 97.6 | 93.7 | 103.2 | 71.8 | 111.1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 106--Producer Price Index for food and beverages, by stage of processing, 1970-91--continued

| Year | Finished consumer foods: Bakery products: White pan bread | Bakery products: Total | Flour and flour base mixes and doughs | Milled rice | Meats, poultry, and fish: Meats: Beef 6/ | Meats: Pork | Meats: Total | Poultry: Young chickens | Poultry: Turkeys | Poultry: Total | Fish: Unprocessed and packaged fish | Fish: Total | Eggs | Dairy products: Packaged fluid milk and related products | Dairy products: Butter |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 64.6 | 63.7 | 89.6 | 78.0 | 88.0 | 48.4 | 63.5 | 89.9 | NA | 44.5 |
| 1975 | 65.0 | 64.9 | 82.8 | 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 | 69.7 | 70.7 | 90.6 | NA | 65.2 |
| 1978 | 72.2 | 73.1 | 77.0 | 112.2 | 82.5 | 87.3 | 83.6 | 106.1 | 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 | 99.5 | 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 | 88.1 | 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 | 108.9 | 97.7 | 104.8 | 120.3 | 110.6 | 120.4 | 142.9 | 111.0 | 119.6 | 112.2 | 88.0 |
| 1990 | 139.1 | 141.0 | 107.9 | 102.5 | 116.0 | 119.8 | 117.0 | 111.0 | 107.7 | 113.6 | 147.2 | 119.6 | 117.6 | 122.3 | 72.3 |
| 1991 | 143.7 | 146.6 | 104.3 | 110.0 | 112.1 | 113.0 | 113.3 | 105.1 | NA | 109.9 | 151.3 | 116.7 | 110.7 | 119.2 | 69.3 |

| Year | Finished consumer foods--continued: Dairy--continued: Cheese 7/ | Dairy: Ice cream and frozen desserts | Dairy: Total | Processed fruits and vegetables: Canned fruits and juices | Frozen fruits, juices and ades | Canned vegetables 8/ | Frozen vegetables | Total | Soft drinks | Coffee 9/ | Shortening and cooking oils | Jams, jellies, and preserves | Total 4/ | Alcoholic beverages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 38.6 | 45.3 | 44.7 | 39.8 | 37.5 | 43.4 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 47.7 | 36.0 | 43.8 | 53.3 |
| 1971 | 40.4 | 46.1 | 46.5 | 41.7 | 40.7 | 44.6 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 39.0 | 37.5 | 51.8 | 37.0 | 44.5 | 55.4 |
| 1972 | 42.8 | 46.4 | 47.6 | 43.5 | 43.9 | 45.7 | 43.2 | 43.6 | 39.6 | 38.6 | 51.7 | 37.8 | 47.0 | 55.9 |
| 1973 | 51.3 | 47.8 | 52.7 | 47.2 | 44.9 | 48.7 | 46.0 | 47.2 | 39.4 | 42.4 | 61.3 | 40.8 | 56.5 | 56.8 |
| 1974 | 56.5 | 54.3 | 58.8 | 56.3 | 47.1 | 58.7 | 58.9 | 56.3 | 46.9 | 48.3 | 95.9 | 53.1 | 64.4 | 61.0 |
| 1975 | 61.4 | 59.1 | 62.6 | 61.2 | 51.2 | 67.4 | 64.3 | 61.9 | 58.3 | 52.0 | 90.2 | 61.8 | 69.8 | 68.1 |
| 1976 | 67.7 | 63.0 | 67.7 | 61.5 | 50.9 | 67.6 | 64.8 | 62.0 | 58.7 | 77.0 | 74.3 | 60.4 | 69.6 | 69.8 |
| 1977 | 68.7 | 66.7 | 69.7 | 67.1 | 64.4 | 71.0 | 68.5 | 68.3 | 62.1 | 131.2 | 84.5 | 62.9 | 73.2 | 70.7 |
| 1978 | 76.9 | 71.9 | 75.7 | 75.3 | 75.9 | 73.8 | 71.7 | 73.8 | 66.3 | 108.2 | 89.3 | 68.6 | 79.9 | 74.9 |
| 1979 | 86.1 | 80.2 | 84.9 | 84.6 | 81.3 | 77.1 | 75.3 | 80.8 | 71.2 | 104.6 | 95.4 | 74.4 | 87.3 | 81.6 |
| 1980 | 93.4 | 90.1 | 92.7 | 90.3 | 79.9 | 80.9 | 79.4 | 83.3 | 81.8 | 120.4 | 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 | 113.8 | 118.5 | 102.0 | 106.6 | 108.0 | 107.7 | 107.2 | 124.0 | 102.5 | 104.6 | 107.7 |
| 1986 | 95.0 | 107.5 | 99.9 | 121.0 | 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 | 109.5 | 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 | 123.9 | 118.6 | 115.5 | 119.9 | 117.7 | 115.9 | 116.6 | 117.1 | 118.7 | 115.2 |
| 1990 | 111.7 | 123.1 | 117.2 | 127.0 | 139.0 | 116.7 | 118.4 | 124.7 | 122.3 | 113.0 | 123.2 | 122.2 | 124.4 | 117.2 |
| 1991 | 107.6 | 123.1 | 114.6 | 128.6 | 115.1 | 112.8 | 117.6 | 119.5 | 125.6 | 107.9 | 116.4 | 126.5 | 124.2 | 123.7 |

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 107--Food expenditures by families and individuals as a share of disposable personal income, 1970-91

| Year | Disposable personal income | Expenditures for food: At home 1/ | | Away from home 2/ | | Total 3/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | - Billion dollars - | | Pct. | Bil. dol. | Pct. | Bil. dol. | Pct. |
| 1970 | 722.0 | 74.2 | 10.3 | 26.4 | 3.7 | 100.6 | 13.9 |
| 1971 | 784.9 | 78.1 | 9.9 | 28.1 | 3.6 | 106.2 | 13.5 |
| 1972 | 848.5 | 84.4 | 10.0 | 31.3 | 3.7 | 115.8 | 13.6 |
| 1973 | 958.1 | 93.1 | 9.7 | 34.9 | 3.6 | 128.0 | 13.4 |
| 1974 | 1,046.5 | 105.4 | 10.1 | 38.5 | 3.7 | 143.9 | 13.8 |
| 1975 | 1,150.9 | 115.1 | 10.0 | 45.9 | 4.0 | 161.0 | 14.0 |
| 1976 | 1,264.0 | 122.9 | 9.7 | 52.6 | 4.2 | 175.5 | 13.9 |
| 1977 | 1,391.3 | 131.6 | 9.5 | 58.6 | 4.2 | 190.2 | 13.7 |
| 1978 | 1,567.8 | 145.0 | 9.2 | 66.8 | 4.3 | 211.7 | 13.5 |
| 1979 | 1,753.0 | 161.8 | 9.2 | 76.9 | 4.4 | 238.7 | 13.6 |
| 1980 | 1,952.9 | 178.5 | 9.1 | 85.4 | 4.4 | 263.9 | 13.5 |
| 1981 | 2,174.5 | 190.4 | 8.8 | 95.9 | 4.4 | 286.2 | 13.2 |
| 1982 | 2,319.6 | 197.8 | 8.5 | 104.6 | 4.5 | 302.3 | 13.0 |
| 1983 | 2,493.7 | 207.8 | 8.3 | 114.3 | 4.6 | 322.1 | 12.9 |
| 1984 | 2,759.5 | 219.1 | 7.9 | 122.6 | 4.4 | 341.7 | 12.4 |
| 1985 | 2,943.0 | 228.4 | 7.8 | 129.5 | 4.4 | 357.9 | 12.2 |
| 1986 | 3,131.5 | 236.4 | 7.5 | 137.6 | 4.4 | 373.9 | 11.9 |
| 1987 | 3,289.5 | 244.9 | 7.4 | 147.4 | 4.5 | 392.3 | 11.9 |
| 1988 | 3,548.2 | 256.7 | 7.2 | 158.1 | 4.5 | 414.8 | 11.7 |
| 1989 | 3,788.6 | 274.9 | 7.3 | 165.9 | 4.4 | 440.7 | 11.6 |
| 1990 | 4,058.8 | 297.3 | 7.3 | 177.3 | 4.4 | 474.6 | 11.7 |
| 1991 | 4,217.9 | 304.6 | 7.2 | 182.9 | 4.3 | 487.5 | 11.6 |

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 108--Household expenditures for food in relation to income, after taxes, by income group, 1990 1/

| Income group | Percentage of total households | Average number of persons in household | Food expenditures as a percentage of income after taxes |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Under $5,000 2/ | 6.8 | 1.7 | 107.2 |
| $5,000-9,999 | 13.7 | 1.9 | 32.6 |
| $10,000-14,999 | 11.4 | 2.2 | 24.0 |
| $15,000-19,999 | 9.5 | 2.4 | 21.1 |
| $20,000-29,999 | 17.6 | 2.6 | 16.8 |
| $30,000-39,999 | 12.9 | 2.8 | 14.9 |
| $40,000-49,999 | 9.4 | 3.0 | 14.4 |
| Over $50,000 | 18.7 | 3.2 | 10.3 |
| Total households | 100.0 | 2.5 | 15.0 |

1/ Data are only for those households who reported at least one major source of income and thus were designated as complete income reporters. However, households may not have provided a full accounting of all income from all sources. Underreporting of income would cause an upward bias in the estimate of the percentage of income spent on food. 2/ Includes negative incomes of households reporting business losses.'

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

Table 109--Percent of total personal consumption expenditures spent on food and alcoholic beverages that were consumed at home, by selected countries, 1989 1/

| Country | Percent of total personal consumption expenditures: Food 2/ | Percent of total personal consumption expenditures: Alcoholic beverages | Total personal consumption expenditures 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|
| | --------- Percent --------- | | Dollars per person |
| United States 1/ | | | |
| ERS estimate | 7.8 | 1.2 | 14,223 |
| PCE estimate | 10.5 | 1.2 | 14,223 |
| Canada | 11.3 | 2.7 | 12,106 |
| United Kingdom | 12.5 | 6.3 | 8,952 |
| Luxembourg | 13.4 | 1.3 | 10,631 |
| Australia | 14.8 | 4.2 | 10,275 |
| Netherlands | 14.8 | 1.7 | 8,961 |
| Denmark | 15.3 | 3.4 | 10,698 |
| New Zealand | 15.4 | NA | 7,680 |
| Hong Kong | 16.1 | 1.2 | 5,947 |
| Belgium | 16.2 | 1.3 | 9,303 |
| France | 16.4 | 2.0 | 11,241 |
| Finland | 16.8 | 4.2 | 11,615 |
| Sweden | 16.8 | 3.2 | 11,298 |
| Austria | 16.9 | 2.1 | 9,204 |
| Iceland 4/ | 18.0 | 2.3 | 13,898 |
| Italy | 19.2 | 1.1 | 9,238 |
| Bahamas 5/ | 19.2 | 0.5 | 469 |
| Singapore | 19.8 | 2.2 | 4,932 |
| Norway | 20.0 | 3.2 | 10,683 |
| Japan | 6/20.2 | 6/ | 13,266 |
| Germany | 7/20.2 | 7/ | 10,254 |
| Zimbabwe 4/ | 20.4 | 9.7 | 278 |
| Puerto Rico | 20.4 | 3.3 | 5,795 |
| Spain 4/ | 22.1 | 1.5 | 4,748 |
| Ireland 5/ | 22.9 | 11.9 | 535 |
| Malaysia 8/ | 25.8 | 2.1 | 1,063 |
| Fiji 4/ | 25.9 | 3.5 | 1,044 |
| Switzerland 8/ | 9/26.2 | NA | 15,209 |
| Israel | 26.4 | 0.6 | 6,051 |
| South Africa | 28.4 | 5.4 | 1,282 |
| Colombia | 29.5 | 3.9 | 706 |
| CIS 1/ | 30.0 | NA | 699 |
| Thailand | 30.7 | 4.1 | 754 |
| Cyprus 5/ | 31.6 | 3.2 | 3,724 |
| Malta | 32.3 | 4.2 | 3,488 |
| Peru | 6/32.4 | 6/ | 3,037 |
| Greece | 32.5 | 3.0 | 3,860 |
| Ecuador | 32.9 | 2.6 | 583 |
| South Korea | 6/37.4 | 6/ | 2,564 |
| Portugal 10/ | 34.4 | 2.0 | 1,869 |
| Mexico | 6/37.3 | 6/ | 1,415 |
| Jordan 10/ | 38.8 | NA | 1,334 |
| Venezuela | 39.2 | NA | 1,160 |
| Jamaica 5/ | 39.8 | 4.5 | 859 |
| Honduras 10/ | 44.5 | NA | 582 |
| Iran | 6/47.5 | 6/ | 4,128 |
| Sri Lanka | 50.6 | 1.9 | 301 |
| India 5/ | 51.4 | 1.1 | 224 |
| Philippines | 55.2 | NA | 503 |
| Sudan 8/ | 63.5 | NA | 588 |
| Sierra Leone 10/ | 6/67.9 | 6/ | 504 |

NA = Not available.

1/ The data are computed by Larry Traub (202-219-0705), ERS, USDA, mainly from data provided by the United Nations (UN) System of National Accounts. Data for the CIS, which is the Commonwealth of Independent States, formerly the Soviet Union, are from a family budget published in a statistical yearbook. Two sets of figures are shown for the United States. The first, and we believe most accurate, set is based on ERS estimates of U.S food and beverage expenditures by families and individuals. The second set is based on the U.S. Department of Commerce estimates of personal consumption expenditures (PCE) for food and beverages, and is used by the UN. The ERS estimate is lower than the PCE estimate partly because it excludes pet food, ice, and prepared feed 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 for food purchases for at-home consumption. 2/ Includes nonalcoholic beverages. 3/ Consumer expenditures for goods and services. 4/ 1987. 5/ 1988. 6/ Food includes alcoholic beverages and tobacco. 7/ Food includes alcoholic beverages. 8/ 1983. 9/ Includes nonalcoholic beverages. 10/ 1986.

Table 110--Food and alcoholic beverages: Total expenditures, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Food for off-premise use: Sales | Food for off-premise use: Home production and donations | Food for off-premise use: Total | Meals and snacks: Sales | Meals and snacks: Supplied and donated 2/ | Meals and snacks: Total | All food | Alcoholic beverages: Packaged | Alcoholic beverages: Drinks | Alcoholic beverages: Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million dollars | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 72,773 | 12,062 | 84,835 | 221,394 | 21,673 | 14,960 | 36,633 |
| 1978 | 143,879 | 6,476 | 150,355 | 82,229 | 13,848 | 96,077 | 246,432 | 23,330 | 16,668 | 39,998 |
| 1979 | 160,491 | 6,992 | 167,483 | 93,897 | 15,278 | 109,175 | 276,658 | 26,101 | 18,893 | 44,994 |
| 1980 | 177,363 | 8,275 | 185,638 | 103,184 | 17,198 | 120,382 | 306,020 | 29,383 | 20,656 | 50,039 |
| 1981 | 189,240 | 9,280 | 198,520 | 113,117 | 18,265 | 131,382 | 329,902 | 31,407 | 22,255 | 53,662 |
| 1982 | 196,749 | 9,435 | 206,184 | 121,599 | 18,897 | 140,496 | 346,680 | 32,741 | 22,708 | 55,449 |
| 1983 | 206,852 | 9,935 | 216,787 | 132,374 | 19,805 | 152,179 | 368,966 | 35,524 | 23,709 | 59,233 |
| 1984 | 218,220 | 9,324 | 227,544 | 141,943 | 21,081 | 163,024 | 390,568 | 36,850 | 24,774 | 61,624 |
| 1985 | 227,566 | 7,079 | 234,645 | 149,927 | 21,698 | 171,625 | 406,270 | 38,308 | 25,846 | 64,154 |
| 1986 | 235,577 | 7,710 | 243,287 | 162,478 | 22,989 | 185,467 | 428,754 | 40,177 | 27,632 | 67,809 |
| 1987 | 244,292 | 8,214 | 252,506 | 180,113 | 24,507 | 204,620 | 457,126 | 40,834 | 29,040 | 69,874 |
| 1988 | 256,065 | 8,279 | 264,344 | 195,559 | 25,787 | 221,346 | 485,690 | 41,396 | 31,029 | 72,425 |
| 1989 | 274,312 | 8,245 | 282,557 | 206,274 | 27,486 | 233,760 | 516,317 | 43,430 | 32,168 | 75,598 |
| 1990 | 296,710 | 8,610 | 305,320 | 218,664 | 29,636 | 248,300 | 553,620 | 46,552 | 34,497 | 81,049 |
| 1991 | 304,040 | 8,660 | 312,700 | 226,959 | 30,707 | 257,666 | 570,366 | 47,954 | 36,794 | 84,748 |

1/ See footnote 1 of table 113. 2/ Includes child nutrition subsidies.

Table 111--Food for off-premise use: Total expenditures, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Food sales | | | | | Home production and donations | Grand total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food stores 2/ | Other stores 3/ | Home delivery and mail order | Farmers, manufacturers, and wholesalers | Total sales | | |
| | Million dollars | | | | | | |
| 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 | 213,850 | 21,941 | 3,382 | 5,119 | 244,292 | 8,214 | 252,506 |
| 1988 | 224,427 | 22,666 | 3,725 | 5,247 | 256,065 | 8,279 | 264,344 |
| 1989 | 240,442 | 24,318 | 3,929 | 5,623 | 274,312 | 8,245 | 282,557 |
| 1990 | 260,905 | 25,867 | 4,200 | 5,738 | 296,710 | 8,610 | 305,320 |
| 1991 | 267,653 | 26,357 | 4,204 | 5,826 | 304,040 | 8,660 | 312,700 |

1/ See footnote 1 of table 113. 2/ Excludes sales to restaurants and institutions.
3/ Includes eating and drinking establishments, trailer parks, commissary stores, and military exchanges.

Table 112--Meals and snacks: Total expenditures, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Eating and drinking places 2/ | Hotels and motels 2/ | Retail stores, direct selling 3/ | Recreational places 4/ | Schools and colleges 5/ | All other 6/ | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Million dollars | | | |
| 1970 | 22,617 | 1,894 | 3,325 | 721 | 4,475 | 6,551 | 39,583 |
| 1971 | 24,166 | 2,086 | 3,626 | 762 | 4,990 | 6,621 | 42,251 |
| 1972 | 27,167 | 2,390 | 3,811 | 832 | 5,370 | 7,017 | 46,587 |
| 1973 | 31,265 | 2,639 | 4,218 | 963 | 5,605 | 7,960 | 52,650 |
| 1974 | 34,029 | 2,864 | 4,520 | 1,167 | 6,287 | 9,178 | 58,045 |
| 1975 | 41,384 | 3,199 | 4,952 | 1,369 | 7,060 | 10,145 | 68,109 |
| 1976 | 47,536 | 3,769 | 5,341 | 1,511 | 7,854 | 10,822 | 76,833 |
| 1977 | 52,491 | 4,115 | 5,663 | 2,606 | 8,413 | 11,547 | 84,835 |
| 1978 | 60,042 | 4,863 | 6,323 | 2,810 | 9,034 | 13,005 | 96,077 |
| 1979 | 68,872 | 5,551 | 7,157 | 2,921 | 9,942 | 14,732 | 109,175 |
| 1980 | 75,883 | 5,906 | 8,158 | 3,040 | 11,180 | 16,215 | 120,382 |
| 1981 | 83,358 | 6,639 | 8,830 | 2,979 | 11,816 | 17,760 | 131,382 |
| 1982 | 90,390 | 6,888 | 9,253 | 2,887 | 12,415 | 18,663 | 140,496 |
| 1983 | 98,710 | 7,660 | 9,819 | 3,271 | 13,142 | 19,577 | 152,179 |
| 1984 | 105,836 | 8,409 | 10,304 | 3,489 | 13,887 | 21,099 | 163,024 |
| 1985 | 111,760 | 9,168 | 10,482 | 3,737 | 14,651 | 21,827 | 171,625 |
| 1986 | 121,699 | 9,665 | 11,093 | 4,059 | 15,794 | 23,157 | 185,467 |
| 1987 | 135,826 | 10,950 | 11,658 | 4,538 | 16,982 | 24,666 | 204,620 |
| 1988 | 147,970 | 11,896 | 12,468 | 5,003 | 17,742 | 26,267 | 221,346 |
| 1989 | 155,946 | 12,343 | 13,289 | 5,431 | 18,491 | 28,260 | 233,760 |
| 1990 | 165,327 | 12,849 | 14,317 | 5,753 | 19,279 | 30,775 | 248,300 |
| 1991 | 171,446 | 13,625 | 14,735 | 5,937 | 19,934 | 31,989 | 257,666 |

1/ See footnote 1 of table 113. 2/ Includes tips. 3/ Includes vending machine operators but not vending machines operated by organizations. 4/ Motion picture theaters, bowling alleys, pool parlors, sports arenas, camps, amusement parks, golf and country clubs (includes concessions beginning in 1977). 5/ Includes school food subsidies. 6/ Military exchanges and clubs; railroad dining cars; airlines; food service in manufacturing plants, institutions, hospitals, boarding houses, fraternities and sororities, and civic and social organizations; and food supplied to military forces, civilian employees, and child daycare.

Table 113--Alcoholic beverages: Total expenditures, 1970-91 1/

| Year | Packaged alcoholic beverages: Liquor stores | Packaged alcoholic beverages: Food stores | Packaged alcoholic beverages: All other | Packaged alcoholic beverages: Total | Alcoholic drinks: Eating and drinking places 2/ | Alcoholic drinks: Hotels and motels 2/ | Alcoholic drinks: All other | Alcoholic drinks: Total | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million dollars | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 3,051 | 1,620 | 23,709 | 59,233 |
| 1984 | 15,997 | 16,622 | 4,231 | 36,850 | 19,863 | 3,220 | 1,691 | 24,774 | 61,624 |
| 1985 | 17,058 | 16,989 | 4,261 | 38,308 | 20,659 | 3,371 | 1,816 | 25,846 | 64,154 |
| 1986 | 17,350 | 17,631 | 5,196 | 40,177 | 22,291 | 3,406 | 1,935 | 27,632 | 67,809 |
| 1987 | 17,283 | 18,198 | 5,353 | 40,834 | 23,225 | 3,690 | 2,125 | 29,040 | 69,874 |
| 1988 | 17,100 | 18,733 | 5,563 | 41,396 | 24,712 | 4,009 | 2,308 | 31,029 | 72,425 |
| 1989 | 17,485 | 19,852 | 6,093 | 43,430 | 25,537 | 4,161 | 2,470 | 32,168 | 75,598 |
| 1990 | 18,879 | 21,166 | 6,507 | 46,552 | 27,543 | 4,330 | 2,624 | 34,497 | 81,049 |
| 1991 | 19,419 | 21,698 | 6,837 | 47,954 | 29,494 | 4,592 | 2,708 | 36,794 | 84,748 |

1/ See Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector, AER-575, ERS, USDA, August 1987, for a description of USDA total food expenditures. 2/ Includes tips.

Table 114--Food expenditures, by source of funds, 1970-91

| Year | Families and individuals | Produced at home | Governments | Businesses 1/ | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Million dollars | | |
| 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 | 182,198 | 6,002 | 11,260 | 21,934 | 221,394 |
| 1978 | 204,311 | 6,435 | 12,254 | 23,432 | 246,432 |
| 1979 | 227,505 | 6,945 | 15,173 | 27,035 | 276,658 |
| 1980 | 250,759 | 8,195 | 17,860 | 29,206 | 306,020 |
| 1981 | 270,888 | 9,190 | 19,864 | 29,960 | 329,902 |
| 1982 | 286,863 | 9,038 | 20,212 | 30,567 | 346,680 |
| 1983 | 305,049 | 8,682 | 22,772 | 32,463 | 368,966 |
| 1984 | 324,755 | 8,117 | 22,920 | 34,776 | 390,568 |
| 1985 | 340,653 | 6,010 | 22,916 | 36,691 | 406,270 |
| 1986 | 357,475 | 6,683 | 23,304 | 41,292 | 428,754 |
| 1987 | 374,746 | 7,206 | 23,794 | 51,380 | 457,126 |
| 1988 | 396,380 | 7,631 | 24,179 | 57,500 | 485,690 |
| 1989 | 420,681 | 7,789 | 25,913 | 61,934 | 516,317 |
| 1990 | 451,904 | 8,219 | 29,209 | 64,288 | 553,620 |
| 1991 | 460,996 | 8,432 | 33,023 | 67,915 | 570,366 |

Note: The figures in this table differ from those in table 107. This table breaks down total food expenditures in table 110 by source of funds. Table 107 deals only with the portions of total expenditures which are paid out of personal income.

1/ Includes philanthropic donations.

Table 115--Population: Total, resident, and civilian, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Total, including Armed Forces overseas | | Resident | | Civilian | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January 1 | July 1 | January 1 | July 1 | January 1 | July 1 |
| | Millions | | | | | |
| 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 | 227.722 | 225.945 | 227.220 | 224.374 | 225.616 |
| 1981 | 228.925 | 229.958 | 228.434 | 229.457 | 226.809 | 227.809 |
| 1982 | 231.150 | 232.192 | 230.639 | 231.669 | 228.993 | 229.999 |
| 1983 | 233.333 | 234.321 | 232.814 | 233.806 | 231.149 | 232.111 |
| 1984 | 235.406 | 236.370 | 234.890 | 235.847 | 233.209 | 234.131 |
| 1985 | 237.498 | 238.492 | 236.968 | 237.950 | 235.285 | 236.245 |
| 1986 | 239.666 | 240.680 | 239.137 | 240.162 | 237.438 | 238.441 |
| 1987 | 241.815 | 242.836 | 241.298 | 242.321 | 239.555 | 240.582 |
| 1988 | 244.019 | 245.057 | 243.500 | 244.534 | 241.770 | 242.852 |
| 1989 | 246.261 | 247.343 | 245.742 | 246.820 | 244.059 | 245.132 |
| 1990 | 248.667 | 249.924 | 248.151 | 249.415 | 246.472 | 247.775 |
| 1991 | 251.400 | 252.688 | 250.865 | 252.177 | 249.266 | 250.566 |
| 1992 | 254.105 | NA | 253.668 | NA | 252.083 | NA |

NA = Not available.

1/ Estimates for July 1, 1980, and thereafter are based on the April 1, 1990, population as enumerated in the 1990 census.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

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