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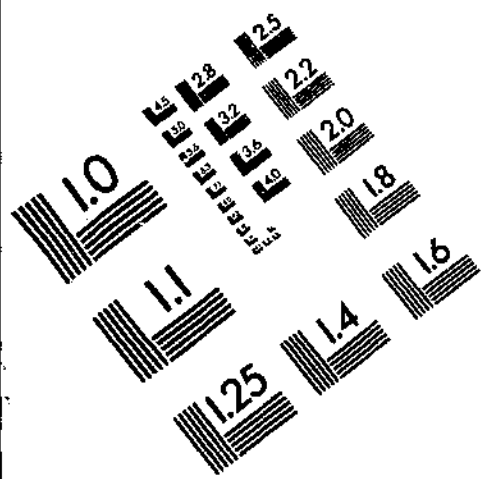


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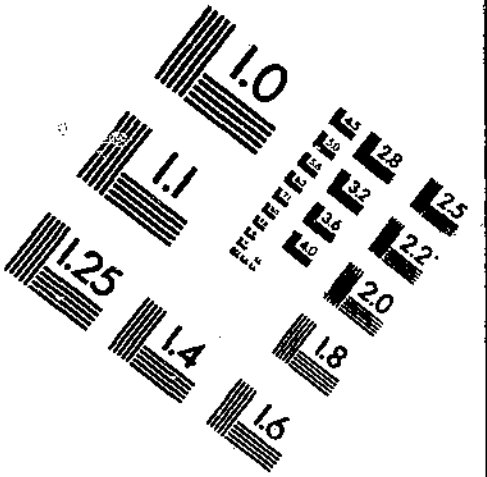


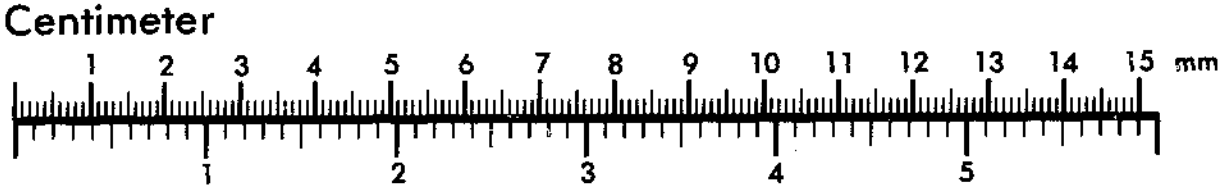


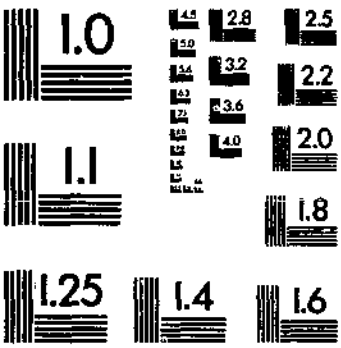


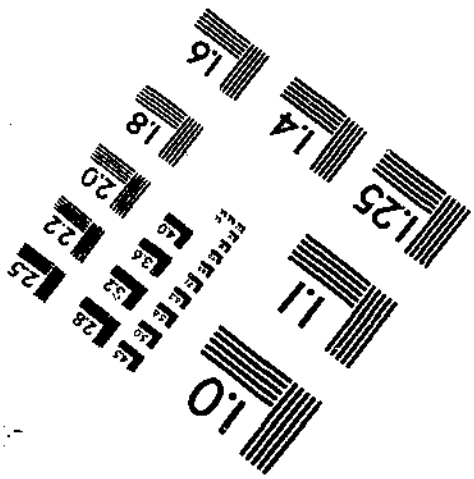


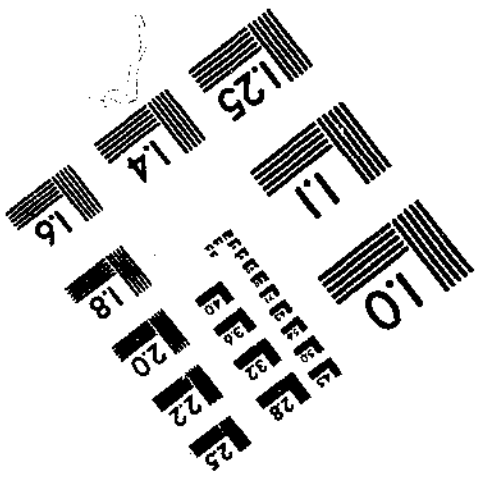


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# Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-92

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

Sep 93

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This report presents historical data on food consumption, prices, expenditures, and U.S. income and population. In 1992, each American consumed, on average, 63 pounds of beef, 50 pounds of pork, 46 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). That's 18 pounds less red meat, 26 pounds more poultry, and 3 pounds more fish and shellfish than in 1970. Retail food prices in 1992, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, averaged 1.2 percent above those in 1991, less than half the 1991 price increase of 2.9 percent. Moreover, the 1992 increase was the lowest since 1967, when the index rose 0.9 percent. Americans spent $606 billion for food in 1992 and another $87 billion for alcoholic beverages. Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 45 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1992, 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 11.5 percent in 1992.

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# Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-92

Judith Jones Putnam
Jane E. Allshouse

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## Abstract

This report presents historical data on food consumption, prices, expenditures, and U.S. income and population. In 1992, each American consumed, on average, 63 pounds of beef, 50 pounds of pork, 46 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). That's 18 pounds less red meat, 26 pounds more poultry, and 3 pounds more fish and shellfish than in 1970. Retail food prices in 1992, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, averaged 1.2 percent above those in 1991, less than half the 1991 price increase of 2.9 percent. Moreover, the 1992 increase was the lowest since 1967, when the index rose 0.9 percent. Americans spent $606 billion for food in 1992 and another $87 billion for alcoholic beverages. Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 45 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1992, 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 11.5 percent in 1992.

**Keywords:** Food consumption, disappearance data, food use data, food supply, nutrients available for consumption, retail food prices, expenditures.

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Data published this year supersede data published in previous issues.

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Shirley Gerrior and Claire Zizza, a nutritionist and a home economist, respectively, with the Human Nutrition Information Service (HNIS), USDA, wrote the "Nutrients" section of the text and calculated the nutrient data in table 39. 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. Rick Mack of the Beverage Marketing Corporation provided the data for bottled water.

Alden Manchester, Denis Dunham, Ralph Parlett, Howard Elitzak, and Larry Traub, ERS, provided information on food prices, expenditures, and income.

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# Contents



# Tables

Table

# Summary

Retail food prices in the United States rose 1.2 percent in 1992, less than half the 1991 price increase of 2.9 percent, and the lowest increase since 1967. Americans spent $606 billion for food in 1992, and another $87 billion for alcoholic beverages. Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 45 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1992, 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 11.5 percent in 1992.

**Food Consumption Trends**

Americans consumed less red meat and more poultry and fish in 1992. Red meat accounted for 60 percent of the total meat supply in 1992, compared with 70 percent in 1980 and 74 percent in 1970. Chicken and turkey accounted for 32 percent of the total meat consumed in 1992, up from 23 percent in 1980 and 19 percent in 1970. In 1992, each American averaged 18 pounds less red meat, 26 pounds more poultry, and 3 pounds more fish and shellfish than in 1970.

American used less whole milk, animal fats, and eggs in 1992 than in 1991. A 43-percent increase in the use of vegetable fats and oils during 1970-92 more than offset a 26-percent decline in the use of animal fats. Increased consumption of lowfat and skim milk, yogurt, cheese, and cream products moderated the decline in the consumption of whole milk products. Consumption of yogurt increased more than fivefold during 1970-92, up to 4.3 pounds per person in 1992.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service 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 the country.

**Grocery Store Food Prices Rose Less Than 1 Percent**

The rise in retail food prices slowed dramatically in 1992 under pressure of large food supplies and the weak economy's dampening effect on food demand. Food prices in 1992, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), averaged 1.2 percent above those in 1991, less than half the 1991 price increase of 2.9 percent. The 1992 increase was the lowest since 1967, when the index rose 0.9 percent.

For the second consecutive year, food prices in 1992 rose more slowly at supermarkets and other grocery stores than at eating places. Food prices in grocery stores rose only 0.7 percent, and prices for restaurant meals advanced by 2 percent. In both cases, prices increased more slowly than they had the year before. While prices went up slightly overall, grocery store prices of some foods (meats, poultry, and eggs) in 1992 were lower than the year before. Price hikes were largest for cereals, bakery products, and dairy products.

**Americans Spend Smallest Share of Income on Food Eaten at Home**

In 1990, the latest year for which comparable international information is available, Americans spent only 8 percent of their personal consumption expenditures for food to be eaten at home. This compares with 11 percent for Canada, 11.8 percent for the United Kingdom, and 12.7 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.

# Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-92

Judith Jones Putnam
Jane E. Allshouse

## Introduction

This bulletin revises and updates through 1992 the data published in *Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-90*, SB-840, issued in August 1992. 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 the country.

Total food supply is based on records of commodity flows from production to end uses. This involves the development of supply and utilization balance sheets for each major commodity from which human foods are produced (tables 40-96). Total available supply is the sum of production, beginning inventories, and imports. These three components are either directly measurable or estimated by Government agencies using sampling and statistical methods. 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 the primary level of distribution has been selected, quantities of all other components in the balance sheet for

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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 about 9 percent of the 1992 disappearance of added fats and oils. A 1993 study estimated that about 50 percent (or more) of deep-frying fat used in foodservice operations is discarded after use and is not available for consumption. For further details on this study, see "Correction of Dietary Fat Availability Estimates for Wastage of Food Service Deep-Frying Fats," *Journal of Oil Chemists' Society* (J. Edward Hunter and Thomas H. Applewhite, 70:6, June 1993). ERS analysts will study the proposed methodology for estimating restaurant grease and confer with industry in an effort to correct the fats and oils data in the U.S. food supply series.

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 generally 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 83), uses farmer marketings to estimate stocks. Use of mushrooms for processing is computed without stocks data (table 81). 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 3). As a result, many changes in quality and yield of product and in marketing procedures go undetected in the consumption estimates at retail.

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 for 1988-92 eventually may be revised based on data from the 1992 Census of Manufactures. Current per capita estimates for 1988-92 use the annual change in grocery store sales volume of 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 256.9 million on January 1, 1993 (table 111). This figure represents an increase of 2.8 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 1.8 million (excess of births over deaths) and estimated net civilian immigration of 1 million. The rate of population increase in 1991 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 4,000,084 babies were born in the United States during 1992, compared with 4,111,000 in 1991, 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 111 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 111 for July 1, 1980, through January 1, 1992, are based on the April 1, 1990, population, as enumerated in the 1990 census. 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. For a discussion of the estimating procedure used in deriving these estimates, see Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1045.

*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 40-44 and 49-53). 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 last 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 40-44), while poultry meat production is reported on an RTC basis (tables 49-52). Table 4 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. Pork carcass weight is the chilled, hanging carcass, which includes the skin and feet but excludes the kidney and attached internal fat. 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, pork, 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 (largely from backs and necks) now go to rendering and pet food manufacturing. Thus, the RTC poultry series no longer accurately reflects what consumers buy at retail.

Beginning in 1990, table 5 showed 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." Last year, we introduced in table 5 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 6 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 5) and boneless, trimmed weight (table 6) for beef is small; for example, 3.5 pounds in 1992. Likewise for pork, the difference in 1992 is only 3.2 pounds. In contrast, note that, on a per capita basis, the difference between retail weight and boneless weight for chicken is considerable, 21.6 pounds in 1992, 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*

Last year, we introduced a retail weight consumption series for broilers to facilitate economic comparisons with retail red meat series (table 5). 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 4) 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 17 percent by 1991. Cutup or parts represented over 50 percent of sales in 1991. About 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 49-52). 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 "American Eating Habits Changing...A Harbinger" *FoodReview* (Judy Jones Putnam, 16:3, ERS, USDA, September-December 1993).

*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 3). 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), for 1988-90 (to 0.705), and for 1990-92 (to 0.70). 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 1992 represents 3.8 pounds less beef per capita purchased than if 0.74 were still being used. Of this 3.8 pounds, more exterior fat trimmed from beef cuts before retail sale accounts for 2.4 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 6 and 40).

Conversion factors used to adjust carcass-weight pork consumption (disappearance) to retail and boneless equivalent weights were revised in 1991 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).

*All Dairy Products Consumption Broken by Commercial Sales and USDA Donations*

This year, we added two breakouts under the all dairy products category in tables 11 (per capita consumption) and 54 (supply and utilization). One breakout indicates the supply of dairy products to commercial markets and

that produced and consumed on farms, converted to a milk-equivalent, milkfat basis. The other breakout indicates the amounts of products supplied to consumers through Government commodity donation programs.

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

Data losses since 1981 regarding commercial production of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables have been especially challenging. Points of particular interest include:

* Loss of national production estimates between 1981 and 1992,
* Loss of remaining industry-supplied canned-stock data in the late 1980's,
* The underestimate of U.S. fresh fruit and vegetable exports to Canada during the 1980's,
* Normal revisions to data series such as U.S. population.

*Overcoming data setbacks and expanding the U.S. per capita vegetable use series.* During the past 15 years, the coverage and scope of the series steadily eroded as basic vegetable data became more scarce. Following the 1981 season, budget cuts forced NASS to stop reporting national production estimates for a number of vegetables, including asparagus (all), cucumbers (all), fresh green beans, artichokes, Brussels sprouts, cabbage (all), eggplant, escarole/endive, garlic, bell peppers, spinach (all), lima beans (all), and beets for processing. National production data were not reinstated for these items until 1992 (with the exception of asparagus and cucumbers for pickles, which were reinstated in 1984).

In order to continue monitoring as much of the vegetable sector as possible, ERS generated estimates of national production for those commodities dropped from the NASS program in 1982. These estimates were based on data from States that continued to collect production information. In many cases, States that maintained their full vegetable data series in the 1980's accounted for more than half of total national vegetable production estimated in 1981. As a result, the transition back to NASS-supplied, U.S.-production estimates in 1992 did not necessitate any statistical adjustments in 1982-91 ERS estimates, as the 1991 ERS estimates and the 1992 NASS estimates were of similar magnitudes.

At the low point in the mid-1980's, the series contained only 25 commodity categories, compared with 63 in 1965. Recent efforts to augment the series have resulted in expanding coverage to 53 commodity categories. Also, per capita use figures now cover 388 pounds of vegetables (farm-weight equivalent), compared with 315 pounds in 1990 and as few as 220 pounds in the mid-1980's. Key to this most recent change was USDA's expansion of basic commodity production data in 1992. Fresh vegetable coverage was increased from 9 commodities to 23 commodities. The number of processing vegetables included in the national estimates program (excluding potatoes, mushrooms, and pulses) rose to 13 in 1992 from 9 the previous year. New items never before covered in the per capita use series are radishes, romaine and leaf lettuce, chili peppers, and a miscellaneous-frozen category.

The second challenge to the per capita vegetable estimates program occurred when the National Food Processors Association discontinued reporting of canned stocks for all canning vegetables in the late 1980's. Inventory movements provide year-to-year stability to per capita use estimates. If stocks data are dropped out of the estimate, substantial year-to-year variation in the per capita series results.

With this in mind, ERS has been estimating stocks ending on December 31 for canning vegetables based largely on historical relationships between stocks and production. However, the danger of increased estimation error grows the further out-of-sample the forecast gets. In the interest of accuracy, ERS will soon be forced to discontinue this procedure, and accordingly, drop beginning and ending stocks from per capita estimates of canning vegetables.

Fortunately, the California League of Food Processors, in cooperation with tomato processors, recently began to report quarterly stocks of processing tomatoes held in California warehouses. These data will be very useful in determining national supply and use of processing tomatoes, a crop which accounts for about 70 percent of all vegetables for canning.

A third challenge involved U.S. export statistics. From the late 1970's through 1989, U.S. exports of vegetables (particularly fresh vegetables) to Canada were severely understated. The problem became acute by the mid-1980's, with reported U.S. exports of fresh vegetables (such as broccoli) amounting to less than half of what Canada indicated were imported from the United States.

In January 1990, the Bureau of the Census began replacing U.S. data on exports to Canada with Canadian data on imports from the United States (collected by Statistics Canada). Because Canada is more thorough in collecting import data than the United States is in monitoring exports, there was a substantial jump in U.S. vegetable exports in 1990, especially for fresh vegetables.

With the post-1989 export series reflecting more accurate levels, it became obvious that pre-1990 exports required adjustments to reflect the data on actual U.S. exports and per capita use. To modify the per capita use series for 1978 to 1989, ERS adjusted the export data reported by the Bureau of the Census for all major fresh vegetables. This was accomplished by replacing U.S.-reported exports to Canada with data from Statistics Canada on Canadian imports from the United States. With higher export figures, the net result was to reduce the estimate of domestic use for most fresh vegetables.

Another source of changes to the per capita use series includes normal revisions to the basic data underlying the series. For example, U.S. population estimates were recently revised back to 1980, which marginally changed per capita use estimates for some items. Some of the most important revisions occur every five years when NASS revises U.S. production estimates based on benchmarks from the most recent Census of Agriculture. Other modifications to data series can occur with changes in methodology or in the event of errors.

*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. Last year, ERS developed an alternative procedure for estimating canned fruit consumption using data on utilization for canning as reported by NASS (table 18).

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 (last year, ERS replaced U.S.-reported exports to Canada for 1978-89 with data from Statistics Canada on Canadian imports from the United States). This same estimating procedure has been used to reestablish per capita consumption measures for apple products (table 22), for fresh and processed pineapple (table 23), and for grape products (table 24).

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.

*Consumption of processed fruit estimated on a farm-weight basis.* This year, total per capita consumption estimates were derived for citrus and five noncitrus fruits (apples, pineapples, grapes, peaches, and pears). For each fruit, the portion of U.S. production that was utilized for processing was adjusted for imports and exports of processed products on a farm-weight basis. The conversion to farm-weight basis allows the summation of all fruit consumed in various forms (for example, juice, canned sections, and fresh) in order to estimate total per capita fruit consumption.

Processed products were converted to their equivalent farm weight, which is an approximation of the quantity of whole fruit used to make the product. For example, per capita consumption of orange juice, expressed in single-strength gallons (table 19), was converted to the number of pounds of whole oranges used to produce that amount of juice. Imports and exports of fruit juices and prepared or preserved fruits were converted to farm-weight equivalents, based on U.S. product-yield conversion factors.

Per-capita consumption estimates are not actual measures of the amount of fruit consumed in a given year. However, estimates do indicate overall consumption levels, long-term trends, and changes in consumption patterns. For all fresh fruits and most fruit products, consistent stock data are not available. Without accounting for beginning and ending inventories, it is assumed that fruit is utilized for domestic consumption or export in the year it was produced or imported. Annual consumption estimates are likely to be more variable in the absence of stock data.

*Combined fruit and vegetable per capita use.* During the course of a year, ERS receives many requests for per capita use statistics. Many of these requests are for a single accounting for combined vegetable and fruit per capita use. This has been a problem in the past because of differences in estimation and reporting procedures for fruits and vegetables. For example, some commodity supply and use data (such as citrus) must be estimated on a crop-year basis rather than a calendar year. Despite some differences, a combined look at fruit and vegetable per capita use over time is useful in describing simple trends. This year, we introduce a combined series estimated on a farm-weight basis (fig. 14) (table 15).

*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 97). Publication of this information is mandated by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

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

data are to be reported to correlate statistics for the quantity and value of imported products with the production and consumption of domestic agricultural products.

Statistics on the value and quantity of agricultural imports are published bimonthly in *Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States*, (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.

*Per Capita Food Consumption Index Omitted*

The index of per capita food consumption, which is a quantity index weighted by average retail prices in a base period, is omitted in this bulletin and will not be updated again until new price weights are developed. The last price weights used in the index were based on average retail prices in 1977-79.

## 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.

Consumers vote every day in the marketplace with their dollars, and the market listens carefully to their votes. There is continuous feedback from consumers, who respond to the offerings of marketers trying to meet the perceived wants of consumers. Changes in the makeup of the population, lifestyles, incomes, and attitudes on food safety, health, and convenience have drastically altered the conditions facing farmers and marketers of food products. Food manufacturers and distributors have made vigorous efforts to meet changing consumer wants and needs. *Rearranging the Economic Landscape: The Food Marketing Revolution, 1950-91* (Alden Manchester, AER-660, ERS, USDA, September 1992) examines the changes in the marketing of farm and food products since 1950 and the factors that have caused such change. Basic economic relationships have been altered in many ways. Only by understanding the developments in the marketing system can we begin to grasp what has taken place and, more important, gauge the probabilities of future change.

## Food Prices

The rise in retail food prices slowed dramatically in 1992 under the pressure of large food supplies and the weak economy's dampening effect on food demand. Food prices in 1992, as measured by the Consumer Price Index

(CPI), averaged 1.2 percent above those in 1991, less than half the 1991 price increase of 2.9 percent (fig. 3) (table 98). Moreover, the 1992 increase was the lowest since 1967, when the index rose 0.9 percent.

For the second consecutive year, food prices in 1992 rose more slowly at supermarkets and other grocery stores than at eating places (fig. 4) (table 99). Food prices in grocery stores rose only 0.7 percent, and prices for restaurant meals advanced by 2 percent. In both cases, prices increased much more slowly than they had the year before. While prices were up slightly overall, grocery store prices of some foods in 1992 were lower than the year before. These foods included meats, poultry, and eggs. Price hikes were largest for cereals, bakery products, and dairy products.

A variety of factors kept food price increases small in 1992. Changing consumer spending habits, lower inflation, and larger supplies of food played important roles. Slow growth in consumers' real income and low consumer confidence held down food spending, particularly for high-value, high-priced products and restaurant meals. The 1991 recession, followed by the slow pace of economic recovery in 1992, increasingly drove consumers to shop for the best-priced deals.

The marketing spread, the difference between the farm value and retail price of food, consistently contributes more to food price increases than do volatile farm prices. Higher costs for labor, packaging, energy, and other marketing inputs push the spread wider nearly every year. But the 1992 rise in the farm-to-retail price spread was only 2 percent, substantially smaller than that of recent years. This small rise can be attributed partly to a lower general inflation rate.

Another factor holding down food prices was lower farm prices of some commodities, particularly hogs and fresh fruits. Overall, there was a 2.5-percent decrease in the farm value of food commodities in 1992, the second consecutive yearly decline.

Food prices in 1992 rose by less than prices for most other consumer products and services. Among major items in the CPI, housing prices, the largest component, went up 2.9 percent, and apparel and upkeep prices rose 2.5 percent, but medical care costs climbed 7.4 percent in 1992. In 6 of the past 10 years, the CPI for food rose by a smaller amount than the CPI for all items.

## Food Expenditures and Income

### Food Expenditures in 1992

Americans spent $606 billion for food in 1992 and another $87 billion for alcoholic beverages (table 106). Of this $606 billion spent for food, families and individuals paid 79 percent, governments and businesses spent 20 percent, and 1 percent was produced and consumed at home with relatively little cash outlay (fig. 7) (table 110).

Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 45 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1992, up from 39 percent in 1980 and 34 percent in 1970. 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 $4,431 billion in 1992, more than six times the $722 billion in 1970 (table 103). Per capita disposable income advanced from an average of $3,521 in 1970 to $17,346 in 1992. In real terms (after adjustment for inflation), per capita income increased 36 percent between 1970 and 1992. During the same period, real food expenditures per capita increased 23 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 103). Food

expenditures by families and individuals were 13.9 percent of disposable personal income in 1970, compared with 13.5 percent in 1980 and 11.5 percent in 1992. 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 104). Data from the 1991 Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor showed that the percentage of after-tax income spent for food varied from 13.9 percent for households with incomes of $40,000-$49,999 to 32.6 percent for households with incomes of $5,000-$9,999. (Note: Nonmoney income is not included in the Consumer Expenditure Survey but is included in disposable income in table 103.)

**Information About the ERS Food Expenditures Data Set**

ERS estimates of food expenditures by families and individuals (table 103) 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 106-110). 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 105 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 103 and 109, and the PCE series. 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.

In 1990, the latest year for which comparable information is available, Americans spent only 8 percent of their personal consumption expenditures for food to be eaten at home (table 105). This compares with 11 percent for Canada, 11.8 percent for the United Kingdom, and 12.7 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 105, 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 103, 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?* (by 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.

**Changes in Household Food Consumption and Expenditures During the 1980's**

Data from the household component of the 1977-78 and 1987-88 Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys conducted by the Human Nutrition Information Service, USDA, indicate that annual per person consumption of dairy products, fats and oils, flours and cereals, bakery products, meats, eggs, sugars and sweets, and fresh vegetables fell during the 1980's. Consumption of poultry, fish and shellfish, juices, and beverages rose. Annual per person spending, when adjusted for inflation, declined for almost all major food groups. *Changes in Food Consumption and Expenditures in American Households During the 1980's* (by Steven M. Lutz, David M. Smallwood, and James R. Blaylock of ERS, USDA, and Mary Y. Hama of HNIS, USDA, SB-849, December 1992) presents information on the quantity and dollar value of food consumption in American households for 1977-78 and 1987-88 by selected socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. The major changes over the decade are tabulated for 64 major food groups and compared with other studies to gain further insights into possible explanations for the consumption shifts. The tabulations are based on actual reported usage of foods from home food supplies with adjustments for meals eaten away from home.

## Food Consumption

**Red Meat, Poultry, and Fish**

In 1992, each American consumed, on average, 63 pounds of beef, 50 pounds of pork, 46 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 6).

Red meat accounted for 60 percent of the total meat supply in 1992, on a boneless-weight basis, compared with 70 percent in 1980 and 74 percent in 1970 (fig. 9). By 1992, chicken and turkey accounted for 32 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 1992 and 7 percent in 1980 and 1970. In 1992, Americans averaged 18 pounds less red meat, 26 pounds more poultry, and 3 pounds more fish and shellfish than in 1970.

Per capita consumption of beef reached an all-time high of 89 pounds (boneless, trimmed equivalent) in 1976 when beef supplies were at record levels because of liquidation of the Nation's beef herd. It dropped significantly in the late 1970's, remained flat in the early 1980's, and, then, from a 1980's high of 75 pounds per capita in 1985, has declined steadily to 63 pounds in 1992.

In contrast, per capita consumption of chicken, which remained flat in the early 1970's, steadily increased from 26 pounds (boneless equivalent) in 1975 to 46 pounds in 1992. Similarly, per capita consumption of turkey climbed from 6.5 pounds in 1975 to 14 pounds in 1992.

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 1980-92, average annual per capita pork consumption remained the same on a carcass-weight basis and increased by less than a pound on a retail-weight basis but increased by nearly 3 pounds 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 product.

U.S. per capita seafood consumption for 1992 is estimated at 14.7 pounds, down from a record high of 16.1 pounds in 1987 (tables 7 and 45-48). Despite the 10-percent decline from the 1987 level, average consumption in 1992 was still 19 percent and 26 percent above consumption in 1980 and 1970, respectively. Between 1970 and 1992, increased consumption of fresh and frozen fish and shellfish accounted for most of the growth, rising 42 percent, while canned products were up 5 percent, and consumption of cured items fell. The 26-percent increase in average seafood consumption from 1970 to 1992 occurred even though seafood prices outpaced those of other protein sources during those years. CPI's for fish, red meat, and poultry climbed 385 percent, 198 percent, and 147 percent, respectively, from 1970 to 1992.

Prices explain some of the decline in per capita consumption of beef. Retail prices per pound for chicken and pork have remained well below those for beef. In 1992, consumers paid, on average, $1.41 per pound for broilers. Retail beef prices, in contrast, averaged $2.85 a pound, and pork was $1.98. However, at retail, boneless, skinless chicken breasts cost about the same as the better cuts of beefsteak. Between 1986 and 1992, retail prices rose 29 percent for seafood, 24 percent for beef and veal, 22 percent for pork, and 14 percent for broilers (tables 99 and 100). The larger increase in beef relative to broilers partly explains the shift to chicken. It's a less expensive meat.

Income changes have done little to strengthen demand for beef in the past decade. Although incomes have grown (tending to strengthen beef demand), they have grown more rapidly in the higher income groups, whose beef purchases are probably not very sensitive to increasing income. USDA's Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys revealed that meat quantities consumed rose with income in 1977-78, but the opposite was found in the 1987-88 survey. The decline in beef consumption was steep for all income groups, but especially for the highest income quintile.

In addition to changes in prices and incomes, evidence suggests that a change has occurred in consumer tastes and, hence, in the demand for beef. Tastes cannot be directly measured, but what we mean by a change in tastes is a change in what consumers would buy if relative prices and incomes did not change. Demographic changes (for example, more women working outside the home, and more singles and single-parent families), technological changes (for example, the widening use of the microwave oven), and increasing concern about saturated fat and cholesterol have affected consumer meat choices. Hamburger, which can be prepared quickly, accounted for 45 percent of the beef we consumed in 1992, compared with 35 percent in 1985 and 26 percent in 1970. Consumption of hamburger averaged 30 pounds per person in 1992, compared with 25 pounds in 1980 and 22 pounds in 1970. Purchases of roasts, which take longer to prepare, were down sharply. In addition, a shift has occurred toward eating away from home, especially in fast food places that emphasize hamburgers and fries and, increasingly in the past decade, chicken and pizza.

The poultry industry is a good example of an industry that has enjoyed great success, in part, by catering to consumers. Poultry has benefitted from a lower real price than beef and from health-related concerns about beef. In addition, the poultry industry has provided scores of new brand-name, value-added products for consumers' convenience. Cut-up birds and heavily advertised, branded items--like those of Holly Farms, Perdue, Louis Rich, and Tysons Foods--became popular in the 1970's. The proliferation of precooked, pan-ready, and other upscale raw products, like boneless breast fillets, also boosted poultry's popularity with consumers. Chicken and turkey franks, turkey breakfast sausages, and turkey ham and salami appealed to some consumers concerned about fat. Fresh ground chicken and turkey are marketed as substitutes for hamburger in spaghetti sauces and other recipes. Perdue has introduced skinless chicken parts; the product's package carries nutrition labeling and a cooking guide with lowfat recipes for chicken and a side dish. KFC has introduced a skinless fried chicken that has less fat, cholesterol, and sodium than its regular fried chicken.

*World Meat Consumption*

The Republic of Maldives, Iceland, St. Helena, Faeroe Island, Greenland, and Japan are the world leaders in per capita fishery products consumption (table 8). In 1988-90, the typical Maldivian consumed an average 293 pounds of fish and shellfish (live weight equivalent) a year, more than six times as much as that consumed by the typical American.

In 1992, the United States led the rest of the world with an annual per capita consumption of poultry of 96 pounds per person, ready-to-cook weight, followed by Hong Kong, 89 pounds, Israel, 84 pounds, and Singapore, 78 pounds (table 9). The U.S. 1992 beef and veal per capita consumption of 96 pounds, carcass weight, put Americans third behind the Argentines, 152 pounds, and Uruguayans, 133 pounds, but ahead of Canadians, 79 pounds, Australians, 77 pounds, the peoples of the Baltics (Latvians, Lithuanians, and Estonians), 68 pounds, and New Zealanders, 65 pounds. Many countries, European countries in particular, rank above the United States in terms of per capita pork consumption. The typical Dane, for example, consumes more than twice 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 59 pounds per person in 1992. Americans averaged 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 53). Total egg production (total production minus hatching egg production) was 5.7 billion dozen in 1970 and 5.9 billion dozen in 1992.

Between 1970 and 1992, total annual per capita egg consumption decreased from 309 to 234 eggs, while annual per capita consumption of eggs in the form of egg products rose from 33 to 54 eggs (fig. 11) (table 10). As with red meat, some people correlate the decline in shell egg use with concerns about cholesterol intake. The home-cooked, eggs-and-bacon breakfast has continued to give way to ready-to-eat, "instant" grain-based products as well as processed egg products as dietary concerns grow and as the amount of time allotted to household meal preparation continues to decline.

Egg product consumption changed little during the 1960's and climbed only slowly during the 1970's. Since 1983, however, it has jumped 54 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**

Per capita consumption of all dairy products in 1992 came to 564.6 pounds (milk equivalent, milkfat basis), up less than one pound from 1970 and down 37 pounds from 1987 (a year in which both commercial sales and USDA donations were at high levels) (fig. 11) (tables 11 and 54). Figure 11 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 level of donations in 1992 was considerably below 1987 levels, accounting for 11 percent of butter, 3 percent of nonfat dry milk, and 0 percent of cheese (fig. 11) (tables 57, 59, and 60). In 1987, the corresponding percentages were 20 percent, 25 percent, and 10 percent. USDA donations declined 34 pounds per capita between 1987 and 1992, while commercial sales were down only 3 pounds per capita.

Per capita commercial sales fell from 540 pounds in 1970 to a low of 522 pounds in 1983, then increased to a high for the 1970-92 period of 557 pounds in 1987, followed by a 3-pound decline to 554 pounds in 1992. Various reasons have been postulated for the upturn in commercial sales since 1983. 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).

Annual per capita consumption of beverage milks declined by 51 pounds between 1970 and 1992, to 218 pounds per person (table 12). A better than fivefold increase in per capita consumption of yogurt since 1970--to 4.3 pounds per person in 1992--partially offset the decline in beverage milks.

The trend is toward lower fat milk. While whole milk (plain and flavored) represented 81 percent of all beverage milk in 1970, its share dropped to 38 percent in 1992 (tables 12 and 36). The lowfat and skim milk share increased from 19 percent to 62 percent. Since 1989, 1-percent and skim milk have gained share, while 2-percent and whole milk's shares have declined. If yogurt, more than 85 percent of which is lowfat or nonfat, is grouped with beverage milks, the trend toward lowfat milk beverages is even greater.

These changes are consistent with increased public concern about cholesterol and animal fat. However, the decline in per capita consumption of fluid milk also may be attributed to declining numbers of teenage males, an increasing incidence of milk-sugar intolerance among Americans due to the growing ethnic diversity and aging of the population, and increasing preference for soft drinks--especially diet soft drinks--in the past decade. Price is also behind the shift to lower fat milks. Since 1980, the retail price for a half gallon of lowfat milk has averaged 5 cents below that for whole milk. Advertising that extols milk's calcium and other nutritional values may also have helped to stem the declines in consumption of whole milk and total beverage milk. Schools remain a large market for whole milk, a required offering in the National School Lunch Program.

While Americans are switching to lowfat beverage milk, they are also using more fluid cream products (half and half, light cream, heavy cream, eggnog, sour cream, and dip). Per capita fluid cream consumption jumped nearly two and a half pounds in the past decade, from 5.6 pounds per person in 1980 to 8 pounds in 1992 (table 12).

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 26 pounds in 1992 (table 11). From 1970 to 1992, consumption of cheddar cheese, Americans' favorite cheese, increased 59 percent, per capita, to 9.2 pounds (table 13). Per person use of Italian cheeses nearly quadrupled during the same period. Per capita consumption of Mozzarella--the main pizza cheese--in 1992 was 7.7 pounds, five and a half times higher than in 1970, making it Americans' second favorite cheese. Average consumption of cottage cheese declined 20 percent from 1970 to 1992 to 3.4 pounds per person (table 11).

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. 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.

**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 25 percent from 1970 to 1992 to 65.6 pounds per person (on a fat-content basis) (fig. 13) (table 14). Americans consumed 13 pounds more fats and oils per person in 1992 than in 1970. A 43-percent increase in use of vegetable fats and oils (mainly salad and cooking oils and shortening) more than offset a 26-percent decrease in use of animal fats (lard and butter). In 1992, 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 1992. 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 64) increased 66 percent from 1970 to 1992, and the average use of shortening (table 63) increased by almost a third. Over the same period, average direct use of lard (table 61) dropped by nearly two-thirds, and average use of table spreads (butter, table 60; and margarine, table 62) fell 6 percent.

Per capita consumption of edible beef tallow increased one pound in 1992, to 2.4 pounds per person. Edible tallow production increased 26 percent in 1992, according to Commerce Department data. This increase in production resulted mainly from a change in who trims the fat from cuts of beef. As per capita beef consumption has declined since 1985 partly as a result of concerns about saturated fat and cholesterol, most retailers have begun to provide much closer fat trim of beef cuts. Most grocers now go beyond the quarter-inch trim for beef cuts, to an eighth of an inch or closer, and some trim off all visible surface fat. In the late 1980's, the retailers trimmed the fat. In the 1990's, packers and processors began to do the job in large plants where economies of scale permit efficient production of edible tallow from fat trimmings. An increase in the supply of edible tallow has led to lower prices. Low prices continue to encourage use in baking and frying fats, although a number of major restaurant chains including McDonald's, Burger King, Wendy's, and Hardee's have switched to pure vegetable oil for deep-frying. 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 and Vegetables**

Total per capita use of commercially produced fruits and vegetables (excluding wine grapes) was 650 pounds in 1992 (farm-weight basis), compared with 567 pounds in 1970 (fig. 14) (table 15).

Total per capita utilization, adjusted for imports and exports and expressed as farm-weight equivalents, were derived for five citrus fruits (grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, and tangerines) and five noncitrus fruits (apples, grapes, peaches, pears, and pineapples). Including total consumption of these 10 fruits and fresh consumption of other noncitrus fruits including bananas, total U.S. consumption of fruit (excluding wine grapes) was 263 pounds per capita in 1992, compared with 228 pounds in 1970 (fig. 14) (tables 15 and 16).

Total per capita use of 53 commercially produced vegetables (including potatoes, sweetpotatoes, mushrooms, dry edible beans, dry field peas, and lentils) was 387 pounds in 1992 (farm-weight basis), compared with 338 pounds in 1970 (fig. 14) (tables 15, 26, and 28-30).

*Fruits*

On a retail-weight basis, fresh fruit consumption gained 21 pounds per capita from 1970 to a total of 117 pounds in 1992; the rise was due entirely to sharp increases in consumption of fresh noncitrus fruits and melons (tables 17 and 25). Per capita use of selected canned fruits declined 7 percent from 1970-74 to 1992 as use of frozen fruits increased 37 percent during the same period (tables 2, 18, and 20). Strawberries continue to be the most heavily consumed frozen fruit. U.S. per capita dried fruit consumption was 3.2 pounds in 1992, up 24 percent from the 1980-84 annual average (tables 2 and 21).

Per capita consumption estimates for processed apple, pineapple, and grape products have been unavailable since the three 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 22 indicate that U.S. per capita consumption of fresh and processed apples has trended upward since 1970, but consumption remains highly variable across products. While per capita canned apple consumption has remained fairly flat over the past 22 years, per capita consumption of apple juice has dramatically increased, surpassing (on a farm-weight basis) fresh apple consumption in several years since 1984. In 1992, apple juice (farm-weight basis) accounted for 41 percent of total U.S. apple consumption, at 19.9 pounds per person, compared with only 20 percent in 1970.

The utilization data (adjusted for exports and imports) for pineapples shown in table 23 suggest that per capita pineapple consumption has increased 42 percent over the past 22 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.

The utilization data (adjusted for exports and imports) for grapes shown in table 24 indicate that U.S. per capita grape consumption (including wine grapes) has increased 55 percent during 1970-92. Fresh market use increased roughly 150 percent from 1970-92 and use for juice and wine increased 83 percent and 50 percent, respectively.

Total per capita consumption of tree nuts (shelled basis) was 2.4 pounds per person in 1992, compared with 1.8 pounds in 1980 (tables 37 and 71-76). Consumption of almonds, filberts, walnuts, macadamias, and pistachios increased from 1970-92, while consumption of pecans fell. Use of other nuts, including Brazil nuts, cashews, and pignolias (Chinese pine nuts) also increased.

Total per capita juice consumption in 1992 was 6.8 gallons, up from 5.4 gallons in 1970 but well below the record high 8 gallons consumed in 1983 and 1987. Per capita citrus juice consumption has not rebounded from the sharp decline in 1990 that was caused by supply shortages and high prices following the severe December 1989 freeze in Florida (tables 19 and 36).

*Vegetables*

Total per capita consumption of 22 major commercial fresh vegetables (retail-weight basis) in 1992 was 100 pounds, 6 pounds below 1989's record-high 106 pounds, and 24 percent above the 1970 level (table 27). Between 1970 and 1992, the biggest gains were for onions, up 5.7 pounds per person; bell peppers, 2.9 pounds; broccoli, 2.6 pounds; carrots, 2 pounds; tomatoes, 1.9 pounds; cucumbers, 1.9 pounds; head lettuce, 1.6 pounds; cauliflower, 1.1 pounds; and garlic, 1.1 pounds. Americans also ate more artichokes, asparagus, eggplant, radishes, and spinach, while use of snap beans, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, celery, and sweet corn declined.

On a per capita basis, consumption of processing vegetables (farm-weight basis) increased 13 percent between 1970 and 1992, as per person consumption of vegetables used for freezing and canning rose 25 percent and 11 percent, respectively (table 28). Per capita consumption of vegetables for canning, excluding tomatoes, declined 3 percent during the past 22 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) increased 161 percent between 1970 and 1992, with most of the growth in the fresh market (tables 29 and 80-81). Per capita use of fresh mushrooms was more than six times higher in 1992 than in 1970, whereas per capita use of processing mushrooms increased only 60 percent during the same period.

Per capita use of fresh potatoes (retail weight) declined 21 percent from 1970-92, as consumption of frozen potatoes more than doubled, to 26 pounds per person (retail weight) in 1992 (tables 30 and 82). 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 187 pounds in 1992, 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 2 and 31). The expansion in supplies reflects ample grain stocks and strong consumer demand. Much of this growth was product-driven, as consumers gained appreciation for variety bread, hamburgers and other products made with buns sold through a rapidly expanding fast-food industry, and a broad range of other products that primarily have an ethnic origin. The expansion of in-store baking and other shifts in the retail marketplace all spurred this product-driven growth in grain-based foods.

This category benefits from larger population numbers in older age brackets. Our research shows that, in 1991, households whose head was 45 years or older spent, on average, 23 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 1992. However, wheat's share of total grain consumption has declined 7 percentage points since 1980, as rice, corn products, and oats products have gained momentum. Consumption of wheat flour in 1992 was 138 pounds per person, up 25 percent from 1970 (tables 31 and 86).

Consumption increased for other cereal products as well. Per capita use of corn products (corn flour, cornmeal, hominy, grits, and starch) increased 70 percent during the past 12 years, to 22 pounds per capita in 1992. Per capita use of rice and oats products (rolled oats, ready-to-eat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran) climbed 79 percent and 130 percent, respectively, from 1980-92. 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 use of durum wheat flour, mainly used in pasta production, more than doubled between 1982 and 1992, to 13 pounds per person. The National Pasta Association estimates that per capita consumption of pasta has increased by nearly 50 percent since 1982, to 19 pounds per person in 1992.

Between 1970 and 1992, consumption of breakfast cereals increased 34 percent to 13.8 pounds per capita (table 32). Consumption of ready-to-eat and ready-to-cook cereal in 1992 was 11.3 pounds and 2.5 pounds, respectively, compared with 8.6 pounds and 1.7 pounds in 1970. Between 1985 and 1989, total per capita consumption of cereals rose 13 percent to 14.5 pounds, with hot cereals (mostly oatmeal, including "instant") rising 39 percent. This is attributed to the quest for increased fiber in the diet, to aggressive advertising and health claims by food processors, and to the convenience of these foods for breakfast. Since 1989, breakfast cereal consumption has fallen by nearly a pound per capita. The decline was due entirely to a 22-percent fall in consumption of ready-to-cook cereal. This is attributed to the publication of a study in 1990 discrediting the value of oat bran in reducing serum cholesterol levels and to increasing competition from convenient alternative breakfast foods, such as bagels and frozen waffles. In addition, cereal prices have risen much faster than the prices for most other foods in the grocery store.

**Caloric and Low-Calorie Sweeteners**

Total per capita consumption of caloric sweeteners (dry-weight basis)--comprised mainly of sucrose (table sugar made from cane and beets) and corn sweeteners (notably high-fructose corn syrup, called HFCS)--increased 20 pounds, or 14 percent, during 1970-92 (fig. 16) (table 33). In 1992, each American consumed, on average, a record 143 pounds of caloric sweeteners, compared with 123 pounds per person in 1970.

A striking change in the availability of specific sugars has occurred in the past two decades. Sucrose's share in total caloric sweetener consumption dropped from 82 percent in 1972 to 45 percent in 1992. In contrast, corn sweetener's share increased from 17 percent in 1972 to 54 percent in 1992. All other caloric sweeteners, including honey, maple syrup, and molasses, maintained a 1-percent share during the same period.

Per capita use of high-intensity or low-calorie sweeteners (mainly aspartame and saccharin) has tripled since 1981, the year aspartame was introduced to the U.S. market, to a level approaching 25 pounds per year (sugar-sweetness equivalent). This share of the sweetener market has grown from less than 6 percent in 1980 to 15 percent.

Per capita use of sucrose dropped from 84 pounds per person in 1980 to a low of 60 pounds per person in 1986. Since 1986, use of sucrose has increased each year except 1988 and 1991, reaching 64.5 pounds in 1992. Much of the displacement of sucrose by HFCS and aspartame has been in soft drinks. Between 1980 and 1992, beverage manufacturers reduced their use of sucrose from 19 pounds to 1 pound per capita. The uptick in sucrose consumption since 1986 reflects increased use by industrial bakers, confectioners, and breakfast cereal manufacturers and by consumers in urban areas populated by recent immigrants, who are likely baking their native foods from scratch.

Use of corn sweetener (HFCS, glucose, and dextrose) rose from 39 pounds per capita in 1980 (dry basis) to a record 77 pounds in 1992, mainly because of HFCS. Use of HFCS, which is significantly less expensive than sucrose, rose from 18 pounds per person in 1980 to 52 pounds in 1992. In 1992, beverages accounted for 71 percent of total HFCS deliveries for domestic food and beverage use, compared with 36 percent in 1980. Use of HFCS in bakery products and processed foods has jumped higher since 1990. 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 surpassed cane and beet sugar use for the first time in 1985.

**Beverages**

Between 1972 and 1992, on a per capita basis, a 68-percent rise in consumption of soft drinks and a 24-percent rise in consumption of selected fruit juices more than offset declines in consumption of milk and coffee, down 18 percent and 17 percent, respectively (table 36).

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 37.4 gallons in 1992. Nevertheless, average total use of alcoholic beverages among adults 21 years and over in 1992 is 5 percent higher than in 1970. Between 1970 and 1992, average wine use increased 23 percent, to 2.7 gallons per adult, and average beer use increased 7 percent, to 32.7 gallons per adult. In contrast, average use of distilled spirits declined by a third between 1970 and 1992, to 2 gallons per adult (the same as 1991's 21-year low).

## Nutrients

USDA's Human Nutrition Information Service estimates per capita per day levels of food energy and 24 nutrients and food components in the U.S. food supply (table 39). Estimates of the nutrient content of the food supply are derived from data on the amount of food available for consumption and data on the nutrient composition of foods. Nutrient estimates are based on food disappearance data: thus, they represent nutrients in foods available for consumption and not nutrient intakes by individuals.

Per capita estimates exclude nutrients from the inedible parts of foods, such as bones, rinds, and seeds, but include nutrients from parts of foods that are edible but not always eaten, such as the separable fat on meat. Nutrient per capita values do not account for losses that occur during further processing, after food use is measured. Nutrients added commercially through enrichment of flour and cereal products and through fortification of other foods are included.

A number of changes have been made since the last release of nutrient per capita values. The current nutrient estimates more accurately reflect market conditions and incorporate updated food composition values. As a result, nutrient levels may have changed from previously reported values, but general trends are the same. The following summary is a brief review of trends in nutrient levels and their sources between 1970 and 1990.

The level of food energy in the per capita per day food supply increased from 3,300 calories in 1970 to 3,700 calories in 1990. This 12-percent increase reflects higher levels of all three energy-yielding nutrients, fat, carbohydrates, and protein. The proportion of calories from fat decreased from 43 to 40 percent, while the share from carbohydrate increased from 46 to 49 percent. Protein has consistently accounted for about 12 percent of the calories.

Fat increased from 159 grams in 1970 to 165 grams in 1990. Animal sources continued to account for the largest proportion of fat, however, their share declined from 63 to 52 percent while the share from vegetables sources increased from 37 to 48 percent between 1970 and 1990. The 4-percent gain in fat was due to an increase in fat from vegetable sources, reflecting increased use of oils and shortening.

Changes in levels of fatty acids reflect the shift from animal to vegetable sources of fat. Polyunsaturated fatty acids increased 19 percent, from 27 to 32 grams. Saturated fatty acids decreased by 3 percent, while monounsaturated fatty acids showed a slight increase of 2 percent. Cholesterol declined 16 percent from 490 to 410 mg, mostly due to a decline in the use of eggs, red meat, and fluid whole milk.

The level of carbohydrates increased considerably from 383 grams per capita in 1970 to 452 grams in 1990. This 18-percent increase reflects a greater consumption of corn syrup sweeteners and grains, particularly rice.

The increase in protein from 99 to 105 grams was due mostly to greater use of poultry. Greater use of grain products, cheeses, yogurt, and lowfat milks also contributed to the higher protein level.

Several vitamins (A, C, and B12) had lower levels in 1990 than in 1970, while others (thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, vitamins E, and B6) had higher levels. Folacin and vitamin B6 levels remained about the same. Vitamin A levels decreased by 5 percent from 1,550 to 1,480 retinol equivalents (RE). However, carotenes, a precursor of vitamin A, increased from 500 to 620 RE. Decreased use of eggs and meats, particularly organ meats, accounted for the decline in vitamin A levels. The gain in carotenes was attributed to the development of varieties of deep-yellow vegetables, which have more carotene than previous varieties. Increased use of broccoli, green peppers and carrots also contributed to the higher levels of carotenes. The higher level of vitamin E reflects increased use of salad and cooking oils. Vitamin C levels were slightly lower, which was accounted for by a decline in the use of noncitrus fruits and various vegetables between 1970 and 1990. Vitamin B12 levels decreased by 16 percent, mostly because meat, especially organ meat, and egg use has dropped.

Even though some of the vitamin levels dropped, the lower values still exceed the recommended dietary allowances for these nutrients. Nutrient levels in the food supply should exceed recommended allowances because further losses from trimming, cooking, plate waste, and spoilage are not accounted for in these values and food is not distributed equally within the population. Per capita values are averages for the population.

Levels of thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, and iron have increased by 19, 13, 20, and 21 percent, respectively. An increase in the enrichment levels of flour called for by revised Federal standards was primarily responsible for the increased levels.

Calcium, phosphorous, magnesium, and copper levels increased while zinc and potassium levels were about the same. Increased use of lowfat milks and cheese were primarily responsible for the increased calcium and phosphorous levels. The gain in magnesium levels was accounted for by the increased use of lowfat milks, poultry, and grain products. The increased use of grain, soy, and nut products resulted in the increased copper levels.

Figure 1

## Consumer Price Index for all items and food

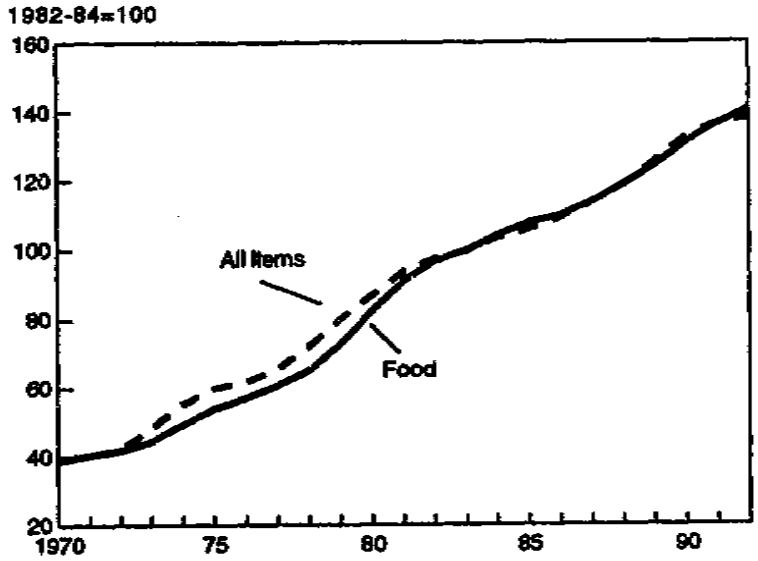



Figure 2

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

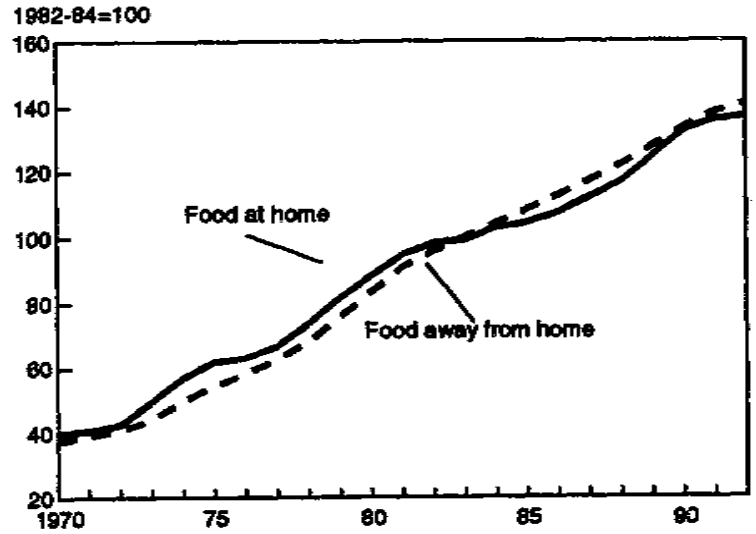



Figure 3

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

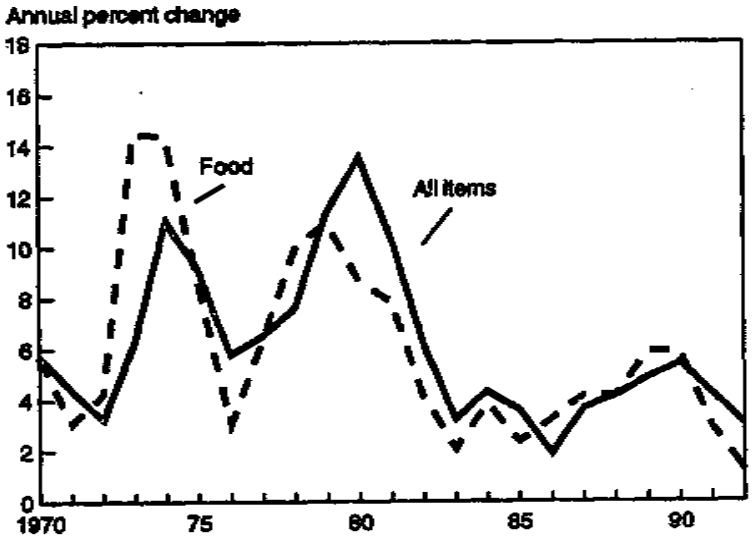



Figure 4

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

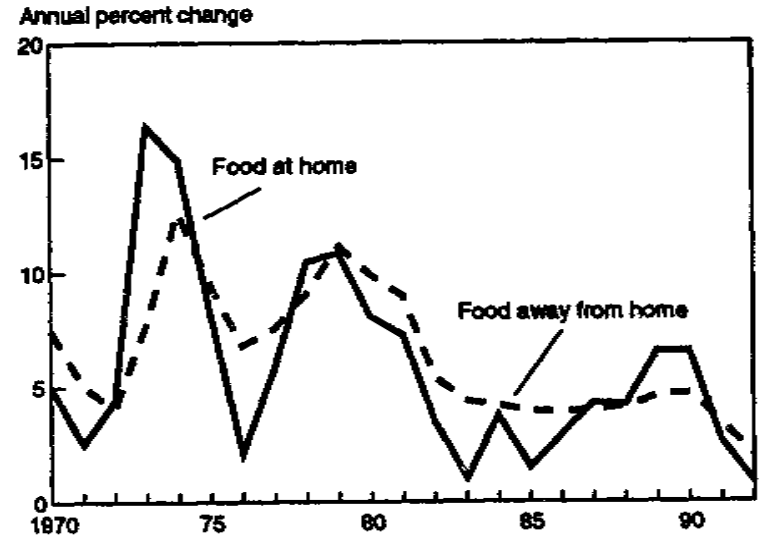
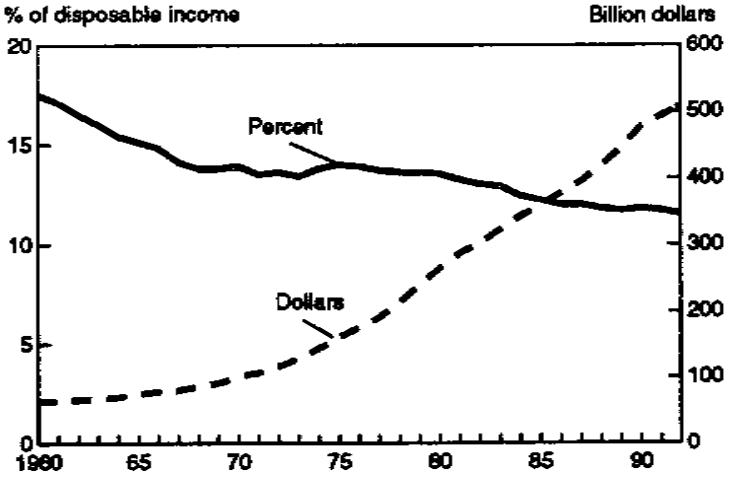


Figure 5

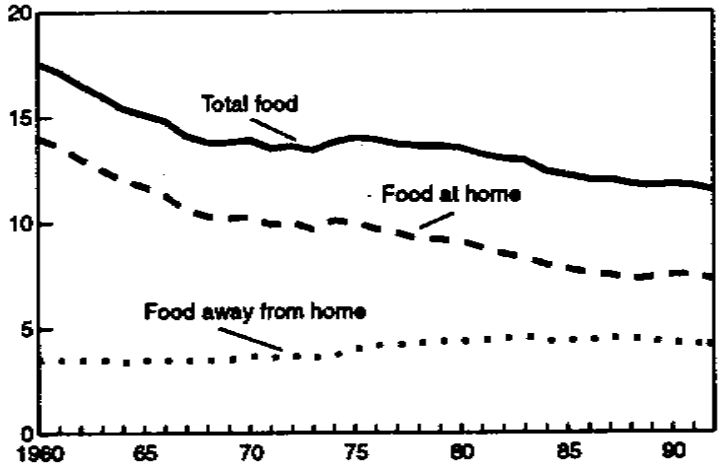
## U.S. food expenditures by families and individuals, 1960-92 1/




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

Figure 6

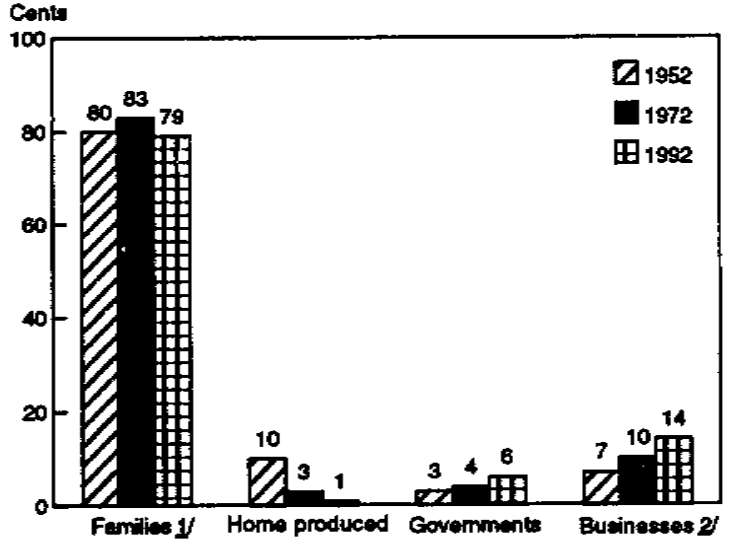
## Share of income spent for food 1/




1/ Total food spending by families and individuals declined to 11.5 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

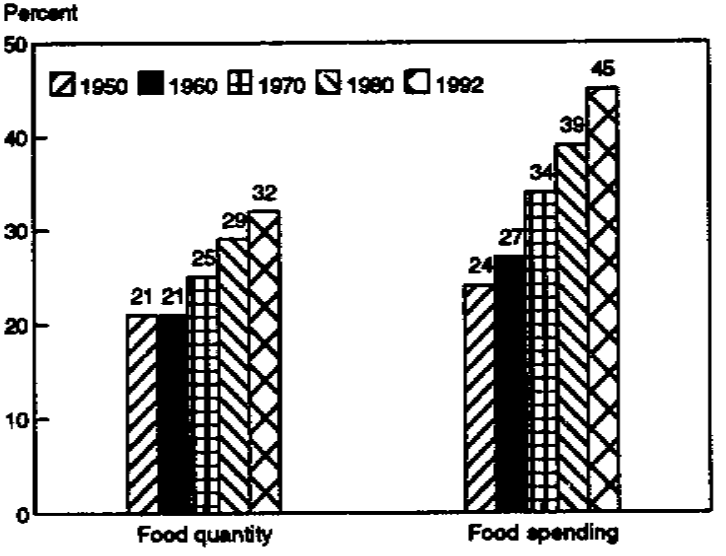
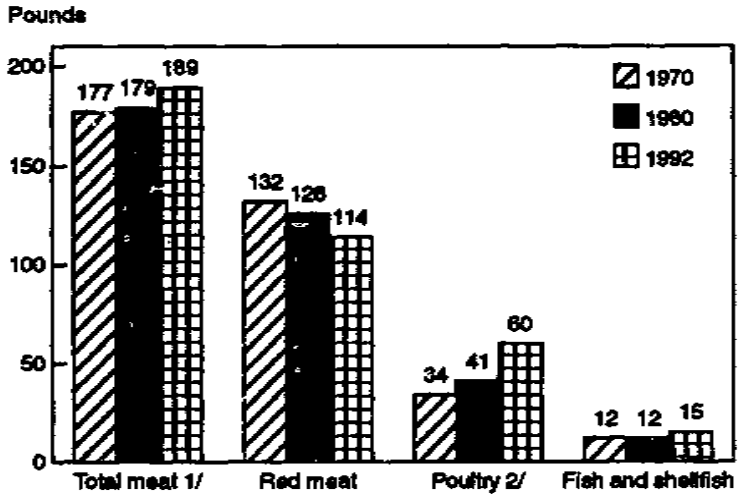


Figure 9

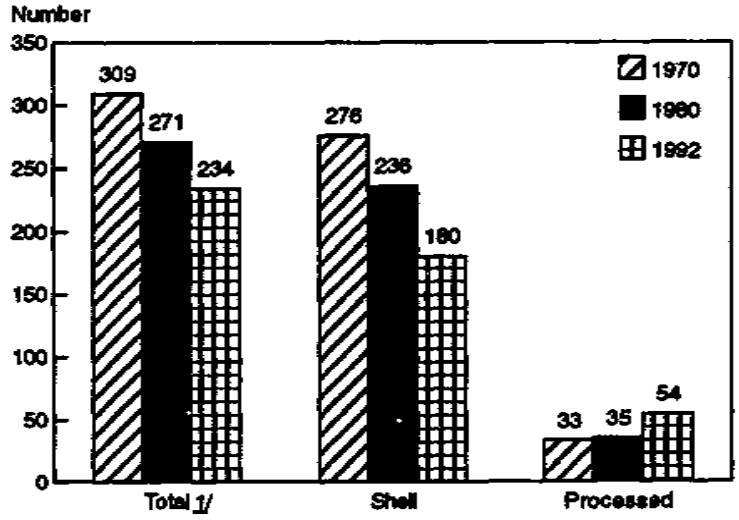
## Per capita consumption of meat, poultry, and fish, boneless, trimmed equivalent




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

Figure 10

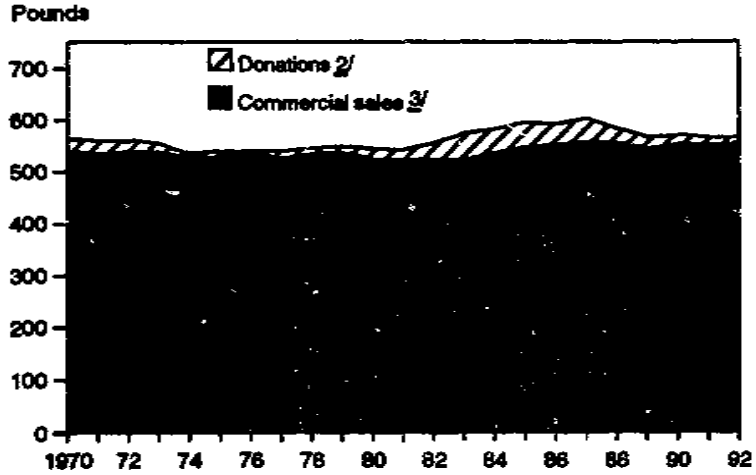
## Per capita consumption of eggs




1/ Total may not add due to rounding.

Figure 11

## 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 12

## Per capita consumption of plain fluid milk

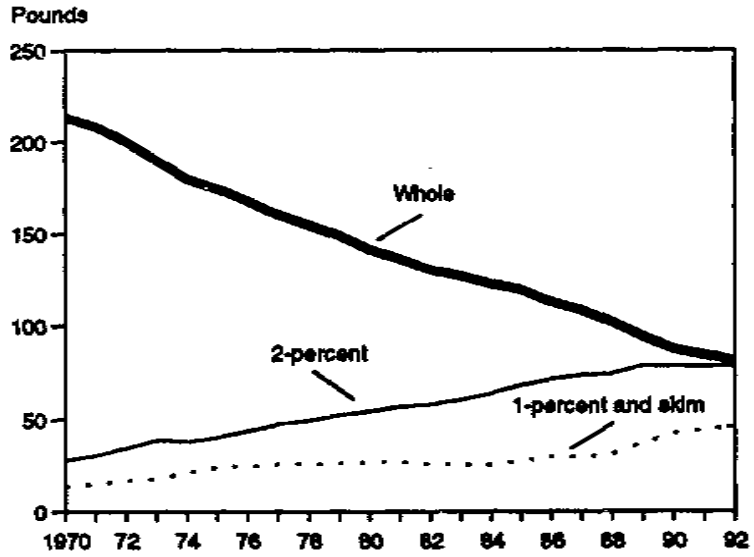
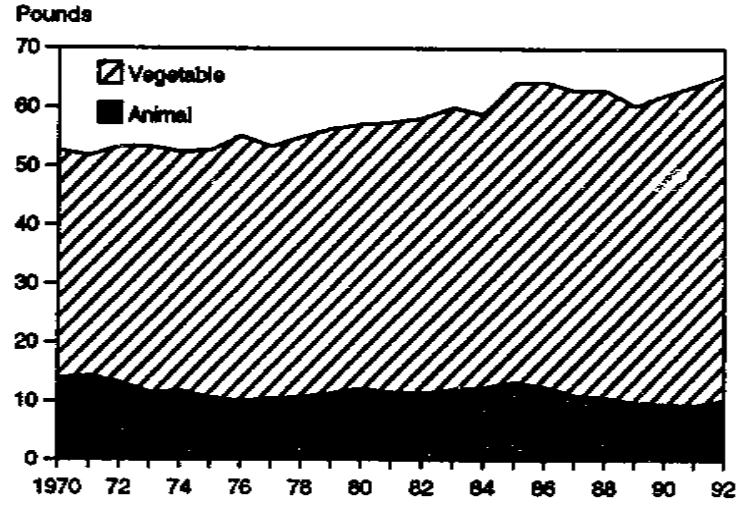


Figure 13

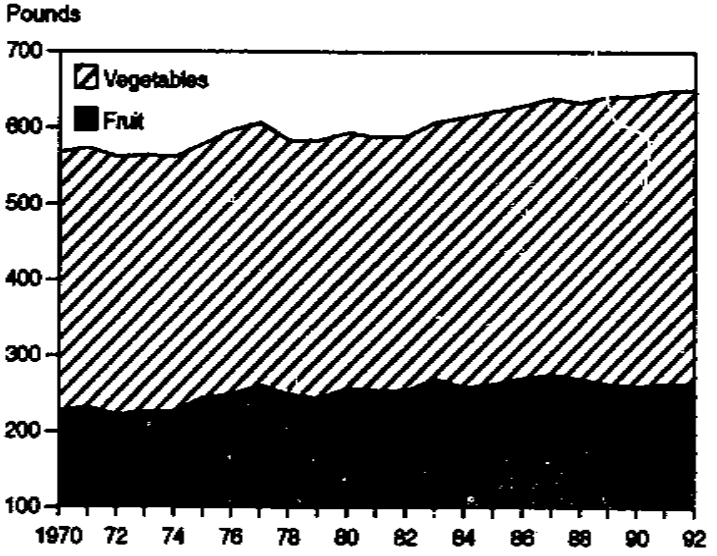
**Per capita consumption of food fats and oils 1/**




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

Figure 14

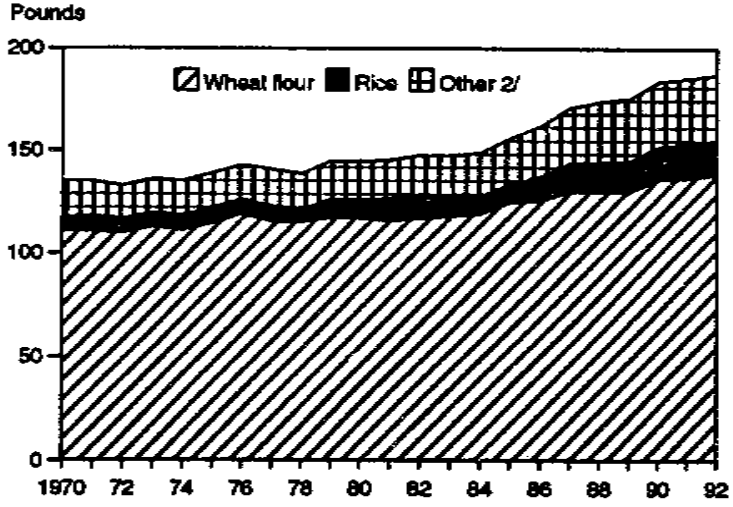
**Per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables 1/**




1/ Farm-weight equivalent.

Figure 15

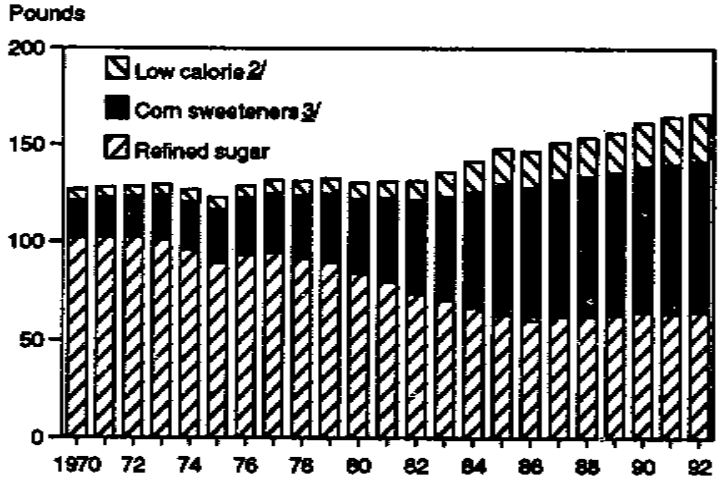
**Per capita consumption of grain products 1/**




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--Major foods: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Meat, poultry, and fish 2/ | | | | Eggs 4/ | Dairy products 6/ | Fats and oils 7/ | | | Peanuts 8/ | Flour and cereal products 9/ | Tree nuts 10/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Red meat 3/ 4/ | Poultry 4/ | Fish | Total 5/ | | | Animal | Vege-table | Total 5/ | | | |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 131.7 | 33.8 | 11.7 | 177.3 | 39.5 | 563.8 | 14.1 | 38.5 | 52.6 | 5.5 | 135.3 | 1.7 |
| 1971 | 135.5 | 34.0 | 11.5 | 181.0 | 39.7 | 557.9 | 14.4 | 37.4 | 51.8 | 5.5 | 134.9 | 1.9 |
| 1972 | 131.8 | 35.4 | 12.5 | 179.7 | 38.8 | 559.6 | 13.3 | 40.0 | 53.4 | 5.7 | 132.9 | 2.0 |
| 1973 | 121.8 | 33.7 | 12.7 | 168.2 | 37.0 | 554.8 | 11.6 | 41.7 | 53.3 | 6.0 | 136.1 | 1.8 |
| 1974 | 130.4 | 33.9 | 12.1 | 176.3 | 36.3 | 535.0 | 11.9 | 40.5 | 52.4 | 5.8 | 135.2 | 1.6 |
| 1975 | 125.8 | 32.9 | 12.1 | 170.9 | 35.4 | 539.1 | 10.8 | 41.9 | 52.6 | 6.0 | 138.8 | 1.9 |
| 1976 | 133.0 | 35.5 | 12.9 | 181.4 | 34.6 | 539.7 | 10.1 | 45.0 | 55.1 | 5.6 | 142.8 | 1.9 |
| 1977 | 132.3 | 35.9 | 12.6 | 180.9 | 34.3 | 540.2 | 10.6 | 42.7 | 53.3 | 5.7 | 140.7 | 1.7 |
| 1978 | 127.5 | 37.3 | 13.4 | 178.2 | 34.9 | 544.3 | 10.8 | 44.1 | 54.9 | 5.9 | 138.8 | 1.7 |
| 1979 | 124.4 | 40.0 | 13.0 | 177.4 | 35.5 | 548.2 | 11.5 | 44.9 | 56.4 | 5.9 | 144.8 | 1.7 |
| 1980 | 126.4 | 40.6 | 12.4 | 179.4 | 34.8 | 543.2 | 12.3 | 44.8 | 57.2 | 4.8 | 144.6 | 1.8 |
| 1981 | 125.1 | 41.9 | 12.6 | 179.5 | 34.0 | 540.6 | 11.7 | 45.7 | 57.4 | 5.5 | 145.4 | 1.9 |
| 1982 | 119.8 | 42.0 | 12.4 | 174.2 | 33.9 | 554.6 | 11.4 | 46.8 | 58.3 | 6.0 | 147.8 | 2.1 |
| 1983 | 123.9 | 42.6 | 13.3 | 179.8 | 33.5 | 572.9 | 12.1 | 47.9 | 60.0 | 5.9 | 147.5 | 2.2 |
| 1984 | 123.7 | 43.7 | 14.1 | 181.5 | 33.5 | 581.9 | 12.4 | 46.4 | 58.9 | 6.1 | 148.8 | 2.3 |
| 1985 | 124.9 | 45.2 | 15.0 | 185.1 | 32.9 | 593.7 | 13.3 | 50.9 | 64.3 | 6.3 | 156.1 | 2.3 |
| 1986 | 122.2 | 47.1 | 15.4 | 184.7 | 32.6 | 591.5 | 12.6 | 51.8 | 64.4 | 6.4 | 162.1 | 2.2 |
| 1987 | 117.4 | 50.7 | 16.1 | 184.2 | 32.7 | 601.2 | 11.1 | 51.8 | 62.9 | 6.4 | 170.8 | 2.2 |
| 1988 | 119.5 | 51.7 | 15.1 | 186.4 | 31.6 | 582.9 | 10.8 | 52.2 | 63.0 | 6.9 | 173.7 | 2.3 |
| 1989 | 115.9 | 53.6 | 15.6 | 185.1 | 30.4 | 565.2 | 9.9 | 50.5 | 60.4 | 7.0 | 175.4 | 2.4 |
| 1990 | 112.4 | 55.9 | 15.0 | 183.3 | 30.1 | 569.7 | 9.7 | 52.5 | 62.2 | 6.0 | 183.5 | 2.6 |
| 1991 | 111.9 | 58.0 | 14.8 | 184.7 | 30.0 | 565.2 | 9.5 | 54.2 | 63.8 | 6.5 | 185.4 | 2.3 |
| 1992 | 114.1 | 60.1 | 14.7 | 188.9 | 30.2 | 564.6 | 10.4 | 55.2 | 65.6 | 6.4 | 187.0 | 2.4 |

| Year | Selected fruits | | | | | Vegetables | | | Potatoes | | Caloric sweet-eners 18/ | Coffee |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fresh | Canned | Frozen | Dried | Selected juices 11/ | Fresh 12/ 13/ | For canning 12/ 14/ | For freezing 12/ 15/ | Fresh | Frozen | | |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 76.5 | 15.8 | 3.3 | 2.7 | NA | 88.1 | 96.1 | 16.7 | 59.3 | 12.8 | 122.6 | 10.4 |
| 1971 | 77.3 | 16.2 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 46.9 | 87.6 | 103.3 | 16.6 | 53.8 | 13.9 | 124.3 | 9.9 |
| 1972 | 71.7 | 14.6 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 48.0 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 16.6 | 55.5 | 14.3 | 124.9 | 10.3 |
| 1973 | 74.4 | 15.5 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 52.1 | 90.6 | 93.3 | 17.8 | 50.3 | 16.4 | 125.6 | 10.0 |
| 1974 | 75.3 | 15.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 51.1 | 89.7 | 94.4 | 17.1 | 47.4 | 17.3 | 121.9 | 9.6 |
| 1975 | 81.1 | 14.3 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 55.8 | 88.6 | 93.5 | 16.9 | 50.5 | 18.6 | 117.9 | 9.2 |
| 1976 | 79.9 | 14.6 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 54.5 | 91.0 | 98.6 | 17.1 | 47.5 | 20.9 | 124.0 | 9.4 |
| 1977 | 77.6 | 15.3 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 55.7 | 91.3 | 96.9 | 18.3 | 48.1 | 21.1 | 126.3 | 7.0 |
| 1978 | 80.4 | 15.3 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 57.3 | 89.8 | 91.8 | 17.2 | 44.1 | 21.3 | 125.7 | 7.9 |
| 1979 | 78.3 | 15.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 59.4 | 91.1 | 95.8 | 18.0 | 47.3 | 19.3 | 126.7 | 8.6 |
| 1980 | 83.9 | 15.0 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 64.3 | 92.5 | 98.6 | 17.1 | 49.0 | 17.7 | 123.9 | 7.7 |
| 1981 | 81.5 | 12.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 61.1 | 90.8 | 92.9 | 17.5 | 44.0 | 20.7 | 124.1 | 7.5 |
| 1982 | 82.4 | 13.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 58.4 | 95.2 | 91.3 | 16.1 | 45.2 | 19.3 | 123.2 | 7.4 |
| 1983 | 87.3 | 12.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 69.9 | 93.2 | 92.3 | 17.0 | 47.8 | 19.8 | 124.3 | 7.5 |
| 1984 | 85.5 | 12.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 57.8 | 99.5 | 96.4 | 19.8 | 48.4 | 21.8 | 127.0 | 7.6 |
| 1985 | 83.5 | 12.7 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 66.4 | 103.0 | 95.1 | 19.6 | 44.5 | 22.7 | 131.3 | 7.8 |
| 1986 | 89.7 | 12.9 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 65.1 | 100.5 | 95.6 | 18.5 | 46.9 | 23.1 | 129.6 | 7.8 |
| 1987 | 93.9 | 13.6 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 69.9 | 107.0 | 95.1 | 19.3 | 46.0 | 23.9 | 133.7 | 7.6 |
| 1988 | 93.6 | 13.3 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 64.7 | 111.5 | 91.2 | 21.1 | 47.6 | 21.7 | 135.1 | 7.3 |
| 1989 | 93.1 | 13.3 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 67.0 | 115.5 | 98.7 | 20.7 | 48.0 | 23.4 | 137.3 | 7.5 |
| 1990 | 88.9 | 13.5 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 59.6 | 113.3 | 101.7 | 20.5 | 44.1 | 25.1 | 140.7 | 7.7 |
| 1991 | 86.6 | 12.3 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 63.9 | 110.4 | 103.4 | 21.6 | 45.0 | 25.5 | 141.7 | 7.8 |
| 1992 | 96.3 | 14.4 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 59.6 | 109.3 | 106.3 | 20.8 | 46.6 | 25.9 | 143.3 | 7.9 |

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/ Kernel 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, snap beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole/endive, garlic, head lettuce, romaine and leaf lettuce, onions, bell peppers, radishes, spinach, and tomatoes. 14/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, beets, cabbage for kraut, carrots, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickling, green peas, chili peppers, spinach, and processed tomato products. 15/ Includes asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, green peas, spinach, and miscellaneous vegetables. 16/ Dry basis.

Table 2--Selected items: Average annual per capita consumption, selected periods, 1/

| Item | 1970-74 | 1975-79 | 1980-84 | 1985-89 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Pounds | | | |
| Meat, poultry, and fish 2/ 3/ | 176.5 | 177.7 | 178.9 | 185.1 | 183.3 | 184.7 | 188.9 |
| Red meats 2/ 4/ 5/ | 130.2 | 128.6 | 123.8 | 120.0 | 112.4 | 111.9 | 114.1 |
| Beef | 79.1 | 82.8 | 73.1 | 70.5 | 64.0 | 63.1 | 62.8 |
| Veal | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Pork | 47.6 | 42.4 | 48.3 | 47.1 | 46.4 | 46.9 | 49.5 |
| Lamb and mutton | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Poultry 2/ 5/ | 34.1 | 36.3 | 42.2 | 49.7 | 55.9 | 58.0 | 60.1 |
| Chicken | 27.4 | 29.4 | 33.7 | 38.4 | 42.1 | 43.9 | 45.9 |
| Turkey | 6.7 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 14.2 |
| Fish and shellfish 2/ 6/ | 12.1 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 15.4 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 14.7 |
| Fresh and frozen | 7.0 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 |
| Canned | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Cured | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Eggs 5/ | 38.3 | 34.9 | 33.9 | 32.0 | 30.1 | 30.0 | 30.2 |
| All dairy products, including butter 7/ | 554.2 | 542.3 | 558.6 | 586.9 | 589.7 | 585.2 | 584.6 |
| Fluid milk and cream | 270.7 | 256.7 | 239.3 | 238.2 | 233.4 | 233.1 | 230.8 |
| Fluid milk products | 265.6 | 251.3 | 233.3 | 230.7 | 225.8 | 225.4 | 222.8 |
| Beverage milks | 264.3 | 249.0 | 230.4 | 226.3 | 221.7 | 221.2 | 218.5 |
| Plain | 249.6 | 233.8 | 216.8 | 212.3 | 208.8 | 208.3 | 205.8 |
| Whole | 198.6 | 161.6 | 131.7 | 107.6 | 87.6 | 84.7 | 81.4 |
| 2 percent fat | 34.2 | 46.8 | 59.0 | 73.6 | 78.4 | 78.9 | 78.4 |
| 1 percent fat | 4.2 | 13.8 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 19.9 | 20.8 | 21.0 |
| Skim | 12.8 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 15.3 | 22.9 | 23.9 | 25.0 |
| Flavored | 9.3 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.6 |
| Whole | 6.6 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Lowfat and skim | 2.7 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| Buttermilk | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Yogurt | 1.2 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Fluid cream products | 5.2 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 8.0 |
| Cheese 2/ 8/ | 12.9 | 16.0 | 19.5 | 23.5 | 24.6 | 25.0 | 26.0 |
| American 9/ | 7.7 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.3 |
| Other 10/ | 5.2 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 11.6 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 14.6 |
| Frozen dairy products 11/ | 28.1 | 27.5 | 26.7 | 28.1 | 28.4 | 29.3 | 29.2 |
| Ice cream | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 16.4 |
| Ice milk | 7.6 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.1 |
| Sherbet | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk 2/ | 10.7 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.5 |
| Skim milk | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| Canned whole milk | 5.1 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Bulk whole milk | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Nonfat dry milk | 4.9 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Fats and oils, fat content 2/ 12/ | 52.7 | 54.5 | 58.3 | 63.0 | 62.2 | 63.8 | 65.6 |
| Vegetable fat | 39.6 | 43.7 | 46.3 | 51.4 | 52.5 | 54.2 | 55.2 |
| Animal fat | 13.1 | 10.8 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 10.4 |
| Fats and oils, product weight 2/ | 55.9 | 57.5 | 61.4 | 66.1 | 65.3 | 66.7 | 68.6 |
| Butter | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Margarine | 11.0 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 11.0 |
| Lard (direct use) 13/ | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Edible tallow (direct use) 13/ | NA | NA | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.4 |
| Shortening | 17.2 | 17.8 | 19.0 | 21.9 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 22.4 |
| Salad and cooking oils | 18.7 | 19.5 | 21.7 | 24.6 | 24.2 | 25.2 | 25.8 |
| Other edible fats and oils 14/ | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 2--Selected items: Average annual per capita consumption, selected periods, 1/--continued

| Item | 1970-74 | 1975-79 | 1980-84 | 1985-89 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Pounds | | | |
| Fresh fruit 2/ | 93.3 | 96.6 | 102.8 | 113.2 | 111.2 | 107.8 | 117.1 |
| Citrus | 26.9 | 25.7 | 23.8 | 22.9 | 20.6 | 18.4 | 23.5 |
| Noncitrus 2/ | 48.2 | 53.8 | 60.3 | 67.9 | 68.2 | 68.3 | 71.8 |
| Apples | 15.6 | 16.9 | 17.3 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 17.5 | 18.5 |
| Other noncitrus | 32.5 | 36.9 | 43.0 | 49.2 | 49.3 | 50.7 | 53.3 |
| Melons | 18.2 | 17.3 | 18.7 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 21.2 | 21.8 |
| Frozen fruit | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.7 |
| Dried fruit | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Canned fruit | 15.5 | 15.0 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 14.4 |
| Selected fruit juices 15/ | 49.5 | 56.5 | 62.3 | 66.6 | 59.6 | 63.8 | 59.6 |
| Selected commercial fresh vegetables 16/ | 81.9 | 83.1 | 86.7 | 98.8 | 104.2 | 101.4 | 100.5 |
| Processed vegetables (farm weight) 2/ 17/ | 115.6 | 114.2 | 113.4 | 116.5 | 124.3 | 126.8 | 128.6 |
| Vegetables for canning 2/ | 97.4 | 95.3 | 94.7 | 95.1 | 101.7 | 103.4 | 106.3 |
| Tomatoes for processing 18/ | 63.0 | 62.7 | 62.5 | 64.5 | 70.2 | 71.4 | 73.3 |
| Other vegetables for canning 19/ | 34.4 | 32.6 | 32.2 | 30.6 | 31.5 | 32.0 | 33.0 |
| Vegetables for freezing 20/ | 17.0 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 19.8 | 20.5 | 21.6 | 20.6 |
| Mushrooms | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Fresh potatoes | 53.3 | 47.5 | 48.5 | 46.6 | 44.1 | 45.0 | 46.8 |
| Frozen potatoes | 14.9 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 23.0 | 25.1 | 25.5 | 25.9 |
| Sweetpotatoes (farm weight) | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Dry edible beans (farm weight) | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| Dry edible peas (farm weight) | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Tree nuts (shelled basis) | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Peanuts (kernel basis) | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| Flour and cereal products 2/ | 134.9 | 141.2 | 146.8 | 167.6 | 183.5 | 185.4 | 187.0 |
| Wheat flour | 111.0 | 116.3 | 117.3 | 128.0 | 135.8 | 136.5 | 138.3 |
| Rye flour | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Rice (milled basis) | 7.2 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 12.8 | 16.2 | 16.8 | 16.8 |
| Corn products 21/ | 10.2 | 11.8 | 14.1 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 21.8 | 21.9 |
| Oat products 22/ | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.5 |
| Barley products 23/ | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Coffee (gallons) | 33.1 | 29.0 | 26.4 | 26.7 | 27.1 | 27.4 | 27.8 |
| Tea (gallons) | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| Cocoa (chocolate liquor equivalent) | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Total sweeteners 2/ 24/ | 129.2 | 130.7 | 135.3 | 152.6 | 162.9 | 166.0 | NA |
| Caloric sweeteners 2/ 24/ | 123.8 | 124.1 | 124.5 | 133.4 | 140.7 | 141.7 | 143.3 |
| Refined sugar | 100.5 | 91.5 | 74.7 | 62.0 | 64.4 | 63.7 | 64.5 |
| Corn sweeteners | 21.9 | 31.2 | 48.5 | 70.0 | 74.9 | 76.6 | 77.4 |
| Low-calorie sweeteners 25/ | 5.4 | 6.6 | 10.8 | 19.2 | 22.2 | 24.3 | NA |

NA = Not available.

1/ Retail-weight equivalent unless otherwise indicated. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ Boneless, trimmed equivalent. 4/ Excludes game meat and edible offals. 5/ Excludes shipments to U.S. territories. 6/ Excludes game fish. 7/ Milk equivalent, milk-fat basis. Items shown separately are product-weight basis. 8/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. Excludes full-skim American, cottage, pot, and baker's cheese. 9/ Cheddar, Colby, washed curd, stirred curd, Monterey, and Jack. 10/ Italian cheeses and such miscellaneous cheeses as Swiss, Gouda, blue, and cream cheese. 11/ Includes mellorine and nonstandardized frozen dairy products. 12/ Fat content of butter and margarine is 80 percent of product weight. 13/ Direct use excludes use in margarine and shortening. 14/ Specialty fats used mainly in confectionery products and non-dairy creamers. 15/ Single-strength equivalent. 16/ Artichokes, asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole/endive, garlic, head lettuce, romaine and leaf lettuce, onions, bell peppers, radishes, spinach, and tomatoes. 17/ Includes dehydrated onions. 18/ Includes use in such tomato products as ketchup, tomato sauce, and canned tomatoes. 19/ Asparagus, snap beans, beets, cabbage for kraut, carrots, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickling, green peas, chili peppers, spinach, and tomatoes. 20/ Asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, green peas, spinach, and miscellaneous vegetables. 21/ Corn flour, meal, hominy, grits, and cornstarch; excludes corn sweeteners. 22/ Oatmeal, ready-to-eat oat cereal, oat flour, and oat bran. 23/ Barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract used in foods, such as crackers. 24/ Includes honey and edible syrups. 25/ Sugar-sweetness equivalent.

Table 3--Conversion factors used to obtain retail weight from primary weight 1/

| Item | Primary weight basis 2/ | Factor used | Item | Primary weight basis 2/ | Factor used |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red meats: | | | Fresh fruits: | | |
| Beef | Carcass | 3/ | Citrus-- | | |
| Veal | do. | 0.83 | Oranges | Farm | 0.87 |
| Lamb and mutton | do. | 0.89 | Tangerines | do. | 0.91 |
| Pork, excluding lard | do. | 4/ | Tangelos | do. | 0.98 |
| | | | Grapefruits | do. | 0.97 |
| Young chicken (broilers) | Ready to cook | 5/ | Lemons | do. | 0.96 |
| | | | Limes | do. | 0.95 |
| Fish and shellfish: | | | Other fresh fruits-- | | |
| Fresh and frozen | Edible 6/ | 1.00 | Apples | do. | 0.96 |
| Canned | Canned | 1.00 | Apricots | do. | 0.91 |
| Cured | Cured | 1.00 | Avocados | do. | 0.94 |
| | | | Bananas | do. | 1.00 |
| Eggs | Farm | 7/ | Cherries | do. | 0.92 |
| | | | Cranberries | do. | 0.96 |
| Dairy products: | | | Figs | do. | 0.91 |
| Fluid milk and cream | Fluid | 1.00 | Grapes | do. | 0.91 |
| | | | Nectarines | do. | 0.95 |
| | | | Peaches | do. | 0.94 |
| Fats and oils: | | | Pears | do. | 0.95 |
| Butter | Processed | 1.00 | Pineapples | do. | 0.95 |
| Lard | do. | 1.00 | Plums and prunes | do. | 0.95 |
| Margarine | do. | 1.00 | Strawberries | do. | 0.92 |
| Shortening | do. | 1.00 | Canned fruits and | | |
| Salad and cooking oil | do. | 1.00 | juices | Canned | 1.00 |
| | | | Dried fruits | Packed | 1.00 |
| Cane and beet sugar | Raw | 0.94 | Frozen fruits | do. | 1.00 |
| | | | Cantaloups | Farm | 0.92 |
| Peanuts, kernel basis | Shelled | 1.00 | Watermelons | do. | 0.90 |
| | | | | | |
| Grain products: | | | Fresh vegetables: | | |
| Wheat flour | Milled, processed | 1.00 | Dark green and | | |
| Rye flour | Grain equivalent | 0.80 | deep yellow-- | | |
| Rice | Rough basis | 8/ | Broccoli | do. | 0.92 |
| Corn products 9/ | Milled, processed | 1.00 | Carrots | do. | 0.97 |
| Oat products 10/ 11/ | Grain equivalent | 0.60 | Escarole | do. | 0.93 |
| Barley products 11/ 12/ | Grain equivalent | 0.83 | Peppers | do. | 0.92 |
| | | | Spinach | do. | 0.88 |
| Coffee: | | | Tomatoes | do. | 0.95 |
| Regular | Green bean, roasted | 0.84 | Other fresh vegetables: | | |
| Instant | do. | 13/ | Artichokes | do. | 0.93 |
| | | | Asparagus | do. | 0.91 |
| | | | Lima beans | do. | 0.92 |
| Tea | Leaf equivalent | 1.00 | Snap beans | do. | 0.94 |
| | | | Cabbage | do. | 0.93 |
| Cocoa beans | Beans 14/ | 0.80 | Cauliflower | do. | 0.92 |
| | | | Celery | do. | 0.93 |
| Potatoes: | | | Corn | do. | 0.92 |
| Fresh | Farm | 0.96 | Cucumbers | do. | 0.92 |
| Frozen | do. | 15/ | Eggplant | do. | 0.90 |
| Canned | do. | 0.636 | Garlic | do. | 0.61 |
| Chips and shoestrings | do. | 0.245 | Lettuce | do. | 0.93 |
| Dehydrated | do. | 0.14 | 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 1988-90, and .70 in 1991-92. 4/ Conversion factors for the pork retail weight series for 1955-90 were revised in the January 1991 Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report (LPS-45, ERS, USDA). These new factors are in table 43. The 1989 factor of 0.776 will be used until the next periodical revision. 5/ 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 0.877 in 1992 and will continue to be updated periodically. 6/ Excludes such offals as bones, viscera, and shells. 7/ Factor of 0.975 used in 1960; thereafter, it was increased 0.003 per year until 0.985 was reached in 1990. 8/ Factor (rice milling rate) estimated each marketing year based on quality of crop (see table 98). 9/ Corn flour, meal, hominy, grits, and corn starch. 10/ Rolled oats, ready-to-eat oat cereal, oat flour, and oat bran. 11/ This factor is a composite; each item in the group has its own factor. 12/ Barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract used in foods, such as crackers. 13/ Factor of 0.333 used for 1963-73 and 0.40 used for 1974 and later. 14/ Chocolate liquor equivalent (53-percent fat content). 15/ Factor of 0.41 used in 1966; thereafter, it was increased 0.01 per year until 0.50 was reached in 1975.

Table 4--Red meat (carcass weight) and poultry (ready-to-cook weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-92 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 | 66.0 | 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 | 176.7 | 56.3 | 11.6 | 67.9 | 244.6 |
| 1986 | 107.8 | 2.3 | 62.3 | 1.6 | 174.0 | 58.1 | 12.9 | 71.0 | 245.0 |
| 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 | 173.1 | 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 | 162.6 | 70.4 | 17.5 | 87.9 | 250.5 |
| 1991 | 95.2 | 1.2 | 64.4 | 1.6 | 162.3 | 73.5 | 17.9 | 91.4 | 253.7 |
| 1992 P | 94.7 | 1.2 | 67.9 | 1.5 | 165.3 | 76.9 | 17.9 | 94.8 | 260.2 |

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 40-44 and 49-52). 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 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 5--Red meat and chicken (retail cut equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-92 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 | 1.5 | 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 | 79.1 | 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 | 55.8 | 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 | 60.4 | 1.6 | 62.0 |
| 1991 | 66.6 | 1.0 | 50.0 | 1.4 | 119.0 | 63.0 | 1.4 | 64.5 |
| 1992 P | 66.3 | 1.0 | 52.7 | 1.4 | 121.3 | 66.1 | 1.3 | 67.5 |

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 40-43 and 49-53). Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the residents of 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 4) or boneless equivalent (table 6). 2/ Skeletal meats; excludes edible offals. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 6--Red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Red meat | | | | | Poultry 2/ | | | Fish and shellfish | Total red meat, poultry, and fish 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beef | Veal | Pork | Lamb and mutton | Total 3/ | Chicken 4/ | Turkey | Total 3/ | | |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 79.6 | 2.0 | 48.0 | 2.1 | 131.7 | 27.4 | 6.4 | 33.8 | 11.7 | 177.3 |
| 1971 | 79.0 | 1.9 | 52.6 | 2.1 | 135.5 | 27.4 | 6.6 | 34.0 | 11.5 | 181.0 |
| 1972 | 80.3 | 1.6 | 47.8 | 2.2 | 131.8 | 28.3 | 7.1 | 35.4 | 12.5 | 179.7 |
| 1973 | 75.8 | 1.2 | 43.0 | 1.7 | 121.8 | 27.1 | 6.6 | 33.7 | 12.7 | 168.2 |
| 1974 | 80.6 | 1.6 | 46.7 | 1.5 | 130.4 | 27.0 | 6.8 | 33.8 | 12.1 | 176.3 |
| 1975 | 83.0 | 2.8 | 38.7 | 1.3 | 125.8 | 26.4 | 6.5 | 32.9 | 12.1 | 170.9 |
| 1976 | 88.8 | 2.7 | 40.3 | 1.2 | 133.0 | 28.5 | 7.0 | 35.5 | 12.9 | 181.4 |
| 1977 | 86.3 | 2.6 | 42.3 | 1.1 | 132.3 | 29.0 | 6.9 | 35.9 | 12.6 | 180.9 |
| 1978 | 82.2 | 2.0 | 42.3 | 1.0 | 127.5 | 30.4 | 6.9 | 37.3 | 13.4 | 178.2 |
| 1979 | 73.5 | 1.4 | 48.6 | 1.0 | 124.4 | 32.7 | 7.3 | 40.0 | 13.0 | 177.4 |
| 1980 | 72.1 | 1.3 | 52.1 | 1.0 | 126.4 | 32.5 | 8.1 | 40.6 | 12.4 | 179.4 |
| 1981 | 72.8 | 1.3 | 49.9 | 1.0 | 125.1 | 33.5 | 8.3 | 41.9 | 12.6 | 179.5 |
| 1982 | 72.5 | 1.4 | 44.9 | 1.1 | 119.8 | 33.7 | 8.3 | 42.0 | 12.4 | 174.2 |
| 1983 | 74.1 | 1.4 | 47.4 | 1.1 | 123.9 | 33.9 | 8.7 | 42.6 | 13.3 | 179.8 |
| 1984 | 73.9 | 1.5 | 47.2 | 1.1 | 123.7 | 35.0 | 8.7 | 43.7 | 14.1 | 181.5 |
| 1985 | 74.6 | 1.5 | 47.7 | 1.1 | 124.9 | 36.1 | 9.1 | 45.2 | 15.0 | 185.1 |
| 1986 | 74.4 | 1.6 | 45.2 | 1.0 | 122.2 | 37.0 | 10.2 | 47.1 | 15.4 | 184.7 |
| 1987 | 69.6 | 1.3 | 45.6 | 1.0 | 117.4 | 39.1 | 11.6 | 50.7 | 16.1 | 184.2 |
| 1988 | 68.6 | 1.1 | 48.8 | 1.0 | 119.5 | 39.3 | 12.4 | 51.7 | 15.1 | 186.4 |
| 1989 | 65.4 | 1.0 | 48.4 | 1.1 | 115.9 | 40.5 | 13.1 | 53.6 | 15.6 | 185.1 |
| 1990 | 64.0 | 0.9 | 46.4 | 1.1 | 112.4 | 42.1 | 13.8 | 55.9 | 15.0 | 183.3 |
| 1991 | 63.1 | 0.8 | 46.9 | 1.0 | 111.9 | 43.9 | 14.1 | 58.0 | 14.8 | 184.7 |
| 1992 P | 62.8 | 0.8 | 49.5 | 1.0 | 114.1 | 45.9 | 14.2 | 60.1 | 14.7 | 188.9 |

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 40-43. Boneless equivalent for chicken and turkey derived from ready-to-cook weight, using conversion factors shown in tables 49-52. Boneless equivalent, or edible weight, for fish is calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce (see table 7). 2/ Includes skin, neck meat, and giblets. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ 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.

Table 7--Fishery products (edible weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Fresh and frozen | | | Canned | | | | | | Cured | Total 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fish | Shellfish | Total 2/ | Salmon | Sardines (pilchards and herring) | Tuna | Shellfish | Other | 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 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 9.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 14.8 |
| 1992 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 9.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 14.7 |

1/ The figures are calculated on the basis of raw edible meat, that is, excluding such offals as bones, viscera, and shells. Excludes game fish consumption. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. Computed by ERS from data provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 8--Fish and shellfish: Per capita consumption by selected country, 1988-90 annual average 1/

| Country | Live-weight equivalent | Country | Live-weight equivalent |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | Pounds |
| North America: | | Near East: | |
| Greenland | 176.8 | United Arab Emirates | 58.0 |
| Canada | 53.6 | Oman | 52.2 |
| United States | 47.0 | Israel | 45.4 |
| Mexico | 24.3 | Bahrain | 43.2 |
| | | Cyprus | 32.2 |
| Caribbean: | | Kuwait | 20.1 |
| Antigua | 101.4 | | |
| Bermuda | 99.9 | Far East: | |
| St. Christopher-Nevis | 99.4 | Maldives | 293.4 |
| Guadeloupe | 95.7 | Japan | 158.7 |
| Martinique | 92.8 | Hong Kong | 117.9 |
| Aruba | 89.7 | Republic of Korea | 104.9 |
| Barbados | 67.0 | North Korea | 97.4 |
| Netherland Antilles | 60.2 | Taiwan | 86.2 |
| Cayman Islands | 58.4 | Philippines | 76.3 |
| British Virgin Islands | 57.3 | Singapore | 64.6 |
| Grenada | 56.2 | Brunei | 63.9 |
| Bahamas | 45.0 | Malaysia | 60.6 |
| Cuba | 43.7 | Macao | 55.6 |
| Jamaica | 40.1 | Thailand | 45.6 |
| | | Burma | 33.7 |
| | | | |
| Latin America: | | Africa: | |
| French Guiana | 91.5 | St. Helena | 194.7 |
| Guyana | 91.0 | Seychelles | 127.2 |
| Peru | 60.0 | Congo (Brazaville) | 78.7 |
| Chile | 52.9 | Sao Tome | 71.0 |
| Panama | 33.7 | Gabon | 68.8 |
| Venezuela | 31.1 | Ghana | 58.2 |
| | | Senegal | 53.8 |
| Europe: | | Reunion | 53.4 |
| Iceland | 203.0 | Angola | 51.4 |
| Faeroe Island | 187.8 | Equatorial Guinea | 42.1 |
| Portugal | 132.7 | Mauritius | 42.1 |
| Norway | 90.6 | Gambia | 39.2 |
| Spain | 83.8 | Ivory Coast | 34.2 |
| Finland | 67.5 | | |
| Former USSR | 61.1 | Oceania: | |
| Sweden | 59.3 | Solomon Islands | 131.8 |
| Denmark | 46.7 | Fiji | 98.3 |
| Malta | 44.8 | French Polynesia | 79.4 |
| Italy | 44.3 | Vanuatu | 67.0 |
| United Kingdom | 43.9 | New Zealand | 63.7 |
| Greece | 42.1 | Tonga | 61.7 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 41.4 | Papua New Guinea | 50.3 |
| Ireland | 35.1 | Western Samoa | 47.8 |
| France | 31.1 | New Caledonia | 47.2 |
| Poland | 27.3 | Australia | 41.4 |

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, 1991, Vol. 73, Rome.

Table 9--Red meat and poultry: Per capita consumption, selected periods, by 10 leading countries in 1992 1/

| Country and item | 1975-79 | 1980-84 | 1985-89 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Pounds | | | |
| Beef and veal: | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 189 | 169 | 172 | 152 | 155 | 152 |
| Uruguay | 170 | 152 | 137 | 126 | 130 | 133 |
| United States | 122 | 107 | 106 | 97 | 97 | 96 |
| Canada | 106 | 91 | 89 | 83 | 82 | 79 |
| Australia | 142 | 99 | 89 | 84 | 83 | 77 |
| Baltics | NA | NA | NA | 81 | 75 | 68 |
| New Zealand | 135 | 112 | 89 | 73 | 64 | 65 |
| France | 69 | 69 | 67 | 65 | 64 | 63 |
| Czechoslovakia | 62 | 59 | 60 | 58 | 60 | 60 |
| Switzerland | 58 | 60 | 59 | 56 | 57 | 58 |
| Pork: 2/ | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 98 | 116 | 140 | 149 | 143 | 145 |
| Poland | 106 | 93 | 99 | 109 | 116 | 116 |
| Czechoslovakia | 115 | 118 | 122 | 126 | 113 | 113 |
| Austria | 96 | 106 | 114 | 115 | 113 | 113 |
| Spain | 47 | 63 | 85 | 105 | 109 | 110 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 92 | 102 | 106 | 102 | 110 | 107 |
| Germany, Unified | 106 | 117 | 122 | 118 | 107 | 107 |
| Hungary | 171 | 184 | 187 | 156 | 160 | 106 |
| Netherlands | 73 | 82 | 94 | 97 | 96 | 93 |
| Bulgaria | 81 | 93 | 97 | 103 | 105 | 92 |
| Poultry: | | | | | | |
| United States | 54 | 64 | 77 | 89 | 92 | 96 |
| Hong Kong | 45 | 54 | 64 | 74 | 81 | 89 |
| Israel | 84 | 95 | 85 | 81 | 85 | 84 |
| Singapore | NA | 70 | 81 | 76 | 81 | 78 |
| Saudi Arabia | 32 | 58 | 62 | 60 | 68 | 71 |
| Canada | 46 | 51 | 58 | 61 | 61 | 63 |
| Kuwait | 53 | 74 | 59 | 29 | 55 | 58 |
| Australia | 34 | 43 | 52 | 54 | 54 | 55 |
| Spain | 44 | 48 | 48 | 51 | 53 | 53 |
| Taiwan | 24 | 36 | 44 | 51 | 51 | 52 |
| Lamb, mutton, and goat: 2/ | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 72 | 74 | 84 | 51 | 58 | 59 |
| Australia | 46 | 44 | 51 | 50 | 47 | 45 |
| Saudi Arabia | NA | NA | NA | 13 | 43 | 42 |
| Greece | 31 | 30 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Ireland | 21 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 18 |
| Bulgaria | 17 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 19 | 16 |
| Spain | 9 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| United Kingdom | 17 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 |
| Turkey | 18 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 13 |
| South Africa | 14 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 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 68 pounds per person in 1992; lamb and mutton, 2 pounds per person.

Table 10--Eggs: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Shell | Processed | Total 2/ | Farm weight 2/ 3/ | Retail weight 2/ 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | | | Pounds | |
| 1970 | 276 | 33 | 309 | 40.4 | 39.5 |
| 1971 | 274 | 36 | 310 | 40.5 | 39.7 |
| 1972 | 268 | 35 | 303 | 39.6 | 38.8 |
| 1973 | 257 | 31 | 288 | 37.7 | 37.0 |
| 1974 | 249 | 34 | 283 | 37.0 | 36.3 |
| 1975 | 245 | 31 | 276 | 36.1 | 35.4 |
| 1976 | 237 | 32 | 270 | 35.3 | 34.6 |
| 1977 | 231 | 36 | 267 | 34.9 | 34.3 |
| 1978 | 237 | 34 | 272 | 35.5 | 34.9 |
| 1979 | 241 | 35 | 277 | 36.2 | 35.5 |
| 1980 | 236 | 35 | 271 | 35.5 | 34.8 |
| 1981 | 232 | 32 | 264 | 34.6 | 34.0 |
| 1982 | 230 | 34 | 264 | 34.6 | 33.9 |
| 1983 | 225 | 35 | 260 | 34.0 | 33.5 |
| 1984 | 223 | 37 | 260 | 34.0 | 33.5 |
| 1985 | 216 | 39 | 255 | 33.4 | 32.9 |
| 1986 | 214 | 39 | 254 | 33.2 | 32.6 |
| 1987 | 210 | 43 | 254 | 33.2 | 32.7 |
| 1988 | 201 | 44 | 246 | 32.1 | 31.6 |
| 1989 | 192 | 44 | 236 | 30.9 | 30.4 |
| 1990 | 185 | 48 | 233 | 30.5 | 30.1 |
| 1991 | 182 | 51 | 233 | 30.4 | 30.0 |
| 1992 P | 180 | 54 | 234 | 30.6 | 30.2 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Excludes shipments to U.S. territories, as shown in the eggs supply and utilization table (table 53). 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/ The factor for converting farm weight to retail weight was 0.97 in 1960 and was increased 0.003 per year until 0.985 was reached in 1990.

Table 11--Dairy products: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 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: Whole and part-skim milk cheese 3/: Total 4/ | Cheese: Cottage cheese: Lowfat | Cheese: Cottage cheese: Total | Frozen dairy products: Ice cream | Frozen dairy products: Ice milk | Frozen dairy products: Sherbet | Frozen dairy products: Other frozen products 5/ | Total, (product weight) 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Pounds | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 275.1 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 11.4 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 17.8 | 7.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 28.5 |
| 1971 | 275.6 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 12.0 | 0.4 | 5.3 | 17.7 | 7.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 28.2 |
| 1972 | 273.6 | 5.0 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 13.0 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 17.6 | 7.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 28.0 |
| 1973 | 269.0 | 4.8 | 7.9 | 5.6 | 13.5 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 17.5 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 28.0 |
| 1974 | 260.4 | 4.5 | 8.5 | 5.9 | 14.4 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 17.5 | 7.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 27.7 |
| 1975 | 261.4 | 4.7 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 14.3 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 18.6 | 7.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 28.6 |
| 1976 | 260.2 | 4.3 | 8.9 | 6.6 | 15.5 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 18.0 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 27.5 |
| 1977 | 257.5 | 4.3 | 9.2 | 6.8 | 16.0 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 17.6 | 7.7 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 27.5 |
| 1978 | 253.9 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 7.3 | 16.8 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 17.6 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 27.3 |
| 1979 | 250.6 | 4.5 | 9.6 | 7.5 | 17.2 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 17.3 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 26.5 |
| 1980 | 245.6 | 4.5 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 17.5 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 17.5 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 26.4 |
| 1981 | 241.8 | 4.2 | 10.2 | 8.0 | 18.2 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 17.4 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 26.5 |
| 1982 | 235.6 | 4.3 | 11.3 | 8.6 | 19.9 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 17.6 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 26.4 |
| 1983 | 236.0 | 4.9 | 11.6 | 8.9 | 20.6 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 18.1 | 6.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 27.1 |
| 1984 | 237.7 | 4.9 | 11.9 | 9.6 | 21.5 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 18.2 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 27.2 |
| 1985 | 241.0 | 4.9 | 12.2 | 10.4 | 22.5 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 18.1 | 6.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 27.9 |
| 1986 | 240.5 | 4.6 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 23.1 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 18.4 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 27.9 |
| 1987 | 238.5 | 4.7 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 24.1 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 18.4 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 28.2 |
| 1988 | 234.6 | 4.5 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 23.7 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 17.3 | 8.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 27.7 |
| 1989 | 236.4 | 4.4 | 11.0 | 12.8 | 23.8 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 16.1 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 28.7 |
| 1990 | 233.4 | 4.4 | 11.1 | 13.5 | 24.6 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 15.8 | 7.7 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 28.4 |
| 1991 | 233.1 | 4.2 | 11.1 | 14.0 | 25.0 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 16.3 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 29.3 |
| 1992 P | 230.8 | 4.2 | 11.3 | 14.6 | 26.0 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 16.4 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 4.4 | 29.2 |

| 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: USDA donations | All dairy products milk equivalent, milkfat basis: Commercial sales | All dairy products milk equivalent, milkfat basis: Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Pounds | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 5.8 | 1.2 | 5.0 | 12.0 | 0.2 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 24.2 | 539.6 | 563.8 |
| 1971 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 24.5 | 533.4 | 557.9 |
| 1972 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 10.9 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 21.6 | 538.0 | 559.6 |
| 1973 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 10.1 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 17.5 | 537.3 | 554.8 |
| 1974 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 7.0 | 528.0 | 535.0 |
| 1975 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 10.8 | 528.4 | 539.1 |
| 1976 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 537.5 | 539.7 |
| 1977 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 13.7 | 526.5 | 540.2 |
| 1978 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 10.5 | 533.8 | 544.3 |
| 1979 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 10.7 | 537.6 | 548.2 |
| 1980 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 19.3 | 523.9 | 543.2 |
| 1981 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 18.4 | 522.2 | 540.6 |
| 1982 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 31.4 | 523.1 | 554.6 |
| 1983 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 50.8 | 522.1 | 572.9 |
| 1984 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 46.3 | 535.6 | 581.9 |
| 1985 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 47.4 | 546.2 | 593.7 |
| 1986 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 7.9 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 40.1 | 551.4 | 591.5 |
| 1987 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 44.1 | 557.1 | 601.2 |
| 1988 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 27.3 | 555.6 | 582.9 |
| 1989 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 21.6 | 543.6 | 565.2 |
| 1990 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 16.9 | 552.8 | 569.7 |
| 1991 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 8.2 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 13.8 | 551.4 | 565.2 |
| 1992 P | 2.1 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 8.5 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 10.4 | 554.3 | 564.8 |

P = Preliminary.

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 commerical sales and milk produced and consumed on farms. Includes whole, lowfat, and skim milk; cream; half and half; yogurt; sour cream; and eggnog. See fluid milk and cream per capita table. 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 mellorine, frozen yogurt beginning 1981, and other nonstandardized frozen dairy products. 6/ Includes quantities used in other dairy products.

Table 12–Fluid milk and cream: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Beverage milks | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Plain | | | | | | Flavored milk and drink | | | Total | | | | |
| | | Lowfat | | | | | | | | | Lowfat and skim | | | |
| | Whole | 2 percent | 1 percent | Total 2/ | Skim | Total 2/ | Whole | Lowfat | Total 2/ | Whole | Plain and flavored | Buttermilk | Total 2/ | Total 2/ |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 213.5 | 28.0 | 1.8 | 29.8 | 11.6 | 255.0 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 8.6 | 219.1 | 44.4 | 5.5 | 50.0 | 269.1 |
| 1971 | 208.7 | 30.9 | 3.0 | 34.0 | 12.3 | 255.0 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 8.8 | 214.9 | 48.9 | 5.6 | 54.5 | 269.4 |
| 1972 | 200.4 | 34.6 | 4.6 | 39.2 | 12.4 | 252.0 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 9.6 | 207.5 | 54.2 | 5.4 | 59.6 | 267.1 |
| 1973 | 190.4 | 39.1 | 4.0 | 43.1 | 13.8 | 247.3 | 7.3 | 2.7 | 10.0 | 197.7 | 59.6 | 5.0 | 64.6 | 262.3 |
| 1974 | 180.0 | 38.2 | 7.6 | 45.8 | 13.9 | 239.7 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 9.4 | 186.8 | 62.3 | 4.6 | 66.9 | 253.7 |
| 1975 | 174.9 | 40.5 | 12.7 | 53.2 | 11.5 | 239.6 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 9.7 | 181.2 | 68.1 | 4.7 | 72.8 | 254.0 |
| 1976 | 168.4 | 43.9 | 13.2 | 57.1 | 11.6 | 237.1 | 6.8 | 4.0 | 10.8 | 175.2 | 72.7 | 4.7 | 77.4 | 252.6 |
| 1977 | 160.7 | 47.4 | 13.7 | 61.1 | 11.9 | 233.7 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 11.4 | 167.3 | 77.8 | 4.6 | 82.4 | 249.7 |
| 1978 | 154.9 | 49.8 | 14.6 | 64.2 | 11.5 | 230.5 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 11.1 | 161.0 | 80.6 | 4.4 | 85.0 | 246.0 |
| 1979 | 148.3 | 52.4 | 14.6 | 67.0 | 11.6 | 227.8 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 10.5 | 154.8 | 83.6 | 4.2 | 87.8 | 242.6 |
| 1980 | 141.7 | 54.7 | 15.3 | 70.1 | 11.6 | 223.3 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 10.0 | 146.4 | 86.9 | 4.1 | 91.0 | 237.4 |
| 1981 | 136.3 | 57.0 | 15.6 | 72.6 | 11.3 | 220.2 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 9.3 | 140.0 | 89.5 | 4.0 | 93.5 | 233.5 |
| 1982 | 130.3 | 58.3 | 15.3 | 73.5 | 10.6 | 214.4 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 8.6 | 133.4 | 89.7 | 4.1 | 93.8 | 227.1 |
| 1983 | 127.1 | 60.7 | 14.8 | 75.4 | 10.6 | 213.1 | 3.2 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 130.3 | 91.9 | 4.3 | 96.2 | 226.5 |
| 1984 | 123.0 | 64.2 | 14.3 | 78.6 | 11.6 | 213.1 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 9.8 | 126.9 | 96.1 | 4.3 | 100.4 | 227.3 |
| 1985 | 119.7 | 68.5 | 14.7 | 83.3 | 12.6 | 215.6 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 123.4 | 101.9 | 4.4 | 106.3 | 229.7 |
| 1986 | 112.9 | 71.8 | 16.3 | 88.1 | 13.5 | 214.5 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 9.9 | 116.5 | 107.9 | 4.2 | 112.1 | 228.6 |
| 1987 | 108.5 | 74.0 | 15.6 | 89.7 | 14.0 | 212.2 | 3.4 | 6.6 | 10.1 | 111.9 | 110.3 | 4.3 | 114.6 | 226.5 |
| 1988 | 102.4 | 74.6 | 15.3 | 89.9 | 16.1 | 208.4 | 3.3 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 105.7 | 112.6 | 4.1 | 116.6 | 222.4 |
| 1989 | 94.5 | 79.1 | 17.2 | 96.3 | 20.2 | 211.0 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 9.6 | 97.6 | 123.0 | 3.7 | 126.7 | 224.3 |
| 1990 | 87.6 | 78.4 | 19.9 | 98.3 | 22.9 | 208.8 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 9.4 | 90.4 | 127.8 | 3.5 | 131.3 | 221.7 |
| 1991 | 84.7 | 78.9 | 20.8 | 99.7 | 23.9 | 208.3 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 9.5 | 87.4 | 130.4 | 3.4 | 133.8 | 221.2 |
| 1992 | 81.4 | 78.4 | 21.0 | 99.3 | 25.0 | 205.8 | 2.7 | 6.9 | 9.6 | 84.1 | 131.2 | 3.2 | 134.4 | 218.5 |

| Year | Yogurt | Total fluid milk products 2/ | Cream and sour cream | | | | | | Eggnog | Total fluid cream products 2/ | Total fluid milk and cream products 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cream | | | | Sour cream | Total 2/ | | | |
| | | | Half and half | Light | Heavy | Total 2/ | | | | | |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 0.8 | 269.9 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 275.1 |
| 1971 | 1.1 | 270.5 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 275.6 |
| 1972 | 1.3 | 268.4 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 5.2 | 273.6 |
| 1973 | 1.5 | 263.8 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 269.0 |
| 1974 | 1.5 | 255.2 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 260.4 |
| 1975 | 2.1 | 256.0 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 5.3 | 261.4 |
| 1976 | 2.2 | 254.8 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 260.2 |
| 1977 | 2.4 | 252.1 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 257.5 |
| 1978 | 2.5 | 248.5 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 253.9 |
| 1979 | 2.5 | 245.1 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 5.5 | 250.6 |
| 1980 | 2.6 | 240.0 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 245.6 |
| 1981 | 2.5 | 236.0 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 5.7 | 241.8 |
| 1982 | 2.7 | 229.8 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 235.6 |
| 1983 | 3.3 | 229.8 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 236.0 |
| 1984 | 3.7 | 230.9 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 6.7 | 237.7 |
| 1985 | 4.1 | 233.8 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 0.5 | 7.2 | 241.0 |
| 1986 | 4.4 | 233.0 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 7.5 | 240.5 |
| 1987 | 4.4 | 230.9 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 7.6 | 238.5 |
| 1988 | 4.7 | 227.0 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 7.6 | 234.6 |
| 1989 | 4.3 | 228.6 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 7.8 | 236.4 |
| 1990 | 4.1 | 225.8 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 7.6 | 233.4 |
| 1991 | 4.2 | 225.4 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 7.3 | 0.4 | 7.7 | 233.1 |
| 1992 | 4.3 | 222.8 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 8.0 | 230.8 |

1/ Uses U.S. resident population, July 1. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 13--Selected cheeses: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | American | | | Italian | | | | | | | Miscellaneous | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cheddar | Other 2/ | Total 3/ | Provolone | Romano | Parmesan | Mozzarella | Ricotta | Other | Total 3/ | Swiss 4/ | Brick |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 5.79 | 1.22 | 7.02 | 0.23 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 1.19 | 0.24 | 0.08 | 2.06 | 0.89 | 0.10 |
| 1971 | 5.94 | 1.42 | 7.35 | 0.22 | 0.14 | 0.20 | 1.36 | 0.28 | 0.07 | 2.30 | 0.94 | 0.11 |
| 1972 | 6.04 | 1.67 | 7.71 | 0.24 | 0.17 | 0.23 | 1.56 | 0.31 | 0.08 | 2.61 | 1.07 | 0.10 |
| 1973 | 6.10 | 1.76 | 7.86 | 0.27 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 1.77 | 0.34 | 0.09 | 2.81 | 1.07 | 0.11 |
| 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 |
| 1975 | 6.04 | 2.13 | 8.17 | 0.28 | 0.22 | 0.17 | 2.12 | 0.36 | 0.07 | 3.24 | 1.10 | 0.09 |
| 1976 | 6.45 | 2.46 | 8.91 | 0.31 | 0.17 | 0.27 | 2.32 | 0.41 | 0.06 | 3.56 | 1.25 | 0.09 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 1985 | 9.76 | 2.42 | 12.19 | 0.57 | 0.21 | 0.38 | 4.63 | 0.60 | 0.08 | 6.46 | 1.29 | 0.08 |
| 1986 | 9.76 | 2.36 | 12.12 | 0.57 | 0.18 | 0.33 | 5.19 | 0.63 | 0.10 | 6.99 | 1.29 | 0.06 |
| 1987 | 10.61 | 1.80 | 12.41 | 0.61 | 0.23 | 0.42 | 5.62 | 0.68 | 0.09 | 7.63 | 1.24 | 0.12 |
| 1988 | 9.52 | 1.98 | 11.50 | 0.61 | 0.19 | 0.49 | 6.01 | 0.73 | 0.11 | 8.13 | 1.29 | 0.10 |
| 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 |
| 1990 | 9.06 | 2.09 | 11.15 | 0.63 | 0.14 | 0.43 | 6.93 | 0.79 | 0.06 | 8.99 | 1.35 | 0.07 |
| 1991 | 9.04 | 2.02 | 11.05 | 0.62 | 0.17 | 0.46 | 7.22 | 0.84 | 0.06 | 9.36 | 1.22 | 0.06 |
| 1992 P | 9.20 | 2.13 | 11.32 | 0.65 | 0.14 | 0.53 | 7.71 | 0.88 | 0.05 | 9.96 | 1.19 | 0.06 |

| Year | Miscellaneous--continued | | | | | | Processed products | | | Consumed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Muenster | Cream | Neufchatel | Blue 5/ | Other | Total 3/ | Cheese | Foods and spreads | Total 3/ | Cheese content | as natural | Total 3/ |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 0.17 | 0.59 | 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.37 | 2.29 | 3.33 | 2.20 | 5.53 | 4.42 | 6.94 | 11.37 |
| 1971 | 0.19 | 0.60 | 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.37 | 2.37 | 3.55 | 2.31 | 5.86 | 4.70 | 7.33 | 12.03 |
| 1972 | 0.22 | 0.61 | 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.49 | 2.66 | 3.36 | 2.62 | 6.01 | 4.75 | 8.25 | 13.00 |
| 1973 | 0.22 | 0.64 | 0.02 | 0.18 | 0.60 | 2.63 | 3.31 | 2.68 | 5.99 | 4.72 | 8.77 | 13.49 |
| 1974 | 0.23 | 0.69 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.57 | 2.97 | 3.42 | 2.92 | 6.34 | 4.98 | 9.43 | 14.41 |
| 1975 | 0.24 | 0.72 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.53 | 2.86 | 3.35 | 3.34 | 6.69 | 5.19 | 9.09 | 14.27 |
| 1976 | 0.25 | 0.75 | 0.02 | 0.18 | 0.50 | 3.05 | 3.89 | 2.59 | 6.48 | 5.19 | 10.33 | 15.52 |
| 1977 | 0.25 | 0.79 | 0.01 | 0.18 | 0.51 | 3.03 | 3.88 | 3.23 | 7.12 | 5.60 | 10.39 | 15.99 |
| 1978 | 0.27 | 0.87 | 0.02 | 0.19 | 0.43 | 3.19 | 3.84 | 3.23 | 7.07 | 5.58 | 11.26 | 16.84 |
| 1979 | 0.28 | 0.92 | 0.02 | 0.18 | 0.48 | 3.30 | 3.83 | 3.12 | 6.94 | 5.47 | 11.69 | 17.16 |
| 1980 | 0.31 | 0.98 | 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.57 | 3.44 | 3.98 | 3.09 | 7.05 | 5.57 | 11.96 | 17.53 |
| 1981 | 0.29 | 1.03 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.71 | 3.54 | 3.63 | 3.14 | 6.77 | 5.31 | 12.86 | 18.17 |
| 1982 | 0.31 | 1.11 | 0.03 | 0.16 | 0.77 | 3.73 | 4.66 | 3.29 | 7.95 | 6.33 | 13.57 | 19.90 |
| 1983 | 0.30 | 1.14 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.73 | 3.66 | 5.09 | 3.32 | 8.41 | 6.74 | 13.82 | 20.57 |
| 1984 | 0.32 | 1.15 | 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.88 | 3.85 | 4.46 | 3.30 | 7.76 | 6.16 | 15.32 | 21.48 |
| 1985 | 0.34 | 1.21 | 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.78 | 3.90 | 4.60 | 3.00 | 7.60 | 6.09 | 16.46 | 22.54 |
| 1986 | 0.37 | 1.31 | 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.76 | 4.00 | 4.77 | 3.18 | 7.96 | 6.37 | 16.75 | 23.12 |
| 1987 | 0.38 | 1.36 | 0.05 | 0.17 | 0.73 | 4.05 | 5.23 | 3.18 | 8.41 | 6.82 | 17.28 | 24.10 |
| 1988 | 0.34 | 1.47 | 0.07 | 0.17 | 0.65 | 4.08 | 4.60 | 3.75 | 8.34 | 6.58 | 17.13 | 23.71 |
| 1989 | 0.37 | 1.53 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.82 | 4.27 | 4.61 | 3.57 | 8.17 | 6.41 | 17.38 | 23.79 |
| 1990 | 0.40 | 1.62 | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.84 | 4.55 | 4.80 | 3.84 | 8.63 | 6.61 | 17.82 | 24.63 |
| 1991 | 0.42 | 1.56 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 0.97 | 4.59 | 4.90 | 3.77 | 8.66 | 6.85 | 18.16 | 25.01 |
| 1992 P | 0.45 | 1.75 | 0.27 | 0.15 | 0.80 | 4.68 | 5.24 | 3.35 | 8.58 | 6.89 | 19.08 | 25.96 |

P = Preliminary.

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

Table 14--Food fats and oil: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Butter | Margarine | Lard 2/ | Edible tallow 2/ | Shortening | Salad and cooking oils | Other edible fats and oils 3/ | Total product weight 4/ | Total fat content 5/ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Animal | Vege-table | Total 4/ |
| | 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 | 17.6 | 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 | 58.9 |
| 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 | 51.8 | 64.4 |
| 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 | 0.3 | 21.5 | 24.0 | 1.3 | 63.4 | 9.9 | 50.5 | 60.4 |
| 1990 | 4.4 | 10.9 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 22.2 | 24.2 | 1.2 | 65.3 | 9.7 | 52.5 | 62.2 |
| 1991 | 4.2 | 10.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 22.4 | 25.2 | 1.3 | 66.7 | 9.5 | 54.2 | 63.8 |
| 1992 P | 4.2 | 11.0 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 22.4 | 25.6 | 1.4 | 68.6 | 10.4 | 55.2 | 65.6 |

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary.

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Direct use excludes use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood use. 3/ Specialty fats used mainly in confectionery products and non-dairy creamers. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Fat content of butter and margarine is 80 percent of product weight.

Table 15--Fruits and vegetables (farm-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-92

| Year | Fruits | | | | | Vegetables | | | | | | Total fruits and vegetables 3/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fresh 1/ | Processing 2/ | Wine grapes | Total fruits 3/ Including wine grapes | Total fruits 3/ Excluding wine grapes | Fresh 4/ | Canning 5/ | Freezing 6/ | Dehydrated and chips 7/ | Pulses 8/ | Total vegetables 3/ | Including wine grapes | Excluding wine grapes |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 100.7 | 127.7 | 17.3 | 245.6 | 228.3 | 155.6 | 99.0 | 45.2 | 30.6 | 7.9 | 338.3 | 583.9 | 566.6 |
| 1971 | 100.7 | 132.2 | 24.4 | 257.3 | 232.9 | 148.9 | 106.6 | 46.7 | 31.0 | 7.5 | 340.7 | 598.0 | 573.6 |
| 1972 | 94.3 | 128.2 | 17.3 | 239.8 | 222.5 | 151.8 | 103.3 | 47.0 | 30.0 | 6.7 | 338.9 | 578.6 | 561.4 |
| 1973 | 96.8 | 130.7 | 27.5 | 255.0 | 227.6 | 148.6 | 96.7 | 52.0 | 30.5 | 8.4 | 336.2 | 591.2 | 563.8 |
| 1974 | 95.5 | 132.4 | 25.5 | 253.4 | 227.9 | 144.5 | 97.9 | 52.4 | 31.8 | 6.6 | 333.3 | 586.7 | 561.1 |
| 1975 | 101.7 | 143.2 | 23.9 | 268.8 | 244.9 | 147.3 | 96.7 | 54.0 | 32.2 | 7.2 | 337.4 | 606.1 | 582.3 |
| 1976 | 101.5 | 148.1 | 24.6 | 274.2 | 249.6 | 146.5 | 102.0 | 56.9 | 32.9 | 7.0 | 347.3 | 621.5 | 596.9 |
| 1977 | 99.7 | 162.7 | 25.7 | 288.1 | 262.4 | 147.0 | 100.7 | 60.5 | 29.0 | 6.9 | 344.0 | 632.1 | 606.4 |
| 1978 | 103.3 | 146.8 | 29.2 | 279.2 | 250.0 | 141.7 | 95.7 | 59.7 | 29.9 | 5.9 | 332.9 | 612.0 | 582.9 |
| 1979 | 100.1 | 144.2 | 28.9 | 273.2 | 244.2 | 146.6 | 99.6 | 56.5 | 29.7 | 6.6 | 339.2 | 612.4 | 583.4 |
| 1980 | 104.8 | 152.3 | 31.5 | 288.6 | 257.0 | 149.2 | 102.1 | 52.5 | 26.9 | 5.8 | 336.5 | 625.1 | 593.5 |
| 1981 | 103.7 | 151.6 | 27.6 | 282.9 | 255.3 | 142.9 | 96.2 | 59.0 | 28.1 | 6.0 | 332.1 | 615.0 | 587.4 |
| 1982 | 107.3 | 146.9 | 33.9 | 288.1 | 254.2 | 149.3 | 94.7 | 54.7 | 29.3 | 6.9 | 334.8 | 622.9 | 589.0 |
| 1983 | 110.0 | 160.3 | 27.3 | 297.6 | 270.4 | 149.2 | 96.0 | 56.2 | 29.2 | 7.0 | 337.5 | 635.2 | 607.9 |
| 1984 | 112.6 | 146.8 | 30.0 | 289.4 | 259.4 | 154.5 | 101.9 | 63.5 | 29.7 | 5.5 | 355.1 | 644.4 | 614.4 |
| 1985 | 110.6 | 152.9 | 31.3 | 294.8 | 263.5 | 156.5 | 98.8 | 65.1 | 30.2 | 7.6 | 358.2 | 653.0 | 621.7 |
| 1986 | 117.4 | 153.6 | 29.4 | 300.6 | 271.2 | 155.6 | 99.3 | 64.8 | 30.9 | 7.3 | 357.9 | 658.5 | 629.1 |
| 1987 | 121.6 | 155.1 | 26.2 | 302.9 | 276.7 | 161.3 | 98.6 | 67.1 | 29.7 | 5.7 | 362.3 | 665.2 | 639.1 |
| 1988 | 120.7 | 150.0 | 27.6 | 296.3 | 270.8 | 167.2 | 94.6 | 64.4 | 29.0 | 7.5 | 362.8 | 661.1 | 633.5 |
| 1989 | 123.1 | 141.0 | 25.8 | 289.9 | 264.1 | 171.7 | 102.2 | 67.5 | 29.9 | 6.2 | 377.6 | 667.4 | 641.6 |
| 1990 | 116.8 | 144.6 | 23.6 | 285.0 | 261.3 | 165.8 | 105.3 | 70.7 | 31.9 | 6.8 | 380.5 | 665.5 | 641.9 |
| 1991 | 113.2 | 151.5 | 23.2 | 287.9 | 264.7 | 163.1 | 106.9 | 72.6 | 32.5 | 8.1 | 383.3 | 671.2 | 646.0 |
| 1992 | 122.7 | 140.2 | 25.8 | 288.7 | 262.9 | 164.2 | 109.7 | 72.6 | 32.6 | 8.0 | 387.1 | 675.9 | 650.1 |

1/ Includes oranges, tangerines, tangelos, lemons, limes, grapefruit, apples, apricots, avocados, bananas, cantaloups, cherries, cranberries, grapes, honeydew, kiwifruit, mangoes, nectarines, peaches, pears, pineapples, papayas, plums, prunes, strawberries, and watermelon. 2/ Includes apples, grapes (excluding wine grapes), pineapples, peaches, and pears. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Includes asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, artichokes, garlic, eggplant, cucumbers, bell peppers, cabbage, green beans, mushrooms, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. 5/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, carrots, sweet corn, pickles, green peas, tomatoes, potatoes, mushrooms, and miscellaneous vegetables. 6/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, green peas, potatoes, and miscellaneous vegetables. 7/ Includes potatoes. 8/ Includes dry peas, lentils, and dry edible beans.

Table 16--Fresh and processed fruits (farm-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-92

| Year | Fresh | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Citrus | | | Noncitrus | | | | | | Total fresh fruits 2/ |
| | Oranges and Temples | Other 1/ | All 2/ | Apples | Bananas | Grapes | Melons 3/ | Other 4/ | All 2/ | |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 16.2 | 12.6 | 28.8 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 2.9 | 21.5 | 13.1 | 71.9 | 100.7 |
| 1971 | 15.7 | 13.3 | 29.0 | 16.4 | 18.1 | 2.5 | 20.7 | 14.0 | 71.7 | 100.7 |
| 1972 | 14.5 | 12.7 | 27.1 | 15.5 | 17.9 | 2.5 | 20.2 | 11.0 | 67.1 | 94.3 |
| 1973 | 14.4 | 12.8 | 27.2 | 16.1 | 18.2 | 2.9 | 19.9 | 12.6 | 69.6 | 96.8 |
| 1974 | 14.4 | 12.6 | 27.0 | 16.4 | 18.5 | 3.1 | 17.6 | 12.8 | 68.4 | 95.5 |
| 1975 | 15.9 | 13.1 | 28.9 | 19.5 | 17.8 | 3.8 | 17.7 | 14.3 | 72.7 | 101.7 |
| 1976 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 28.5 | 17.1 | 19.3 | 3.5 | 18.9 | 14.3 | 73.1 | 101.5 |
| 1977 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 26.1 | 16.5 | 19.2 | 3.5 | 19.5 | 14.9 | 73.6 | 99.7 |
| 1978 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 26.2 | 17.9 | 20.2 | 3.1 | 20.1 | 15.6 | 77.1 | 103.3 |
| 1979 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 22.9 | 17.1 | 21.0 | 3.4 | 19.1 | 16.5 | 77.1 | 100.1 |
| 1980 | 14.3 | 11.7 | 26.0 | 19.2 | 20.6 | 4.0 | 17.9 | 16.9 | 78.7 | 104.8 |
| 1981 | 12.4 | 11.1 | 23.4 | 16.8 | 21.5 | 4.1 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 80.2 | 103.7 |
| 1982 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 23.4 | 17.5 | 22.5 | 5.7 | 22.0 | 16.1 | 83.9 | 107.3 |
| 1983 | 15.0 | 12.9 | 27.9 | 18.3 | 21.3 | 5.6 | 19.6 | 17.4 | 82.1 | 110.0 |
| 1984 | 11.9 | 10.6 | 22.5 | 18.4 | 22.2 | 6.1 | 23.9 | 19.5 | 90.1 | 112.6 |
| 1985 | 11.6 | 9.8 | 21.4 | 17.3 | 23.5 | 6.6 | 24.1 | 17.5 | 89.2 | 110.6 |
| 1986 | 13.4 | 10.7 | 24.2 | 17.8 | 25.8 | 7.1 | 24.6 | 17.9 | 93.2 | 117.4 |
| 1987 | 12.8 | 11.0 | 23.9 | 20.8 | 25.0 | 7.0 | 24.3 | 20.5 | 97.7 | 121.6 |
| 1988 | 13.9 | 11.4 | 25.3 | 19.9 | 24.3 | 7.7 | 23.7 | 19.8 | 95.4 | 120.7 |
| 1989 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 23.5 | 21.4 | 24.7 | 7.9 | 26.5 | 19.0 | 99.6 | 123.1 |
| 1990 | 12.4 | 9.0 | 21.3 | 19.7 | 24.4 | 7.9 | 24.6 | 18.8 | 95.4 | 116.6 |
| 1991 | 8.5 | 10.6 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 25.1 | 7.3 | 23.4 | 20.2 | 94.2 | 113.2 |
| 1992 | 12.9 | 11.4 | 24.3 | 19.3 | 27.3 | 7.2 | 24.0 | 20.8 | 98.4 | 122.7 |

| Year | Processed | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Citrus | | | Noncitrus | | | | | Total processed fruits 2/ | Total fruits 2/ |
| | Oranges and Temples | Other 1/ | All 2/ | Apples | Grapes 5/ | Pineapples | Peaches and pears | All 2/ 6/ | | |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 67.4 | 14.8 | 82.2 | 14.6 | 9.1 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 45.4 | 127.7 | 228.3 |
| 1971 | 68.8 | 16.4 | 85.2 | 14.3 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 47.0 | 132.2 | 232.9 |
| 1972 | 71.8 | 16.8 | 88.6 | 12.5 | 7.1 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 39.6 | 128.2 | 222.5 |
| 1973 | 69.6 | 18.8 | 88.4 | 13.5 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 10.2 | 42.3 | 130.7 | 227.8 |
| 1974 | 72.5 | 16.3 | 88.8 | 14.4 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 11.9 | 43.6 | 132.4 | 227.9 |
| 1975 | 78.3 | 21.3 | 99.6 | 14.0 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 43.6 | 143.2 | 244.9 |
| 1976 | 87.4 | 15.0 | 102.4 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 45.7 | 148.1 | 249.6 |
| 1977 | 97.1 | 20.7 | 117.8 | 15.0 | 8.8 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 44.9 | 162.7 | 262.4 |
| 1978 | 78.3 | 22.8 | 101.1 | 17.8 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 45.7 | 146.8 | 250.0 |
| 1979 | 74.6 | 18.6 | 93.2 | 18.8 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 51.0 | 144.2 | 244.2 |
| 1980 | 81.0 | 16.6 | 97.6 | 20.6 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 54.7 | 152.3 | 257.0 |
| 1981 | 82.8 | 21.8 | 104.6 | 17.8 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 9.4 | 47.0 | 151.6 | 255.3 |
| 1982 | 75.0 | 19.5 | 94.5 | 22.1 | 11.8 | 10.4 | 8.1 | 52.4 | 146.9 | 254.2 |
| 1983 | 91.0 | 17.9 | 108.9 | 23.3 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 8.4 | 51.4 | 160.3 | 270.4 |
| 1984 | 80.3 | 11.0 | 91.3 | 25.9 | 11.6 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 55.5 | 146.8 | 259.4 |
| 1985 | 78.4 | 16.6 | 95.0 | 26.0 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 8.3 | 57.9 | 152.9 | 263.5 |
| 1986 | 83.3 | 12.8 | 96.1 | 25.4 | 11.2 | 13.1 | 8.0 | 57.7 | 153.8 | 271.2 |
| 1987 | 76.3 | 18.8 | 95.1 | 27.3 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 8.5 | 60.0 | 155.1 | 276.7 |
| 1988 | 76.8 | 10.4 | 87.2 | 27.4 | 14.1 | 12.6 | 8.7 | 62.8 | 150.0 | 270.8 |
| 1989 | 67.0 | 14.2 | 81.2 | 25.3 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 8.8 | 59.8 | 141.0 | 264.1 |
| 1990 | 64.9 | 15.1 | 80.0 | 28.5 | 12.6 | 14.2 | 9.3 | 64.6 | 144.6 | 261.3 |
| 1991 | 77.4 | 12.2 | 89.6 | 25.7 | 12.9 | 14.5 | 8.8 | 61.9 | 151.5 | 264.7 |
| 1992 | 64.0 | 10.8 | 74.8 | 28.8 | 12.3 | 14.8 | 9.7 | 65.4 | 140.2 | 262.9 |

1/ Grapefruit, lemons, limes, tangelos, and tangerines. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding. 3/ Watermelon, cantaloup, and honeydew. 4/ Apricots, avocados, cherries, cranberries, kiwifruit, mangoes, nectarines, peaches, pears, pineapples, papayas, plums, prunes, and strawberries. 5/ Excludes wine grapes. 6/ Excludes all other fruits shown in tables 18-21.

Table 17--Fresh fruits (retail-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Citrus | | | | | | Noncitrus | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oranges and Temples | Tangerines and tangelos | Lemons | Limes | Grapefruit | Total 2/ | Apples | Apricots | Avocados | Bananas | Cherries | Cranberries |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 15.7 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 27.9 | 16.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 17.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 1971 | 15.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 8.2 | 28.0 | 15.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 18.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 1972 | 14.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 8.3 | 26.3 | 14.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 17.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| 1973 | 14.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 8.3 | 26.3 | 15.5 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 18.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| 1974 | 14.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 26.2 | 15.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 18.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| 1975 | 15.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 8.1 | 28.0 | 18.7 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 17.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| 1976 | 14.3 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 8.9 | 27.5 | 16.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 19.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 1977 | 13.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 25.2 | 15.9 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 19.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 1978 | 13.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 8.1 | 25.3 | 17.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 20.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 1979 | 11.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 22.2 | 16.5 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 21.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| 1980 | 13.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 25.2 | 18.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 20.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| 1981 | 12.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 6.4 | 22.7 | 16.2 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 21.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 1982 | 11.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 7.0 | 22.8 | 16.8 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 22.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 1983 | 14.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 7.6 | 27.0 | 17.5 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 21.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| 1984 | 11.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 21.7 | 17.6 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 22.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| 1985 | 11.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 20.7 | 16.6 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 23.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| 1986 | 13.0 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 23.4 | 17.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 25.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| 1987 | 12.4 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 6.1 | 23.1 | 20.0 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 25.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| 1988 | 13.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 6.4 | 24.5 | 19.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 24.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| 1989 | 11.8 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 6.4 | 22.7 | 20.5 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 24.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 1990 | 12.0 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 20.6 | 19.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 24.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 1991 | 8.2 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 5.7 | 18.4 | 17.5 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 25.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 1992 P | 12.5 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 5.7 | 23.5 | 18.5 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 27.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 |

| Year | Noncitrus--continued | | | | | | | | | | Total fresh fruits 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grapes | Kiwifruit | Mangoes | Peaches and nectarines | Pears | Pineapple | Papayas | Plums and prunes | Strawberries | Total 2/ | |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 2.6 | NA | 0.1 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 43.7 | 76.5 |
| 1971 | 2.3 | NA | 0.1 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 49.3 | 77.3 |
| 1972 | 2.3 | NA | 0.1 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 45.5 | 71.7 |
| 1973 | 2.8 | NA | 0.1 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 48.1 | 74.4 |
| 1974 | 2.9 | NA | 0.1 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 49.2 | 75.3 |
| 1975 | 3.3 | NA | 0.2 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 53.1 | 81.1 |
| 1976 | 3.2 | NA | 0.2 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 52.4 | 79.9 |
| 1977 | 3.2 | NA | 0.1 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 52.3 | 77.6 |
| 1978 | 2.8 | NA | 0.2 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 55.1 | 80.4 |
| 1979 | 3.1 | NA | 0.2 | 6.3 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 56.1 | 78.3 |
| 1980 | 3.6 | NA | 0.2 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 58.8 | 83.9 |
| 1981 | 3.7 | NA | 0.2 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 58.8 | 81.5 |
| 1982 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 59.8 | 82.4 |
| 1983 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 60.3 | 87.3 |
| 1984 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 63.8 | 85.5 |
| 1985 | 6.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 62.8 | 83.5 |
| 1986 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 66.3 | 89.7 |
| 1987 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 70.8 | 93.9 |
| 1988 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 69.1 | 93.6 |
| 1989 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 70.4 | 93.1 |
| 1990 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 68.2 | 88.9 |
| 1991 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 68.3 | 86.6 |
| 1992 P | 6.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 71.8 | 95.3 |

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary.

1/ All noncitrus fruit are on a calendar-year basis except for apples (year begins in August of year indicated) grapes and pears (year begins in July of year indicated). Citrus fruits are on a crop-year basis. Temples, tangerines, and tangelos begin in November of year indicated; grapefruit in September of year indicated, lemons in August of the year prior to that indicated, limes begin in April of year indicated. All data use U.S. total population, July 1, except apples, grapes, and pears, which use U.S. total population January 1, of year following that indicated. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 18--Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 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 | 0.98 | 15.76 |
| 1971 | 4.21 | 0.64 | 0.43 | 5.90 | 3.94 | 0.17 | 0.94 | 16.23 |
| 1972 | 3.73 | 0.66 | 0.42 | 5.27 | 3.58 | 0.14 | 0.84 | 14.63 |
| 1973 | 4.77 | 0.70 | 0.25 | 4.83 | 3.97 | 0.11 | 0.89 | 15.52 |
| 1974 | 4.60 | 0.45 | 0.41 | 5.40 | 3.67 | 0.10 | 0.81 | 15.44 |
| 1975 | 3.80 | 0.51 | 0.36 | 4.78 | 3.86 | 0.06 | 0.93 | 14.29 |
| 1976 | 3.41 | 0.61 | 0.22 | 4.98 | 4.24 | 0.17 | 0.98 | 14.59 |
| 1977 | 3.91 | 0.57 | 0.27 | 4.92 | 4.40 | 0.12 | 1.14 | 15.32 |
| 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 | 15.45 |
| 1980 | 4.22 | 0.41 | 0.32 | 4.53 | 4.51 | 0.04 | 1.00 | 15.03 |
| 1981 | 3.48 | 0.41 | 0.08 | 3.76 | 4.31 | 0.08 | 0.83 | 12.93 |
| 1982 | 4.29 | 0.38 | 0.32 | 3.75 | 3.99 | 0.13 | 1.00 | 13.86 |
| 1983 | 4.11 | 0.33 | 0.20 | 3.34 | 3.59 | 0.08 | 1.16 | 12.81 |
| 1984 | 4.01 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 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 | 12.73 |
| 1986 | 3.93 | 0.26 | 0.19 | 3.71 | 3.36 | 0.07 | 1.37 | 12.89 |
| 1987 | 4.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 3.50 | 3.82 | 0.09 | 1.29 | 13.61 |
| 1988 | 4.57 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 3.53 | 3.45 | 0.07 | 1.16 | 13.28 |
| 1989 | 4.27 | 0.37 | 0.23 | 3.35 | 3.66 | 0.07 | 1.39 | 13.32 |
| 1990 | 4.41 | 0.35 | 0.28 | 3.19 | 3.86 | 0.06 | 1.30 | 13.45 |
| 1991 | 4.15 | 0.23 | 0.25 | 3.37 | 3.42 | 0.04 | 0.83 | 12.29 |
| 1992 | 4.73 | 0.29 | 0.35 | 3.62 | 3.74 | 0.07 | 1.60 | 14.40 |

| Calendar year | Salad and cocktail 5/ | Berries | Cranberries | Pineapples | Citrus sections | Chilled citrus sections |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Pounds | | | |
| 1970 | 2.53 | 0.10 | 0.90 | 3.30 | 0.90 | 0.37 |
| 1971 | 2.70 | 0.12 | 0.80 | 3.40 | 1.00 | 0.33 |
| 1972 | 2.87 | 0.13 | 0.80 | 3.40 | 0.80 | 0.28 |
| 1973 | 3.27 | 0.13 | 1.00 | 3.30 | 0.80 | 0.33 |
| 1974 | 2.77 | 0.09 | 0.90 | 2.60 | 0.80 | 0.29 |
| 1975 | 2.74 | 0.04 | 0.70 | 2.50 | 0.70 | 0.25 |
| 1976 | 2.74 | 0.10 | 0.70 | 2.70 | 0.60 | 0.29 |
| 1977 | 2.86 | 0.11 | 0.70 | 2.80 | 0.60 | 0.22 |
| 1978 | 2.63 | 0.05 | 0.80 | 3.00 | 0.70 | 0.22 |
| 1979 | 2.59 | 0.05 | 0.80 | 3.00 | 0.70 | 0.19 |
| 1980 | 2.57 | 0.05 | 0.80 | 3.00 | 0.60 | 0.19 |
| 1981 | 2.37 | 0.08 | 0.70 | 2.90 | 0.70 | 0.16 |
| 1982 | 2.39 | 0.08 | 0.70 | NA | 0.60 | 0.15 |
| 1983 | 2.04 | 0.09 | 0.70 | NA | 0.60 | 0.10 |
| 1984 | 2.12 | 0.07 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1985 | 2.10 | 0.09 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1986 | 2.22 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1987 | 2.24 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1988 | 2.26 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1989 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1990 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1991 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1992 | 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. 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 the entire 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 numbers.

Table 19--Selected fruit juices: Per capita consumption, 1971-92 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Orange 3/ | Grape-fruit | Lemon | Lime | Total citrus | Apple | Grape | Prune | Total noncitrus | Total fruit juice |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gallons | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 3.64 | 0.68 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 4.42 | 0.53 | 0.30 | 0.12 | 0.95 | 5.37 |
| 1972 | 3.83 | 0.67 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 4.61 | 0.58 | 0.19 | 0.11 | 0.88 | 5.49 |
| 1973 | 4.32 | 0.72 | 0.15 | 0.01 | 5.20 | 0.45 | 0.24 | 0.07 | 0.76 | 5.96 |
| 1974 | 4.32 | 0.68 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 5.10 | 0.39 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0.74 | 5.84 |
| 1975 | 4.64 | 0.69 | 0.24 | 0.01 | 5.58 | 0.49 | 0.23 | 0.08 | 0.80 | 6.38 |
| 1976 | 4.69 | 0.56 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 5.35 | 0.57 | 0.22 | 0.09 | 0.88 | 6.23 |
| 1977 | 4.64 | 0.75 | 0.17 | 0.01 | 5.57 | 0.52 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.80 | 6.37 |
| 1978 | 4.52 | 0.79 | 0.18 | 0.01 | 5.50 | 0.66 | 0.31 | 0.09 | 1.06 | 6.56 |
| 1979 | 4.80 | 0.76 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 5.67 | 0.80 | 0.23 | 0.10 | 1.13 | 6.80 |
| 1980 | 5.40 | 0.58 | 0.13 | 0.01 | 6.12 | 0.89 | 0.25 | 0.09 | 1.23 | 7.35 |
| 1981 | 4.60 | 0.72 | 0.25 | 0.01 | 5.58 | 1.08 | 0.24 | 0.09 | 1.41 | 6.99 |
| 1982 | 4.50 | 0.69 | 0.18 | 0.01 | 5.38 | 0.96 | 0.24 | 0.10 | 1.30 | 6.68 |
| 1983 | 5.60 | 0.61 | 0.17 | 0.01 | 6.39 | 1.21 | 0.32 | 0.08 | 1.61 | 8.00 |
| 1984 | 4.50 | 0.33 | 0.12 | 0.01 | 4.96 | 1.32 | 0.28 | 0.06 | 1.66 | 6.62 |
| 1985 | 5.00 | 0.61 | 0.15 | 0.01 | 5.77 | 1.53 | 0.23 | 0.07 | 1.83 | 7.60 |
| 1986 | 5.00 | 0.48 | 0.11 | 0.02 | 5.61 | 1.53 | 0.24 | 0.07 | 1.84 | 7.45 |
| 1987 | 5.22 | 0.38 | 0.21 | 0.01 | 6.12 | 1.52 | 0.29 | 0.07 | 1.88 | 8.00 |
| 1988 | 4.99 | 0.37 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 5.47 | 1.62 | 0.26 | 0.06 | 1.94 | 7.41 |
| 1989 | 4.99 | 0.60 | 0.11 | 0.01 | 5.71 | 1.60 | 0.29 | 0.07 | 1.96 | 7.67 |
| 1990 | 4.25 | 0.62 | 0.14 | 0.02 | 5.03 | 1.45 | 0.28 | 0.06 | 1.79 | 6.82 |
| 1991 | 4.65 | 0.41 | 0.13 | 0.02 | 5.21 | 1.73 | 0.32 | 0.04 | 2.09 | 7.30 |
| 1992 P | 4.34 | 0.39 | 0.12 | 0.02 | 4.87 | 1.52 | 0.40 | 0.03 | 1.95 | 6.82 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Single-strength equivalent. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Beginning in year preceding that indicated. 3/ 1970 to 1984 from Florida Department of Citrus and 1985 to the present from Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 20--Frozen fruits: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Berries | | | | | Other | | | | | | Total 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Black-berries | Rasp-berries | Straw-berries | Blue-berries | Total 2/ 3/ | Apples | Apricots | Cherries | Peaches | Miscel-laneous 4/ | 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 | 0.17 | 1.71 | 3.70 |
| 1972 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 1.35 | 0.18 | 1.83 | 0.66 | 0.05 | 0.63 | 0.31 | 0.17 | 1.82 | 3.65 |
| 1973 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 1.19 | 0.16 | 1.58 | 0.61 | 0.08 | 0.82 | 0.24 | 0.20 | 1.94 | 3.52 |
| 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 | 1.41 | 3.21 |
| 1976 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 1.28 | 0.13 | 1.71 | 0.39 | 0.06 | 0.67 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 1.36 | 3.08 |
| 1977 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 1.16 | 0.13 | 1.59 | 0.44 | 0.07 | 0.62 | 0.28 | 0.20 | 1.61 | 3.19 |
| 1978 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 1.37 | 0.11 | 1.73 | 0.39 | 0.07 | 0.64 | 0.27 | 0.18 | 1.54 | 3.27 |
| 1979 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 1.13 | 0.13 | 1.44 | 0.33 | 0.06 | 0.52 | 0.21 | 0.14 | 1.26 | 2.70 |
| 1980 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 1.39 | 0.18 | 1.70 | 0.35 | 0.07 | 0.48 | 0.27 | 0.19 | 1.35 | 3.06 |
| 1981 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 1.32 | 0.17 | 1.64 | 0.37 | 0.05 | 0.49 | 0.20 | 0.15 | 1.26 | 2.89 |
| 1982 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 1.14 | 0.11 | 1.44 | 0.43 | 0.06 | 0.61 | 0.23 | 0.18 | 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 | 2.93 |
| 1984 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 1.25 | 0.25 | 1.63 | 0.39 | 0.06 | 0.58 | 0.28 | 0.12 | 1.42 | 3.05 |
| 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 | 0.06 | 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 |
| 1991 | 0.08 | 0.13 | 1.25 | 0.26 | 1.75 | 0.45 | 0.06 | 0.58 | 0.39 | 0.63 | 2.11 | 3.86 |
| 1992 | 0.07 | 0.14 | 1.65 | 0.47 | 2.37 | 0.59 | 0.08 | 0.60 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 2.29 | 4.66 |

1/ Product 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 21--Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Apples | Apricots | Dates 3/ | Figs | Peaches | Pears | Prunes 4/ | Raisins | Total 5/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Pounds | | | | | |
| 1970 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.26 | 0.22 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.69 | 1.35 | 2.72 |
| 1971 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.26 | 0.20 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.58 | 1.43 | 2.60 |
| 1972 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.25 | 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.49 | 1.04 | 2.06 |
| 1973 | 0.14 | 0.05 | 0.33 | 0.18 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.55 | 1.38 | 2.65 |
| 1974 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.26 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.51 | 1.29 | 2.38 |
| 1975 | 0.13 | 0.05 | 0.34 | 0.16 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.60 | 1.43 | 2.74 |
| 1976 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.33 | 0.17 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.53 | 1.32 | 2.57 |
| 1977 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.36 | 0.16 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.49 | 1.28 | 2.50 |
| 1978 | 0.12 | 0.04 | 0.34 | 0.17 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.43 | 1.12 | 2.24 |
| 1979 | 0.14 | 0.06 | 0.26 | 0.17 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.38 | 1.34 | 2.37 |
| 1980 | 0.10 | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.43 | 1.47 | 2.32 |
| 1981 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.18 | 0.14 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.46 | 1.55 | 2.51 |
| 1982 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.26 | 0.14 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.42 | 1.55 | 2.59 |
| 1983 | 0.15 | 0.09 | 0.25 | 0.14 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.46 | 1.52 | 2.66 |
| 1984 | 0.16 | 0.09 | 0.32 | 0.13 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.39 | 1.81 | 2.95 |
| 1985 | 0.14 | 0.03 | 0.24 | 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.47 | 1.85 | 2.89 |
| 1986 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.44 | 1.81 | 2.74 |
| 1987 | 0.15 | 0.05 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.62 | 1.90 | 3.10 |
| 1988 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.23 | 0.15 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.58 | 2.10 | 3.32 |
| 1989 | 0.14 | 0.10 | 0.23 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.63 | 1.94 | 3.22 |
| 1990 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.23 | 0.20 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.97 | 1.97 | 3.56 |
| 1991 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.22 | 0.12 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.68 | 1.90 | 3.13 |
| 1992 P | 0.16 | 0.08 | 0.22 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.81 | 1.79 | 3.24 |

P = Preliminary.

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

Table 22--Apples: Per capita utilized production plus imports and minus exports, farm-weight equivalent, by product, 1970-92 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Fresh 3/ | Canned | Juice | Frozen | Dry | Other 4/ | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Pounds | | | |
| 1970 | 17.02 | 5.64 | 6.36 | 0.98 | 0.90 | 0.70 | 31.60 |
| 1971 | 16.42 | 5.27 | 7.02 | 0.91 | 0.48 | 0.64 | 30.74 |
| 1972 | 15.53 | 4.67 | 5.44 | 1.12 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 28.04 |
| 1973 | 16.13 | 5.97 | 4.63 | 1.22 | 1.12 | 0.60 | 29.67 |
| 1974 | 16.40 | 5.75 | 5.91 | 0.85 | 0.91 | 0.96 | 30.78 |
| 1975 | 19.49 | 4.75 | 6.67 | 0.95 | 1.04 | 0.42 | 33.53 |
| 1976 | 17.08 | 4.26 | 6.30 | 1.01 | 1.07 | 0.33 | 30.05 |
| 1977 | 16.52 | 4.88 | 7.87 | 0.73 | 0.99 | 0.55 | 31.55 |
| 1978 | 17.95 | 5.51 | 9.57 | 0.93 | 0.99 | 0.84 | 35.78 |
| 1979 | 17.14 | 5.92 | 10.63 | 0.60 | 1.11 | 0.58 | 35.98 |
| 1980 | 19.20 | 5.27 | 13.01 | 0.73 | 0.82 | 0.73 | 39.76 |
| 1981 | 16.85 | 4.35 | 11.52 | 0.75 | 0.82 | 0.38 | 34.67 |
| 1982 | 17.54 | 5.37 | 14.58 | 0.82 | 0.85 | 0.50 | 39.66 |
| 1983 | 18.27 | 5.13 | 15.83 | 0.72 | 1.21 | 0.41 | 41.57 |
| 1984 | 18.35 | 5.01 | 18.40 | 0.83 | 1.26 | 0.43 | 44.29 |
| 1985 | 17.26 | 5.26 | 18.42 | 0.81 | 1.15 | 0.31 | 43.22 |
| 1986 | 17.84 | 4.91 | 18.18 | 1.06 | 0.83 | 0.38 | 43.21 |
| 1987 | 20.83 | 5.38 | 19.44 | 1.02 | 1.21 | 0.30 | 48.18 |
| 1988 | 19.87 | 5.71 | 19.15 | 1.08 | 1.21 | 0.27 | 47.29 |
| 1989 | 21.39 | 5.34 | 17.37 | 1.29 | 1.11 | 0.23 | 46.73 |
| 1990 | 19.74 | 5.51 | 20.72 | 1.21 | 0.76 | 0.30 | 48.23 |
| 1991 | 18.26 | 5.17 | 18.19 | 1.13 | 0.79 | 0.40 | 43.94 |
| 1992 P | 19.26 | 5.91 | 19.85 | 0.98 | 1.26 | 0.63 | 47.89 |

P = Preliminary.

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 of the year following that indicated. 2/ Beginning August 1. 3/ Numbers include shipments to the U.S. territories. 4/ Includes apples used for vinegar, wine, and fresh slices for pie making.

Table 23--Pineapples: Per capita utilized production adjusted for imports and exports, farm-weight equivalent, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Total fresh | Total processed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pounds | |
| 1970 | 0.70 | 11.13 | 11.83 |
| 1971 | 0.65 | 11.15 | 11.80 |
| 1972 | 0.78 | 10.74 | 11.52 |
| 1973 | 0.92 | 8.82 | 9.74 |
| 1974 | 0.90 | 7.97 | 8.87 |
| 1975 | 1.03 | 9.30 | 10.33 |
| 1976 | 1.15 | 9.35 | 10.50 |
| 1977 | 1.36 | 9.87 | 11.23 |
| 1978 | 1.45 | 9.72 | 11.17 |
| 1979 | 1.47 | 11.01 | 12.48 |
| 1980 | 1.50 | 11.10 | 12.60 |
| 1981 | 1.57 | 10.24 | 11.81 |
| 1982 | 1.66 | 10.40 | 12.06 |
| 1983 | 1.70 | 10.35 | 12.05 |
| 1984 | 1.52 | 9.72 | 11.24 |
| 1985 | 1.49 | 11.59 | 13.08 |
| 1986 | 1.75 | 13.07 | 14.82 |
| 1987 | 1.70 | 12.63 | 14.33 |
| 1988 | 1.81 | 12.59 | 14.40 |
| 1989 | 2.04 | 13.45 | 15.49 |
| 1990 | 2.05 | 14.17 | 16.22 |
| 1991 | 1.92 | 14.46 | 16.38 |
| 1992 | 2.00 | 14.80 | 16.80 |

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 24--Grapes: Per capita utilized production plus imports and minus exports, farm-weight equivalent, by product 1970-92 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Fresh 3/ | Canned | Juice | Wine 4/ | Dry | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Pounds | | | |
| 1970 | 2.89 | 0.52 | 2.38 | 17.25 | 6.20 | 29.23 |
| 1971 | 2.53 | 0.56 | 3.29 | 24.40 | 7.05 | 37.83 |
| 1972 | 2.52 | 0.48 | 2.08 | 17.26 | 4.60 | 26.94 |
| 1973 | 2.88 | 0.55 | 2.62 | 27.46 | 6.63 | 40.14 |
| 1974 | 3.14 | 0.57 | 2.80 | 25.53 | 5.94 | 37.97 |
| 1975 | 3.61 | 0.49 | 2.52 | 23.86 | 6.98 | 37.46 |
| 1976 | 3.54 | 0.44 | 2.44 | 24.59 | 9.93 | 40.94 |
| 1977 | 3.54 | 0.49 | 1.92 | 25.72 | 6.38 | 38.05 |
| 1978 | 3.08 | 0.49 | 3.36 | 29.15 | 5.34 | 41.42 |
| 1979 | 3.45 | 0.53 | 2.54 | 28.94 | 6.82 | 42.28 |
| 1980 | 3.97 | 0.55 | 2.79 | 31.51 | 8.46 | 47.29 |
| 1981 | 4.05 | 0.36 | 2.61 | 27.59 | 6.66 | 41.28 |
| 1982 | 5.72 | 0.30 | 2.60 | 33.88 | 8.88 | 51.39 |
| 1983 | 5.59 | 0.30 | 3.50 | 27.26 | 7.50 | 44.15 |
| 1984 | 6.09 | 0.25 | 3.13 | 30.00 | 8.25 | 47.72 |
| 1985 | 6.84 | 0.38 | 2.54 | 31.32 | 9.01 | 50.09 |
| 1986 | 7.10 | 0.33 | 2.59 | 29.43 | 8.22 | 47.67 |
| 1987 | 7.05 | 0.33 | 3.23 | 26.16 | 8.09 | 44.85 |
| 1988 | 7.70 | 0.32 | 2.82 | 27.56 | 10.99 | 49.39 |
| 1989 | 7.94 | 0.32 | 3.21 | 25.78 | 8.82 | 46.07 |
| 1990 | 7.92 | 0.32 | 3.11 | 23.64 | 9.09 | 44.08 |
| 1991 | 7.26 | 0.32 | 3.47 | 23.21 | 9.12 | 43.39 |
| 1992 P | 7.16 | 0.38 | 4.35 | 25.79 | 7.58 | 45.25 |

P = Preliminary.

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 of the year following that indicated. 2/ Beginning August 1. 3/ Numbers include shipments to the U.S. territories. 4/ Since alcoholic beverages are not part of the official U.S. food supply series, the quantity of grapes used for wine making are subtracted from the total for grapes in table 16.

Table 25--Melons: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Watermelons | | Cantaloups | | Honeydews | | Total melons 2/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Farm | Retail | Farm | Retail | Farm | Retail | Farm | Retail |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 13.5 | 12.1 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 21.6 | 19.6 |
| 1971 | 13.0 | 11.7 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 20.8 | 18.9 |
| 1972 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 20.3 | 18.4 |
| 1973 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 19.9 | 18.1 |
| 1974 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 17.7 | 16.0 |
| 1975 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 17.7 | 16.1 |
| 1976 | 12.6 | 11.4 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 18.9 | 17.2 |
| 1977 | 12.6 | 11.4 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 19.5 | 17.7 |
| 1978 | 11.9 | 10.7 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 20.0 | 18.2 |
| 1979 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 19.1 | 17.3 |
| 1980 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 17.9 | 16.3 |
| 1981 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 19.3 | 17.5 |
| 1982 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 22.0 | 20.0 |
| 1983 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 19.6 | 17.8 |
| 1984 | 14.4 | 13.0 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 23.9 | 21.7 |
| 1985 | 13.5 | 12.2 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 24.1 | 21.9 |
| 1986 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 24.6 | 22.4 |
| 1987 | 13.0 | 11.7 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 24.3 | 22.1 |
| 1988 | 13.5 | 12.2 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 23.8 | 21.6 |
| 1989 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 26.5 | 24.1 |
| 1990 | 13.3 | 12.0 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 24.6 | 22.4 |
| 1991 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 23.3 | 21.2 |
| 1992 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 24.0 | 21.8 |

1/ Includes any processing uses. Excludes quantities produced in home gardens. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 26--Commercially produced fresh vegetables (farm-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Artichokes 2/ | Asparagus | Snap beans | Broccoli | Brussels sprouts 2/ | Cabbage | Carrots | Cauliflower | Celery 2/ | Sweet corn 3/ | Cucumbers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Pounds | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 11.4 | 8.0 | 0.7 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 2.8 |
| 1971 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 11.2 | 8.1 | 0.7 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 2.8 |
| 1972 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 10.4 | 8.5 | 0.8 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 3.0 |
| 1973 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 11.0 | 8.7 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 2.7 |
| 1974 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 0.8 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 3.0 |
| 1975 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 2.8 |
| 1976 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 3.1 |
| 1977 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 8.6 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 3.5 |
| 1978 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 8.7 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 3.8 |
| 1979 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 3.8 |
| 1980 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 3.9 |
| 1981 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 4.0 |
| 1982 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 9.2 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 4.2 |
| 1983 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 4.5 |
| 1984 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 4.7 |
| 1985 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 9.2 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 4.4 |
| 1986 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 8.2 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 4.6 |
| 1987 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.1 |
| 1988 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 8.7 | 7.2 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 4.8 |
| 1989 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 2.3 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 4.8 |
| 1990 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 4.7 |
| 1991 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 2.0 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 4.6 |
| 1992 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 4.9 |

| Year | Eggplant 2/ | Escarole/ endive | Garlic 2/ | Lettuce: Head | Lettuce: Romaine and leaf | Onions | Bell peppers 2/ | Radishes 2/ | Spinach | Tomatoes | Total 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Pounds | | | | | |
| 1970 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 22.4 | NA | 10.1 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 12.1 | 88.1 |
| 1971 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 22.4 | NA | 10.7 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 11.3 | 87.6 |
| 1972 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 22.4 | NA | 10.7 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 12.1 | 88.8 |
| 1973 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 23.1 | NA | 10.2 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 12.5 | 90.6 |
| 1974 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 23.5 | NA | 11.2 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 11.8 | 89.7 |
| 1975 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 23.5 | NA | 10.5 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 12.0 | 88.6 |
| 1976 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 24.2 | NA | 11.0 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 12.6 | 91.0 |
| 1977 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 25.8 | NA | 11.1 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 12.4 | 91.3 |
| 1978 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 25.1 | NA | 10.9 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 12.9 | 89.8 |
| 1979 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 25.1 | NA | 11.4 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 12.4 | 91.1 |
| 1980 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 25.6 | NA | 11.4 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 12.6 | 92.5 |
| 1981 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 24.9 | NA | 10.7 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 12.3 | 90.9 |
| 1982 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 24.9 | NA | 12.2 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 12.9 | 95.2 |
| 1983 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 22.4 | NA | 12.2 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 13.5 | 93.2 |
| 1984 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 24.9 | NA | 13.1 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 14.2 | 99.5 |
| 1985 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 23.7 | 3.3 | 13.6 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 14.9 | 103.0 |
| 1986 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 21.9 | 2.4 | 13.7 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 15.8 | 100.5 |
| 1987 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 25.7 | 2.5 | 13.4 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 15.8 | 107.0 |
| 1988 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 27.0 | 3.2 | 14.5 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 16.8 | 111.5 |
| 1989 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 26.8 | 3.6 | 14.8 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 16.8 | 115.5 |
| 1990 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 27.8 | 3.8 | 15.1 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 15.5 | 113.3 |
| 1991 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 26.1 | 4.0 | 15.8 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 15.4 | 110.4 |
| 1992 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 24.1 | 4.5 | 16.2 | 5.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 14.4 | 109.3 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes fresh and processing. 3/ On-cob basis. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 27--Commercially produced fresh vegetables (retail-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Artichokes 2/ | Asparagus | Snap beans | Broccoli | Brussels sprouts 2/ | Cabbage | Carrots | Cauliflower | Celery 2/ | Sweet corn 3/ | Cucumbers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Pounds | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 10.6 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 2.6 |
| 1971 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 10.4 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 2.6 |
| 1972 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 9.7 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 2.7 |
| 1973 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 10.2 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 2.5 |
| 1974 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 2.7 |
| 1975 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 2.6 |
| 1976 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 2.8 |
| 1977 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 3.2 |
| 1978 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 8.1 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 3.5 |
| 1979 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 3.5 |
| 1980 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 3.6 |
| 1981 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 3.7 |
| 1982 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 3.9 |
| 1983 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 4.2 |
| 1984 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 1.7 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 4.3 |
| 1985 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 4.0 |
| 1986 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 4.3 |
| 1987 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 4.7 |
| 1988 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 4.4 |
| 1989 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 4.4 |
| 1990 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 4.3 |
| 1991 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 4.2 |
| 1992 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 4.5 |

| Year | Eggplant 2/ | Escarole/ endive | Garlic 2/ | Lettuce: Head | Lettuce: Romaine and leaf | Onions | Bell peppers 2/ | Radishes 2/ | Spinach | Tomatoes | Total 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Pounds | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 20.8 | NA | 9.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 10.3 | 81.1 |
| 1971 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 20.8 | NA | 10.1 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 9.6 | 80.8 |
| 1972 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 20.9 | NA | 10.1 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 10.3 | 81.7 |
| 1973 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 21.5 | NA | 9.6 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 10.6 | 83.5 |
| 1974 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 21.9 | NA | 10.5 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 10.1 | 82.6 |
| 1975 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 21.9 | NA | 9.9 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 10.2 | 81.6 |
| 1976 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 22.5 | NA | 10.3 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 10.7 | 83.7 |
| 1977 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 24.0 | NA | 10.4 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 10.5 | 84.0 |
| 1978 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 23.3 | NA | 10.3 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 11.0 | 82.6 |
| 1979 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 23.3 | NA | 10.8 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 10.6 | 83.8 |
| 1980 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 23.6 | NA | 10.7 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 10.9 | 85.1 |
| 1981 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 23.2 | NA | 10.1 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 10.5 | 83.7 |
| 1982 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 23.2 | NA | 11.5 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 11.0 | 87.6 |
| 1983 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 20.9 | NA | 11.4 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 11.4 | 85.7 |
| 1984 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 23.2 | NA | 12.3 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 12.1 | 91.5 |
| 1985 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 22.0 | 3.0 | 12.8 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 12.6 | 94.7 |
| 1986 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 20.4 | 2.2 | 12.9 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 13.4 | 92.3 |
| 1987 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 23.9 | 2.3 | 12.6 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 13.5 | 96.3 |
| 1988 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 25.1 | 3.0 | 13.7 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 14.3 | 102.4 |
| 1989 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 26.8 | 3.3 | 13.9 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 14.3 | 106.2 |
| 1990 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 25.8 | 3.5 | 14.2 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 13.2 | 104.2 |
| 1991 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 24.3 | 3.7 | 14.8 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 13.1 | 101.4 |
| 1992 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 22.4 | 4.2 | 15.2 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 12.2 | 100.5 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes fresh and processing. 3/ On-cob basis. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 28--Selected commercially grown vegetables for processing: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Vegetables for canning | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Asparagus | Snap beans | Beets | Cabbage for kraut | Carrots | Sweet corn | Cucumbers for pickling | Green peas | Chile peppers | Spinach 2/ | Tomatoes 3/ | Total 4/ Excluding tomatoes | Total 4/ Including tomatoes |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 14.3 | 5.5 | 3.2 | NA | 0.7 | 62.1 | 34.0 | 96.1 |
| 1971 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 14.8 | 5.6 | 3.2 | NA | 0.8 | 68.3 | 35.0 | 103.3 |
| 1972 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 15.0 | 5.8 | 3.1 | NA | 0.8 | 64.9 | 35.1 | 100.0 |
| 1973 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 14.5 | 5.6 | 3.4 | NA | 0.7 | 58.4 | 34.8 | 93.3 |
| 1974 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 13.5 | 5.5 | 2.9 | NA | 0.7 | 61.3 | 33.1 | 94.4 |
| 1975 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 12.0 | 6.0 | 2.8 | NA | 0.8 | 61.9 | 31.5 | 93.5 |
| 1976 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 13.1 | 5.9 | 2.9 | NA | 0.7 | 65.7 | 33.0 | 98.8 |
| 1977 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 14.1 | 5.9 | 3.0 | NA | 0.6 | 62.8 | 34.1 | 96.9 |
| 1978 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 13.4 | 6.0 | 2.9 | NA | 0.6 | 58.8 | 32.9 | 91.8 |
| 1979 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 12.7 | 5.9 | 2.6 | NA | 0.5 | 64.3 | 31.5 | 95.8 |
| 1980 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 13.0 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 63.6 | 35.0 | 98.6 |
| 1981 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 12.1 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 59.3 | 33.6 | 92.9 |
| 1982 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 11.6 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 60.1 | 31.1 | 91.3 |
| 1983 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 11.6 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 60.9 | 31.4 | 92.3 |
| 1984 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 10.2 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 68.5 | 29.9 | 98.4 |
| 1985 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 11.9 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 63.2 | 31.8 | 95.1 |
| 1986 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 12.1 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 63.6 | 32.0 | 95.6 |
| 1987 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 10.6 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 65.2 | 29.9 | 95.1 |
| 1988 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 10.4 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 61.3 | 29.9 | 91.2 |
| 1989 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 9.5 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 69.4 | 29.3 | 98.7 |
| 1990 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 11.0 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 70.2 | 31.5 | 101.7 |
| 1991 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 11.1 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 71.4 | 32.0 | 103.4 |
| 1992 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 11.9 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 0.4 | 73.3 | 33.0 | 106.3 |

| Year | Vegetables for freezing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Asparagus | Lima beans | Snap beans | Broccoli | Carrots | Cauliflower | Sweet corn | Green peas | Spinach | Miscellaneous | Total 4/ | Dehydrated onions | Total selected processed vegetables 4/ |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 16.7 | 1.2 | 114.0 |
| 1971 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 16.6 | 1.5 | 121.4 |
| 1972 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 16.6 | 0.9 | 117.5 |
| 1973 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 17.6 | 1.2 | 112.2 |
| 1974 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 17.1 | 1.5 | 113.0 |
| 1975 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 16.9 | 2.0 | 112.3 |
| 1976 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 17.1 | 0.8 | 116.5 |
| 1977 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 18.3 | 1.3 | 116.5 |
| 1978 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 17.2 | 1.2 | 110.2 |
| 1979 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 18.0 | 1.8 | 115.6 |
| 1980 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 17.1 | 0.6 | 116.3 |
| 1981 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 17.5 | 0.8 | 111.0 |
| 1982 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 16.1 | 1.8 | 109.2 |
| 1983 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 17.0 | 1.4 | 110.7 |
| 1984 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 19.8 | 1.4 | 119.8 |
| 1985 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 7.9 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 19.6 | 1.4 | 116.1 |
| 1986 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 7.5 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 18.5 | 1.8 | 115.9 |
| 1987 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 7.8 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 19.3 | 1.3 | 115.7 |
| 1988 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 8.7 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 21.1 | 1.4 | 113.7 |
| 1989 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 8.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 20.7 | 1.6 | 121.0 |
| 1990 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 8.8 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 20.5 | 2.1 | 124.3 |
| 1991 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 9.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 21.6 | 1.8 | 126.6 |
| 1992 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 20.8 | 1.4 | 128.6 |

NA = Not available.

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/ Includes fresh and processing uses. 3/ Includes tomatoes for canned whole tomatoes, sauce, paste, juice, catsup, and chili sauce. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 29--Mushrooms: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Crop Year 2/ | For fresh market | | For processing | | Total 3/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Farm | Retail | Farm | Retail | Farm | Retail |
| | Pounds | | | | | |
| 1970 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| 1971 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| 1972 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| 1973 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| 1974 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| 1975 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| 1976 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| 1977 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.9 |
| 1978 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 2.1 |
| 1979 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| 1980 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| 1981 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 2.3 |
| 1982 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| 1983 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| 1984 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| 1985 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| 1986 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 |
| 1987 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| 1988 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| 1989 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| 1990 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 3.0 |
| 1991 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| 1992 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 2.8 |

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

Table 30--Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 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 | 42.6 | 21.3 | 16.6 | 4.1 | 12.1 | 1.7 | 46.0 | 44.1 | 119.5 | 72.6 |
| 1979 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 38.5 | 19.3 | 16.7 | 4.1 | 11.2 | 1.6 | 49.3 | 47.3 | 117.8 | 73.5 |
| 1980 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 35.4 | 17.7 | 16.5 | 4.1 | 9.8 | 1.4 | 51.1 | 49.0 | 114.7 | 73.4 |
| 1981 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 41.5 | 20.7 | 16.6 | 4.1 | 10.8 | 1.5 | 45.8 | 44.0 | 116.6 | 71.5 |
| 1982 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 38.6 | 19.3 | 17.1 | 4.2 | 10.4 | 1.5 | 47.1 | 45.2 | 115.1 | 71.4 |
| 1983 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 39.2 | 19.6 | 17.8 | 4.4 | 10.0 | 1.4 | 49.6 | 47.8 | 118.6 | 74.3 |
| 1984 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 43.7 | 21.9 | 18.0 | 4.4 | 10.3 | 1.4 | 48.3 | 46.4 | 122.1 | 75.2 |
| 1985 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 45.4 | 22.7 | 17.6 | 4.3 | 11.2 | 1.6 | 46.3 | 44.5 | 122.4 | 74.2 |
| 1986 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 46.3 | 23.1 | 18.2 | 4.5 | 10.9 | 1.5 | 48.8 | 46.9 | 126.0 | 77.2 |
| 1987 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 47.9 | 23.9 | 17.6 | 4.3 | 10.8 | 1.5 | 47.9 | 46.0 | 125.9 | 76.9 |
| 1988 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 43.3 | 21.7 | 17.2 | 4.2 | 10.4 | 1.5 | 49.6 | 47.6 | 122.5 | 76.2 |
| 1989 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 46.8 | 23.4 | 17.5 | 4.3 | 10.8 | 1.5 | 50.0 | 48.0 | 127.1 | 78.5 |
| 1990 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 50.2 | 25.1 | 17.0 | 4.2 | 12.8 | 1.8 | 45.9 | 44.1 | 127.8 | 78.4 |
| 1991 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 51.0 | 25.5 | 17.1 | 4.2 | 13.9 | 1.9 | 46.9 | 45.0 | 130.6 | 77.7 |
| 1992 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 51.8 | 25.9 | 17.0 | 4.2 | 14.1 | 2.0 | 48.7 | 46.8 | 133.5 | 80.0 |

| Year | Sweetpotatoes | Dry edible beans 4/ | Dry field peas and lentils |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Farm | Farm | Farm |
| | Pounds | | |
| 1970 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 0.9 |
| 1971 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 0.7 |
| 1972 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 0.8 |
| 1973 | 5.0 | 7.8 | 0.5 |
| 1974 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 0.7 |
| 1975 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 0.4 |
| 1976 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 0.6 |
| 1977 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 0.4 |
| 1978 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 0.8 |
| 1979 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 0.4 |
| 1980 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 0.4 |
| 1981 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 0.6 |
| 1982 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 0.4 |
| 1983 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 0.4 |
| 1984 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 0.4 |
| 1985 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 0.5 |
| 1986 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 0.7 |
| 1987 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 0.5 |
| 1988 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 0.6 |
| 1989 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 0.4 |
| 1990 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 0.5 |
| 1991 | 4.0 | 7.6 | 0.5 |
| 1992 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 0.6 |

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. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Excludes potato starch used in processed foods. Includes small amounts of potato flour. 4/ Cleaned basis.

Table 31--Flour and cereal products: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Wheat flour | | | Rye flour | Rice 3/ | Corn products 4/ | | | | Oat products 5/ | Barley products 6/ | Total flour and cereal products 7/8/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White and whole wheat | Durum flour 2/ | Total | | | Flour and meal | Hominy and grits | Starch | Total | | | |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 104.0 | 6.9 | 110.9 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 11.1 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 135.3 |
| 1971 | 103.7 | 6.8 | 110.5 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 134.9 |
| 1972 | 102.7 | 7.1 | 109.8 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 9.7 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 132.9 |
| 1973 | 105.0 | 7.8 | 112.8 | 1.3 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 9.8 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 136.1 |
| 1974 | 104.2 | 6.8 | 111.0 | 1.2 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 10.2 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 135.2 |
| 1975 | 107.7 | 6.8 | 114.5 | 1.0 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 10.8 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 138.8 |
| 1976 | 112.0 | 7.1 | 119.1 | 0.8 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 11.0 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 142.8 |
| 1977 | 108.0 | 7.5 | 115.5 | 0.7 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 12.2 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 140.7 |
| 1978 | 108.5 | 6.7 | 115.2 | 0.7 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 12.4 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 138.8 |
| 1979 | 109.9 | 7.3 | 117.2 | 0.7 | 9.4 | 7.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 12.8 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 144.8 |
| 1980 | 110.3 | 6.6 | 116.9 | 0.7 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 12.9 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 144.6 |
| 1981 | 109.7 | 6.1 | 115.8 | 0.7 | 10.9 | 7.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 13.3 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 145.4 |
| 1982 | 110.8 | 6.1 | 116.9 | 0.6 | 11.8 | 8.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 13.8 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 147.8 |
| 1983 | 111.3 | 6.4 | 117.7 | 0.7 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 14.7 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 147.5 |
| 1984 | 112.1 | 7.1 | 119.2 | 0.7 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 16.0 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 148.8 |
| 1985 | 116.6 | 8.1 | 124.7 | 0.7 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 17.1 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 156.1 |
| 1986 | 116.8 | 8.9 | 125.7 | 0.6 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 19.4 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 162.1 |
| 1987 | 119.4 | 10.6 | 130.0 | 0.6 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 21.1 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 170.8 |
| 1988 | 120.8 | 9.2 | 130.0 | 0.6 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 21.8 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 173.7 |
| 1989 | 120.3 | 9.3 | 129.6 | 0.6 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 21.5 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 175.4 |
| 1990 | 124.3 | 11.5 | 135.8 | 0.6 | 16.2 | 14.0 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 21.7 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 183.5 |
| 1991 | 124.9 | 11.6 | 136.5 | 0.6 | 16.8 | 14.1 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 21.9 | 8.6 | 0.9 | 185.4 |
| 1992 | 125.3 | 13.0 | 138.3 | 0.6 | 16.8 | 14.1 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 21.9 | 8.5 | 0.9 | 187.0 |

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. Includes blended semolina since 1984. 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 oat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran. 6/ Includes barley flour, pearl barley, and 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 32--Breakfast cereals: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Ready-to-eat | Ready-to-cook | Total 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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 | 10.7 | 2.6 | 13.3 |
| 1988 | 11.0 | 3.0 | 14.0 |
| 1989 | 11.3 | 3.2 | 14.5 |
| 1990 | 11.3 | 2.8 | 14.1 |
| 1991 | 11.4 | 2.6 | 14.0 |
| 1992 | 11.3 | 2.5 | 13.8 |

1/ Based on Census of Manufactures. Estimates interpolated between noncensus years. 2/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 33--Caloric and low-calorie sweeteners: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Caloric sweeteners | | | | | | | | Low-calorie sweeteners 5/ | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Refined sugar 2/ | Corn sweeteners: High fructose | Corn sweeteners: Glucose | Corn sweeteners: Dextrose | Corn sweeteners: Total 3/ | Edible syrups 4/ | Honey | Total 2/ | Saccharin | Aspartame | Total 2/ | Total sweeteners 2/ |
| | 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 | 0.5 | 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 | 66.7 | 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 | 149.5 |
| 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 | 18.5 | 4.3 | 69.9 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 133.7 | 5.5 | 13.6 | 19.1 | 152.8 |
| 1988 | 62.1 | 48.5 | 18.8 | 4.3 | 71.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 135.1 | 6.0 | 14.0 | 20.0 | 155.1 |
| 1989 | 62.8 | 49.4 | 19.3 | 4.4 | 73.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 137.3 | 6.1 | 14.2 | 20.3 | 157.6 |
| 1990 | 64.4 | 50.3 | 20.1 | 4.5 | 74.9 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 140.7 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 22.2 | 162.9 |
| 1991 | 63.7 | 51.4 | 20.7 | 4.5 | 76.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 141.7 | 7.3 | 17.0 | 24.3 | 166.0 |
| 1992 P | 64.5 | 51.7 | 21.1 | 4.5 | 77.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 143.3 | NA | NA | NA | NA |

P = Preliminary. NA = Not available.

1/ Dry basis. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Sugar consumption is the 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 is 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, 1970-92

| Year | Manufacturers 1/ | | | Supply and utilization | | | | | | | Sugar use in confectionery products 6/ | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Domestic disappearance 4/ | | Quantity | | | |
| | Sales | Average value | Shipments | Imports 2/ | Total supply and utilization | Exports 2/ | Net change in invisible stocks 3/ | Total | Per capita 5/ | Total | Per capita | Total value | Unit value |
| | Mil. dols. | 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 | 2,698 | 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 | -45 | 3,931 | 16.9 | 1,013 | 8.7 | 545 | 26.9 |
| 1983 | 5,983 | 147.2 | 4,064 | 171 | 4,235 | 48 | 15 | 4,172 | 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 | 173.3 | 4,201 | 302 | 4,503 | 55 | -52 | 4,500 | 18.7 | 1,091 | 9.1 | 551 | 25.3 |
| 1987 | 7,678 | 181.5 | 4,231 | 286 | 4,517 | 64 | -118 | 4,571 | 18.8 | 1,190 | 9.8 | 596 | 25.0 |
| 1988 | 8,278 | 181.1 | 4,570 | 263 | 4,833 | 97 | -8 | 4,744 | 19.4 | 1,211 | 9.9 | 573 | 23.7 |
| 1989 | 8,682 | 178.9 | 4,852 | 250 | 5,102 | 60 | 103 | 4,939 | 20.0 | 1,232 | 10.0 | 669 | 27.2 |
| 1990 | 9,004 | 186.0 | 4,840 | 356 | 5,196 | 131 | -8 | 5,073 | 20.3 | 1,326 | 10.6 | 652 | 24.6 |
| 1991 | 9,655 | 193.3 | 4,995 | 299 | 5,294 | 152 | -34 | 5,176 | 20.5 | 1,325 | 10.5 | 667 | 25.2 |
| 1992 P | 10,100 | 196.1 | 5,150 | 350 | 5,500 | 165 | 35 | 5,300 | 20.7 | 1,340 | 10.5 | 675 | 25.2 |

P = Preliminary.

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, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Coffee | | | | | | Tea, leaf equivalent | Cocoa | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Instant 2/ | | Regular | | Total 3/ | | | | |
| | Green bean equivalent | Retail weight | Green bean equivalent | Retail weight | Green bean equivalent | Retail weight | | Bean equivalent | 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 | 2.25 | 0.90 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 10.2 | 7.6 | 0.74 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| 1988 | 2.16 | 0.86 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 0.75 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| 1989 | 2.22 | 0.89 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 10.1 | 7.5 | 0.74 | 4.9 | 4.0 |
| 1990 | 2.28 | 0.91 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 0.72 | 5.4 | 4.3 |
| 1991 | 2.31 | 0.92 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 0.74 | 5.7 | 4.6 |
| 1992 P | 2.33 | 0.93 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 10.6 | 7.9 | 0.75 | 5.7 | 4.6 |

P = Preliminary.

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, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Milk | | | Tea | Coffee | Bottled water | Soft drinks | Selected juices |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole | Lowfat 2/ | Total 3/ | 4/ | 5/ | 6/ | 7/ | |
| | Gallons | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 25.5 | 5.8 | 31.3 | 6.8 | 33.4 | NA | 24.3 | NA |
| 1971 | 25.0 | 6.3 | 31.3 | 7.2 | 32.2 | NA | 25.5 | 5.4 |
| 1972 | 24.1 | 6.9 | 31.0 | 7.3 | 33.6 | NA | 26.2 | 5.5 |
| 1973 | 23.0 | 7.5 | 30.5 | 7.4 | 33.3 | NA | 27.6 | 6.0 |
| 1974 | 21.7 | 7.7 | 29.5 | 7.5 | 33.2 | NA | 27.6 | 5.8 |
| 1975 | 21.1 | 8.4 | 29.5 | 7.5 | 31.4 | NA | 28.2 | 6.4 |
| 1976 | 20.4 | 9.0 | 29.3 | 7.7 | 32.5 | 1.2 | 30.8 | 6.2 |
| 1977 | 19.5 | 9.5 | 29.0 | 7.5 | 24.5 | 1.3 | 33.0 | 6.4 |
| 1978 | 18.7 | 9.8 | 28.6 | 7.2 | 27.3 | 1.9 | 34.2 | 6.6 |
| 1979 | 18.0 | 10.2 | 28.2 | 6.9 | 29.3 | 2.2 | 34.7 | 6.8 |
| 1980 | 17.0 | 10.5 | 27.6 | 7.3 | 26.7 | 2.4 | 35.0 | 7.4 |
| 1981 | 16.3 | 10.8 | 27.1 | 7.2 | 26.0 | 2.7 | 35.4 | 7.0 |
| 1982 | 15.5 | 10.9 | 26.4 | 6.9 | 25.9 | 3.0 | 35.3 | 6.7 |
| 1983 | 15.2 | 11.1 | 26.3 | 7.0 | 26.3 | 3.4 | 35.2 | 8.0 |
| 1984 | 14.8 | 11.6 | 26.4 | 7.1 | 26.8 | 4.0 | 36.0 | 6.6 |
| 1985 | 14.3 | 12.3 | 26.7 | 7.1 | 27.4 | 4.5 | 35.7 | 7.6 |
| 1986 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 26.5 | 7.1 | 27.5 | 5.0 | 35.8 | 7.5 |
| 1987 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 26.3 | 7.0 | 26.7 | 5.7 | 39.2 | 8.0 |
| 1988 | 12.3 | 13.5 | 25.8 | 7.0 | 25.7 | 6.5 | 41.6 | 7.4 |
| 1989 | 11.3 | 14.7 | 26.0 | 6.9 | 26.3 | 7.4 | 42.5 | 7.7 |
| 1990 | 10.5 | 15.2 | 25.7 | 6.8 | 27.1 | 8.0 | 44.0 | 6.8 |
| 1991 | 10.2 | 15.5 | 25.7 | 6.9 | 27.4 | 8.0 | 43.9 | 7.3 |
| 1992 | 9.8 | 15.6 | 25.3 | 7.0 | 27.8 | 8.2 | 44.1 | 6.8 |

| Year | Alcoholic beverages | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Resident population | | | | Adult population, 21 years and over | | | |
| | Beer | Wine 8/ | Distilled spirits | Total 3/ | Beer | Wine 8/ | 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 | 36.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 43.1 |
| 1982 | 24.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 28.5 | 36.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 42.3 |
| 1983 | 24.2 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 28.3 | 35.7 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 41.8 |
| 1984 | 24.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 28.1 | 35.1 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 41.2 |
| 1985 | 23.8 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 28.0 | 34.6 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 40.7 |
| 1986 | 24.1 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 28.2 | 34.9 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 40.8 |
| 1987 | 24.0 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 27.9 | 34.6 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 40.3 |
| 1988 | 23.8 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 27.6 | 34.3 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 39.8 |
| 1989 | 23.6 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 27.2 | 33.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 39.1 |
| 1990 | 24.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 27.9 | 34.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 40.0 |
| 1991 | 23.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 26.4 | 33.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 37.8 |
| 1992 | 22.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 26.1 | 32.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 37.4 |

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 80 6 oz. cups per pound of regular roasted coffee and 187 5-oz. cups per pound of instant coffee. 6/ Source: Beverage Marketing Corporation. 7/ Revised in accord with the Census of Manufactures. 8/ Beginning in 1983, includes wine coolers.

Table 37--Tree nuts and coconuts: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Tree nuts (shelled basis) | | | | | | | | Coconuts (desiccated) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Almonds | Filberts | Pecans | Walnuts | Macadamias | Pistachios | Other 2/ | Total 3/ | |
| | Pounds | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 0.34 | 0.05 | 0.40 | 0.34 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.56 | 1.74 | 0.47 |
| 1971 | 0.36 | 0.06 | 0.44 | 0.40 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.56 | 1.89 | 0.52 |
| 1972 | 0.36 | 0.07 | 0.43 | 0.38 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.67 | 1.96 | 0.56 |
| 1973 | 0.26 | 0.10 | 0.43 | 0.39 | 0.01 | 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 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.57 | 1.94 | 0.44 |
| 1976 | 0.42 | 0.07 | 0.33 | 0.51 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.51 | 1.91 | 0.45 |
| 1977 | 0.45 | 0.06 | 0.37 | 0.48 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.28 | 1.71 | 0.44 |
| 1978 | 0.39 | 0.08 | 0.39 | 0.37 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.42 | 1.71 | 0.47 |
| 1979 | 0.37 | 0.04 | 0.46 | 0.42 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.38 | 1.74 | 0.40 |
| 1980 | 0.42 | 0.05 | 0.43 | 0.50 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.32 | 1.79 | 0.39 |
| 1981 | 0.50 | 0.04 | 0.45 | 0.52 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.33 | 1.91 | 0.40 |
| 1982 | 0.58 | 0.06 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.46 | 2.15 | 0.40 |
| 1983 | 0.56 | 0.06 | 0.48 | 0.52 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.52 | 2.24 | 0.42 |
| 1984 | 0.60 | 0.06 | 0.54 | 0.48 | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.47 | 2.29 | 0.42 |
| 1985 | 0.69 | 0.06 | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.05 | 0.12 | 0.45 | 2.31 | 0.43 |
| 1986 | 0.53 | 0.04 | 0.54 | 0.49 | 0.05 | 0.11 | 0.47 | 2.22 | 0.46 |
| 1987 | 0.59 | 0.06 | 0.54 | 0.47 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.41 | 2.20 | 0.58 |
| 1988 | 0.66 | 0.07 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.05 | 0.12 | 0.40 | 2.30 | 0.49 |
| 1989 | 0.71 | 0.06 | 0.46 | 0.49 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.51 | 2.37 | 0.47 |
| 1990 | 0.87 | 0.07 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.05 | 0.11 | 0.50 | 2.57 | 0.48 |
| 1991 | 0.73 | 0.06 | 0.46 | 0.52 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.44 | 2.31 | 0.46 |
| 1992 P | 0.75 | 0.06 | 0.37 | 0.46 | 0.04 | 0.13 | 0.59 | 2.41 | 0.50 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Calendar year for coconuts; crop year beginning August 1 for walnuts; September 1 for pistachios, and July 1 for all others. Uses U.S. total population, July 1 for coconuts; January 1 of year following that indicated for all other items. 2/ Includes brazil nuts, pignolis, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous.
3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 38--Peanuts: Per capita consumption, 1970-91 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Peanuts: Snack | Peanuts: Cleaned in shell 3/ | Consumed in products: Peanut butter 4/ | Consumed in products: Candy | Consumed in products: 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 | 6.1 |
| 1985 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 6.3 |
| 1986 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 6.4 |
| 1987 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 6.4 |
| 1988 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 6.9 |
| 1989 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 7.0 |
| 1990 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 6.0 |
| 1991 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 6.5 |

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--U.S. food supply: Nutrients and other food components, per capita per day, 1970-90 1/

| Year | Food energy | Protein | Fat | | | | Cholesterol | Carbohydrate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total fat | Saturated fat | Monounsaturated fat | Polyunsaturated fat | | |
| | Kilocalories | | Grams | | | | Milligrams | Grams |
| 1970 | 3,300 | 99 | 159 | 61 | 66 | 27 | 490 | 383 |
| 1971 | 3,300 | 100 | 160 | 62 | 66 | 27 | 490 | 385 |
| 1972 | 3,400 | 100 | 164 | 63 | 68 | 28 | 490 | 383 |
| 1973 | 3,300 | 97 | 155 | 58 | 63 | 28 | 450 | 388 |
| 1974 | 3,300 | 97 | 157 | 59 | 64 | 28 | 460 | 381 |
| 1975 | 3,300 | 97 | 153 | 57 | 63 | 27 | 450 | 384 |
| 1976 | 3,400 | 100 | 159 | 59 | 64 | 30 | 450 | 397 |
| 1977 | 3,300 | 99 | 156 | 58 | 63 | 29 | 450 | 395 |
| 1978 | 3,300 | 98 | 157 | 58 | 63 | 30 | 450 | 390 |
| 1979 | 3,400 | 99 | 159 | 59 | 64 | 30 | 450 | 399 |
| 1980 | 3,400 | 98 | 161 | 60 | 65 | 31 | 450 | 404 |
| 1981 | 3,400 | 98 | 161 | 59 | 65 | 31 | 440 | 393 |
| 1982 | 3,400 | 97 | 159 | 58 | 64 | 31 | 430 | 396 |
| 1983 | 3,400 | 99 | 164 | 60 | 66 | 32 | 440 | 400 |
| 1984 | 3,400 | 100 | 163 | 61 | 66 | 30 | 440 | 404 |
| 1985 | 3,600 | 102 | 171 | 63 | 69 | 33 | 440 | 419 |
| 1986 | 3,600 | 103 | 169 | 61 | 68 | 32 | 440 | 424 |
| 1987 | 3,600 | 104 | 167 | 60 | 67 | 33 | 440 | 436 |
| 1988 | 3,600 | 105 | 168 | 60 | 68 | 33 | 430 | 440 |
| 1989 | 3,600 | 104 | 164 | 59 | 66 | 32 | 420 | 442 |
| 1990 | 3,700 | 105 | 165 | 59 | 67 | 32 | 410 | 452 |

See footnote at end of table.

Continued--

Table 39--U.S. food supply: Nutrients and other food components, per capita per day, 1970-90 1/--continued

| Year | Vitamins | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vitamin A | Carotenes | Vitamin E | Ascorbic acid | Thiamin | Riboflavin | Niacin | Vitamin B6 | Folate | Vitamin B12 |
| | Retinol equivalents | | Milligrams alpha-te | Milligrams | | | | | -- Micrograms -- | |
| 1970 | 1,550 | 500 | 13.4 | 108 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 23.2 | 2.1 | 293 | 10.4 |
| 1971 | 1,570 | 510 | 13.1 | 109 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 23.5 | 2.1 | 294 | 10.4 |
| 1972 | 1,580 | 540 | 13.4 | 109 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 23.9 | 2.1 | 291 | 10.3 |
| 1973 | 1,570 | 570 | 13.9 | 108 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 23.2 | 2.0 | 298 | 9.7 |
| 1974 | 1,610 | 600 | 13.6 | 108 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 24.4 | 2.0 | 286 | 10.1 |
| 1975 | 1,600 | 610 | 13.8 | 113 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 24.5 | 2.0 | 296 | 9.9 |
| 1976 | 1,630 | 610 | 14.0 | 113 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 26.2 | 2.1 | 299 | 10.3 |
| 1977 | 1,570 | 570 | 13.4 | 113 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 25.7 | 2.1 | 298 | 10.2 |
| 1978 | 1,540 | 560 | 13.7 | 109 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 25.6 | 2.0 | 287 | 9.8 |
| 1979 | 1,570 | 590 | 13.8 | 110 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 26.0 | 2.1 | 294 | 9.5 |
| 1980 | 1,550 | 570 | 13.7 | 112 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 25.8 | 2.0 | 287 | 9.4 |
| 1981 | 1,530 | 570 | 13.7 | 108 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 25.8 | 2.0 | 285 | 9.5 |
| 1982 | 1,520 | 590 | 14.0 | 109 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 25.6 | 2.0 | 289 | 9.0 |
| 1983 | 1,510 | 560 | 14.2 | 114 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 26.0 | 2.1 | 293 | 9.3 |
| 1984 | 1,550 | 600 | 14.0 | 111 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 26.4 | 2.1 | 286 | 9.4 |
| 1985 | 1,520 | 580 | 15.0 | 112 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 26.9 | 2.1 | 298 | 9.4 |
| 1986 | 1,500 | 550 | 15.4 | 116 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 27.1 | 2.1 | 301 | 9.1 |
| 1987 | 1,550 | 610 | 15.4 | 115 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 27.5 | 2.2 | 297 | 9.1 |
| 1988 | 1,490 | 580 | 15.9 | 115 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 27.6 | 2.2 | 307 | 8.9 |
| 1989 | 1,460 | 610 | 15.7 | 111 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 27.7 | 2.2 | 298 | 8.8 |
| 1990 | 1,480 | 620 | 15.7 | 105 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 27.9 | 2.2 | 296 | 8.7 |

See footnote at end of table.

Continued--

Table 39--U.S. food supply: Nutrients and other food components, per capita per day, 1970-90 1/--continued

| Year | Minerals | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Calcium | Phosporus | Magnesium | Iron | Zinc | Copper | Potassium |
| | Milligrams | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 870 | 1,500 | 320 | 15.9 | 12.7 | 1.6 | 3,530 |
| 1971 | 870 | 1,510 | 320 | 16.1 | 12.8 | 1.6 | 3,530 |
| 1972 | 870 | 1,520 | 330 | 16.1 | 12.8 | 1.6 | 3,520 |
| 1973 | 870 | 1,490 | 330 | 16.2 | 12.3 | 1.6 | 3,490 |
| 1974 | 850 | 1,480 | 320 | 16.5 | 12.4 | 1.6 | 3,430 |
| 1975 | 850 | 1,470 | 320 | 19.8 | 12.4 | 1.6 | 3,480 |
| 1976 | 870 | 1,520 | 330 | 23.9 | 12.9 | 1.7 | 3,550 |
| 1977 | 860 | 1,500 | 320 | 23.3 | 12.7 | 1.6 | 3,470 |
| 1978 | 860 | 1,490 | 320 | 23.1 | 12.5 | 1.6 | 3,400 |
| 1979 | 870 | 1,500 | 320 | 16.1 | 12.4 | 1.6 | 3,460 |
| 1980 | 850 | 1,490 | 320 | 15.9 | 12.3 | 1.6 | 3,410 |
| 1981 | 840 | 1,480 | 320 | 15.9 | 12.3 | 1.6 | 3,360 |
| 1982 | 860 | 1,480 | 320 | 16.0 | 12.2 | 1.6 | 3,370 |
| 1983 | 870 | 1,500 | 330 | 17.2 | 12.5 | 1.6 | 3,430 |
| 1984 | 880 | 1,520 | 330 | 18.2 | 12.5 | 1.6 | 3,450 |
| 1985 | 900 | 1,550 | 340 | 18.8 | 12.8 | 1.7 | 3,520 |
| 1986 | 910 | 1,570 | 350 | 18.8 | 12.8 | 1.7 | 3,560 |
| 1987 | 910 | 1,580 | 350 | 18.9 | 12.8 | 1.7 | 3,540 |
| 1988 | 900 | 1,590 | 350 | 19.1 | 12.8 | 1.7 | 3,560 |
| 1989 | 890 | 1,580 | 350 | 19.0 | 12.7 | 1.7 | 3,550 |
| 1990 | 920 | 1,600 | 350 | 19.3 | 12.7 | 1.7 | 3,540 |

1/ Computed by Human Nutrition Information Service (HNIS), USDA, based on ERS estimates of per capita quantities of food available for consumption from Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-90, (SB-840, ERS, USDA, August 1992), on imputed consumption data for foods no longer reported by ERS, and on HNIS estimates of quantities of produce from home gardens. Historical data for this table and data on percentages of nutrients contributed by major food groups are available from HNIS' Shirley Gerrior, (301) 436-5802, or Claire Zizza, (301) 436-5644. An analysis of these data is published periodically as a Home Economics Research Report by HNIS.

Table 40--Beef: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | | Factor for converting carcass weight to: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports 2/ | Beginning stocks 3/ | Total supply 4/ | Exports 2/ 5/ | Shipments to U.S. territories 2/ | Ending stocks 3/ | Food disappearance 4/ Total | Food disappearance 4/ Per capita 6/ | Retail weight 7/ | 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 | 22,917 | 2,406 | 397 | 25,721 | 1,189 | 69 | 419 | 24,044 | 95.2 | 0.700 | 0.663 |
| 1992 P | 23,066 | 2,439 | 419 | 25,944 | 1,324 | 69 | 360 | 24,191 | 94.7 | 0.700 | 0.663 |

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 are included under exports before 1975. 6/ Per capita figure 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 41--Veal: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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 | 506 | 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 | 306 | NA | 6 | 312 | NA | NA | 7 | 305 | 1.2 | 0.83 | 0.685 |
| 1991 P | 310 | NA | 7 | 317 | NA | NA | 5 | 312 | 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 are included under exports before 1975. 5/ Per capita figure 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--Lamb: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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 | 551 | 122 | 16 | 689 | 7 | 4/ | 19 | 663 | 3.2 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1971 | 555 | 103 | 19 | 677 | 6 | 4/ | 19 | 650 | 3.1 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1972 | 543 | 148 | 19 | 710 | 7 | 4/ | 16 | 688 | 3.3 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1973 | 512 | 53 | 16 | 581 | 6 | 4/ | 15 | 560 | 2.6 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1974 | 464 | 26 | 15 | 505 | 6 | 4/ | 14 | 483 | 2.3 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1975 | 411 | 27 | 14 | 452 | 6 | 4/ | 12 | 432 | 2.0 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1976 | 371 | 36 | 12 | 419 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 396 | 1.8 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1977 | 350 | 23 | 15 | 387 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 370 | 1.7 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1978 | 310 | 39 | 10 | 359 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 343 | 1.5 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1979 | 291 | 44 | 12 | 347 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 333 | 1.5 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1980 | 318 | 33 | 11 | 362 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 348 | 1.5 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1981 | 338 | 31 | 9 | 378 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 362 | 1.6 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1982 | 365 | 21 | 11 | 397 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 384 | 1.7 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1983 | 375 | 18 | 9 | 402 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 388 | 1.7 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1984 | 379 | 20 | 11 | 410 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 398 | 1.7 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1985 | 359 | 36 | 7 | 403 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 387 | 1.6 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1986 | 338 | 41 | 13 | 392 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 376 | 1.6 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1987 | 315 | 44 | 13 | 372 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 360 | 1.5 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1988 | 335 | 51 | 8 | 394 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 386 | 1.6 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1989 | 347 | 63 | 6 | 416 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 405 | 1.6 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1990 | 363 | 59 | 8 | 429 | 3 | -- | 8 | 418 | 1.7 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1991 | 383 | 40 | 8 | 411 | 9 | -- | 6 | 396 | 1.6 | 0.69 | 0.658 |
| 1992 P | 348 | 50 | 6 | 404 | 7 | -- | 8 | 389 | 1.5 | 0.69 | 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 data. 4/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 5/ Per capita figure uses 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 43--Pork: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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 | 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 | 66.0 | 0.778 | 0.719 |
| 1984 | 14,812 | 954 | 375 | 16,141 | 164 | 147 | 348 | 15,483 | 65.5 | 0.779 | 0.721 |
| 1985 | 14,607 | 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 | 0.726 |
| 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 | 15,999 | 775 | 296 | 17,070 | 283 | 131 | 388 | 16,268 | 64.4 | 0.776 | 0.729 |
| 1992 P | 17,234 | 645 | 388 | 18,267 | 407 | 131 | 385 | 17,344 | 67.9 | 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 are included under exports before 1975. 5/ Per capita figure 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 44--Total red meat: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Beginning stocks 2/ | Total supply 3/ | Exports 4/ | Shipments to U.S. territories | Ending stocks 2/ | Food disappearance 3/ | |
| | | | | | | | | Total | Per capita 5/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 37,522 | 2,429 | 567 | 40,518 | 305 | 4/ | 781 | 39,452 | 192.4 |
| 1971 | 39,012 | 2,355 | 761 | 42,128 | 327 | 4/ | 785 | 41,016 | 197.5 |
| 1972 | 37,636 | 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 | 396 | 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 | 39,264 | 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 | 176.7 |
| 1986 | 39,296 | 3,318 | 733 | 43,347 | 606 | 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 | 173.1 |
| 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 | 162.6 |
| 1991 | 39,585 | 3,221 | 707 | 43,514 | 1,431 | 200 | 820 | 41,013 | 162.3 |
| 1992 P | 40,978 | 3,134 | 820 | 44,932 | 1,738 | 200 | 758 | 42,236 | 165.3 |

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. Beef and pork stocks data are reported on a product-weight basis for all years. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 5/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories.

Table 45--Fresh and frozen fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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 | 2,164 | 1,619 | 273 | 4,056 | 1,313 | 305 | 2,438 | 9.6 |
| 1992 P | 2,355 | 1,564 | 305 | 4,224 | 1,408 | 306 | 2,510 | 9.8 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Edible meat weight. Edible-weight finfish is equal to 43 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 46--Canned fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production 2/ | Imports | Beginning stocks 3/ | Total supply | Exports | Ending stocks 3/ | Food disappearance | |
| | | | | | | | Total | 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 | 676 | 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 | 676 | 458 | 372 | 1,706 | 100 | 335 | 1,271 | 5.1 |
| 1991 | 897 | 513 | 335 | 1,745 | 148 | 366 | 1,231 | 4.9 |
| 1992 P | 768 | 469 | 366 | 1,603 | 178 | 259 | 1,166 | 4.6 |

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 of 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 47--Cured fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Beginning stocks | Total supply | Exports | Ending stocks | Food disappearance | |
| | | | | | | | Total | 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 | 29 | 68 | 25 | 122 | 23 | 24 | 75 | 0.3 |
| 1992 P | 34 | 67 | 24 | 125 | 16 | 33 | 76 | 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 48--Total fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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 | 588 | 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 | 3,090 | 2,200 | 633 | 5,923 | 1,484 | 695 | 3,744 | 14.8 |
| 1992 P | 3,157 | 2,100 | 695 | 5,952 | 1,602 | 598 | 3,752 | 14.7 |

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 49--Young chicken: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | Utilization | | | | | Factor for converting carcass weight to: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Beginning stocks | Total supply 2/ | Exports | Shipments to U.S. territories | Ending stocks | Food disappearance 2/ Total | Food disappearance 2/ Per capita 3/ | Retail weight 4/ | 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 | 8,012 | 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 | 0.679 |
| 1978 | 9,902 | 29 | 9,931 | 331 | 126 | 20 | 9,454 | 42.5 | 1.000 | 0.678 |
| 1979 | 10,926 | 20 | 10,946 | 402 | 144 | 31 | 10,370 | 46.1 | 1.000 | 0.677 |
| 1980 | 11,252 | 31 | 11,283 | 567 | 155 | 22 | 10,538 | 46.3 | 0.991 | 0.671 |
| 1981 | 11,868 | 22 | 11,890 | 719 | 154 | 33 | 10,985 | 47.8 | 0.983 | 0.665 |
| 1982 | 11,996 | 33 | 12,028 | 501 | 147 | 22 | 11,358 | 48.9 | 0.966 | 0.654 |
| 1983 | 12,326 | 22 | 12,348 | 432 | 132 | 21 | 11,763 | 50.2 | 0.950 | 0.644 |
| 1984 | 12,921 | 21 | 12,942 | 407 | 145 | 20 | 12,371 | 52.3 | 0.949 | 0.643 |
| 1985 | 13,520 | 20 | 13,539 | 417 | 143 | 27 | 12,953 | 54.3 | 0.948 | 0.641 |
| 1986 | 14,180 | 27 | 14,207 | 566 | 149 | 24 | 13,463 | 56.0 | 0.940 | 0.636 |
| 1987 | 15,413 | 24 | 15,437 | 752 | 151 | 25 | 14,510 | 59.8 | 0.933 | 0.631 |
| 1988 | 16,007 | 25 | 16,032 | 765 | 156 | 36 | 15,074 | 61.5 | 0.908 | 0.616 |
| 1989 | 17,227 | 36 | 17,263 | 814 | 163 | 38 | 16,248 | 65.7 | 0.864 | 0.600 |
| 1990 | 18,430 | 38 | 18,468 | 1,143 | 155 | 26 | 17,144 | 68.6 | 0.880 | 0.598 |
| 1991 | 19,591 | 26 | 19,617 | 1,261 | 162 | 36 | 18,158 | 71.9 | 0.877 | 0.597 |
| 1992 P | 20,907 | 36 | 20,943 | 1,489 | 162 | 33 | 19,259 | 75.4 | 0.877 | 0.597 |

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 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.

Table 50--Other chicken: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | Utilization | | | | | Factor for converting carcass weight to: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Beginning stocks | Total supply 2/ | Exports | Shipments to U.S. territories | Ending stocks | Food disappearance 2/ | | Retail weight 4/ | Boneless, trimmed weight 5/ |
| | | | | | | | Total | Per capita 3/ | | |
| | 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 | 0.662 |
| 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 | 815 | 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 | 592 | 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 | 0.880 | 0.598 |
| 1991 | 508 | 224 | 732 | 28 | 16 | 274 | 412 | 1.6 | 0.877 | 0.597 |
| 1992 P | 519 | 274 | 793 | 41 | 18 | 345 | 389 | 1.5 | 0.877 | 0.597 |

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 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.

Table 51--Total chicken: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | Utilization | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Beginning stocks | Total supply 2/ | Exports | Shipments to U.S. territories | Ending stocks | Food disappearance 2/ | |
| | | | | | | | Total | 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 | 20,099 | 250 | 20,349 | 1,289 | 180 | 311 | 18,570 | 73.5 |
| 1992 P | 21,426 | 310 | 21,736 | 1,530 | 180 | 378 | 19,648 | 76.9 |

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 52--Turkey: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | Utilization | | | | | Factor for converting carcass weight to: boneless weight 6/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production 2/ | Beginning stocks 3/ | Total supply 4/ | Exports | Shipments to U.S. territories | Ending stocks 3/ | Food disappearance 4/ Total | Food disappearance 4/ Per capita 5/ | |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds | Factor |
| 1970 | 1,729 | 192 | 1,920 | 35 | 6 | 219 | 1,659 | 8.1 | 0.790 |
| 1971 | 1,772 | 219 | 1,991 | 23 | 4 | 223 | 1,741 | 8.4 | 0.790 |
| 1972 | 1,909 | 223 | 2,132 | 36 | 5 | 208 | 1,883 | 9.0 | 0.790 |
| 1973 | 1,908 | 208 | 2,116 | 50 | 4 | 281 | 1,781 | 8.4 | 0.790 |
| 1974 | 1,890 | 281 | 2,171 | 40 | 3 | 275 | 1,854 | 8.7 | 0.790 |
| 1975 | 1,755 | 275 | 2,030 | 47 | 5 | 195 | 1,783 | 8.3 | 0.790 |
| 1976 | 2,016 | 195 | 2,211 | 65 | 6 | 203 | 1,936 | 8.9 | 0.790 |
| 1977 | 1,946 | 203 | 2,149 | 54 | 2 | 168 | 1,925 | 8.7 | 0.790 |
| 1978 | 2,003 | 168 | 2,171 | 51 | 6 | 175 | 1,939 | 8.7 | 0.790 |
| 1979 | 2,200 | 175 | 2,375 | 50 | 7 | 240 | 2,078 | 9.2 | 0.790 |
| 1980 | 2,370 | 240 | 2,610 | 75 | 6 | 198 | 2,331 | 10.2 | 0.790 |
| 1981 | 2,536 | 198 | 2,734 | 63 | 5 | 238 | 2,428 | 10.6 | 0.790 |
| 1982 | 2,472 | 238 | 2,711 | 51 | 5 | 204 | 2,451 | 10.6 | 0.790 |
| 1983 | 2,590 | 204 | 2,794 | 47 | 7 | 162 | 2,578 | 11.0 | 0.790 |
| 1984 | 2,601 | 162 | 2,763 | 27 | 7 | 125 | 2,604 | 11.0 | 0.790 |
| 1985 | 2,817 | 125 | 2,943 | 27 | 7 | 150 | 2,758 | 11.6 | 0.790 |
| 1986 | 3,155 | 150 | 3,305 | 27 | 4 | 178 | 3,097 | 12.9 | 0.790 |
| 1987 | 3,701 | 178 | 3,880 | 33 | 4 | 266 | 3,576 | 14.7 | 0.790 |
| 1988 | 3,879 | 266 | 4,145 | 51 | 5 | 250 | 3,839 | 15.7 | 0.790 |
| 1989 | 4,136 | 250 | 4,385 | 41 | 10 | 236 | 4,099 | 16.6 | 0.790 |
| 1990 | 4,514 | 236 | 4,750 | 54 | 12 | 306 | 4,376 | 17.5 | 0.790 |
| 1991 | 4,603 | 306 | 4,909 | 103 | 19 | 264 | 4,522 | 17.9 | 0.790 |
| 1992 P | 4,778 | 264 | 5,042 | 171 | 19 | 272 | 4,580 | 17.9 | 0.790 |

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 53--Eggs: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Beginning stocks | Total supply 2/ | Exports | Shipments to U.S. territories | Hatching | Ending stocks | Food disappearance 2/ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 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 | 255.4 |
| 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 | 253.8 |
| 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 | 233.4 |
| 1991 | 5,779 | 2 | 12 | 5,793 | 155 | 19 | 709 | 13 | 4,898 | 232.6 |
| 1992 P | 5,883 | 4 | 13 | 5,900 | 157 | 19 | 727 | 14 | 4,984 | 234.1 |

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 54--All dairy products: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | | | Utilization | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | | | Imports | Beginning stocks 2/ | Total supply | Exports 3/ | Shipments to U.S. territories | Non-food use 4/ | Ending stocks 2/ | Food disappearance | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | Milk production | Fed to calves | For human use | | | | | | | | USDA donations | Commercial sales | Total | Per capita 5/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 117,007 | 1,702 | 115,305 | 1,874 | 5,192 | 122,371 | 442 | 552 | 4/ | 5,776 | 4,960 | 110,641 | 115,601 | 563.8 |
| 1971 | 118,566 | 1,635 | 116,931 | 1,346 | 5,776 | 124,053 | 2,552 | 568 | 4/ | 5,073 | 5,089 | 110,771 | 115,860 | 557.9 |
| 1972 | 120,025 | 1,624 | 118,401 | 1,694 | 5,073 | 125,168 | 1,528 | 677 | 4/ | 5,502 | 4,527 | 112,934 | 117,461 | 559.6 |
| 1973 | 115,491 | 1,584 | 113,907 | 3,860 | 5,502 | 123,269 | 664 | 638 | 4/ | 4,401 | 3,706 | 113,860 | 117,566 | 554.8 |
| 1974 | 115,586 | 1,558 | 114,028 | 2,923 | 4,401 | 121,352 | 579 | 576 | 4/ | 5,788 | 1,503 | 112,906 | 114,409 | 535.0 |
| 1975 | 115,398 | 1,566 | 113,832 | 1,669 | 5,788 | 121,289 | 552 | 496 | 4/ | 3,803 | 2,325 | 114,113 | 116,438 | 539.1 |
| 1976 | 120,180 | 1,567 | 118,613 | 1,943 | 3,803 | 124,359 | 510 | 520 | 4/ | 5,651 | 477 | 117,201 | 117,678 | 539.7 |
| 1977 | 122,654 | 1,541 | 121,113 | 1,968 | 5,651 | 128,732 | 468 | 527 | 4/ | 8,761 | 3,015 | 115,961 | 118,976 | 540.2 |
| 1978 | 121,461 | 1,497 | 119,964 | 2,310 | 8,761 | 131,035 | 380 | 602 | 4/ | 8,907 | 2,327 | 118,819 | 121,146 | 544.3 |
| 1979 | 123,350 | 1,442 | 121,908 | 2,3 | 8,907 | 133,120 | 401 | 620 | 4/ | 8,723 | 2,397 | 120,979 | 123,376 | 548.2 |
| 1980 | 128,406 | 1,395 | 127,011 | 2,109 | 8,723 | 137,843 | 431 | 562 | 18 | 13,126 | 4,405 | 119,301 | 123,706 | 543.2 |
| 1981 | 132,770 | 1,418 | 131,352 | 2,329 | 13,126 | 146,807 | 3,343 | 586 | 11 | 18,552 | 4,236 | 120,079 | 124,315 | 540.8 |
| 1982 | 135,505 | 1,521 | 133,984 | 2,477 | 18,552 | 155,013 | 5,320 | 624 | 13 | 20,296 | 7,298 | 121,462 | 128,760 | 554.8 |
| 1983 | 139,588 | 1,520 | 138,068 | 2,617 | 20,296 | 160,981 | 3,313 | 577 | 17 | 22,851 | 11,892 | 122,331 | 134,223 | 572.9 |
| 1984 | 135,351 | 2,129 | 133,222 | 2,741 | 22,851 | 158,814 | 3,851 | 634 | 20 | 16,784 | 10,938 | 126,587 | 137,525 | 581.9 |
| 1985 | 143,012 | 1,745 | 141,267 | 2,776 | 16,784 | 160,827 | 4,986 | 566 | 21 | 13,682 | 11,315 | 130,257 | 141,572 | 593.7 |
| 1986 | 143,124 | 1,714 | 141,410 | 2,732 | 13,682 | 157,824 | 2,001 | 546 | 21 | 12,922 | 9,641 | 132,693 | 142,334 | 591.5 |
| 1987 | 142,709 | 1,599 | 141,110 | 2,490 | 12,922 | 156,522 | 2,446 | 602 | 19 | 7,473 | 10,717 | 135,265 | 145,982 | 601.2 |
| 1988 | 145,152 | 1,620 | 143,532 | 2,394 | 7,473 | 153,399 | 1,582 | 615 | 8 | 8,378 | 6,689 | 136,127 | 142,816 | 582.9 |
| 1989 | 144,239 | 1,503 | 142,736 | 2,496 | 8,378 | 153,612 | 3,995 | 779 | 4 | 9,036 | 5,345 | 134,453 | 139,798 | 565.2 |
| 1990 | 148,313 | 1,517 | 146,796 | 2,690 | 9,036 | 158,522 | 2,130 | 651 | 2 | 13,359 | 4,230 | 138,150 | 142,380 | 569.7 |
| 1991 | 148,477 | 1,511 | 146,966 | 2,625 | 13,359 | 162,950 | 3,680 | 619 | 5 | 15,840 | 3,494 | 139,312 | 142,806 | 565.2 |
| 1992 P | 151,747 | 1,449 | 150,298 | 2,520 | 15,840 | 168,658 | 8,653 | 619 | -- | 14,214 | 2,653 | 141,593 | 6/ 144,246 | 564.6 |

P = Preliminary. -- = Less than 0.05 million pounds.

1/ Milk equivalent of all dairy products calculated on a milkfat basis. 2/ Excludes cream and bulk condensed milk. 3/ Government and commercial. 4/ This is product for human use that is fed to animals or lost. Before 1980, this category is included in food disappearance. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 6/ Disappearance excludes 926 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

Table 55--American cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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 | 2,894 | 21 | 237 | 3,152 | 6 | 13 | 347 | 21 | 2,786 | 11.1 |
| 1991 | 2,769 | 21 | 347 | 3,137 | 10 | 15 | 319 | 60 | 2,793 | 11.1 |
| 1992 P | 2,937 | 18 | 319 | 3,274 | 16 | 15 | 350 | 0 | 3/ 2,892 | 11.3 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 13). Includes cheddar, Colby, washed curd, stirred curd, Monterey, and Jack. Excludes full-skim American. 2/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 3/ Disappearance excludes 1 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

Table 56--Other cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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 | 183 | 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 | 3,167 | 277 | 93 | 3,537 | 20 | 36 | 111 | 3,370 | 13.5 |
| 1991 | 3,286 | 276 | 111 | 3,673 | 17 | 31 | 98 | 3,527 | 14.0 |
| 1992 P | 3,552 | 267 | 98 | 3,917 | 24 | 31 | 121 | 3,741 | 14.6 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 13). Includes 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 57--Total cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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 | 26 | 49 | 458 | 21 | 6,156 | 24.6 |
| 1991 | 6,055 | 297 | 458 | 6,810 | 27 | 46 | 417 | 60 | 6,320 | 25.0 |
| 1992 P | 6,489 | 285 | 417 | 7,191 | 40 | 46 | 471 | 0 | 3/ 6,633 | 26.0 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 13). Includes all types of cheese except full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheese. 2/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 3/ Disappearance excludes 1 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

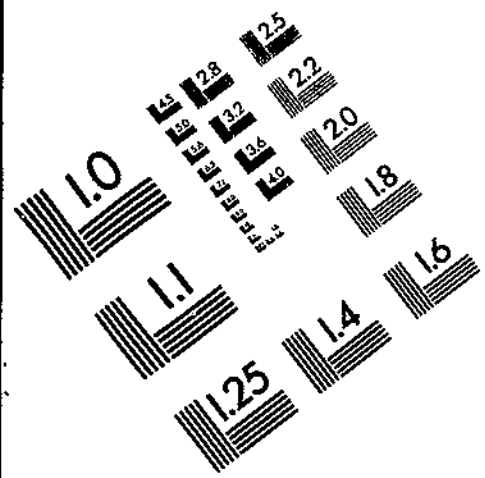
Table 58--Condensed and evaporated whole milk: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Beginning stocks 2/ | Total supply | Exports | Shipments to U.S. territories | Ending stocks 1/ | Food disappearance | |
| | | | | | | | | Total | 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 | 1,265 | 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 | 20 | 84 | 53 | 926 | 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 | 853 | 7 | 28 | 888 | 1 | 40 | 59 | 788 | 3.2 |
| 1991 | 826 | 5 | 59 | 890 | 2 | 52 | 36 | 800 | 3.2 |
| 1992 P | 892 | 5 | 36 | 933 | 3 | 52 | 45 | 833 | 3.3 |

P = Preliminary.

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.

PB94-111226 USDA/SB-867 FOOD CONSUMPTION, PRICES, AND EXPENDITURES, 02/02
1970-92.(STATISTICAL BULLETIN.) / J. J. PUTNAM, ET AL.
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, WASHINGTON, DC.
COMMODITY ECONOMICS DIV. SEP 93 159P





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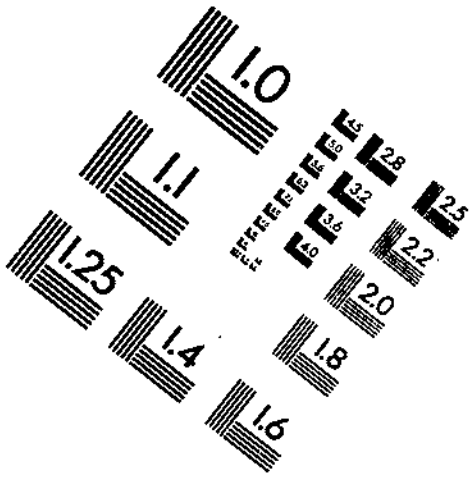
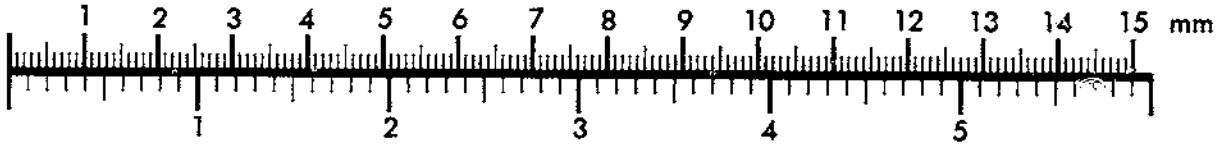
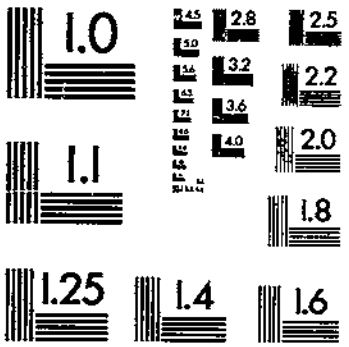
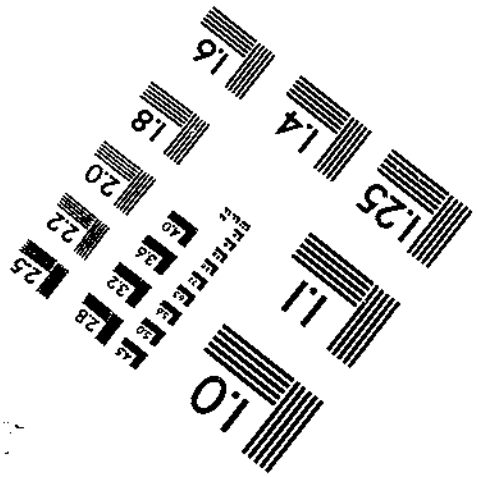


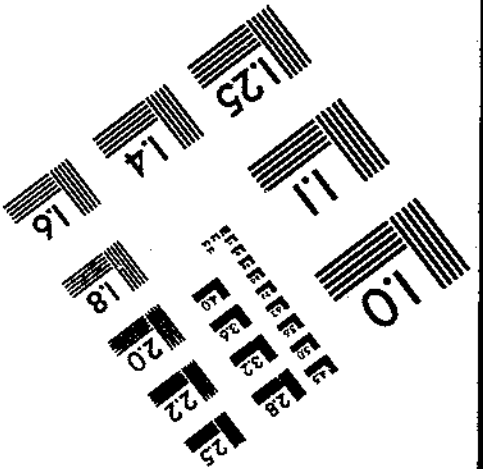

Centimeter




Inches




MANUFACTURED TO AIIM STANDARDS
BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.

Table 59--Nonfat dry milk: Supply and utilization, 1970-92

| 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 | Food disappearance: Total | Food disappearance: Per capita 5/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 1,444 | 2 | 222 | 1,668 | 416 | 16 | 12 | 138 | 126 | 1,086 | 5.3 |
| 1971 | 1,416 | 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 | 284 | 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 | 569 | 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 | 879 | 1 | 49 | 929 | 23 | 14 | 7 | 162 | 14 | 723 | 2.9 |
| 1991 | 878 | 1 | 162 | 1,041 | 149 | 15 | 6 | 215 | 22 | 656 | 2.6 |
| 1992 P | 872 | 2 | 215 | 1,089 | 286 | 15 | 11 | 81 | 23 | 6/ 696 | 2.7 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Human food only. 2/ Includes commercial and USDA stocks. Commercial are manufacturers' stocks as reported by the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Includes commercial and USDA exports. 4/ Fed to animals. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 6/ Disappearance excludes 13 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

Table 60--Butter: Supply and utilization, 1970-92

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports 1/ | Beginning stocks 2/ | Total supply | Exports 3/ | Shipments to U.S. territories | Ending stocks 2/ | Food disappearance | | |
| | | | | | | | | USDA donations 4/ | Total | 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 | 500 | 269 | 1,149 | 4.9 |
| 1984 | 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 | 2 | 417 | 182 | 1,095 | 4.4 |
| 1991 | 1,336 | 5 | 417 | 1,758 | 145 | 1 | 550 | 132 | 1,062 | 4.2 |
| 1992 P | 1,365 | 4 | 550 | 1,919 | 352 | 1 | 455 | 118 | 6/ 1,069 | 4.2 |

P = Preliminary.

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 milk-fat. Includes commercial and USDA exports. 4/ May not match CCC commitments. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 6/ Disappearance excludes 42 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

Table 62--Margarine: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | Utilization | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Beginning stocks | Total supply | Exports 2/ | Shipments to U.S. territories | Ending stocks | Food disappearance | |
| | | | | | | | Total | 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 |
| 1991 | 2,698 | 92 | 2,790 | 9 | 19 | 91 | 2,671 | 10.6 |
| 1992P | 2,817 | 91 | 2,908 | 13 | 19 | 75 | 2,801 | 11.0 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Product weight. 2/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 63--Shortening: Supply and utilization, 1970-92

| Year | Supply | | | | | Utilization | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | | | Beginning stocks 1/ | Total supply | Exports 2/ | Shipments to U.S. territories | Ending stocks 1/ | Food disappearance | |
| | Vegetable oil | Animal fat | Total | | | | | | Total | 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 |
| 1991 | 5,004 | 720 | 5,724 | 116 | 5,840 | 31 | 8 | 147 | 5,654 | 22.4 |
| 1992 P | 4,988 | 731 | 5,719 | 147 | 5,866 | 33 | 8 | 102 | 5,723 | 22.4 |

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary.

1/ Excludes quantities held by consuming factories. 2/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 64--Salad and cooking oils: Supply and utilization, 1970-92

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports 1/ | Beginning 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 | 621 | 330 | 135 | 6,156 | 25.4 |
| 1988 | 6,409 | 179 | 135 | .,723 | 276 | 123 | 6,324 | 25.8 |
| 1989 | 6,123 | 157 | 123 | ,403 | 337 | 126 | 5,940 | 24.0 |
| 1990 | 6,036 | 213 | 126 | 6,375 | 214 | 121 | 6,040 | 24.2 |
| 1991 | 6,310 | 208 | 121 | 6,639 | 137 | 136 | 6,366 | 25.2 |
| 1992 P | 6,491 | 252 | 136 | 6,879 | 233 | 100 | 6,546 | 25.6 |

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

Table 65--Peanuts: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year 2/ | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production 3/ | Imports | Beginning stocks 4/ | Total supply | Exports | Seed, loss, shrinkage, and residual 5/ | Crush | 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 | 1,306 | 6.0 |
| 1976 | 3,739 | 1 | 1,060 | 4,800 | 783 | 686 | 1,100 | 606 | 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 | 626 | 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 | 397 | 611 | 1,856 | 1,395 | 5.9 |
| 1984 | 4,406 | 2 | 611 | 5,019 | 860 | 199 | 625 | 1,424 | 1,911 | 1,437 | 6.1 |
| 1985 | 4,123 | 2 | 1,424 | 5,549 | 1,043 | 626 | 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 | 3,987 | 2 | 833 | 4,816 | 686 | 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 | 4,927 | 2 | 683 | 5,612 | 997 | 250 | 1,103 | 1,055 | 2,207 | 1,659 | 6.5 |
| 1992 P | 4,284 | 2 | 1,055 | 5,341 | 1,025 | 233 | 933 | 975 | 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/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 66--Fresh citrus fruits: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply | | | Utilization | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Total supply 3/ | Exports | Food disappearance 3/ Total | Food disappearance 3/ Per capita 4/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 6,914 | 111 | 7,025 | 1,121 | 5,904 | 28.8 |
| 1971 | 6,951 | 112 | 7,064 | 1,046 | 6,018 | 29.0 |
| 1972 | 7,012 | 117 | 7,129 | 1,435 | 5,694 | 27.1 |
| 1973 | 7,125 | 132 | 7,256 | 1,496 | 5,760 | 27.2 |
| 1974 | 7,326 | 120 | 7,446 | 1,665 | 5,782 | 27.0 |
| 1975 | 8,215 | 98 | 8,313 | 2,064 | 6,249 | 28.9 |
| 1976 | 8,217 | 65 | 8,283 | 2,077 | 6,206 | 28.5 |
| 1977 | 7,687 | 130 | 7,817 | 2,069 | 5,748 | 26.1 |
| 1978 | 7,550 | 102 | 7,652 | 1,825 | 5,827 | 26.2 |
| 1979 | 7,089 | 161 | 7,250 | 2,088 | 5,162 | 22.9 |
| 1980 | 8,191 | 107 | 8,298 | 2,375 | 5,923 | 26.0 |
| 1981 | 7,643 | 98 | 7,741 | 2,352 | 5,389 | 23.4 |
| 1982 | 7,339 | 112 | 7,450 | 2,023 | 5,427 | 23.4 |
| 1983 | 8,867 | 92 | 8,959 | 2,418 | 6,541 | 27.9 |
| 1984 | 7,255 | 128 | 7,383 | 2,066 | 5,317 | 22.5 |
| 1985 | 6,972 | 109 | 7,081 | 1,970 | 5,111 | 21.4 |
| 1986 | 7,801 | 191 | 7,992 | 2,175 | 5,817 | 24.2 |
| 1987 | 8,075 | 161 | 8,236 | 2,442 | 5,794 | 23.9 |
| 1988 | 8,372 | 183 | 8,555 | 2,350 | 6,205 | 25.3 |
| 1989 | 8,341 | 175 | 8,516 | 2,704 | 5,812 | 23.5 |
| 1990 | 7,327 | 184 | 7,511 | 2,179 | 5,332 | 21.3 |
| 1991 | 6,307 | 344 | 6,651 | 1,846 | 4,805 | 19.0 |
| 1992 P | 8,359 | 298 | 8,657 | 2,450 | 6,207 | 24.3 |

P = Preliminary.

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 67--Fresh apples: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply | | | Utilization | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Total supply 3/ | Exports | Food disappearance 3/ Total | Food disappearance 3/ Per capita 4/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 3,532 | 95 | 3,627 | 113 | 3,513 | 17.0 |
| 1971 | 3,484 | 80 | 3,564 | 133 | 3,431 | 16.4 |
| 1972 | 3,342 | 104 | 3,446 | 169 | 3,277 | 15.5 |
| 1973 | 3,539 | 90 | 3,629 | 195 | 3,434 | 16.1 |
| 1974 | 3,691 | 79 | 3,770 | 244 | 3,526 | 16.4 |
| 1975 | 4,357 | 119 | 4,476 | 246 | 4,230 | 19.5 |
| 1976 | 3,916 | 103 | 4,019 | 275 | 3,744 | 17.1 |
| 1977 | 3,860 | 124 | 3,983 | 325 | 3,658 | 16.5 |
| 1978 | 4,210 | 157 | 4,368 | 350 | 4,017 | 17.9 |
| 1979 | 4,289 | 153 | 4,442 | 560 | 3,881 | 17.1 |
| 1980 | 4,934 | 177 | 5,111 | 716 | 4,395 | 19.2 |
| 1981 | 4,442 | 150 | 4,592 | 697 | 3,895 | 16.8 |
| 1982 | 4,537 | 198 | 4,734 | 642 | 4,092 | 17.5 |
| 1983 | 4,621 | 234 | 4,854 | 554 | 4,300 | 18.3 |
| 1984 | 4,655 | 242 | 4,897 | 538 | 4,358 | 18.4 |
| 1985 | 4,222 | 315 | 4,536 | 400 | 4,136 | 17.3 |
| 1986 | 4,464 | 310 | 4,774 | 460 | 4,314 | 17.8 |
| 1987 | 5,610 | 263 | 5,873 | 791 | 5,082 | 20.8 |
| 1988 | 5,238 | 256 | 5,495 | 603 | 4,892 | 19.9 |
| 1989 | 5,865 | 228 | 6,093 | 774 | 5,319 | 21.4 |
| 1990 | 5,551 | 230 | 5,781 | 818 | 4,963 | 19.7 |
| 1991 | 5,469 | 303 | 5,772 | 1,132 | 4,640 | 18.3 |
| 1992 P | 5,772 | 233 | 6,005 | 1,057 | 4,948 | 19.3 |

P = Preliminary.

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 68--Other fresh noncitrus fruits: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply | | | Utilization | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Total supply 3/ | Exports | Food disappearance 3/ | |
| | | | | | Total | Per capita 4/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 3,373 | 3,821 | 7,194 | 353 | 6,841 | 33.3 |
| 1971 | 3,671 | 3,932 | 7,603 | 421 | 7,182 | 34.6 |
| 1972 | 2,995 | 3,955 | 6,950 | 356 | 6,594 | 31.4 |
| 1973 | 3,540 | 4,023 | 7,563 | 433 | 7,130 | 33.6 |
| 1974 | 3,650 | 4,156 | 7,807 | 435 | 7,372 | 34.4 |
| 1975 | 4,095 | 4,034 | 8,129 | 448 | 7,682 | 35.5 |
| 1976 | 4,077 | 4,444 | 8,521 | 427 | 8,094 | 37.1 |
| 1977 | 4,242 | 4,510 | 8,752 | 461 | 8,291 | 37.6 |
| 1978 | 4,463 | 4,841 | 9,304 | 608 | 8,696 | 39.0 |
| 1979 | 4,869 | 5,060 | 9,929 | 721 | 9,208 | 40.9 |
| 1980 | 5,136 | 5,102 | 10,236 | 747 | 9,491 | 41.6 |
| 1981 | 5,590 | 5,371 | 10,961 | 815 | 10,146 | 44.1 |
| 1982 | 5,282 | 5,773 | 11,056 | 745 | 10,310 | 44.4 |
| 1983 | 5,465 | 5,654 | 11,119 | 740 | 10,379 | 44.3 |
| 1984 | 6,081 | 6,008 | 12,090 | 782 | 11,308 | 47.8 |
| 1985 | 5,748 | 6,450 | 12,198 | 775 | 11,423 | 47.9 |
| 1986 | 5,792 | 7,259 | 13,051 | 813 | 12,238 | 50.8 |
| 1987 | 6,472 | 7,304 | 13,776 | 989 | 12,787 | 52.6 |
| 1988 | 6,556 | 7,175 | 13,730 | 1,020 | 12,710 | 51.8 |
| 1989 | 6,404 | 7,596 | 14,000 | 1,205 | 12,795 | 51.7 |
| 1990 | 6,330 | 7,666 | 13,996 | 1,212 | 12,784 | 51.1 |
| 1991 | 6,557 | 7,977 | 14,534 | 1,245 | 13,289 | 52.5 |
| 1992 P | 6,738 | 8,572 | 15,310 | 1,199 | 14,111 | 55.2 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Farm weight. Includes apricots, avocados, bananas, cherries, cranberries, grapes, kiwifruits, mangoes, nectarines, papayas, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, prunes, and strawberries. 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). 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 69--Total fresh fruits: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply | | | Utilization | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Total supply 3/ | Exports | Food disappearance 3/ Total | Food disappearance 3/ Per capita 4/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 13,818 | 4,027 | 17,845 | 1,587 | 16,258 | 79.1 |
| 1971 | 14,107 | 4,125 | 18,231 | 1,600 | 16,632 | 80.0 |
| 1972 | 13,348 | 4,176 | 17,524 | 1,960 | 15,565 | 74.0 |
| 1973 | 14,204 | 4,244 | 18,449 | 2,124 | 16,325 | 76.9 |
| 1974 | 14,666 | 4,357 | 19,023 | 2,344 | 16,679 | 77.9 |
| 1975 | 16,667 | 4,251 | 20,918 | 2,758 | 18,161 | 84.0 |
| 1976 | 16,210 | 4,612 | 20,822 | 2,779 | 18,043 | 82.6 |
| 1977 | 15,789 | 4,763 | 20,552 | 2,855 | 17,697 | 80.2 |
| 1978 | 16,224 | 5,100 | 21,324 | 2,783 | 18,540 | 83.2 |
| 1979 | 16,247 | 5,374 | 21,621 | 3,370 | 18,251 | 81.0 |
| 1980 | 18,261 | 5,386 | 23,647 | 3,837 | 19,810 | 86.9 |
| 1981 | 17,075 | 5,619 | 23,294 | 3,864 | 19,430 | 84.4 |
| 1982 | 17,158 | 6,083 | 23,240 | 3,411 | 19,830 | 85.3 |
| 1983 | 18,952 | 5,980 | 24,932 | 3,711 | 21,220 | 90.4 |
| 1984 | 17,991 | 6,378 | 24,369 | 3,387 | 20,983 | 88.7 |
| 1985 | 16,942 | 6,873 | 23,815 | 3,144 | 20,670 | 86.5 |
| 1986 | 18,056 | 7,760 | 25,817 | 3,448 | 22,369 | 92.8 |
| 1987 | 20,156 | 7,728 | 27,885 | 4,222 | 23,663 | 97.3 |
| 1988 | 20,165 | 7,615 | 27,780 | 3,973 | 23,807 | 97.0 |
| 1989 | 20,611 | 7,999 | 28,609 | 4,683 | 23,927 | 96.6 |
| 1990 | 19,208 | 8,079 | 27,288 | 4,209 | 23,078 | 92.2 |
| 1991 | 18,333 | 8,624 | 26,957 | 4,223 | 22,734 | 89.8 |
| 1992 P | 20,869 | 9,103 | 29,972 | 4,706 | 25,266 | 98.7 |

P = Preliminary.

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 70-Total frozen fruit: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Beginning stocks | Total supply 2/ | Exports | Ending stocks | Food disappearance 2/ Total | Food disappearance 2/ Per capita 3/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 621 | 121 | 631 | 1,372 | 5 | 680 | 687 | 3.35 |
| 1971 | 666 | 93 | 680 | 1,439 | 6 | 665 | 767 | 3.70 |
| 1972 | 612 | 95 | 665 | 1,373 | 11 | 597 | 766 | 3.65 |
| 1973 | 650 | 123 | 597 | 1,370 | 19 | 605 | 746 | 3.52 |
| 1974 | 602 | 125 | 605 | 1,332 | 21 | 720 | 591 | 2.76 |
| 1975 4/ | 567 | 102 | 607 | 1,276 | 25 | 558 | 693 | 3.21 |
| 1976 | 633 | 56 | 558 | 1,246 | 37 | 539 | 671 | 3.06 |
| 1977 | 687 | 107 | 539 | 1,333 | 22 | 608 | 703 | 3.19 |
| 1978 | 543 | 118 | 608 | 1,269 | 26 | 515 | 728 | 3.27 |
| 1979 4/ | 575 | 120 | 518 | 1,213 | 42 | 564 | 607 | 2.70 |
| 1980 | 654 | 93 | 564 | 1,310 | 41 | 573 | 697 | 3.06 |
| 1981 | 626 | 66 | 573 | 1,265 | 54 | 546 | 665 | 2.89 |
| 1982 | 774 | 44 | 546 | 1,363 | 54 | 624 | 686 | 2.95 |
| 1983 | 680 | 56 | 624 | 1,359 | 29 | 645 | 686 | 2.93 |
| 1984 | 729 | 69 | 645 | 1,442 | 31 | 691 | 721 | 3.05 |
| 1985 4/ | 760 | 80 | 689 | 1,529 | 26 | 721 | 783 | 3.28 |
| 1986 | 807 | 84 | 721 | 1,612 | 34 | 721 | 857 | 3.56 |
| 1987 4/ | 1,038 | 102 | 718 | 1,859 | 64 | 852 | 943 | 3.88 |
| 1988 | 994 | 81 | 852 | 1,926 | 66 | 934 | 926 | 3.78 |
| 1989 | 981 | 68 | 934 | 1,981 | 54 | 799 | 1,128 | 4.56 |
| 1990 | 1,014 | 99 | 799 | 1,911 | 54 | 793 | 1,064 | 4.26 |
| 1991 | 1,023 | 91 | 793 | 1,907 | 40 | 893 | 974 | 3.86 |
| 1992 | 1,116 | 77 | 893 | 2,085 | 19 | 876 | 1,189 | 4.66 |

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--Almonds: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 141,880 | 280 | 25,500 | 167,660 | 68,260 | 30,222 | 69,178 | 0.34 |
| 1971 | 153,970 | 300 | 30,222 | 184,492 | 90,030 | 18,740 | 75,722 | 0.36 |
| 1972 | 142,040 | 280 | 18,740 | 161,060 | 69,240 | 16,003 | 75,817 | 0.36 |
| 1973 | 146,430 | 120 | 16,003 | 162,553 | 77,450 | 30,118 | 54,985 | 0.26 |
| 1974 | 217,650 | 10 | 30,118 | 247,778 | 103,940 | 87,595 | 56,243 | 0.26 |
| 1975 | 170,180 | 50 | 87,595 | 257,825 | 123,450 | 59,027 | 75,348 | 0.35 |
| 1976 | 258,070 | 150 | 59,027 | 317,247 | 150,590 | 74,237 | 92,420 | 0.42 |
| 1977 | 284,800 | 130 | 74,237 | 359,167 | 165,900 | 94,198 | 99,069 | 0.45 |
| 1978 | 162,430 | 530 | 94,198 | 257,158 | 131,100 | 37,763 | 88,295 | 0.39 |
| 1979 | 348,510 | 230 | 37,763 | 386,503 | 224,220 | 78,950 | 83,333 | 0.37 |
| 1980 | 305,140 | 70 | 78,950 | 384,160 | 186,930 | 101,657 | 95,573 | 0.42 |
| 1981 | 383,130 | 40 | 101,657 | 484,827 | 207,890 | 161,014 | 115,923 | 0.50 |
| 1982 | 330,760 | 570 | 161,014 | 492,344 | 179,815 | 176,949 | 135,580 | 0.58 |
| 1983 | 221,790 | 180 | 176,949 | 398,919 | 175,561 | 90,623 | 132,735 | 0.56 |
| 1984 | 563,640 | 240 | 90,623 | 654,503 | 285,100 | 227,010 | 142,393 | 0.60 |
| 1985 | 444,000 | 460 | 227,010 | 671,470 | 362,777 | 144,326 | 164,367 | 0.69 |
| 1986 | 235,690 | 690 | 144,326 | 380,706 | 174,010 | 79,017 | 127,679 | 0.53 |
| 1987 | 634,560 | 650 | 79,017 | 714,227 | 343,300 | 227,894 | 143,033 | 0.59 |
| 1988 | 564,540 | 480 | 227,894 | 792,914 | 363,970 | 265,206 | 163,738 | 0.66 |
| 1989 | 457,170 | 247 | 265,206 | 722,623 | 342,380 | 203,100 | 177,143 | 0.71 |
| 1990 | 615,700 | 132 | 203,100 | 818,932 | 359,950 | 241,360 | 217,622 | 0.87 |
| 1991 | 461,632 | 204 | 241,360 | 703,196 | 377,879 | 140,000 | 185,317 | 0.73 |
| 1992P | 518,607 | 284 | 140,000 | 658,891 | 349,851 | 118,000 | 191,040 | 0.75 |

P = Preliminary.

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 72--Hazelnuts (filberts): Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand 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 | 6,244 | 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 | 1,724 | 10,368 | 0.05 |
| 1981 | 10,556 | 3,953 | 1,724 | 16,233 | 3,949 | 2,065 | 10,219 | 0.04 |
| 1982 | 14,498 | 6,778 | 2,065 | 23,341 | 3,423 | 5,159 | 14,759 | 0.06 |
| 1983 | 5,169 | 7,156 | 5,159 | 17,504 | 3,012 | 943 | 13,549 | 0.06 |
| 1984 | 8,467 | 9,011 | 943 | 18,421 | 2,644 | 1,240 | 14,537 | 0.06 |
| 1985 | 16,843 | 4,195 | 1,240 | 24,278 | 6,640 | 4,355 | 13,283 | 0.06 |
| 1986 | 10,611 | 3,721 | 4,355 | 18,687 | 7,130 | 1,139 | 10,418 | 0.04 |
| 1987 | 17,218 | 3,863 | 1,139 | 22,220 | 5,898 | 1,758 | 14,564 | 0.06 |
| 1988 | 12,693 | 8,165 | 1,758 | 22,616 | 3,778 | 1,686 | 17,152 | 0.07 |
| 1989 | 9,794 | 7,157 | 1,686 | 18,637 | 3,344 | 1,107 | 14,186 | 0.06 |
| 1990 | 13,668 | 10,116 | 1,107 | 24,891 | 4,726 | 2,977 | 17,188 | 0.07 |
| 1991 | 18,923 | 6,172 | 2,977 | 28,072 | 7,135 | 6,601 | 14,336 | 0.06 |
| 1992P | 21,134 | 8,201 | 6,601 | 35,936 | 12,793 | 7,000 | 16,143 | 0.06 |

P = Preliminary.

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 73--Pecans: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply: Utilized 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/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 68,709 | 1,190 | 33,200 | 103,099 | 2,432 | 17,431 | 83,236 | 0.40 |
| 1971 | 110,544 | 682 | 17,431 | 128,657 | 2,064 | 34,031 | 92,562 | 0.44 |
| 1972 | 80,198 | 42 | 34,031 | 114,271 | 2,301 | 20,911 | 91,059 | 0.43 |
| 1973 | 122,135 | 199 | 20,911 | 143,245 | 2,652 | 49,360 | 91,233 | 0.43 |
| 1974 | 62,518 | 6 | 49,360 | 111,884 | 3,252 | 24,149 | 84,483 | 0.39 |
| 1975 | 107,111 | 1 | 24,149 | 131,261 | 3,659 | 42,646 | 84,956 | 0.39 |
| 1976 | 48,457 | 2,121 | 42,646 | 93,224 | 2,628 | 17,387 | 73,209 | 0.33 |
| 1977 | 106,470 | 553 | 17,387 | 124,410 | 4,065 | 38,199 | 82,146 | 0.37 |
| 1978 | 114,704 | 796 | 38,199 | 153,699 | 3,411 | 63,192 | 87,096 | 0.39 |
| 1979 | 92,243 | 331 | 63,192 | 155,766 | 3,260 | 47,245 | 105,261 | 0.46 |
| 1980 | 85,144 | 952 | 47,245 | 133,341 | 4,665 | 30,852 | 97,824 | 0.43 |
| 1981 | 149,882 | 849 | 30,852 | 181,583 | 4,194 | 73,406 | 103,983 | 0.45 |
| 1982 | 102,742 | 1,625 | 73,406 | 177,773 | 7,298 | 57,289 | 113,186 | 0.49 |
| 1983 | 122,580 | 5,789 | 57,289 | 185,658 | 3,376 | 69,715 | 112,567 | 0.48 |
| 1984 | 108,531 | 1,934 | 69,715 | 180,180 | 2,720 | 50,370 | 127,090 | 0.54 |
| 1985 | 110,958 | 14,298 | 50,370 | 175,626 | 2,264 | 59,952 | 113,410 | 0.47 |
| 1986 | 125,442 | 10,918 | 59,952 | 196,312 | 2,755 | 63,423 | 130,134 | 0.54 |
| 1987 | 121,136 | 12,966 | 63,423 | 197,525 | 3,935 | 62,520 | 131,070 | 0.54 |
| 1988 | 135,030 | 2,718 | 62,520 | 200,268 | 5,884 | 70,785 | 123,599 | 0.50 |
| 1989 | 101,969 | 9,992 | 70,785 | 182,766 | 9,509 | 58,260 | 114,997 | 0.46 |
| 1990 | 97,530 | 30,494 | 58,260 | 186,284 | 17,793 | 45,892 | 122,599 | 0.49 |
| 1991 | 118,933 | 18,725 | 45,892 | 183,550 | 17,216 | 50,327 | 116,007 | 0.46 |
| 1992P | 74,147 | 28,241 | 50,327 | 152,715 | 15,682 | 41,870 | 94,963 | 0.37 |

P = Preliminary.

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 74--Walnuts: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand 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 | 50,263 | 48,231 | 121,560 | 0.49 |
| 1989 | 195,594 | 142 | 48,231 | 243,967 | 66,896 | 54,196 | 122,875 | 0.49 |
| 1990 | 180,600 | 95 | 54,196 | 235,091 | 63,902 | 48,736 | 122,453 | 0.49 |
| 1991 | 210,436 | 82 | 48,736 | 259,254 | 72,386 | 55,689 | 131,179 | 0.52 |
| 1992P | 163,319 | 4,073 | 55,689 | 223,081 | 57,362 | 47,000 | 118,719 | 0.46 |

P = Preliminary.

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--Pistachios: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand 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 | NA | 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 | 2,124 | 14,897 | 35,050 | 5,164 | 10,045 | 19,841 | 0.08 |
| 1990 | 42,047 | 852 | 10,045 | 52,944 | 9,575 | 16,864 | 26,505 | 0.11 |
| 1991 | 25,476 | 250 | 16,864 | 42,590 | 16,407 | 6,072 | 20,111 | 0.08 |
| 1992P | 65,362 | 247 | 6,072 | 71,681 | 28,481 | 10,025 | 33,175 | 0.13 |

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary

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 76--Total tree nuts: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand pounds | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 298,268 | 149,100 | 84,898 | 532,266 | 96,808 | 75,679 | 359,779 | 1.74 |
| 1971 | 373,572 | 151,800 | 75,679 | 601,051 | 124,345 | 81,188 | 395,518 | 1.89 |
| 1972 | 316,504 | 177,775 | 81,188 | 575,467 | 105,235 | 55,856 | 414,376 | 1.96 |
| 1973 | 409,595 | 152,430 | 55,856 | 617,881 | 115,595 | 127,734 | 374,552 | 1.76 |
| 1974 | 392,728 | 116,389 | 127,734 | 636,851 | 144,690 | 152,884 | 339,277 | 1.58 |
| 1975 | 427,751 | 166,993 | 152,884 | 747,628 | 189,499 | 136,797 | 421,332 | 1.94 |
| 1976 | 452,580 | 161,380 | 136,797 | 750,757 | 218,126 | 114,521 | 418,110 | 1.91 |
| 1977 | 547,280 | 106,371 | 114,521 | 768,172 | 233,167 | 156,163 | 378,842 | 1.71 |
| 1978 | 403,218 | 124,753 | 156,163 | 684,134 | 174,648 | 127,305 | 382,181 | 1.71 |
| 1979 | 612,230 | 121,923 | 127,305 | 861,458 | 294,345 | 172,522 | 394,591 | 1.74 |
| 1980 | 567,052 | 101,117 | 172,522 | 840,691 | 261,980 | 169,659 | 409,052 | 1.79 |
| 1981 | 736,587 | 92,598 | 169,659 | 998,844 | 279,731 | 276,544 | 442,569 | 1.91 |
| 1982 | 654,297 | 123,262 | 276,544 | 1,054,103 | 236,174 | 317,225 | 500,704 | 2.15 |
| 1983 | 510,042 | 146,983 | 317,225 | 974,250 | 223,183 | 222,680 | 528,387 | 2.24 |
| 1984 | 850,362 | 139,937 | 222,680 | 1,212,979 | 336,451 | 332,151 | 544,377 | 2.29 |
| 1985 | 761,692 | 151,129 | 332,151 | 1,244,972 | 423,549 | 268,164 | 553,259 | 2.31 |
| 1986 | 553,548 | 142,993 | 268,164 | 964,705 | 240,643 | 186,927 | 537,135 | 2.22 |
| 1987 | 1,001,307 | 132,444 | 186,927 | 1,320,678 | 426,277 | 357,613 | 536,788 | 2.20 |
| 1988 | 938,124 | 126,742 | 357,613 | 1,422,479 | 455,472 | 400,805 | 566,202 | 2.30 |
| 1989 | 794,494 | 169,831 | 400,805 | 1,365,130 | 449,504 | 326,708 | 588,918 | 2.37 |
| 1990 | 961,445 | 198,400 | 326,708 | 1,486,553 | 485,375 | 355,829 | 645,349 | 2.57 |
| 1991 | 847,280 | 171,068 | 355,829 | 1,374,177 | 527,781 | 258,689 | 587,707 | 2.31 |
| 1992 P | 853,849 | 223,871 | 258,689 | 1,336,409 | 495,178 | 223,895 | 617,336 | 2.41 |

P = Preliminary.

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 for walnuts, September 1 for pistachios, 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 77--Fresh watermelon: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production 2/ | Imports 3/ | Total supply 4/ | Exports 3/ | Shipments to U.S. territories | Food disappearance 4/ Total | Food disappearance 4/ Per capita 5/ |
| | 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 | 2,612.6 | 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 | 3,094.9 | 359.9 | 3,454.8 | 85.2 | NA | 3,369.6 | 13.6 |
| 1990 | 3,187.1 | 228.6 | 3,415.7 | 94.4 | NA | 3,321.4 | 13.3 |
| 1991 | 3,097.4 | 230.9 | 3,328.3 | 101.8 | NA | 3,226.5 | 12.8 |
| 1992 | 3,487.1 | 211.4 | 3,698.5 | 212.1 | NA | 3,486.4 | 13.6 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. Includes processing uses. Excludes quantity produced in home gardens. 2/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 78--Fresh cantaloup: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production 2/ | Imports 3/ | Total supply 4/ | Exports 3/ | Shipments to U.S. territories | Food disappearance 4/ Total | Food disappearance 4/ Per capita 5/ |
| | 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 | 1,069.9 | 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 | 1,856.7 | 530.3 | 2,387.0 | 78.8 | NA | 2,308.1 | 9.2 |
| 1991 | 1,664.0 | 602.5 | 2,266.5 | 75.7 | NA | 2,190.8 | 8.7 |
| 1992 | 1,795.3 | 481.9 | 2,277.2 | 115.9 | NA | 2,161.3 | 8.5 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. Includes processing uses. Excludes quantity produced in home gardens. 2/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Estimated by ERS from 1982-91 based on data from reporting States adjusted to the national level. 3/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. From 1978-89, U.S. exports were adjusted using Canadian import data. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 79--Fresh honeydew: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production 2/ | Imports 3/ | Total supply 4/ | Exports 3/ | Shipments to U.S. territories | Food disappearance 4/ Total | Food disappearance 4/ Per capita 5/ |
| | 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 | 428.5 | 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 | NA | 515.8 | 2.1 |
| 1991 | 373.7 | 160.2 | 533.9 | 53.3 | NA | 480.5 | 1.9 |
| 1992 | 414.8 | 125.5 | 540.3 | 51.4 | NA | 488.9 | 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/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 60--Fresh mushrooms: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply: Production 3/ | Supply: Imports 4/ | Supply: Total supply | Utilization: Exports and shipments 4/ | Utilization: Food disappearance: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 5/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 58.3 | 0.3 | 58.6 | NA | 58.6 | 0.3 |
| 1971 | 66.3 | 0.4 | 66.7 | NA | 66.7 | 0.3 |
| 1972 | 76.7 | 0.1 | 76.8 | NA | 76.8 | 0.4 |
| 1973 | 102.3 | 0.2 | 102.5 | NA | 102.5 | 0.5 |
| 1974 | 126.1 | 0.0 | 126.1 | NA | 126.1 | 0.6 |
| 1975 | 142.1 | 0.3 | 142.4 | NA | 142.4 | 0.7 |
| 1976 | 151.2 | 0.0 | 151.2 | NA | 151.2 | 0.7 |
| 1977 | 191.1 | 0.0 | 191.1 | NA | 191.1 | 0.9 |
| 1978 | 229.5 | 0.4 | 230.0 | 0.6 | 229.3 | 1.0 |
| 1979 | 255.8 | 0.5 | 256.3 | 0.7 | 255.6 | 1.1 |
| 1980 | 275.1 | 0.7 | 275.7 | 0.6 | 275.2 | 1.2 |
| 1981 | 319.1 | 0.8 | 319.9 | 1.8 | 318.1 | 1.4 |
| 1982 | 337.2 | 1.1 | 338.3 | 1.6 | 336.7 | 1.4 |
| 1983 | 388.1 | 0.8 | 388.9 | 1.6 | 387.4 | 1.6 |
| 1984 | 419.9 | 1.0 | 420.9 | 1.4 | 419.5 | 1.6 |
| 1985 | 427.2 | 1.0 | 428.2 | 1.9 | 426.3 | 1.8 |
| 1986 | 457.3 | 1.4 | 458.7 | 2.9 | 455.8 | 1.9 |
| 1987 | 468.9 | 1.2 | 470.1 | 2.9 | 467.3 | 1.9 |
| 1988 | 484.7 | 1.9 | 486.6 | 3.2 | 483.4 | 2.0 |
| 1989 | 511.9 | 2.1 | 514.0 | 9.9 | 504.1 | 2.0 |
| 1990 | 511.9 | 3.5 | 515.4 | 17.7 | 497.6 | 2.0 |
| 1991 | 492.8 | 4.6 | 497.4 | 14.5 | 482.9 | 1.9 |
| 1992 | 496.0 | 4.2 | 500.2 | 17.4 | 482.7 | 1.9 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Beginning July 1 of year indicated. 3/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 4/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce and Statistics Canada. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 81--Mushrooms for processing: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply | | | Utilization | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production 3/ | Imports 4/ | Total supply | Exports and shipments 5/ | Food disappearance | |
| | | | | | Total | Per capita 6/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 148.5 | 53.6 | 202.2 | NA | 202.2 | 1.0 |
| 1971 | 165.1 | 71.4 | 236.5 | NA | 236.5 | 1.1 |
| 1972 | 177.3 | 85.7 | 262.9 | NA | 262.9 | 1.2 |
| 1973 | 177.2 | 81.8 | 259.0 | NA | 259.0 | 1.2 |
| 1974 | 173.0 | 88.6 | 261.5 | NA | 261.5 | 1.2 |
| 1975 | 167.7 | 99.8 | 267.5 | NA | 267.5 | 1.2 |
| 1976 | 195.9 | 121.0 | 316.9 | NA | 316.9 | 1.4 |
| 1977 | 207.6 | 150.8 | 358.4 | NA | 358.4 | 1.6 |
| 1978 | 224.5 | 148.3 | 372.7 | 0.9 | 371.9 | 1.7 |
| 1979 | 214.2 | 179.3 | 393.5 | 1.0 | 392.5 | 1.7 |
| 1980 | 194.5 | 155.7 | 350.3 | 0.5 | 349.7 | 1.5 |
| 1981 | 198.0 | 157.2 | 355.2 | 0.7 | 354.5 | 1.5 |
| 1982 | 153.6 | 199.5 | 353.1 | 0.4 | 352.7 | 1.5 |
| 1983 | 173.5 | 252.2 | 425.7 | 0.7 | 425.0 | 1.8 |
| 1984 | 175.8 | 243.3 | 419.1 | 1.0 | 418.1 | 1.8 |
| 1985 | 160.8 | 273.9 | 434.6 | 1.0 | 433.6 | 1.8 |
| 1986 | 157.1 | 297.9 | 455.0 | 0.4 | 454.6 | 1.9 |
| 1987 | 162.9 | 239.0 | 401.9 | 1.1 | 400.9 | 1.6 |
| 1988 | 183.1 | 198.7 | 381.8 | 1.7 | 380.1 | 1.5 |
| 1989 | 203.1 | 190.0 | 393.0 | 12.6 | 380.4 | 1.5 |
| 1990 | 237.2 | 205.2 | 442.4 | 14.6 | 427.9 | 1.7 |
| 1991 | 246.0 | 213.8 | 459.8 | 18.4 | 441.4 | 1.7 |
| 1992 | 223.0 | 201.6 | 424.6 | 23.4 | 401.2 | 1.6 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Beginning July 1 of year indicated. 3/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 4/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Includes canned, frozen, and dried mushrooms. 5/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Includes dried/dehydrated mushrooms. Canadian dried mushroom imports are added to exports from 1979-88. 6/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 82--Fresh potatoes: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Used in processed potato products | | | | | | | Food disappearance fresh market 5/ |
| | Production 2/ | Imports 3/ 4/ | Beginning stocks | Total supply 5/ | Exports 3/ 4/ 6/ | Shipments to U.S. territories | Ending stocks 7/ | Frozen | Dried | Chips | Canned | Starch | Seed use | Nonfood use 8/ | Total |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 32,572 | 172 | 13,545 | 46,289 | 311 | 6/ | 14,395 | 5,671 | 2,577 | 3,586 | 403 | 868 | 2,452 | 3,376 | 12,670 |
| 1971 | 31,933 | 148 | 14,395 | 46,476 | 288 | 6/ | 14,860 | 6,271 | 2,654 | 3,562 | 440 | 726 | 2,456 | 3,577 | 11,643 |
| 1972 | 29,636 | 76 | 14,860 | 44,572 | 384 | 6/ | 13,205 | 6,379 | 2,724 | 3,498 | 444 | 514 | 2,229 | 3,053 | 12,143 |
| 1973 | 30,001 | 83 | 13,205 | 43,292 | 462 | 6/ | 13,160 | 6,697 | 2,943 | 3,453 | 475 | 241 | 2,356 | 2,397 | 11,108 |
| 1974 | 34,240 | 188 | 13,160 | 47,587 | 507 | 6/ | 16,010 | 7,417 | 3,303 | 3,363 | 491 | 241 | 2,526 | 3,175 | 10,554 |
| 1975 | 32,198 | 142 | 16,010 | 48,350 | 466 | 6/ | 15,622 | 7,920 | 3,424 | 3,344 | 432 | 238 | 2,380 | 3,155 | 11,370 |
| 1976 | 35,767 | 53 | 15,622 | 51,442 | 1,361 | 6/ | 17,223 | 8,625 | 3,709 | 3,435 | 425 | 173 | 2,562 | 3,148 | 10,761 |
| 1977 | 35,533 | 106 | 17,223 | 52,863 | 693 | 4/ | 17,530 | 9,354 | 3,657 | 3,577 | 487 | 193 | 2,557 | 3,787 | 11,029 |
| 1978 | 36,631 | 150 | 17,530 | 54,311 | 407 | 134 | 19,352 | 9,475 | 3,301 | 3,739 | 503 | 210 | 2,599 | 4,361 | 10,231 |
| 1979 | 34,250 | 159 | 19,352 | 53,761 | 415 | 159 | 17,602 | 9,184 | 3,201 | 3,805 | 478 | 281 | 2,462 | 5,089 | 11,066 |
| 1980 | 30,391 | 218 | 17,602 | 48,211 | 275 | 148 | 14,701 | 8,481 | 2,950 | 3,809 | 439 | 232 | 2,244 | 3,303 | 11,530 |
| 1981 | 34,062 | 392 | 14,701 | 49,156 | 399 | 138 | 16,438 | 8,876 | 2,905 | 3,862 | 411 | 153 | 2,412 | 3,025 | 10,537 |
| 1982 | 35,513 | 478 | 16,438 | 52,430 | 305 | 131 | 17,898 | 9,497 | 2,880 | 4,000 | 438 | 281 | 2,412 | 3,649 | 10,539 |
| 1983 | 33,391 | 349 | 17,898 | 51,638 | 283 | 106 | 16,533 | 9,365 | 2,724 | 4,198 | 436 | 399 | 2,548 | 3,379 | 11,667 |
| 1984 | 36,261 | 325 | 16,533 | 53,119 | 360 | 99 | 17,338 | 10,084 | 2,730 | 4,283 | 428 | 318 | 2,716 | 3,350 | 11,415 |
| 1985 | 40,711 | 406 | 17,338 | 58,455 | 330 | 113 | 20,280 | 11,013 | 2,890 | 4,228 | 450 | 344 | 2,496 | 5,269 | 11,043 |
| 1986 | 36,151 | 344 | 20,280 | 56,776 | 341 | 146 | 18,092 | 11,227 | 2,920 | 4,402 | 434 | 322 | 2,577 | 4,564 | 11,751 |
| 1987 | 38,932 | 403 | 18,092 | 57,426 | 363 | 94 | 19,676 | 11,582 | 2,964 | 4,320 | 433 | 256 | 2,554 | 3,552 | 11,634 |
| 1988 | 35,644 | 483 | 19,676 | 55,803 | 422 | 77 | 17,775 | 11,635 | 2,980 | 4,257 | 476 | 188 | 2,597 | 3,237 | 12,159 |
| 1989 | 37,044 | 670 | 17,775 | 55,490 | 468 | NA | 17,355 | 11,630 | 3,049 | 4,381 | 498 | 121 | 2,703 | 2,907 | 12,379 |
| 1990 | 40,211 | 684 | 17,355 | 58,250 | 327 | NA | 19,446 | 12,597 | 3,551 | 4,378 | 480 | 122 | 2,806 | 3,063 | 11,479 |
| 1991 | 41,762 | 616 | 19,446 | 61,824 | 342 | NA | 21,101 | 13,291 | 3,987 | 4,476 | 463 | 172 | 2,675 | 3,479 | 11,841 |
| 1992 | 41,164 | 402 | 21,101 | 62,666 | 538 | NA | 20,169 | 13,551 | 4,168 | 4,590 | 480 | 177 | 2,725 | 3,826 | 12,442 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. 4/ Includes fresh seed. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Data for 1976-89 was adjusted using data from Statistics Canada. Shipments to U.S. territories are included in exports before 1978. 7/ January 1 stocks are for fresh fall-crop potatoes. 8/ Includes shrinkage, loss, and onfarm use of feed and seed. 9/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 83--Dry edible beans: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports | Beginning stocks 2/ | Total supply 3/ | Exports | Nonfood use 4/ | Ending stocks 2/ | Food disappearance 3/ Total | Food disappearance 3/ Per capita 5/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 1,740 | 15 | 1,038 | 2,793 | 311 | 80 | 940 | 1,461 | 7.1 |
| 1971 | 1,594 | 30 | 940 | 2,564 | 322 | 73 | 757 | 1,412 | 6.8 |
| 1972 | 1,798 | 37 | 757 | 2,592 | 275 | 79 | 989 | 1,249 | 6.0 |
| 1973 | 1,627 | 35 | 989 | 2,651 | 326 | 76 | 604 | 1,645 | 7.8 |
| 1974 | 2,033 | 98 | 604 | 2,735 | 269 | 88 | 1,102 | 1,276 | 6.0 |
| 1975 | 1,744 | 45 | 1,102 | 2,891 | 387 | 77 | 957 | 1,471 | 6.8 |
| 1976 | 1,784 | 35 | 957 | 2,776 | 332 | 79 | 980 | 1,385 | 6.4 |
| 1977 | 1,656 | 66 | 980 | 2,702 | 392 | 85 | 807 | 1,418 | 6.4 |
| 1978 | 1,894 | 42 | 807 | 2,742 | 525 | 81 | 1,002 | 1,135 | 5.1 |
| 1979 | 2,055 | 44 | 1,002 | 3,101 | 525 | 108 | 1,025 | 1,443 | 6.4 |
| 1980 | 2,673 | 46 | 1,025 | 3,744 | 1,272 | 135 | 1,115 | 1,222 | 5.4 |
| 1981 | 3,275 | 73 | 1,115 | 4,464 | 1,682 | 127 | 1,408 | 1,246 | 5.4 |
| 1982 | 2,556 | 44 | 1,408 | 4,008 | 1,035 | 115 | 1,352 | 1,507 | 6.5 |
| 1983 | 1,552 | 50 | 1,352 | 2,954 | 525 | 90 | 809 | 1,529 | 6.5 |
| 1984 | 2,107 | 58 | 809 | 2,974 | 581 | 86 | 1,102 | 1,206 | 5.1 |
| 1985 | 2,230 | 58 | 1,102 | 3,390 | 810 | 86 | 996 | 1,697 | 7.1 |
| 1986 | 2,296 | 47 | 996 | 3,339 | 805 | 92 | 854 | 1,589 | 6.6 |
| 1987 | 2,603 | 53 | 854 | 3,510 | 732 | 100 | 1,426 | 1,252 | 5.2 |
| 1988 | 1,925 | 64 | 1,426 | 3,416 | 816 | 85 | 816 | 1,699 | 6.9 |
| 1989 | 2,373 | 95 | 816 | 3,284 | 819 | 106 | 911 | 1,448 | 5.9 |
| 1990 | 3,238 | 85 | 911 | 4,234 | 1,243 | 124 | 1,278 | 1,588 | 6.4 |
| 1991 | 3,377 | 73 | 1,278 | 4,728 | 996 | 114 | 1,698 | 1,919 | 7.6 |
| 1992 | 2,205 | 68 | 1,698 | 3,971 | 650 | 92 | 1,315 | 1,914 | 7.5 |

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 84--Dry edible peas: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Crop year 2/ | Supply: Production 3/ | Supply: Imports 4/ | Supply: Beginning stocks 5/ | Supply: Total supply 6/ | Utilization: Exports 4/: Food | Utilization: Exports 4/: Seed | Utilization: Ending stocks 5/ | Utilization: Food disappearance 6/: Total | Utilization: Food disappearance 6/: Per capita 7/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 459.0 | 4.7 | 35.7 | 499.4 | 218.2 | 26.7 | 93.5 | 160.9 | 0.8 |
| 1971 | 502.0 | 4.0 | 93.5 | 599.5 | 246.7 | 28.2 | 176.0 | 148.6 | 0.7 |
| 1972 | 348.8 | 5.9 | 176.0 | 530.7 | 263.1 | 32.2 | 69.3 | 166.2 | 0.8 |
| 1973 | 282.0 | 8.2 | 69.3 | 357.5 | 154.2 | 33.4 | 44.9 | 125.0 | 0.6 |
| 1974 | 462.9 | 6.3 | 44.9 | 514.1 | 225.6 | 33.3 | 110.1 | 145.2 | 0.7 |
| 1975 | 365.9 | 6.2 | 110.1 | 482.2 | 234.8 | 28.3 | 127.3 | 91.8 | 0.4 |
| 1976 | 302.2 | 11.5 | 127.3 | 441.0 | 198.4 | 19.1 | 81.9 | 141.6 | 0.6 |
| 1977 | 139.6 | 16.0 | 81.9 | 237.5 | 67.3 | 17.4 | 57.2 | 95.6 | 0.4 |
| 1978 | 512.2 | 9.6 | 57.2 | 579.1 | 268.2 | 26.8 | 113.7 | 170.4 | 0.8 |
| 1979 | 369.0 | 7.3 | 113.7 | 484.0 | 250.0 | 39.8 | 109.5 | 84.7 | 0.4 |
| 1980 | 556.5 | 8.2 | 109.5 | 674.1 | 387.9 | 42.9 | 141.9 | 101.4 | 0.4 |
| 1981 | 450.4 | 9.6 | 141.9 | 602.0 | 359.2 | 37.2 | 74.6 | 131.0 | 0.6 |
| 1982 | 513.6 | 16.2 | 74.6 | 604.4 | 378.0 | 39.6 | 100.3 | 86.5 | 0.4 |
| 1983 | 486.8 | 13.7 | 100.3 | 600.8 | 331.0 | 37.5 | 131.1 | 101.3 | 0.4 |
| 1984 | 389.7 | 16.7 | 131.1 | 537.5 | 315.9 | 41.0 | 95.9 | 84.5 | 0.4 |
| 1985 | 370.9 | 28.2 | 95.9 | 494.4 | 295.7 | 36.4 | 45.9 | 116.4 | 0.5 |
| 1986 | 527.2 | 32.9 | 45.9 | 606.0 | 276.4 | 36.0 | 130.0 | 163.7 | 0.7 |
| 1987 | 574.8 | 39.5 | 130.0 | 744.2 | 343.9 | 77.2 | 202.2 | 120.9 | 0.5 |
| 1988 | 459.6 | 23.8 | 202.2 | 685.7 | 347.0 | 44.5 | 156.8 | 137.5 | 0.6 |
| 1989 | 514.1 | 23.3 | 156.8 | 694.2 | 452.9 | 54.8 | 89.1 | 97.4 | 0.4 |
| 1990 | 330.4 | 18.8 | 89.1 | 438.2 | 233.0 | 48.2 | 43.1 | 114.0 | 0.5 |
| 1991 | 554.7 | 13.2 | 43.1 | 610.9 | 258.9 | 47.3 | 174.2 | 130.5 | 0.5 |
| 1992 P | 409.9 | 24.0 | 174.2 | 608.0 | 309.2 | 36.5 | 119.4 | 142.9 | 0.6 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Farm weight. Includes green, yellow, and Austrian dry peas and lentils. 2/ Crop year begins September 1 of year indicated and ends in August of the following year. 3/ Source: American Dry Pea and Lentil Association. 4/ Crop year data from Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Imports exclude seed. 5/ Carryover on June 30 as reported by ADPLA. Includes green peas, yellow peas, lentils, and pea seed. 6/ Computed from unrounded data. 7/ Uses U.S. total population January 1, of year following that indicated.

Table 85--Wheat: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Marketing year 2/ | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports 3/ | Beginning stocks 4/ | Total supply | Exports 3/ | Seed | Feed 5/ | Ending stocks 4/ | Food disappearance | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | Per capita 6/ |
| | Million bushels | | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 1,351.6 | 1.4 | 982.6 | 2,335.6 | 740.8 | 62.1 | 192.6 | 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 | 1,339.6 | 642.6 | 163.8 |
| 1984 | 2,594.8 | 9.4 | 1,396.6 | 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 | 4,016.8 | 998.5 | 84.0 | 401.2 | 1,820.9 | 712.2 | 176.7 |
| 1987 | 2,107.7 | 16.1 | 1,820.9 | 3,944.7 | 1,587.9 | 85.0 | 290.2 | 1,260.8 | 720.7 | 177.2 |
| 1988 | 1,812.2 | 22.7 | 1,260.8 | 3,095.7 | 1,414.9 | 103.0 | 150.5 | 701.6 | 725.8 | 176.9 |
| 1989 | 2,036.6 | 23.4 | 701.6 | 2,761.7 | 1,232.0 | 100.3 | 144.1 | 536.5 | 748.9 | 180.7 |
| 1990 | 2,736.4 | 36.4 | 536.5 | 3,309.3 | 1,068.5 | 90.3 | 499.1 | 865.9 | 785.5 | 187.5 |
| 1991 | 1,981.1 | 41.3 | 865.9 | 2,888.4 | 1,279.9 | 93.7 | 253.7 | 471.9 | 789.2 | 186.4 |
| 1992 P | 2,458.8 | 70.0 | 471.9 | 3,000.7 | 1,355.0 | 92.5 | 194.2 | 529.0 | 830.0 | 193.9 |

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, January 1 of year following that indicated. Bushels converted at 60 pounds.

Table 86--Wheat flour: Supply and utilization, 1970-92

| Year | Wheat ground | Mill-feed production | Supply | | | Utilization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Flour produced 1/ | Flour and product imports 2/ | Total supply | Exports | | Domestic disappearance | |
| | | | | | | Flour | Products 2/ | Total | 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 | 12,384 | 22 | 247,220 | 114.5 |
| 1976 | 618,234 | 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 | 634,361 | 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 | 696,951 | 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 | 130.0 |
| 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 | 25,267 | 182 | 320,616 | 129.6 |
| 1990 | 788,186 | 6,109 | 354,348 | 2,890 | 357,238 | 17,846 | 43 | 339,349 | 135.8 |
| 1991 | 808,966 | 6,436 | 362,311 | 2,631 | 364,942 | 20,045 | 42 | 344,855 | 136.5 |
| 1992 P | 833,339 | 6,707 | 370,829 | 3,161 | 373,990 | 20,701 | 77 | 353,212 | 138.3 |

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 and noodle products. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 87--Rye: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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/ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | Flour |
| | Million bushels | | | | | | | | Pounds | |
| 1970 | 36.8 | 1.1 | 29.3 | 67.2 | 0.1 | 20.8 | 40.8 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| 1971 | 49.2 | 0.3 | 40.8 | 90.3 | 5.4 | 25.0 | 54.6 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| 1972 | 28.3 | 0.2 | 54.6 | 83.1 | 0.2 | 24.5 | 53.5 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| 1973 | 24.7 | -- | 53.5 | 78.2 | 31.6 | 19.6 | 21.0 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| 1974 | 17.5 | -- | 21.0 | 38.5 | 8.7 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| 1975 | 15.9 | 0.7 | 11.6 | 28.2 | 1.0 | 13.4 | 9.1 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 1976 | 14.9 | 0.7 | 9.1 | 24.7 | 0.2 | 11.7 | 8.9 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| 1977 | 16.5 | 0.1 | 8.9 | 25.5 | -- | 13.1 | 8.8 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 1978 | 24.1 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 28.1 | 0.4 | 15.0 | 9.0 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 1979 | 21.9 | -- | 9.0 | 30.9 | 2.4 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 1980 | 16.0 | -- | 12.0 | 28.0 | 7.5 | 12.9 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 1981 | 18.2 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 22.6 | 1.5 | 14.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 1982 | 19.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 25.5 | 0.2 | 16.2 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 1983 | 27.0 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 34.4 | 1.0 | 18.7 | 11.2 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 1984 | 32.4 | 0.6 | 11.2 | 44.2 | 0.4 | 20.5 | 19.8 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 1985 | 20.4 | 2.2 | 19.8 | 42.4 | 0.2 | 16.8 | 21.9 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 1986 | 19.1 | 1.0 | 21.9 | 41.9 | 0.5 | 19.4 | 18.6 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 1987 | 19.5 | 1.2 | 18.6 | 39.3 | 0.5 | 16.4 | 18.9 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 1988 | 14.7 | 0.2 | 18.9 | 33.8 | 3.4 | 16.6 | 10.3 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 1989 | 13.6 | -- | 10.3 | 23.9 | 0.8 | 14.0 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 1990 | 10.2 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 19.7 | 0.2 | 12.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 1991 | 9.8 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 17.6 | 0.1 | 12.5 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 1992 P | 12.0 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 18.0 | 0.1 | 12.9 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 |

-- = Fewer than 50,000 bushels. P = Preliminary.

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. The factor for converting bushels to pounds is 56.

Table 66--Rice: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year 2/ | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | | | Rice milling rates 6/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production 3/ | Imports | Beginning stocks 4/ | Total supply | Exports | Shipments to U.S. territories | Nonfood use 5/ | Ending stocks 4/ | Food disappearance, Milled basis 6/: Total rough basis | Food disappearance, Milled basis 6/: Total | Food disappearance, Milled basis 6/: Per capita 7/ | |
| | Million hundredweight | | | | | | | | | | Pounds | Percent |
| 1970 | 90.8 | 1.3 | 16.2 | 108.3 | 58.9 | 4.6 | 11.5 | 16.4 | 18.9 | 13.7 | 6.7 | 72.26 |
| 1971 | 83.8 | 1.5 | 16.4 | 100.7 | 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 | 152.7 | 0.4 | 16.5 | 169.6 | 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 | 138.5 | 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 | 65.9 | 5.1 | 25.1 | 26.7 | 52.3 | 37.4 | 15.2 | 71.49 |
| 1990 | 154.5 | 4.4 | 26.7 | 185.6 | 77.2 | 4.5 | 22.0 | 26.4 | 55.5 | 40.3 | 16.2 | 72.60 |
| 1991 | 156.1 | 4.8 | 26.4 | 187.3 | 70.9 | 5.1 | 28.0 | 24.6 | 58.7 | 42.3 | 16.8 | 72.00 |
| 1992 P | 157.5 | 5.3 | 24.6 | 187.4 | 66.4 | 5.1 | 28.1 | 27.3 | 60.5 | 42.7 | 16.8 | 70.50 |

-- = Less than 0.05 million hundredweight, or less than 5,000,000 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 89--Corn: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year 2/ | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | Food disappearance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports 3/ | Beginning stocks 4/ | Total supply | Exports 3/ | Nonfood use 5/ | Ending stocks 4/ | Total | 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 | 3,656.0 | 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 | 556.0 | 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 | 4,493.7 | 1,392.1 | 397.7 | 97.3 |
| 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 | 7,475.5 | 19.6 | 1,521.2 | 9,016.3 | 1,584.1 | 5,578.3 | 1,100.3 | 753.6 | 166.1 |
| 1992 P | 9,478.9 | 4.0 | 1,100.3 | 10,583.2 | 1,725.0 | 5,966.0 | 2,113.2 | 779.0 | 169.8 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Years before 1975 are calendar years; 1975 and beyond are marketing years. 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 before 1975 and January 1 of the year following that indicated for 1975 and beyond. Bushels converted at 56 pounds.

Table 90--Oats: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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 | Food disappearance 5/ Per capita 7/ |
| | Million bushels | | | | | | | | Pounds |
| 1970 | 915.0 | 2.0 | 548.0 | 1,465.0 | 19.0 | 831.0 | 570.0 | 45.0 | 7.4 |
| 1971 | 878.0 | 3.0 | 570.0 | 1,451.0 | 21.0 | 788.0 | 597.0 | 45.0 | 7.3 |
| 1972 | 691.0 | 3.0 | 597.0 | 1,291.0 | 19.0 | 763.0 | 463.0 | 46.0 | 7.4 |
| 1973 | 659.0 | 0.0 | 463.0 | 1,122.0 | 57.0 | 711.0 | 308.0 | 46.0 | 7.3 |
| 1974 | 601.0 | 0.0 | 308.0 | 909.0 | 19.0 | 618.0 | 225.0 | 47.0 | 7.4 |
| 1975 | 639.0 | 0.5 | 224.0 | 863.5 | 12.3 | 602.4 | 204.8 | 44.0 | 6.9 |
| 1976 | 540.4 | 1.4 | 204.8 | 746.6 | 8.3 | 531.6 | 164.3 | 42.4 | 6.6 |
| 1977 | 752.8 | 2.1 | 164.3 | 919.2 | 10.0 | 554.1 | 313.1 | 42.0 | 6.4 |
| 1978 | 581.7 | 0.6 | 313.1 | 895.4 | 10.3 | 564.2 | 279.9 | 41.0 | 6.2 |
| 1979 | 526.7 | 0.8 | 280.0 | 807.5 | 2.8 | 527.5 | 236.5 | 40.7 | 6.1 |
| 1980 | 458.8 | 1.1 | 236.4 | 696.3 | 8.8 | 469.5 | 177.0 | 41.0 | 6.1 |
| 1981 | 509.5 | 1.5 | 177.0 | 688.0 | 2.7 | 492.2 | 151.9 | 41.2 | 6.1 |
| 1982 | 59[illegible].6 | 3.5 | 151.9 | 748.0 | 0.8 | 485.7 | 219.8 | 41.7 | 6.1 |
| 1983 | 476.5 | 29.9 | 219.8 | 726.2 | 0.9 | 503.5 | 180.9 | 40.9 | 5.9 |
| 1984 | 473.7 | 33.6 | 180.9 | 688.2 | 0.5 | 466.8 | 179.9 | 41.0 | 5.9 |
| 1985 | 518.5 | 27.2 | 179.9 | 725.6 | 1.2 | 496.7 | 183.7 | 44.0 | 6.2 |
| 1986 | 385.0 | 32.4 | 183.7 | 601.1 | 0.9 | 422.6 | 132.6 | 45.0 | 6.3 |
| 1987 | 373.7 | 45.7 | 132.6 | 552.0 | 0.5 | 389.8 | 111.9 | 49.8 | 6.9 |
| 1988 | 217.6 | 62.9 | 119.0 | 399.5 | 0.6 | 227.9 | 96.3 | 72.7 | 10.0 |
| 1989 | 373.6 | 66.4 | 96.3 | 536.3 | 0.8 | 289.0 | 156.9 | 91.6 | 12.5 |
| 1990 | 357.5 | 63.4 | 156.9 | 577.8 | 0.6 | 305.1 | 171.2 | 100.9 | 13.6 |
| 1991 | 243.5 | 74.8 | 171.2 | 489.5 | 1.9 | 252.6 | 127.7 | 107.3 | 14.4 |
| 1992 P | 294.6 | 50.0 | 127.7 | 472.3 | 6.0 | 247.9 | 111.3 | 107.1 | 14.2 |

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 the year following that indicated. Bushels converted at 34 pounds. Factor for converting grain equivalent to oat products (includes rolled oats, ready-to-eat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran) is 0.60.

Table 91--Barley: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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 | 209.0 | 5.7 | 1.3 |
| 1972 | 422.0 | 17.0 | 209.0 | 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 | 596.0 | 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 | 484.7 | 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 | 464.3 | 24.5 | 135.4 | 624.2 | 94.5 | 393.2 | 128.6 | 7.9 | 1.5 |
| 1992 P | 456.3 | 12.0 | 128.6 | 596.9 | 75.8 | 352.4 | 161.1 | 7.6 | 1.4 |

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 the year following that indicated. Bushels converted at 48 pounds. Factor for converting grain equivalent to barley products (includes barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract used in food processing) is 0.63.

Table 92--Total cane and beet sugar: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | | | | | Utilization | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Receipts from offshore | | | Beginning stocks 2/ | Total supply | Exports 3/ | Net change in invisible stocks 4/ | Refining loss adjustment | Ending stocks 2/ | Domestic disappearance | | | |
| | Production | Foreign | Puerto Rico | Total | | | | | | | Nonfood use 5/ | Food use | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Per capita 6/ | |
| | 1,000 short tons | | | | | | | | | | | | Pounds | |
| 1970 | 5,874 | 5,296 | 353 | 5,649 | 2,869 | 14,392 | 66 | 185 | 80 | 2,835 | 83 | 11,183 | 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 | 98 | 3,979 | 2,854 | 13,132 | 216 | -277 | 35 | 2,856 | 0 | 10,302 | 89.2 | |
| 1976 | 6,796 | 4,658 | 203 | 4,861 | 2,856 | 14,515 | 76 | -24 | 72 | 3,496 | 0 | 10,893 | 93.4 | |
| 1977 | 6,089 | 6,138 | 102 | 6,240 | 3,496 | 15,827 | 35 | 188 | 14 | 4,491 | 0 | 11,099 | 94.2 | |
| 1978 | 5,602 | 4,883 | 52 | 4,735 | 4,491 | 14,828 | 48 | 29 | 106 | 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 | 889 | 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 | 5,994 | 2,994 | 90 | 3,044 | 3,461 | 12,439 | 137 | 28 | 53 | 3,069 | 0 | 9,169 | 73.7 | |
| 1983 | 5,660 | 3,080 | 67 | 3,147 | 3,068 | 11,895 | 300 | 141 | 72 | 2,570 | 0 | 8,812 | 70.3 | |
| 1984 | 5,890 | 3,444 | 24 | 3,468 | 2,570 | 11,928 | 447 | -18 | 58 | 3,005 | 8 | 8,428 | 66.7 | |
| 1985 | 5,967 | 2,797 | 36 | 2,833 | 3,005 | 11,805 | 461 | -89 | 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 | 7,067 | 1,388 | 19 | 1,407 | 3,195 | 11,669 | 458 | -58 | 12 | 3,132 | 9 | 8,136 | 62.1 | |
| 1989 | 6,841 | 1,913 | 12 | 1,925 | 3,132 | 11,898 | 614 | -11 | 38 | 2,947 | 6 | 8,304 | 62.8 | |
| 1990 | 6,334 | 2,765 | -- | 2,765 | 2,947 | 12,046 | 654 | -6 | 43 | 2,729 | 11 | 8,615 | 64.4 | |
| 1991 | 7,145 | 2,648 | -- | 2,648 | 2,729 | 12,522 | 738 | 82 | 40 | 3,039 | 11 | 8,614 | 63.7 | |
| 1992 P | 7,501 | 2,239 | -- | 2,239 | 3,039 | 12,779 | 706 | 22 | -- | 3,220 | 11 | 8,820 | 64.5 | |

-- = Not applicable. P = Preliminary.

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 of sugar-containing products for export under the re-export program. 4/ Holdings of wholesalers, retailers, and industrial users. Negative number indicates a stock drawdown. Calculated as a residual. 5/ Includes use in polyhydric alcohol. In 1985, also includes use of 127,000 short tons in fuel ethanol. 6/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. To convert raw value to refined sugar, divide by 1.07.

Table 93--Coffee: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Supply | | | Utilization | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Imports 2/ | Total supply | Net change in stocks 3/ | Total use | Exports | Food disappearance | |
| | | | | | | | Total | Per capita 4/ |
| | Million pounds | | | | | | | 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 | 163 | 2,529 | 47 | 2,482 | 10.2 |
| 1988 | 2 | 2,072 | 2,074 | -372 | 2,446 | 42 | 2,404 | 9.8 |
| 1989 | 3 | 2,685 | 2,688 | 140 | 2,548 | 57 | 2,491 | 10.1 |
| 1990 | 2 | 2,715 | 2,717 | 77 | 2,640 | 54 | 2,586 | 10.3 |
| 1991 | 2 | 2,553 | 2,555 | -155 | 2,710 | 61 | 2,649 | 10.5 |
| 1992P | 2 | 2,989 | 2,991 | 187 | 2,804 | 94 | 2,710 | 10.6 |

P = Preliminary.

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 94--Tea: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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 | 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 | 6 | 180 | 0.74 |
| 1988 | 0 | 199 | 199 | 10 | 189 | 6 | 183 | 0.75 |
| 1989 | 0 | 195 | 195 | 4 | 191 | 9 | 182 | 0.74 |
| 1990 | 0 | 179 | 179 | -12 | 191 | 10 | 181 | 0.72 |
| 1991 | 0 | 201 | 201 | 2 | 199 | 13 | 186 | 0.74 |
| 1992P | 0 | 216 | 216 | 9 | 207 | 15 | 192 | 0.75 |

P = Preliminary.

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 95--Cocoa: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 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 | 4.6 |
| 1987 | 0 | 1,266 | 1,266 | 75 | 1,191 | 25 | 1,166 | 4.8 |
| 1988 | 0 | 1,162 | 1,162 | -53 | 1,215 | 51 | 1,164 | 4.8 |
| 1989 | 0 | 1,244 | 1,244 | -109 | 1,353 | 131 | 1,222 | 4.9 |
| 1990 | 0 | 1,584 | 1,584 | 64 | 1,520 | 174 | 1,346 | 5.4 |
| 1991 | 0 | 1,677 | 1,677 | 72 | 1,605 | 159 | 1,446 | 5.7 |
| 1992P | 0 | 1,638 | 1,638 | 14 | 1,624 | 158 | 1,466 | 5.7 |

P = Preliminary.

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 96--Spices and herbs: Supply and utilization, 1970-92

| Year | Supply | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | | | Imports for consumption 3 / | | | | | | | |
| | Mustard seed 1 / | Dried chili peppers 2 / | Total | Anise seed | 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 | 2,696 | 3,499 |
| 1973 | 12,825 | 15,320 | 28,145 | 696 | 13,585 | 3,916 | 11,545 | 3,340 | 4,955 | 1,867 | 3,611 |
| 1974 | 19,925 | 20,420 | 40,345 | 527 | 14,020 | 4,821 | 9,755 | 4,842 | 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 | 1,966 | 2,106 | 8,553 |
| 1981 | 48,668 | 30,580 | 79,248 | 1,156 | 11,725 | 6,663 | 18,612 | 4,499 | 1,959 | 2,062 | 10,281 |
| 1982 | 40,114 | 17,919 | 58,033 | 1,366 | 13,010 | 7,916 | 19,208 | 4,319 | 1,920 | 2,440 | 9,902 |
| 1983 | 46,664 | 15,501 | 62,165 | 1,439 | 15,958 | 7,362 | 20,174 | 5,095 | 2,332 | 1,479 | 9,223 |
| 1984 | 50,330 | 20,161 | 70,491 | 1,896 | 17,306 | 8,758 | 24,530 | 4,796 | 6,152 | 2,361 | 13,978 |
| 1985 | 48,497 | 20,060 | 68,557 | 2,135 | 16,466 | 7,931 | 24,681 | 5,618 | 3,303 | 2,475 | 5,436 |
| 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 | 30,091 | 4,272 | 2,345 | 2,239 | 7,256 |
| 1988 | 52,179 | 19,681 | 71,860 | 1,709 | 22,301 | 8,211 | 21,868 | 4,965 | 1,797 | 2,554 | 13,047 |
| 1989 | 37,912 | 22,621 | 60,533 | 2,438 | 41,163 | 7,597 | 32,620 | 6,396 | 6/ | 2,501 | 5,330 |
| 1990 | 24,715 | 29,200 | 53,915 | 2,170 | 43,992 | 6,800 | 25,653 | 4,856 | 6/ | 4,080 | 4,763 |
| 1991 | 16,743 | 29,105 | 45,848 | 2,448 | 38,703 | 8,151 | 31,586 | 5,850 | 6/ | 2,514 | 5,371 |
| 1992P | 14,504 | 29,504 | 44,008 | 2,266 | 59,317 | 7,207 | 34,336 | 5,878 | 6/ | 2,548 | 5,101 |

| Year | Supply--continued | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports for consumption 3 / | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | 2,867 |
| 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 | 6,286 | 3,299 |
| 1982 | 8,869 | 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 | 3,378 |
| 1984 | 9,700 | 4,379 | 8,915 | 517 | 92,217 | 4,455 | 14,726 | 84,480 | 1,915 | 8,581 | 4,182 |
| 1985 | 8,688 | 3,545 | 12,404 | 690 | 99,735 | 4,701 | 19,062 | 71,101 | 1,540 | 7,847 | 4,405 |
| 1986 | 7,300 | 4,490 | 10,764 | 423 | 96,096 | 3,755 | 12,379 | 83,206 | 1,424 | 10,558 | 4,660 |
| 1987 | 10,359 | 5,292 | 10,744 | 699 | 114,804 | 4,730 | 11,612 | 80,118 | 1,919 | 8,325 | 4,388 |
| 1988 | 8,103 | 3,847 | 10,291 | 367 | 103,130 | 3,354 | 10,738 | 69,611 | 1,976 | 8,141 | 3,656 |
| 1989 | 10,378 | 6,195 | 11,961 | 648 | 117,900 | 2,635 | 9,252 | 83,232 | 2,487 | 9,172 | 4,505 |
| 1990 | 10,297 | 6,400 | 15,764 | 652 | 137,912 | 3,772 | 9,078 | 86,940 | 2,231 | 5,191 | 3,652 |
| 1991 | 8,850 | 5,454 | 17,971 | 400 | 139,112 | 4,097 | 8,564 | 97,999 | 2,302 | 10,998 | 4,991 |
| 1992P | 14,187 | 6,956 | 18,516 | 485 | 148,473 | 3,715 | 6,784 | 102,827 | 1,899 | 10,762 | 5,323 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 96--Spices and herbs: Supply and utilization, 1970-92--continued

| Year | Supply--continued | | | | | Utilization | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports for consumption 3 /--continued | | | | | | | | Apparent domestic consumption | |
| | Sesame seed 7 / | Turmeric | Vanilla beans | Other spices 8 / | Total net imports | Total use | Domestic imports | Shipments to U.S. territories | 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 | 8,003 | 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 | 331,298 | 405,925 | 21,014 | 2,316 | 382,595 | 1.7 |
| 1981 | 83,673 | 4,106 | 1,411 | 16,616 | 364,240 | 443,498 | 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 | 91,038 | 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 | 55,189 | 508,091 | 568,624 | 40,622 | 11,543 | 516,459 | 2.1 |
| 1990 | 94,531 | 3,728 | 2,150 | 64,450 | 539,062 | 592,977 | 65,091 | 14,669 | 513,217 | 2.1 |
| 1991 | 80,359 | 4,121 | 2,889 | 59,263 | 541,993 | 587,841 | 63,892 | 6,468 | 517,481 | 2.0 |
| 1992P | 77,145 | 5,744 | 2,781 | 58,316 | 576,566 | 620,574 | 64,428 | 6,614 | 549,532 | 2.2 |

P = Preliminary.

1/ Production in preceding year minus estimated quantity used for seed. 2/ California only. 3/ Imports for consumption of specified ground and unground condiments, as reported by the Department of Commerce. 4/ Cassia, cassia buds, and cassi vera. 5/ Includes stems. 6/ Cinnamon import series discontinued; combined with cassia beginning 1989. 7/ Excludes sesame seed crushed for oil. 8/ Includes basil, cardomom 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/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

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

| Item | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 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 | 7.9 | 7.4 |
| 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 | 10.0 | 10.1 |
| 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 | 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 | 4.8 | 3.7 |
| 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 | 10.1 | 12.9 |
| 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 | 58.3 | 58.8 | 58.0 |
| 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 | 63.8 | 66.4 | 62.3 |
| 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 | 41.7 | 40.2 |
| 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 | -- | 0.1 |
| 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 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| 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 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| 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 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 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 | 7.8 | 7.1 |
| 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 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 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 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 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 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| 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 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| Fresh fruits | 24.8 | 23.4 | 27.2 | 28.9 | 30.7 | 28.2 | 30.4 | 33.3 | 34.7 | 32.7 | 32.0 | 33.4 | 35.0 | 37.9 | 36.0 |
| Citrus 8/ | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 7.1 | 4.8 |
| Apples | 2.7 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 4.7 |
| Bananas | 99.8 | 99.9 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.8 |
| Grapes | 7.5 | 5.9 | 13.6 | 21.5 | 20.9 | 24.4 | 29.6 | 28.3 | 31.5 | 39.7 | 34.4 | 40.5 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 38.1 |
| Other 9/ | 8.1 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 9.4 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 14.8 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 17.3 |
| Frozen nonctrus fruit | 17.6 | 14.7 | 13.4 | 9.9 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 6.5 |
| Fresh vegetables | 6.2 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 7.3 |
| 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 | 22.3 | 27.0 |
| Asparagus | NA | 9.5 | 10.8 | 12.3 | 18.4 | 20.0 | 14.9 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 20.7 | 22.7 | 24.4 | 29.6 | 34.3 | 36.3 |
| Broccoli | -- | -- | 0.2 | 0.2 | -- | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Brussel sprouts | NA | NA | 14.0 | 16.3 | 17.5 | 21.1 | 29.7 | 28.8 | 21.5 | 43.8 | 30.3 | 32.7 | 30.7 | 21.6 | 43.7 |
| Cabbage | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Carrots | 4.6 | 4.4 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 6.5 |
| Cauliflower | -- | 0.1 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| 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 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Sweet corn | 0.1 | -- | 0.1 | -- | -- | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Cucumbers | 24.9 | 21.6 | 36.0 | 40.7 | 31.3 | 36.7 | 35.3 | 36.3 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 33.7 | 33.1 | 34.3 |
| Eggplant | 31.7 | 27.1 | 33.9 | 33.0 | 26.8 | 32.7 | 35.8 | 29.3 | 31.8 | 30.1 | 33.8 | 34.2 | 36.0 | 42.0 | 37.1 |
| Escarole/endive | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 10.7 | 13.0 |
| Garlic | 21.0 | 13.9 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 19.2 | 12.7 | 21.1 | 14.0 | 24.4 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 19.1 | 15.6 |
| Green beans | 3.9 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 7.2 |
| 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 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 14.5 |
| Head 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 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Onions | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 12.5 | 10.1 |
| Radishes | 18.8 | 9.7 | 12.1 | 4.8 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 13.6 | 12.0 | 16.8 | 20.3 | 19.8 | 14.9 | 16.5 | 19.6 | 17.4 |
| Tomatoes | 26.0 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 18.6 | 19.8 | 23.4 | 24.6 | 24.0 | 25.8 | 23.9 | 19.8 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 11.8 |
| Vegetables for processing: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asparagus for canning | 2.5 | 7.6 | 11.6 | 5.8 | 8.5 | 5.2 | 10.7 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 8.3 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| 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 | 10.2 | 13.1 |
| Broccoli | NA | 4.9 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 20.7 | 22.2 | 36.6 | 48.1 | 40.0 | 60.7 | 57.8 | 62.3 | 64.2 |
| Cabbage for kraut | -- | -- | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 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 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| Cauliflower | NA | NA | 7.8 | 9.3 | 14.2 | 15.2 | 19.6 | 23.9 | 27.0 | 36.4 | 30.9 | 45.9 | 48.6 | 46.0 | 41.2 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

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

| Item | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Percent | | | | | | | | |
| Vegetables for processing--cont.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chili peppers | NA | NA | 27.5 | 25.5 | 30.3 | 32.6 | 34.2 | 35.6 | 32.4 | 32.2 | 33.1 | 38.1 | 35.5 | 32.3 | 29.6 |
| 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 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 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 | 4.7 | 3.4 |
| 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 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| 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 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Sweet corn for canning | NA | NA | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| 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 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 2.4 |
| Potatoes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 3.2 |
| 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 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| Dry edible beans | 1.0 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| Dry edible peas and lentils 10/ | 2.9 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 18.8 | 13.5 | 19.7 | 24.3 | 20.1 | 32.6 | 17.3 | 24.0 | 16.5 | 10.1 | 16.8 |
| Tree nuts 11/ | 41.4 | 39.6 | 24.7 | 20.9 | 24.6 | 27.8 | 25.7 | 27.3 | 26.6 | 24.7 | 22.4 | 28.8 | 30.7 | 29.1 | 36.3 |
| 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 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Flour and cereal products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat 12/ | 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 | 5.2 | 8.4 |
| Wheat flour 13/ | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Rye 14/ | 20.0 | 14.9 | NA | 11.4 | 90.9 | 45.7 | 17.1 | 62.9 | 28.6 | 34.3 | 5.7 | NA | 111.4 | 128.6 | 128.8 |
| Rice 15/ | 6.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.8 |
| Corn 16/ | 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 | 2.6 | 0.5 |
| Barley 17/ | 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 | 310.1 | 157.6 |
| Oats 17/ | 4.4 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 8.4 | 73.1 | 82.0 | 61.8 | 72.0 | 91.8 | 86.5 | 72.5 | 62.8 | 69.7 | 46.7 |
| Coffee 18/ | 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 | 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 | 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 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Spices and herbs | 95.8 | 93.3 | 86.6 | 93.5 | 91.5 | 92.0 | 91.2 | 89.9 | 91.8 | 92.0 | 91.8 | 93.2 | 95.0 | 92.2 | 92.9 |
| Tropical oils 19/ | 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 |
| Caloric sweeteners: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cane and beet sugar 20/ | 50.0 | 36.5 | 37.7 | 39.7 | 31.6 | 32.0 | 36.7 | 25.2 | 22.6 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 15.0 | 24.9 | 24.3 | 17.4 |
| Corn sweeteners | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High-fructose syrup | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.8 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Glucose syrup | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.1 | -- | -- | -- | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 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 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| 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 | 31.8 | 35.3 |
| Edible syrups 21/ | 38.8 | 34.7 | 46.8 | 36.4 | 49.2 | 47.5 | 52.0 | 57.4 | 78.7 | 72.6 | 73.2 | 75.4 | 83.4 | 82.4 | 75.2 |

-- 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, nectarines, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, prunes, strawberries, papayas, and miscellaneous fruits. 10/ Crop year beginning in September of year indicated. 11/ Includes almonds, filberts, pecans, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pignolias, and miscellaneous tree nuts including pistachios until 1977, chestnuts, cashews, and macadamias. 12/ Flour and other wheat products included, grain equivalent. 13/ Includes flour equivalent of macaroni products. 14/ Includes flour imports in terms of rye. 15/ Rough equivalent. Crop year beginning in August of year preceding that indicated. Includes milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate. 16/ Grain-equivalent basis. Calendar-year basis in 1970; crop-year (beginning September of year indicated) basis beginning in 1975. 17/ Grain equivalent. Crop year beginning June 1 of year indicated. 18/ Kona coffee, grown in Hawaii, accounts for about 0.1-0.2 percent of total U.S. coffee consumption. 19/ Includes palm kernel oil, palm oil, and coconut oil. 20/ Import share is the quantity of imports for domestic consumption (net of re-exports) divided by domestic food consumption (disappearance). 21/ Includes maple syrup, edible refiner's syrups, and edible molasses.

Table 98--Consumer Price index for all urban consumers, 1970-92

| Year | Special indexes and groups | | | | | Consumer Price index for all urban consumers | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Commodities | | | Services | All items, less food | Food | Alcoholic beverages | Housing | | | Total |
| | Durables | Non-durables | Total | | | | | Shelter | Fuel and other utilities | Household furnishings and operations | |
| | 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 44.1 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 35.0 | 39.0 | 30.2 | 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 | 66.6 | 66.6 | 66.8 | 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 | 96.0 | 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 | 108.8 | 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 | 119.2 | 118.8 | 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 | 133.8 |
| 1992 | 118.6 | 132.8 | 129.1 | 152.0 | 140.8 | 137.9 | 147.3 | 151.2 | 117.6 | 118.0 | 137.5 |

| Year | Consumer Price index for all urban consumers--continued | | | | | | | | | | All items |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Apparel and upkeep | Transportation | | | Medical care | Entertainment | Tobacco products | Other goods and services | | | |
| | | Private | Public | Total | | | | Personal care | Personal & educational expenses | Total | |
| | 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 | 36.8 | 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 | 46.1 | 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 | 97.6 | 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 | 108.2 | 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 | 126.5 | 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 | 126.7 | 121.9 | 148.9 | 123.8 | 177.0 | 138.4 | 202.7 | 134.9 | 183.7 | 171.8 | 136.2 |
| 1992 | 131.9 | 124.8 | 151.4 | 126.5 | 190.1 | 142.3 | 219.8 | 138.3 | 197.4 | 183.3 | 140.3 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 99-- Consumer Price Index for food, major groups, 1970-92

| Year | Food at home | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Food away from home | All food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Meats, poultry, and fish | | | | Eggs | Dairy products 2/ | Fats and oils 3/ | Fruits and vegetables | | | Cereals and bakery products | Sugar and sweets | Non-alcoholic beverages | Total | | |
| | Meats 1/ | Poultry | Fish | Total | | | | Fresh | Processed | Total | | | | | | |
| | 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 | 46.1 | 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 | 96.8 | 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 | 96.8 | 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 | 106.9 | 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 | 149.6 | 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 | 126.5 | 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 |
| 1992 | 130.7 | 131.4 | 151.7 | 132.3 | 108.3 | 128.5 | 129.8 | 171.0 | 133.7 | 155.4 | 151.5 | 133.1 | 114.3 | 136.8 | 140.7 | 137.9 |

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

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 100-- Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-92

| Year | Meats | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beef and veal | | | | | | Pork | | | | | Other meats | Total 2/ |
| | Ground beef 1/ | Chuck roast | Round roast | Round steak | Sirloin steak | Total 2/ | Bacon | Chops | Ham | Other pork, including sausage | Total 2/ | | |
| | 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 47.0 | 42.8 | 48.2 | 45.8 | 42.4 | 43.5 | 41.9 | 49.1 | NA | NA | 45.4 | 43.5 | 43.8 |
| 1971 | 48.4 | 44.2 | 50.5 | 47.8 | 44.7 | 45.5 | 35.5 | 45.5 | NA | NA | 41.1 | 43.3 | 43.5 |
| 1972 | 52.7 | 48.4 | 54.9 | 52.0 | 48.1 | 49.7 | 43.0 | 52.4 | NA | NA | 47.6 | 46.5 | 48.1 |
| 1973 | 56.6 | 61.1 | 63.9 | 61.6 | 54.8 | 59.6 | 59.3 | 65.6 | NA | NA | 63.3 | 57.9 | 60.0 |
| 1974 | 67.5 | 61.1 | 66.2 | 63.5 | 56.7 | 61.8 | 59.0 | 65.6 | NA | NA | 63.0 | 59.7 | 61.1 |
| 1975 | 62.3 | 62.6 | 69.2 | 66.5 | 61.7 | 61.9 | 79.3 | 77.8 | NA | NA | 77.1 | 63.2 | 66.3 |
| 1976 | 61.6 | 59.0 | 65.8 | 63.1 | 59.6 | 59.9 | 77.4 | 77.3 | NA | NA | 78.1 | 66.9 | 66.4 |
| 1977 | 60.2 | 58.4 | 64.8 | 62.6 | 59.9 | 59.5 | 71.0 | 76.0 | NA | NA | 73.9 | 66.5 | 64.9 |
| 1978 | 76.2 | 72.0 | 77.0 | 75.0 | 73.7 | 73.1 | 81.7 | 84.2 | 87.0 | 81.3 | 83.4 | 78.3 | 77.0 |
| 1979 | 101.7 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 93.2 | 89.7 | 93.1 | 75.8 | 87.0 | 86.1 | 85.7 | 84.7 | 89.8 | 90.1 |
| 1980 | 104.6 | 99.8 | 101.3 | 98.9 | 96.2 | 98.4 | 73.5 | 82.9 | 85.5 | 83.2 | 81.9 | 93.2 | 92.7 |
| 1981 | 102.6 | 101.1 | 101.4 | 99.5 | 98.3 | 99.2 | 83.3 | 91.0 | 90.8 | 91.0 | 89.5 | 97.2 | 96.0 |
| 1982 | 102.1 | 101.8 | 101.4 | 101.5 | 99.3 | 100.6 | 102.2 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 101.1 | 101.0 | 100.1 | 100.7 |
| 1983 | 99.4 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 101.0 | 99.9 | 100.1 | 99.7 | 99.5 |
| 1984 | 98.4 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 101.7 | 100.3 | 97.9 | 99.9 | 98.3 | 99.0 | 98.8 | 100.1 | 99.8 |
| 1985 | 95.9 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 99.7 | 98.2 | 101.3 | 98.7 | 99.8 | 97.6 | 99.1 | 100.8 | 98.9 |
| 1986 | 94.9 | 95.0 | 94.9 | 96.4 | 102.3 | 98.8 | 108.5 | 109.5 | 107.4 | 104.9 | 107.2 | 103.4 | 102.0 |
| 1987 | 100.2 | 103.8 | 100.8 | 105.3 | 111.2 | 106.3 | 114.6 | 120.5 | 115.8 | 113.5 | 116.0 | 109.9 | 109.6 |
| 1988 | 103.4 | 108.1 | 104.4 | 110.6 | 120.0 | 112.1 | 100.9 | 118.8 | 116.5 | 111.4 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 112.2 |
| 1989 | 108.6 | 116.8 | 112.3 | 116.6 | 126.0 | 119.3 | 95.8 | 122.7 | 117.3 | 112.8 | 113.2 | 116.0 | 116.7 |
| 1990 | 118.1 | 130.3 | 119.9 | 125.1 | 130.6 | 128.8 | 113.4 | 140.2 | 132.4 | 129.3 | 129.8 | 126.8 | 128.5 |
| 1991 | 119.9 | 135.8 | 124.8 | 129.5 | 133.5 | 132.4 | 119.8 | 141.7 | 139.9 | 132.3 | 134.1 | 131.5 | 132.5 |
| 1992 | 118.9 | 137.1 | 125.9 | 129.9 | 132.4 | 132.3 | 104.6 | 138.9 | 135.6 | 127.1 | 127.8 | 131.7 | 130.7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 100-- Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-92--continued

| Year | Poultry | | Dairy products | | | | Fats and oils | Fruits | | | | | Vegetables | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Fresh fruit | | | | | | |
| | Fresh whole chicken | Total 2/ | Fresh milk and cream | Cheese | Ice cream 3/ | Total 2/ | | Apples | Bananas | Oranges 4/ | Total 2/ | Processed fruits | Processed vegetables |
| 1970 | 52.4 | 53.2 | NA | NA | NA | 44.7 | 39.2 | 37.1 | 39.0 | 30.6 | 35.6 | 38.4 | 36.6 |
| 1971 | 52.9 | 53.5 | NA | NA | NA | 46.1 | 42.7 | 39.6 | 36.7 | 33.7 | 37.8 | 40.6 | 39.2 |
| 1972 | 53.4 | 54.2 | NA | NA | NA | 46.8 | 43.1 | 42.2 | 39.1 | 33.6 | 39.8 | 41.8 | 40.9 |
| 1973 | 77.1 | 76.0 | NA | NA | NA | 51.2 | 46.8 | 50.3 | 40.8 | 37.7 | 44.6 | 43.5 | 45.4 |
| 1974 | 72.3 | 72.1 | NA | NA | NA | 60.7 | 66.4 | 56.4 | 45.8 | 39.6 | 46.5 | 50.3 | 64.7 |
| 1975 | 81.4 | 79.7 | NA | NA | NA | 62.6 | 73.5 | 56.4 | 57.4 | 41.4 | 51.8 | 59.7 | 62.2 |
| 1976 | 76.9 | 76.4 | NA | NA | NA | 67.7 | 64.3 | 54.0 | 58.2 | 41.2 | 51.7 | 59.3 | 65.4 |
| 1977 | 77.3 | 76.9 | NA | NA | NA | 69.5 | 70.8 | 64.1 | 63.2 | 47.0 | 59.4 | 62.2 | 66.6 |
| 1978 | 85.6 | 84.9 | 76.8 | 71.8 | 68.2 | 74.2 | 77.6 | 80.1 | 70.7 | 64.0 | 71.0 | 68.9 | 73.4 |
| 1979 | 87.2 | 89.1 | 85.6 | 80.6 | 76.2 | 82.8 | 83.7 | 79.1 | 79.8 | 76.2 | 79.6 | 77.0 | 77.4 |
| 1980 | 94.4 | 93.7 | 93.2 | 86.7 | 86.4 | 90.9 | 89.3 | 92.1 | 91.5 | 72.6 | 84.8 | 82.1 | 83.1 |
| 1981 | 96.5 | 97.5 | 98.6 | 96.1 | 95.9 | 97.4 | 99.8 | 84.3 | 97.6 | 81.4 | 89.4 | 91.7 | 93.2 |
| 1982 | 94.8 | 95.8 | 99.3 | 98.5 | 97.9 | 98.8 | 96.1 | 96.8 | 96.1 | 104.4 | 99.3 | 96.7 | 96.2 |
| 1983 | 96.3 | 97.0 | 99.9 | 100.2 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 94.6 | 106.0 | 83.1 | 95.1 | 98.1 | 98.6 |
| 1984 | 109.0 | 107.3 | 100.8 | 101.3 | 102.4 | 101.3 | 106.6 | 106.8 | 97.9 | 112.4 | 105.6 | 105.2 | 103.3 |
| 1985 | 104.5 | 106.2 | 102.3 | 103.2 | 105.8 | 103.2 | 108.9 | 113.1 | 99.9 | 119.7 | 116.3 | 109.5 | 104.4 |
| 1986 | 115.4 | 114.2 | 101.6 | 103.5 | 107.4 | 103.3 | 106.5 | 130.6 | 105.0 | 108.6 | 118.7 | 106.3 | 104.2 |
| 1987 | 113.3 | 112.6 | 104.0 | 105.9 | 111.1 | 105.9 | 108.1 | 131.0 | 104.2 | 135.9 | 132.0 | 110.6 | 107.1 |
| 1988 | 125.1 | 120.7 | 108.4 | 109.2 | 113.3 | 108.4 | 113.1 | 134.2 | 119.2 | 144.6 | 143.0 | 122.0 | 112.2 |
| 1989 | 137.1 | 132.7 | 114.4 | 117.6 | 118.8 | 115.6 | 121.2 | 140.5 | 131.3 | 147.0 | 152.4 | 125.9 | 124.2 |
| 1990 | 134.9 | 132.5 | 126.5 | 131.2 | 126.6 | 126.5 | 126.3 | 147.5 | 138.2 | 160.6 | 170.9 | 136.9 | 127.5 |
| 1991 | 131.7 | 131.5 | 122.4 | 132.8 | 128.5 | 125.1 | 131.7 | 172.8 | 145.0 | 249.4 | 193.9 | 131.8 | 128.5 |
| 1992 | 131.9 | 131.4 | 126.4 | 135.5 | 130.9 | 128.5 | 129.8 | 179.5 | 139.9 | 176.2 | 184.2 | 137.7 | 128.8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 100-- Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-92--continued

| Year | Vegetables--continued | | | | Cereal and bakery products | | Beverages | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fresh vegetables | | | | | | Nonalcoholic beverages | | | | Alcoholic beverages | | |
| | Potatoes | Lettuce | Tomatoes | Total 2/ | White bread | Total 2/ | Carbonated drinks 5/ | Coffee | Other drinks 6/ | Total 2/ | Beer and ale | Distilled spirits | Wine |
| | | | | | | 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 38.0 | 35.4 | 46.3 | 39.4 | 43.1 | 37.1 | NA | 31.7 | NA | 27.1 | 49.2 | NA | 49.7 |
| 1971 | 36.7 | 40.5 | 51.2 | 40.4 | 44.4 | 38.8 | NA | 32.6 | NA | 28.1 | 51.0 | NA | 52.0 |
| 1972 | 39.6 | 40.7 | 51.5 | 42.9 | 44.6 | 39.0 | NA | 32.1 | NA | 28.0 | 51.5 | NA | 54.0 |
| 1973 | 58.8 | 49.9 | 53.0 | 52.4 | 50.1 | 43.5 | NA | 35.7 | NA | 30.1 | 52.3 | NA | 57.5 |
| 1974 | 71.8 | 50.6 | 60.3 | 56.2 | 62.6 | 56.5 | NA | 42.5 | NA | 35.9 | 57.3 | NA | 62.7 |
| 1975 | 57.7 | 49.6 | 63.6 | 55.6 | 65.5 | 62.9 | NA | 46.4 | NA | 41.3 | 63.4 | NA | 65.5 |
| 1976 | 62.6 | 56.5 | 63.5 | 58.0 | 64.3 | 61.5 | NA | 63.8 | NA | 49.4 | 65.0 | NA | 67.0 |
| 1977 | 63.8 | 56.2 | 74.9 | 65.3 | 64.3 | 62.5 | NA | 112.9 | NA | 74.4 | 66.0 | NA | 68.9 |
| 1978 | 66.3 | 76.5 | 72.5 | 70.5 | 68.6 | 68.1 | 70.8 | 107.2 | 74.7 | 78.7 | 69.6 | 82.0 | 75.6 |
| 1979 | 63.6 | 80.0 | 80.5 | 72.6 | 76.8 | 74.9 | 77.3 | 101.8 | 80.0 | 82.6 | 76.9 | 85.1 | 82.4 |
| 1980 | 81.0 | 77.8 | 81.9 | 79.0 | 85.9 | 83.9 | 86.6 | 111.6 | 85.9 | 91.4 | 84.8 | 89.8 | 89.5 |
| 1981 | 109.5 | 84.4 | 94.7 | 93.7 | 93.2 | 92.3 | 95.3 | 96.2 | 94.2 | 95.3 | 90.9 | 94.9 | 96.2 |
| 1982 | 92.7 | 100.7 | 93.5 | 94.2 | 96.7 | 96.5 | 97.8 | 98.5 | 97.6 | 97.9 | 95.2 | 98.2 | 100.4 |
| 1983 | 91.3 | 103.2 | 100.8 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.3 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 99.8 | 100.7 | 100.4 | 100.5 |
| 1984 | 116.0 | 96.1 | 105.7 | 106.2 | 103.3 | 103.9 | 101.8 | 102.7 | 103.3 | 102.3 | 104.2 | 101.4 | 99.1 |
| 1985 | 101.6 | 106.1 | 103.6 | 103.5 | 105.8 | 107.9 | 102.8 | 105.5 | 107.9 | 104.3 | 106.7 | 105.3 | 100.2 |
| 1986 | 96.1 | 112.7 | 111.3 | 107.7 | 107.7 | 110.9 | 103.6 | 132.7 | 109.4 | 110.4 | 108.7 | 113.3 | 102.4 |
| 1987 | 116.0 | 136.4 | 116.8 | 121.6 | 110.7 | 114.8 | 105.7 | 116.2 | 111.6 | 107.5 | 110.9 | 114.4 | 105.7 |
| 1988 | 119.1 | 148.6 | 123.1 | 129.3 | 118.6 | 122.1 | 105.7 | 115.0 | 113.8 | 107.5 | 114.4 | 116.1 | 107.8 |
| 1989 | 153.5 | 151.5 | 136.2 | 143.1 | 129.4 | 132.4 | 108.4 | 120.4 | 118.6 | 111.3 | 118.2 | 119.9 | 110.9 |
| 1990 | 162.6 | 150.3 | 160.8 | 151.1 | 136.4 | 140.0 | 112.1 | 117.5 | 125.0 | 113.5 | 123.6 | 125.7 | 114.4 |
| 1991 | 144.6 | 159.8 | 153.1 | 154.4 | 139.3 | 145.8 | 113.0 | 115.3 | 129.1 | 114.1 | 138.4 | 139.2 | 129.9 |
| 1992 | 141.5 | 155.7 | 171.8 | 157.9 | 146.2 | 151.5 | 114.9 | 110.7 | 131.3 | 114.3 | 143.5 | 141.5 | 132.6 |

NA = Not available.

1/ Excludes canned ground beef. 2/ Includes items not shown. 3/ Includes related products. 4/ Includes tangerines. 5/ Excludes diet colas. 6/ Non-carbonated.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 101--Consumer Price index for food, 1977-92, quarterly

| Year and quarter | Food at home | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Meat, poultry, and fish | | | | Eggs | Dairy products | Fats and oils | Fruits and vegetables | | |
| | Meats | Poultry | Fish | Total | | | | Fresh | Processed | Total |
| | 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 I | 63.6 | 74.6 | 63.7 | 64.6 | 101.6 | 66.5 | 66.5 | 63.0 | 62.1 | 63.1 |
| II | 64.1 | 77.4 | 65.6 | 65.5 | 80.0 | 69.1 | 69.9 | 66.6 | 63.8 | 66.0 |
| III | 65.9 | 79.0 | 68.0 | 67.4 | 86.4 | 69.9 | 74.0 | 61.3 | 64.9 | 63.2 |
| IV | 66.1 | 76.8 | 69.4 | 67.5 | 80.2 | 70.6 | 72.9 | 59.5 | 66.4 | 62.7 |
| 1978 I | 70.2 | 79.0 | 70.7 | 71.1 | 82.8 | 71.4 | 73.7 | 64.7 | 69.2 | 66.8 |
| II | 77.4 | 84.9 | 72.3 | 77.6 | 76.5 | 73.3 | 76.9 | 74.5 | 70.2 | 72.5 |
| III | 79.5 | 86.7 | 73.5 | 79.8 | 82.2 | 74.7 | 79.4 | 75.4 | 71.5 | 73.6 |
| IV | 81.0 | 86.9 | 75.4 | 81.0 | 86.0 | 77.4 | 80.3 | 68.3 | 73.4 | 70.6 |
| 1979 I | 88.2 | 91.1 | 77.5 | 87.3 | 94.6 | 80.0 | 81.0 | 74.2 | 75.5 | 74.8 |
| II | 93.1 | 92.5 | 78.9 | 91.5 | 89.4 | 81.5 | 83.1 | 76.1 | 76.5 | 76.2 |
| III | 89.9 | 88.0 | 81.3 | 88.8 | 86.7 | 83.5 | 84.9 | 79.0 | 78.1 | 78.6 |
| IV | 89.2 | 84.8 | 82.7 | 88.0 | 90.0 | 86.1 | 86.0 | 75.1 | 78.7 | 76.7 |
| 1980 I | 91.1 | 90.2 | 84.8 | 90.3 | 87.0 | 87.7 | 87.2 | 73.4 | 80.4 | 76.6 |
| II | 89.4 | 87.0 | 86.5 | 88.8 | 79.6 | 90.1 | 88.5 | 82.1 | 81.6 | 81.9 |
| III | 93.4 | 96.6 | 88.1 | 93.1 | 89.2 | 91.8 | 89.4 | 87.3 | 83.3 | 85.4 |
| IV | 96.8 | 100.8 | 90.7 | 96.6 | 98.7 | 94.1 | 91.9 | 84.4 | 85.0 | 84.7 |
| 1981 I | 95.6 | 99.5 | 94.7 | 95.9 | 97.2 | 96.6 | 98.3 | 90.2 | 87.9 | 89.1 |
| II | 94.1 | 96.3 | 94.1 | 94.3 | 91.7 | 97.5 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 92.2 | 92.9 |
| III | 97.5 | 99.2 | 95.1 | 97.4 | 94.0 | 97.6 | 99.5 | 94.6 | 94.5 | 94.6 |
| IV | 96.9 | 95.0 | 95.3 | 96.6 | 100.6 | 98.0 | 97.7 | 88.1 | 95.3 | 91.4 |
| 1982 I | 96.7 | 95.7 | 99.2 | 96.9 | 102.6 | 98.5 | 96.4 | 100.3 | 96.8 | 98.7 |
| II | 100.6 | 96.0 | 96.3 | 98.9 | 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 | 96.7 | 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 | 103.6 | 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 | 102.6 | 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 | 124.8 | 109.8 | 118.1 |
| IV | 111.1 | 109.2 | 132.3 | 112.5 | 90.3 | 106.8 | 107.7 | 126.9 | 109.8 | 119.5 |
| 1988 I | 110.4 | 108.8 | 136.7 | 112.4 | 87.8 | 107.3 | 109.4 | 133.4 | 113.1 | 124.7 |
| II | 112.1 | 114.8 | 137.1 | 114.6 | 83.5 | 107.2 | 111.0 | 134.0 | 116.5 | 126.4 |
| III | 113.3 | 131.4 | 137.3 | 118.1 | 100.8 | 108.2 | 114.5 | 139.4 | 119.1 | 130.7 |
| IV | 112.9 | 127.9 | 138.3 | 117.3 | 102.1 | 110.6 | 117.8 | 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 | 136.5 |
| 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 |
| 1992 I | 130.5 | 129.2 | 152.7 | 131.9 | 110.2 | 128.0 | 130.6 | 174.9 | 133.8 | 157.7 |
| II | 130.5 | 129.7 | 151.4 | 131.9 | 103.3 | 127.4 | 130.1 | 172.0 | 134.7 | 156.3 |
| III | 130.5 | 133.3 | 151.1 | 132.4 | 106.2 | 129.1 | 129.8 | 166.4 | 134.3 | 152.9 |
| IV | 131.1 | 133.5 | 151.5 | 133.0 | 113.5 | 129.5 | 128.9 | 170.8 | 132.2 | 154.6 |

Continued--

Table 101--Consumer Price Index for food, 1977-92, quarterly--continued

| Year and quarter | Food at home--continued | | | | Food away from home | All food | All items, less food | Consumer Price Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cereals and bakery products | Sugar and sweets | Nonalcoholic beverages | Total | | | | |
| | 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | |
| 1977 I | 61.4 | 57.9 | 62.9 | 64.9 | 60.5 | 63.6 | 58.1 | 59.0 |
| II | 62.2 | 60.9 | 76.6 | 66.9 | 62.2 | 65.5 | 59.2 | 60.3 |
| III | 62.5 | 61.7 | 80.2 | 67.7 | 63.4 | 66.4 | 60.1 | 61.2 |
| IV | 63.7 | 62.8 | 78.1 | 67.7 | 64.2 | 66.6 | 61.0 | 61.9 |
| 1978 I | 65.7 | 65.9 | 78.4 | 70.2 | 65.7 | 68.8 | 61.7 | 62.9 |
| II | 67.2 | 68.1 | 79.0 | 73.6 | 67.5 | 71.8 | 63.1 | 64.5 |
| III | 69.0 | 69.3 | 78.7 | 75.3 | 69.3 | 73.4 | 64.6 | 66.1 |
| IV | 70.3 | 70.0 | 78.7 | 76.0 | 70.6 | 74.3 | 66.0 | 67.4 |
| 1979 I | 72.1 | 71.7 | 80.0 | 79.8 | 72.9 | 77.5 | 67.4 | 69.1 |
| II | 73.6 | 73.2 | 80.6 | 81.9 | 75.2 | 79.8 | 69.8 | 71.5 |
| III | 76.0 | 74.5 | 83.4 | 82.4 | 77.0 | 80.7 | 72.5 | 73.8 |
| IV | 78.0 | 75.2 | 86.3 | 83.2 | 78.6 | 81.7 | 74.9 | 75.9 |
| 1980 I | 80.5 | 79.7 | 88.5 | 85.0 | 80.7 | 83.6 | 78.0 | 78.9 |
| II | 83.1 | 87.4 | 90.7 | 86.6 | 82.7 | 85.4 | 81.0 | 81.8 |
| III | 84.8 | 94.6 | 92.7 | 89.8 | 84.2 | 88.0 | 82.4 | 83.3 |
| IV | 87.2 | 100.5 | 93.6 | 92.0 | 86.1 | 90.1 | 84.6 | 85.5 |
| 1981 I | 90.2 | 102.0 | 95.0 | 93.9 | 88.7 | 92.2 | 86.9 | 87.8 |
| II | 91.9 | 97.6 | 95.4 | 94.3 | 90.4 | 93.0 | 89.2 | 89.8 |
| III | 93.0 | 95.7 | 95.2 | 95.7 | 91.8 | 94.4 | 91.9 | 92.4 |
| IV | 94.1 | 95.4 | 95.5 | 95.4 | 92.8 | 94.6 | 93.5 | 93.7 |
| 1982 I | 95.6 | 96.5 | 97.5 | 97.2 | 94.1 | 96.3 | 94.1 | 94.5 |
| II | 96.3 | 97.1 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 95.3 | 97.4 | 95.6 | 95.9 |
| III | 96.9 | 96.2 | 97.8 | 98.8 | 96.5 | 98.1 | 97.6 | 97.7 |
| IV | 97.2 | 96.1 | 96.4 | 97.9 | 97.4 | 97.7 | 98.0 | 97.9 |
| 1983 I | 98.3 | 98.6 | 99.7 | 96.5 | 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 | 103.4 | 109.6 | 108.9 | 114.3 | 110.6 | 110.4 | 110.4 |
| 1987 I | 113.2 | 110.4 | 110.6 | 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 |
| 1992 I | 149.3 | 132.4 | 115.4 | 136.8 | 139.9 | 137.6 | 138.9 | 138.7 |
| II | 151.0 | 133.1 | 114.6 | 136.6 | 140.4 | 137.8 | 140.2 | 139.8 |
| III | 152.7 | 133.8 | 114.1 | 136.7 | 141.0 | 137.9 | 141.4 | 140.9 |
| IV | 152.9 | 132.9 | 112.9 | 137.2 | 141.5 | 138.4 | 142.5 | 141.9 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 102–Average retail food prices, individual items, 1984-92

| Item | Unit | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 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 | 0.24 |
| Rice, white, long grain, uncooked | lb. | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.48 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.53 |
| Spaghetti and macaroni | lb. | 0.73 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.73 | 0.80 | 0.87 | 0.85 | 0.87 | 0.86 |
| Bread, white, pan | lb. | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.55 | 0.61 | 0.67 | 0.69 | 0.71 | 0.75 |
| Bread, whole wheat, pan | lb. | 0.86 | 0.86 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.93 | NA | NA | 1.07 | 1.06 |
| Cookies, chocolate chip | lb. | 1.87 | 1.94 | 1.99 | 2.00 | 2.12 | 2.38 | 2.61 | 2.70 | 2.78 |
| Meats: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ground chuck, 100% beef | lb. | 1.72 | 1.68 | 1.63 | 1.71 | 1.76 | 1.83 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.91 |
| Ground beef, 100% beef | lb. | 1.29 | 1.24 | 1.23 | 1.31 | 1.36 | 1.44 | 1.59 | 1.60 | 1.53 |
| Ground beef, lean and extra lean | lb. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2.16 | 2.16 |
| Chuck roast, U.S. Choice, bone-in | lb. | 1.68 | 1.57 | 1.59 | 1.68 | 1.73 | 1.88 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.09 |
| Chuck roast, graded and ungraded, excluding USDA Prime and Choice | lb. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2.24 | 2.22 |
| Chuck roast, USDA Choice, boneless | lb. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2.58 | 2.50 |
| Round roast, U.S. Choice, boneless | lb. | 2.58 | 2.46 | 2.44 | 2.53 | 2.63 | 2.76 | 2.93 | 3.02 | 2.96 |
| Round roast, graded and ungraded excluding USDA Prime and Choice | lb. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2.82 | 2.81 |
| Rib roast, U.S. Choice, bone-in | lb. | 3.35 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.53 | 3.89 | 4.17 | 4.49 | 4.70 | 4.64 |
| Steak, round, U.S. Choice, boneless | lb. | 2.91 | 2.82 | 2.77 | 2.89 | 2.99 | 3.12 | 3.32 | 3.41 | 3.38 |
| Steak, round, graded and ungraded, excluding USDA Prime and Choice | lb. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3.17 | 3.11 |
| Steak, sirloin, U.S. Choice, bone-in | lb. | 3.06 | 2.96 | 2.96 | 3.13 | 3.29 | 3.57 | 3.67 | 3.74 | 3.81 |
| Steak, sirloin, graded and ungraded, excluding USDA Prime and Choice | lb. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3.90 | 3.81 |
| 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 | 5.37 |
| Steak, rib eye, U.S. Choice, boneless | lb. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6.21 | 6.09 |
| Short ribs, any primal source, bone-in | lb. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2.64 | 2.62 |
| Beef for stew, boneless | lb. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2.59 | 2.58 |
| Bacon, sliced | lb. | 1.86 | 1.94 | 2.08 | 2.14 | 1.88 | 1.77 | 2.12 | 2.22 | 1.92 |
| Chops, center cut, bone-in | lb. | 2.38 | 2.34 | 2.59 | 2.82 | 2.77 | 2.85 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.15 |
| Shoulder picnic, bone-in, smoked | lb. | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.28 | 1.30 | 1.22 |
| Sausage, fresh, loose | lb. | 1.71 | 1.74 | 1.91 | 1.99 | 1.97 | 2.00 | 2.35 | 2.41 | 2.21 |
| Ham, canned, 3 or 5 lbs. | lb. | 2.56 | 2.56 | 2.68 | 2.80 | 2.73 | 2.67 | 2.77 | 3.19 | 3.17 |
| Ham, rump or shank half, bone-in, smoked | lb. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.67 | 1.61 |
| Ham, boneless, excluding canned | lb. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2.91 | 2.74 |
| Frankfurters, all meat or all beef | lb. | 1.80 | 1.90 | 1.93 | 1.99 | 2.02 | 2.06 | 2.29 | 2.35 | 2.24 |
| Bologna, all beef or mixed | lb. | 2.13 | 2.11 | 2.17 | 2.19 | 2.24 | 2.28 | 2.51 | 2.59 | 2.47 |
| Lamb and mutton, bone-in | lb. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3.57 | 3.35 |
| Poultry: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicken, fresh, whole | lb. | 0.81 | 0.76 | 0.84 | 0.78 | 0.85 | 0.93 | 0.90 | 0.88 | 0.87 |
| Chicken, breast, bone-in | lb. | 1.70 | 1.66 | 1.85 | 1.80 | 1.93 | 2.09 | 2.07 | 2.06 | 2.04 |
| Chicken legs, bone-in | lb. | 1.15 | 1.08 | 1.17 | 1.09 | 1.14 | 1.21 | 1.19 | 1.15 | 1.12 |
| Turkey, frozen, whole | lb. | 0.99 | 1.05 | 1.07 | 1.01 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 0.97 |
| Fish: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuna, light, chunk | lb. | 2.12 | 2.01 | 2.00 | 1.97 | 2.16 | 2.08 | 2.06 | 2.07 | 2.03 |
| Eggs: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eggs, grade A, large | doz. | 1.01 | 0.80 | 0.87 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 0.99 | 0.86 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 102--Average retail food prices, individual items, 1984-92--continued

| Item | Unit | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Dollars | | | | | |
| Dairy: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk, fresh, whole, fortified | 1/2 gal. | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.14 | 1.16 | 1.27 | 1.42 | 1.37 | 1.39 |
| Milk, fresh, lowfat, fortified | 1/2 gal. | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.11 | 1.18 | NA | 1.31 | 1.36 |
| Butter, salted, grade AA, stick | lb. | 2.11 | 2.12 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 2.16 | 2.13 | 1.99 | 1.94 | 1.83 |
| American processed cheese | lb. | 2.51 | 2.53 | 2.60 | 2.69 | 2.78 | 2.93 | NA | 3.43 | 3.32 |
| Cheddar cheese, natural | lb. | 3.07 | 3.09 | 3.05 | 3.06 | 3.17 | 3.20 | NA | 3.55 | 3.57 |
| Ice cream, prepackaged, bulk | 1/2 gal. | 2.22 | 2.30 | 2.36 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.58 | 2.58 |
| Yogurt, natural, fruit flavored | 1/2 pint | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.65 | 0.61 |
| Fresh fruits: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apples, Red Delicious | lb. | 0.65 | 0.68 | 0.77 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.69 | 0.72 | 0.89 | 0.89 |
| Bananas | lb. | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.46 |
| Oranges, Navel | lb. | 0.42 | 0.53 | 0.48 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.58 | 0.76 | 0.57 |
| Oranges, Valencia | lb. | 0.65 | 0.54 | 0.46 | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.60 | NA | 0.92 | 0.56 |
| Cherries | lb. | 1.25 | 1.62 | 1.27 | 1.35 | 1.63 | 1.15 | 1.75 | 2.26 | NA |
| Grapefruit | lb. | 0.40 | 0.47 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.66 | 0.62 | 0.61 |
| Grapes, Thompson Seedless | lb. | 1.10 | 0.95 | 1.14 | 1.17 | 1.16 | 1.20 | 1.26 | 1.40 | 1.29 |
| Lemons | lb. | 0.75 | 0.93 | 0.82 | 0.90 | 0.93 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 1.23 | 1.01 |
| Peaches | lb. | 0.57 | 0.69 | 0.68 | 0.67 | 0.68 | 0.84 | 0.88 | 0.96 | 0.89 |
| Pears, Anjou | lb. | 0.54 | 0.70 | 0.77 | 0.74 | 0.63 | 0.73 | 0.76 | 0.84 | 0.83 |
| Strawberries, dry pint | 12 oz. | 0.60 | 0.63 | 0.83 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.14 | 1.11 | 1.14 |
| Fresh vegetables: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Potatoes, white | lb. | 0.24 | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 0.33 | 0.31 |
| Lettuce, iceberg | lb. | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.62 | 0.63 | 0.60 | 0.56 | 0.60 | 0.58 |
| Tomatoes, field grown | lb. | 0.81 | 0.78 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.83 | 0.91 | 1.08 | 1.01 | 1.09 |
| Cabbage | lb. | 0.36 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.36 |
| Carrots, short trimmed and topped | lb. | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.39 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.45 | 0.47 |
| Celery | lb. | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.52 | 0.51 |
| Cucumbers | lb. | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.66 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.67 |
| Onions, dry yellow | lb. | 0.37 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.42 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.39 | 0.43 | 0.42 |
| Peppers, sweet | lb. | 0.89 | 0.94 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.79 | 0.96 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.06 |
| 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 | 1.69 |
| Potatoes, frozen, French fried | lb. | 0.67 | 0.71 | 0.70 | 0.69 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.84 | 0.85 | 0.87 |
| Sugar: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar, white, all sizes | lb. | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.42 |
| Sugar, white, 33-80 oz. package | lb. | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.38 |
| Fats and oils: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Margarine, stick | lb. | 0.78 | 0.80 | 0.79 | 0.69 | 0.73 | 0.82 | 0.84 | 0.87 | 0.85 |
| Margarine, soft tub | lb. | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 0.97 | 1.04 | 1.17 | NA | 1.29 | 1.30 |
| Shortening, vegetable oil blends | lb. | 0.92 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 0.78 | 0.85 | 0.93 | 0.92 | 0.87 | 0.83 |
| Other: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peanut butter, creamy, all sizes | lb. | 1.49 | 1.54 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.79 | 1.81 | 1.89 | 2.15 | 1.94 |
| Coffee, 100% ground roast | lb. | 2.58 | 2.58 | 3.43 | 2.79 | 2.77 | 3.07 | 2.97 | 2.91 | 2.58 |
| Potato chips | lb. | 2.57 | 2.61 | 2.68 | 2.75 | 2.82 | 2.86 | 2.96 | 2.96 | 2.90 |
| Cola, nondiet cans, 72 oz. 6 pk. | 16 oz. | 0.45 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.41 | NA | 0.44 | 0.46 |

NA = Not available.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 103--Food expenditures by families and individuals as a share of disposable personal income, 1970-92

| 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 | 58.5 | 4.2 | 190.1 | 13.7 |
| 1978 | 1,567.8 | 145.0 | 9.2 | 67.5 | 4.3 | 212.5 | 13.6 |
| 1979 | 1,753.0 | 161.8 | 9.2 | 76.9 | 4.4 | 238.7 | 13.6 |
| 1980 | 1,952.9 | 178.5 | 9.1 | 85.2 | 4.4 | 263.8 | 13.5 |
| 1981 | 2,174.5 | 190.4 | 8.8 | 95.8 | 4.4 | 286.2 | 13.2 |
| 1982 | 2,319.6 | 197.7 | 8.5 | 104.5 | 4.5 | 302.2 | 13.0 |
| 1983 | 2,493.7 | 208.1 | 8.3 | 114.2 | 4.6 | 322.3 | 12.9 |
| 1984 | 2,759.5 | 219.8 | 8.0 | 122.5 | 4.4 | 342.3 | 12.4 |
| 1985 | 2,943.0 | 229.5 | 7.8 | 129.4 | 4.4 | 358.9 | 12.2 |
| 1986 | 3,131.5 | 238.0 | 7.6 | 138.3 | 4.4 | 376.3 | 12.0 |
| 1987 | 3,289.5 | 247.1 | 7.5 | 147.0 | 4.5 | 394.1 | 12.0 |
| 1988 | 3,548.2 | 260.1 | 7.3 | 158.0 | 4.5 | 418.1 | 11.8 |
| 1989 | 3,787.0 | 278.6 | 7.4 | 165.8 | 4.4 | 444.4 | 11.7 |
| 1990 | 4,042.9 | 303.4 | 7.5 | 174.2 | 4.3 | 477.5 | 11.8 |
| 1991 | 4,209.6 | 316.0 | 7.5 | 176.7 | 4.2 | 492.8 | 11.7 |
| 1992 | 4,430.8 | 323.5 | 7.3 | 184.0 | 4.2 | 507.6 | 11.5 |

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 104--Household expenditures for food in relation to income, after taxes, by income, 1991 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/ | 6.2 | 1.8 | 136.0 |
| $5,000-9,999 | 13.2 | 1.8 | 32.6 |
| $10,000-14,999 | 11.0 | 2.3 | 26.4 |
| $15,000-19,999 | 9.3 | 2.4 | 21.0 |
| $20,000-29,999 | 16.2 | 2.5 | 16.8 |
| $30,000-39,999 | 13.2 | 2.8 | 15.2 |
| $40,000-49,999 | 9.5 | 3.0 | 13.9 |
| Over $50,000 | 21.2 | 3.2 | 9.8 |
| Total households | 100.0 | 2.6 | 14.2 |

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 and nonmoney income is not included in the Consumer Expenditure Survey but is included in disposable personal income (table 103). 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 105--Percent of total personal consumption expenditures spent on food and alcoholic beverages that were consumed at home, by selected countries, 1990 1/

| Country | Percent of total personal consumption expenditures | | Total personal consumption expenditures 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Food 2/ | Alcoholic beverages | |
| | ------ Percent ------ | | Dollars per person |
| United States 1/ | | | |
| ERS estimate | 8.0 | 1.3 | 15,000 |
| PCE estimate | 9.4 | 1.9 | 15,000 |
| Canada | 11.0 | 2.6 | 12,645 |
| United Kingdom | 11.8 | 6.5 | 9,740 |
| Luxembourg | 12.7 | 1.2 | 11,948 |
| Netherlands | 14.5 | 1.8 | 10,345 |
| Australia | 14.8 | 4.1 | 10,458 |
| Sweden | 15.4 | 3.2 | 12,250 |
| Denmark | 15.5 | 3.2 | 12,958 |
| New Zealand | 16.0 | NA | 7,615 |
| Finland | 16.1 | 4.2 | 13,868 |
| Belgium | 16.1 | 1.4 | 11,952 |
| France | 16.2 | 2.0 | 12,610 |
| Austria | 17.2 | 2.2 | 11,303 |
| Hong Kong | 17.5 | 1.1 | 6,534 |
| Iceland | 18.1 | 2.3 | 5,961 |
| Italy | 18.3 | 1.1 | 10,569 |
| Singapore | 18.4 | 2.0 | 5,229 |
| Spain | 18.5 | 1.2 | 7,129 |
| Bahamas 4/ | 19.2 | 0.5 | 469 |
| Puerto Rico | 19.4 | 3.4 | 5,306 |
| Germany, West | 5/ 19.5 | 5/ | 9,890 |
| Norway | 19.6 | 3.0 | 11,719 |
| Zimbabwe | 21.4 | 9.9 | 191 |
| Ireland | 23.9 | 11.8 | 6,490 |
| Israel | 24.7 | 0.7 | 5,800 |
| Switzerland | 24.9 | NA | 17,788 |
| Malaysia 6/ | 25.8 | 2.1 | 1,063 |
| Fiji 4/ | 25.9 | 3.5 | 1,027 |
| Thailand | 27.3 | 4.8 | 736 |
| South Africa | 28.6 | 6.2 | 1,263 |
| Venezuela | 28.6 | 2.6 | 1,039 |
| Colombia 7/ | 29.5 | 3.9 | 706 |
| CIS 1/ | 30.0 | NA | 699 |
| Cyprus 4/ | 31.5 | 3.2 | 3,724 |
| Malta 8/ | 32.3 | 4.2 | 3,488 |
| Portugal 9/ | 34.4 | 2.0 | 1,874 |
| Greece | 32.4 | 3.0 | 4,756 |
| Ecuador | 32.6 | 1.7 | 722 |
| Jordan | 37.6 | NA | 784 |
| Jamaica 4/ | 39.8 | 4.5 | 859 |
| Honduras 9/ | 44.5 | NA | 634 |
| Sri Lanka 8/ | 50.6 | 1.9 | 301 |
| India | 51.3 | 1.1 | 193 |
| Philippines 8/ | 55.2 | NA | 503 |
| Sudan 7/ | 63.5 | NA | 56 |

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/ 1988. 5/ Food includes nonalcoholic and alcoholic beverages. 6/ 1983. 7/ 1989. 8/ 1986.

Table 106--Food and alcoholic beverages: Total expenditures, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Food for off-premise use | | | Meals and snacks | | | All food 2/ | Alcoholic beverages | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sales | Home production and donations | Total 2/ | Sales | Supplied and donated 3/ | Total 2/ | | Packaged | Drinks | Total 2/ |
| | 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 | 93,869 | 15,278 | 109,147 | 276,630 | 26,101 | 18,893 | 44,994 |
| 1980 | 177,363 | 8,275 | 185,638 | 103,119 | 17,198 | 120,317 | 305,955 | 29,383 | 20,656 | 50,039 |
| 1981 | 189,240 | 9,280 | 198,520 | 113,053 | 18,265 | 131,318 | 329,838 | 31,407 | 22,255 | 53,662 |
| 1982 | 196,652 | 9,435 | 206,087 | 121,514 | 18,897 | 140,411 | 346,498 | 32,741 | 22,708 | 55,449 |
| 1983 | 207,132 | 9,935 | 217,067 | 132,304 | 19,805 | 152,109 | 369,176 | 35,485 | 23,709 | 59,194 |
| 1984 | 218,937 | 9,324 | 228,261 | 141,869 | 21,081 | 162,950 | 391,211 | 36,777 | 24,774 | 61,551 |
| 1985 | 228,689 | 7,079 | 235,768 | 149,838 | 21,698 | 171,536 | 407,304 | 38,199 | 25,846 | 64,045 |
| 1986 | 237,246 | 7,710 | 244,956 | 162,307 | 22,989 | 185,296 | 430,252 | 40,012 | 27,632 | 67,644 |
| 1987 | 246,500 | 8,214 | 254,714 | 180,058 | 24,654 | 204,713 | 459,427 | 40,574 | 28,985 | 69,560 |
| 1988 | 259,444 | 8,279 | 267,723 | 197,248 | 25,963 | 223,211 | 490,934 | 41,811 | 30,889 | 72,699 |
| 1989 | 278,027 | 8,220 | 286,247 | 210,191 | 27,678 | 237,869 | 524,116 | 44,529 | 31,983 | 76,512 |
| 1990 | 302,607 | 8,704 | 311,511 | 225,235 | 29,881 | 255,116 | 566,627 | 48,651 | 34,375 | 83,026 |
| 1991 | 315,501 | 8,934 | 324,435 | 232,263 | 30,902 | 263,165 | 587,601 | 50,252 | 35,471 | 85,724 |
| 1992 | 323,019 | 8,996 | 332,015 | 241,263 | 32,344 | 273,607 | 605,622 | 52,025 | 35,131 | 87,157 |

1/ See Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector, AER-575, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 1987, for a description of USDA total food expenditures. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Includes child nutrition subsidies.

Table 107--Food for off-premise use: Total expenditures, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Food sales | | | | | Home production and donations | Grand total 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food stores 2/ | Other stores 3/ | Home delivery and mail order | Farmers, manufacturers, and wholesalers | Total sales 4/ | | |
| | 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 | 116,256 | 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 | 10,677 | 2,616 | 4,215 | 196,652 | 9,435 | 206,087 |
| 1983 | 187,313 | 12,831 | 2,676 | 4,312 | 207,132 | 9,935 | 217,067 |
| 1984 | 197,060 | 14,599 | 2,785 | 4,493 | 218,937 | 9,324 | 228,261 |
| 1985 | 204,924 | 16,360 | 2,768 | 4,637 | 228,689 | 7,079 | 235,768 |
| 1986 | 210,393 | 19,271 | 2,910 | 4,672 | 237,246 | 7,710 | 244,956 |
| 1987 | 217,661 | 20,237 | 3,383 | 5,220 | 246,500 | 8,214 | 254,714 |
| 1988 | 227,893 | 22,268 | 3,746 | 5,536 | 259,444 | 8,279 | 267,723 |
| 1989 | 243,054 | 24,988 | 3,974 | 6,011 | 278,027 | 8,220 | 286,247 |
| 1990 | 264,012 | 28,242 | 4,270 | 6,283 | 302,807 | 8,704 | 311,511 |
| 1991 | 274,104 | 30,504 | 4,385 | 6,508 | 315,501 | 8,934 | 324,435 |
| 1992 | 280,064 | 32,025 | 4,493 | 6,417 | 323,019 | 8,996 | 332,015 |

1/ See Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector, AER-575, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 1987, for a description of USDA total food expenditures. 2/ Excludes sales to restaurants and institutions. 3/ Includes eating and drinking establishments, trailer parks, commissary stores, and military exchanges. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 108--Meals and snacks: Total expenditures, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Eating and drinking places 2/ | Hotels and motels 3/ | Retail stores, direct selling 4/ | Recreational places 4/ | Schools and colleges 5/ | All other 6/ | Total 7/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 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 | 9,914 | 14,732 | 109,147 |
| 1980 | 75,883 | 5,906 | 8,158 | 3,040 | 11,115 | 16,215 | 120,317 |
| 1981 | 83,358 | 6,639 | 8,830 | 2,979 | 11,752 | 17,760 | 131,318 |
| 1982 | 90,390 | 6,888 | 9,256 | 2,887 | 12,327 | 18,663 | 140,411 |
| 1983 | 98,710 | 7,660 | 9,827 | 3,271 | 13,064 | 19,577 | 152,109 |
| 1984 | 105,836 | 8,409 | 10,315 | 3,489 | 13,802 | 21,099 | 162,950 |
| 1985 | 111,760 | 9,168 | 10,499 | 3,737 | 14,545 | 21,827 | 171,536 |
| 1986 | 121,699 | 9,665 | 11,116 | 4,059 | 15,600 | 23,157 | 185,296 |
| 1987 | 136,029 | 10,950 | 11,981 | 4,584 | 16,701 | 24,468 | 204,713 |
| 1988 | 149,610 | 11,771 | 13,094 | 5,161 | 17,429 | 26,147 | 223,211 |
| 1989 | 159,313 | 12,073 | 14,262 | 5,732 | 18,281 | 28,209 | 237,869 |
| 1990 | 170,832 | 12,449 | 15,740 | 6,226 | 19,028 | 30,841 | 255,116 |
| 1991 | 176,392 | 12,434 | 16,263 | 6,455 | 19,355 | 32,267 | 263,165 |
| 1992 | 182,688 | 13,951 | 16,653 | 6,790 | 20,221 | 33,304 | 273,607 |

1/ See Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector, AER-575, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 1987, for a description of USDA total food expenditures. 2/ Includes tips. 3/ Includes vending machine operators but not vending machines operated by organization. 4/ Motion picture theaters, bowling alleys, pool parlors, sport arenas, camps, amusement parks, golf and country clubs (includes concessions beginning in 1977). 5/ Includes school food subsidies. 6/ Military exchanges and clubs; railroad dining cars; airlines; food service in manufacturing plants, institutions, hospitals, boarding houses, fraternities and sororities, and civic and social organization; and food supplied to military forces, civilian employees, and child daycare. 7/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 109--Alcoholic beverages: Total expenditures, 1970-92 1/

| Year | Packaged alcoholic beverages | | | | Alcoholic drinks | | | | Total 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Liquor stores | Food stores | All other | Total 2/ | Eating and drinking places 3/ | Hotels and motels 3/ | All other | Total 2/ | |
| | 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 | 3,876 | 35,485 | 19,038 | 3,051 | 1,620 | 23,709 | 59,194 |
| 1984 | 15,997 | 16,622 | 4,158 | 36,777 | 19,863 | 3,220 | 1,691 | 24,774 | 61,551 |
| 1985 | 17,058 | 16,989 | 4,152 | 38,199 | 20,659 | 3,371 | 1,816 | 25,846 | 64,045 |
| 1986 | 17,350 | 17,631 | 5,031 | 40,012 | 22,291 | 3,406 | 1,935 | 27,632 | 67,644 |
| 1987 | 17,283 | 18,197 | 5,094 | 40,574 | 23,204 | 3,691 | 2,090 | 28,985 | 69,560 |
| 1988 | 17,467 | 18,741 | 5,602 | 41,811 | 24,643 | 3,968 | 2,278 | 30,889 | 72,699 |
| 1989 | 18,221 | 19,868 | 6,440 | 44,529 | 25,467 | 4,069 | 2,446 | 31,983 | 76,512 |
| 1990 | 20,069 | 21,228 | 7,354 | 48,651 | 27,531 | 4,195 | 2,649 | 34,375 | 83,026 |
| 1991 | 21,040 | 21,300 | 7,912 | 50,252 | 28,569 | 4,190 | 2,712 | 35,471 | 85,724 |
| 1992 | 22,487 | 21,432 | 8,107 | 52,025 | 27,603 | 4,701 | 2,827 | 35,131 | 87,157 |

1/ See Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector, AER-575, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 1987, for a description of USDA total food expenditures. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Includes tips.

Table 110--Food expenditures, by source of funds, 1970-92

| 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 | 227,484 | 6,945 | 15,173 | 27,028 | 276,630 |
| 1980 | 250,606 | 3,195 | 17,860 | 29,294 | 305,955 |
| 1981 | 270,837 | 9,160 | 19,864 | 29,947 | 329,838 |
| 1982 | 286,697 | 9,038 | 20,212 | 30,551 | 346,498 |
| 1983 | 305,293 | 8,682 | 22,772 | 32,429 | 369,176 |
| 1984 | 325,412 | 8,117 | 22,920 | 34,762 | 391,211 |
| 1985 | 341,704 | 6,010 | 22,916 | 36,674 | 407,304 |
| 1986 | 358,889 | 6,683 | 23,304 | 41,376 | 430,252 |
| 1987 | 376,649 | 7,206 | 23,862 | 51,710 | 459,427 |
| 1988 | 399,796 | 7,631 | 24,259 | 59,248 | 490,934 |
| 1989 | 424,436 | 7,764 | 25,997 | 65,929 | 524,116 |
| 1990 | 454,736 | 8,300 | 29,412 | 74,179 | 566,627 |
| 1991 | 466,259 | 8,449 | 33,636 | 79,256 | 587,601 |
| 1992 | 477,973 | 8,563 | 37,443 | 81,643 | 605,622 |

Note: The figures in this table differ from those in table 103. This table breaks down total food expenditures in table 106 by source of funds. Table 103 deals only with the portions of total expenditures which are paid out of personal income.

1/ Includes philanthropic donations.

Table 111--Population: Total, resident, and civilian, 1970-93 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 | 201.695 |
| 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 | 227.726 | 225.945 | 227.225 | 224.374 | 225.621 |
| 1981 | 228.937 | 229.966 | 228.446 | 229.486 | 226.821 | 227.818 |
| 1982 | 231.157 | 232.188 | 230.645 | 231.664 | 229.000 | 229.995 |
| 1983 | 233.322 | 234.307 | 232.803 | 233.792 | 231.138 | 232.097 |
| 1984 | 235.385 | 236.348 | 234.868 | 235.825 | 233.188 | 234.110 |
| 1985 | 237.468 | 238.466 | 236.938 | 237.924 | 235.255 | 236.219 |
| 1986 | 239.638 | 240.651 | 239.109 | 240.133 | 237.410 | 238.412 |
| 1987 | 241.784 | 242.804 | 241.267 | 242.289 | 239.525 | 240.550 |
| 1988 | 243.981 | 245.021 | 243.462 | 244.499 | 241.732 | 242.817 |
| 1989 | 246.224 | 247.342 | 245.705 | 246.819 | 244.022 | 245.131 |
| 1990 | 248.659 | 249.900 | 248.143 | 249.391 | 246.464 | 247.751 |
| 1991 | 251.372 | 252.671 | 250.692 | 252.160 | 249.239 | 250.549 |
| 1992 | 254.099 | 255.462 | 253.667 | 255.092 | 252.076 | 253.497 |
| 1993 | 256.899 | 258.233 | 256.556 | 257.906 | 255.044 | 256.423 |

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.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Economic Research Service

SUMMARY OF REPORT #SB-862

# Floriculture/Environmental Horticulture Cash Receipts on the Rise

**September 1993**

*Contact: Doyle Johnson, (202)219-0884*

Floriculture and environmental horticulture is the fastest growing segment in U.S. agriculture in grower cash receipts, averaging 9 percent annual growth during 1982-91. In spite of the recessions of the early 1980's and the early 1990's, grower cash receipts for floriculture and environmental horticulture crops continued to increase, reaching $8.7 billion in 1991. A new report by USDA's Economic Research Service, *Financial Performance of U.S. Floriculture and Environmental Horticulture Farm Businesses, 1987-91*, charts the industry's recent trends.

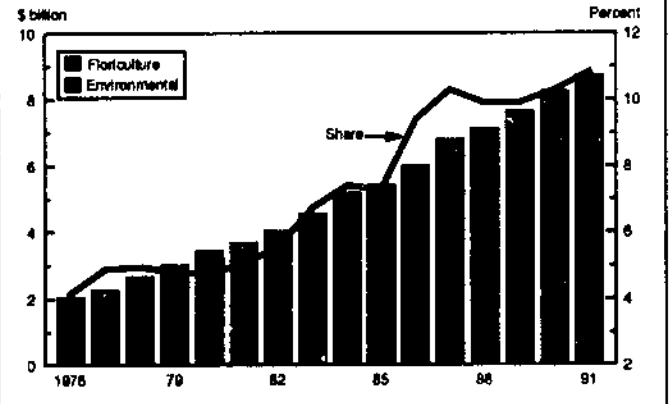
Floriculture and environmental horticulture crops in 1991 ranked sixth among commodity groups in terms of grower cash receipts, behind cattle and calves, dairy products, corn, hogs, and soybeans.

The USDA's Farm Costs and Returns Survey (FCRS) showed that floriculture and environmental horticulture farms in 1990 had the highest average net farm income of any agricultural commodity group at $53,589, four times the average net farm income of all U.S. farms. The average net farm income for all floriculture and environmental horticulture farm businesses increased 10 percent annually from 1987 to 1990. In 1991, however, the number of these farms increased and the recession caused lower agricultural sales resulting in a sharp drop in the average net farm income.

Floriculture/environmental horticulture farms generally do not depend on Federal/State governments for financial support. In 1990, for example, they received only 0.12 percent of all direct government farm payments, the least of any farm commodity group. Also, according to a study by USDA's Agricultural Research Service, floriculture and environmental horticulture received only 0.02 percent of all Federal agricultural research dollars in 1991.

All States have commercial production of floriculture and environmental horticulture crops, with 21 States each having more than $100 million in grower cash receipts. In 1991, California growers received $2 billion for floriculture and environmental horticulture crops (23 percent of the U.S. total cash received by growers for green industry crops), while Florida growers received nearly $1 billion.

Grower cash receipts for floriculture and environmental horticulture crops and share of all crops




## To Order This Report...

Information presented here is excerpted from ***Financial Performance of U.S. Floriculture and Environmental Horticulture Farm Businesses, 1987-91***, SB-862, by Doyle C. Johnson and Tarra M. Johnson. The cost is $15.00.

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SUMMARY OF REPORT

# 1992 Retail Food Price Increase Was Lowest in 25 Years

Number 14, April 1993

*Contact: Denis Dunham, 202/219-0870*

Food prices in 1992, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), averaged 1.2 percent above those in 1991, less than half the 1991 price increase of 2.9 percent. Moreover, the 1992 increase was the lowest since 1967.

Why did the rise in retail food prices slow so dramatically in 1992? How much of the consumer food dollar went to the farmer and how much to food processors and marketers? Because of great interest in these questions, Congress directed the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to research them and report its findings. *Food Costs. . .From Farm to Retail*, from USDA's Economic Research Service, provides the answers.

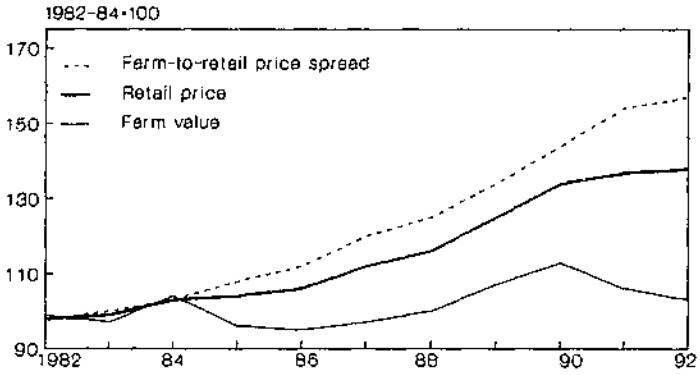
For the second consecutive year, food prices in 1992 rose less at grocery stores than at eating places. Food prices in grocery stores rose only 0.7 percent, and prices for restaurant meals were up 2 percent. In both cases, prices increased much less than they had the year before. While prices were up slightly overall, grocery store prices of some foods in 1992 were lower than those in the year before. These foods included meats, poultry, and eggs. Price hikes were largest for cereals and bakery products and for dairy products.

A variety of factors kept food price increases small in 1992. Changing consumer spending habits, lower inflation, and larger supplies of food played important roles. Slow growth in consumers' real income and low consumer confidence in the economy held down food spending, particularly for high-value, high-priced products and restaurant meals. The 1991 recession, followed by the slow pace of economic recovery in 1992, increasingly drove consumers to shop for the best price deals.

The marketing spread, the difference between the farm value and retail price of food, consistently affects food price increases more than do volatile farm prices. Higher costs for labor, packaging, energy, and other marketing inputs widen the spread nearly every year. The 1992 rise in the farm-to-retail price spread was only 2 percent, substantially smaller than that in recent years. This small rise can be attributed partly to a lower general inflation rate. Inflation in 1992 averaged 3 percent, down from 4.2 percent the year before.

## Food price components

*Farm value of food products dropped for the second consecutive year, making the 1992 value only 4 percent higher than the value a decade earlier.*




Retail prices based on the Consumer Price Index for food eaten at home. Farm value based on prices received by farmers. Price spread represents processing and distributing charges.

### To Order This Report...

The information presented here is excerpted from ***Food Costs. . .From Farm to Retail,*** AIB-669, by Denis Dunham. The cost is $6.00.

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SUMMARY OF REPORT

# Fewer Farms Produce Large Share of Production in Century-Long Trend

Number 27, July 1993

*Contact: R. Neal Peterson, 202-219-0523*

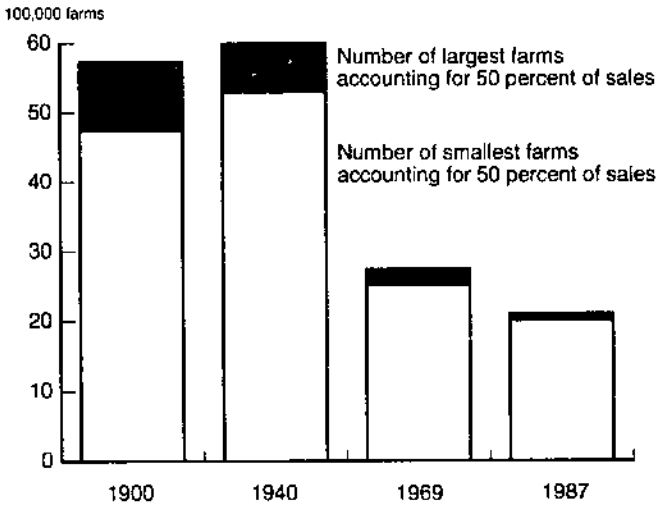
Fewer farms account for a larger share of farm production, continuing a century-long trend toward concentration of agricultural activities among large-scale farms. A new Economic Research Service report, *The Changing Concentration of U.S. Agricultural Production During the 20th Century*, measures concentration by examining how many farms it takes to produce half of total farm sales.

The minimum number of the largest farms in 1900 that produced half of total sales was 983,563 (17 percent of all farms), compared with 75,682 (3.6 percent) in 1987, according to the latest available agricultural census data. Agricultural concentration has increased relatively steadily throughout the 20th century in terms of sales, but slowed markedly for acreage around 1950, to less than half its earlier rate. Every State's agriculture has become increasingly concentrated in the hands of fewer farm operators, although the degree of concentration is not uniform in all States. Farms in the western Corn Belt and northern Plains are more uniform in terms of acreage and value of output than are farms in the western, east coast, and Sun Belt regions.

Average sales in real dollars per farm increased 4,858 percent over the period, while average acres increased 756 percent. Despite these increases, the farm sector remains much less concentrated than other sectors of the economy. For example, only 0.1 percent of all U.S. manufacturing firms accounted for 43 percent of the total value of shipments in 1982.

Farm sales concentration has increased during this century at a basically stable rate, despite a series of major social and economic events, such as the Great Depression, World War II, and the farm exodus and consolidation of the 1950's and 1960's. Technology has played the major role in fostering concentration, but other factors, such as a growing nonfarm economy and its links to the farm economy, have also contributed to the changes in farm numbers and farm sizes that underlie farm concentration. Although some of the factors that have led to greater concentration have abated, most influences will continue in force into the next century, especially the development of new technologies.

**Fewer farms now produce half of farm output**
In 1900, 17.1 percent of all farms produced half of all output, but only 3.6 percent produced half in 1987




## To Order This Report...

The information presented here is excerpted from ***The Changing Concentration of U.S. Agricultural Production During the 20th Century: 14th Annual Report to the Congress on the Status of the Family Farm,*** AIB-671, by R. Neal Peterson and Nora L. Brooks. The cost is $9.00.

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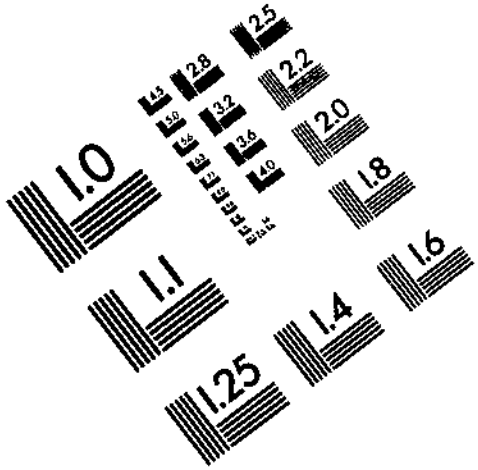


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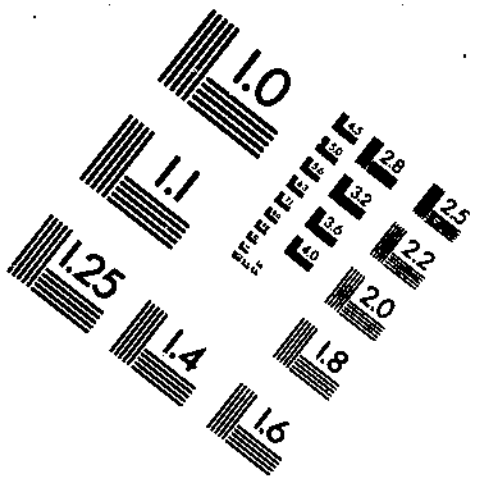


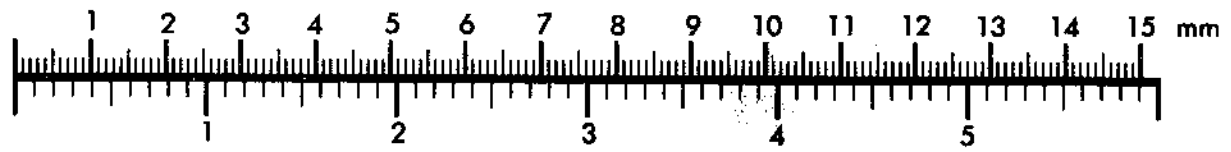


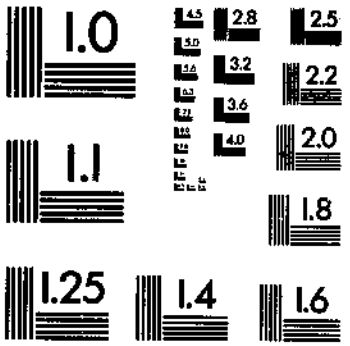


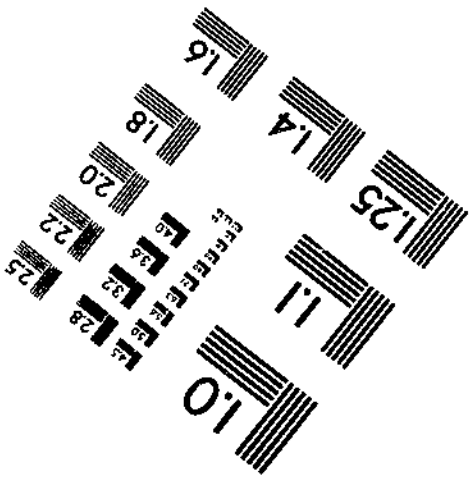


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