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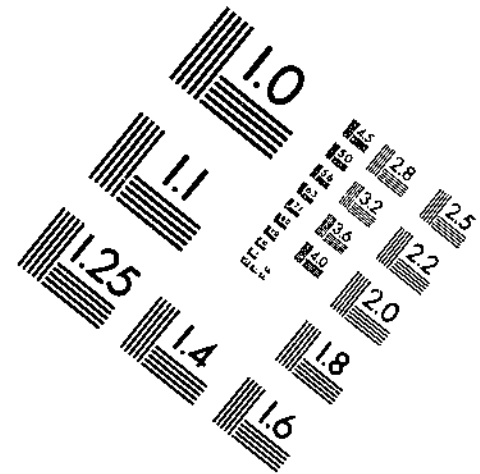
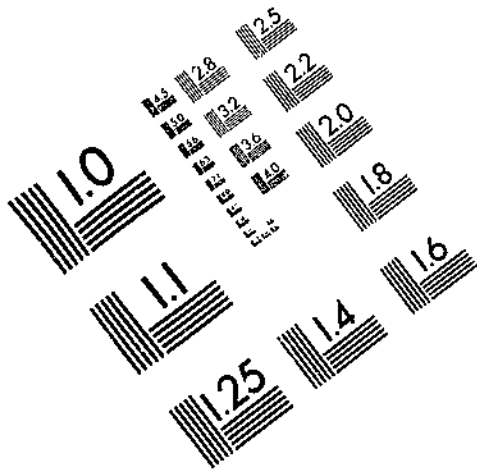
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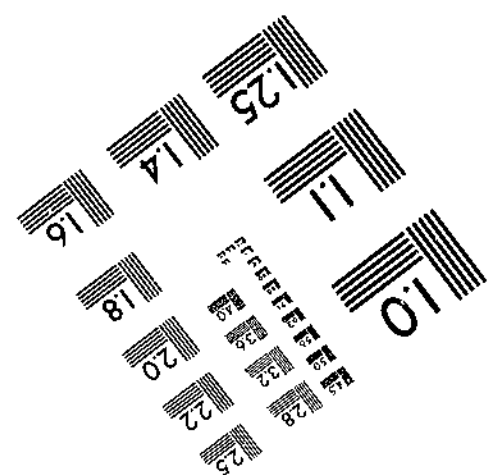
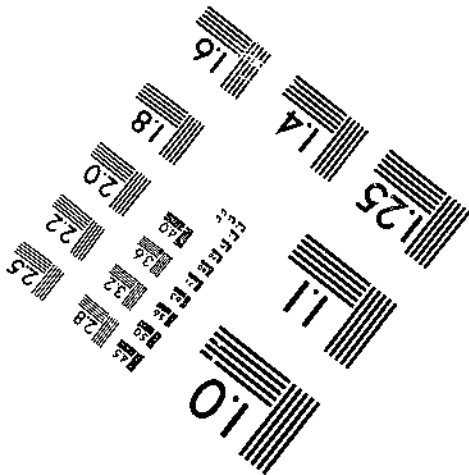
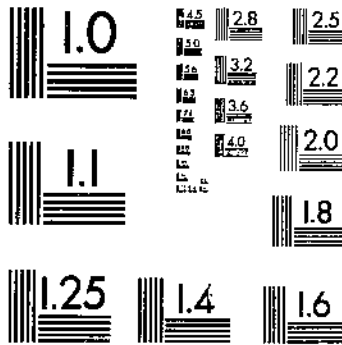
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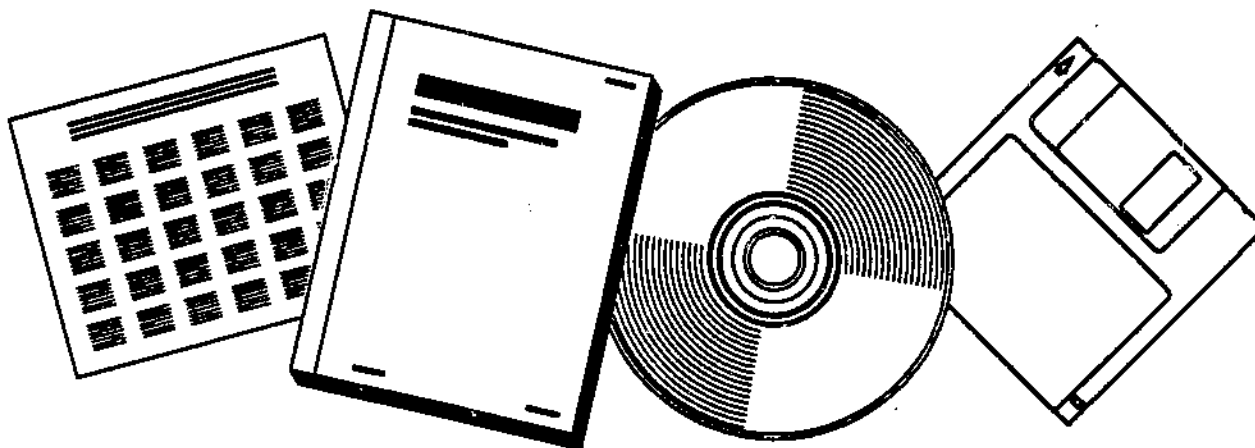
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Abstract: This report presents historical data on food consumption, prices, expenditures, and U.S. income and population. In 1993, Americans consumed, on average, 61 pounds more commercially grown vegetables than in 1970; 54 pounds more of grain products; 48 pounds more of fruit, 23 pounds more of added sugars; 12 pounds more of added fats and oils; 12 pounds more of cheese; 11 pounds more of total red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent); 5 gallons more of beer; 76 fewer eggs; 7 gallons less of coffee; and 6 gallons less of milk. Food prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 2.2 percent in 1993. This increase was less than the overall increase in the CPI for the third consecutive year.

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Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-93. Judith Jones Putnam and Jane E. Allshouse. Food and Consumer Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Statistical Bulletin No. 915.

Abstract

This report presents historical data on food consumption, prices, expenditures, and U.S. income and population. In 1993, Americans consumed, on average, 61 pounds more of commercially grown vegetables than in 1970; 54 pounds more of grain products; 48 pounds more of fruit; 23 pounds more of added sugars; 12 pounds more of added fats and oils; 12 pounds more of cheese; 11 pounds more of total red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent); 5 gallons more of beer; 76 fewer eggs; 7 gallons less of coffee, and 6 gallons less of milk. Food prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased 2.2 percent in 1993. This increase was less than the overall increase in the CPI for the third consecutive year. Americans spent \$617 billion for food in 1993 and another \$86 billion for alcoholic beverages. Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 46 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1993, up from 39 percent in 1980 and 34 percent in 1970. The percentage of disposable personal income spent on food declined from 13.9 percent in 1970 to 11.2 percent in 1993.

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

Note: Use of brand or firm names in this publication does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. 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 Agricultural Research Service (ARS), USDA, wrote the "Nutrients" section of the text and calculated the nutrient data in table 38. Steven Koplín 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, Gary Marshall of the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc., and John Frederickson of Gomberg, Frederickson, and Associates. Rick Mack of the Beverage Marketing Corporation provided the data for bottled water.

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Summary

Americans are slowly, and with fits and starts, shifting their eating patterns toward more healthful diets: more low-fat and nonfat products and leaner cuts of meat. A considerable gap still remains between public health recommendations and consumers' practices. While Americans are eating more grains, especially in mixtures, they still are not eating the amounts of high-fiber foods, including whole-grain products, legumes, vegetables, and fruit, that are recommended in the latest dietary guidance. And, Americans are eating more foods than before that contain large amounts of refined sugars.

Americans spent \$617 billion--almost 10 percent of U.S. gross domestic product-- for food in 1993 and another \$86 billion for alcoholic beverages. Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 46 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1993, up from 39 percent in 1980 and 34 percent in 1970. The percentage of disposable personal income spent on food declined from 13.9 percent in 1970 to 11.2 percent in 1993. Food prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased 2.2 percent in 1993. This increase was less than the overall increase in the CPI for the third consecutive year.

Americans consumed less red meat and more poultry and fish in 1993 than in 1992. Red meat accounted for 60 percent of the total meat supply in 1993, compared with 70 percent in 1980 and 74 percent in 1970. Chicken and turkey accounted for 32 percent of the total meat consumed in 1993, up from 23 percent in 1980 and 19 percent in 1970. In 1993, per capita consumption averaged 19.8 pounds less red meat, 27.3 pounds more poultry, and 3.2 pounds more fish and shellfish than in 1970.

The beverage milk trend is toward lower fat milk. Between 1980 and 1993, Americans cut their average annual consumption of fluid whole milk by nearly half, increased use of low-fat milk by two-fifths, and more than doubled consumption of skim milk. But the Nation failed to cut its overall use of milkfat because of the growing demand for cheese. Per capita use of cheese has increased 50 percent since 1980.

Per capita use of caloric sweeteners reached an all-time high in 1993, and average fiber intake remains low. Despite increases between 1980-84 and 1993 in per capita consumption of grain products (up 29 percent), vegetables (up 10 percent), fruit (up 7 percent), and legumes (up 29 percent), Americans still are not eating the recommended amounts of these foods: 6-11 servings of grains daily, 3-5 servings of vegetables daily, 2-4 servings of fruits daily, and several servings of legumes (dry beans, lentils, etc.) weekly.

In 1993, Americans consumed, on average: 61 pounds per capita more of commercially grown vegetables than in 1970; 54 pounds more of grain products; 48 pounds more of fruit; 23 pounds more of added sugars; 12 pounds more of added fats and oils; 11 pounds more of total red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent); 5 gallons more of beer; 22 gallons more of soft drinks; 76 fewer eggs; 7 gallons less of coffee; and 6 gallons less of milk.

Retail food prices in 1993, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), averaged 2.2 percent above those in 1992. This increase, following 1992's 25-year record low rise of 1.2 percent, was still modest compared with the 3-percent advance in the CPI for all goods and services in 1993. Food price inflation in 1993 was substantially less than the overall increase in the CPI for the third consecutive year.

Food prices in 1993 rose more at supermarkets and other grocery stores than at restaurants and other eating places. Food prices in grocery stores rose 2.4 percent, and prices for restaurant meals advanced only 1.8 percent. Prices of restaurant meals increased less than in 1992, and by the smallest amount since 1964. Grocery store prices of foods advanced more strongly in 1993 than in 1992, led by higher prices for fresh vegetables, red meats, and poultry. Higher grocery store prices resulted in part from cold, wet weather that hampered meat and vegetable production early in the year.



Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-93

Judith Jones Putnam
Jane E. Allshouse

Introduction

This bulletin revises and updates through 1993 the data published in *Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-92*, SB-867, issued in September 1993. 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 has been assembled to provide a comprehensive and convenient source of data for 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.

The food supply series is based on records of commodity flows from production to end uses. This involves the development of supply and utilization balance sheets for each major commodity from which human foods are produced (tables 39-86). 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 after subtracting other uses from available supply. In a few cases, supplies for human food use are measured directly and one of the other use components becomes the residual. 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 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, including the Armed Forces overseas, 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 farmgate. For most commodities that are processed, it is at the processing or manufacturing plant. Once the primary level of distribution has been selected, quantities of all other components in the balance sheet for that commodity are converted to the primary-weight basis, using appropriate conversion factors. For example, the primary distribution level for red meat is the slaughter plant, so all quantities are converted to carcass weight. Nearly all supply and utilization tables show per capita consumption on a primary-weight basis.

In most per capita food consumption tables (tables 1-37), ERS converts food consumption from primary weight to a retail-weight equivalent, using conversion factors that allow for subsequent processing, trimming, shrinkage, or loss in the distribution system. Fresh beef, for example, loses 30 percent of its weight from carcass to retail cuts (table 3).

For some uses, a more desirable basis of computation is boneless weight. ERS has calculated per capita consumption of red meat, poultry, and fish on that basis to facilitate comparisons (table 6). The boneless-weight measure excludes all bones, but includes the separable fat normally sold on retail cuts of red meat.

The Data

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

Sources

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

Usefulness

Food disappearance estimates measure supplies moving through trade channels for domestic consumption. Because most foods are perishable, changes in disappearance presumably are associated with changes in actual consumption, provided that the disappearance estimates are reliable. (As noted under "Limitations," the reliability of food disappearance estimates for fats and oils may be suspect.)

Like many time series, the data are more useful as indicators of trends over time than as measurements of absolute levels. In other words, this series indicates whether Americans, on average, are

consuming more or less of various foods over time. It is not a direct measure of actual consumption nor of the quantity ingested. The disappearance data for food have proved accurate enough to permit measurements of the average level of food consumption in the country, to show year-to-year changes in consumption of major foods, to permit calculation of the approximate nutrient content of the food supply, to establish long-term trends, and to permit statistical analyses of effects of prices and incomes on consumption.

The food supply data series is the only data set that is consistent; that is, supply and total use must balance. It measures utilization of basic commodities without identifying all end use products, thereby eliminating the problems--commonly associated with food intake survey data--of decomposing compound foods back to commodity ingredients. It measures food supplies for consumption through all outlets, at home and away from home. It is a long, continuous series, published first in 1941 and extended back to 1909 for most commodities. It is the only data set available for determining long-term trends in supply and consumption by major food groups.

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

Limitations

The food supply is usually a residual that 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 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 reflects trends in fats and oils sold for human food, it probably does not accurately measure food eaten because the waste portion of 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 used frying fat disposed of by restaurants and processed by renderers for use in animal feeds, pet foods, industrial operations, and for export amounts to about 6 pounds per capita, or about 9 percent of the 1993 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 producers, the prepared-foods industry, and the fast-food industry to correct the fats and oils data.

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. Anyone interested in domestic food use by households, or in food intake by individuals, should use data from USDA's system of Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys (NFCS), conducted by the Agricultural Research Service.

Annual per capita estimates of domestic disappearance inherently represent an aggregation, over time, over consuming units, over geographical space, and over various product forms. In any aggregation process, certain information is, inevitably, lost or rendered irretrievable. Consequently, 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 NFCS and the 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.

Stocks data are not available for some commodities. Farmer marketings are the only data available for 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 uses farmer marketings to estimate stocks. Use of mushrooms for processing is computed without stocks data. 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 data 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"), most conversion factors are constant 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, estimates of per capita supplies of breakfast cereals for 1988-93 may be revised based on data from the 1992 Census of Manufactures. Current estimates 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 new series or modification of existing series to better reflect current market conditions. Sometimes traditional data sources are discontinued or substantially changed. 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 259.7 million on January 1, 1994 (table 100), 2.7 million or 1.1 percent over 1993. 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 0.9 million. The rate of population increase in 1992 was also 1.1 percent. This compares with an average annual increase in population during the 1970's and 1980's of 1 percent. An estimated 4,040,000 babies were born in the United States during 1993, compared with 4,000,084 in 1992, 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.

Table 100 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 100 for July 1, 1980-January 1, 1994, 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. The revised population estimates, especially for the late 1980's and 1990's, slightly

raises 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. Many HS commodities are now reported in more detail 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 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 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). Beginning with the January 1, 1990, LPS, shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are included with domestic rather than nondomestic 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 bulletin still includes shipments as a nondomestic use in the estimates for red meat, poultry, and eggs (tables 39-43 and 48-52) in order to make the quantity of food consumed correspond with the number of consumers. Annual per capita food disappearance estimates use U.S. total population, which does not include residents of the U.S. territories. 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 bulletin may be lower than such estimates in LPS and WASDE.

Format of Meat and Poultry Tables Revised

Several years ago, ERS revised the 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 in this bulletin. Consumption of beef and other red meats is reported in three forms: carcass weight, retail weight, and boneless, trimmed weight. Consumption of chicken is also reported in three forms: ready-to-cook (RTC) weight, retail weight, 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 decades except the retail series for chicken (new in 1992) and the boneless, trimmed series for red meat and poultry (introduced in 1986 to facilitate comparison of red meat, poultry, and fish).

Red meat production is reported on a carcass-weight basis (tables 39-43), while poultry meat production is reported on an RTC basis (tables 48-51). The carcass-weight consumption series for beef is largely comparable with the RTC-weight series for chicken (table 4). 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.

In 1992, ERS introduced a new retail-weight consumption series for broilers (table 5) 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. ERS analysts are investigating recent market developments regarding turkeys, which may lead to the development of a new retail consumption series for turkey.

The boneless, trimmed series puts beef, chicken, and fish on a fairly comparable basis (table 6). However, the boneless, trimmed beef series does not include certain internal organs such as the liver and tongue; the boneless chicken series does include some of the giblets.

The amount of bone in retail-weight product differs significantly among the meats. 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. On a per capita basis, the difference between retail weight (table 5) and boneless, trimmed weight (table 6) for beef is small: for example, 3.4 pounds in 1993. For pork, the difference in 1993 is only 3.1 pounds. In contrast, on a per capita basis, the difference between retail weight and boneless weight for chicken is considerable, 22.2 pounds in 1993. 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 not from the retail weight series in this bulletin.

New Retail Weight Consumption Series for Broilers Developed

In 1992, ERS 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 in the domestic market for human consumption. Conversion factors 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 cut-up 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 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. Cut-up 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. Release of data from the 1993 survey is expected in early 1995.

Ready-to-Cook Series for Poultry Revised Downward

In conjunction with the development of the new retail series for broilers, revisions were made to the total RTC production series for broilers, mature chicken, and turkeys (tables 48-51). These revisions resolve a problem related to nonfederally inspected production, categorized as "other production" in the supply and utilization tables published in the *Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report*. "Other production" captures State-inspected production and production for farm use. In the 1960's, the estimates for "other production" of broilers represented 10-16 percent of total RTC production. This share dropped rapidly during the mid-1970's, and by the 1980's and early 1990's represented less than 1 percent. Most State-inspected plants converted to Federal inspection. Production for farm use has been a small fraction of other production. This bulletin shows 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, per capita consumption of 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 Duester, 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 "Adjusting the Boneless-Equivalent Broiler Consumption Series," *Poultry Outlook* (Agnes M. Perez and Lawrence A. Duester, LDP-P-1, Feb. 28, 1994, pp. 9-11).

Updated Beef and Pork Conversion Factors

Beef production, the basic measurement to estimate beef consumption, is measured 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 1990-93 (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 1993 represents 3.7 pounds less beef per capita purchased than if 0.74 were still being used. Of this 3.7 pounds, less exterior fat accounts for 2.3 pounds, less bone for 1 pound, and less fat in hamburger and processed beef for 0.4 pound. To what extent the huge increase in the amount of fat trimmed from beef at retail affects the amount of beef fat ingested is unknown. In earlier years, consumers may 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. Duester, and Terry L.

Crawford, AER-623, ERS, USDA, Oct. 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 39).

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. 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 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, Jan. 1991).

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

Last year, we added two breakouts under the all-dairy-products category (tables 11 and 53). 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 dairy 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).

To monitor 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 similar.

In the mid-1980's, the vegetable series contained only 25 commodity categories, compared with 63 in 1965. Recent efforts have expanded coverage to 53 commodity categories. Per capita use figures now cover 397 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 16 in 1992 from 9 the previous year. New items never before covered in the per capita use series are radishes, romaine and leaf lettuce, chile 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 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 risk of 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 useful in determining national supply and use of processing tomatoes, which account for about 70 percent of all vegetables for canning.

A third challenge to per capita vegetable estimates 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) less than half of Canada's estimates.

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.

Pre-1990 exports required adjustments to reflect the data on actual U.S. exports and per capita use. To modify the per capita series for 1978 to 1989, ERS adjusted the export data for all major fresh vegetables by replacing U.S.-reported exports to Canada with data from Statistics Canada. With higher export figures, the net result was to reduce the estimate of domestic use for most fresh vegetables.

The per capita use series undergoes normal revision 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 5 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. In 1992, 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.

The NASS estimates are now 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 from U.S. Department of Commerce trade data (in 1992, 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, and for grape products (table 23).

The transfer from industry to NASS utilization data changed the mix of canned fruit products for which per capita consumption is calculated, reflecting the availability of data. Canned utilization data are estimated by NASS for apples, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and prunes, and olives. For pears and pineapples, only total processed utilization is reported by NASS and canned pears and canned pineapples are not broken out as separate processed items. In this bulletin, the amount of pears utilized for drying is subtracted from total processed utilization and the

remainder is assumed to be canned. This year, consumption of canned pineapple and pineapple juice is also estimated. Fruit cocktail had previously been estimated as a separate canned fruit item. However, under the new procedure, all fruits used in canned fruit cocktail are included with the processed utilization for each canned fruit. 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, the NASS processed-pear utilization data include pears canned in fruit cocktail. 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. In the 1993 bulletin, total per capita consumption estimates were derived for citrus and five noncitrus fruits (apples, pineapples, grapes, peaches, and pears). In this bulletin, strawberries are included. 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).

Processed products were converted to their equivalent farm weight, which approximates 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 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. ERS receives many requests for combined vegetable and fruit per capita use. This has been a problem 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 rather than a calendar-year basis. However, combined fruit and vegetable per capita use is helpful in describing simple trends. Last year, ERS introduced a combined series estimated on a farm-weight basis (table 15).

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

In 1989, for the first time, per capita consumption of all farm foods except fluid milk and cream were reported on a U.S.-total-population (including Armed Forces overseas) basis. Earlier estimates had reported animal product consumption on a civilian-population basis. Fluid milk and cream estimates use the U.S. resident population. This bulletin no longer adjusts for military consumption in the supply and utilization balance sheets since 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.

Mandated Table on Import Share of Food Disappearance for Selected Foods

Table 86 shows the import share of the food supply for 70 commodities for selected years. 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 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.

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 mandated 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 domestic production and consumption.

The import share of domestic food disappearance varies greatly among commodities. Less than 1 percent of eggs, butter, and head 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 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.

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, Sept. 1992) examines the changes in the marketing of farm and food products since 1950 and the factors that have caused such change.

Food Prices

Retail food prices in 1993, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), averaged 2.2 percent above those in 1992 (fig. 1) (table 87). This increase, following 1992's 25-year record low rise of 1.2 percent, was still modest compared with the 3-percent advance in the CPI for all goods and services in 1993. Food price inflation in 1993 was substantially less than the overall increase in the CPI for the third consecutive year.

Food prices in 1993 rose more at supermarkets and other grocery stores than at eating places (fig. 2) (table 88). Food prices in grocery stores rose 2.4 percent, and prices for restaurant meals advanced by only 1.8 percent. Prices of restaurant meals increased less in 1993 than they had the year before, and by the smallest amount since 1964. Grocery store prices of foods advanced more strongly in 1993 than in 1992, led by higher prices for fresh vegetables, red meats, and poultry. Higher grocery store prices resulted in part from cold, wet weather that hampered meat and vegetable production early in the year.

A variety of factors kept food price increases moderate in 1993. Continued lackluster growth in the economy and heightened competition in most food businesses played important roles. Slow growth in personal disposable real income and weak consumer confidence held down food spending. Food businesses, responding to competitive pressures and

consumer resistance to higher prices, had to hold down costs.

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, and other marketing inputs push the spread wider nearly every year. The 1993 rise in the farm-to-retail price spread was 2.9 percent, only slightly more than in 1992. This modest rise can be attributed partly to a moderate increase in labor costs, which were held down by a relatively high level of unemployment.

Upward pressure on food prices in 1993 also resulted from higher farm prices of some commodities, particularly hogs and some fresh vegetables. Overall, the farm value of food commodities increased 1.6 percent in 1993, the first yearly increase in 3 years. The effect of higher commodity prices on retail prices was relatively small, however, because the average farm value share of retail dollars spent at grocery stores in 1993 was 26 percent.

Food prices in 1993 rose less than prices for most other consumer products and services. Among major items in the CPI, housing prices, the largest component, went up 2.7 percent, and transportation went up 3.1 percent, but apparel and upkeep prices rose only 1.4 percent. The largest gain was in medical costs, which climbed 5.9 percent. For further analysis, see *Food Cost Review, 1993* (Denis Dunham, AER-696, ERS, USDA, Aug. 1994).

Food Expenditures and Income

Food Expenditures in 1993

Americans spent \$617 billion for food in 1993 and another \$86 billion for alcoholic beverages (table 95). Of this \$617 billion spent for food, families and individuals paid 80 percent, governments and businesses spent 19 percent, and 1 percent was produced and consumed at home with relatively little cash outlay (fig. 5) (table 99).

Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 46 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1993, 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. 6).

Food Expenditures in Relation to Income

Disposable personal income in the United States totaled \$4,689 billion in 1993, more than six-and-a-half times the \$722 billion in 1970 (table 92). Per capita disposable income advanced from an average of \$3,521 in 1970 to \$18,156 in 1993. In real terms (after adjustment for inflation), per capita income increased 45 percent between 1970 and 1993. During the same period, real food expenditures per capita increased 21 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 (fig. 3) (table 92). Food expenditures by families and individuals were 13.9 percent of disposable personal income in 1970, compared with 13.5 percent in 1980 and 11.2 percent in 1993. The decline is the direct result of the income-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 are purchased along with food and this explains the slight increase from 1970 in the percentage of income spent on food away from home (fig. 4). 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, Jan. 1991).

The proportion of income spent for food varies widely among households of different sizes and incomes (table 93). Data from the 1992 Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor showed that the percentage of aftertax income spent for food varied from 8.1 percent for households with incomes of \$70,000 or more to 29.3 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 92.)

Information About the ERS Food Expenditures Data Set

ERS estimates of food expenditures by families and individuals (table 99) 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 does 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.

ERS also calculates total expenditures for food in the United States (tables 95-99). 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, Aug. 1987).

World Food Expenditures

Table 94 compares average expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages consumed at home in selected countries. The data are computed by ERS mainly from data provided by the United Nations (UN) System of National Accounts. Expenditures data for the United States include the ERS series from tables 92 and 98, and the PCE series.

In table 94, 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 92, on the other hand, includes both personal consumption expenditures and personal savings. Total personal consumption expenditures are used as the basis of international comparison because personal savings is

seldom reported in the UN System of National Accounts.

In 1991, the latest year for which comparable information is available, Americans spent only 8.3 percent of their personal consumption expenditures for food to be eaten at home (table 94). This compares with 10.8 percent for Canada and 11.5 percent for the United Kingdom. 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 do 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.

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

The aggregate food expenditure and consumption data in this bulletin do not reveal how expenditures vary with household size or location. Other sources of data provide additional insights into consumption trends, and this information is available in ERS publications.

Average annual food expenditures in urban households rose from \$985 per person in 1980 to \$1,567 in 1992. Annual spending per person for food consumed at home increased from \$667 to \$1,036 and from \$318 to \$536 for food consumed away from home. This information is from *Food Spending in American Households, 1980-92* (David M. Smallwood, Noel Blisard, James R. Blaylock, and Steven M. Lutz, SB-888, ERS, USDA, Sept. 1994). SB-888 presents information on trends in household food expenditures for major food groups by selected demographic factors for 1980-92. Information is also presented on food price trends. Detailed tabulations are presented for 133 food categories by 10 household socioeconomic characteristics for 1992, the most recent year available. Several measures of food item expenditures and prices are presented. The data are

from the 1980-92 Consumer Expenditure Diary Surveys prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Data from the household component of the 1977-78 and 1987-88 Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys conducted by the Human Nutrition Information Service (HNIS), USDA, indicate that annual per capita 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 capita 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* (Steven M. Lutz, David M. Smallwood, and James R. Blaylock of ERS, USDA, and Mary Y. Hama of HNIS, USDA, SB-849, Dec. 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 reported usage of foods from home food supplies with adjustments for meals eaten away from home.

Changes in Food Consumption and Expenditures in Low-Income American Households During the 1980's (Steven M. Lutz, David M. Smallwood, and James R. Blaylock of ERS, USDA, and Mary Y. Hama, HNIS, USDA, SB-870, Nov. 1993), a companion piece to SB-849, presents information on the quantity and dollar value of food consumption in low-income American households for 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1987-88 by selected socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Major changes over the decade are tabulated for 65 major food groups and compared with other studies to gain further insights into possible explanations for the consumption shifts. Data are from the low-income household component of the 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1987-88 Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys.

Food Consumption

Red Meat, Poultry, and Fish

In 1993, each American consumed, on average, 62 pounds of beef, 49 pounds of pork, 47 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 1993, on a boneless-weight basis, compared with 70 percent in 1980 and 74 percent in 1970 (fig. 7). By 1993, 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 1993 and 7 percent in 1980 and 1970. In 1993, Americans averaged 20 pounds less red meat, 27 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 62 pounds in 1993.

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 47 pounds in 1993. Similarly, per capita consumption of turkey climbed from 6.5 pounds in 1975 to 14 pounds in 1993.

Year-to-year fluctuations in pork consumption are often quite large, but consumption has been fairly stable in the long run. Between 1970-79 and 1980-93, average annual per capita pork consumption increased by less than a half pound on a carcass-weight basis and 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 1993 is estimated at 14.9 pounds, down from a record high of 16.1 pounds in 1987 (tables 7 and 44-47). Despite the 8-percent decline from the 1987 level, average consumption in 1993 was still 20 percent above 1980 and 27 percent above 1970. Between 1970 and 1993, increased consumption of fresh and frozen fish and shellfish accounted for most of the growth, rising 46 percent, while canned products were up 2 percent, and consumption of cured items fell. The 27-percent increase in average seafood consumption from 1970

to 1993 occurred even though seafood prices outpaced those of other protein sources during those years. CPI's for fish, red meat, and poultry climbed 400 percent, 207 percent, and 157 percent, from 1970 to 1993.

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 1993, consumers paid, on average, \$1.42 per pound for broilers. Retail beef prices, in contrast, averaged \$2.93 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 1993, retail prices rose 39 percent for beef and veal, 33 percent for seafood, 23 percent for pork, and 20 percent for broilers (tables 88 and 89). The larger increase in beef relative to broilers partly explains the shift to chicken.

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 declined 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, change has occurred in consumer tastes and, hence, in the demand for beef. 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 41 percent of the beef we consumed in 1993, compared with 35 percent in 1985 and 26 percent in 1970. Consumption of hamburger averaged 27 pounds per person in 1993, 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. As total per capita consumption of chicken has increased rapidly since 1980, the share provided by food service establishments climbed from 29 percent in 1981 to 40 percent in 1991.

Nutritional concern about fat and cholesterol has encouraged the production of leaner animals and the closer trimming of fat before retail sales. Most retailers now go beyond the quarter-inch trim for red meat cuts to one-eighth inch or closer, and some trim for all visible fat. Most also offer three or four kinds of ground beef with progressively lower fat content (at progressively higher prices). Some ground beef now contains as little as 4 percent fat, which is less fat than is in most ground chicken and ground turkey products. Many new packaged deli meats meet the definition for "lowfat" under the new nutrition labeling rules. A product labeled "lowfat" cannot contain more than 3 grams of fat in a serving.

Major advertising campaigns for beef (and pork) started in the late 1980's, when promotional programs began. Evaluation indicates that beef consumption and prices have been unexpectedly higher since 1987 when changes in income and the prices of other goods are taken into account. For more detail about the success of the beef promotional program, see *Economic Returns of the Beef Checkoff* (Ronald Ward, professor, Food and Resource Economics Department, Institute of Food and Technology, University of Florida in cooperation with the National Cattlemen's Association and National Live Stock and Meat Board, Jan. 1994).

The pork industry has portrayed pork as a light and nutritious alternative to chicken with its "Pork: The Other White Meat" advertising campaign. While pork rated high in convenience and taste, consumers perceived it negatively in terms of fat, calories, and cholesterol. The campaign focused on the industry's leaner cuts and lower fat products. In addition, pork processors are attempting to fully integrate operations--from the production unit to the meat case.

Hormel, the Nation's largest pork processor, introduced a Light & Lean 97-percent fat-free hot dog in 1991, and now has an entire line of meats that are 97-percent fat free. Its Austin hog slaughtering and further-processing operation, which slaughters 12,000 hogs a day, has moved to a 0.10-inch fat trim.

The poultry industry is a good example of an industry that has catered to consumers. Poultry has benefited 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 processed products for consumers' convenience, as well as a host of fast-food products. Cut-up birds and heavily advertised, branded items 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. Chicken and turkey franks, turkey breakfast sausages, and turkey ham and salami appeal to some consumers concerned about fat. Fresh ground chicken and turkey are marketed as lower fat substitutes for hamburger in spaghetti sauces and other recipes. Perdue has introduced skinless chicken parts--much of the chicken fat resides in the skin; the product's package carries nutrition labeling and a cooking guide with lowfat recipes for chicken and a side dish.

Nearly one-quarter of the chicken consumed in 1991 was prepared by fast-food establishments. More than one-fourth of this was fried chicken. But roasted chicken is becoming popular. Roasted chicken contains less fat than fried chicken, particularly if a rotisserie--a cooking method that drains off fat--is used.

World Meat Consumption

Iceland, St. Helena, the British Virgin Islands, Faeroe Island, Greenland, and Japan are the world leaders in per capita fishery products consumption (table 8). In 1988-90, the typical Icelander consumed an average 203 pounds of fish and shellfish (live weight equivalent) a year, more than 4 times that consumed by the typical American.

In 1993, Hong Kong led the rest of the world with an annual per capita consumption of poultry of 103 pounds, ready-to-cook weight, followed by the United States, 98 pounds; Israel, 91 pounds; and Singapore, 77 pounds (table 9). The U.S. 1993 beef and veal per capita consumption of 94 pounds, carcass weight, put Americans third behind the Uruguayans, 158 pounds; and Argentines, 149 pounds. Many countries, European countries in particular, rank above the United States in per capita pork consumption. The typical Dane, for example, consumes more than twice as much pork as does the typical American. New Zealanders lead in per capita consumption of lamb, mutton, and goat, averaging 56 pounds per person in 1993. Americans averaged 2 pounds per person of these meats.

Eggs

U.S. per capita egg consumption has declined steadily since an all-time high of 403 eggs in 1945. Population growth and increasing per capita consumption of egg products have kept total production and sales from declining sharply (table 52). Total egg production (total production minus

hatching egg production) was 5.7 billion dozen in 1970 and 6.0 billion dozen in 1993.

Between 1970 and 1993, total annual per capita egg consumption decreased from 309 to 233 eggs, while consumption of processed eggs rose from 33 to 56 eggs (fig. 9) (table 10). Egg product consumption changed little during the 1960's and climbed only slowly during the 1970's. Since 1983, however, it has jumped 60 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. As with red meat, some people correlate the decline in shell-egg use with concerns about cholesterol. The home-cooked, eggs-and-bacon breakfast has given way to ready-to-eat, "instant" grain-based products and processed egg products.

Dairy Products

Per capita consumption of all dairy products in 1993 came to 572.2 pounds (milk-equivalent, milkfat basis), up 8 pounds from 1970 and down 29 pounds from 1987 (a year in which both commercial sales and USDA donations were at high levels) (fig. 13) (tables 11 and 53). The level of donations through Government commodity programs in 1993 was considerably below 1987 levels, accounting for 13 percent of butter, 4 percent of nonfat dry milk, and 0 percent of cheese (tables 59, 58, and 54). In 1987, the corresponding percentages were 20 percent, 25 percent, and 10 percent. USDA donations of dairy products declined 31 pounds per capita between 1987 and 1993, while commercial sales increased 2 pounds per capita (fig. 13) (table 11).

Per capita commercial sales fell from 540 pounds in 1970 to 522 pounds in 1983, then increased to a high for the 1970-93 period of 559 pounds in 1993. Reasons for the upturn in sales include increased generic advertising of dairy products, reduced relative prices, awareness of the importance of calcium in the diet and of 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 55 pounds between 1970 and 1993, to 214 pounds per person (table 12). A fivefold increase in per capita consumption of yogurt since 1970--to 4.3 pounds per person in 1993--partially offset the decline in beverage milks.

The beverage-milk 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 1993 (tables 12 and 35). 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. Price influenced 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.

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. Advertising that extols milk's calcium and other nutritional values may have stemmed 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 from 5.6 pounds in 1980 to 8 pounds in 1993 (table 12).

In contrast to steadily declining per capita 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 26.3 pounds in 1993 (table 11). From 1970 to 1993, consumption of cheddar cheese, Americans' favorite cheese, increased 58 percent, per capita, to 9.1 pounds (table 13). Per capita use of Italian cheeses nearly quadrupled during the same period. Per capita consumption of Mozzarella--the main pizza cheese--in 1993 was 7.5 pounds, 6 times higher than in 1970, making it Americans' second favorite cheese. Average consumption of cottage cheese declined 44 percent from 1970 to 2.9 pounds per person in 1993 (table 11).

If long-term changes in food supplies reflect health concerns, then fluid cream product and cheese consumption trends seem to conflict with fluid milk, yogurt, and red meat-poultry consumption trends. Cheeses tend to be high in fat. However, the growth in cheese use 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 dairy alternatives that are lower in calories, fat, and cholesterol than traditional products.

Fats and Oils

Americans consumed 12 pounds more fats and oils per person (on a fat-content basis) in 1993 than in 1970 (fig. 25) (table 14). A 43-percent increase in use of vegetable fats and oils (mainly, salad and cooking oils and shortening) more than offset a 28-percent decrease in use of animal fats (lard and butter). In 1993, animal fat constituted 16 percent of total fat consumption from food fats and oils, compared with 27 percent in 1970. The switch to vegetable fats and oils reflects increased consumer emphasis on unsaturated fats. The increase in total fats and oils probably results from the greatly expanded consumption of fried foods in foodservice outlets and the increased use of salad oils on salads consumed both at home and away from home.

Average use of salad and cooking oils (table 63) increased 58 percent from 1970 to 1993, and the average use of shortening (table 62) increased by almost a third. Over the same period, average direct use of lard (table 60) dropped by nearly two-thirds, and average use of table spreads (butter, table 59; and margarine, table 61) fell 6 percent.

Per capita consumption of edible beef tallow increased nearly sixfold from 1989 to 1993, to 2 pounds per person. Edible tallow production increased 17 percent during the same time period, according to Commerce Department data. As the task of trimming excess fat from retail cuts of beef has shifted since the late 1980's from retailers to large meatpackers, the trimmed fat has become an important byproduct used in the production of edible tallow. Larger supplies of edible tallow have pushed its price to levels very near that for inedible tallow. This may prompt use of edible tallow in the production of nonfood items such as pet food, soap, candles, and lubricants. Low prices also continue to encourage use in baking and frying fats, although a number of major restaurant chains have switched to

pure vegetable fats and oils 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 675 pounds in 1993 (farm-weight basis), compared with 566 pounds in 1970 (figs. 21 and 23) (table 15).

Total per capita use, adjusted for imports and exports and expressed as farm-weight equivalents, was derived for six citrus fruits (grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, and tangerines) and six noncitrus fruits (apples, grapes--excluding wine grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, and strawberries). Total consumption of these 12 fruits and fresh consumption of 11 other noncitrus fruits, including bananas, was 278 pounds per capita in 1993, compared with 230 pounds in 1970 (fig. 23) (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 397 pounds in 1993 (farm-weight basis), compared with 336 pounds in 1970 (fig. 21) (tables 15, 25, and 27-29).

Fruits

On a retail-weight basis, fresh fruit consumption gained 22 pounds per capita from 1970 to 119 pounds in 1993; the rise was due entirely to sharp increases in consumption of fresh noncitrus fruits and melons (tables 17 and 24). Per capita use of selected canned fruits declined 16 percent from 1970-74 to 1993 as use of frozen fruits increased 6 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 1993, up 14 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, U.S. per capita consumption of fresh and processed apples has trended upward since 1970, but consumption remains highly variable across products (table 22). While per capita canned apple consumption has remained fairly flat over the past 23 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 1993, apple juice (farm-weight basis) accounted for 44 percent of total U.S. apple consumption, at 21.7 pounds per person, compared with only 20 percent in 1970.

Per capita pineapple consumption increased 17 percent from 1970 to 1993. U.S. consumers use considerably more processed pineapple than fresh (tables 17, 18, and 19). In 1993, Americans consumed, on average, 3.3 pounds of canned pineapple, 0.5 gallons of pineapple juice, and 2 pounds of fresh pineapple, compared with 4.2 pounds, 0.3 gallons, and 0.7 pound in 1970.

U.S. per capita grape consumption (including wine grapes) increased 54 percent during 1970-93 (table 23). Fresh market use increased roughly 150 percent from 1970 to 1993 (table 17) and use for juice and wine increased 63 percent (table 19) and 45 percent.

Per capita consumption of tree nuts (shelled basis) was 2.3 pounds in 1993, compared with 1.8 pounds in 1980 (tables 36 and 69). Consumption of almonds, filberts, pecans, walnuts, macadamias, and pistachios increased from 1970 to 1993, while consumption of other nuts, including Brazil nuts, cashews, and pignolias (Chinese pine nuts) fell.

Per capita juice consumption in 1993 matched the 1983 record-high 8.4 gallons, up from 5.6 gallons in 1971 (tables 19 and 35). Per capita citrus juice consumption has rebounded from the sharp decline in 1990 that was caused by supply shortages and high prices following the severe December 1989 freeze in Florida.

Vegetables

Total per capita consumption of 22 major commercial fresh vegetables (retail-weight basis) in 1993 was 104 pounds, 2 pounds below 1989's record-high 106 pounds, and 32 percent above the 1970 level (table 26). Between 1970 and 1993, the biggest gains were for onions, up 5.2 pounds per person; bell peppers, 3.4 pounds; tomatoes, 3.2 pounds; cucumbers, 2.5

pounds; carrots, 2.4 pounds; broccoli, 2.1 pounds; head lettuce, 2.1 pounds; and garlic, 0.9 pound. Americans also ate more cauliflower, spinach, artichokes, and asparagus, while use of sweet corn, celery, cabbage, and escarole/endive declined.

Per capita consumption of processing vegetables (farm-weight basis) increased 16 percent between 1970 and 1993, as vegetables used for freezing and canning rose 37 percent and 12 percent (table 27). Per capita consumption of vegetables for canning, excluding tomatoes, declined 8 percent during 1970-93. 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 200 percent between 1970 and 1993, with most of the growth in the fresh market (table 28). Per capita use of fresh mushrooms was more than six times higher in 1993 than in 1970, whereas use of processing mushrooms only doubled.

Per capita use of fresh potatoes (retail weight) declined 16 percent from 1970 to 1993, as consumption of frozen potatoes more than doubled, to 26 pounds per person (retail weight) in 1993 (table 29). 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

Per capita use of flour and cereal products was 189 pounds in 1993, compared with an annual average of 135 pounds in 1970-74, 204 pounds in 1945-49, and 291 pounds in 1909-13 (figs. 19 and 31; tables 2 and 30). The expansion in supplies reflects ample grain stocks and strong consumer demand. Much of this growth was product-driven, as (1) consumers gained appreciation for variety bread, (2) fast-food sales of hamburgers and other products made with buns expanded rapidly, and (3) instore bakeries and baking spurred sales.

Flour and cereal products benefit from larger population numbers in older age brackets; per capita spending for cereal and bakery products increases with the age of the householder. In 1992, householders aged 25-34 years old spent \$140 per person per year on average for these products. In contrast, householders aged 35-44 years, 45-54 years,

and 55-64 years spent 10 percent more, 24 percent more, and 43 percent more, than did 25-34 year olds.

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 1993. 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 1993 was 139 pounds per person, up 26 percent from 1970 (tables 30 and 72). Per capita use of durum wheat flour, mainly used in pasta production, more than doubled between 1982 and 1993, to 13.5 pounds per person.

Consumption increased for other cereal products as well. Per capita use of corn products (corn flour, cornmeal, hominy, grits, and starch) increased 71 percent from 1980, to 22 pounds per capita in 1993. Per capita use of rice and oats products (rolled oats, ready-to-eat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran) climbed 86 percent and 132 percent from 1980 to 1993. 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.

Between 1970 and 1993, consumption of breakfast cereals increased 45 percent to 14.9 pounds per capita (table 31). Consumption of ready-to-eat and ready-to-cook cereal in 1993 was 12.3 pounds and 2.5 pounds, 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, ready-to-cook breakfast cereal consumption has fallen by a half-pound per capita. A 1990 study discredited the value of oat bran in reducing serum cholesterol levels, while competition from convenient alternative breakfast foods, such as bagels and frozen waffles, increased. In addition, cereal prices have risen much faster than the prices for most other grocery foods.

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, or HFCS)--increased 24 pounds, or 20 percent, during

1970-93 (fig. 27) (table 32). In 1993, each American consumed, on average, a record 147 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 81 percent in 1972 to 44 percent in 1993. In contrast, corn sweetener's share increased from 18 percent in 1972 to 55 percent in 1993. All other caloric sweeteners, including honey, maple syrup, and molasses, maintained a 1-percent share.

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 in 1991.

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, 1991, and 1993, reaching 64.2 pounds in 1993. Much of the displacement of sucrose by HFCS and aspartame has been in soft drinks. Between 1980 and 1993, 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 40 pounds per capita in 1980 (dry basis) to a record 82 pounds in 1993, mainly because of HFCS. Use of HFCS, which is significantly less expensive than sucrose, rose from 19 pounds per person in 1980 to 55 pounds in 1993. In 1993, beverages accounted for 72 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 1973 and 1993, a 69-percent rise in per capita consumption of soft drinks and a 36-percent rise in consumption of selected fruit juices more than offset declines in consumption of coffee and milk, down 22 percent and 19 percent (fig. 29; table 35).

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 36.8 gallons in 1993. Nevertheless, average total use of alcoholic beverages among adults 21 years and over in 1993 is 3 percent higher than in 1970. Between 1970 and 1993, average wine use increased 14 percent, to 2.5 gallons per adult, and average beer use increased 6 percent, to 32.4 gallons per adult. In contrast, average use of distilled spirits declined by more than a third between 1970 and 1993, to 1.9 gallons per adult (a 24-year low).

Nutrients

USDA's Agricultural Research Service estimates the amounts per capita per day of food energy and 24 nutrients and food components in the U.S. food supply (table 38). These estimates are derived from data on the amount of food available for consumption and data on the nutrient composition of foods. The food composition data were obtained from the Primary Nutrient Data Set, a reference nutrient data base from USDA's National Nutrient Data Bank System. Nutrient estimates are based on food disappearance data; thus, they represent nutrients in foods available for consumption and not actual nutrient intakes by individuals.

The estimates exclude nutrients from the inedible parts of foods, such as bones, rinds, and seeds, but include nutrients from parts of food that are edible but not always eaten, such as the separable fat on meat. Nutrient 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.

Nutrient estimates reflect market conditions and incorporate updated food composition values. The estimates for every year are recalculated, thus, updated nutrient levels may be different 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 food supply increased from 3,300 calories per capita per day in 1970 to 3,700 calories in 1990. This 12-percent increase reflects higher levels of all three energy-yielding nutrients: carbohydrate, fat, and protein. The proportion of calories from carbohydrate increased from 46 to 49 percent while the share from fat decreased from 43 to 40 percent. Protein has consistently accounted for about 12 percent of calories.

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

Fat increased from 159 grams per day 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 vegetable 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 per day. Saturated fatty acids decreased by 3 percent, while monounsaturated fatty acids remained about the same. Cholesterol declined 16 percent from 490 to 410 milligrams, mostly due to a decline in the use of eggs, red meat, and fluid whole milk.

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.

Vitamins A and B12 had lower levels in 1990 than in 1970. Vitamins C and B6 levels remained about the same. All other vitamins (thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin E, and folate) had higher levels. Vitamin A levels decreased by 5 percent from 1,500 to 1,420 retinol equivalents (RE). Decreased use of eggs and meats, particularly organ meats, accounted for the decline in vitamin A. Vitamin A occurs in different forms: retinol, found in animal foods, and carotenes, which are converted to retinol in the human body, together make up total vitamin A. Carotenes increased from 500 to 620 RE. This gain 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. The increased use of grain products accounts for the higher folate levels. Vitamin B12 levels decreased by 16 percent, mostly because meat, especially organ meat, and egg use decreased.

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 increased by 25, 8, 22, and 25 percent from 1970 to 1990. An increase in the enrichment levels of flour called for by revised Federal standards was primarily responsible for the increases.

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

Americans Eat Too Much Sugar, Not Enough Complex Carbohydrates

Since 1909, the first year food supply data are available, there has been a striking change in the proportion of carbohydrates supplied from starches and from sugars. The use of grain products and potatoes has decreased, while the use of refined and processed sugars has increased (figs. 31-33). From 1909 to 1913, only one-third of total carbohydrates came from sugars. By 1990, this had increased to one-half. Today, much of the carbohydrates in the U.S. food supply come from foods like candy, sweet baked goods, sugared soft drinks, and table sugar.

In 1977, the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs first recommended that a larger share of calories in the American diet should come from complex carbohydrates (starches), smaller portions from fat and simple carbohydrates (sugars), and that fiber intake should be increased. USDA consumption surveys indicate considerable progress toward a lower-fat, higher-carbohydrate diet since 1977. However, per capita use of caloric sweeteners reached an all-time high in 1993 and average fiber intake remains very low.

Between 1977-78 and 1989-91, the average intake of carbohydrates increased from 43 percent of total energy (calorie) intake to 49 percent, according to USDA surveys. This is still well below the 55- to 60-percent minimum recommended by the American Cancer Society and the American Heart Association. Average fat intake declined from 40 percent of total calories to 34 percent, still well above the 30-percent maximum recommended. USDA food consumption surveys indicate that Americans, on average, consume about 12 grams of fiber per day, well below the National Cancer Institute's recommendation of eating foods that provide 20-30 grams of fiber per day.

Complex carbohydrates, such as starches, are in breads, cereals, pasta, rice, dry beans and peas, and other vegetables, such as potatoes and corn. Dietary fiber--a part of plant foods--is in whole-grain breads and cereals, dry beans and peas, vegetables, and fruits. It is best to eat a variety of these fiber-rich foods because they differ in the kinds of fiber they contain. Some of the benefit from a higher fiber diet may be from the food that provides the fiber, not from the fiber alone. For this reason, it is best to get fiber from foods rather than from supplements.

Many people still think that starchy foods such as bread and potatoes are fattening. In fact, most calories come from the company they keep--calorie-rich additions such as butter or margarine, sour cream, gravy, and jam or jelly. Starches provide only about 4 calories per gram, while fat provides about 9 calories per gram.

Several nationwide surveys of consumer knowledge, attitudes, and behavior conducted in 1993 help explain the gap between dietary guidance and consumer practices. A study sponsored by the Food Marketing Institute (FMI) and *Prevention* magazine found that more consumers are using nutrition labels in making food selections, with 61 percent indicating they consistently use labels for first-time purchases. Only one in four consistently considers information about carbohydrates or fiber, however. Just 5 percent of the shoppers knew that 6-11 daily servings of bread and cereals are recommended in the USDA's Food Guide Pyramid. FMI's annual TRENDS study of American shoppers indicates that concern about fiber in the diet has changed little since 1985, never climbing above 5 percent of the population.

In a study of dietary habits conducted for the American Dietetic Association (ADA), only 15 percent of Americans age 25 years and over mentioned eating more grains, cereal, or fiber to achieve a more healthful diet. The FMI/Prevention study found that while 58 percent of shoppers had made major changes in their diets for health reasons during the past 3 years, only 14 percent reported eating more fiber.

Whole grains--except in the form of flour--may be something of a mystery to many Americans. While most people are familiar with brown rice and oatmeal, other whole grains such as cracked wheat, barley, kasha, quinoa, and bulgur may sound unfamiliar. Whole grains are products that contain the entire grain, or all the grain that is edible. They include the bran and germ portions which contain most of the fiber, vitamins, and minerals, as well as the starchy endosperm. The natural oils in the bran and the germ tend to spoil quickly, especially in warm environments. This is why whole grains tend to be more costly, and one reason why most grains are refined in the first place--to increase their shelf life.

For further analysis, see "American Eating Patterns Changing: Part 2: Grains, Vegetables, Fruits, and Sugars" in *FoodReview* (ERS, USDA, May-August 1994) and *Nutrient Content of the U.S. Food Supply, 1909-90* (Shirley A. Gerrior and Claire Zizza, Home Economics Research Report No. 52, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, 1994).

Figure 1
Consumer Price Index for all items and food, annual percentage changes

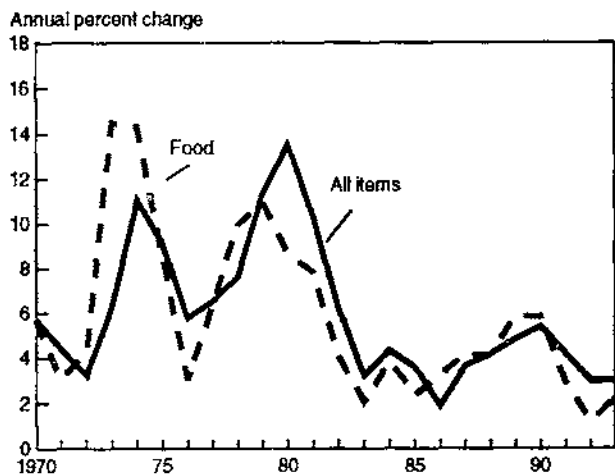


Figure 2
Consumer Price Index, food at home and away from home, annual percentage change

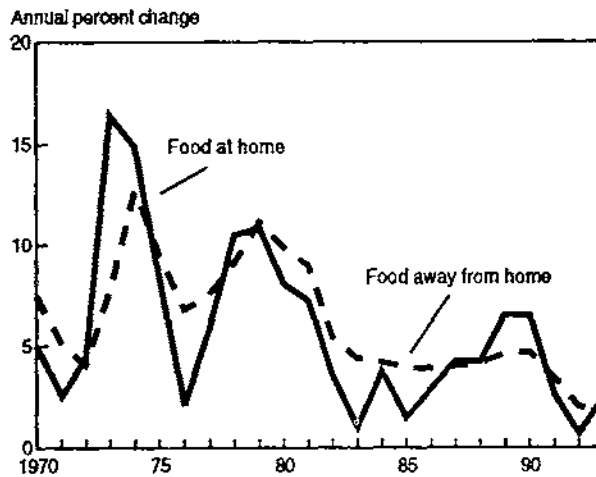
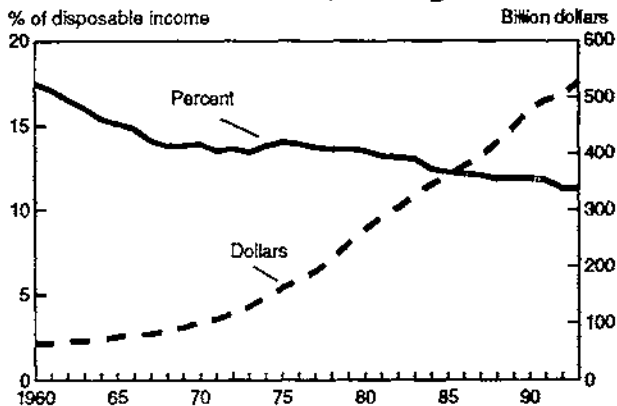
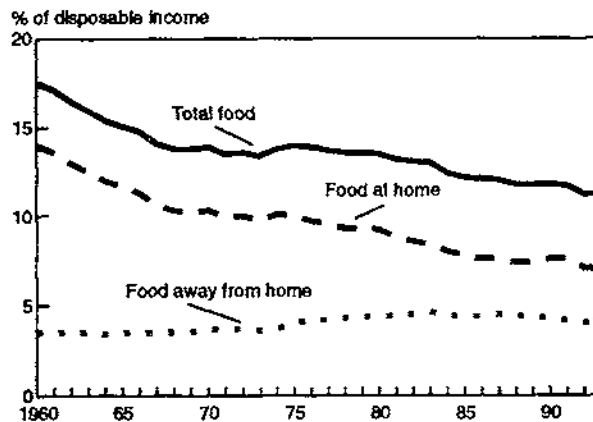


Figure 3
U.S. food expenditures by families and individuals, 1960-93 1/



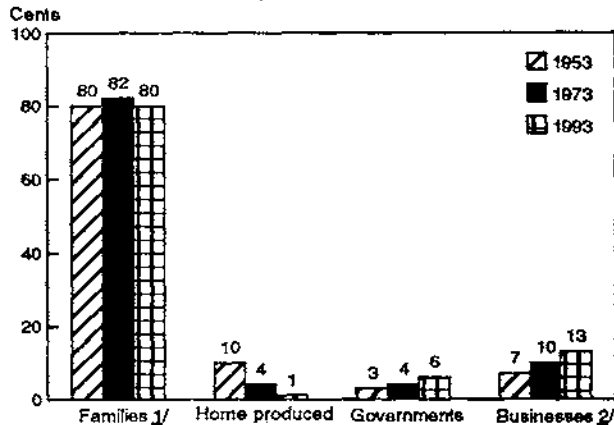
1/ Total food expenditures have been increasing, yet the percent of income spent for food has been decreasing.

Figure 4
Share of income spent for food 1/



1/ Total food spending by families and individuals declined to 11.2 percent of disposable income in 30 years.

Figure 5
Who pays for food ?



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

Figure 6
Away-from-home food expenditures

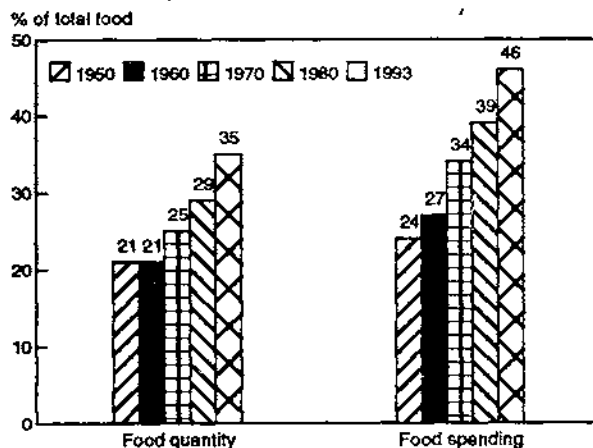
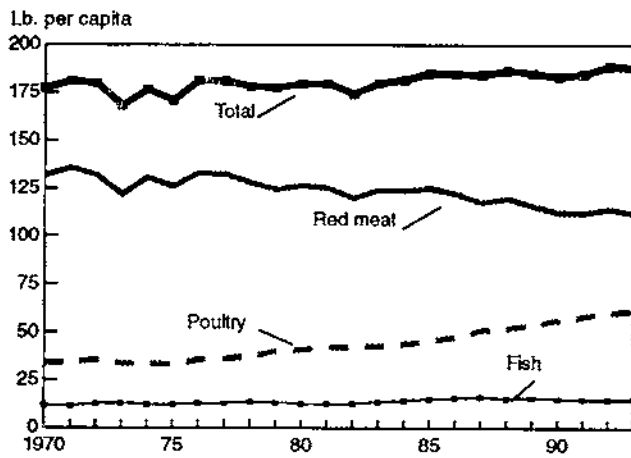


Figure 7

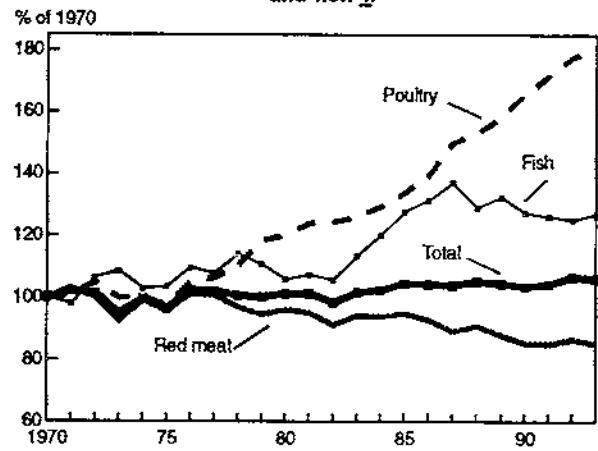
U.S. food supply: Red meat, poultry, and fish 1/



1/ Boneless, trimmed equivalent.

Figure 8

U.S. per capita food supply: Red meat, poultry, and fish 1/



1/ Boneless, trimmed equivalent.

Figure 9

U.S. food supply: Eggs

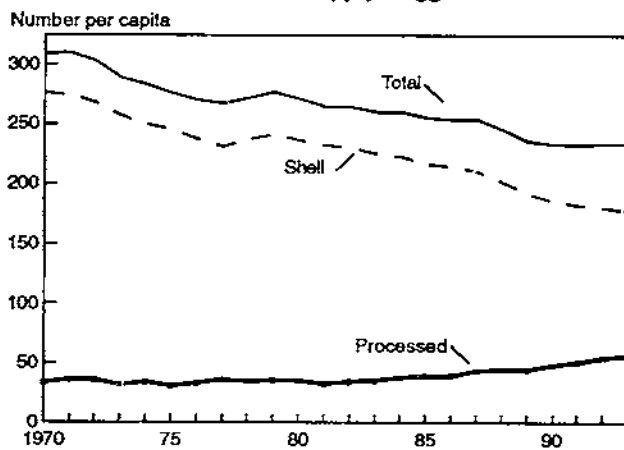


Figure 10

U.S. per capita food supply: Eggs

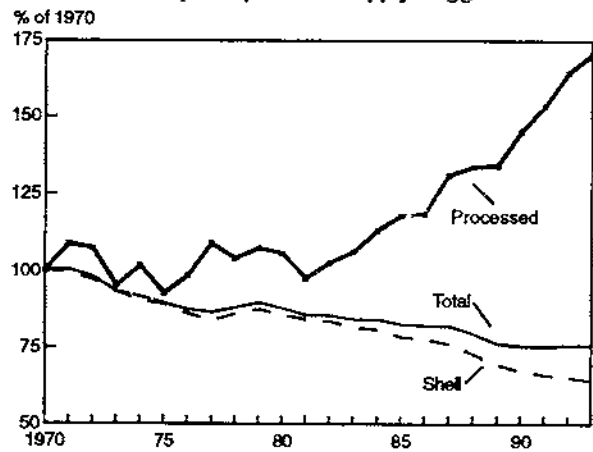
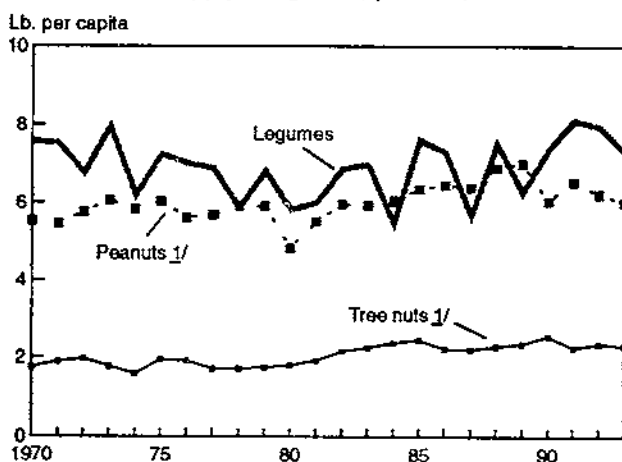


Figure 11

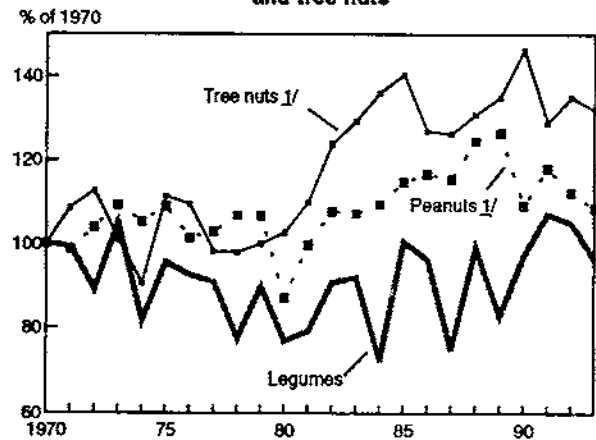
U.S. food supply: Legumes, peanuts, and tree nuts



1/ Shelled basis.

Figure 12

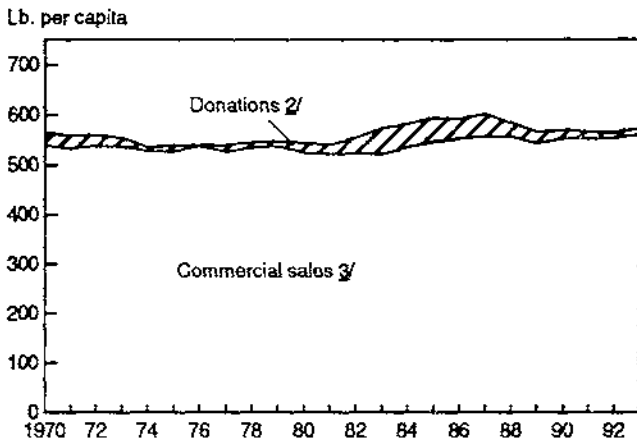
U.S. per capita food supply: Legumes, peanuts, and tree nuts



1/ Shelled basis.

Figure 13

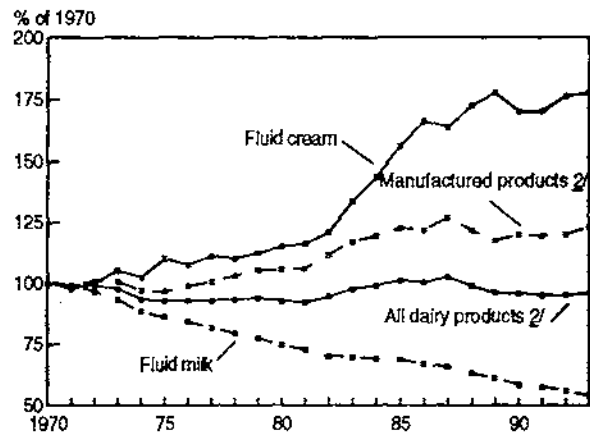
U.S. food supply: All dairy products 1/



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 14

U.S. per capita food supply: Milk fat



1/ For more detailed information, see "American Eating Habits Changing: Part 1: Meat, Dairy and Fats and Oils", *FoodReview* (ERS, USDA, September-December 1993). 2/ Includes butter.

Figure 15

U.S. food supply: Plain fluid milk

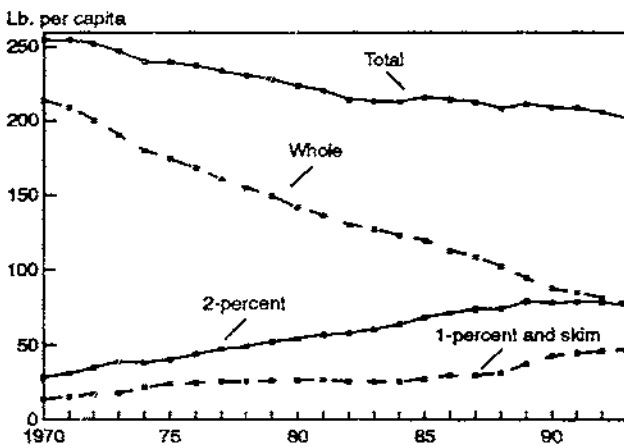


Figure 16

U.S. per capita food supply: Plain fluid milk

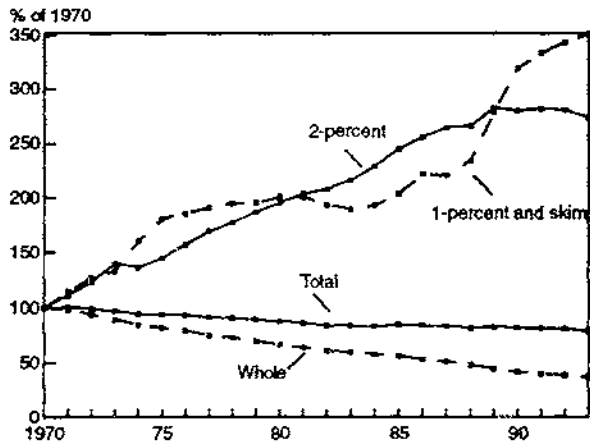
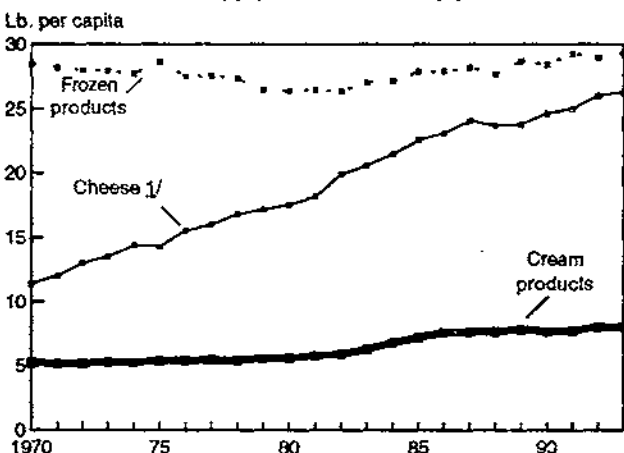


Figure 17

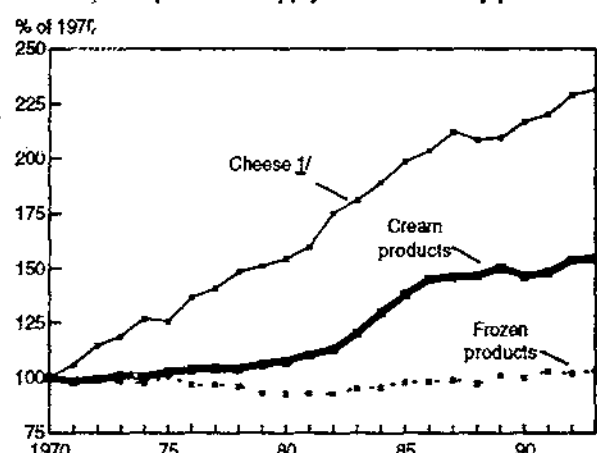
U.S. food supply: Selected dairy products



1/ Excludes full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheese.

Figure 18

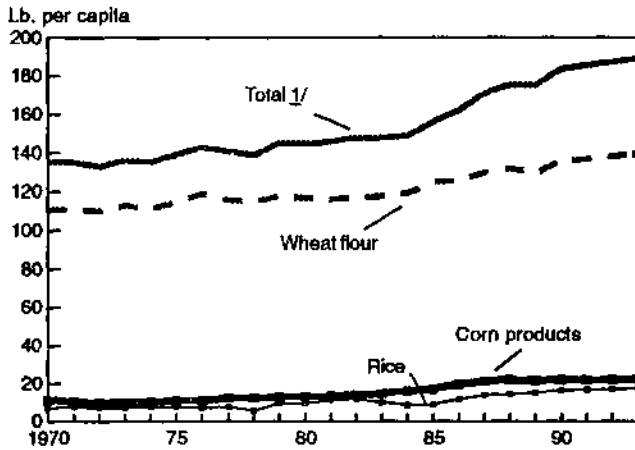
U.S. per capita food supply: Selected dairy products



1/ Excludes full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheese.

Figure 19

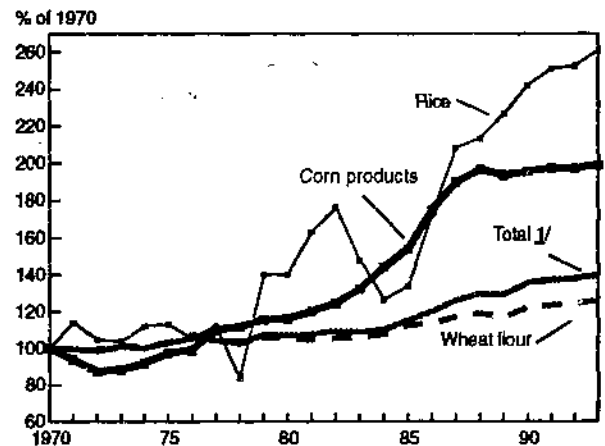
U.S. food supply: Grain products



1/ Includes oat, rye, and barley products.

Figure 20

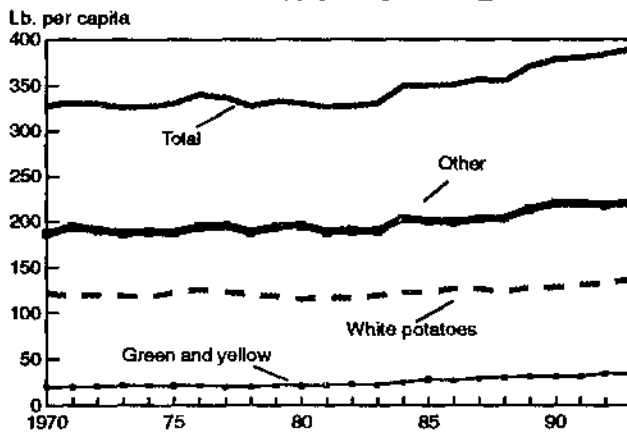
U.S. per capita food supply: Grain products



1/ Includes oat, rye, and barley products.

Figure 21

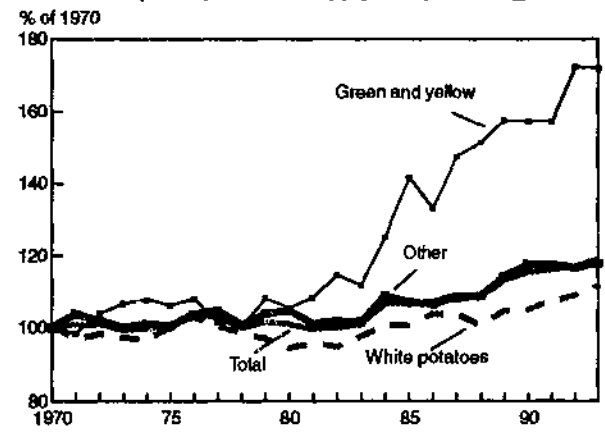
U.S. food supply: Vegetables 1/



1/ Fresh-weight equivalent. Excludes pulses.

Figure 22

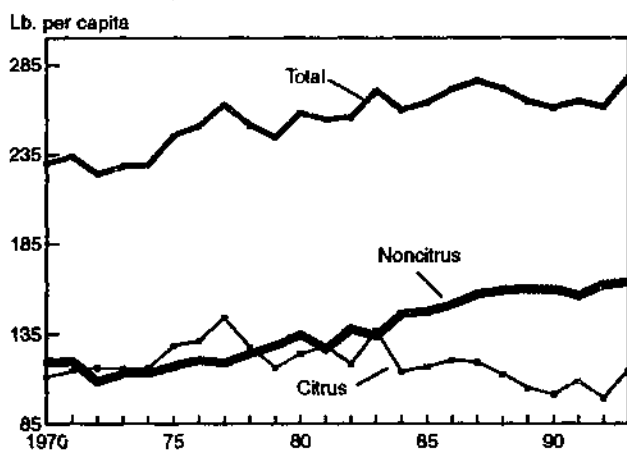
U.S. per capita food supply: Vegetables 1/



1/ Fresh-weight basis. Excludes pulses.

Figure 23

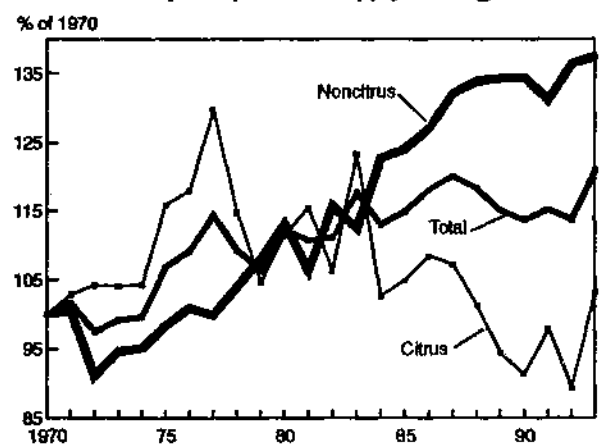
U.S. per capita food supply: Fruit 1/



1/ Fresh-weight equivalent.

Figure 24

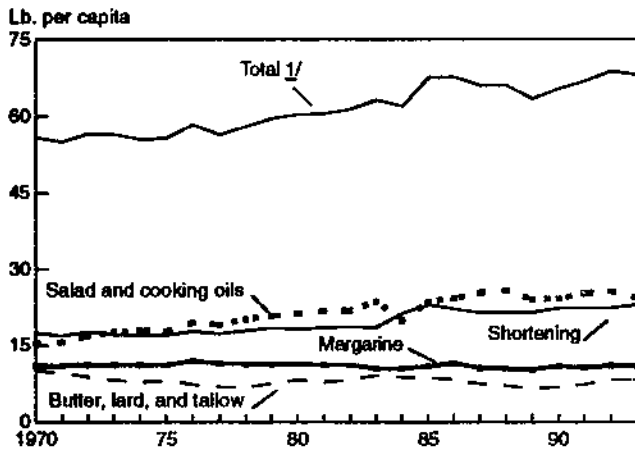
U.S. per capita food supply: Fruit 1/



1/ Fresh-weight basis.

Figure 25

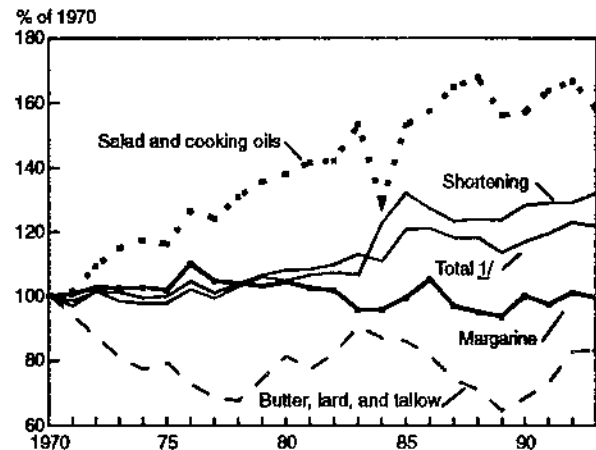
U.S. food supply: Fats and oils



1/ Includes specialty fats and oils used mainly in confectionery products.

Figure 26

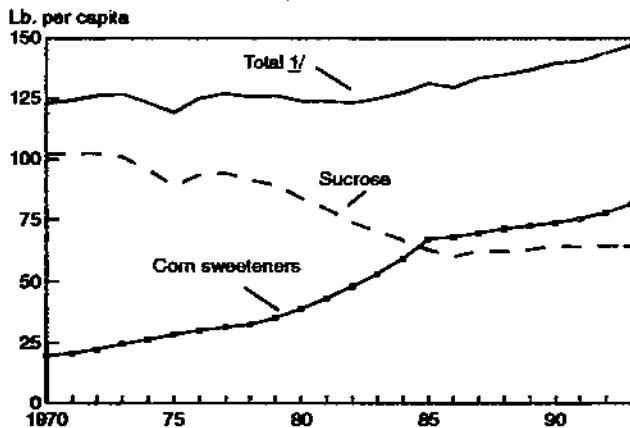
U.S. per capita food supply: Fats and oils



1/ Includes specialty fats and oils used mainly in confectionery products.

Figure 27

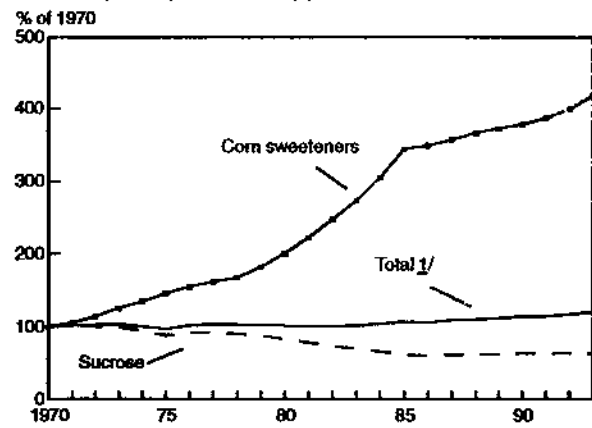
U.S. food supply: Caloric sweeteners



1/ Includes honey, and molasses and other refiner's syrups.

Figure 28

U.S. per capita food supply: Caloric sweeteners



1/ Includes honey, and molasses and other refiner's syrups.

Figure 29

U.S. food supply: Selected beverages

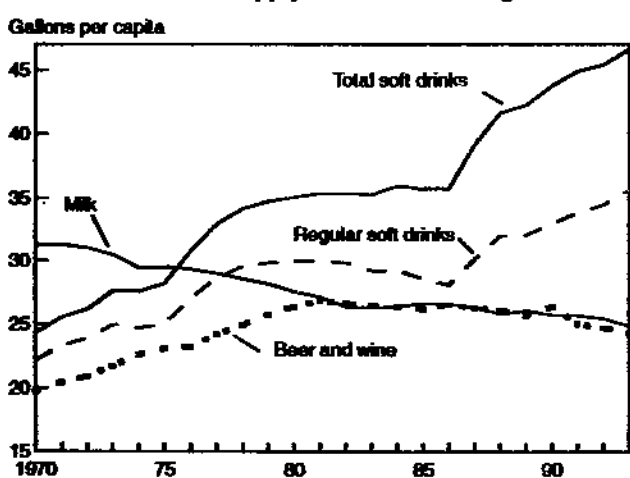


Figure 30

U.S. per capita food supply: Selected beverages

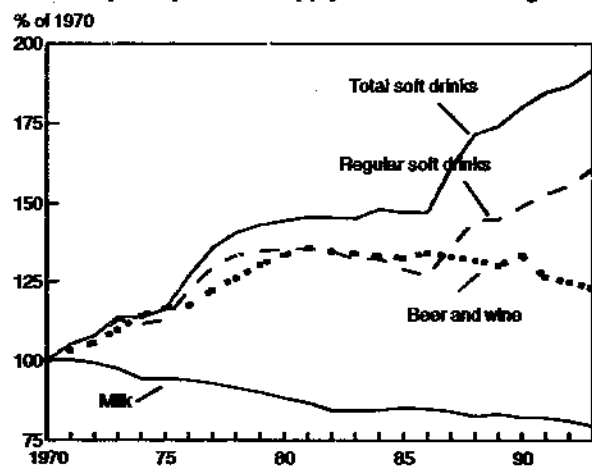


Figure 31

U.S. food supply: Grain products

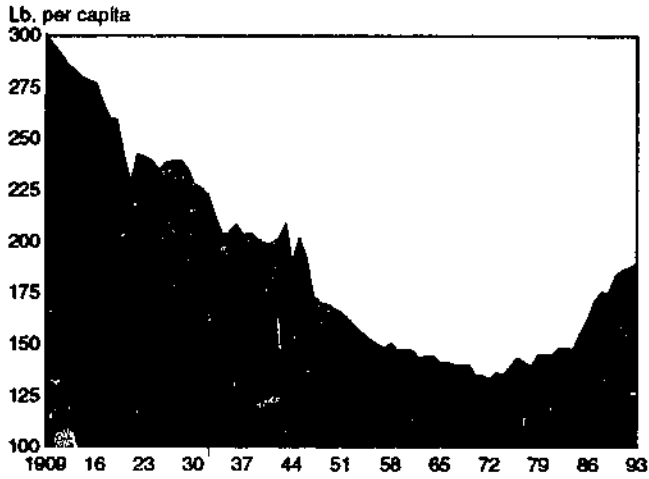
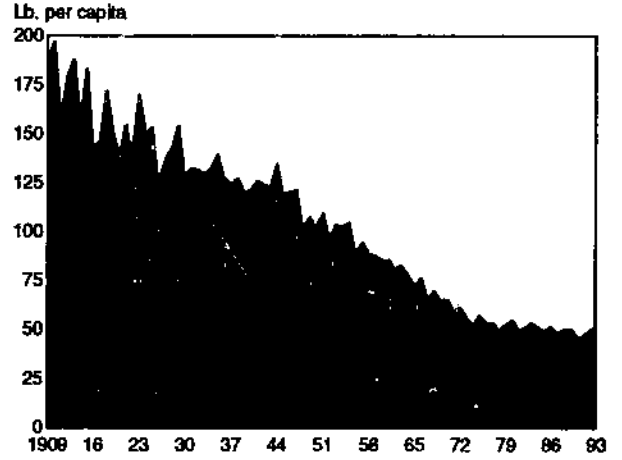


Figure 32

U.S. food supply: Fresh potatoes 1/



1/ Farm weight. Includes home garden production.

Figure 33

U.S. food supply: Caloric sweeteners

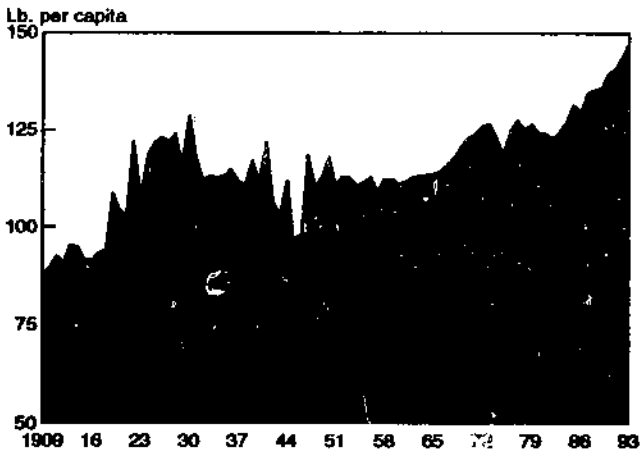
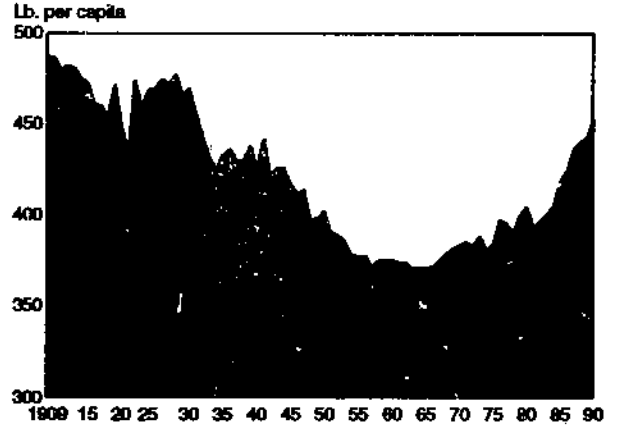


Figure 34

U.S. food supply: Total carbohydrates



Source: Agricultural Research Service, USDA.

Table 1—Major foods: Per capita consumption, 1970-93 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	33.8	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	2.2
1983	123.9	42.6	13.3	179.8	33.5	572.9	12.1	47.9	60.0	5.9	147.5	2.3
1984	123.7	43.7	14.1	181.5	33.5	581.9	12.4	46.4	58.9	6.1	148.7	2.4
1985	124.9	45.2	15.0	185.1	32.9	593.7	13.3	50.9	64.3	6.3	156.1	2.4
1986	122.2	47.1	15.4	184.7	32.6	591.5	12.6	51.8	64.4	6.4	162.0	2.2
1987	117.4	50.7	16.1	184.2	32.7	601.2	11.1	51.8	62.9	6.4	170.7	2.2
1988	119.5	51.7	15.1	186.4	31.6	582.9	10.8	52.2	63.0	6.9	175.4	2.3
1989	115.9	53.6	15.6	185.0	30.4	565.2	9.9	50.5	60.4	7.0	175.2	2.4
1990	112.3	56.0	14.8	183.2	30.1	570.7	9.7	52.5	62.2	6.0	183.3	2.5
1991	111.9	58.0	14.8	184.7	30.0	565.3	9.5	54.2	63.8	6.5	185.6	2.2
1992	114.1	60.0	14.7	188.8	30.2	564.9	10.4	55.2	65.6	6.2	187.0	2.4
1993	111.9	61.1	14.9	187.9	30.1	572.2	10.1	54.9	65.0	6.0	189.2	2.3

Year	Selected fruits					Vegetables			Potatoes		Caloric sweet- eners 16/	Coffee
	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Dried	Selected juices 11/	Fresh 12/ 13/	For canning 12/ 14/	For freezing 12/ 15/	Fresh	Frozen		
Pounds												
1970	76.9	19.9	3.3	2.7	NA	85.6	96.3	16.6	59.3	12.8	122.9	10.4
1971	77.0	20.4	3.5	2.6	49.3	85.4	103.2	16.7	53.8	13.9	124.1	9.9
1972	72.1	18.7	3.4	2.1	50.3	86.8	99.9	16.7	55.5	14.3	126.0	10.3
1973	74.1	18.8	3.4	2.7	54.3	88.6	93.2	17.7	50.3	16.4	126.7	10.0
1974	75.5	18.5	2.7	2.4	52.9	89.6	94.5	17.3	47.4	17.3	122.9	9.6
1975	80.6	17.8	3.0	2.6	57.4	88.6	93.3	16.9	50.5	18.6	119.0	9.2
1976	80.3	18.1	2.9	2.5	60.7	91.0	98.7	17.0	47.5	20.9	124.9	9.4
1977	77.1	18.8	3.0	2.5	61.2	91.3	96.9	18.3	48.1	21.1	127.4	7.0
1978	80.6	18.6	3.0	2.2	56.4	89.8	91.7	17.3	44.1	21.3	125.2	7.9
1979	78.1	19.1	2.6	2.3	59.3	91.2	95.8	18.0	47.4	19.3	126.4	8.6
1980	84.3	18.5	2.9	2.3	62.7	92.5	98.4	17.2	49.1	17.7	124.4	7.7
1981	80.2	16.1	2.7	2.5	64.9	91.0	92.8	17.6	44.0	20.7	124.2	7.5
1982	83.1	17.1	2.8	2.6	59.1	94.4	91.4	16.1	45.2	19.3	122.9	7.4
1983	86.9	16.1	2.8	2.7	73.3	92.9	92.1	16.9	47.8	19.6	124.6	7.5
1984	85.2	15.3	2.9	3.0	63.5	99.1	98.3	19.9	46.4	21.8	127.2	7.6
1985	83.8	16.0	3.0	3.0	67.6	102.1	95.3	19.6	44.5	22.7	131.5	7.8
1986	89.9	16.5	3.4	2.8	69.4	100.4	95.6	18.6	46.9	23.1	129.7	7.8
1987	92.9	16.6	3.6	3.1	71.5	107.0	95.2	19.3	46.0	23.9	134.5	7.6
1988	94.2	16.3	3.3	3.3	71.8	110.8	91.2	21.2	47.7	21.7	135.5	7.3
1989	93.2	16.6	3.7	3.2	67.3	114.9	98.9	20.9	48.1	23.4	135.9	7.5
1990	89.2	16.5	3.5	3.4	60.0	112.3	107.2	20.5	43.9	25.1	139.6	7.7
1991	86.5	15.4	3.4	3.1	69.0	109.6	109.4	21.8	44.6	25.6	140.6	7.7
1992	94.8	17.8	3.6	2.8	63.6	114.0	107.2	21.0	47.0	25.5	143.8	7.6
1993	96.4	16.1	3.5	3.2	73.2	113.0	107.9	22.8	49.8	25.7	147.1	7.4

NA = Not available.

1/ Data are on a retail-weight basis unless otherwise indicated. Final consumer products from a combination of primary food groups, such as bakery products, are measured and reported in the form of their primary ingredients, such as flour, shortening, and eggs.
 2/ Boneless, trimmed equivalent. 3/ Excludes edible offals. 4/ Excludes shipments to the U.S. territories. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Milk equivalent, milkfat basis. Includes butter. 7/ Fat-content basis. Includes butter. 8/ 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	1993
Pounds								
Meat, poultry, and fish 2/ 3/	176.5	177.7	178.9	185.1	183.3	184.7	188.8	187.9
Red meats 2/ 4/ 5/	130.2	128.6	123.8	120.0	112.3	111.9	114.1	111.9
Beef	79.1	82.8	73.1	70.5	64.0	63.1	62.8	61.5
Veal	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pork	47.6	42.4	48.3	47.1	46.4	46.9	49.5	48.7
Lamb and mutton	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Poultry 2/ 5/	34.1	36.3	42.2	49.7	56.0	58.0	60.0	61.1
Chicken	27.4	29.4	33.7	38.4	42.2	43.9	45.9	47.1
Turkey	6.7	6.9	8.4	11.3	13.8	14.1	14.2	14.1
Fish and shellfish 2/ 6/	12.1	12.8	13.0	15.4	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.9
Fresh and frozen	7.0	7.8	8.1	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.8	10.1
Canned	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5
Cured	0.4	0.4	0.3	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	30.1
All dairy products, including butter 7/	554.2	542.3	558.6	586.9	570.7	565.3	564.9	572.2
Fluid milk and cream	270.7	256.7	239.3	238.2	233.4	233.1	230.9	226.6
Fluid milk products	265.6	251.3	233.3	230.7	225.8	225.4	222.9	218.6
Beverage milks	264.3	249.0	230.4	226.3	221.7	221.2	218.7	214.2
Plain	249.8	233.8	216.8	212.3	208.8	208.3	205.9	201.6
Whole	198.6	161.6	131.7	107.6	87.6	84.7	81.5	77.8
2 percent fat	34.2	46.8	59.0	73.6	78.4	78.9	78.5	76.6
1 percent fat	4.2	13.8	15.1	15.8	19.9	20.8	21.0	20.4
Skim	12.8	11.6	11.1	15.3	22.9	23.9	25.0	26.7
Flavored	9.3	10.7	9.4	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6
Whole	6.6	6.3	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Lowfat and skim	2.7	4.4	5.7	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9
Buttermilk	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0
Yogurt	1.2	2.3	2.9	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3
Fluid cream products	5.2	5.4	6.0	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.0
Cheese 2/ 8/	12.9	16.0	19.5	23.5	24.6	25.0	26.0	26.3
American 9/	7.7	9.1	10.9	11.8	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.4
Other 10/	5.2	6.9	8.6	11.6	13.5	13.9	14.7	14.9
Frozen dairy products 11/	28.1	27.5	26.7	28.1	28.4	29.3	29.0	29.3
Ice cream	17.6	17.8	17.7	17.7	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.1
Ice milk	7.6	7.5	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.9
Sherbet	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Condensed and evaporated milk 2/	10.7	8.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.2
Skim milk	4.5	3.6	3.3	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.2
Canned whole milk	5.1	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9
Bulk whole milk	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Nonfat dry milk	4.9	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.4
Fats and oils, fat content 2/ 12/	52.7	54.5	58.3	63.0	62.2	63.8	65.6	65.0
Vegetable fat	39.6	43.7	46.3	51.4	52.5	54.2	55.2	54.9
Animal fat	13.1	10.8	12.0	11.6	9.7	9.5	10.4	10.1
Fats and oils, product weight 2/	55.9	57.5	61.4	66.1	65.3	66.8	68.6	68.0
Butter	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.5
Margarine	11.0	11.4	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.6	11.0	10.8
Lard (direct use) 13/	3.8	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
Edible tallow (direct use) 13/	NA	NA	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.4	2.4	2.0
Shortening	17.2	17.6	19.0	21.9	22.2	22.4	22.4	22.9
Salad and cooking oils	16.7	19.5	21.7	24.6	24.2	25.2	25.6	24.3
Other edible fats and oils 14/	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7

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	1993
	Pounds							
Fresh fruit 2/	93.3	96.6	102.6	113.2	111.5	107.7	117.0	118.6
Citrus	26.9	25.7	23.8	22.9	20.6	18.4	23.5	25.0
Noncitrus 2/	48.2	53.7	60.1	67.9	68.5	68.1	71.3	71.4
Apples	15.6	16.9	17.3	18.7	19.0	17.5	18.5	18.7
Other noncitrus	32.5	36.8	42.8	49.3	49.6	50.6	52.8	52.7
Melons	18.2	17.3	18.7	22.4	22.4	21.2	22.2	22.1
Frozen fruit	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5
Dried fruit	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.2
Canned fruit	19.2	18.5	16.6	16.4	16.5	15.4	17.8	16.1
Selected fruit juices 15/	51.7	59.0	64.7	69.5	60.0	69.0	63.6	73.2
Selected commercial fresh vegetables 16/	80.3	83.2	86.4	98.3	103.3	100.8	104.9	103.9
Processed vegetables (farm weight) 2/ 17/	115.7	114.2	113.5	116.8	129.7	132.8	129.6	132.8
Vegetables for canning 2/	97.4	95.3	94.6	95.2	107.2	109.4	107.2	107.9
Tomatoes for processing 18/	63.0	62.7	62.5	64.5	75.4	77.4	73.8	76.3
Other vegetables for canning 19/	34.4	32.6	32.1	30.7	31.8	32.0	33.4	31.6
Vegetables for freezing 20/	17.0	17.5	17.5	19.9	20.5	21.8	21.0	22.8
Mushrooms	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2
Fresh potatoes	53.3	47.5	46.5	46.6	43.9	44.6	47.0	49.8
Frozen potatoes	14.9	20.2	19.8	23.0	25.1	25.6	25.5	25.7
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.3	3.9
Dry edible beans (farm weight)	6.5	6.2	5.8	6.3	6.9	7.6	7.5	6.8
Dry edible peas (farm weight)	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Tree nuts (shelled basis)	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3
Peanuts (kernel basis)	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.6	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.0
Flour and cereal products 2/	134.9	141.2	146.8	167.9	183.3	185.6	187.0	189.2
Wheat flour	111.0	116.3	117.3	128.2	135.6	136.6	138.1	139.4
Rye flour	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rice (milled basis)	7.2	7.4	10.1	12.8	16.2	16.8	16.9	17.5
Corn products 21/	10.2	11.8	14.1	20.2	21.7	21.9	21.9	22.1
Oat products 22/	4.4	3.9	3.6	5.0	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.6
Barley products 23/	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Coffee (gallons) 24/	33.1	29.0	26.4	26.7	27.0	27.1	26.9	26.0
Tea (gallons) 24/	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1
Cocoa (chocolate liquor equivalent)	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6
Total sweeteners 2/ 25/	129.9	131.2	135.5	152.6	161.8	164.9	NA	NA
Caloric sweeteners 2/ 25/	124.5	124.6	124.7	133.4	139.6	140.6	143.8	147.1
Refined sugar	100.5	91.5	74.7	62.0	64.4	63.8	64.5	64.2
Corn sweeteners	22.6	31.7	48.6	70.0	73.8	75.4	77.9	81.5
Low-calorie sweeteners 26/	5.4	6.6	10.8	19.2	22.2	24.3	NA	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 meliorine 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, and spinach. 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, oat cereal, oat flour, and oat bran. 23/ Barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract. 24/ Fluid equivalent. 25/ Dry-weight basis. Includes honey and edible syrups. 26/ 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	0.97
Lamb and mutton	do.	0.89	Tangerines	do.	0.94
Pork, excluding lard	do.	4/	Tangelos	do.	0.96
Young chicken (broilers)	Ready to cook	5/	Grapefruits	do.	0.97
Fish and shellfish:			Lemons	do.	0.96
Fresh and frozen	Edible 6/	1.00	Limes	do.	0.95
Canned	Canned	1.00	Other fresh fruits--		
Cured	Cured	1.00	Apples	do.	0.96
Eggs	Farm	7/	Apricots	do.	0.91
Dairy products:			Avocados	do.	0.94
Fluid milk and cream	Fluid	1.00	Bananas	do.	1.00
Fats and oils:			Cherries	do.	0.92
Butter	Processed	1.00	Cranberries	do.	0.96
Lard	do.	1.00	Figs	do.	0.91
Margarine	do.	1.00	Grapes	do.	0.91
Shortening	do.	1.00	Nectarines	do.	0.95
Salad and cooking oil	do.	1.00	Peaches	do.	0.94
Cane and beet sugar	Raw	0.94	Pears	do.	0.95
Peanuts, kernel basis	Shelled	1.00	Pineapples	do.	0.95
Grain products:			Plums and prunes	do.	0.95
Wheat flour	Milled, processed	1.00	Strawberries	do.	0.92
Rye flour	Grain equivalent	0.80	Canned fruits and juices		
Rice	Rough basis	8/	Dried fruits	Canned	1.00
Corn products 9/	Milled, processed	1.00	Frozen fruits	Packed	1.00
Oat products 10/ 11/	Grain equivalent	0.60	Cantaloups and honeydew	Farm	0.92
Barley products 11/ 12/	Grain equivalent	0.63	Watermelons	do.	0.90
Coffee:			Fresh vegetables:		
Regular	Green bean, roasted	0.84	Dark green and deep yellow		
Instant	do.	13/	Broccoli	do.	0.92
Tea	Leaf equivalent	1.00	Carrots	do.	0.97
Cocoa beans	Beans	14/ 0.80	Escarole/endive	do.	0.93
Potatoes:			Bell peppers	do.	0.92
Fresh	Farm	0.96	Spinach	do.	0.88
Frozen	do.	15/	Tomatoes	do.	0.85
Canned	do.	0.636	Other fresh vegetables:		
Chips and shoestrings	do.	0.245	Artichokes	do.	0.93
Dehydrated	do.	0.14	Asparagus	do.	0.91
			Lima beans	do.	0.92
			Snap beans	do.	0.94
			Brussel sprouts	do.	0.92
			Cabbage	do.	0.93
			Cauliflower	do.	0.92
			Celery	do.	0.93
			Corn	do.	0.92
			Cucumbers	do.	0.92
			Eggplant	do.	0.90
			Garlic	do.	0.81
			Lettuce	do.	0.93
			Radishes	do.	0.97
			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, 0.705 in 1988-90, and 0.70 in 1991-93. 4/ Conversion factors for the pork retail weight series for 1955-90 were revised in the January 1991 "Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report" (LPS-45, ERS, USDA). These new factors are in table 42. The 1989 factor of 0.776 will be used until the next periodical revision. 5/ The conversion factor changes in relation to the proportion of ready-to-cook product moving out of the human consumption channel to the pet food or rendering industries. The factor changes from 1.00 in 1979 to 0.879 in 1991 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 74). 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, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Red meat (carcass) 3/					Poultry (ready-to-cook) 4/			Total 5/
		Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb	Total 5/	Chicken	Turkey	Total 5/	
Millions		Pounds								
1970	205.052	114.1	3.0	72.1	3.2	192.4	40.1	8.1	48.2	240.6
1971	207.661	113.1	2.7	78.5	3.1	197.5	40.1	8.4	48.5	246.0
1972	209.896	115.0	2.3	70.8	3.3	191.4	41.5	9.0	50.5	241.9
1973	211.909	108.6	1.8	63.2	2.6	176.2	39.7	8.4	48.2	224.4
1974	213.854	115.5	2.3	68.2	2.3	188.3	39.6	8.7	48.3	236.6
1975	215.973	118.9	4.1	56.0	2.0	181.1	38.8	8.3	47.1	228.1
1976	218.035	127.2	4.0	58.0	1.8	191.0	41.9	8.9	50.8	241.7
1977	220.239	123.7	3.8	60.5	1.7	189.7	42.7	8.7	51.5	241.1
1978	222.585	117.7	2.9	60.2	1.5	182.4	44.8	8.7	53.5	235.9
1979	225.055	105.3	2.0	68.7	1.5	177.5	48.3	9.2	57.5	235.0
1980	227.726	103.3	1.8	73.3	1.5	179.9	48.4	10.2	58.7	238.5
1981	229.966	104.3	2.0	69.8	1.6	177.6	50.4	10.6	61.0	238.6
1982	232.188	103.9	2.0	62.6	1.7	170.1	51.5	10.6	62.0	232.1
1983	234.307	106.1	2.0	66.0	1.7	175.7	52.6	11.0	63.6	239.3
1984	236.348	105.8	2.1	65.5	1.7	175.1	54.5	11.0	65.5	240.7
1985	238.466	106.8	2.2	66.0	1.6	176.7	56.3	11.6	67.9	244.6
1986	240.651	107.8	2.3	62.3	1.6	174.0	58.1	12.9	71.0	245.0
1987	242.804	103.8	1.8	62.7	1.5	169.8	61.9	14.7	76.7	246.5
1988	245.021	102.8	1.7	67.0	1.6	173.1	63.8	15.7	79.5	252.5
1989	247.342	98.1	1.4	66.4	1.6	167.5	67.5	16.6	84.1	251.6
1990	249.908	95.9	1.3	63.7	1.6	162.5	70.4	17.5	87.9	250.4
1991	252.648	95.2	1.2	64.4	1.6	162.3	73.5	17.9	91.4	253.7
1992	255.458	94.7	1.2	67.8	1.5	165.2	76.8	17.9	94.8	260.0
1993 P	258.245	92.7	1.1	66.8	1.5	162.1	78.9	17.8	96.7	258.8

P = Preliminary.

- 1/ Includes processed meats and poultry on a fresh basis. Excludes shipments to territories, as shown in commodity supply and utilization tables.
 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Beef-carcass weight is the weight of the chilled hanging carcass which includes the kidney and attached internal fat (kidney, pelvic and heart fat (KPH)), but not the head, feet, and unattached internal organs. Definitions of carcass weight for other red meats differ slightly.
 4/ Ready-to-cook poultry weight is the entire dressed bird which includes bones, skin, fat, liver, gizzard, and neck. 5/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 5--Red meat and chicken (retail cut equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Red meat 3/					Chicken		
		Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb	Total 4/	Young chicken	Other chicken	Total 4/
Millions		Pounds							
1970	205.052	84.4	2.5	55.2	2.9	144.9	36.5	3.7	40.1
1971	207.661	83.7	2.3	60.2	2.8	148.9	36.3	3.8	40.1
1972	209.896	85.1	1.9	54.3	2.9	144.2	38.0	3.5	41.5
1973	211.909	80.4	1.5	48.5	2.4	132.8	36.6	3.2	39.7
1974	213.854	85.5	1.9	52.4	2.0	141.9	36.4	3.2	39.6
1975	215.973	88.0	3.4	43.1	1.8	136.3	36.2	2.7	38.8
1976	218.035	94.1	3.3	44.7	1.6	143.7	39.3	2.6	41.9
1977	220.239	91.5	3.2	46.7	1.5	142.9	40.1	2.6	42.7
1978	222.585	87.1	2.4	46.5	1.4	137.5	42.5	2.3	44.8
1979	225.055	77.9	1.7	53.2	1.3	134.1	46.0	2.3	48.3
1980	227.726	76.4	1.5	56.8	1.4	136.1	45.9	2.2	48.0
1981	229.966	77.2	1.6	54.2	1.4	134.4	47.0	2.6	49.5
1982	232.188	76.9	1.7	48.6	1.5	128.6	47.2	2.5	49.7
1983	234.307	78.5	1.6	51.3	1.5	133.0	47.8	2.2	50.0
1984	236.348	78.3	1.8	51.0	1.5	132.6	49.6	2.2	51.7
1985	238.466	79.1	1.9	51.5	1.4	133.8	51.4	2.0	53.4
1986	240.651	78.7	1.9	48.6	1.4	130.5	52.5	2.1	54.6
1987	242.804	73.7	1.5	48.8	1.3	125.3	55.7	2.1	57.8
1988	245.021	72.5	1.4	52.1	1.4	127.3	56.0	1.9	57.9
1989	247.342	69.2	1.2	51.5	1.4	123.3	57.9	1.8	59.7
1990	249.908	67.6	1.1	49.4	1.4	119.5	60.4	1.7	62.1
1991	252.648	66.6	1.0	50.0	1.4	119.0	63.0	1.6	64.6
1992	255.458	66.3	1.0	52.6	1.3	121.3	65.9	1.6	67.5
1993 P	258.245	64.9	0.9	51.8	1.3	119.0	67.8	1.5	69.3

P = Preliminary.

1/ Includes processed meats and poultry on a fresh basis. Excludes shipments to territories, as shown in commodity supply and utilization tables. Comparison data on retail-weight equivalent of turkeys are not yet available. To compare turkey consumption and red meat consumption, use carcass and ready-to-cook or boneless equivalent. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Skeletal meats; excludes edible offals. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 6--Red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Red meat					Poultry 4/			Fish and shellfish	Total 3/
		Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb	Total 3/	Chicken 5/	Turkey	Total 3/		
	Millions	Pounds									
1970	205.052	79.6	2.0	48.0	2.1	131.7	27.4	6.4	33.8	11.7	177.3
1971	207.661	79.0	1.9	52.6	2.1	135.5	27.4	6.6	34.0	11.5	181.0
1972	209.896	80.3	1.6	47.8	2.2	131.8	28.3	7.1	35.4	12.5	179.7
1973	211.909	75.8	1.2	43.0	1.7	121.8	27.1	6.6	33.7	12.7	168.2
1974	213.854	80.6	1.6	46.7	1.5	130.4	27.0	6.8	33.8	12.1	176.3
1975	215.973	83.0	2.8	38.7	1.3	125.8	26.4	6.5	32.9	12.1	170.9
1976	218.035	88.8	2.7	40.3	1.2	133.0	28.5	7.0	35.5	12.9	181.4
1977	220.239	86.3	2.6	42.3	1.1	132.3	29.0	6.9	35.9	12.6	180.9
1978	222.585	82.2	2.0	42.3	1.0	127.5	30.4	6.9	37.3	13.4	178.2
1979	225.055	73.5	1.4	48.6	1.0	124.4	32.7	7.3	40.0	13.0	177.4
1980	227.726	72.1	1.3	52.1	1.0	126.4	32.5	8.1	40.6	12.4	179.4
1981	229.966	72.8	1.3	49.9	1.0	125.1	33.5	8.3	41.9	12.6	179.5
1982	232.188	72.5	1.4	44.9	1.1	119.8	33.7	8.3	42.0	12.4	174.2
1983	234.307	74.1	1.4	47.4	1.1	123.9	33.9	8.7	42.6	13.3	179.8
1984	236.348	73.9	1.5	47.2	1.1	123.7	35.0	8.7	43.7	14.1	181.5
1985	238.466	74.6	1.5	47.7	1.1	124.9	36.1	9.1	45.2	15.0	185.1
1986	240.651	74.4	1.6	45.2	1.0	122.2	37.0	10.2	47.1	15.4	184.7
1987	242.804	69.6	1.3	45.6	1.0	117.4	39.1	11.6	50.7	16.1	184.2
1988	245.021	68.6	1.1	48.8	1.0	119.5	39.3	12.4	51.7	15.1	186.4
1989	247.342	65.4	1.0	48.4	1.0	115.9	40.5	13.1	53.6	15.6	185.0
1990	249.908	64.0	0.9	46.4	1.0	112.3	42.2	13.8	56.0	15.0	183.3
1991	252.648	63.1	0.8	46.9	1.0	111.9	43.9	14.1	58.0	14.8	184.7
1992	255.458	62.8	0.8	49.5	1.0	114.1	45.9	14.2	60.0	14.7	188.8
1993 P	258.245	61.5	0.8	48.7	1.0	111.9	47.1	14.1	61.1	14.9	187.9

P = Preliminary.

1/ Excludes shipments to territories. Boneless equivalent for red meat derived from carcass weight, using conversion factors shown in supply and utilization tables. Boneless equivalent for chicken and turkey derived from ready-to-cook weight, using conversion factors shown in supply and utilization tables. Boneless equivalent or edible weight for fish is calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce (see fishery products per capita table). 2/ Excludes U.S. territories.

3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Includes skin, neck meat, and giblets. 5/ Excludes the 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, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Fresh and frozen			Canned						Cured	Total 2/
		Fish	Shellfish	Total 2/	Salmon	Sardines (pilchards and herring)	Tuna	Shellfish	Other	Total 2/		
	Millions	----- Pounds -----										
1970	205.052	4.5	2.4	6.9	0.7	0.4	2.5	0.5	0.4	4.4	0.4	11.7
1971	207.661	4.3	2.4	6.7	0.7	0.4	2.4	0.5	0.3	4.3	0.5	11.5
1972	209.896	4.7	2.4	7.1	0.7	0.4	2.9	0.5	0.4	4.9	0.4	12.5
1973	211.909	5.2	2.2	7.4	0.4	0.5	3.1	0.5	0.5	5.0	0.4	12.7
1974	213.854	4.4	2.5	6.9	0.3	0.4	3.1	0.5	0.4	4.7	0.5	12.1
1975	215.973	5.0	2.5	7.5	0.3	0.2	2.8	0.5	0.4	4.2	0.4	12.1
1976	218.035	5.6	2.6	8.1	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.4	0.4	4.2	0.5	12.9
1977	220.239	5.1	2.6	7.7	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.6	0.4	4.5	0.4	12.6
1978	222.585	5.7	2.4	8.1	0.6	0.3	3.3	0.5	0.3	5.0	0.4	13.4
1979	225.055	5.5	2.3	7.8	0.5	0.3	3.2	0.5	0.3	4.8	0.4	13.0
1980	227.726	5.4	2.5	7.8	0.5	0.3	3.0	0.4	0.1	4.3	0.3	12.4
1981	229.966	4.9	2.9	7.7	0.5	0.4	3.0	0.4	0.3	4.6	0.3	12.6
1982	232.188	5.1	2.8	7.8	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.4	0.3	4.3	0.3	12.4
1983	234.307	5.4	3.0	8.3	0.5	0.2	3.2	0.4	0.4	4.7	0.3	13.3
1984	236.348	5.6	3.4	8.9	0.6	0.2	3.2	0.4	0.5	4.9	0.3	14.1
1985	238.466	6.2	3.6	9.7	0.5	0.3	3.3	0.5	0.4	5.0	0.3	15.0
1986	240.651	6.1	3.7	9.7	0.5	0.3	3.6	0.5	0.5	5.4	0.3	15.4
1987	242.804	6.9	3.8	10.6	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.5	0.5	5.2	0.3	16.1
1988	245.021	6.1	3.9	10.0	0.3	0.3	3.6	0.4	0.3	4.9	0.3	15.1
1989	247.342	6.6	3.6	10.2	0.3	0.3	3.9	0.4	0.2	5.1	0.3	15.6
1990	249.908	6.0	3.6	9.6	0.4	0.3	3.7	0.3	0.4	5.1	0.3	15.0
1991	252.648	5.9	3.8	9.6	0.5	0.2	3.6	0.4	0.2	4.9	0.3	14.8
1992	255.458	6.0	3.9	9.8	0.5	0.2	3.5	0.3	0.1	4.6	0.3	14.7
1993 P	258.245	6.3	3.9	10.1	0.4	0.2	3.5	0.3	0.1	4.5	0.3	14.9

P = Preliminary.

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

Table B--Fish and shellfish: Per capita consumption, by region and country, 1988-90 average 1/

Region and country	Liveweight	Region and country	Liveweight	Region and country	Liveweight
	Pounds		Pounds		Pounds
North America:		Europe--continued:		Africa:	
Greenland	176.8	United Kingdom	43.9	St. Helena	194.7
St. Pierre and Miquelon	150.4	Greece	42.1	Seychelles	127.2
Canada	53.6	Belgium and Luxembourg	41.4	Congo	78.7
United States	47.0	Ireland	35.1	Sao Tome	71.0
		Switzerland	29.3	Gabon	68.8
Caribbean:		Poland	27.3	Ghana	58.2
British Virgin Islands	189.6	Germany	26.9	Senegal	53.8
Antigua	101.4	Netherlands	21.6	Reunion	53.4
Bermuda	99.9	Austria	19.4	Angola	51.4
St. Christopher-Nevis	99.4	Romania	16.3	Equatorial Guinea	42.1
Guadeloupe	95.7	Former Czechoslovakia	15.9	Mauritius	42.1
Martinique	92.8	Hungary	11.5	Gambia	39.2
Aruba	89.7	Hungary	10.4	Ivory Coast	34.2
Barbados	67.0	Yugoslavia	9.0	Tanzania	33.5
Netherlands Antilles	60.2	Albania	6.4	Togo	32.8
Cayman Islands	58.4			Comoros	30.6
Grenada	56.2	Near East:		Cameroon	29.8
Dominica	46.5	United Arab Emirates	58.0	Liberia	29.5
Bahamas	45.0	Oman	52.2	Sierra Leone	29.1
Cuba	43.7	Israel	45.4	Uganda	29.1
Saint Lucia	41.4	Bahrain	43.2	Cape Verde	28.7
Jamaica	40.1	Cyprus	32.2	Namibia	25.8
St. Vincent	23.8	Qatar	30.4	Chad	24.9
Montserrat	23.1	Kuwait	20.1	Tunisia	22.5
Trinidad-Tobago	15.2	Egypt	18.3	Benin	21.8
Dominican Republic	13.0	Saudi Arabia	16.1	Mauritania	20.7
Haiti	9.3	Turkey	13.9	South Africa	20.7
		Yemen Republic	12.6	Malawi	20.5
Latin America:		Iran	9.7	Madagascar	18.1
French Guiana	91.5	Libya	6.6	Zambia	17.9
Guyana	91.0	Jordan	6.0	Nigeria	17.4
Peru	60.0	Sudan	3.1	Zaire	17.0
Chile	52.9	Iraq	2.2	Guinea	16.8
Panama	33.7	Lebanon	1.3	Mali	16.1
Venezuela	31.1	Syria	1.1	Morocco	14.8
Mexico	24.3	Afghanistan	0.2	Kenya	12.6
Ecuador	19.8			Guinea-Bissau	12.1
Belize	17.0	Far East:		Central African Republic	11.0
Suriname	14.6	Japan	158.7	Algeria	9.3
Argentina	13.7	Hong Kong	117.9	Djibouti	7.1
Brazil	12.6	South Korea	104.9	Botswana	6.8
Costa Rica	11.2	North Korea	97.4	Mozambique	6.4
Uruguay	9.5	Taiwan	86.2	Burundi	5.7
Colombia	6.2	Philippines	76.3	Zimbabwe	5.7
Paraguay	6.2	Maldives	73.0	Burkina Faso	4.6
El Salvador	3.5	Singapore	64.6	Lesotho	3.5
Honduras	2.4	Brunei	63.9	Somalia	3.5
Bolivia	2.2	Malaysia	60.6	Niger	1.3
Nicaragua	1.5	Macao	55.6	Rwanda	0.7
Guatemala	1.1	Thailand	45.6	Swaziland	0.4
		Burma	33.7	Ethiopia	0.2
Europe:		Indonesia	32.4		
Iceland	203.0	Sri Lanka	32.2	Oceania:	
Faeroe Island	187.8	Vietnam	27.3	Solomon Islands	131.8
Portugal	132.7	Cambodia	23.8	Fiji	98.3
Norway	90.6	China	20.5	French Polynesia	79.4
Spain	83.8	Bangladesh	16.1	Vanuatu	67.0
France	68.6	Laos	10.8	New Zealand	63.7
Finland	67.5	India	8.2	Tonga	61.7
Former USSR	61.1	Pakistan	4.4	Papua New Guinea	50.3
Sweden	59.3	Mongolia	2.2	Western Samoa	47.8
Denmark	46.7	Nepal	1.5	New Caledonia	47.2
Malta	44.8			Australia	41.4
Italy	44.3			World	29.5

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

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, 1992, vol. 75, Rome.

Table 9—Red meat and poultry: Per capita consumption, selected periods,
by 10 leading countries in 1993 1/

Country and Item	Annual average						
	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Pounds						
Beef and veal:							
Uruguay	170	152	137	126	140	170	158
Argentina	189	169	172	152	155	150	149
United States	122	107	106	97	97	96	94
Australia	142	99	89	84	83	80	78
Canada	108	91	89	83	82	78	77
France	69	69	67	65	66	64	68
Kazakhstan, Republic of	NA	NA	NA	76	72	70	65
New Zealand	135	112	89	73	64	63	64
Italy	53	57	61	59	59	57	59
Switzerland	58	60	59	56	57	57	57
Pork: 2/							
Denmark	98	116	140	149	143	143	155
Poland	106	93	99	109	116	119	119
Belgium-Luxembourg	92	102	108	102	110	116	117
Spain	47	63	85	105	109	110	113
Austria	98	108	114	115	113	112	112
Germany	108	117	122	118	107	104	107
Hungary	171	184	187	156	160	115	105
Netherlands	73	82	94	97	96	93	98
Taiwan	55	64	83	85	86	86	87
Bulgaria	81	93	97	99	88	80	66
Poultry:							
Hong Kong	45	54	64	74	81	98	103
United States	54	64	77	89	92	96	98
Israel	84	95	85	81	85	91	91
Singapore	NA	70	81	76	81	78	77
Saudi Arabia	32	58	62	60	69	71	71
Canada	46	51	58	61	61	62	63
United Kingdom	28	32	41	53	54	60	61
Australia	34	43	52	54	54	57	57
Spain	44	48	48	51	53	53	53
Taiwan	24	36	44	51	51	52	53
Lamb, mutton, and goat: 2/							
New Zealand	72	74	84	51	58	57	56
Australia	45	44	51	50	46	44	42
Saudi Arabia	NA	NA	NA	24	43	42	40
Greece	31	30	30	32	32	32	32
Kazakhstan, Republic of	NA	NA	NA	28	25	27	25
Ireland	21	16	15	17	18	20	20
Spain	9	11	13	14	14	16	15
Bulgaria	17	19	22	19	19	14	14
Turkey	18	15	15	14	14	13	13
United Kingdom	17	16	15	16	16	14	12

1/ Carcass weight for red meat; ready-to-cook weight for poultry. U.S. figures include shipments to U.S. territories. Computed by ERS from data provided by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). Annual data for this table are available from Linda Bailey (202-219-0765).
2/ U.S. per capita consumption of pork was 70 pounds per person in 1993; lamb and mutton, 2 pounds per person.

Table 10—Eggs: Per capita consumption 1/

Year	U.S. total population July 1 2/	Shell		Processed		Total 3/					
		Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Farm weight 4/		Retail weight 5/			
						Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita		
Millions		Number				Mil. lbs.	Pounds	Mil. lbs.	Pounds		
1970	205.052	56,567	275.9	6,774	33.0	63,341	308.9	8,287	40.4	8,107	39.5
1971	207.661	56,890	274.0	7,466	36.0	64,355	309.9	8,420	40.5	8,240	39.7
1972	209.896	56,162	267.6	7,442	35.5	63,604	303.0	8,321	39.6	8,147	38.8
1973	211.909	54,461	257.0	6,656	31.4	61,118	288.4	7,996	37.7	7,831	37.0
1974	213.854	53,340	249.4	7,179	33.6	60,520	283.0	7,918	37.0	7,757	36.3
1975	215.973	52,993	245.4	6,608	30.6	59,602	276.0	7,798	36.1	7,642	35.4
1976	218.035	51,746	237.3	7,084	32.5	58,831	269.8	7,697	35.3	7,545	34.6
1977	220.239	50,891	231.1	7,918	36.0	58,809	267.0	7,694	34.9	7,546	34.3
1978	222.585	52,796	237.2	7,645	34.3	60,441	271.5	7,908	35.5	7,757	34.9
1979	225.055	54,270	241.1	7,970	35.4	62,240	276.6	8,143	36.2	7,991	35.5
1980	227.726	53,796	236.2	7,949	34.9	61,744	271.1	8,078	35.5	7,930	34.8
1981	229.966	53,407	232.2	7,401	32.2	60,808	264.4	7,956	34.6	7,813	34.0
1982	232.188	53,457	230.2	7,871	33.9	61,328	264.1	8,024	34.6	7,882	33.9
1983	234.307	52,752	225.1	8,220	35.1	60,972	260.2	7,977	34.0	7,839	33.5
1984	236.348	52,659	222.8	8,819	37.3	61,478	260.1	8,043	34.0	7,907	33.5
1985	238.466	51,626	216.5	9,267	38.9	60,893	255.4	7,967	33.4	7,834	32.9
1986	240.651	51,604	214.4	9,403	39.1	61,007	253.5	7,982	33.2	7,852	32.6
1987	242.804	51,101	210.5	10,512	43.3	61,613	253.8	8,061	33.2	7,932	32.7
1988	245.021	49,354	201.4	10,824	44.2	60,178	245.6	7,873	32.1	7,750	31.6
1989	247.342	47,372	191.5	10,953	44.3	58,325	235.8	7,631	30.9	7,514	30.4
1990	249.908	46,325	185.4	11,981	47.9	58,306	233.3	7,628	30.5	7,514	30.1
1991	252.648	45,974	182.0	12,812	50.7	58,786	232.7	7,691	30.4	7,576	30.0
1992	255.458	45,905	179.7	13,874	54.3	59,779	234.0	7,821	30.6	7,704	30.2
1993 P	258.245	45,721	177.0	14,547	56.3	60,268	233.4	7,885	30.5	7,767	30.1

P = Preliminary.

1/ Excludes shipments to the U.S. territories. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ A dozen eggs converted at 1.57 pounds. 5/ The factor for converting farm weight to retail weight was 0.97 in 1960 and was increased 0.003 per year until 0.935 was reached in 1990.

Table 11--Dairy products: Per capita consumption, 1970-93 1/

Year	Fluid milk and cream 2/	Butter	Cheese					Frozen dairy products				
			Whole and part-skim milk cheese 3/			Cottage cheese		Ice cream	Ice milk	Sherbet	Other frozen products 5/	Total (product weight) 4/
			American	Other	Total 4/	Lowfat	Total					
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	0.8	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	26.6
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	13.9	25.0	1.3	3.3	16.3	7.4	1.2	4.3	29.3
1992	230.9	4.2	11.3	14.7	26.0	1.3	3.1	16.3	7.1	1.3	4.4	29.0
1993 P	226.6	4.5	11.4	14.9	26.3	1.2	2.9	16.1	6.9	1.3	5.0	29.3

Evaporated and condensed milk 6/				Dry milk products 6/				Dried whey	All dairy products, milk equivalent, milkfat basis		
Canned whole milk	Bulk whole milk	Bulk and canned skim milk	Total 4/	Dry whole milk	Nonfat dry milk 6/	Dry butter-milk	Total 4/		USDA donations	Commercial sales	Total 4/

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	1.8	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	570.7
1991	2.1	1.1	5.0	8.2	0.4	2.6	0.2	3.2	3.6	13.8	551.4	565.3
1992	2.1	1.1	5.2	8.5	0.5	2.7	0.2	3.5	3.8	10.4	554.3	564.9
1993 P	1.9	1.1	5.2	8.2	0.5	2.4	0.2	3.0	3.8	12.8	559.3	572.2

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 commercial sales and milk produced and consumed on farms. Includes whole, lowfat, and skim milk; cream; half and half; yogurt; sour cream; and eggnog. See 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 mellowine, 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, 1970-93

Year	U.S. resident population, July 1	Beverage milks													
		Plain						Flavored milk and drink			Total				
		Whole	Lowfat			Skim	Total plain 1/	Whole	Low-fat	Total flavored 1/	Whole	Lowfat and skim			Total beverage milk 1/
			2 percent	1 percent	Total 1/							Plain and flavored	Butter-milk	Total 1/	
Millions		Pounds													
1970	203,984	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	206,827	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	209,284	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	211,357	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	213,342	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	215,465	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	217,563	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	219,760	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	222,095	154.9	49.6	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	224,567	149.3	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	227,225	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	229,466	136.3	57.0	15.6	72.6	11.3	220.2	3.7	5.6	9.3	140.0	89.5	4.0	93.5	233.5
1982	231,664	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	233,792	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	235,825	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	237,924	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	240,133	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	242,289	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	244,499	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	246,819	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	249,399	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	252,137	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	255,078	81.5	78.5	21.0	99.4	25.0	205.9	2.7	6.9	9.6	84.2	131.3	3.2	134.5	218.7
1993	257,908	77.8	76.6	20.4	97.1	26.7	201.6	2.7	6.9	9.6	80.5	130.7	3.0	133.7	214.2
Yogurt 2/	Total fluid milk products 1/	Cream and sour cream						Egg-nog	Total fluid cream products 1/	Total fluid milk and cream products 1/					
		Cream			Sour cream	Total 1/	Total 1/								
Half and half	Light	Heavy	Total 1/	Sour cream				Total 1/	Total 1/						
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	222.9	3.2	0.3	1.3	4.8	2.7	7.5	0.5	8.0	230.9				
1993	4.3	218.6	3.2	0.4	1.4	4.9	2.7	7.6	0.4	8.0	226.6				

1/ Computed from unrounded data. 2/ Excludes frozen.

Table 13--Selected cheeses: Per capita consumption, 1970-93

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	American			Italian							Miscellaneous	
		Cheedar	Other 1/	Total 2/	Provolone	Romano	Par-mesan	Mozzarella	Ricotta	Other	Total 2/	Swiss 3/	Brick
Millions		Pounds											
1970	205.052	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	207.661	5.94	1.42	7.35	0.22	0.14	0.20	1.38	0.28	0.07	2.30	0.94	0.11
1972	209.896	6.04	1.67	7.71	0.24	0.17	0.23	1.58	0.31	0.08	2.61	1.07	0.10
1973	211.909	6.10	1.76	7.86	0.27	0.15	0.18	1.77	0.34	0.09	2.81	1.07	0.11
1974	213.854	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	215.973	6.04	2.13	8.17	0.28	0.22	0.17	2.12	0.38	0.07	3.24	1.10	0.09
1976	218.035	6.45	2.46	8.91	0.31	0.17	0.27	2.32	0.41	0.08	3.56	1.25	0.09
1977	220.239	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	222.585	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	225.055	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	227.726	6.89	2.76	9.64	0.42	0.15	0.28	3.02	0.47	0.10	4.44	1.33	0.07
1981	229.966	7.03	3.14	10.18	0.45	0.14	0.30	2.98	0.49	0.09	4.45	1.27	0.06
1982	232.188	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	234.307	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	236.348	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	238.466	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	240.651	9.76	2.36	12.12	0.57	0.16	0.33	5.19	0.63	0.10	6.99	1.29	0.08
1987	242.804	10.61	1.80	12.41	0.61	0.23	0.42	5.62	0.68	0.08	7.63	1.24	0.12
1988	245.021	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	247.342	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	249.908	9.04	2.09	11.14	0.63	0.14	0.43	6.93	0.79	0.06	8.99	1.35	0.07
1991	252.648	9.05	2.02	11.07	0.62	0.17	0.46	7.22	0.84	0.06	9.36	1.22	0.06
1992	255.458	9.20	2.13	11.32	0.65	0.14	0.53	7.71	0.88	0.05	9.96	1.19	0.06
1993 P	258.245	9.12	2.28	11.40	0.68	0.13	0.50	7.54	0.88	0.08	9.82	1.20	0.05
Miscellaneous--continued						Total cheese 2/	Processed products				Consumed as natural	Total 2/	
Munster	Cream	Neuf-chatel	Blue 4/	Other	Total 2/		Cheese	Foods & spreads	Total 2/	Cheese content			
Pounds													
1970	0.17	0.59	0.02	0.15	0.37	2.29	11.37	3.33	2.20	5.53	4.42	6.94	11.37
1971	0.19	0.60	0.02	0.15	0.37	2.38	12.03	3.55	2.31	5.86	4.70	7.33	12.03
1972	0.22	0.61	0.02	0.17	0.49	2.68	13.00	3.38	2.62	6.01	4.75	8.25	13.00
1973	0.22	0.64	0.02	0.18	0.60	2.83	13.49	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	14.41	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	14.27	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	15.52	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	15.99	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	16.84	3.84	3.23	7.07	5.68	11.26	16.84
1979	0.28	0.92	0.02	0.18	0.48	3.30	17.16	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	17.53	3.96	3.09	7.05	5.57	11.96	17.53
1981	0.29	1.03	0.02	0.16	0.71	3.54	18.18	3.63	3.14	6.77	5.31	12.86	18.18
1982	0.31	1.11	0.03	0.16	0.77	3.73	19.90	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	20.57	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	21.48	4.46	3.30	7.76	6.16	15.32	21.48
1985	0.34	1.21	0.02	0.17	0.78	3.95	22.54	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	23.12	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	24.10	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	23.71	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	23.79	4.61	3.57	8.17	6.41	17.38	23.79
1990	0.40	1.62	0.10	0.17	0.80	4.51	24.63	4.80	3.84	8.63	6.81	17.82	24.63
1991	0.42	1.56	0.21	0.16	0.95	4.58	25.02	4.89	3.77	8.66	6.85	18.17	25.02
1992	0.45	1.75	0.27	0.15	0.84	4.72	26.00	5.23	3.35	8.57	6.88	19.12	26.00
1993 P	0.45	1.79	0.31	0.15	1.06	5.01	26.25	5.23	3.47	8.70	6.96	19.26	26.25

P = Preliminary.

1/ Includes Colby, washed curd, stirred curd, Monterey, and Jack. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Includes imports of Gruyere and Emmentaler. 4/ Includes Gorgonzola.

Table 14--Food fats and oils: Per capita consumption, 1970-93

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Butter	Margarine	Lard 1/	Edible beef tallow 1/	Shortening	Salad and cooking oils	Other edible fats and oils 2/	Total product weight 3/	Total fat content 4/		
										Animal	Vegetable	Total 3/
	Millions	----- Pounds -----										
1970	205.052	5.4	10.8	4.6	NA	17.3	15.4	2.3	55.8	14.1	38.5	52.6
1971	207.661	5.2	10.9	4.2	NA	16.8	15.6	2.3	55.0	14.4	37.4	51.8
1972	209.896	5.0	11.1	3.7	NA	17.6	16.8	2.3	56.6	13.3	40.0	53.4
1973	211.909	4.8	11.1	3.3	NA	17.0	17.7	2.6	56.5	11.6	41.7	53.3
1974	213.854	4.5	11.1	3.2	NA	16.9	18.1	1.7	55.5	11.9	40.5	52.4
1975	216.973	4.7	11.0	3.2	NA	17.0	17.9	2.0	55.8	10.8	41.9	52.6
1976	218.035	4.3	11.9	2.9	NA	17.7	19.5	2.0	58.3	10.1	45.0	55.1
1977	220.239	4.3	11.4	2.5	NA	17.2	19.1	1.9	56.4	10.6	42.7	53.3
1978	222.585	4.4	11.3	2.4	NA	17.8	20.1	2.0	58.0	10.8	44.1	54.9
1979	225.055	4.5	11.2	2.5	0.4	18.4	20.8	1.7	59.5	11.5	44.9	56.4
1980	227.726	4.5	11.3	2.6	1.1	18.2	21.2	1.5	60.3	12.3	44.8	57.2
1981	229.966	4.2	11.1	2.5	1.0	18.5	21.8	1.4	60.5	11.7	45.7	57.4
1982	232.188	4.3	11.0	2.5	1.3	18.6	21.9	1.6	61.3	11.4	46.8	58.3
1983	234.307	4.9	10.4	2.1	2.1	18.5	23.6	1.6	63.1	12.1	47.9	60.0
1984	236.348	4.9	10.4	2.1	1.7	21.3	19.9	1.7	61.9	12.4	46.4	58.9
1985	238.466	4.9	10.8	1.8	1.9	22.9	23.5	1.6	67.4	13.3	50.9	64.3
1986	240.651	4.6	11.4	1.7	1.8	22.1	24.2	1.7	67.6	12.6	51.8	64.4
1987	242.804	4.7	10.5	1.8	0.9	21.4	25.4	1.3	65.9	11.1	51.8	62.9
1988	245.021	4.5	10.3	1.8	0.8	21.5	25.8	1.3	66.0	10.8	52.2	63.0
1989	247.342	4.4	10.2	1.8	0.3	21.5	24.0	1.3	63.4	9.9	50.5	60.4
1990	249.908	4.4	10.9	1.9	0.6	22.2	24.2	1.2	65.3	9.7	52.5	62.2
1991	252.648	4.2	10.6	1.7	1.4	22.4	25.2	1.3	66.8	9.5	54.2	63.8
1992	255.458	4.2	11.0	1.7	2.4	22.4	25.6	1.4	68.6	10.4	55.2	65.6
1993 P	258.245	4.5	10.8	1.8	2.0	22.9	24.3	1.7	68.0	10.1	54.9	65.0

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary.

1/ Direct use. Excludes use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products. 2/ Specialty fats used mainly in confectionery products and non-dairy creamers.

3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Fat content of butter and margarine is 80 percent of product weight.

Table 15--Fruits and vegetables (farm weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-93

Year	Fruit					Vegetables						Total fruit and vegetables 3/	
	Fresh 1/	Processing 2/	Wine grapes	Total fruit 3/		Fresh 4/	Canning 5/	Freezing 6/	Dehy- drated and chips 7/	Pulses 8/	Total vegetables 3/	Including wine grapes	Excluding wine grapes
				Including wine grapes	Excluding wine grapes								
Pounds													
1970	101.2	128.8	17.3	247.2	230.0	153.1	99.3	45.1	30.6	7.6	335.6	582.8	565.6
1971	100.4	133.5	24.4	258.3	233.9	146.7	106.4	46.8	31.0	7.5	338.4	596.7	572.3
1972	94.8	129.3	17.3	241.4	224.1	150.0	103.2	47.0	30.0	6.7	336.9	578.3	561.0
1973	96.5	131.7	27.5	255.6	228.2	146.6	96.6	51.9	30.5	7.9	333.6	589.2	561.8
1974	95.7	133.2	25.5	254.5	229.0	144.5	98.0	52.6	31.8	6.2	333.1	587.6	562.0
1975	101.2	144.3	23.9	269.4	245.5	147.3	96.5	54.0	32.2	7.2	337.2	606.6	582.7
1976	102.0	148.9	24.6	275.5	250.9	146.4	102.0	58.8	32.9	7.0	347.2	622.7	598.1
1977	99.3	163.5	25.7	288.5	262.8	147.0	100.7	60.5	29.0	6.9	344.0	632.5	606.8
1978	103.4	147.7	29.2	280.2	251.1	141.8	95.7	59.9	30.0	5.9	333.1	613.4	584.2
1979	99.8	144.8	28.9	273.6	244.7	146.7	99.6	56.5	29.8	6.8	339.4	613.0	584.1
1980	105.2	152.9	31.5	289.6	258.1	149.2	101.8	52.6	27.1	5.8	336.6	626.2	594.6
1981	102.3	152.4	27.6	282.3	254.7	142.9	96.1	59.1	28.3	6.0	332.3	614.6	587.0
1982	108.0	147.4	33.9	289.3	255.5	148.4	94.8	54.7	29.4	6.9	334.2	623.6	589.7
1983	109.6	160.9	27.3	297.8	270.5	148.9	95.8	56.1	29.4	7.0	337.2	634.9	607.7
1984	112.3	147.4	30.0	289.7	259.7	154.1	101.9	63.6	29.8	5.5	354.9	644.5	614.5
1985	111.0	153.0	31.3	295.3	264.0	155.5	99.0	65.0	30.4	7.6	357.5	652.8	621.5
1986	117.7	153.6	29.4	300.7	271.3	155.5	99.3	64.9	31.0	7.3	357.9	658.7	629.2
1987	120.6	155.4	26.2	302.2	276.0	161.2	98.6	67.2	29.9	5.7	362.5	664.7	638.5
1988	121.5	150.3	27.6	299.3	271.8	166.5	94.6	64.5	29.3	7.5	362.4	661.7	634.1
1989	123.2	141.3	25.8	290.2	264.4	171.0	102.4	67.7	29.9	6.3	377.3	667.5	641.7
1990	117.1	144.2	23.6	284.9	261.2	164.7	110.8	70.7	31.8	7.4	385.3	670.2	646.6
1991	113.0	151.6	23.0	287.7	264.7	161.9	112.8	73.1	32.6	8.1	388.5	676.2	653.2
1992	122.7	138.8	27.0	288.5	261.5	169.1	110.6	72.0	32.1	7.9	391.7	680.2	653.2
1993	124.3	153.7	25.0	303.0	278.0	170.7	111.8	74.1	32.7	7.3	396.6	699.5	674.6

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 artichokes, asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, Brussel sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, eggplant, escarole/endive, garlic, lettuce (head and romaine and leaf), mushrooms, onions, bell peppers, potatoes, radishes, spinach, sweet potatoes, and tomatoes. 5/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, chile peppers, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickling, mushrooms, green peas, potatoes, spinach, and tomatoes. 6/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, green lima beans, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, potatoes, spinach, sweet corn, green peas, and miscellaneous vegetables. 7/ Includes potatoes and dehydrating onions. 8/ Includes dry peas, lentils, and dry edible beans.

Table 16—Fresh and processed fruits (farm weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-93

Year	Fresh									Total fresh fruit 2/
	Citrus			Noncitrus						
	Oranges and tangelos	Other 1/	Total citrus 2/	Apples	Bananas	Grapes	Melons 3/	Other 4/	Total noncitrus 2/	
Pounds										
1970	16.2	12.6	28.9	17.0	17.4	2.9	21.6	13.5	72.4	101.2
1971	15.7	13.3	29.0	16.4	18.1	2.5	20.8	13.6	71.4	100.4
1972	14.5	12.7	27.2	15.5	17.9	2.5	20.3	11.3	67.6	94.8
1973	14.4	12.8	27.2	16.1	18.2	2.9	19.9	12.2	69.3	96.5
1974	14.4	12.6	27.1	16.4	18.5	3.1	17.7	13.0	68.6	95.7
1975	15.9	13.1	29.0	19.5	17.6	3.6	17.7	13.8	72.2	101.2
1976	14.7	13.7	28.5	17.1	19.3	3.5	18.9	14.7	73.5	102.0
1977	13.4	12.7	26.2	16.5	19.2	3.5	19.5	14.4	73.2	99.3
1978	13.4	12.7	26.2	17.9	20.2	3.1	20.0	16.0	77.2	103.4
1979	11.5	11.4	23.0	17.1	21.0	3.4	19.1	16.2	76.9	99.8
1980	14.3	11.7	26.1	19.2	20.8	4.0	17.9	17.3	79.1	105.2
1981	12.4	11.1	23.5	16.8	21.5	4.1	19.3	17.1	78.8	102.3
1982	11.7	11.7	23.4	17.5	22.5	5.7	22.0	16.8	84.6	108.0
1983	15.0	12.9	28.0	18.3	21.3	5.6	19.6	16.9	81.7	109.6
1984	11.9	10.6	22.5	18.4	22.2	6.1	23.9	19.2	89.7	112.3
1985	11.6	9.8	21.5	17.3	23.5	6.8	24.1	17.8	89.5	111.0
1986	13.4	10.7	24.2	17.8	25.8	7.1	24.6	18.1	93.5	117.7
1987	12.8	11.0	23.9	20.8	25.0	7.0	24.3	19.5	96.7	120.6
1988	13.9	11.4	25.4	19.9	24.3	7.7	23.8	20.5	96.1	121.5
1989	12.2	11.3	23.5	21.4	24.7	7.9	26.5	19.1	99.6	123.2
1990	12.4	9.0	21.4	19.7	24.4	7.9	24.6	19.1	95.7	117.1
1991	8.5	10.6	19.1	18.3	25.1	7.3	23.3	20.0	94.0	113.0
1992	12.9	11.4	24.4	19.3	27.3	7.2	24.5	20.1	98.3	122.7
1993	14.2	11.7	26.0	19.4	26.8	7.0	24.4	20.7	98.4	124.3

Year	Processed								Total processed fruit 2/	Total fruit 2/
	Citrus			Noncitrus						
	Oranges and tangelos	Other 1/	Total citrus 2/	Apples	Grapes 5/	Pineapple	Other 6/	Total noncitrus 2/		
Pounds										
1970	67.4	14.7	82.2	14.6	9.1	11.1	11.8	46.6	128.8	230.0
1971	68.8	16.5	85.2	14.3	10.9	11.1	11.9	48.2	133.5	233.9
1972	71.8	16.8	88.6	12.5	7.2	10.6	10.5	40.7	129.3	224.1
1973	69.6	18.8	88.4	13.5	9.8	8.7	11.3	43.3	131.7	228.2
1974	72.5	16.3	88.8	14.4	9.3	7.8	13.0	44.5	133.2	229.0
1975	78.3	21.3	99.6	14.0	10.0	9.1	11.6	44.7	144.3	245.5
1976	87.4	15.0	102.4	13.0	12.8	9.1	11.7	46.6	148.9	250.9
1977	97.1	20.7	117.8	15.0	8.8	9.6	12.3	45.7	163.5	262.8
1978	78.3	22.8	101.1	17.8	9.2	9.4	10.2	46.6	147.7	251.1
1979	74.6	18.7	93.2	18.8	9.9	10.6	12.3	51.6	144.8	244.7
1980	81.0	16.6	97.6	20.6	11.8	10.6	12.4	55.3	152.9	258.1
1981	82.8	21.8	104.6	17.8	9.7	9.7	10.6	47.8	152.4	254.7
1982	75.0	19.6	94.5	22.1	11.8	9.8	9.2	52.9	147.4	255.5
1983	91.0	17.8	108.9	23.3	11.5	9.7	7.5	52.0	160.9	270.5
1984	80.3	11.1	91.3	25.9	11.7	9.1	9.4	56.1	147.4	259.7
1985	78.4	16.6	95.0	26.0	12.0	10.7	9.4	58.0	153.0	264.0
1986	83.3	12.8	96.1	25.4	11.0	12.0	9.1	57.5	153.6	271.3
1987	76.3	18.9	95.1	27.4	11.7	11.6	9.6	60.3	155.4	276.0
1988	76.8	10.5	87.2	27.4	14.2	11.5	9.9	63.0	150.3	271.8
1989	67.0	14.3	81.2	25.3	12.5	12.2	10.0	60.0	141.3	264.4
1990	64.9	15.1	80.0	28.5	12.5	12.7	10.5	64.1	144.2	261.2
1991	77.4	12.3	89.7	25.7	13.4	12.8	10.1	62.0	151.6	264.7
1992	64.0	10.9	74.9	27.4	12.2	13.3	11.0	63.9	138.8	261.5
1993	73.3	15.3	88.6	29.8	13.0	11.8	10.5	65.1	153.7	278.0

1/ Grapefruit, lemons, limes, tangelos, and tangerines. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 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/ Peaches, pears, and strawberries. Excludes all other fruit shown in tables 18-21.

Table 17—Fresh fruits (retail-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-93 1/

Year 2/	Citrus						Noncitrus					
	Oranges and tangelos	Tangerines and tangelos	Lemons	Limes	Grape- fruit	Total 3/	Apples	Apricots	Avocados	Bananas	Cherries	Cran- berries
Pounds												
1970	15.7	2.1	2.0	0.2	7.9	27.9	16.3	0.1	0.8	17.4	0.5	0.2
1971	15.3	2.2	2.2	0.2	8.2	28.0	15.8	0.1	0.4	18.1	0.6	0.2
1972	14.0	2.0	1.8	0.2	8.3	26.3	14.9	0.1	0.8	17.9	0.4	0.1
1973	14.0	2.0	1.9	0.2	8.3	26.3	15.5	0.1	0.4	18.2	0.7	0.2
1974	14.0	2.1	1.9	0.2	7.9	26.2	15.7	0.1	0.8	18.5	0.5	0.1
1975	15.4	2.4	1.9	0.2	8.1	28.0	18.7	0.1	0.6	17.6	0.7	0.1
1976	14.3	2.2	1.8	0.2	8.9	27.5	16.4	0.1	1.1	19.3	0.8	0.2
1977	13.0	2.5	2.0	0.2	7.5	25.2	15.9	0.1	0.7	19.2	0.6	0.2
1978	13.0	2.0	2.0	0.2	8.1	25.3	17.2	0.1	1.1	20.2	0.5	0.2
1979	11.2	1.9	1.8	0.3	7.0	22.2	16.5	0.1	0.9	21.0	0.6	0.1
1980	13.9	2.1	1.8	0.3	7.0	25.2	18.4	0.1	1.1	20.8	0.6	0.1
1981	12.0	1.9	1.9	0.4	6.4	22.7	16.2	0.1	0.6	21.5	0.5	0.2
1982	11.3	2.0	2.0	0.4	7.0	22.6	16.8	0.1	2.1	22.5	0.5	0.2
1983	14.6	2.1	2.2	0.5	7.6	27.0	17.5	0.1	1.4	21.3	0.7	0.1
1984	11.5	2.0	2.1	0.4	5.8	21.7	17.6	0.1	1.7	22.2	0.7	0.1
1985	11.2	1.4	2.2	0.5	5.3	20.7	16.6	0.1	2.1	23.5	0.4	0.1
1986	13.0	1.5	2.4	0.5	5.9	23.4	17.1	0.1	1.8	25.8	0.5	0.1
1987	12.4	1.7	2.4	0.5	6.1	23.1	20.0	0.1	1.3	25.0	0.7	0.1
1988	13.5	1.7	2.4	0.5	6.4	24.5	19.1	0.1	2.2	24.3	0.5	0.1
1989	11.8	1.6	2.3	0.7	6.4	22.7	20.5	0.1	1.5	24.7	0.6	0.2
1990	12.0	1.2	2.5	0.6	4.3	20.6	19.0	0.1	1.4	24.4	0.4	0.2
1991	8.2	1.3	2.5	0.7	5.7	18.4	17.5	0.1	1.2	25.1	0.4	0.3
1992	12.5	1.8	2.4	1.0	5.7	23.5	18.5	0.1	1.4	27.3	0.5	0.2
1993 P	13.8	1.8	2.5	0.9	6.0	25.0	18.7	0.1	1.9	26.8	0.4	0.2

Noncitrus—continued											Total fresh fruit 3/
Grapes	Kiwifruit	Mangoes	Peaches and nectarines	Pears	Pine- apples	Papayas	Plums and prunes	Straw- berries	Total 3/		
Pounds											
1970	2.6	NA	0.1	5.5	1.8	0.7	0.1	1.4	1.6	49.1	76.9
1971	2.3	NA	0.1	5.4	2.4	0.6	0.1	1.2	1.7	49.0	77.0
1972	2.3	NA	0.1	3.7	2.2	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.5	45.8	72.1
1973	2.6	NA	0.1	4.1	2.4	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.5	47.8	74.1
1974	2.9	NA	0.1	4.1	2.4	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.7	49.3	75.5
1975	3.3	NA	0.2	4.7	2.6	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.7	52.7	80.6
1976	3.2	NA	0.2	4.9	2.7	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.5	52.7	80.3
1977	3.2	NA	0.1	4.8	2.3	1.3	0.2	1.5	1.8	51.9	77.1
1978	2.8	NA	0.2	5.8	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.5	2.0	55.3	80.6
1979	3.1	NA	0.2	6.3	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.7	55.9	78.1
1980	3.6	NA	0.2	6.7	2.5	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.8	59.2	84.3
1981	3.7	0.0	0.2	6.5	2.7	1.5	0.2	1.6	2.0	57.5	80.2
1982	5.2	0.1	0.3	5.1	2.7	1.6	0.2	1.0	2.2	60.5	83.1
1983	5.1	0.1	0.4	5.2	2.8	1.6	0.2	1.3	2.1	59.9	86.9
1984	5.5	0.1	0.4	6.4	2.4	1.4	0.2	1.7	2.7	63.5	85.2
1985	6.2	0.1	0.4	5.2	2.6	1.4	0.2	1.4	2.7	63.1	83.8
1986	6.5	0.1	0.5	5.5	2.8	1.6	0.2	1.2	2.7	66.5	89.9
1987	6.4	0.2	0.5	5.7	3.3	1.5	0.2	1.8	2.9	69.8	92.9
1988	7.0	0.2	0.4	6.2	3.1	1.7	0.1	1.6	3.1	69.7	94.2
1989	7.2	0.3	0.5	5.5	3.1	1.9	0.1	1.3	3.0	70.5	93.2
1990	7.2	0.4	0.5	5.2	3.1	1.9	0.2	1.5	3.0	68.5	89.2
1991	6.6	0.4	0.8	6.1	3.0	1.8	0.2	1.4	3.3	68.1	86.5
1992	6.5	0.3	0.6	5.7	3.0	1.9	0.2	1.7	3.2	71.3	94.8
1993 P	6.4	0.5	0.9	5.6	3.2	2.0	0.3	1.2	3.3	71.4	96.4

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary.

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1 for everything except apples, grapes, and pears, which use January 1 of the year following that indicated.
 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, grapes, and pears which are on a crop year basis beginning in year indicated. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 18—Canned fruits: Per capita consumption, 1970-93 1/

Crop year 2/	Apples and applesauce	Apricots	Cherries 3/	Olives	Peaches 4/ 5/	Pears 5/	Pineapples	Plums and prunes	Total 6/
Pounds									
1970	4.51	0.78	0.43	0.96	5.65	3.23	4.16	0.19	19.91
1971	4.21	0.64	0.43	0.94	5.90	3.94	4.18	0.17	20.41
1972	3.73	0.66	0.42	0.84	5.27	3.58	4.03	0.14	18.67
1973	4.77	0.70	0.25	0.89	4.83	3.97	3.28	0.11	18.80
1974	4.60	0.45	0.41	0.81	5.40	3.67	3.01	0.10	18.45
1975	3.80	0.51	0.36	0.93	4.78	3.86	3.50	0.06	17.79
1976	3.41	0.61	0.22	0.98	4.98	4.24	3.53	0.17	18.12
1977	3.91	0.57	0.27	1.14	4.92	4.40	3.51	0.12	18.83
1978	4.41	0.50	0.20	1.62	4.69	3.75	3.34	0.13	18.64
1979	4.73	0.42	0.19	0.92	4.53	4.56	3.66	0.10	19.11
1980	4.22	0.41	0.32	1.00	4.53	4.51	3.48	0.04	18.51
1981	3.48	0.41	0.08	0.83	3.76	4.31	3.19	0.08	16.12
1982	4.29	0.38	0.32	1.00	3.75	3.99	3.20	0.13	17.06
1983	4.11	0.33	0.20	1.16	3.34	3.59	3.24	0.08	16.05
1984	4.01	0.35	0.35	1.16	3.25	3.14	2.94	0.05	15.25
1985	4.21	0.42	0.30	1.31	3.29	3.14	3.31	0.07	16.04
1986	3.93	0.26	0.19	1.37	3.71	3.36	3.58	0.07	16.47
1987	4.31	0.31	0.31	1.29	3.50	3.82	3.03	0.09	16.64
1988	4.57	0.25	0.26	1.16	3.53	3.45	2.98	0.07	16.26
1989	4.27	0.37	0.23	1.37	3.35	3.66	3.24	0.07	16.56
1990	4.41	0.35	0.28	1.30	3.19	3.86	3.05	0.06	16.50
1991	4.13	0.23	0.25	0.83	3.37	3.42	3.11	0.04	15.38
1992	4.66	0.29	0.33	1.55	3.57	3.70	3.58	0.08	17.76
1993	4.15	0.26	0.34	1.27	3.38	3.38	3.27	0.05	16.10

1/ Product-weight basis. Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. 2/ Season beginning May 1 of year indicated, for apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, and plums; August 1 for apples and olives; and January for pineapples. 3/ Sweet and tart cherries. 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, 1971-93 1/

Crop year 2/	Orange 3/	Grapefruit	Lemon	Lime	Total citrus	Apple	Grape	Pineapple	Prune	Total noncitrus	Total fruit juice
Gallons											
1971	3.64	0.68	0.09	0.01	4.42	0.53	0.30	0.27	0.12	1.22	5.64
1972	3.83	0.67	0.10	0.01	4.61	0.58	0.19	0.26	0.11	1.14	5.75
1973	4.32	0.72	0.15	0.01	5.20	0.45	0.24	0.25	0.07	1.01	6.21
1974	4.32	0.68	0.09	0.01	5.10	0.39	0.25	0.21	0.10	0.95	6.05
1975	4.64	0.69	0.24	0.01	5.58	0.49	0.23	0.18	0.08	0.98	6.56
1976	5.18	0.56	0.09	0.01	5.84	0.57	0.23	0.21	0.09	1.10	6.94
1977	5.01	0.75	0.17	0.01	5.94	0.52	0.22	0.21	0.11	1.06	7.00
1978	4.31	0.79	0.18	0.01	5.29	0.66	0.17	0.24	0.09	1.16	6.45
1979	4.46	0.76	0.10	0.01	5.33	0.80	0.31	0.24	0.10	1.45	6.78
1980	4.95	0.58	0.13	0.01	5.67	0.89	0.23	0.29	0.09	1.50	7.17
1981	4.72	0.72	0.25	0.01	5.70	1.08	0.25	0.31	0.09	1.73	7.43
1982	4.30	0.69	0.18	0.01	5.18	0.96	0.24	0.28	0.10	1.58	6.76
1983	5.78	0.61	0.17	0.01	6.57	1.21	0.24	0.29	0.08	1.82	8.39
1984	4.82	0.33	0.12	0.01	5.28	1.32	0.33	0.28	0.06	1.99	7.28
1985	4.81	0.61	0.15	0.01	5.58	1.53	0.29	0.27	0.07	2.16	7.73
1986	5.16	0.48	0.11	0.02	5.77	1.53	0.23	0.34	0.07	2.17	7.95
1987	5.08	0.68	0.21	0.01	5.98	1.52	0.22	0.39	0.07	2.20	8.18
1988	5.33	0.37	0.10	0.01	5.81	1.62	0.30	0.43	0.06	2.41	8.22
1989	4.63	0.60	0.11	0.01	5.35	1.60	0.26	0.43	0.07	2.36	7.71
1990	3.85	0.62	0.14	0.02	4.63	1.45	0.31	0.44	0.04	2.24	6.86
1991	4.79	0.41	0.13	0.02	5.35	1.73	0.28	0.50	0.04	2.55	7.90
1992	4.33	0.40	0.12	0.02	4.87	1.52	0.36	0.50	0.03	2.41	7.28
1993 P	5.14	0.59	0.17	0.01	5.91	1.57	0.38	0.48	0.04	2.47	8.39

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 the Florida Department of Citrus and 1985 to the present from Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 20—Frozen fruits: Per capita consumption, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Berries						Other					Total 3/
		Black- berries	Rasp- berries	Straw- berries	Blue- berries	Other berries 2/	Total 3/	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Peaches	Total 3/	
	Millions	Pounds											
1970	205.052	0.10	0.16	1.32	0.21	0.06	1.85	0.47	0.06	0.61	0.28	1.42	3.27
1971	207.661	0.16	0.16	1.43	0.18	0.07	2.00	0.53	0.07	0.68	0.26	1.54	3.54
1972	209.896	0.11	0.12	1.32	0.18	0.06	1.79	0.66	0.04	0.64	0.31	1.65	3.44
1973	211.909	0.08	0.10	1.23	0.16	0.05	1.62	0.61	0.08	0.81	0.23	1.73	3.35
1974	213.854	0.06	0.09	1.19	0.14	0.04	1.52	0.33	0.06	0.49	0.28	1.16	2.68
1975	215.973	0.08	0.09	1.38	0.19	0.04	1.78	0.45	0.07	0.44	0.28	1.24	3.02
1976	218.036	0.12	0.13	1.24	0.13	0.05	1.67	0.39	0.06	0.67	0.13	1.25	2.92
1977	220.239	0.12	0.13	1.18	0.13	0.04	1.60	0.44	0.07	0.62	0.28	1.41	3.01
1978	222.585	0.10	0.10	1.31	0.11	0.05	1.67	0.39	0.07	0.64	0.27	1.37	3.04
1979	225.055	0.06	0.08	1.22	0.13	0.03	1.52	0.33	0.06	0.52	0.21	1.12	2.64
1980	227.726	0.02	0.08	1.37	0.18	0.03	1.68	0.35	0.07	0.48	0.27	1.17	2.85
1981	229.966	0.04	0.08	1.31	0.17	0.02	1.62	0.37	0.05	0.49	0.19	1.10	2.72
1982	232.188	0.09	0.07	1.19	0.11	0.02	1.48	0.43	0.06	0.61	0.23	1.33	2.81
1983	234.307	0.08	0.07	1.25	0.04	0.04	1.48	0.32	0.07	0.62	0.31	1.32	2.80
1984	236.348	0.04	0.06	1.21	0.25	0.02	1.58	0.38	0.06	0.58	0.28	1.30	2.88
1985	238.466	0.06	0.10	1.18	0.22	0.02	1.58	0.35	0.07	0.58	0.41	1.41	2.99
1986	240.651	0.04	0.09	1.26	0.39	0.03	1.81	0.40	0.07	0.67	0.41	1.55	3.36
1987	242.804	0.05	0.07	1.27	0.29	0.02	1.70	0.53	0.08	1.00	0.27	1.88	3.58
1988	245.021	0.08	0.09	1.31	0.20	0.04	1.72	0.50	0.06	0.73	0.33	1.62	3.34
1989	247.342	0.11	0.17	1.38	0.31	0.03	2.00	0.48	0.07	0.74	0.44	1.73	3.73
1990	249.908	0.07	0.16	1.26	0.33	0.03	1.85	0.40	0.07	0.80	0.35	1.62	3.47
1991	252.648	0.08	0.13	1.40	0.26	0.04	1.91	0.45	0.06	0.58	0.39	1.48	3.39
1992	255.458	0.07	0.12	1.41	0.41	0.02	2.03	0.50	0.07	0.55	0.42	1.54	3.57
1993 P	258.245	0.11	0.13	1.38	0.48	0.01	2.11	0.36	0.06	0.69	0.28	1.39	3.50

P = Preliminary.

1/ Processed weight. 2/ Boysenberries and loganberries. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 21—Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, 1970-93 1/

Crop year 2/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Apples	Apricots	Dates 3/	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes 4/	Raisins	Total 5/
1970	206.466	0.11	0.06	0.26	0.22	0.02	0.01	0.69	1.35	2.72
1971	208.917	0.06	0.04	0.26	0.20	0.02	0.01	0.58	1.43	2.60
1972	210.985	0.08	0.04	0.25	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.49	1.04	2.06
1973	212.932	0.14	0.05	0.33	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.55	1.38	2.65
1974	214.931	0.11	0.03	0.26	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.51	1.29	2.38
1975	217.095	0.13	0.05	0.34	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.60	1.29	2.60
1976	219.179	0.13	0.06	0.33	0.17	0.02	0.01	0.53	1.28	2.53
1977	221.477	0.12	0.06	0.36	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.49	1.25	2.47
1978	223.865	0.12	0.04	0.34	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.43	1.10	2.22
1979	226.451	0.14	0.06	0.26	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.38	1.31	2.34
1980	228.937	0.10	0.03	0.14	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.43	1.46	2.31
1981	231.157	0.10	0.05	0.18	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.46	1.54	2.50
1982	233.322	0.11	0.08	0.26	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.42	1.52	2.56
1983	235.386	0.15	0.09	0.25	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.46	1.58	2.72
1984	237.468	0.16	0.09	0.32	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.39	1.90	3.04
1985	239.638	0.14	0.03	0.24	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.47	1.92	2.96
1986	241.784	0.10	0.08	0.18	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.44	1.83	2.76
1987	243.981	0.15	0.05	0.17	0.18	0.02	0.01	0.62	1.88	3.08
1988	246.224	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.58	2.07	3.29
1989	248.659	0.14	0.10	0.23	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.63	1.92	3.20
1990	251.367	0.10	0.07	0.23	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.97	1.80	3.39
1991	254.076	0.10	0.08	0.22	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.73	1.78	3.09
1992	256.964	0.15	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.58	1.62	2.80
1993 P	259.681	0.18	0.09	0.18	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.68	1.87	3.20

P = Preliminary.

1/ Processed weight. 2/ Beginning July 1 for apples, apricots, peaches, and pears; September 1 for dates, and August 1 for figs, prunes, and raisins. 3/ Pits-in basis.

4/ Excludes quantities used for juice. 5/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 22—Apples: Per capita utilized production plus imports and minus exports, farm-weight equivalent, by products, 1970-93 1/

Crop year 2/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Fresh 3/	Canned	Juice	Frozen	Dry	Other 4/	Total 5/
	Millions	Pounds						
1970	206.466	17.02	5.64	6.36	0.98	0.90	0.70	31.60
1971	208.917	16.42	5.27	7.02	0.91	0.48	0.64	30.74
1972	210.985	15.53	4.67	5.44	1.12	0.64	0.65	28.04
1973	212.932	16.13	5.97	4.63	1.22	1.12	0.60	29.67
1974	214.931	16.40	5.75	5.91	0.85	0.91	0.96	30.78
1975	217.095	19.49	4.75	6.87	0.95	1.04	0.42	33.53
1976	219.179	17.08	4.26	6.30	1.01	1.07	0.33	30.05
1977	221.477	16.52	4.88	7.87	0.73	0.99	0.55	31.55
1978	223.865	17.95	5.51	9.57	0.93	0.99	0.84	35.78
1979	226.451	17.14	5.92	10.63	0.60	1.11	0.58	35.98
1980	228.937	19.20	5.27	13.01	0.73	0.82	0.73	39.76
1981	231.157	16.85	4.35	11.52	0.75	0.82	0.36	34.67
1982	233.322	17.54	5.37	14.58	0.82	0.85	0.50	39.66
1983	235.385	18.27	5.13	15.83	0.72	1.21	0.41	41.57
1984	237.468	18.35	5.01	18.40	0.83	1.26	0.43	44.29
1985	239.638	17.26	5.26	18.42	0.81	1.15	0.31	43.22
1986	241.784	17.84	4.91	18.18	1.06	0.83	0.38	43.21
1987	243.981	20.83	5.38	19.44	1.02	1.21	0.30	48.18
1988	246.224	19.87	5.71	19.15	1.08	1.21	0.27	47.29
1989	248.659	21.39	5.34	17.37	1.29	1.11	0.23	46.73
1990	251.367	19.74	5.51	20.72	1.21	0.76	0.29	48.23
1991	254.076	18.26	5.17	18.19	1.13	0.79	0.39	43.94
1992	256.964	19.30	5.83	18.83	0.96	1.21	0.60	46.72
1993 P	259.681	19.45	5.19	21.69	1.08	1.45	0.34	49.20

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. 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. 5/ Calculated from unrounded numbers.

Table 23—Grapes: Per capita utilized production plus imports and minus exports, farm-weight equivalent, by products, 1970-93 1/

Crop year 2/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Fresh 3/	Canned	Juice	Wine 4/	Dry	Total 5/
1970	206.466	2.89	0.52	2.38	17.25	6.20	29.23
1971	208.917	2.53	0.56	3.29	24.40	7.05	37.83
1972	210.985	2.52	0.48	2.08	17.26	4.60	26.94
1973	212.932	2.88	0.55	2.62	27.46	6.63	40.14
1974	214.931	3.14	0.57	2.80	25.53	5.94	37.97
1975	217.095	3.61	0.49	2.52	23.86	6.98	37.46
1976	219.179	3.54	0.44	2.44	24.59	9.93	40.94
1977	221.477	3.54	0.49	1.92	25.72	6.38	38.05
1978	223.865	3.08	0.49	3.36	29.15	5.34	41.42
1979	226.451	3.45	0.53	2.54	28.94	6.82	42.28
1980	228.937	3.97	0.55	2.75	31.51	8.46	47.24
1981	231.157	4.05	0.36	2.62	27.59	6.66	41.29
1982	233.322	5.72	0.30	2.63	33.88	8.88	51.41
1983	235.385	5.59	0.30	3.68	27.26	7.50	44.33
1984	237.468	6.09	0.25	3.17	30.00	8.25	47.76
1985	239.638	6.84	0.38	2.56	31.32	9.01	50.11
1986	241.784	7.10	0.33	2.44	29.43	8.22	47.52
1987	243.981	7.05	0.33	3.30	26.16	8.09	44.92
1988	246.224	7.70	0.32	2.90	27.56	10.99	49.47
1989	248.659	7.94	0.32	3.37	25.78	8.82	46.23
1990	251.367	7.92	0.32	3.12	23.64	9.09	44.09
1991	254.076	7.26	0.32	3.93	23.02	9.12	43.65
1992	256.964	7.18	0.36	4.23	27.00	7.63	46.41
1993 P	259.681	7.04	0.35	3.87	24.95	8.78	44.99

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. 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. 5/ Calculated from unrounded numbers.

Table 24--Melons: Per capita consumption, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Watermelon		Cantaloup		Honeydew		Total 2/	
		Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail
	Millions	Pounds							
1970	205.052	13.5	12.1	7.2	6.6	0.9	0.8	21.6	19.6
1971	207.661	13.0	11.7	6.8	6.3	0.9	0.9	20.8	18.9
1972	209.896	12.3	11.1	7.0	6.4	1.0	1.0	20.3	18.4
1973	211.909	12.7	11.5	6.1	5.6	1.1	1.0	19.9	18.1
1974	213.854	11.3	10.2	5.3	4.9	1.0	0.9	17.7	16.0
1975	215.973	11.4	10.3	5.2	4.8	1.1	1.0	17.7	16.1
1976	218.035	12.6	11.4	5.3	4.9	1.0	0.9	18.9	17.2
1977	220.239	12.6	11.4	5.8	5.3	1.1	1.0	19.5	17.7
1978	222.585	11.9	10.7	6.6	6.1	1.6	1.4	20.0	18.2
1979	225.055	11.4	10.3	6.1	5.6	1.6	1.5	19.1	17.3
1980	227.726	10.7	9.6	5.8	5.4	1.4	1.3	17.9	16.3
1981	229.966	11.7	10.5	6.1	5.6	1.5	1.4	19.3	17.5
1982	232.188	12.5	11.2	7.7	7.1	1.8	1.7	22.0	20.0
1983	234.307	11.3	10.2	6.5	6.0	1.8	1.6	19.6	17.8
1984	236.348	14.4	13.0	7.7	7.1	1.8	1.7	23.9	21.7
1985	238.466	13.5	12.2	8.5	7.8	2.1	1.9	24.1	21.9
1986	240.651	12.8	11.5	9.4	8.7	2.4	2.2	24.6	22.4
1987	242.804	13.0	11.7	9.1	8.4	2.2	2.0	24.3	22.1
1988	245.021	13.5	12.2	7.9	7.2	2.3	2.2	23.8	21.6
1989	247.342	13.6	12.3	10.4	9.5	2.5	2.3	26.5	24.1
1990	249.908	13.3	12.0	9.2	8.5	2.1	1.9	24.6	22.4
1991	252.648	12.8	11.5	8.7	8.0	1.9	1.7	23.3	21.2
1992	255.458	14.2	12.8	8.3	7.6	2.0	1.8	24.5	22.2
1993	258.245	14.2	12.8	8.5	7.8	1.6	1.5	24.4	22.1

1/ Includes any processing uses. Excludes quantities produced in home gardens. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 25—Commercially produced fresh vegetables (farm weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-93

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Artichokes 1/	Asparagus	Snap beans	Broccoli	Brussel sprouts 1/	Cabbage	Carrots	Cauliflower	Celery 1/	Sweet corn	Cucumbers
	Millions	Pounds										
1970	205.052	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	8.8	6.0	0.7	7.3	7.8	2.8
1971	207.661	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.3	8.9	6.1	0.7	7.3	7.5	2.8
1972	209.896	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.3	8.5	6.5	0.8	7.1	7.8	3.0
1973	211.909	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.3	9.0	6.7	0.8	7.6	7.9	2.7
1974	213.854	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.3	9.0	6.9	0.8	7.4	7.7	3.0
1975	215.973	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.3	9.1	6.4	0.9	6.9	7.8	2.8
1976	218.035	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.3	8.5	6.4	1.0	7.4	8.0	3.1
1977	220.239	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.3	8.6	5.3	1.1	7.0	7.6	3.5
1978	222.585	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.4	8.7	5.3	0.8	7.2	6.6	3.8
1979	225.055	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.4	8.2	5.9	1.1	7.2	6.5	3.8
1980	227.726	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.4	0.3	8.1	6.2	1.1	7.5	6.5	3.9
1981	229.966	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.7	0.4	8.2	6.1	1.4	7.4	6.2	4.0
1982	232.188	0.6	0.4	1.3	2.0	0.3	8.4	6.6	1.3	7.6	6.0	4.2
1983	234.307	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.0	0.3	8.2	6.5	1.4	7.2	6.1	4.5
1984	236.348	0.6	0.4	1.3	2.5	0.3	8.6	6.7	1.8	7.3	6.4	4.7
1985	238.466	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.6	0.3	8.2	6.5	1.8	7.0	6.4	4.4
1986	240.651	0.6	0.6	1.3	3.0	0.3	8.1	6.5	2.2	6.6	6.1	4.6
1987	242.804	0.7	0.6	1.2	3.1	0.3	8.0	8.3	2.1	6.7	6.3	5.1
1988	245.021	0.6	0.6	1.2	3.8	0.3	8.0	7.2	2.2	7.2	5.7	4.8
1989	247.342	0.7	0.6	1.2	3.8	0.3	7.9	7.9	2.3	7.5	6.4	4.8
1990	249.908	0.6	0.6	1.1	3.4	0.3	7.8	8.0	2.2	7.2	6.5	4.7
1991	252.648	0.6	0.6	1.1	3.1	0.3	7.5	7.5	2.0	6.8	5.7	4.6
1992	255.458	0.6	0.6	1.4	3.4	0.3	7.7	8.6	1.9	6.7	6.7	5.2
1993	258.245	0.5	0.6	1.6	2.8	0.3	8.4	8.4	1.7	6.2	6.3	5.5

Eggplant 1/	Escarole/endive	Garlic 1/ 2/	Lettuce			Onions	Bell peppers 1/	Radishes 1/	Spinach	Tomatoes	Total 3/
			Head	Romaine and leaf	Total						

Pounds

1970	0.3	0.6	0.4	22.4	NA	22.4	10.1	2.2	0.5	0.3	12.1	85.6
1971	0.3	0.6	0.3	22.4	NA	22.4	10.7	2.3	0.6	0.3	11.3	85.4
1972	0.4	0.6	0.4	22.4	NA	22.4	10.7	2.4	0.5	0.3	12.1	86.8
1973	0.4	0.6	0.5	23.1	NA	23.1	10.2	2.5	0.6	0.3	12.5	88.6
1974	0.4	0.5	0.7	23.5	NA	23.5	11.2	2.7	0.5	0.3	11.8	89.6
1975	0.4	0.5	0.7	23.5	NA	23.5	10.5	2.5	0.6	0.3	12.0	88.6
1976	0.5	0.5	0.5	24.2	NA	24.2	11.0	2.7	0.6	0.3	12.6	91.0
1977	0.4	0.5	0.6	25.8	NA	25.8	11.1	2.8	0.7	0.4	12.4	91.3
1978	0.5	0.5	0.6	25.1	NA	25.1	11.1	2.8	0.5	0.3	12.9	89.8
1979	0.5	0.5	0.9	25.1	NA	25.1	11.6	2.9	0.6	0.4	12.4	91.2
1980	0.5	0.5	0.9	25.6	NA	25.6	11.4	2.9	0.6	0.4	12.8	92.5
1981	0.5	0.4	0.7	24.9	NA	24.9	10.7	2.8	0.6	0.5	12.3	91.0
1982	0.5	0.4	0.8	24.9	NA	24.9	12.2	3.0	0.5	0.5	12.9	94.4
1983	0.5	0.4	1.0	22.4	NA	22.4	12.2	3.3	0.5	0.5	13.5	92.9
1984	0.5	0.4	0.8	24.9	NA	24.9	13.1	3.6	0.5	0.5	14.2	99.1
1985	0.5	0.4	1.1	23.7	3.3	26.9	13.6	3.8	0.5	0.7	14.9	102.1
1986	0.5	0.4	0.8	21.9	2.4	24.3	13.7	4.0	0.5	0.6	15.8	100.4
1987	0.5	0.3	1.2	25.7	2.5	28.2	13.4	4.2	0.4	0.6	15.8	107.0
1988	0.4	0.4	1.1	27.0	3.2	30.2	14.5	4.5	0.5	0.6	16.8	110.8
1989	0.4	0.3	1.0	28.8	3.6	32.3	14.8	4.7	0.6	0.6	16.8	114.9
1990	0.4	0.2	1.3	27.8	3.8	31.5	15.1	4.5	0.6	0.8	15.5	112.3
1991	0.4	0.2	1.5	26.1	4.0	30.1	15.7	5.1	0.5	0.8	15.4	109.6
1992	0.4	0.2	1.5	25.9	4.7	30.6	16.1	5.6	0.5	0.8	15.2	114.0
1993	0.4	0.2	1.6	24.6	4.9	29.5	15.7	5.9	0.5	1.0	15.9	113.0

NA = Not available.

1/ Includes all uses. 2/ Garlic use was revised back to 1978 to reflect updated conversion factors for dehydration. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 26—Commercially produced fresh vegetables (retail-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-93

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 Millions	Artichokes 1/	Asparagus	Snap beans	Broccoli	Brussel sprouts 1/	Cabbage	Carrots	Cauliflower	Celery 1/	Sweet corn	Cucumbers						
													Pounds					
1970	205.052	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	8.2	5.8	0.7	6.8	7.2	2.6						
1971	207.661	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.3	8.3	5.9	0.6	6.8	6.9	2.6						
1972	209.896	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.3	7.9	6.3	0.8	6.6	7.1	2.7						
1973	211.909	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.2	8.3	6.5	0.7	7.0	7.3	2.5						
1974	213.854	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	8.3	6.7	0.7	6.8	7.1	2.7						
1975	215.973	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.3	8.4	6.3	0.8	6.5	7.2	2.6						
1976	218.035	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.3	7.9	6.2	0.9	6.8	7.4	2.8						
1977	220.239	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.3	8.0	5.2	1.0	6.6	7.0	3.2						
1978	222.585	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.3	8.1	5.2	0.7	6.7	6.1	3.5						
1979	225.055	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.3	7.7	5.7	1.0	6.7	6.0	3.5						
1980	227.726	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.3	7.5	6.0	1.0	7.0	6.0	3.6						
1981	229.966	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.3	7.7	5.9	1.3	6.9	5.7	3.7						
1982	232.188	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.3	7.8	6.4	1.2	7.1	5.5	3.9						
1983	234.307	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.9	0.3	7.7	6.3	1.3	6.7	5.7	4.2						
1984	236.348	0.6	0.4	1.3	2.3	0.3	8.0	6.5	1.7	6.8	5.9	4.3						
1985	238.466	0.6	0.4	1.2	2.4	0.3	7.7	6.3	1.7	6.5	5.9	4.0						
1986	240.651	0.5	0.5	1.2	2.8	0.3	7.5	6.3	2.0	6.2	5.6	4.3						
1987	242.804	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.8	0.2	7.4	8.0	2.0	6.2	5.8	4.7						
1988	245.021	0.6	0.5	1.1	3.5	0.2	7.5	7.0	2.0	6.7	5.3	4.4						
1989	247.342	0.6	0.5	1.1	3.5	0.3	7.3	7.6	2.1	7.0	5.9	4.4						
1990	249.908	0.5	0.5	1.0	3.1	0.3	7.2	7.8	2.0	6.7	6.0	4.3						
1991	252.648	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.8	0.3	7.0	7.2	1.8	6.3	5.3	4.2						
1992	255.458	0.5	0.5	1.3	3.2	0.3	7.1	8.4	1.7	6.2	6.1	4.8						
1993	258.245	0.5	0.5	1.5	2.6	0.3	7.8	8.2	1.5	5.8	5.8	5.1						

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 Millions	Eggplant 1/	Escarole/ endive	Garlic 1/ 2/	Lettuce			Onions	Bell peppers 1/	Radishes 1/	Spinach	Tomatoes	Total 3/
					Head	Romaine and leaf	Total						
1970	205.052	0.3	0.5	0.4	20.8	NA	20.8	9.5	2.0	0.5	0.3	10.3	78.8
1971	207.661	0.3	0.5	0.2	20.8	NA	20.8	10.1	2.1	0.5	0.3	9.6	78.7
1972	209.896	0.3	0.5	0.3	20.9	NA	20.9	10.1	2.2	0.5	0.2	10.3	79.9
1973	211.909	0.4	0.5	0.4	21.5	NA	21.5	9.6	2.3	0.5	0.3	10.6	81.6
1974	213.854	0.4	0.5	0.5	21.9	NA	21.9	10.5	2.5	0.5	0.2	10.1	82.5
1975	215.973	0.4	0.5	0.6	21.9	NA	21.9	9.9	2.3	0.6	0.3	10.2	81.6
1976	218.035	0.4	0.5	0.4	22.5	NA	22.5	10.3	2.5	0.6	0.3	10.7	83.7
1977	220.239	0.4	0.4	0.5	24.0	NA	24.0	10.4	2.6	0.6	0.3	10.5	84.0
1978	222.585	0.4	0.4	0.5	23.3	NA	23.3	10.4	2.5	0.5	0.3	11.0	82.6
1979	225.055	0.4	0.5	0.8	23.3	NA	23.3	10.9	2.7	0.6	0.4	10.6	83.9
1980	227.726	0.4	0.4	0.7	23.8	NA	23.8	10.7	2.7	0.5	0.4	10.9	85.1
1981	229.966	0.4	0.4	0.5	23.2	NA	23.2	10.1	2.6	0.6	0.5	10.5	83.7
1982	232.188	0.5	0.4	0.6	23.2	NA	23.2	11.5	2.7	0.5	0.5	11.0	86.8
1983	234.307	0.5	0.4	0.3	20.9	NA	20.9	11.4	3.1	0.5	0.5	11.4	85.3
1984	236.348	0.4	0.4	0.6	23.2	NA	23.2	12.3	3.3	0.5	0.5	12.1	91.1
1985	238.466	0.4	0.4	0.9	22.0	3.0	25.1	12.8	3.5	0.5	0.6	12.6	93.8
1986	240.651	0.4	0.3	0.6	20.4	2.2	22.6	12.9	3.6	0.4	0.5	13.4	92.2
1987	242.804	0.4	0.3	0.9	23.9	2.3	26.3	12.6	3.9	0.4	0.5	13.5	98.3
1988	245.021	0.4	0.3	0.9	25.1	3.0	28.1	13.7	4.1	0.5	0.5	14.3	101.7
1989	247.342	0.4	0.3	0.8	26.8	3.3	30.1	13.9	4.3	0.6	0.6	14.3	105.7
1990	249.908	0.4	0.2	1.1	25.8	3.5	29.3	14.2	4.1	0.6	0.7	13.2	103.3
1991	252.648	0.4	0.2	1.2	24.3	3.7	28.0	14.8	4.7	0.5	0.7	13.1	100.8
1992	255.458	0.4	0.2	1.2	24.1	4.4	26.5	15.2	5.1	0.5	0.7	12.9	104.9
1993	258.245	0.3	0.2	1.3	22.9	4.6	27.5	14.7	5.4	0.5	0.8	13.5	103.9

NA = Not available.

1/ Includes all uses. 2/ Garlic use was revised back to 1978 to reflect updated conversion factors for dehydration. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 27--Selected commercially grown vegetables for processing (farm weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Vegetables for canning									Total canned	
		Asparagus	Snap beans	Cabbage 2/	Carrots	Sweet corn	Cucumbers 3/	Green peas	Other 4/	Tomatoes 5/	Excluding tomatoes	Including tomatoes
	Millions	Pounds										
1970	205.052	0.6	4.7	2.4	1.0	14.3	5.5	3.2	2.5	62.1	34.2	96.3
1971	207.661	0.6	4.6	2.4	0.9	14.8	5.6	3.2	2.8	68.3	34.9	103.2
1972	209.896	0.6	4.6	2.0	1.1	15.0	5.8	3.1	2.8	64.9	35.0	99.9
1973	211.909	0.6	4.9	2.1	1.1	14.5	5.6	3.4	2.6	58.4	34.8	93.2
1974	213.854	0.5	4.9	2.4	1.0	13.5	5.5	2.9	2.5	61.3	33.2	94.5
1975	215.973	0.6	4.4	2.1	1.0	12.0	6.0	2.8	2.5	61.9	31.4	93.3
1976	218.035	0.5	4.9	2.2	1.0	13.1	5.9	2.9	2.5	65.7	33.0	98.7
1977	220.239	0.5	4.8	2.2	1.0	14.1	5.9	3.0	2.6	62.8	34.1	96.9
1978	222.585	0.4	4.8	2.0	0.9	13.4	6.0	2.9	2.5	58.8	32.9	91.7
1979	225.055	0.3	4.7	2.1	1.0	12.7	5.9	2.6	2.2	64.3	31.5	95.8
1980	227.726	0.4	4.6	1.9	0.9	13.0	5.6	2.7	5.7	63.6	34.8	98.4
1981	229.966	0.4	4.6	2.1	0.9	12.1	5.0	2.7	5.7	59.3	33.5	92.8
1982	232.188	0.3	4.2	1.8	0.8	11.6	5.1	2.5	5.0	60.1	31.3	91.4
1983	234.307	0.3	4.1	1.7	0.8	11.6	5.2	2.4	5.1	60.9	31.2	92.1
1984	236.348	0.3	3.7	1.8	1.1	10.2	5.2	2.0	5.5	68.5	29.8	98.3
1985	238.466	0.3	3.8	1.7	0.9	11.9	5.8	2.1	5.6	63.2	32.1	95.3
1986	240.651	0.3	3.9	1.4	0.8	12.1	5.3	2.2	6.0	63.6	32.0	95.6
1987	242.804	0.3	3.8	1.6	0.8	10.6	5.2	2.0	5.7	65.2	30.0	95.2
1988	245.021	0.3	3.8	1.4	0.9	10.4	5.3	1.8	6.0	61.3	29.9	91.2
1989	247.342	0.3	3.9	1.4	1.0	9.5	5.2	1.7	6.5	69.4	29.5	98.9
1990	249.908	0.3	3.7	1.2	0.9	11.0	5.2	2.0	7.5	75.4	31.8	107.2
1991	252.648	0.3	4.1	1.4	1.0	11.1	4.9	1.9	7.3	77.4	32.0	109.4
1992	255.458	0.3	4.0	1.3	1.0	11.9	4.3	2.1	8.5	73.8	33.4	107.2
1993	258.245	0.3	4.0	1.1	1.1	11.2	4.5	1.6	7.8	76.3	31.6	107.9

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Vegetables for freezing								Dehydrated onions	Total selected processed vegetables	
		Asparagus	Snap beans	Broccoli	Carrots	Cauliflower	Sweet corn	Green peas	Other 6/			Total freezing
	Millions	Pounds										
1970	205.052	0.3	1.4	1.0	2.6	0.5	5.8	1.9	3.1	16.6	1.2	114.1
1971	207.661	0.3	1.4	0.9	2.5	0.6	5.5	2.1	3.4	16.7	1.5	121.4
1972	209.896	0.2	1.4	1.0	2.8	0.5	5.4	2.0	3.4	16.7	0.9	117.5
1973	211.909	0.2	1.7	1.0	2.8	0.6	6.0	1.9	3.5	17.7	1.2	112.1
1974	213.854	0.2	1.5	1.1	2.8	0.7	5.9	2.0	3.1	17.3	1.5	113.3
1975	215.973	0.2	1.2	1.0	2.6	0.6	6.3	1.9	3.1	16.9	2.0	112.2
1976	218.035	0.3	1.5	1.1	2.6	0.6	5.9	1.9	3.1	17.0	0.8	116.5
1977	220.239	0.2	1.4	1.2	2.7	0.7	7.4	1.8	2.9	18.3	1.3	116.5
1978	222.585	0.2	1.4	1.4	2.5	0.8	6.3	1.8	2.9	17.3	1.3	110.3
1979	225.055	0.2	1.4	1.4	2.7	0.7	6.8	1.9	2.9	18.0	1.9	115.7
1980	227.726	0.1	1.4	1.4	2.5	0.8	6.4	1.8	2.8	17.2	0.8	116.4
1981	229.966	0.1	1.7	1.5	2.5	0.9	6.3	1.7	2.9	17.6	0.8	111.2
1982	232.188	0.1	1.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	5.8	1.7	2.5	16.1	2.0	109.5
1983	234.307	0.1	1.5	1.5	2.2	0.8	6.6	1.8	2.4	16.9	1.7	110.7
1984	236.348	0.1	1.8	1.8	2.9	0.9	8.0	2.0	2.4	19.9	1.5	119.7
1985	238.466	0.1	1.9	1.9	2.3	0.9	7.9	2.1	2.5	19.6	1.6	116.5
1986	240.651	0.1	1.5	1.7	2.2	0.9	7.6	1.9	2.7	18.6	1.9	116.1
1987	242.804	0.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	0.9	7.8	1.7	2.6	19.3	1.5	116.0
1988	245.021	0.1	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.0	8.7	1.9	2.9	21.2	1.7	114.1
1989	247.342	0.1	2.0	2.2	2.6	0.8	8.4	2.0	2.8	20.9	1.6	121.4
1990	249.908	0.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	0.8	8.6	2.2	2.2	20.5	2.0	129.7
1991	252.648	0.1	1.8	2.3	2.7	0.6	9.4	2.3	2.6	21.8	1.6	132.8
1992	255.458	0.1	1.7	2.4	2.6	0.7	9.0	2.0	2.5	21.0	1.4	129.6
1993	258.245	0.1	1.8	2.3	3.0	0.7	9.8	1.9	3.2	22.8	2.1	132.8

1/ Data could not be converted to product weight because statistics on the use of vegetables in end products such as tomatoes in catsup are not complete. 2/ Cabbage for sauerkraut. 3/ Cucumbers for pickling. 4/ Includes beets, chili peppers, and spinach. 5/ Includes tomatoes for canned whole tomatoes, sauce, paste, juice, catsup, and chili sauce. 6/ Includes lima beans, spinach, and miscellaneous freezing vegetables.

Table 28--Mushrooms: Per capita consumption, 1970-93

Crop year 1/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Fresh market		Processing		Total	
		Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail
	Millions	Pounds					
1970	206.466	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.0
1971	208.917	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1
1972	210.985	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.1
1973	212.932	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.3
1974	214.931	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.4
1975	217.095	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.4
1976	219.179	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.6
1977	221.477	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.1	2.5	1.9
1978	223.865	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.7	2.1
1979	226.451	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.2	2.8	2.3
1980	228.937	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0	2.7	2.1
1981	231.157	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.9	2.3
1982	233.322	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	3.0	2.4
1983	235.385	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.2	3.5	2.7
1984	237.468	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	3.6	2.9
1985	239.638	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	3.6	2.9
1986	241.784	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.3	3.8	3.1
1987	243.981	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.1	3.5	2.9
1988	246.224	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.0	3.5	2.8
1989	248.659	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.0	3.5	2.9
1990	251.367	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.2	3.7	3.1
1991	254.076	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.2	3.6	3.0
1992	256.964	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.1	3.5	2.9
1993	259.681	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.4	3.9	3.2

1/ Crop year begins July 1 of year indicated and ends June 30 of the following year.

Table 29--Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and peas: Per capita consumption, 1970-93 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	74.9
1972	2.1	1.3	30.3	14.3	16.7	4.1	12.4	1.7	57.9	55.5	119.4	76.9
1973	2.2	1.4	34.2	16.4	16.3	4.0	13.1	1.8	52.4	50.3	118.2	73.9
1974	2.3	1.5	35.3	17.3	15.7	3.9	14.5	2.0	49.4	47.4	117.2	72.1
1975	2.0	1.3	37.1	18.6	15.5	3.8	14.7	2.1	52.6	50.5	121.9	76.3
1976	1.9	1.2	41.8	20.9	15.8	3.9	16.3	2.3	49.4	47.5	125.2	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	119.6	72.6
1979	2.1	1.3	38.5	19.3	16.7	4.1	11.2	1.6	49.3	47.4	117.8	73.7
1980	1.9	1.2	35.4	17.7	16.5	4.1	9.8	1.4	51.1	49.1	114.7	73.5
1981	1.8	1.1	41.5	20.7	16.6	4.1	10.8	1.5	45.8	44.0	116.5	71.4
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	49.8	47.8	118.7	74.4
1984	1.8	1.2	43.7	21.8	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	74.3
1986	1.8	1.1	46.3	23.1	18.2	4.5	10.9	1.5	48.8	46.9	126.0	77.1
1987	1.8	1.1	47.9	23.9	17.6	4.3	10.8	1.5	47.9	46.0	126.0	76.8
1988	1.9	1.2	43.3	21.7	17.2	4.2	10.4	1.5	49.6	47.7	122.4	76.3
1989	2.0	1.3	46.8	23.4	17.5	4.3	10.8	1.5	50.0	48.1	127.1	78.6
1990	1.9	1.2	50.2	25.1	17.0	4.2	12.8	1.8	45.8	43.9	127.7	76.2
1991	1.7	1.1	51.3	25.6	17.3	4.2	13.7	1.9	46.4	44.6	130.4	77.4
1992	1.8	1.1	51.0	25.5	17.5	4.3	13.2	1.8	48.9	47.0	132.4	79.7
1993	1.9	1.2	51.3	25.7	17.5	4.3	13.1	1.8	51.9	49.8	135.7	82.8

	Sweetpotatoes		Dry edible beans 4/		Dry field peas and lentils	
	Farm		Farm		Farm	
Pounds						
1970		5.4		6.8		0.8
1971		4.9		6.8		0.7
1972		4.9		6.0		0.8
1973		5.0		7.4		0.6
1974		4.9		5.5		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		6.9		0.5
1991		4.0		7.6		0.5
1992		4.3		7.5		0.4
1993		3.9		6.8		0.5

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

Table 30—Flour and cereal products: Per capita consumption, 1970-93 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	112.0	7.1	119.1	0.7	8.5	9.4	3.1	3.5	16.0	3.5	1.0	148.7
1985	116.5	8.1	124.6	0.7	9.0	10.2	3.2	3.7	17.1	3.7	1.0	156.1
1986	116.7	8.9	125.6	0.6	11.6	11.9	3.3	4.2	19.4	3.8	1.0	162.0
1987	119.2	10.6	129.8	0.6	14.0	13.6	3.3	4.2	21.1	4.2	1.0	170.7
1988	122.5	9.2	131.7	0.6	14.3	14.0	3.4	4.4	21.8	6.0	1.0	175.4
1989	120.1	9.3	129.4	0.6	15.2	14.0	3.4	4.1	21.5	7.5	1.0	175.2
1990	124.3	11.3	135.6	0.6	16.2	14.0	3.4	4.3	21.7	8.2	1.0	183.3
1991	125.7	10.9	136.6	0.6	16.8	14.1	3.4	4.4	21.9	8.6	1.0	185.6
1992	124.8	13.3	138.1	0.6	16.9	14.1	3.4	4.4	21.9	8.5	0.9	187.0
1993 P	125.9	13.5	139.4	0.6	17.5	14.2	3.4	4.5	22.1	8.6	0.9	189.2

P = Preliminary.

1/ Consumption of most items at the processing level. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages and fuel. 2/ Semolina and durum flour in products such as macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles. 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 32 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.

Table 31—Breakfast cereals: Per capita consumption, 1970-93 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	11.5	2.7	14.1
1992	11.8	2.6	14.4
1993	12.3	2.7	14.9

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

Table 32—Caloric and low-calorie sweeteners: Per capita consumption, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Caloric sweeteners								Low-calorie sweeteners 5/			Total sweeteners 3/	
		Cane and beet sugar deliveries 2/		Corn sweeteners				Edible syrups 4/	Honey	Total caloric sweeteners 3/	Saccharin	Aspartame		Total 3/
		Raw value	Refined value	HFCS	Glucose	Dextrose	Total 3/							
Millions		Pounds per capita												
1970	206,052	108.9	101.8	0.5	14.0	5.1	19.6	0.5	1.0	122.9	5.8	0	5.8	128.6
1971	207,661	109.3	102.1	0.6	14.7	5.0	20.6	0.5	0.9	124.1	5.1	0	5.1	129.2
1972	209,896	109.5	102.3	1.2	16.1	5.0	22.2	0.5	1.0	126.0	5.1	0	5.1	131.1
1973	211,909	107.9	100.8	2.1	17.5	4.9	24.4	0.5	0.9	126.7	5.1	0	5.1	131.7
1974	213,854	102.4	95.7	2.8	18.5	4.8	26.1	0.4	0.7	122.9	5.9	0	5.9	128.8
1975	215,973	95.4	89.2	4.9	18.8	4.7	28.4	0.4	1.0	119.0	6.1	0	6.1	125.1
1976	218,035	99.9	93.4	7.2	18.6	4.4	30.2	0.4	0.9	124.9	6.1	0	6.1	131.0
1977	220,239	100.6	94.2	9.6	18.2	4.1	31.9	0.4	0.9	127.4	6.6	0	6.6	134.1
1978	222,585	97.8	91.4	10.8	17.6	3.9	32.2	0.4	1.1	126.2	6.9	0	6.9	132.1
1979	225,055	95.6	89.3	14.8	17.1	3.8	35.6	0.4	1.0	126.4	7.3	0	7.3	133.7
1980	227,726	89.5	83.6	19.0	16.8	3.8	39.5	0.4	0.8	124.4	7.7	0	7.7	132.1
1981	229,966	85.0	79.4	22.8	16.9	3.8	43.5	0.4	0.8	124.2	8.0	0.2	8.2	132.4
1982	232,188	78.8	73.7	26.6	17.3	3.9	47.9	0.4	0.9	122.9	8.4	1.0	9.5	132.3
1983	234,307	75.2	70.3	31.2	17.6	4.0	52.9	0.4	1.0	124.6	9.5	3.5	13.0	137.6
1984	236,348	71.3	66.7	37.3	17.9	4.1	59.2	0.4	0.9	127.2	10.0	5.8	15.8	143.0
1985	238,466	67.1	62.7	45.2	18.1	4.2	67.5	0.4	0.9	131.5	6.0	12.1	18.1	149.6
1985	240,651	64.3	60.0	45.8	18.3	4.2	68.3	0.4	1.0	129.7	5.5	13.0	18.5	148.3
1987	242,804	66.7	62.4	47.8	18.4	4.3	70.5	0.4	1.1	134.5	5.5	13.6	19.1	153.6
1988	245,021	66.4	62.1	49.1	18.7	4.3	72.1	0.4	0.9	135.5	6.0	14.0	20.0	155.5
1989	247,342	67.1	62.8	48.4	19.0	4.4	71.7	0.4	1.0	135.9	6.1	14.2	20.3	156.2
1990	249,908	68.9	64.4	49.8	19.5	4.5	73.8	0.4	1.0	139.6	6.7	15.5	22.2	161.8
1991	252,648	68.3	63.6	50.7	20.2	4.5	75.4	0.4	1.0	140.6	7.3	17.0	24.3	164.9
1992	255,458	69.1	64.5	52.3	21.1	4.5	77.9	0.4	1.0	143.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
1993 P	258,245	68.7	64.2	55.3	21.8	4.5	81.5	0.4	1.0	147.1	NA	NA	NA	NA

P = Preliminary. NA = Not available.

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

Table 33—Candy and other confectionary products: Sales, value, and supply and utilization, with quantity, per capita consumption, and value of sugar use, 1970-93

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Manufacturers 1/			Supply and utilization						Sugar use in Confectionary products 5/			
		Sales	Average value	Ship- ments	Imports 2/	Total supply and utilization	Exports 2/	Net change in invisible stocks 3/	Domestic disappearance 4/		Quantity		Total value	Unit value
									Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita		
	Millions	Mil. dol.	Cents per pounds	Million pounds			Pounds	1,000 short tons	Pounds	Mil. dol.	Cents per pound			
1970	205,052	1,950	48.5	4,020	125	4,145	15	46	4,084	19.9	1,086	10.6	233	10.7
1971	207,661	2,014	51.0	3,950	121	4,071	19	-7	4,059	19.5	1,108	10.7	257	11.6
1972	209,896	2,024	52.1	3,885	136	4,021	26	-19	4,014	19.1	1,101	10.5	246	11.2
1973	211,909	2,186	56.2	3,889	139	4,028	34	46	3,948	18.6	1,120	10.6	278	12.4
1974	213,854	2,839	75.9	3,740	153	3,893	39	59	3,795	17.7	1,093	10.2	589	26.9
1975	215,973	2,898	84.3	3,438	132	3,570	34	-64	3,600	16.7	916	8.5	487	26.6
1976	218,035	2,983	84.0	3,551	152	3,703	41	105	3,557	16.3	1,000	9.2	389	19.5
1977	220,239	3,675	99.3	3,700	120	3,820	44	73	3,703	16.8	967	8.8	263	13.6
1978	222,585	3,847	107.2	3,588	134	3,722	50	-57	3,729	16.8	972	8.7	271	13.9
1979	225,055	4,281	116.6	3,673	118	3,791	51	82	3,658	16.3	956	8.5	365	19.1
1980	227,726	4,684	134.3	3,488	120	3,608	45	-104	3,667	16.1	994	8.7	523	26.3
1981	229,966	5,171	142.5	3,630	123	3,753	56	-18	3,715	16.2	1,017	8.8	686	33.7
1982	232,188	5,650	148.8	3,798	139	3,937	51	-45	3,931	16.9	1,013	8.7	545	26.9
1983	234,307	5,983	147.2	4,064	171	4,235	48	15	4,172	17.8	1,048	8.9	564	26.9
1984	236,348	6,610	155.0	4,265	245	4,510	52	82	4,376	18.5	1,077	9.1	564	26.2
1985	238,466	7,092	163.9	4,326	297	4,623	54	92	4,477	18.8	1,079	9.0	596	27.6
1986	240,651	7,280	173.3	4,201	302	4,503	55	-52	4,500	18.7	1,091	9.1	551	25.3
1987	242,804	7,678	181.5	4,231	286	4,517	64	-117	4,570	18.8	1,190	9.8	596	25.0
1988	245,021	8,276	181.1	4,570	263	4,833	97	-1	4,737	19.3	1,201	9.8	573	23.9
1989	247,342	8,682	178.9	4,852	260	5,112	82	109	4,921	19.9	1,232	10.0	669	27.2
1990	249,908	9,004	186.0	4,840	282	5,122	122	-68	5,068	20.3	1,241	9.9	652	26.3
1991	252,648	9,710	194.6	4,989	306	5,295	135	-90	5,250	20.8	1,239	9.8	667	26.9
1992	255,458	10,428	193.6	5,367	377	5,764	181	116	5,467	21.4	1,254	9.8	702	28.0
1993 P	258,245	10,756	191.4	5,619	360	5,979	311	28	5,640	21.8	1,269	9.8	657	25.9

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. Comparable data for 1989-93, from U.S. Department of Commerce News, "MA200 Confectionery", published annually around mid-August of the following year. 2/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division. 3/ Calculated as a residual. Negatives indicate increases in stock level during year; positives signify net withdrawals. 4/ Domestic disappearance for food use. 5/ Quantity estimated by the Economic Research Service, based on data from Crops Branch and Estimates Division, NASS, USDA. Comparable estimates beginning October 1991, based on data from Sweetener Analysis Division, ASCS, USDA.

Table 34—Coffee, tea, and cocoa: Per capita consumption, 1970-93

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Instant 1/		Regular		Total 2/		Tea, dry leaf equivalent	Cocoa	
		Green bean equivalent	Retail weight	Green bean equivalent	Retail weight	Green bean equivalent	Retail weight		Bean equivalent	Chocolate liquor equivalent 3/
	Millions	Pounds								
1970	205.052	2.0	0.68	11.6	9.7	13.6	10.4	0.73	3.9	3.1
1971	207.661	2.2	0.74	10.9	9.1	13.1	9.9	0.77	3.9	3.1
1972	209.896	2.3	0.77	11.3	9.5	13.7	10.3	0.78	4.3	3.5
1973	211.909	2.6	0.85	10.9	9.2	13.5	10.0	0.79	4.1	3.3
1974	213.854	2.6	1.02	10.2	8.6	12.8	9.6	0.79	3.7	2.9
1975	215.973	2.3	0.92	9.8	8.3	12.2	9.2	0.80	3.2	2.6
1976	218.035	2.5	1.00	10.0	8.4	12.5	9.4	0.82	3.7	3.0
1977	220.239	2.1	0.82	7.3	6.1	9.4	7.0	0.80	3.3	2.6
1978	222.585	2.1	0.84	8.4	7.1	10.5	7.9	0.77	3.3	2.7
1979	225.055	2.2	0.86	9.2	7.7	11.3	8.6	0.74	3.3	2.7
1980	227.726	2.2	0.86	8.1	6.8	10.3	7.7	0.78	3.4	2.7
1981	229.966	2.1	0.84	7.9	6.6	10.0	7.5	0.77	3.6	2.9
1982	232.188	2.2	0.87	7.7	6.5	9.9	7.4	0.74	3.7	3.0
1983	234.307	2.2	0.88	7.8	6.6	10.1	7.5	0.74	4.0	3.2
1984	236.348	2.3	0.90	8.0	6.7	10.2	7.6	0.76	4.3	3.4
1985	238.466	2.3	0.92	8.2	6.9	10.5	7.8	0.75	4.6	3.7
1986	240.651	2.3	0.92	8.2	6.9	10.5	7.8	0.76	4.8	3.8
1987	242.804	2.2	0.90	8.0	6.7	10.2	7.6	0.74	4.8	3.8
1988	245.021	2.2	0.86	7.7	6.4	9.8	7.3	0.75	4.8	3.8
1989	247.342	2.2	0.89	7.9	6.6	10.1	7.5	0.73	4.9	4.0
1990	249.908	2.3	0.91	8.1	6.8	10.3	7.7	0.72	5.4	4.3
1991	252.648	2.3	0.91	8.1	6.8	10.4	7.7	0.73	5.7	4.6
1992	255.458	2.3	0.90	8.0	6.7	10.3	7.6	0.76	5.7	4.6
1993 P	258.245	2.2	0.88	7.8	6.5	10.0	7.4	0.76	5.8	4.6

P = Preliminary.

1/ Quantity processed for soluble use minus net exports. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Chocolate liquor is what remains after cocoa beans have been roasted and dehulled; it is sometimes called ground or bitter chocolate.

Table 35--Beverages: Per capita consumption, 1970-93 1/

Year	Milk			Tea 4/	Coffee 5/	Bottled water 6/	Soft drinks	Selected fruit juices
	Whole	Lowfat 2/	Total 3/					
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	5.6
1972	24.1	6.9	31.0	7.3	33.6	NA	26.2	5.8
1973	23.0	7.5	30.5	7.4	33.3	NA	27.6	6.2
1974	21.7	7.7	29.5	7.5	33.2	NA	27.6	6.1
1975	21.1	8.4	29.5	7.5	31.4	NA	28.2	6.6
1976	20.4	9.0	29.3	7.7	32.5	1.2	30.8	6.9
1977	19.5	9.5	29.0	7.5	24.5	1.3	33.0	7.0
1978	18.7	9.8	28.6	7.2	27.3	1.9	34.2	6.5
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	35.1	7.2
1981	16.3	10.8	27.1	7.2	26.0	2.7	35.4	7.4
1982	15.5	10.9	26.4	6.9	25.9	3.0	35.3	6.8
1983	15.2	11.1	26.3	7.0	26.3	3.4	35.2	8.4
1984	14.8	11.6	26.4	7.1	26.8	4.0	35.9	7.3
1985	14.3	12.3	26.7	7.1	27.4	4.5	35.7	7.7
1986	13.5	13.0	26.5	7.1	27.5	5.0	35.8	8.0
1987	13.0	13.3	26.3	7.0	26.7	5.7	39.2	8.2
1988	12.3	13.5	25.8	7.0	25.7	6.5	41.7	8.2
1989	11.3	14.7	26.0	6.9	26.3	7.4	42.2	7.7
1990	10.5	15.2	25.7	6.8	27.0	8.0	43.7	6.9
1991	10.2	15.5	25.7	6.9	27.1	8.0	44.9	7.9
1992	9.8	15.6	25.4	7.1	26.9	8.2	45.4	7.3
1993	9.4	15.5	24.8	7.1	26.0	9.2	46.6	8.4

Alcoholic beverages							
Resident population				Adult population, 21 years and over			
Beer	Wine 7/	Distilled spirits	Total 3/	Beer	Wine 7/	Distilled spirits	Total 3/

Gallons								
1970	18.5	1.3	1.8	21.6	30.6	2.2	3.0	35.7
1971	18.9	1.5	1.8	22.3	31.2	2.4	3.0	36.7
1972	19.3	1.6	1.9	22.8	31.5	2.6	3.1	37.2
1973	20.1	1.6	1.9	23.6	32.4	2.7	3.1	38.2
1974	20.9	1.6	2.0	24.5	33.6	2.6	3.1	39.3
1975	21.3	1.7	2.0	25.0	33.9	2.7	3.1	39.7
1976	21.5	1.7	2.0	25.2	33.8	2.7	3.1	39.6
1977	22.4	1.8	2.0	26.1	34.8	2.8	3.1	40.7
1978	23.0	2.0	2.0	26.9	35.4	3.0	3.1	41.4
1979	23.8	2.0	2.0	27.8	36.2	3.0	3.0	42.3
1980	24.3	2.1	2.0	28.3	36.6	3.2	3.0	42.8
1981	24.6	2.2	2.0	28.8	36.9	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	32.6	2.7	2.0	37.3
1993	22.6	1.7	1.3	25.6	32.4	2.5	1.9	36.8

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, dry leaf equivalent. 5/ Includes instant and decaffeinated coffee. Converted to fluid equivalent on the basis of 60.6 oz. cups per pound of regular roasted coffee and 187.5.6 oz cups per pound of instant coffee. 6/ Source: Beverage Marketing Corporation through 1992. 1993 figure was constructed by ERS based on industry data. 7/ Beginning in 1983, includes wine coolers.

Table 36--Tree nuts and coconuts: Per capita consumption, 1970-93 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	0.05	0.45	0.52	0.03	0.04	0.33	1.92	0.40
1982	0.59	0.07	0.49	0.47	0.04	0.05	0.46	2.16	0.40
1983	0.58	0.05	0.48	0.52	0.04	0.07	0.52	2.25	0.42
1984	0.68	0.06	0.54	0.48	0.04	0.11	0.47	2.37	0.42
1985	0.81	0.07	0.47	0.48	0.05	0.12	0.45	2.45	0.43
1986	0.53	0.03	0.54	0.49	0.05	0.11	0.47	2.21	0.46
1987	0.59	0.06	0.54	0.47	0.05	0.09	0.41	2.20	0.58
1988	0.65	0.07	0.50	0.49	0.05	0.12	0.40	2.28	0.49
1989	0.73	0.06	0.46	0.45	0.06	0.08	0.51	2.35	0.47
1990	0.86	0.07	0.49	0.45	0.06	0.11	0.50	2.55	0.48
1991	0.70	0.06	0.46	0.45	0.05	0.08	0.44	2.25	0.46
1992	0.73	0.08	0.35	0.47	0.05	0.10	0.58	2.35	0.50
1993 P	0.63	0.08	0.52	0.38	0.05	0.12	0.52	2.30	0.44

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, pignolas, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous free nuts. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 37—Peanuts: Per capita consumption, 1970-93 1/

Crop year 2/	U.S. total population January 1 of following year	Peanuts		Consumed in products			Total 6/
		Snack	Cleaned in shell 3/	Peanut butter 4/	Candy	Other 5/	
	Millions	Pounds					
1970	206.466	1.1	0.4	2.7	1.2	0.1	5.5
1971	208.917	1.1	0.3	2.8	1.2	0.1	5.5
1972	210.985	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.2	0.1	5.7
1973	212.932	1.3	0.3	3.2	1.2	0.1	6.0
1974	214.931	1.3	0.4	3.1	1.0	0.1	5.8
1975	217.095	1.4	0.4	3.1	1.1	0.1	6.0
1976	219.179	1.1	0.5	2.9	1.0	0.1	5.6
1977	221.477	1.2	0.4	2.9	1.0	0.1	5.7
1978	223.865	1.3	0.4	3.0	1.2	0.1	5.9
1979	226.451	1.2	0.5	3.1	1.1	0.1	5.9
1980	228.937	0.9	0.3	2.6	1.0	0.1	4.8
1981	231.157	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.1	0.1	5.5
1982	233.322	1.3	0.5	2.9	1.2	0.1	6.0
1983	235.385	1.3	0.4	2.9	1.3	0.1	5.9
1984	237.468	1.3	0.4	3.0	1.2	0.1	6.1
1985	239.638	1.5	0.5	3.0	1.3	0.1	6.3
1986	241.784	1.6	0.4	2.9	1.3	0.2	6.4
1987	243.981	1.5	0.3	3.0	1.3	0.2	6.4
1988	246.224	1.5	0.4	3.5	1.3	0.1	6.9
1989	248.659	1.6	0.3	3.6	1.3	0.1	7.0
1990	251.367	1.4	0.3	2.9	1.2	0.2	6.0
1991	254.076	1.4	0.3	3.5	1.3	0.1	6.5
1992	256.964	1.4	0.4	3.1	1.3	0.1	6.2
1993 P	259.681	1.3	0.4	2.8	1.4	0.1	6.0

P = Preliminary.

1/ Kernel basis. 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 butter used in candy. 5/ Includes grated and granulated peanuts and peanut flour. 6/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 38—U.S. food supply: Nutrients and other food components, per capita per day, 1970-90 1/

Year	Food energy	Carbohydrate	Protein	Fat				Cholesterol
				Total fat	Saturated fat	Mono-unsaturated fat	Poly-unsaturated fat	
	Kilocalories	Grams				Milligrams		
1970	3,300	383	99	159	61	66	27	490
1971	3,300	385	100	161	62	66	27	490
1972	3,400	383	100	164	63	68	28	490
1973	3,300	388	97	155	58	63	28	450
1974	3,300	380	98	157	59	64	28	460
1975	3,300	384	97	153	57	63	27	450
1976	3,400	397	100	159	59	64	30	450
1977	3,300	395	99	156	58	63	29	450
1978	3,300	390	98	157	58	63	30	450
1979	3,400	399	99	159	59	64	30	450
1980	3,400	404	98	161	60	65	31	450
1981	3,400	393	98	161	59	65	31	440
1982	3,400	396	97	159	58	64	31	430
1983	3,400	400	99	164	60	66	32	440
1984	3,400	404	100	163	61	66	30	440
1985	3,600	419	102	171	63	69	33	440
1986	3,600	424	103	169	61	68	32	440
1987	3,600	436	104	167	60	67	33	440
1988	3,600	440	105	168	60	68	33	430
1989	3,600	442	104	164	59	66	32	420
1990	3,700	452	105	165	59	67	32	410

See footnote at end of table.

Continued—

Table 38--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
	Micrograms - Retinol equivalents -		Milligrams Alpha-TE		Milligrams				Micrograms	
1970	1,500	500	13.4	108	2.0	2.4	23	2.1	280	10.4
1971	1,510	510	13.1	109	2.1	2.4	23	2.1	281	10.4
1972	1,530	540	13.4	109	2.1	2.4	23	2.1	278	10.3
1973	1,510	570	13.9	108	2.0	2.3	23	2.0	285	9.7
1974	1,560	600	13.6	108	2.2	2.4	24	2.0	273	10.1
1975	1,550	610	13.8	113	2.2	2.4	24	2.0	296	9.9
1976	1,570	610	14.0	113	2.4	2.6	26	2.1	299	10.3
1977	1,520	570	13.4	113	2.3	2.5	26	2.1	298	10.2
1978	1,490	560	13.7	109	2.3	2.5	26	2.0	287	9.8
1979	1,520	590	13.8	110	2.4	2.5	26	2.1	294	9.5
1980	1,490	570	13.7	112	2.4	2.5	26	2.0	287	9.4
1981	1,480	570	13.7	108	2.4	2.5	26	2.0	285	9.5
1982	1,470	590	14.0	109	2.3	2.4	26	2.0	289	9.0
1983	1,460	560	14.2	114	2.4	2.5	26	2.1	293	9.3
1984	1,490	600	14.0	111	2.4	2.5	26	2.1	286	9.4
1985	1,470	580	15.0	112	2.4	2.5	27	2.1	298	9.4
1986	1,450	550	15.4	116	2.4	2.5	27	2.1	301	9.1
1987	1,500	610	15.4	115	2.5	2.6	27	2.2	297	9.1
1988	1,440	580	15.9	115	2.5	2.5	28	2.2	307	8.9
1989	1,400	610	15.7	115	2.5	2.5	28	2.2	298	8.8
1990	1,420	620	15.7	110	2.5	2.6	28	2.2	296	8.7

See footnote at end of table.

Continued-

Table 38-U.S. food supply: Nutrients and other food components, per capita per day, 1970-90 1/-continued

Year	Minerals						
	Calcium	Phosphorus	Magnesium	Iron	Zinc	Copper	Potassium
	Milligrams						
1970	870	1,470	320	15.5	12.6	1.6	3,510
1971	870	1,490	320	15.6	12.7	1.6	3,510
1972	870	1,490	320	15.6	12.8	1.6	3,500
1973	880	1,460	320	15.8	12.3	1.6	3,470
1974	850	1,450	320	18.0	12.4	1.6	3,410
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 Agricultural Research Service (ARS), USDA, based on ERS estimates of per capita quantities of food available for consumption from "Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-92," (SB-867, ERS, USDA, September 1993), on imputed consumption data for foods no longer reported by ERS, and on ARS 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 ARS' 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 ARS.

Table 39--Beef: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply				Utilization						Factors for converting carcass weight to --				
		Production	Imports 3/	Beginning stocks 4/	Total supply 5/	Exports 3/ 6/	Shipments to U.S. territories 3/	Ending stocks 4/	Food disappearance 5/			Per capita			Retail 7/	Boneless 7/
									Total			Per capita				
									Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight		
	Millions	Million pounds							Pounds			Percent				
1970	205.052	21,684	1,792	353	23,829	101	6/	338	23,390	17,308	16,326	114.1	84.4	79.6	0.740	0.698
1971	207.661	21,904	1,734	338	23,976	117	6/	366	23,493	17,385	16,398	113.1	83.7	79.0	0.740	0.698
1972	209.896	22,413	1,960	366	24,739	114	6/	477	24,148	17,870	16,855	115.0	85.1	80.3	0.740	0.698
1973	211.909	21,278	1,990	477	23,745	144	6/	580	23,021	17,035	16,069	108.6	80.4	75.8	0.740	0.698
1974	213.854	23,137	1,615	580	25,332	115	6/	519	24,698	18,277	17,239	115.5	85.5	80.6	0.740	0.698
1975	215.973	23,975	1,758	519	26,252	110	6/	456	25,686	19,008	17,929	118.9	88.0	83.0	0.740	0.698
1976	218.035	25,969	2,073	456	28,498	87	71	606	27,733	20,523	19,358	127.2	94.1	88.8	0.740	0.698
1977	220.239	25,279	1,939	606	27,824	98	69	412	27,246	20,162	19,018	123.7	91.5	86.3	0.740	0.698
1978	222.585	24,241	2,297	412	26,950	160	54	529	26,207	19,393	18,292	117.7	87.1	82.2	0.740	0.698
1979	225.055	21,447	2,405	529	24,380	167	49	459	23,706	17,542	16,547	105.3	77.9	73.5	0.740	0.698
1980	227.726	21,643	2,064	459	24,166	173	47	432	23,513	17,400	16,412	103.3	76.4	72.1	0.740	0.698
1981	229.966	22,389	1,743	432	24,564	216	36	335	23,977	17,743	16,736	104.3	77.2	72.8	0.740	0.698
1982	232.198	22,536	1,939	335	24,811	250	55	388	24,118	17,847	16,834	103.9	76.9	72.5	0.740	0.698
1983	234.307	23,243	1,974	388	25,605	268	40	429	24,868	18,402	17,358	106.1	78.5	74.1	0.740	0.698
1984	236.348	23,598	1,823	429	25,850	323	47	472	25,007	18,505	17,455	105.8	78.3	73.9	0.740	0.698
1985	238.466	23,728	2,071	472	26,271	325	51	420	25,476	18,852	17,782	106.8	79.1	74.6	0.740	0.698
1986	240.651	24,371	2,129	420	26,919	516	52	412	25,940	18,936	17,898	107.8	78.7	74.4	0.730	0.690
1987	242.804	23,566	2,269	412	26,247	600	56	386	25,205	17,895	16,887	103.8	73.7	69.6	0.710	0.670
1988	245.021	23,589	2,379	386	26,353	680	64	422	25,188	17,757	16,800	102.8	72.5	68.6	0.705	0.667
1989	247.342	23,087	2,178	422	25,687	1,023	61	335	24,269	17,109	16,187	98.1	69.2	65.4	0.705	0.667
1990	249.908	22,743	2,356	335	25,434	1,006	69	397	23,961	16,893	15,982	95.9	67.6	64.0	0.705	0.667
1991	252.648	22,917	2,406	397	25,721	1,188	69	419	24,045	16,831	15,942	95.2	66.6	63.1	0.700	0.663
1992	255.458	23,086	2,440	419	25,945	1,324	76	360	24,185	16,930	16,035	94.7	66.3	62.8	0.700	0.663
1993 P	258.245	23,049	2,401	360	25,810	1,275	62	529	23,944	16,761	15,875	92.7	64.9	61.5	0.700	0.663

P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Beginning 1989, trade data include veal. 4/ 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. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 7/ Source: "Reevaluation of Beef Carcass-to-Retail Weight Conversion Factor", AER-623, ERS, USDA, October 1989.

Table 40—Veal: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply				Utilization						Factors for converting carcass weight to—				
		Production	Imports	Begin- ning stocks 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports 5/	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance 4/						Retail 6/	Boneless 6/
									Total			Per capita				
									Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight		
	Millions	Million pounds							Pounds			Percent				
1970	205.052	588	24	10	622	3	5/	9	610	506	418	3.0	2.5	2.0	0.830	0.685
1971	207.661	547	22	9	578	4	5/	9	565	469	387	2.7	2.3	1.9	0.830	0.685
1972	209.896	458	36	9	503	10	5/	13	480	399	329	2.3	1.9	1.6	0.830	0.685
1973	211.909	357	31	13	401	8	5/	12	381	316	261	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.830	0.685
1974	213.854	486	31	12	529	15	5/	14	500	415	343	2.3	1.9	1.6	0.830	0.685
1975	215.973	873	24	14	911	14	5/	11	886	735	607	4.1	3.4	2.8	0.830	0.685
1976	218.035	852	22	11	884	2	9	11	863	716	591	4.0	3.3	2.7	0.830	0.685
1977	220.239	833	24	11	868	2	9	11	845	701	579	3.8	3.2	2.6	0.830	0.685
1978	222.585	631	25	11	667	2	4	9	651	541	446	2.9	2.4	2.0	0.830	0.685
1979	225.055	435	27	9	471	3	2	10	456	378	312	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.830	0.685
1980	227.726	400	21	10	432	2	1	9	419	348	287	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.830	0.685
1981	229.966	435	18	9	463	2	1	9	450	374	309	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.830	0.685
1982	232.188	448	19	9	476	2	2	7	465	386	318	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.830	0.685
1983	234.307	453	19	7	479	4	1	9	465	386	318	2.0	1.6	1.4	0.830	0.685
1984	236.348	495	24	9	528	6	1	14	508	421	348	2.1	1.8	1.5	0.830	0.685
1985	238.466	515	20	14	549	4	1	11	532	442	365	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.830	0.685
1986	240.651	524	27	11	562	5	1	7	549	456	376	2.3	1.9	1.6	0.830	0.685
1987	242.804	429	24	7	460	7	1	4	449	372	307	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.830	0.685
1988	245.021	396	27	4	427	10	2	5	409	340	280	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.830	0.685
1989	247.342	355	NA	5	360	NA	NA	4	357	296	244	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.830	0.685
1990	249.908	327	NA	4	331	NA	NA	6	325	270	223	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.830	0.685
1991	252.648	306	NA	6	312	NA	NA	7	305	253	209	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.830	0.685
1992	255.458	310	NA	7	317	NA	NA	5	312	259	214	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.830	0.685
1993 P	258.245	285	NA	5	290	NA	NA	4	286	237	196	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.830	0.685

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight except as noted in footnote 3. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories.

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. Stocks data are reported on a product-weight basis for all years. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 6/ Source: "Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products", AH-697, ERS, USDA, June 1992.

Table 4i--Lamb: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply				Utilization						Factors for converting carcass weight to --				
		Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance 4/			Per capita			Retail 6/	Boneless 6/
									Total			Per capita				
									Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight		
	Millions	Million pounds							Pounds			Percent				
1970	205.052	551	122	16	689	7	5/	19	663	590	436	3.2	2.9	2.1	0.890	0.658
1971	207.661	555	103	19	677	8	5/	19	650	579	428	3.1	2.8	2.1	0.890	0.658
1972	209.896	543	148	19	710	7	5/	16	688	612	452	3.3	2.9	2.2	0.890	0.658
1973	211.909	512	53	16	581	6	5/	15	560	498	368	2.6	2.4	1.7	0.890	0.658
1974	213.854	464	26	15	505	8	5/	14	483	430	318	2.3	2.0	1.5	0.890	0.658
1975	215.973	411	27	14	452	8	5/	12	432	384	284	2.0	1.8	1.3	0.890	0.658
1976	218.035	371	36	12	419	4	3	15	398	354	262	1.8	1.6	1.2	0.890	0.658
1977	220.239	350	23	15	387	5	2	10	370	330	244	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.890	0.658
1978	222.585	310	39	10	359	3	1	12	343	306	226	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658
1979	225.055	291	44	12	347	1	2	11	333	296	219	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.890	0.658
1980	227.726	318	33	11	362	1	3	9	348	310	229	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658
1981	229.966	338	31	9	378	2	3	11	362	322	238	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658
1982	232.188	365	21	11	397	2	2	9	384	342	253	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.890	0.658
1983	234.307	375	18	9	402	1	2	11	388	345	255	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.890	0.658
1984	236.348	379	20	11	410	2	3	7	398	354	262	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.890	0.658
1985	238.466	359	36	7	403	1	2	13	387	344	254	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.890	0.658
1986	240.651	338	41	13	392	1	2	13	376	335	247	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658
1987	242.804	315	44	13	372	1	2	8	360	321	237	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.890	0.658
1988	245.021	335	51	8	394	1	1	6	386	343	254	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658
1989	247.342	347	46	6	399	5	1	8	385	343	254	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658
1990	249.908	363	41	8	412	6	--	8	397	353	261	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658
1991	252.648	363	41	8	412	10	--	8	396	353	261	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658
1992	255.458	348	49	6	403	8	1	8	386	344	254	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.890	0.658
1993 P	258.245	337	54	8	399	9	1	8	381	339	251	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.890	0.658

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

1/ Carcass weight except as noted in footnote 3. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Cold-storage holding 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. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 6/ Source: "Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products", AH-697, ERS, USDA, June 1992.

Table 42--Pork: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply				Utilization						Factors for converting carcass weight to -				
		Production	Imports	Begin- ning stocks 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports 5/	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance 4/						Retail 6/	Boneless 6/
									Total			Per capita				
									Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight		
	Millions	Million pounds							Pounds			Percent				
1970	205.052	14,699	491	188	15,376	194	5/	394	14,789	11,314	9,835	72.1	55.2	48.0	0.765	0.665
1971	207.661	16,006	496	394	16,896	198	5/	391	16,307	12,491	10,926	78.5	60.2	52.6	0.766	0.670
1972	209.896	14,422	538	391	15,351	236	5/	258	14,857	11,395	10,028	70.8	54.3	47.8	0.767	0.675
1973	211.909	13,223	533	258	14,014	279	5/	348	13,387	10,281	9,103	63.2	48.5	43.0	0.768	0.680
1974	213.854	14,331	488	348	15,167	204	5/	380	14,584	11,215	9,990	68.2	52.4	46.7	0.769	0.685
1975	215.973	11,779	439	380	12,598	317	5/	181	12,100	9,317	8,349	56.0	43.1	38.7	0.770	0.690
1976	218.035	12,688	469	181	13,338	316	106	274	12,642	9,747	8,786	58.0	44.7	40.3	0.771	0.695
1977	220.239	13,248	440	274	13,962	294	105	246	13,317	10,281	9,309	60.5	46.7	42.3	0.772	0.699
1978	222.585	13,393	495	246	14,134	288	133	310	13,403	10,360	9,422	60.2	46.5	42.3	0.773	0.703
1979	225.055	15,451	500	310	16,261	291	158	355	15,458	11,964	10,929	68.7	53.2	48.6	0.774	0.707
1980	227.726	16,617	550	355	17,521	252	154	431	16,684	12,530	11,862	73.3	56.8	52.1	0.775	0.711
1981	229.966	15,873	542	431	16,846	307	145	336	16,058	12,461	11,482	69.8	54.2	49.9	0.776	0.715
1982	232.188	14,229	612	336	15,177	214	151	284	14,528	11,289	10,417	62.6	48.6	44.9	0.777	0.717
1983	234.307	15,199	707	284	16,190	219	142	375	15,453	12,022	11,111	66.0	51.3	47.4	0.778	0.719
1984	236.348	14,812	954	375	16,141	164	147	348	15,483	12,061	11,163	65.5	51.0	47.2	0.779	0.721
1985	238.466	14,807	1,128	348	16,283	128	132	289	15,733	12,272	11,375	66.0	51.5	47.7	0.780	0.723
1986	240.651	14,063	1,122	289	15,474	86	132	253	15,003	11,687	10,877	62.3	48.6	45.2	0.779	0.725
1987	242.804	14,373	1,195	253	15,821	109	127	360	15,225	11,845	11,068	62.7	48.8	45.6	0.778	0.727
1988	245.021	15,684	1,137	360	17,181	195	126	437	16,423	12,761	11,956	67.0	52.1	48.8	0.777	0.728
1989	247.342	15,813	896	437	17,146	262	143	313	16,428	12,748	11,976	66.4	51.5	48.4	0.776	0.729
1990	249.908	15,354	898	313	16,565	238	113	296	15,917	12,352	11,603	63.7	49.4	46.4	0.776	0.729
1991	252.648	15,999	775	296	17,070	283	131	388	16,268	12,624	11,860	64.4	50.0	46.9	0.776	0.729
1992	255.458	17,234	645	388	18,267	407	145	385	17,330	13,448	12,634	67.8	52.6	49.5	0.776	0.729
1993 P	258.245	17,088	740	385	18,213	435	166	359	17,253	13,388	12,577	66.8	51.8	48.7	0.776	0.729

P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 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/ Source: "Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report", LPS-45, ERS, USDA, January 1991.

Table 43—Total red meat: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply				Utilization								
		Production	Imports	Begin- ning stocks 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports 5/	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance 4/					
									Total			Per capita		
									Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight
	Millions	Million pounds							Pounds					
1970	205.052	37,522	2,429	567	40,518	305	5/	761	39,452	29,718	27,015	192.4	144.9	131.7
1971	207.661	39,012	2,355	761	42,128	327	5/	785	41,016	30,924	28,139	197.5	148.9	135.5
1972	209.896	37,836	2,682	785	41,303	367	5/	764	40,172	30,275	27,665	191.4	144.2	131.8
1973	211.909	35,370	2,607	764	38,741	437	5/	955	37,349	28,131	25,801	176.2	132.9	121.8
1974	213.854	38,418	2,160	955	41,533	342	5/	926	40,265	30,337	27,890	188.3	141.9	130.4
1975	215.973	37,038	2,248	926	40,212	449	5/	659	39,104	29,444	27,169	181.1	136.3	125.8
1976	218.035	39,880	2,600	659	43,139	410	189	905	41,636	31,339	28,997	191.0	143.7	133.0
1977	220.239	39,710	2,425	905	43,040	398	185	679	41,778	31,473	29,149	189.7	142.9	132.3
1978	222.585	38,575	2,856	679	42,110	454	192	860	40,604	30,600	28,387	182.4	137.5	127.5
1979	225.055	37,624	2,975	860	41,459	461	211	835	39,952	30,181	28,007	177.5	134.1	124.4
1980	227.726	38,978	2,658	835	42,481	429	205	882	40,965	30,988	28,791	179.9	136.1	126.4
1981	229.966	39,035	2,334	882	42,251	527	185	691	40,848	30,901	28,765	177.6	134.4	125.1
1982	232.188	37,578	2,592	691	40,860	466	210	688	39,495	29,863	27,822	170.1	128.6	119.8
1983	234.307	39,270	2,717	688	42,675	493	185	824	41,173	31,156	29,042	175.7	133.0	123.9
1984	236.348	39,284	2,821	824	42,929	495	198	841	41,395	31,342	29,227	175.1	132.6	123.7
1985	238.466	39,409	3,255	841	43,505	458	186	733	42,129	31,910	29,777	176.7	133.8	124.9
1986	240.651	39,296	3,318	733	43,347	608	187	684	41,868	31,414	29,400	174.0	130.5	122.2
1987	242.804	38,683	3,533	684	42,900	718	186	758	41,238	30,433	28,500	169.8	125.3	117.4
1988	245.021	40,004	3,594	758	44,356	887	193	870	42,406	31,201	29,290	173.1	127.3	119.5
1989	247.342	39,602	3,120	870	43,592	1,290	205	659	41,438	30,496	28,661	167.5	123.3	115.9
1990	249.908	38,787	3,295	659	42,741	1,250	182	707	40,600	29,867	28,070	162.5	119.5	112.3
1991	252.648	39,585	3,222	707	43,515	1,481	200	820	41,014	30,061	28,270	162.3	119.0	111.9
1992	255.458	40,978	3,134	820	44,932	1,739	222	758	42,213	30,980	29,136	165.2	121.3	114.1
1993 P	258.245	40,759	3,195	758	44,712	1,719	229	900	41,864	30,726	28,899	162.1	119.0	111.9

P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight basis except as noted in footnote 3. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories.

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. Lamb, mutton, and veal stocks data are reported on a product-weight basis for all years. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975.

Table 44--Fresh and frozen fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization			
		Production	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
								Total	Per capita
	Millions	Million pounds						Pounds	
1970	205.052	615	890	233	1,738	81	251	1,406	6.9
1971	207.661	630	864	251	1,745	102	242	1,401	6.7
1972	209.896	623	1,060	242	1,925	96	335	1,494	7.1
1973	211.909	657	1,091	335	2,083	147	373	1,563	7.4
1974	213.854	658	902	373	1,933	112	344	1,477	6.9
1975	215.973	717	982	344	2,043	135	290	1,618	7.5
1976	218.035	788	1,147	290	2,225	154	296	1,775	8.1
1977	220.239	814	1,130	296	2,240	205	335	1,700	7.7
1978	222.585	911	1,156	335	2,402	271	338	1,793	8.1
1979	225.055	957	1,169	338	2,464	337	367	1,760	7.8
1980	227.726	1,023	1,013	367	2,403	324	296	1,783	7.8
1981	229.966	1,026	1,097	296	2,419	377	264	1,778	7.7
1982	232.188	1,082	1,159	264	2,505	388	298	1,819	7.8
1983	234.307	1,035	1,306	298	2,639	345	340	1,954	8.3
1984	236.348	1,105	1,300	340	2,745	337	295	2,113	8.9
1985	238.466	1,228	1,459	295	2,982	379	280	2,323	9.7
1986	240.651	1,214	1,546	280	3,040	430	264	2,346	9.7
1987	242.804	1,425	1,740	264	3,429	495	354	2,580	10.6
1988	245.021	1,537	1,559	354	3,450	671	338	2,441	10.0
1989	247.342	1,799	1,566	338	3,703	839	349	2,515	10.2
1990	249.908	1,763	1,575	349	3,687	1,022	273	2,392	9.6
1991	252.648	2,164	1,619	273	4,056	1,313	305	2,438	9.6
1992	255.458	2,355	1,564	305	4,224	1,408	306	2,510	9.8
1993 P	258.245	2,403	1,642	306	4,358	1,437	305	2,616	10.1

P = Preliminary.

1/ Edible meat weight. Edible-weight finfish is equal to 45 percent of liveweight. 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.

Table 45--Canned fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization			
		Production 2/	Imports	Begin- ning stocks 3/	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance	
								Total	Per capita
	Millions	----- Million pounds -----						Pounds	
1970	205,052	745	238	161	1,144	47	186	911	4.4
1971	207,661	757	192	186	1,135	48	196	891	4.3
1972	209,896	866	247	196	1,309	55	218	1,036	4.9
1973	211,909	865	231	218	1,314	58	205	1,051	5.0
1974	213,854	892	267	205	1,364	43	314	1,007	4.7
1975 4/	215,973	748	162	299	1,209	51	246	912	4.2
1976	218,035	846	217	246	1,309	55	329	925	4.2
1977	220,239	864	178	329	1,371	55	320	996	4.5
1978	222,585	1,018	191	320	1,529	68	359	1,102	5.0
1979	225,055	903	198	359	1,460	81	300	1,079	4.8
1980	227,726	891	212	300	1,403	106	326	971	4.3
1981	229,966	921	204	326	1,451	102	301	1,048	4.6
1982	232,188	806	224	301	1,331	71	270	990	4.3
1983	234,307	855	258	270	1,383	74	216	1,093	4.7
1984	236,348	1,009	316	216	1,541	64	326	1,151	4.9
1985	238,466	812	414	326	1,552	61	306	1,185	5.0
1986	240,651	878	439	306	1,623	81	249	1,293	5.4
1987	242,804	891	429	249	1,569	55	257	1,257	5.2
1988	245,021	839	429	257	1,525	63	266	1,196	4.9
1989	247,342	969	533	266	1,768	138	372	1,258	5.1
1990	249,908	876	458	372	1,706	100	335	1,271	5.1
1991	252,648	897	513	335	1,745	148	366	1,231	4.9
1992	255,458	768	469	366	1,603	178	259	1,166	4.6
1993 P	258,245	925	382	259	1,566	127	285	1,154	4.5

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 stocks data include reported or estimated stocks for salmon, tuna, sardines, and mackerel. Salmon stocks include those at wholesale. Sardine stocks excluded beginning January 1, 1975. 4/ Beginning stocks do not equal previous year's ending stocks due to data revision.

Table 46—Cured fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization			
		Production	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
								Total	Per capita
	Millions	Million pounds						Pounds	
1970	205.052	52	54	4	110	10	9	91	0.4
1971	207.661	55	49	9	113	9	10	94	0.5
1972	209.896	53	43	10	106	8	6	92	0.4
1973	211.909	50	48	6	104	10	8	86	0.4
1974	213.854	55	50	8	113	9	7	97	0.5
1975	215.973	51	50	7	108	10	7	91	0.4
1976	218.035	48	70	7	125	14	7	104	0.5
1977	220.239	54	58	7	119	24	7	88	0.4
1978	222.585	48	68	7	123	36	6	81	0.4
1979	225.055	51	63	6	120	32	5	83	0.4
1980	227.726	57	56	5	118	41	4	73	0.3
1981	229.966	43	73	4	120	49	4	67	0.3
1982	232.188	46	69	4	119	49	1	69	0.3
1983	234.307	55	65	1	121	45	6	70	0.3
1984	236.348	60	68	6	134	39	25	70	0.3
1985	238.466	59	54	25	138	45	22	71	0.3
1986	240.651	55	59	22	136	39	25	72	0.3
1987	242.804	41	64	25	130	35	23	72	0.3
1988	245.021	41	63	23	127	52	2	73	0.3
1989	247.342	50	66	2	118	28	16	74	0.3
1990	249.908	33	71	16	120	20	25	75	0.3
1991	252.648	29	68	25	122	23	24	75	0.3
1992	255.458	34	67	24	125	16	33	76	0.3
1993 P	258.245	21	69	33	123	16	30	77	0.3

P = Preliminary.

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

Table 47—Total fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization			
		Production	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
								Total	Per capita
	Millions	Million pounds						Pounds	
1970	205.052	1,412	1,182	398	2,992	138	446	2,408	11.7
1971	207.661	1,442	1,105	446	2,993	159	448	2,386	11.5
1972	209.896	1,542	1,350	448	3,340	159	559	2,622	12.5
1973	211.909	1,572	1,370	559	3,501	215	586	2,700	12.7
1974	213.854	1,605	1,219	586	3,410	164	665	2,581	12.1
1975 2/	215.973	1,516	1,194	650	3,360	196	543	2,621	12.1
1976	218.035	1,682	1,434	543	3,659	223	632	2,804	12.9
1977	220.239	1,732	1,366	632	3,730	284	662	2,784	12.6
1978	222.585	1,977	1,415	662	4,054	375	703	2,976	13.4
1979	225.055	1,911	1,430	703	4,044	450	672	2,922	13.0
1980	227.726	1,971	1,281	672	3,924	471	626	2,827	12.4
1981	229.966	1,990	1,374	626	3,990	528	569	2,893	12.6
1982	232.188	1,934	1,452	569	3,955	508	569	2,878	12.4
1983	234.307	1,945	1,629	569	4,143	464	562	3,117	13.3
1984	236.348	2,174	1,684	562	4,420	440	646	3,334	14.1
1985	238.466	2,099	1,927	646	4,672	485	608	3,579	15.0
1986	240.651	2,147	2,044	608	4,799	550	538	3,711	15.4
1987	242.804	2,357	2,233	538	5,128	585	634	3,909	16.1
1988	245.021	2,417	2,051	634	5,102	786	606	3,710	15.1
1989	247.342	2,818	2,165	606	5,589	1,005	737	3,847	15.6
1990	249.908	2,672	2,104	737	5,513	1,142	633	3,738	15.0
1991	252.648	3,090	2,200	633	5,923	1,484	695	3,744	14.8
1992	255.458	3,157	2,100	695	5,952	1,602	598	3,752	14.7
1993 P	258.245	3,349	2,100	598	6,047	1,580	620	3,847	14.9

P = Preliminary.

1/ Edible meat weight. Data provided by National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, 301-713-2328); ERS computed per capita figures.

2/ Beginning stocks do not equal previous year's ending stocks due to data revision.

Table 48—Young chicken (broilers): Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply			Utilization									Factors for converting carcass weight 3/	
		Production	Beginning stocks	Total supply 3/	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 3/						Retail 4/	Boneless 5/
								Total			Per capita				
								Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight		
	Millions	Million pounds						Pounds			Percent				
1970	205.052	7,687	82	7,769	94	85	112	7,478	7,478	5,108	36.5	36.5	24.9	1.000	0.683
1971	207.661	7,724	112	7,835	101	96	103	7,536	7,536	5,139	36.3	36.3	24.7	1.000	0.682
1972	209.896	8,147	103	8,250	94	104	76	7,976	7,976	5,439	38.0	38.0	25.9	1.000	0.682
1973	211.909	7,962	76	8,038	94	99	100	7,745	7,745	5,275	36.6	36.6	24.9	1.000	0.681
1974	213.854	8,034	100	8,134	115	107	121	7,791	7,791	5,305	36.4	36.4	24.8	1.000	0.681
1975	215.973	8,020	121	8,141	138	116	75	7,811	7,811	5,312	36.2	36.2	24.6	1.000	0.680
1976	218.035	9,012	75	9,088	287	127	112	8,561	8,561	5,821	39.3	39.3	26.7	1.000	0.680
1977	220.239	9,279	112	9,392	313	128	110	8,841	8,841	6,003	40.1	40.1	27.3	1.000	0.679
1978	222.585	9,902	110	10,012	331	126	86	9,468	9,468	6,420	42.5	42.5	28.8	1.000	0.678
1979	225.055	10,926	86	11,013	402	144	112	10,355	10,355	7,010	46.0	46.0	31.1	1.000	0.677
1980	227.726	11,252	112	11,364	567	155	115	10,527	10,442	7,063	46.2	45.9	31.0	0.992	0.671
1981	229.966	11,868	115	11,983	719	154	120	10,990	10,803	7,308	47.8	47.0	31.8	0.983	0.665
1982	232.188	11,996	120	12,116	501	147	117	11,351	10,965	7,424	48.9	47.2	32.0	0.966	0.654
1983	234.307	12,326	117	12,443	432	132	101	11,778	11,189	7,585	50.3	47.8	32.4	0.950	0.644
1984	236.348	12,921	101	13,022	407	145	127	12,343	11,714	7,937	52.2	49.6	33.6	0.949	0.643
1985	238.466	13,520	127	13,646	417	143	158	12,929	12,257	8,287	54.2	51.4	34.8	0.948	0.641
1986	240.651	14,180	158	14,338	566	149	179	13,443	12,637	8,550	55.9	52.5	35.5	0.940	0.636
1987	242.804	15,413	179	15,592	752	151	202	14,488	13,517	9,142	59.7	55.7	37.7	0.933	0.631
1988	245.021	16,007	202	16,209	765	156	179	15,109	13,719	9,307	61.7	56.0	38.0	0.908	0.616
1989	247.342	17,227	179	17,406	814	163	221	16,208	14,328	9,725	65.5	57.9	39.3	0.884	0.600
1990	249.908	18,430	221	18,651	1,143	155	242	17,111	15,092	10,249	68.5	60.4	41.0	0.882	0.599
1991	252.648	19,591	242	19,833	1,261	162	300	18,109	15,918	10,811	71.7	63.0	42.8	0.879	0.597
1992	255.458	20,904	300	21,204	1,489	189	368	19,158	16,840	11,437	75.0	65.9	44.8	0.879	0.597
1993 P	258.245	22,015	368	22,383	1,966	140	358	19,919	17,509	11,892	77.1	67.8	46.0	0.879	0.597

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook weight. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Source: "Introducing a Broiler Weight Consumption Series, Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report", ERS, USDA, LPS-53, May 1992. 5/ Source: "FoodReview", 1992 Yearbook Issue, ERS, USDA, 15:3.

Table 49—Other chicken: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply			Utilization									Factors for converting carcass weight to --	
		Production	Beginning stocks	Total supply 3/	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 3/						Retail 4/	Boneless 5/
								Total			Per capita				
								Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight		
	Millions	Million pounds						Pounds			Percent				
1970	205.052	778	28	806	3	1	52	750	750	512	3.7	3.7	2.5	1.000	0.683
1971	207.661	792	52	844	3	2	45	794	794	542	3.8	3.8	2.6	1.000	0.682
1972	209.896	740	45	785	6	2	35	743	743	506	3.5	3.5	2.4	1.000	0.682
1973	211.909	700	35	735	7	3	47	678	678	462	3.2	3.2	2.2	1.000	0.681
1974	213.854	702	47	749	9	3	54	683	683	465	3.2	3.2	2.2	1.000	0.681
1975	215.973	578	54	632	17	2	39	574	574	390	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.000	0.680
1976	218.035	616	39	655	35	2	42	576	576	391	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.000	0.680
1977	220.239	593	42	635	36	4	29	566	566	385	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.000	0.679
1978	222.585	540	29	569	30	18	15	506	506	343	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.000	0.678
1979	225.055	579	15	594	36	15	30	513	513	347	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.000	0.677
1980	227.726	551	30	581	53	6	21	501	497	336	2.2	2.2	1.5	0.992	0.671
1981	229.966	653	21	674	44	3	29	599	589	398	2.6	2.6	1.7	0.983	0.665
1982	232.188	621	29	650	23	3	18	605	585	396	2.6	2.5	1.7	0.966	0.654
1983	234.307	577	18	595	18	10	18	549	522	354	2.3	2.2	1.5	0.950	0.644
1984	236.348	559	18	577	26	2	12	536	509	345	2.3	2.2	1.5	0.949	0.643
1985	238.466	525	12	537	21	1	13	502	476	322	2.1	2.0	1.3	0.948	0.641
1986	240.651	556	13	569	16	3	8	542	509	344	2.3	2.1	1.4	0.940	0.636
1987	242.804	571	8	579	15	2	11	550	514	347	2.3	2.1	1.4	0.933	0.631
1988	245.021	556	11	567	26	3	14	525	476	323	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.908	0.616
1989	247.342	531	14	545	24	19	6	496	438	297	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.884	0.600
1990	249.908	523	6	530	25	13	9	483	426	290	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.882	0.599
1991	252.648	508	9	516	28	18	10	460	404	275	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.879	0.597
1992	255.458	520	10	530	41	13	10	466	409	278	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.879	0.597
1993 P	258.245	515	10	525	56	12	8	449	395	268	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.879	0.597

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook weight. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 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—Total chicken: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply			Utilization								
		Produc- tion	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply 3/	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 3/					
								Total			Per capita		
								Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight
	Millions	Million pounds						Pounds					
1970	205.052	8,464	110	8,574	97	86	164	8,228	8,228	5,620	40.1	40.1	27.4
1971	207.661	8,516	164	8,679	103	98	148	8,330	8,330	5,681	40.1	40.1	27.4
1972	209.896	8,887	148	9,036	100	106	111	8,718	8,718	5,946	41.5	41.5	28.3
1973	211.909	8,662	111	8,773	101	102	147	8,423	8,423	5,736	39.7	39.7	27.1
1974	213.854	8,736	147	8,883	125	110	175	8,473	8,473	5,770	39.6	39.6	27.0
1975	215.973	8,598	175	8,773	155	118	115	8,386	8,386	5,702	38.8	38.8	26.4
1976	218.035	9,628	115	9,742	322	129	155	9,136	9,136	6,213	41.9	41.9	28.5
1977	220.239	9,872	155	10,026	349	132	139	9,407	9,407	6,387	42.7	42.7	29.0
1978	222.585	10,442	139	10,581	361	144	102	9,974	9,974	6,762	44.8	44.8	30.4
1979	225.055	11,505	102	11,607	438	159	142	10,867	10,867	7,357	48.3	48.3	32.7
1980	227.726	11,803	142	11,945	620	161	136	11,027	10,939	7,399	48.4	48.0	32.5
1981	229.966	12,521	136	12,657	763	157	149	11,588	11,391	7,706	50.4	49.5	33.5
1982	232.188	12,617	149	12,766	524	150	135	11,956	11,550	7,819	51.5	49.7	33.7
1983	234.307	12,902	135	13,038	449	142	119	12,327	11,711	7,939	52.6	50.0	33.9
1984	236.348	13,480	119	13,599	433	147	139	12,880	12,223	8,282	54.5	51.7	35.0
1985	238.466	14,044	139	14,183	437	144	171	13,431	12,733	8,609	56.3	53.4	36.1
1986	240.651	14,736	171	14,907	582	152	187	13,985	13,146	8,894	58.1	54.6	37.0
1987	242.804	15,984	187	16,171	767	153	213	15,038	14,031	9,489	61.9	57.8	39.1
1988	245.021	16,563	213	16,776	791	159	192	15,634	14,195	9,630	63.8	57.9	39.3
1989	247.342	17,758	192	17,951	838	182	228	16,704	14,766	10,022	67.5	59.7	40.5
1990	249.908	18,953	228	19,181	1,168	168	250	17,594	15,518	10,539	70.4	62.1	42.2
1991	252.648	20,099	250	20,349	1,289	180	311	18,569	16,322	11,086	73.5	64.6	43.9
1992	255.458	21,423	311	21,734	1,530	202	378	19,624	17,249	11,715	76.8	67.5	45.9
1993 P	258.245	22,530	378	22,908	2,022	152	366	20,368	17,904	12,160	78.9	69.3	47.1

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook weight. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 51--Turkey: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply			Utilization							Factor for converting carcass weight to boneless weight 6/
		Produc- tion 3/	Begin- ning stocks 4/	Total supply 5/	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks 4/	Food disappearance 5/				
								Total		Per capita		
								Carcass weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Boneless weight	
	Millions	Million pounds						Pounds		Percent		
1970	205.052	1,729	192	1,921	35	8	219	1,659	1,310	8.1	6.4	0.790
1971	207.661	1,772	219	1,991	23	4	223	1,741	1,376	8.4	6.6	0.790
1972	209.896	1,909	223	2,132	36	5	208	1,883	1,487	9.0	7.1	0.790
1973	211.909	1,908	208	2,116	50	4	281	1,781	1,407	8.4	6.6	0.790
1974	213.854	1,890	281	2,171	40	3	275	1,854	1,464	8.7	6.8	0.790
1975	215.973	1,755	275	2,030	47	5	195	1,783	1,408	8.3	6.5	0.790
1976	218.035	2,016	195	2,211	65	6	203	1,936	1,530	8.9	7.0	0.790
1977	220.239	1,946	203	2,149	54	2	168	1,925	1,521	8.7	6.9	0.790
1978	222.585	2,003	168	2,171	51	6	175	1,939	1,532	8.7	6.9	0.790
1979	225.055	2,200	175	2,375	50	7	240	2,078	1,641	9.2	7.3	0.790
1980	227.726	2,370	240	2,610	75	6	198	2,331	1,841	10.2	8.1	0.790
1981	229.966	2,536	198	2,734	63	5	238	2,428	1,918	10.6	8.3	0.790
1982	232.188	2,472	238	2,711	51	5	204	2,451	1,936	10.6	8.3	0.790
1983	234.307	2,590	204	2,794	47	7	162	2,578	2,037	11.0	8.7	0.790
1984	236.348	2,601	162	2,763	27	7	125	2,604	2,057	11.0	8.7	0.790
1985	238.466	2,817	125	2,943	27	7	150	2,758	2,179	11.6	9.1	0.790
1986	240.651	3,155	150	3,305	27	4	178	3,097	2,446	12.9	10.2	0.790
1987	242.804	3,701	178	3,880	33	4	266	3,576	2,825	14.7	11.6	0.790
1988	245.021	3,879	266	4,145	51	5	250	3,839	3,033	15.7	12.4	0.790
1989	247.342	4,136	250	4,385	41	10	236	4,099	3,238	16.6	13.1	0.790
1990	249.908	4,514	236	4,750	54	12	306	4,378	3,459	17.5	13.8	0.790
1991	252.648	4,603	306	4,909	103	19	264	4,523	3,573	17.9	14.1	0.790
1992	255.458	4,777	264	5,041	171	15	272	4,584	3,621	17.9	14.2	0.790
1993 P	258.245	4,798	272	5,069	212	12	249	4,596	3,631	17.8	14.1	0.790

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook weight. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Includes the quantity sold from and consumed on farms where produced. 4/ Stocks data in terms of product weight as reported. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Conversion factor estimate is based on data from "Composition of Foods: Poultry Products..Raw, Processed, Prepared", AH-8-5, Science and Education Administration, USDA, revised August 1979.

Table 52—Eggs: Supply and utilization, 1970-93

Year	U. S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply				Utilization											Factors for converting farm to retail weight	
		Production	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply 3/	Exports	Shipments to U. S. territories	Hatching	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 3/								
										Total			Farm weight		Retail weight			
										Total	Number	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita		
	Millions	Million dozen								Millions	Number	Mil. lbs.	Pounds	Mil. lbs.	Pounds	Percent		
1970	205.052	5,704	27	34	5,765	16	29	402	39	5,278	63,341	308.9	8,287	40.4	8,107	39.5	0.9783	
1971	207.661	5,806	10	39	5,855	15	30	389	58	5,363	64,355	309.9	8,420	40.5	8,240	39.7	0.9787	
1972	209.696	5,742	1	58	5,801	24	32	391	53	5,300	63,604	303.0	8,321	39.6	8,147	38.8	0.9790	
1973	211.909	5,502	13	53	5,568	24	25	392	34	5,093	61,118	288.4	7,996	37.7	7,831	37.0	0.9793	
1974	213.854	5,461	13	34	5,508	33	23	366	42	5,043	60,520	283.0	7,918	37.0	7,757	36.3	0.9797	
1975	215.973	5,382	5	42	5,429	35	27	372	28	4,967	59,602	276.0	7,798	36.1	7,642	35.4	0.9800	
1976	218.035	5,377	3	28	5,408	37	28	419	21	4,903	58,831	269.8	7,697	35.3	7,545	34.6	0.9803	
1977	220.239	5,408	14	21	5,442	67	24	427	24	4,901	58,809	267.0	7,694	34.9	7,546	34.3	0.9807	
1978	222.585	5,608	11	24	5,644	97	24	466	20	5,037	60,441	271.5	7,908	35.5	7,757	34.9	0.9810	
1979	225.055	5,777	9	20	5,807	78	26	498	19	5,187	62,240	276.6	8,143	36.2	7,991	35.5	0.9813	
1980	227.726	5,806	5	19	5,830	143	24	499	19	5,145	61,744	271.1	8,078	35.5	7,930	34.8	0.9817	
1981	229.966	5,825	5	19	5,849	234	23	507	17	5,067	60,808	264.4	7,956	34.6	7,813	34.0	0.9820	
1982	232.188	5,802	2	17	5,822	158	27	505	20	5,111	61,328	264.1	8,024	34.6	7,882	33.9	0.9823	
1983	234.307	5,659	23	20	5,703	86	27	500	9	5,081	60,972	260.2	7,977	34.0	7,839	33.5	0.9827	
1984	236.348	5,709	32	9	5,750	58	28	530	11	5,123	61,478	260.1	8,043	34.0	7,907	33.5	0.9830	
1985	238.466	5,710	13	11	5,734	71	30	548	11	5,074	60,893	255.4	7,967	33.4	7,834	32.9	0.9833	
1986	240.651	5,766	14	11	5,791	102	28	567	10	5,084	61,007	253.5	7,982	33.2	7,852	32.6	0.9837	
1987	242.804	5,868	6	10	5,884	111	25	599	14	5,134	61,613	253.8	8,061	33.2	7,932	32.7	0.9840	
1988	245.021	5,784	5	14	5,804	142	26	606	15	5,015	60,178	245.6	7,873	32.1	7,750	31.6	0.9843	
1989	247.342	5,598	25	15	5,639	92	32	644	11	4,860	58,325	235.8	7,631	30.9	7,514	30.4	0.9847	
1990	249.908	5,666	9	11	5,685	101	36	679	12	4,859	58,306	233.3	7,628	30.5	7,514	30.1	0.9850	
1991	252.648	5,779	2	12	5,793	154	19	708	13	4,899	58,786	232.7	7,691	30.4	7,576	30.0	0.9850	
1992	255.458	5,885	4	13	5,902	157	18	732	13	4,982	59,779	234.0	7,821	30.6	7,704	30.2	0.9850	
1993 P	258.245	5,960	5	13	5,978	159	17	769	11	5,022	60,268	233.4	7,885	30.5	7,767	30.1	0.9850	

P = Preliminary.

1/ Includes shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of dried and frozen eggs. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 53--All dairy products: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	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					
		Milk production	Fed to calves	For human use								Total			Per capita		
												USDA donations	Commercial sales	Total	USDA donations	Commercial sales	Total
	Millions	Million pounds											Pounds				
1970	205,052	117,007	1,702	115,305	1,874	5,192	122,371	442	552	4/	5,776	4,960	110,641	115,601	24.2	539.6	563.8
1971	207,661	118,566	1,635	116,931	1,346	5,776	124,053	2,552	568	4/	5,073	5,089	110,771	115,860	24.5	533.4	557.9
1972	209,896	120,025	1,624	118,401	1,694	5,073	125,168	1,528	677	4/	5,502	4,527	112,934	117,461	21.6	538.0	559.6
1973	211,909	115,491	1,584	113,907	3,860	5,502	123,269	664	638	4/	4,401	3,706	113,860	117,566	17.5	537.3	554.8
1974	213,854	115,586	1,558	114,028	2,923	4,401	121,352	579	576	4/	5,788	1,503	112,906	114,409	7.0	528.0	535.0
1975	215,973	115,398	1,566	113,832	1,669	5,788	121,289	552	496	4/	3,803	2,325	114,113	116,438	10.8	528.4	539.1
1976	218,035	120,180	1,567	118,613	1,943	3,803	124,359	510	520	4/	5,651	477	117,201	117,678	2.2	537.5	539.7
1977	220,239	122,654	1,541	121,113	1,968	5,651	128,732	468	527	4/	8,761	3,015	115,961	118,976	13.7	526.5	540.2
1978	222,585	121,461	1,497	119,964	2,310	8,761	131,035	380	602	4/	8,907	2,327	118,819	121,146	10.5	533.8	544.3
1979	225,055	123,350	1,442	121,908	2,305	8,907	133,120	401	620	4/	8,723	2,397	120,979	123,376	10.7	537.6	548.2
1980	227,726	128,406	1,395	127,011	2,109	8,723	137,843	431	562	18	13,126	4,405	119,301	123,706	19.3	523.9	543.2
1981	229,966	132,770	1,418	131,352	2,329	13,126	146,807	3,343	586	11	18,552	4,236	120,079	124,315	18.4	522.2	540.6
1982	232,188	135,505	1,521	133,984	2,477	18,552	155,013	5,320	624	13	20,296	7,298	121,462	128,760	31.4	523.1	554.6
1983	234,307	139,588	1,520	138,068	2,617	20,296	160,981	3,313	577	17	22,851	11,892	122,331	134,223	50.8	522.1	572.9
1984	236,348	135,351	2,129	133,222	2,741	22,851	158,814	3,851	634	20	16,784	10,938	126,587	137,525	46.3	535.6	581.9
1985	238,466	143,012	1,745	141,267	2,776	16,784	160,827	4,986	566	21	13,682	11,315	130,257	141,572	47.4	546.2	593.7
1986	240,651	143,124	1,714	141,410	2,732	13,682	157,824	2,001	546	21	12,922	9,641	132,693	142,334	40.1	551.4	591.5
1987	242,804	142,709	1,599	141,110	2,490	12,922	156,522	2,446	602	19	7,473	10,717	135,265	145,982	44.1	557.1	601.2
1988	245,021	145,152	1,620	143,532	2,394	7,473	153,399	1,582	615	8	8,378	6,689	136,127	142,816	27.3	555.6	582.9
1989	247,342	144,239	1,503	142,736	2,498	8,378	153,612	3,995	779	4	9,036	5,345	134,453	139,798	21.6	543.6	565.2
1990	249,908	148,313	1,517	146,796	2,690	9,036	158,522	1,886	651	2	13,359	4,230	138,156	142,624	16.9	552.8	570.7
1991	252,648	148,477	1,511	146,966	2,625	13,359	162,950	3,673	619	1	15,840	3,494	139,312	142,817	13.8	551.4	565.3
1992	255,458	151,647	1,454	150,193	2,521	15,840	168,554	8,532	578	930	14,214	2,653	141,590	144,300	10.4	554.3	564.9
1993 P	258,245	150,954	1,450	149,504	2,806	14,214	166,524	8,643	552	1	9,570	3,309	144,449	147,758	12.8	559.3	572.2

P = Preliminary.

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. 1992 includes 926 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

Table 54—American cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization						
		Pro- duction	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		Per capita	
									Total			
		USDA donations 2/	Total									
Millions		Million pounds										Pounds
1970	205.052	1,428	16	265	1,709	4	12	254	46	1,439	7.0	
1971	207.661	1,518	17	254	1,789	4	16	242	75	1,527	7.4	
1972	209.896	1,652	15	242	1,909	4	17	269	46	1,619	7.7	
1973	211.909	1,678	28	269	1,975	4	16	290	4	1,665	7.9	
1974	213.854	1,862	112	290	2,264	5	24	421	43	1,814	8.5	
1975	215.973	1,660	16	421	2,097	5	19	308	73	1,765	8.2	
1976	218.035	2,054	14	308	2,376	6	16	412	25	1,942	8.9	
1977	220.239	2,047	16	412	2,475	7	12	423	117	2,033	9.2	
1978	222.585	2,079	18	423	2,520	4	12	379	70	2,125	9.5	
1979	225.055	2,194	18	379	2,591	5	15	407	42	2,164	9.6	
1980	227.726	2,381	18	407	2,806	5	13	592	181	2,196	9.6	
1981	229.966	2,648	20	592	3,260	19	12	889	198	2,340	10.2	
1982	232.188	2,755	18	889	3,666	37	15	982	474	2,632	11.3	
1983	234.307	2,932	22	982	3,936	42	9	1,161	645	2,724	11.6	
1984	236.348	2,648	24	1,161	3,833	59	12	961	560	2,801	11.9	
1985	238.466	2,855	20	961	3,836	70	9	851	636	2,906	12.2	
1986	240.651	2,798	23	851	3,672	49	9	697	550	2,917	12.1	
1987	242.804	2,717	15	697	3,429	35	12	370	607	3,012	12.4	
1988	245.021	2,757	18	370	3,145	24	10	293	257	2,818	11.5	
1989	247.342	2,674	20	293	2,987	6	16	237	67	2,728	11.0	
1990	249.908	2,894	21	237	3,152	9	13	347	21	2,783	11.1	
1991	252.648	2,769	21	347	3,137	6	15	319	60	2,797	11.1	
1992 3/	255.458	2,937	18	319	3,274	14	17	350	0	2,892	11.3	
1993 P	258.245	2,957	20	350	3,327	7	16	359	0	2,945	11.4	

P = Preliminary.

1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 13). Includes cheddar, Colby, washed curd, Monterey, and Jack. Excludes full-skim American

2/ Domestic disappearance from Government sources. May not match CCC commitments. 3/ Disappearance excludes 1 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

PB95-173126

**USDA/SB-915 FOOD CONSUMPTION, PRICES, AND EXPENDITURES,
1970-93. (STATISTICAL BULLETIN.) / J. J. PUTNAM, ET AL.
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, WASHINGTON, DC. DEC 94 152P**

02/02

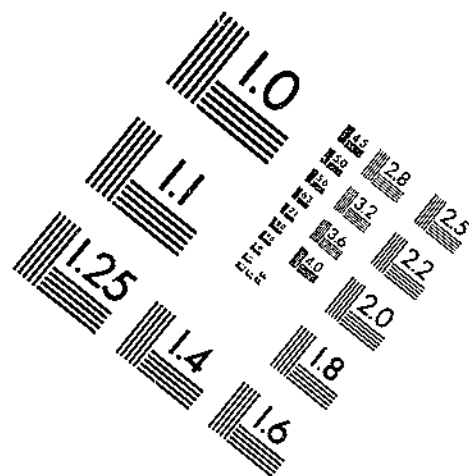
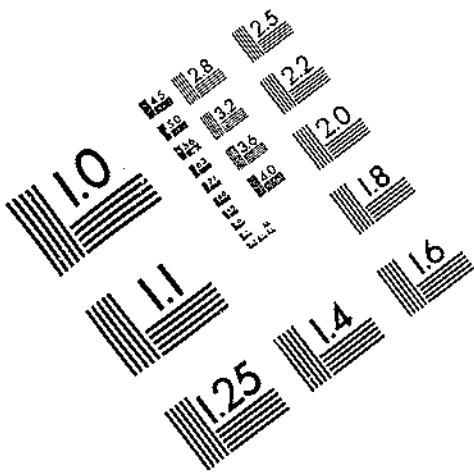


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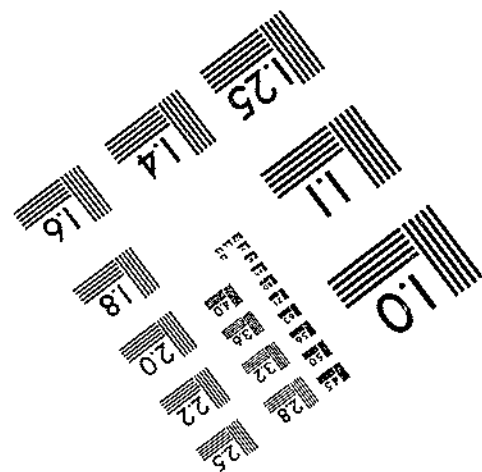
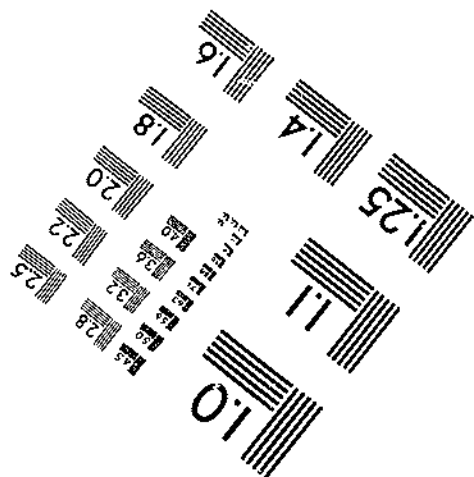
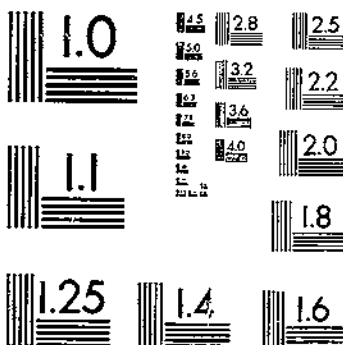
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Centimeter



Inches



MANUFACTURED TO AIM STANDARDS
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Table 54—American cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization					
		Pro- duction	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
									Total		Per capita
									USDA donations 2/	Total	
	Millions	Million pounds									Pounds
1970	205.052	1,428	16	265	1,709	4	12	254	46	1,439	7.0
1971	207.661	1,518	17	254	1,789	4	16	242	75	1,527	7.4
1972	209.896	1,652	15	242	1,909	4	17	269	46	1,619	7.7
1973	211.909	1,678	28	269	1,975	4	16	290	4	1,665	7.9
1974	213.854	1,862	112	290	2,264	5	24	421	43	1,814	8.5
1975	215.973	1,660	16	421	2,097	5	19	308	73	1,765	8.2
1976	218.035	2,054	14	308	2,376	6	16	412	25	1,942	8.9
1977	220.239	2,047	16	412	2,475	7	12	423	117	2,033	9.2
1978	222.585	2,079	18	423	2,520	4	12	379	70	2,125	9.5
1979	225.055	2,194	18	379	2,591	5	15	407	42	2,164	9.6
1980	227.726	2,381	18	407	2,806	5	13	592	181	2,196	9.6
1981	229.966	2,648	20	592	3,260	19	12	889	198	2,340	10.2
1982	232.188	2,759	18	889	3,666	37	15	982	474	2,632	11.3
1983	234.307	2,932	22	982	3,936	42	9	1,161	645	2,724	11.6
1984	236.348	2,648	24	1,161	3,833	59	12	961	560	2,801	11.9
1985	238.466	2,855	20	961	3,836	70	9	851	636	2,906	12.2
1986	240.651	2,798	23	851	3,672	49	9	697	560	2,917	12.1
1987	242.804	2,717	15	697	3,429	35	12	370	607	3,012	12.4
1988	245.021	2,757	18	370	3,145	24	10	293	257	2,818	11.5
1989	247.342	2,674	20	293	2,987	6	16	237	67	2,728	11.0
1990	249.908	2,894	21	237	3,152	9	13	347	21	2,783	11.1
1991	252.648	2,769	21	347	3,137	6	15	319	60	2,797	11.1
1992 3/	255.458	2,937	18	319	3,274	14	17	350	0	2,892	11.3
1993 P	258.245	2,957	20	350	3,327	7	16	359	0	2,945	11.4

P = Preliminary.

1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 13). Includes cheddar, Colby, washed curd, Monterey, and Jack. Excludes full-skim American

2/ Domestic disappearance from Government sources. May not match CCC commitments. 3/ Disappearance excludes 1 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

Table 55—Other cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization				
		Production	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
									Total	Per capita
	Millions	Million pounds								Pounds
1970	205.052	773	145	52	970	3	5	70	892	4.4
1971	207.661	856	119	70	1,045	3	6	65	971	4.7
1972	209.896	952	164	65	1,181	3	6	62	1,110	5.3
1973	211.909	1,008	202	62	1,272	3	7	68	1,194	5.6
1974	213.854	1,075	204	68	1,347	3	4	73	1,267	5.9
1975	215.973	1,152	163	73	1,388	4	5	61	1,318	6.1
1976	218.035	1,267	193	61	1,521	3	10	67	1,441	6.6
1977	220.239	1,311	194	67	1,572	3	16	64	1,489	6.8
1978	222.585	1,441	224	64	1,729	6	22	78	1,623	7.3
1979	225.055	1,523	230	78	1,831	7	20	106	1,698	7.5
1980	227.726	1,603	213	106	1,922	8	20	99	1,795	7.9
1981	229.966	1,629	228	99	1,956	8	21	87	1,840	8.0
1982	232.188	1,782	251	87	2,120	26	22	83	1,989	8.6
1983	234.307	1,888	265	83	2,236	10	26	105	2,095	8.9
1984	236.348	2,026	282	105	2,413	8	29	101	2,275	9.6
1985	238.466	2,226	283	101	2,610	16	30	94	2,470	10.4
1986	240.651	2,411	272	94	2,777	8	31	92	2,646	11.0
1987	242.804	2,628	250	92	2,970	8	33	90	2,839	11.7
1988	245.021	2,815	234	90	3,139	9	33	105	2,992	12.2
1989	247.342	2,941	256	105	3,302	15	37	93	3,157	12.8
1990	249.908	3,167	277	93	3,537	17	36	111	3,373	13.5
1991	252.648	3,286	276	111	3,673	20	31	98	3,524	13.9
1992	255.458	3,552	267	98	3,917	18	29	121	3,749	14.7
1993 P	258.245	3,571	300	121	3,992	28	22	107	3,835	14.9

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.

Table 56--Total cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization					
		Pro- duction	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		Per capita
									Total		
									USDA donations 2/	Total	
	Millions	----- Million pounds -----								Pounds	
1970	205.052	2,201	161	317	2,679	7	17	324	46	2,331	11.4
1971	207.661	2,374	136	324	2,834	7	22	307	75	2,498	12.0
1972	209.896	2,604	179	307	3,090	7	23	331	46	2,729	13.0
1973	211.909	2,686	230	331	3,247	7	23	358	4	2,859	13.5
1974	213.854	2,937	316	358	3,611	8	28	494	43	3,081	14.4
1975	216.973	2,812	179	494	3,485	9	24	369	73	3,083	14.3
1976	218.035	3,321	207	369	3,897	9	26	479	25	3,383	15.5
1977	220.239	3,358	210	479	4,047	10	28	487	117	3,522	16.0
1978	222.585	3,520	242	487	4,249	10	34	457	70	3,748	16.8
1979	225.055	3,717	248	457	4,422	12	35	513	42	3,862	17.2
1980	227.726	3,984	231	513	4,728	13	33	691	181	3,991	17.5
1981	229.966	4,277	248	691	5,216	27	33	976	198	4,180	18.2
1982	232.188	4,541	269	976	5,786	63	37	1,065	474	4,621	19.9
1983	234.307	4,820	287	1,065	6,172	52	35	1,266	645	4,819	20.6
1984	236.348	4,674	306	1,266	6,246	67	41	1,062	560	5,076	21.5
1985	238.466	5,081	303	1,062	6,446	86	39	945	636	5,376	22.5
1986	240.651	5,209	295	945	6,449	57	40	789	560	5,563	23.1
1987	242.804	5,345	265	789	6,399	43	45	460	607	5,851	24.1
1988	245.021	5,572	252	460	6,284	33	43	398	257	5,810	23.7
1989	247.342	5,615	276	398	6,289	21	53	330	67	5,885	23.8
1990	249.908	6,061	298	330	6,689	26	49	458	21	6,156	24.6
1991	252.648	6,055	297	458	6,810	26	46	417	60	6,321	25.0
1992 3/	255.458	6,489	285	417	7,191	32	46	471	0	6,641	26.0
1993 P	258.245	6,528	320	471	7,319	35	38	466	0	6,780	26.3

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/ Domestic disappearance from Government sources. May not match CCC commitments. 3/ Disappearance excludes 1 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

Table 57--Condensed and evaporated whole milk: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization				
		Production	Imports	Begin- ning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance	
									Total	Per capita
	Millions	Million pounds							Pounds	
1970	205.052	1,513	3	150	1,666	50	63	116	1,437	7.0
1971	207.661	1,492	3	116	1,611	68	56	89	1,398	6.7
1972	209.896	1,435	2	89	1,526	55	72	81	1,318	6.3
1973	211.909	1,338	3	81	1,422	43	58	69	1,252	5.9
1974	213.854	1,285	3	69	1,357	43	58	79	1,177	5.5
1975	215.973	1,218	1	79	1,298	54	64	59	1,121	5.2
1976	218.035	1,203	1	59	1,263	49	76	71	1,067	4.9
1977	220.239	1,039	1	71	1,111	34	62	75	940	4.3
1978	222.585	1,013	1	75	1,089	37	81	70	901	4.0
1979	225.055	1,035	0	70	1,105	42	73	77	913	4.1
1980	227.726	945	0	77	1,022	43	70	52	857	3.8
1981	229.966	1,024	5	52	1,081	35	69	47	930	4.0
1982	232.188	1,029	7	47	1,083	20	84	53	926	4.0
1983	234.307	962	11	53	1,026	6	77	48	895	3.8
1984	236.348	952	10	48	1,010	8	79	42	881	3.7
1985	238.466	977	10	42	1,029	11	79	62	877	3.7
1986	240.651	933	10	62	1,005	11	66	51	877	3.6
1987	242.804	951	8	51	1,010	5	61	34	910	3.7
1988	245.021	929	9	34	972	8	62	45	857	3.5
1989	247.342	795	7	45	847	4	56	28	759	3.1
1990	249.908	853	7	28	888	1	40	59	788	3.2
1991	252.648	826	5	59	890	2	52	36	800	3.2
1992	255.458	876	5	36	917	3	49	45	820	3.2
1993 P	258.245	826	6	45	877	3	55	34	785	3.0

P = Preliminary.

1/ Unskimmed, includes both bulk and case goods. 2/ Excludes bulk condensed milk.

Table 58—Nonfat dry milk: Supply and utilization, 1970-93

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization						
		Production 1/	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Nonfood use 2/	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
										Total		Per capita
										USDA donations 3/	Total	
	Millions	----- Million pounds -----										Pounds
1970	205.052	1,444	2	222	1,668	416	16	12	138	126	1,086	5.3
1971	207.661	1,418	2	138	1,558	353	17	5	90	130	1,088	5.2
1972	209.896	1,223	2	90	1,315	282	23	5	45	107	960	4.6
1973	211.909	917	267	45	1,229	18	19	3	75	58	1,114	5.3
1974	213.854	1,020	115	75	1,210	9	18	4	294	46	885	4.1
1975	215.973	1,001	2	294	1,297	113	6	5	469	36	704	3.3
1976	218.035	926	2	469	1,397	126	8	13	486	21	764	3.5
1977	220.239	1,107	2	486	1,595	156	8	24	678	31	729	3.3
1978	222.585	920	2	678	1,600	261	9	55	585	50	690	3.1
1979	225.055	909	2	585	1,496	185	12	74	486	50	739	3.3
1980	227.726	1,161	5	486	1,652	289	9	81	587	43	686	3.0
1981	229.966	1,314	3	587	1,904	456	15	50	890	49	493	2.1
1982	232.188	1,400	2	890	2,292	448	12	58	1,282	59	492	2.1
1983	234.307	1,500	2	1,282	2,784	769	8	77	1,406	91	524	2.2
1984	236.348	1,161	2	1,406	2,569	617	16	92	1,248	118	596	2.5
1985	238.466	1,390	3	1,248	2,641	984	10	96	1,011	120	540	2.3
1986	240.651	1,284	2	1,011	2,297	909	17	95	687	136	589	2.4
1987	242.804	1,058	3	687	1,748	856	27	85	177	149	603	2.5
1988	245.021	980	2	177	1,159	417	18	38	53	103	633	2.6
1989	247.342	875	3	53	931	321	16	19	49	9	526	2.1
1990	249.908	879	1	49	929	23	14	7	162	14	723	2.9
1991	252.648	878	1	162	1,041	149	15	6	215	22	656	2.6
1992	255.458	872	2	215	1,089	278	4	24	81	23	702	2.7
1993 P	258.245	948	1	81	1,030	323	1	6	90	22	610	2.4

P = Preliminary.

1/ Human food only. 2/ Fed to animals or wasted. 1992 includes 13 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire. 3/ Domestic disappearance from Government sources. May not match CCC commitments.

Table 59-Butter: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization					
		Production	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
									USDA donations 2/	Total	Per capita
Millions		Million pounds									Pounds
1970	205.052	1,143	2	89	1,234	2	7	119	168	1,106	5.4
1971	207.661	1,147	2	119	1,268	93	6	97	171	1,072	5.2
1972	209.896	1,102	2	97	1,201	44	10	107	159	1,040	5.0
1973	211.909	919	56	107	1,082	4	13	57	162	1,008	4.8
1974	213.854	962	2	57	1,021	1	6	49	48	965	4.5
1975	215.973	984	2	49	1,035	1	2	11	73	1,021	4.7
1976	218.035	979	2	11	992	1	3	47	9	941	4.3
1977	220.239	1,086	2	47	1,135	2	2	185	86	946	4.3
1978	222.585	994	2	185	1,181	1	4	207	75	969	4.4
1979	225.055	985	2	207	1,194	1	4	178	90	1,011	4.5
1980	227.726	1,145	2	178	1,325	1	2	305	123	1,017	4.5
1981	229.966	1,228	3	305	1,536	130	2	429	108	975	4.2
1982	232.188	1,257	3	429	1,689	210	2	467	131	1,010	4.3
1983	234.307	1,299	3	467	1,769	119	1	500	269	1,149	4.9
1984	236.348	1,103	3	500	1,606	131	2	310	261	1,163	4.9
1985	238.466	1,248	4	310	1,562	180	1	217	246	1,164	4.9
1986	240.651	1,202	5	217	1,424	55	2	252	201	1,115	4.6
1987	242.804	1,104	5	252	1,361	81	1	147	231	1,132	4.7
1988	245.021	1,207	5	147	1,359	41	1	215	195	1,102	4.5
1989	247.342	1,295	5	215	1,515	159	4	275	214	1,077	4.4
1990	249.908	1,302	5	275	1,582	68	2	417	182	1,095	4.4
1991	252.648	1,337	5	417	1,759	145	1	550	132	1,063	4.2
1992 3/	255.458	1,365	4	550	1,919	351	1	455	119	1,070	4.2
1993 P	258.245	1,315	4	455	1,774	354	1	244	149	1,175	4.5

P = Preliminary.

1/ Includes butter-equivalent of butteroil. 2/ Domestic disappearance from Government sources. May not match CCC commitments. 3/ Disappearance excludes 42 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

Table 60--Lard (direct use): Supply and utilization, 1970-93

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization				
		Production 1/	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply 2/	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
								Indirect use 3/	Total	Per capita
	Millions	Million pounds						Pounds		
1970	205.052	1,913	0	70	1,983	419	82	543	939	4.6
1971	207.661	1,960	0	82	2,042	345	100	717	880	4.2
1972	209.896	1,550	0	100	1,650	189	51	623	787	3.7
1973	211.909	1,254	0	51	1,305	122	44	435	704	3.3
1974	213.854	1,366	0	44	1,410	182	36	511	681	3.2
1975	215.973	1,012	0	36	1,048	88	28	244	688	3.2
1976	218.035	1,060	0	28	1,088	181	34	235	638	2.9
1977	220.239	1,038	0	34	1,072	182	29	304	557	2.5
1978	222.585	1,006	0	29	1,035	120	38	347	530	2.4
1979	225.055	1,129	0	38	1,167	96	50	452	569	2.5
1980	227.726	1,207	0	50	1,257	92	49	527	589	2.6
1981	229.966	1,159	0	49	1,208	150	37	448	573	2.5
1982	232.188	1,011	0	37	1,048	103	37	322	586	2.5
1983	234.307	973	0	37	1,010	89	34	399	488	2.1
1984	236.348	939	0	34	973	89	39	354	491	2.1
1985	238.465	927	0	39	966	105	35	400	426	1.8
1986	240.651	876	0	35	911	104	22	368	417	1.7
1987	242.804	863	0	22	885	107	33	304	441	1.8
1988	245.021	932	0	33	965	127	37	368	433	1.8
1989	247.342	935	0	37	972	110	32	388	442	1.8
1990	249.908	919	3	32	954	97	25	364	468	1.9
1991	252.648	952	3	25	980	121	37	393	429	1.7
1992	255.458	1,025	2	37	1,064	136	23	480	425	1.7
1993 P	258.245	1,005	3	23	1,031	114	30	430	457	1.8

P = Preliminary.

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

Table 61—Margarine: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization				
		Produc- tion	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports 2/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
								Total	Per capita
	Millions	----- Million pounds -----							Pounds
1970	205.052	2,230	52	2,282	13	2/	46	2,223	10.8
1971	207.661	2,290	46	2,336	13	2/	57	2,266	10.9
1972	209.896	2,364	57	2,421	13	2/	69	2,339	11.1
1973	211.909	2,359	69	2,428	13	2/	61	2,354	11.1
1974	213.854	2,398	61	2,459	15	2/	64	2,380	11.1
1975	215.973	2,399	64	2,463	5	12	60	2,386	11.0
1976	218.035	2,628	60	2,688	6	14	67	2,601	11.9
1977	220.239	2,535	67	2,602	7	13	80	2,502	11.4
1978	222.585	2,520	80	2,600	7	15	70	2,508	11.3
1979	225.055	2,553	70	2,623	7	18	81	2,517	11.2
1980	227.726	2,593	81	2,674	8	16	74	2,576	11.3
1981	229.966	2,577	74	2,651	17	16	61	2,557	11.1
1982	232.188	2,596	61	2,657	13	18	62	2,564	11.0
1983	234.307	2,451	62	2,513	12	15	55	2,431	10.4
1984	236.348	2,481	55	2,536	9	16	55	2,456	10.4
1985	238.466	2,603	55	2,658	9	15	61	2,573	10.8
1986	240.651	2,789	61	2,850	8	15	81	2,746	11.4
1987	242.804	2,554	81	2,635	8	14	63	2,550	10.5
1988	245.021	2,549	63	2,612	8	15	62	2,527	10.3
1989	247.342	2,531	62	2,593	7	13	61	2,512	10.2
1990	249.908	2,768	61	2,829	8	15	92	2,714	10.9
1991	252.648	2,698	92	2,790	9	19	91	2,671	10.6
1992	255.458	2,817	91	2,908	13	18	75	2,802	11.0
1993 P	258.245	2,824	75	2,899	16	18	79	2,786	10.8

P = Preliminary.

1/ Product weight. 2/ Shipments to U.S. territories included under exports before 1975.

Table 62—Shortening: Supply and utilization, 1970-93

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply					Utilization				
		Production			Begin- ning stocks 1/	Total supply	Exports 2/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 1/	Food disappearance	
		Vegetable oil	Animal fat	Total						Total	Per capita
	Millions	Million pounds					Pounds				
1970	205.052	NA	NA	3,588	139	3,727	37	2/	133	3,557	17.3
1971	207.661	NA	NA	3,515	133	3,648	31	2/	128	3,489	16.8
1972	209.896	NA	NA	3,731	128	3,859	33	2/	127	3,699	17.6
1973	211.909	NA	NA	3,636	127	3,763	35	2/	115	3,613	17.0
1974	213.854	NA	NA	3,703	116	3,818	61	2/	134	3,623	16.9
1975	215.973	2,839	874	3,713	134	3,847	43	13	125	3,666	17.0
1976	218.035	3,033	896	3,929	125	4,054	51	14	128	3,861	17.7
1977	220.239	2,873	968	3,841	128	3,969	46	14	113	3,796	17.2
1978	222.585	2,939	1,076	4,015	113	4,128	34	17	107	3,970	17.8
1979	225.055	3,177	1,029	4,206	107	4,313	25	17	132	4,139	18.4
1980	227.726	3,116	1,062	4,178	132	4,310	29	13	131	4,137	18.2
1981	229.966	3,252	1,039	4,291	131	4,422	40	12	120	4,250	18.5
1982	232.188	3,449	930	4,379	120	4,499	34	10	133	4,322	18.6
1983	234.307	3,454	909	4,363	133	4,496	20	11	131	4,334	18.5
1984	236.348	3,954	1,114	5,068	131	5,199	30	9	129	5,031	21.3
1985	238.466	4,304	1,201	5,505	129	5,634	30	12	127	5,455	22.9
1986	240.651	4,238	1,136	5,374	127	5,501	36	10	137	5,318	22.1
1987	242.804	4,232	1,005	5,237	137	5,374	31	10	139	5,194	21.4
1988	245.021	4,241	1,087	5,328	139	5,467	40	12	145	5,270	21.5
1989	247.342	4,288	1,027	5,315	145	5,460	19	13	119	5,309	21.5
1990	249.908	4,730	860	5,590	119	5,709	21	13	116	5,559	22.2
1991	252.648	5,004	720	5,724	116	5,840	31	8	147	5,654	22.4
1992	255.458	4,988	731	5,719	147	5,866	33	10	101	5,722	22.4
1993 P	258.245	5,301	652	5,953	101	6,054	37	7	95	5,915	22.9

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary.

1/ Excludes quantities held by consuming factories. 2/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975.

Table 63—Salad and cooking oils: Supply and utilization, 1970-93

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization			
		Produc- tion	Imports 1/	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
								Total 2/	Per capita
	Millions	Million pounds						Pounds	
1970	205.052	3,389	62	71	3,522	293	76	3,153	15.4
1971	207.661	3,500	62	76	3,638	320	76	3,242	15.6
1972	209.896	3,871	67	76	4,014	398	86	3,530	16.8
1973	211.909	3,893	60	86	4,039	216	74	3,747	17.7
1974	213.854	4,111	53	74	4,238	280	97	3,861	18.1
1975	215.973	3,967	48	97	4,112	161	91	3,860	17.9
1976	218.035	4,343	62	91	4,496	149	104	4,243	19.5
1977	220.239	4,347	54	104	4,505	193	105	4,207	19.1
1978	222.585	4,862	62	105	5,029	422	123	4,484	20.1
1979	225.055	5,100	53	123	5,276	445	141	4,690	20.8
1980	227.726	5,167	57	141	5,365	406	122	4,837	21.2
1981	229.966	5,370	61	122	5,553	435	110	5,008	21.8
1982	232.188	5,450	64	110	5,624	421	123	5,080	21.9
1983	234.307	5,775	71	123	5,969	332	113	5,524	23.6
1984	236.348	4,988	87	113	5,188	403	92	4,693	19.9
1985	238.466	5,939	105	92	6,136	410	112	5,614	23.5
1986	240.651	6,036	114	112	6,262	284	147	5,831	24.2
1987	242.804	6,334	140	147	6,621	330	135	6,156	25.4
1988	245.021	6,409	179	135	6,723	276	123	6,324	25.8
1989	247.342	6,123	157	123	6,403	337	126	5,940	24.0
1990	249.908	6,036	213	126	6,375	214	121	6,040	24.2
1991	252.648	6,310	208	121	6,639	137	136	6,366	25.2
1992	255.458	6,491	252	136	6,879	233	100	6,546	25.6
1993 P	258.245	6,238	267	100	6,605	201	125	6,279	24.3

P = Preliminary.

1/ Olive oil imports. 2/ Includes shipments to U.S. territories.

Table 64--Peanuts: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year 2/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Supply				Utilization							
		Production 3/	Imports	Begin- ning stocks 4/	Total supply	Exports	Seed, loss, shrinkage, and residual 5/	Crush	Ending stocks 4/	Food disappearance			
										Farmers' stock basis	Kernel basis 6/		
									Total		Per capita		
	Millions	Million pounds											Pounds
1970	206.466	2,983	1	353	3,337	290	277	799	453	1,518	1,141	5.5	
1971	208.917	3,005	2	453	3,460	552	187	814	392	1,515	1,139	5.5	
1972	210.985	3,275	2	392	3,669	521	257	850	429	1,612	1,212	5.7	
1973	212.932	3,474	1	429	3,904	709	247	683	553	1,712	1,287	6.0	
1974	214.931	3,668	1	553	4,222	740	82	590	1,146	1,664	1,251	5.8	
1975	217.095	3,847	1	1,146	4,994	434	313	1,447	1,060	1,740	1,308	6.0	
1976	219.179	3,739	1	1,060	4,800	783	666	1,108	608	1,635	1,229	5.6	
1977	221.477	3,715	1	608	4,324	1,025	556	487	581	1,675	1,259	5.7	
1978	223.865	3,952	1	581	4,534	1,141	521	527	586	1,759	1,323	5.9	
1979	226.451	3,968	1	586	4,555	1,057	522	571	628	1,777	1,336	5.9	
1980	228.937	2,303	401	628	3,332	503	505	446	413	1,465	1,102	4.8	
1981	231.157	3,982	2	413	4,397	576	795	573	757	1,696	1,275	5.5	
1982	233.322	3,440	2	757	4,199	681	463	342	864	1,849	1,390	6.0	
1983	235.385	3,296	2	864	4,162	744	564	397	611	1,856	1,395	5.9	
1984	237.468	4,406	2	611	5,019	960	199	625	1,424	1,911	1,437	6.1	
1985	239.638	4,123	2	1,424	5,549	1,043	826	812	845	2,023	1,521	6.3	
1986	241.784	3,697	2	845	4,544	663	291	514	1,003	2,073	1,559	6.4	
1987	243.981	3,616	2	1,003	4,621	618	539	560	833	2,071	1,557	6.4	
1988	246.224	3,981	2	833	4,816	688	217	814	843	2,254	1,695	6.9	
1989	248.659	3,990	2	843	4,835	989	209	624	701	2,312	1,738	7.0	
1990	251.367	3,603	27	701	4,331	652	287	689	683	2,020	1,519	6.0	
1991	254.076	4,927	5	683	5,615	997	253	1,103	1,055	2,207	1,659	6.5	
1992	256.964	4,284	2	1,055	5,341	951	27	891	1,350	2,122	1,595	6.2	
1993 P	259.681	3,392	9	1,350	4,751	550	426	700	1,000	2,075	1,560	6.0	

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 in 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.

Table 65—Fresh citrus fruits: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Crop year 2/	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization			
		Production	Imports	Total supply 3/	Exports	Food disappearance 3/		
						Total	Per capita	
						Farm	Retail	
	Millions	Million pounds			Pounds			
1970	205.052	6,914	111	7,025	1,121	5,904	28.9	27.9
1971	207.661	6,951	112	7,064	1,046	6,018	29.0	28.0
1972	209.896	7,012	117	7,129	1,435	5,694	27.2	26.3
1973	211.909	7,125	132	7,256	1,496	5,760	27.2	26.3
1974	213.854	7,326	120	7,446	1,665	5,782	27.1	26.2
1975	215.973	8,215	98	8,313	2,064	6,249	29.0	28.0
1976	218.035	8,217	65	8,283	2,077	6,206	28.5	27.5
1977	220.239	7,687	130	7,817	2,069	5,748	26.2	25.2
1978	222.585	7,550	102	7,652	1,825	5,827	26.2	25.3
1979	225.055	7,089	161	7,250	2,088	5,162	23.0	22.2
1980	227.726	8,191	107	8,298	2,374	5,923	26.1	25.2
1981	229.966	7,643	98	7,741	2,352	5,389	23.5	22.7
1982	232.188	7,339	112	7,450	2,023	5,427	23.4	22.6
1983	234.307	8,867	92	8,959	2,418	6,541	28.0	27.0
1984	236.348	7,255	128	7,383	2,066	5,317	22.5	21.7
1985	238.466	6,972	109	7,081	1,970	5,111	21.5	20.7
1986	240.651	7,801	191	7,992	2,175	5,817	24.2	23.4
1987	242.804	8,075	161	8,236	2,442	5,794	23.9	23.1
1988	245.021	8,372	183	8,555	2,350	6,205	25.4	24.5
1989	247.342	8,341	175	8,516	2,704	5,812	23.5	22.7
1990	249.908	7,327	184	7,511	2,179	5,332	21.4	20.6
1991	252.648	6,307	344	6,651	1,846	4,805	19.1	18.4
1992	255.458	8,360	298	8,658	2,450	6,208	24.4	23.5
1993 P	258.245	8,920	297	9,217	2,526	6,691	26.0	25.0

P = Preliminary.

1/ Farm weight. Includes oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, tangerines, and tangelos. 2/ Beginning in year preceding that indicated. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 66--Fresh apples: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Crop year 2/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Supply			Utilization			
		Production	Imports	Total supply 3/	Exports	Food disappearance 3/		
						Total	Per capita	
							Farm	Retail
	Millions	Million pounds				Pounds		
1970	206.466	3,532	95	3,627	113	3,513	17.0	16.3
1971	208.917	3,484	80	3,564	133	3,431	16.4	15.8
1972	210.985	3,342	104	3,446	169	3,277	15.5	14.9
1973	212.932	3,539	90	3,629	195	3,434	16.1	15.5
1974	214.931	3,691	79	3,770	244	3,526	16.4	15.7
1975	217.095	4,357	119	4,476	246	4,230	19.5	18.7
1976	219.179	3,916	103	4,019	275	3,744	17.1	16.4
1977	221.477	3,860	124	3,983	325	3,658	16.5	15.9
1978	223.865	4,210	157	4,368	350	4,017	17.9	17.2
1979	226.451	4,289	153	4,442	560	3,881	17.1	16.5
1980	228.937	4,934	177	5,111	716	4,395	19.2	18.4
1981	231.157	4,442	150	4,592	697	3,895	16.8	16.2
1982	233.322	4,537	198	4,734	642	4,092	17.5	16.8
1983	235.385	4,621	234	4,854	554	4,300	18.3	17.5
1984	237.468	4,655	242	4,897	538	4,358	18.4	17.6
1985	239.638	4,222	315	4,536	400	4,136	17.3	16.6
1986	241.784	4,464	310	4,774	460	4,314	17.8	17.1
1987	243.981	5,610	263	5,873	791	5,082	20.8	20.0
1988	246.224	5,238	256	5,495	603	4,892	19.9	19.1
1989	248.659	5,865	228	6,093	774	5,319	21.4	20.5
1990	251.367	5,551	230	5,781	818	4,963	19.7	19.0
1991	254.076	5,469	303	5,772	1,132	4,640	18.3	17.5
1992	256.964	5,781	259	6,040	1,082	4,958	19.3	18.5
1993 P	259.681	6,161	234	6,395	1,346	5,050	19.4	18.7

P = Preliminary.

1/ Farm weight. Commercial production only. 2/ Beginning in August of year indicated. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 67—Other fresh noncitrus fruits: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year 2/	Supply			Exports	Utilization		
	Production	Imports	Total supply 3/		Total	Food disappearance 3/	
						Per capita 4/	
					Farm	Retail	
	----- Million pounds -----				----- Pounds -----		
1970	3,456	3,821	7,278	353	6,925	33.7	32.7
1971	3,591	3,932	7,523	421	7,102	34.2	33.2
1972	3,076	3,955	7,031	356	6,675	31.8	30.9
1973	3,454	4,023	7,477	433	7,044	33.2	32.3
1974	3,681	4,158	7,839	436	7,403	34.6	33.6
1975	3,988	4,034	8,022	448	7,574	35.0	34.0
1976	4,157	4,444	8,601	427	8,174	37.5	36.3
1977	4,133	4,510	8,643	461	8,182	37.1	36.0
1978	4,509	4,841	9,350	609	8,741	39.2	38.1
1979	4,812	5,060	9,872	723	9,149	40.6	39.4
1980	5,224	5,102	10,326	747	9,578	42.0	40.7
1981	5,257	5,371	10,628	818	9,810	42.6	41.3
1982	5,454	5,773	11,228	746	10,482	45.1	43.6
1983	5,359	5,654	11,013	744	10,269	43.8	42.3
1984	6,006	6,008	12,015	786	11,229	47.5	45.8
1985	5,826	6,450	12,276	777	11,499	48.2	46.5
1986	5,860	7,259	13,119	818	12,300	51.1	49.4
1987	6,235	7,304	13,540	1,006	12,534	51.6	49.8
1988	6,738	7,175	13,913	1,031	12,882	52.5	50.7
1989	6,447	7,596	14,043	1,227	12,816	51.8	50.0
1990	6,406	7,663	14,069	1,212	12,857	51.4	49.6
1991	6,511	7,981	14,492	1,245	13,247	52.4	50.6
1992	6,543	8,619	15,162	1,203	13,959	54.6	52.8
1993 P	6,804	8,568	15,373	1,273	14,100	54.5	52.7

P = Preliminary.

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

Table 68--Total fresh fruits: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year 2/	Supply			Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Total supply 3/	Exports	Food disappearance 3/		
					Total	Per capita 4/	
					Farm	Retail	
	----- Million pounds -----				----- Pounds -----		
1970	13,902	4,027	17,929	1,587	16,342	79.6	76.9
1971	14,026	4,125	18,151	1,600	16,551	79.6	77.0
1972	13,429	4,176	17,605	1,960	15,646	74.5	72.1
1973	14,118	4,244	18,363	2,124	16,239	76.6	74.1
1974	14,698	4,357	19,055	2,344	16,710	78.1	75.5
1975	16,559	4,251	20,811	2,758	18,053	83.5	80.6
1976	16,290	4,612	20,903	2,779	18,124	83.0	80.3
1977	15,679	4,763	20,443	2,855	17,588	79.8	77.1
1978	16,270	5,100	21,370	2,785	18,585	83.4	80.6
1979	16,190	5,374	21,564	3,372	18,192	80.7	78.1
1980	18,348	5,386	23,735	3,838	19,897	87.3	84.3
1981	17,342	5,619	22,961	3,867	19,094	83.0	80.2
1982	17,330	6,083	23,412	3,411	20,001	86.1	83.1
1983	18,846	5,980	24,825	3,715	21,110	90.0	86.9
1984	17,916	6,378	24,294	3,391	20,904	88.4	85.2
1985	17,020	6,873	23,893	3,147	20,746	86.9	83.8
1986	18,125	7,760	25,885	3,453	22,432	93.1	99.9
1987	19,920	7,728	27,648	4,239	23,410	96.3	92.9
1988	20,348	7,615	27,963	3,984	23,979	97.8	94.2
1989	20,653	7,999	28,652	4,704	23,947	96.7	93.2
1990	19,284	8,076	27,360	4,209	23,151	92.5	89.2
1991	18,287	8,627	26,914	4,223	22,692	89.7	86.5
1992	20,684	9,176	29,860	4,735	25,125	98.2	94.8
1993 P	21,885	9,100	30,985	5,144	25,841	99.9	96.4

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 beginning in year indicated. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1 for everything except apples, grapes, and pears, which use January 1 of the year following that indicated.

Table 69—Total tree nuts: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Crop year 2/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Supply				Utilization			
		Marketable production 3/	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply 4/	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 4/	
								Total	Per capita
	Millions	----- Million pounds -----						Pounds	
1970	206.466	298.3	149.1	84.9	532.3	96.8	75.7	359.8	1.74
1971	208.917	373.6	151.8	75.7	601.1	124.3	81.2	395.5	1.89
1972	210.985	316.5	177.8	81.2	575.5	105.2	55.9	414.4	1.96
1973	212.932	409.6	152.4	55.9	617.9	115.6	127.7	374.6	1.76
1974	214.931	392.7	116.4	127.7	636.9	144.7	152.9	339.3	1.58
1975	217.095	427.8	167.0	152.9	747.6	189.5	136.8	421.3	1.94
1976	219.179	452.6	161.4	136.8	750.8	218.1	114.5	418.1	1.91
1977	221.477	547.3	106.4	114.5	768.2	233.2	156.2	378.8	1.71
1978	223.865	403.2	124.8	156.2	684.1	174.6	127.3	382.2	1.71
1979	226.451	612.2	121.9	127.3	861.5	294.3	172.5	394.6	1.74
1980	228.937	567.1	101.1	172.5	840.7	262.0	169.1	409.7	1.79
1981	231.157	736.6	92.6	169.1	998.2	279.7	275.4	443.1	1.92
1982	233.322	654.3	123.3	275.4	1,053.0	234.3	315.0	503.7	2.16
1983	235.385	510.0	147.0	315.0	972.0	219.3	222.4	530.3	2.25
1984	237.468	850.4	139.9	222.4	1,212.7	318.1	331.5	563.1	2.37
1985	239.638	761.7	151.1	331.5	1,244.3	393.0	265.1	586.3	2.45
1986	241.784	553.5	143.0	265.1	961.6	240.6	186.2	534.8	2.21
1987	243.981	1,001.3	132.4	186.2	1,319.9	426.3	356.8	536.9	2.20
1988	246.224	938.1	126.7	356.8	1,421.7	455.5	404.7	561.5	2.28
1989	248.659	794.5	169.8	404.7	1,369.0	458.2	326.2	584.6	2.35
1990	251.367	961.5	198.4	326.2	1,486.1	491.4	354.0	640.7	2.55
1991	254.076	848.9	171.1	354.0	1,373.9	540.4	262.5	571.1	2.25
1992	256.964	860.3	228.0	262.5	1,350.8	509.7	236.9	604.2	2.35
1993 P	259.681	946.7	207.9	236.9	1,391.5	510.7	283.8	597.0	2.30

P = Preliminary.

1/ Shelled basis. Includes almonds, filberts, pecans, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pignolias, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, Macadamias, and miscellaneous tree nuts. Excludes coconuts. 2/ Crop year begins 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 cuts and blows not used. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 70--Total fresh vegetables: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization					
		Produc- tion 2/	Imports 3/	Beginning stocks	Total supply 4/	Exports 3/	Ending stocks	Shrink and loss	Food disappearance 4/		
									Total 5/	Per capita	
										Farm	Retail
	Millions	Million pounds							Pounds		
1970	205.052	17,640.2	1,097.1	495.3	19,232.6	732.0	597.3	350.1	17,553.2	85.6	78.8
1971	207.661	17,739.8	1,009.0	597.3	19,346.1	828.9	536.5	249.8	17,731.0	85.4	78.7
1972	209.896	18,293.7	1,043.2	536.5	19,873.5	957.1	458.8	236.7	18,221.0	86.8	79.9
1973	211.909	18,771.3	1,354.0	458.8	20,584.1	1,031.6	544.2	225.0	18,783.3	88.6	81.6
1974	213.854	19,234.6	1,153.9	544.2	20,932.6	914.6	574.2	281.0	19,162.9	89.6	82.5
1975	215.973	19,397.0	1,020.5	574.2	20,991.7	1,054.4	508.2	283.3	19,145.8	88.6	81.6
1976	218.035	20,316.2	1,222.8	508.2	22,047.2	1,274.8	558.6	380.6	19,833.3	91.0	83.7
1977	220.239	20,182.8	1,542.1	558.6	22,283.5	1,175.7	579.9	426.5	20,101.3	91.3	84.0
1978	222.585	20,536.3	1,685.3	579.9	22,801.5	1,668.2	707.0	379.5	19,998.7	89.8	82.6
1979	225.055	21,127.7	1,645.1	707.0	23,479.8	1,630.9	820.8	439.6	20,529.5	91.2	83.9
1980	227.726	21,495.1	1,593.1	820.8	23,909.0	1,820.4	690.5	297.0	21,063.5	92.5	85.1
1981	229.966	21,869.1	1,426.1	690.5	23,985.7	2,089.2	644.3	277.5	20,915.6	91.0	83.7
1982	232.188	22,708.0	1,562.6	644.3	24,914.9	1,750.4	759.1	444.3	21,912.4	94.4	86.8
1983	234.307	22,124.8	1,875.9	759.1	24,759.9	1,850.7	735.8	374.1	21,757.7	92.9	85.3
1984	236.348	23,647.8	2,265.2	735.8	26,648.8	1,989.3	822.6	382.8	23,420.9	99.1	91.1
1985	238.466	24,685.8	2,186.7	822.6	27,695.0	1,860.0	811.1	655.1	24,338.1	102.1	93.8
1986	240.651	24,284.3	2,286.0	811.1	27,381.4	2,089.1	692.7	401.8	24,152.8	100.4	92.2
1987	242.304	26,341.6	2,435.7	692.7	29,470.0	2,136.0	842.7	470.3	25,972.1	107.0	98.3
1988	245.021	27,313.1	2,377.6	842.7	30,533.4	2,077.2	841.9	413.2	27,142.9	110.8	101.7
1989	247.342	28,558.4	2,554.6	841.9	31,954.8	2,209.2	880.7	433.3	28,431.6	114.9	105.7
1990	249.908	28,764.5	2,390.5	880.7	32,035.7	2,462.7	909.0	602.4	28,061.6	112.3	103.3
1991	252.648	28,304.8	2,482.4	909.0	31,696.2	2,661.1	935.0	402.0	27,698.1	109.6	100.8
1992	255.458	30,574.4	2,053.8	935.0	33,563.1	2,876.4	959.8	606.9	29,120.1	114.0	104.9
1993	258.245	29,964.8	2,876.8	959.8	33,801.4	2,918.2	885.6	815.4	29,182.2	113.0	103.9

1/ Includes artichokes (all uses), asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, Brussel sprouts (all uses), cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole/endive, garlic (all uses), head, romaine, and leaf lettuce, onions, bell peppers (all uses), radishes (all uses), spinach, and tomatoes. 2/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Source: Bureau of the Census and Statistics Canada. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Includes shipments to the territories 1978-88.

Table 71—Wheat: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Marketing year 2/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Supply				Utilization					
		Production	Imports 3/	Beginning stocks 4/	Total supply 5/	Exports 3/	Seed	Feed 6/	Ending stocks 4/	Food disappearance 5/	
										Total	Per capita 7/
Millions		Million bushels									Pounds
1970	206.466	1,351.6	1.4	982.6	2,335.6	740.8	62.1	192.8	822.8	517.1	150.3
1971	208.917	1,618.6	1.1	822.8	2,442.5	609.8	63.2	262.4	983.4	523.7	150.4
1972	210.985	1,546.2	1.3	983.4	2,530.9	1,135.1	67.4	199.5	597.1	531.8	151.2
1973	212.932	1,710.8	2.6	597.1	2,310.5	1,217.0	84.0	125.1	340.1	544.3	153.4
1974	214.931	1,781.9	3.4	340.1	2,125.4	1,018.5	92.0	34.9	435.0	545.0	152.1
1975	217.095	2,126.9	2.4	435.0	2,564.3	1,172.9	100.0	37.3	665.6	588.5	162.6
1976	219.179	2,148.8	2.7	665.6	2,817.1	949.5	92.0	74.4	1,113.2	588.0	161.0
1977	221.477	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	223.865	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	226.451	2,134.1	2.1	924.1	3,060.3	1,375.2	101.0	86.0	902.0	596.1	157.9
1980	228.937	2,380.9	2.5	902.0	3,285.4	1,513.8	113.0	69.0	989.1	610.5	160.0
1981	231.157	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	233.322	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	235.385	2,419.8	3.8	1,515.1	3,938.7	1,426.4	100.0	371.1	1,398.6	642.6	163.8
1984	237.468	2,594.8	9.4	1,398.6	4,002.8	1,421.4	98.0	407.2	1,425.2	651.0	164.5
1985	239.638	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	241.784	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	243.981	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	246.224	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	248.659	2,036.6	22.5	701.6	2,760.7	1,232.0	104.6	138.8	536.5	748.9	180.7
1990	251.367	2,736.4	36.4	536.5	3,309.3	1,069.5	92.9	491.1	865.9	789.8	188.5
1991	254.076	1,981.1	40.7	865.9	2,887.8	1,282.3	97.8	246.3	471.9	789.5	186.4
1992	256.964	2,458.9	70.0	471.9	3,000.8	1,353.6	98.2	185.5	529.2	834.3	194.8
1993 P	259.681	2,402.1	105.0	529.2	3,036.3	1,225.0	95.4	279.5	571.4	865.0	199.9

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, inferior mills, elevators, warehouses, merchant mills, and CCC holdings. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Residual; approximates feed use and includes negligible quantities used for distilled spirits. 7/ Bushels converted at 60 pounds.

Table 72—Wheat flour: Supply and utilization, 1970-93

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply					Utilization			
		Wheat ground	Mill-feed production	Flour produced 1/	Flour and products imports 2/	Total supply	Exports		Food disappearance	
							Flour	Products 2/	Total	Per capita
	Millions	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 hundredweight					Pounds	
1970	205.052	563,714	4,409	253,094	325	253,419	26,054	14	227,351	110.9
1971	207.661	555,092	4,279	249,810	341	250,151	20,685	15	229,451	110.5
1972	209.896	557,801	4,303	250,441	477	250,918	20,335	19	230,564	109.8
1973	211.909	567,287	4,395	254,661	550	255,211	16,107	26	239,078	112.8
1974	213.854	562,962	4,483	251,097	665	251,762	14,453	33	237,276	111.0
1975	215.973	582,675	4,701	258,985	621	259,606	12,364	22	247,220	114.5
1976	218.035	618,284	4,920	275,077	604	275,681	16,064	44	259,573	119.1
1977	220.239	618,125	4,787	275,784	604	276,388	22,053	37	254,298	115.5
1978	222.585	621,321	4,860	277,950	773	278,723	22,170	43	256,510	115.2
1979	225.055	636,375	4,945	284,051	823	284,874	20,927	86	263,861	117.2
1980	227.726	628,559	4,866	282,655	904	283,559	17,378	54	266,127	116.9
1981	229.966	634,381	5,045	283,966	1,166	285,132	18,655	84	266,393	115.8
1982	232.188	653,206	5,228	290,907	1,496	292,403	20,926	154	271,323	116.9
1983	234.307	698,951	5,655	311,587	1,590	313,177	37,315	150	275,712	117.7
1984	236.348	675,274	5,426	299,832	2,040	301,872	20,179	162	281,531	119.1
1985	238.466	700,151	5,556	313,815	2,169	315,984	18,614	143	297,227	124.6
1986	240.651	737,537	5,799	326,316	2,307	328,623	26,160	124	302,339	125.6
1987	242.804	767,507	6,260	341,565	2,684	344,249	28,890	144	315,225	129.8
1988	245.021	769,699	6,163	344,154	2,742	346,896	24,097	185	322,614	131.7
1989	247.342	761,021	6,072	342,762	3,318	346,078	25,527	575	319,976	129.4
1990	249.908	788,186	6,109	354,348	3,337	357,685	18,041	681	338,963	135.6
1991	252.648	808,966	6,436	362,311	3,625	365,936	20,196	518	345,222	136.6
1992	255.458	833,339	6,707	370,829	4,070	374,899	20,949	1,170	352,780	138.1
1993 P	258.245	871,410	6,936	379,333	5,037	384,370	23,426	941	360,003	139.4

P = Preliminary.

1/ Commercial production of wheat flour, whole wheat, industrial, and durum flour and farina reported by the Bureau of Census. 2/ Imports and exports of macaroni and noodle products (flour equivalent); reporting methods changed in 1990.

Table 73—Rye: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Marketing year 2/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	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	
										Total 7/	Flour 8/
	Millions	Million bushels						Pounds			
1970	206.466	36.8	1.1	29.3	67.2	0.1	20.8	40.8	5.5	1.5	1.2
1971	208.917	49.2	0.3	40.8	90.3	5.4	25.0	54.6	5.3	1.4	1.1
1972	210.985	28.3	0.2	54.6	83.1	0.2	24.5	53.5	4.9	1.3	1.0
1973	212.932	24.7	—	53.5	78.2	31.6	19.6	21.0	6.0	1.6	1.3
1974	214.931	17.5	—	21.0	38.5	8.7	12.3	11.6	5.9	1.5	1.2
1975	217.095	15.9	0.7	11.6	28.2	1.0	13.4	9.1	4.7	1.2	1.0
1976	219.179	14.9	0.7	9.1	24.7	0.2	11.7	8.9	3.9	1.0	0.8
1977	221.477	16.5	0.1	8.9	25.5	—	13.1	8.8	3.6	0.9	0.7
1978	223.865	24.1	0.1	3.9	28.1	0.4	15.0	9.0	3.7	0.9	0.7
1979	226.451	21.9	—	9.0	30.9	2.4	13.0	12.0	3.5	0.9	0.7
1980	228.937	16.0	—	12.0	28.0	7.5	12.9	4.0	3.6	0.9	0.7
1981	231.157	18.2	0.4	4.0	22.6	1.5	14.6	3.0	3.5	0.8	0.7
1982	233.322	19.5	3.0	3.0	25.5	0.2	16.2	5.8	3.3	0.8	0.6
1983	235.385	27.0	1.6	5.8	34.4	1.0	18.7	11.2	3.5	0.8	0.7
1984	237.468	32.4	0.6	11.2	44.2	0.4	20.5	19.8	3.5	0.8	0.7
1985	239.638	20.4	2.2	19.8	42.4	0.2	16.8	21.9	3.5	0.8	0.7
1986	241.784	19.1	1.0	21.9	41.9	0.5	19.4	18.6	3.5	0.8	0.6
1987	243.981	19.5	1.2	18.6	39.3	0.5	16.4	18.9	3.5	0.8	0.6
1988	246.224	14.7	0.2	18.9	33.8	3.4	16.6	10.3	3.5	0.8	0.6
1989	248.659	13.6	—	10.3	23.9	0.8	14.0	5.6	3.5	0.8	0.6
1990	251.367	10.2	3.9	5.6	19.7	0.2	12.7	3.3	3.5	0.8	0.6
1991	254.076	9.8	4.5	3.3	17.6	0.1	12.5	1.5	3.5	0.8	0.6
1992	256.964	12.0	3.1	1.5	16.6	—	11.5	1.6	3.5	0.8	0.6
1993 P	259.681	10.3	3.8	1.6	15.7	—	11.2	1.0	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/ Bushels converted at 56 pounds. 8/ Factor for converting grain equivalent to flour is 0.80.

Table 74—Rice: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year 2/	U.S. total population, January 1	Supply				Utilization							
		Produc- tion 3/	Imports	Beginning stocks 4/	Total supply 5/	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. territories	Nonfood use 6/	Ending stocks 4/	Total rough basis	Disappearance		
											Milled basis		
											Total	Per capita	Milling rates 7/
Millions	Million hundredweight								Pounds	Percent			
1970	203.849	90.8	1.3	16.2	108.3	56.9	4.6	11.5	16.4	18.9	13.7	6.7	72.3
1971	206.466	83.8	1.5	16.4	101.7	46.5	3.6	11.5	18.6	21.5	15.8	7.6	73.3
1972	208.917	85.8	1.1	18.6	105.5	56.9	5.4	11.7	11.4	20.1	14.7	7.0	72.9
1973	210.985	85.4	0.6	11.4	97.4	54.0	5.0	13.2	5.1	20.1	14.6	6.9	72.8
1974	212.932	92.8	0.2	5.1	98.1	49.7	3.8	14.5	7.8	22.3	16.0	7.5	71.7
1975	214.931	112.4	0.1	7.8	120.3	69.5	6.0	15.1	7.1	22.6	16.3	7.6	71.9
1976	217.095	128.4	—	7.1	135.5	56.5	5.9	14.4	36.9	21.8	15.3	7.1	70.4
1977	219.179	115.6	0.1	36.9	152.6	65.6	6.4	17.3	40.5	22.8	16.4	7.5	72.1
1978	221.477	99.2	0.1	40.5	139.8	72.8	5.6	16.1	27.4	17.9	12.4	5.6	69.3
1979	223.865	133.2	0.1	27.4	160.7	75.7	4.0	19.7	31.6	29.7	21.0	9.4	70.7
1980	226.451	131.9	0.1	31.6	163.6	82.6	3.6	22.1	25.7	29.6	21.3	9.4	71.8
1981	228.937	146.2	0.2	25.7	172.1	91.4	3.9	25.9	16.5	34.5	25.0	10.9	72.5
1982	231.157	182.7	0.4	16.5	199.6	82.0	4.7	25.1	49.0	37.8	27.3	11.8	72.2
1983	233.322	153.6	0.7	49.0	203.3	68.9	5.1	25.3	71.5	32.5	23.1	9.9	71.2
1984	235.385	99.7	0.9	71.5	172.1	70.3	4.7	22.2	46.9	28.0	19.9	8.5	71.1
1985	237.468	138.8	1.6	46.9	187.3	62.1	4.6	25.3	64.7	30.6	21.3	9.0	69.6
1986	239.638	134.9	2.2	64.7	201.8	58.7	6.1	20.6	77.3	39.1	27.7	11.6	70.8
1987	241.784	133.4	2.6	77.3	213.3	84.2	5.4	24.9	51.4	47.4	33.7	14.0	71.2
1988	243.981	129.6	3.0	51.4	184.0	72.2	5.1	25.5	31.4	49.8	34.8	14.3	69.9
1989	246.224	159.9	3.8	31.4	195.1	85.9	5.1	25.1	26.7	52.3	37.4	15.2	71.5
1990	248.659	154.5	4.4	26.7	185.6	77.2	4.5	22.0	26.4	55.5	40.3	16.2	72.6
1991	251.367	156.1	4.8	26.4	187.3	70.9	5.1	28.0	24.6	58.7	42.3	16.8	72.0
1992	254.076	157.5	5.3	24.6	187.4	66.4	4.2	28.4	27.4	61.0	43.0	16.9	70.5
1993 P	255.964	179.7	6.1	27.4	213.2	77.0	4.6	28.0	39.4	64.2	44.9	17.5	70.0

— = Less than 0.05 million hundredweight, or less than 5,000,000 pounds. P = Preliminary.

1/ Rough-equivalent. 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/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ 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. 7/ 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. Sources: Rice Miller's Association, Monthly Statistical Statements, Rice Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Table 75—Corn: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year 2/	U.S. total population 3/	Supply				Utilization					
		Produc- tion	Imports 4/	Beginning stocks 5/	Total supply	Exports 4/	Nonfood use 6/	Ending stocks 5/	Food disappearance		
									Total		Per capita
									Million bushels	Million pounds 7/	
Millions	Million bushels							Mill. lbs.	Pounds		
1970	205.052	4,152.0	3.0	4,383.0	8,538.0	582.0	3,968.0	3,769.0	219.0	12,264.0	59.8
1971	207.661	5,646.0	2.0	3,769.0	9,417.0	520.0	3,956.0	4,704.0	237.0	13,272.0	63.9
1972	209.896	5,579.0	1.0	4,704.0	10,284.0	893.0	4,301.0	4,834.0	256.0	14,336.0	68.3
1973	211.909	5,671.0	1.0	4,834.0	10,506.0	1,321.0	4,418.0	4,488.0	279.0	15,624.0	73.7
1974	213.854	4,701.0	1.0	4,488.0	9,190.0	1,195.0	4,059.0	3,641.0	295.0	16,520.0	77.2
1975 2/	217.095	5,840.8	1.5	558.0	6,400.3	1,664.4	3,735.9	633.2	366.8	20,540.8	94.6
1976	219.179	6,289.2	2.4	633.2	6,924.8	1,645.1	3,757.3	1,135.6	386.8	21,660.8	98.8
1977	221.477	6,505.0	2.4	1,135.6	7,643.0	1,896.4	3,896.5	1,435.9	414.2	23,195.2	104.7
1978	223.865	7,267.9	1.2	1,435.9	8,705.0	2,113.1	4,446.2	1,709.5	436.2	24,427.2	109.1
1979	226.461	7,928.1	0.7	1,709.5	9,638.3	2,401.5	4,741.5	2,034.3	461.0	25,816.0	114.0
1980	228.937	6,639.4	0.8	2,034.3	8,674.5	2,391.1	4,493.7	1,392.1	397.7	22,268.4	97.3
1981	231.157	8,118.7	0.6	1,392.1	9,511.4	1,996.8	4,560.1	2,536.6	417.9	23,402.4	101.2
1982	233.322	8,235.1	0.5	2,536.6	10,772.2	1,821.3	4,966.3	3,523.1	461.5	25,844.0	110.8
1983	235.385	4,174.3	1.7	3,523.1	7,699.1	1,886.4	4,280.2	1,006.3	526.2	29,464.4	125.2
1984	237.468	7,672.1	1.7	1,006.3	8,680.1	1,850.3	4,597.8	1,648.2	583.8	32,692.8	137.7
1985	239.638	8,875.5	9.9	1,648.2	10,533.6	1,227.3	4,649.3	4,039.5	617.5	34,580.0	144.3
1986	241.784	8,225.8	1.8	4,039.5	12,267.1	1,492.5	5,242.8	4,881.7	650.1	36,405.6	150.6
1987	243.981	7,131.3	3.4	4,881.7	12,016.4	1,716.4	5,363.0	4,259.1	677.9	37,962.4	156.6
1988	246.224	4,928.7	2.8	4,259.1	9,190.6	2,025.8	4,544.0	1,930.4	690.5	38,665.2	157.0
1989	248.659	7,525.5	1.9	1,930.4	9,457.8	2,368.2	5,034.6	1,344.5	710.5	39,788.0	160.0
1990	251.367	7,934.0	3.4	1,344.5	9,281.9	1,724.6	5,308.3	1,521.2	727.8	40,756.8	162.1
1991	254.076	7,475.5	19.6	1,521.2	9,016.3	1,584.1	5,578.4	1,100.3	753.6	42,198.8	166.1
1992	256.964	9,481.7	7.1	1,100.3	10,589.1	1,663.3	6,032.1	2,113.0	780.7	43,719.2	170.1
1993 P	259.681	6,344.0	25.0	2,113.0	8,482.0	1,250.0	5,585.3	832.0	814.8	45,626.0	175.7

P = Preliminary.

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

Table 76--Oats: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Marketing year 2/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	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	
										Total 7/	Flour 8/
	Millions	Million bushels						Pounds			
1970	206.466	915.0	2.0	548.0	1,465.0	19.0	831.0	570.0	45.0	7.4	4.4
1971	208.917	878.0	3.0	570.0	1,451.0	21.0	788.0	597.0	45.0	7.3	4.4
1972	210.985	691.0	3.0	597.0	1,291.0	19.0	763.0	463.0	46.0	7.4	4.4
1973	212.932	659.0	0.0	463.0	1,122.0	57.0	711.0	308.0	46.0	7.3	4.4
1974	214.931	601.0	0.0	308.0	909.0	19.0	618.0	225.0	47.0	7.4	4.5
1975	217.095	639.0	0.5	224.0	863.5	12.3	602.4	204.8	44.0	6.9	4.1
1976	219.179	540.4	1.4	204.8	746.6	8.3	531.6	164.3	42.4	6.6	3.9
1977	221.477	752.8	2.1	164.3	919.2	10.0	554.1	313.1	42.0	6.4	3.9
1978	223.865	581.7	0.6	313.1	895.4	10.3	564.2	279.9	41.0	6.2	3.7
1979	226.451	526.7	0.8	280.0	807.5	2.8	527.5	236.5	40.7	6.1	3.7
1980	228.937	458.8	1.1	236.4	696.3	8.8	469.5	177.0	41.0	6.1	3.7
1981	231.157	509.5	1.5	177.0	688.0	2.7	492.2	151.9	41.2	6.1	3.6
1982	233.322	592.6	3.5	151.9	748.0	0.8	485.7	219.8	41.7	6.1	3.6
1983	235.385	476.5	29.9	219.8	726.2	0.9	503.5	180.9	40.9	5.9	3.5
1984	237.468	473.7	33.6	180.9	688.2	0.5	466.8	179.9	41.0	5.9	3.5
1985	239.638	518.5	27.2	179.9	725.6	1.2	496.7	183.7	44.0	6.2	3.7
1986	241.784	385.0	32.4	183.7	601.1	0.9	422.6	132.6	45.0	6.3	3.8
1987	243.981	373.7	45.7	132.6	552.0	0.5	389.8	111.9	49.8	6.9	4.2
1988	246.224	217.6	62.9	111.9	392.4	0.6	220.8	98.3	72.7	10.0	6.0
1989	248.659	373.6	66.4	98.3	538.3	0.8	289.0	156.9	91.6	12.5	7.5
1990	251.367	357.5	63.4	156.9	577.8	0.6	305.1	171.2	100.9	13.6	8.2
1991	254.076	243.5	74.8	171.2	489.5	1.9	252.7	127.7	107.2	14.3	8.6
1992	256.964	294.8	55.0	127.7	477.5	5.7	251.4	113.2	107.2	14.2	8.5
1993 P	259.681	206.3	105.0	113.2	424.4	3.0	206.0	105.6	109.8	14.4	8.6

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/ Bushels converted at 34 pounds. 8/ Factor for converting grain equivalent to oat products (includes rolled oats, ready-to-eat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran) is 0.60.

Table 77--Barley: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Marketing year 2/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	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	
										Total 7/	Flour 8/
	Millions	----- Million bushels -----						----- Pounds -----			
1970	206.466	416.0	10.0	269.0	695.0	85.0	419.0	184.0	7.0	1.6	1.0
1971	208.917	463.0	12.0	184.0	659.0	41.0	404.3	208.0	5.7	1.3	0.8
1972	210.986	422.0	17.0	208.0	647.0	71.0	378.4	192.0	5.6	1.3	0.8
1973	212.932	417.0	9.0	192.0	618.0	93.0	373.2	146.0	5.8	1.3	0.8
1974	214.931	299.0	20.0	146.0	465.0	42.0	325.0	92.0	6.0	1.3	0.8
1975	217.095	379.2	12.6	92.0	483.8	22.8	326.1	128.4	6.5	1.4	0.9
1976	219.179	383.0	8.6	128.4	520.0	64.8	322.0	126.4	6.8	1.5	0.9
1977	221.477	427.8	6.4	126.4	560.6	55.5	325.1	173.1	6.9	1.5	0.9
1978	223.865	454.8	6.7	173.1	634.6	24.6	374.3	228.0	7.7	1.6	1.0
1979	226.451	383.2	7.2	228.0	618.4	52.8	365.6	192.1	7.9	1.7	1.1
1980	228.937	361.1	5.9	192.1	559.1	75.7	338.0	137.3	8.1	1.7	1.1
1981	231.157	473.5	6.9	137.3	617.7	98.4	363.6	147.8	7.9	1.6	1.0
1982	233.322	515.9	8.4	147.8	672.1	44.2	403.4	216.7	7.8	1.6	1.0
1983	235.385	508.3	5.0	216.7	730.0	88.8	444.1	189.4	7.7	1.6	1.0
1984	237.468	598.0	7.4	189.4	794.8	71.7	468.0	247.4	7.7	1.5	1.0
1985	239.638	590.2	6.2	247.4	843.8	19.7	489.1	327.2	7.8	1.6	1.0
1986	241.784	608.5	6.7	327.2	942.4	133.6	464.7	336.3	7.8	1.6	1.0
1987	243.981	521.5	11.3	336.3	869.1	121.0	419.1	321.1	7.9	1.6	1.0
1988	246.224	290.0	10.5	321.1	621.6	78.9	338.3	196.4	8.0	1.6	1.0
1989	248.659	404.2	13.1	196.4	613.7	84.0	360.8	160.8	8.1	1.6	1.0
1990	251.367	422.2	13.5	160.8	596.5	80.6	372.4	135.4	8.1	1.5	1.0
1991	254.076	464.3	24.5	135.4	624.2	94.5	392.9	128.6	8.2	1.5	1.0
1992	256.964	457.9	11.4	128.6	597.9	80.3	358.5	151.2	7.9	1.5	0.9
1993 P	259.681	400.2	71.5	151.2	622.9	66.1	410.5	138.2	8.1	1.5	0.9

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/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Feed, seed, alcohol, and residual.

7/ Bushels converted at 48 pounds. 8/ 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 78—Total cane and beet sugar: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply						Utilization							
		Produc- tion	Receipts from offshore			Begin- ning stocks 2/	Total supply 3/	Exports 4/	Net change in invisible stocks 5/	Refining loss adjust- ment	Ending stocks 2/	Domestic disappearance 3/			
			Foreign	Puerto Rico	Total							Nonfood use 6/	Food use		
													Total	Refined 7/	
										Total	Per capita				
	Millions	----- 1,000 short tons -----											Mil. lbs.	Pounds	
1970	205.052	5,874	5,296	353	5,649	2,869	14,392	66	185	60	2,835	83	11,163	20,865	101.8
1971	207.661	5,815	5,587	144	5,731	2,835	14,381	89	-7	70	2,823	61	11,345	21,206	102.1
1972	209.896	6,015	5,459	149	5,608	2,823	14,446	50	-21	45	2,823	62	11,487	21,471	102.3
1973	211.909	6,061	5,329	79	5,408	2,823	14,292	26	91	69	2,646	31	11,429	21,363	100.8
1974	213.854	5,662	5,770	157	5,927	2,646	14,235	72	305	51	2,854	8	10,945	20,458	95.7
1975	215.973	6,300	3,882	96	3,978	2,854	13,132	216	-277	35	2,856	0	10,302	19,256	89.2
1976	218.035	6,798	4,658	203	4,861	2,856	14,515	76	-24	72	3,498	0	10,893	20,361	93.4
1977	220.239	6,089	6,138	102	6,240	3,498	15,827	35	188	14	4,491	0	11,099	20,746	94.2
1978	222.585	5,602	4,683	52	4,735	4,491	14,828	48	29	108	3,754	0	10,889	20,353	91.4
1979	225.055	5,793	5,027	47	5,074	3,754	14,621	73	-12	103	3,701	0	10,756	20,105	89.3
1980	227.726	5,736	4,495	178	4,673	3,701	14,110	689	72	78	3,082	0	10,189	19,045	83.6
1981	229.966	6,224	5,025	49	5,074	3,082	14,380	1,191	-94	53	3,461	0	9,769	18,260	79.4
1982	232.188	5,934	2,964	80	3,044	3,461	12,439	137	28	53	3,068	0	9,153	17,108	73.7
1983	234.307	5,680	3,080	67	3,147	3,068	11,895	300	141	72	2,570	0	8,812	16,471	70.3
1984	236.348	5,890	3,444	24	3,468	2,570	11,928	447	-18	58	3,005	8	8,428	15,753	66.7
1985	238.466	5,967	2,797	36	2,833	3,005	11,805	481	-69	122	3,126	142	8,003	14,959	62.7
1986	240.651	6,267	2,223	31	2,254	3,126	11,647	582	51	28	3,225	30	7,731	14,450	60.0
1987	242.804	7,309	1,546	12	1,558	3,225	12,092	604	145	18	3,195	27	8,103	15,146	62.4
1988	245.021	7,087	1,388	19	1,407	3,195	11,689	458	-58	12	3,132	9	8,136	15,207	62.1
1989	247.342	6,841	1,913	12	1,925	3,132	11,898	614	-11	38	2,947	6	8,304	15,521	62.8
1990	249.908	6,334	2,765	--	2,765	2,947	12,046	654	-5	43	2,729	10	8,615	16,103	64.4
1991	252.648	7,136	2,595	--	2,595	2,729	12,460	735	32	40	3,039	12	8,622	16,116	63.8
1992	255.458	7,492	2,254	--	2,254	3,039	12,785	708	14	--	3,225	17	8,821	16,488	64.5
1993 P	258.245	7,766	2,009	--	2,009	3,225	13,000	587	45	--	3,486	14	8,868	16,576	64.2

-- = Not available. P = Preliminary.

1/ Excludes the refined sugar contained in imported sugar blends and mixtures (particularly sugar-sweetened tea mixes, and flavored sugar, largely beverage bases). 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/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Includes deliveries of sugar-containing products for export under re-export program. 5/ Holdings of wholesalers, retailers, and industrial users. Negative number indicates a stock drawdown. Calculated as a residual. 6/ Includes use in polyhydric alcohol. In 1985, also includes use of 127 thousand short tons in fuel ethanol. 7/ To convert raw value to refined sugar, divide by 1.07.

Table 79—High fructose corn syrup (HFCS): Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply					Utilization											
		Production			Imports	Total supply 2/	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Non-food use	Food disappearance 2/								
		HFCS -42	HFCS -55	Total						Total			Total			Per capita		
										HFCS -42	HFCS -55	Total	HFCS -42	HFCS -55	Total	HFCS -42	HFCS -55	Total
	Millions	1,000 short tons					Mil. lbs.			Pounds								
1970	205.052	57	0	57	0	57	0	0	1	56	0	56	112	0	112	0.5	0.0	0.5
1971	207.661	87	0	87	0	87	0	0	1	86	0	86	171	0	171	0.8	0.0	0.8
1972	209.896	123	0	123	0	123	0	0	2	121	0	121	242	0	242	1.2	0.0	1.2
1973	211.909	222	0	222	0	222	0	0	4	218	0	218	437	0	437	2.1	0.0	2.1
1974	213.854	299	0	299	0	299	0	0	4	295	0	295	591	0	591	2.8	0.0	2.8
1975	215.973	532	0	532	0	532	0	0	5	527	0	527	1,054	0	1,054	4.9	0.0	4.9
1976	218.035	787	0	787	0	787	1	0	4	782	0	782	1,564	0	1,564	7.2	0.0	7.2
1977	220.239	1,049	15	1,064	0	1,064	2	0	5	1,042	15	1,057	2,084	30	2,114	9.5	0.1	9.6
1978	222.585	1,108	100	1,208	0	1,208	4	0	6	1,099	99	1,198	2,198	199	2,397	9.9	0.9	10.8
1979	225.055	1,374	300	1,674	0	1,674	4	0	10	1,362	298	1,660	2,724	595	3,320	12.1	2.6	14.8
1980	227.726	1,555	626	2,181	0	2,181	7	1	14	1,538	621	2,158	3,075	1,241	4,317	13.5	5.5	19.0
1981	229.966	1,622	1,052	2,674	1	2,675	6	2	42	1,591	1,034	2,626	3,183	2,069	5,251	13.8	9.0	22.8
1982	232.188	1,630	1,507	3,137	5	3,142	1	4	47	1,604	1,486	3,090	3,208	2,972	6,180	13.8	12.8	26.6
1983	234.307	1,674	1,969	3,643	79	3,723	2	10	53	1,664	1,993	3,658	3,329	3,987	7,315	14.2	17.0	31.2
1984	236.348	1,733	2,605	4,338	132	4,470	4	15	46	1,732	2,672	4,404	3,464	5,345	8,809	14.7	22.6	37.3
1985	238.466	1,843	3,428	5,271	187	5,458	3	19	41	1,851	3,545	5,395	3,701	7,089	10,791	15.5	29.7	45.2
1986	240.651	1,866	3,480	5,347	228	5,574	4	17	45	1,872	3,636	5,508	3,744	7,273	11,017	15.6	30.2	45.8
1987	242.804	2,048	3,638	5,686	202	5,889	4	23	54	2,051	3,757	5,807	4,101	7,513	11,615	16.9	30.9	47.8
1988	245.021	2,368	3,580	5,948	183	6,132	12	24	81	2,341	3,674	6,015	4,682	7,349	12,031	19.1	30.0	49.1
1989	247.342	2,396	3,549	5,944	185	6,129	48	36	60	2,362	3,624	5,986	4,724	7,249	11,973	19.1	29.3	48.4
1990	249.908	2,563	3,717	6,280	178	6,458	131	31	68	2,554	3,673	6,227	5,108	7,347	12,455	20.4	29.4	49.8
1991	252.648	2,675	3,798	6,472	159	6,631	129	33	68	2,715	3,685	6,401	5,431	7,370	12,801	21.5	29.2	50.7
1992	255.458	2,812	3,871	6,682	193	6,876	100	31	63	2,815	3,867	6,681	5,629	7,734	13,363	22.0	30.3	52.3
1993 P	258.245	2,951	4,198	7,149	189	7,338	105	31	68	2,920	4,214	7,134	5,840	8,428	14,269	22.6	32.6	55.3

P = Preliminary.

1/ Dry weight. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 80—Glucose syrup: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization							
		Pro- duction 2/	Imports	Total supply 3/	Net change in stocks 4/	Total use 3/	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. territories	Non- food use	Food disappearance 3/		
										Total	Total	Per capita
	Millions	1,000 short tons								Mil. lbs.	Pounds	
1970	205.052	1,477	0	1,477	-7	1,484	6	0	43	1,434	2,868	14.0
1971	207.661	1,518	0	1,518	-71	1,589	6	0	52	1,531	3,062	14.7
1972	209.896	1,760	0	1,760	7	1,754	6	0	61	1,687	3,373	16.1
1973	211.909	1,957	0	1,957	22	1,935	6	0	76	1,853	3,705	17.5
1974	213.854	2,108	0	2,108	53	2,055	8	0	69	1,978	3,956	18.5
1975	215.973	2,147	1	2,148	46	2,102	5	0	62	2,034	4,067	18.8
1976	218.035	2,085	2	2,087	-25	2,112	8	1	73	2,031	4,061	18.6
1977	220.239	2,144	0	2,144	49	2,096	5	1	83	2,008	4,015	18.2
1978	222.585	2,084	0	2,084	-29	2,113	4	1	147	1,961	3,922	17.6
1979	225.055	2,088	0	2,088	3	2,085	4	2	157	1,923	3,846	17.1
1980	227.726	2,076	0	2,076	-27	2,103	8	2	185	1,908	3,816	16.8
1981	229.966	2,119	0	2,119	-65	2,184	4	2	238	1,940	3,880	16.9
1982	232.188	2,290	0	2,290	57	2,232	3	3	215	2,011	4,022	17.3
1983	234.307	2,302	1	2,303	6	2,297	5	1	224	2,066	4,133	17.6
1984	236.348	2,282	1	2,283	-33	2,316	2	0	204	2,110	4,219	17.9
1985	238.466	2,449	0	2,450	34	2,415	2	0	256	2,157	4,315	18.1
1986	240.651	2,434	3	2,436	-14	2,450	2	0	251	2,197	4,393	18.3
1987	242.804	2,522	0	2,522	-4	2,527	3	0	284	2,239	4,479	18.4
1988	245.021	2,629	0	2,629	-4	2,632	14	1	330	2,287	4,575	18.7
1989	247.342	2,704	1	2,705	-3	2,707	13	2	344	2,348	4,697	19.0
1990	249.908	2,783	2	2,785	-41	2,826	19	3	371	2,433	4,866	19.5
1991	252.648	2,965	9	2,974	-22	2,996	35	3	401	2,558	5,116	20.2
1992	255.458	3,147	13	3,160	37	3,123	30	2	390	2,700	5,400	21.1
1993 P	258.245	3,249	15	3,264	27	3,237	33	2	391	2,811	5,621	21.8

P = Preliminary

1/ Dry weight. 2/ Includes estimates for glucose syrup solids and maltodextrin, as well as glucose syrup. 3/ Computed from unrounded numbers. 4/ 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.

Table 81—Dextrose: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization							
		Pro- duction	Imports	Total supply 2/	Net change in stocks 3/	Total use 2/	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. territories	Non- food use	Food disappearance 2/		
										Total	Total	Per capita
Millions		1,000 short tons							Mil. lbs.	Pounds		
1970	205.052	626	0	626	-2	628	13	0	97	518	1,037	5.1
1971	207.661	628	0	629	9	620	11	0	85	523	1,047	5.0
1972	209.896	631	0	631	0	631	24	0	85	522	1,044	5.0
1973	211.909	646	0	646	-4	651	30	0	101	519	1,038	4.9
1974	213.854	668	1	669	2	666	30	1	118	517	1,033	4.8
1975	215.973	642	2	644	12	632	30	2	92	508	1,016	4.7
1976	218.035	634	0	634	12	622	25	4	109	484	968	4.4
1977	220.239	587	0	587	-7	594	22	5	116	452	903	4.1
1978	222.585	552	0	552	-24	577	16	7	125	429	858	3.9
1979	225.055	586	0	586	2	584	21	6	130	426	853	3.8
1980	227.726	600	0	600	6	593	25	3	132	433	866	3.8
1981	229.966	579	0	579	-17	596	24	3	128	442	884	3.8
1982	232.188	588	0	588	8	580	14	1	105	459	917	3.9
1983	234.307	589	3	592	0	592	13	1	105	474	947	4.0
1984	236.348	609	10	620	4	616	15	3	112	487	973	4.1
1985	238.466	593	12	605	-7	612	8	0	107	497	993	4.2
1986	240.651	622	7	629	6	623	9	0	105	508	1,017	4.2
1987	242.804	651	5	655	2	653	15	0	121	517	1,034	4.3
1988	245.021	679	5	684	-5	689	33	0	131	525	1,050	4.3
1989	247.342	699	5	705	-8	713	31	2	142	538	1,077	4.4
1990	249.908	742	6	747	4	744	41	2	144	557	1,113	4.5
1991	252.648	757	6	762	16	746	46	2	128	570	1,140	4.5
1992	255.458	739	5	744	-10	754	33	2	146	573	1,146	4.5
1993 P	258.245	770	4	774	-5	779	24	2	169	584	1,167	4.5

P = Preliminary

1/ Dry weight. 2/ Computed from unrounded numbers. 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.

Table 82--Coffee: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization				
		Production	Imports 2/	Total supply	Net change in stocks 3/	Total use	Exports	Food disappearance	
								Total	Per capita
Millions		Million pounds						Pounds	
1970	205.052	6	2,667	2,673	-161	2,834	39	2,795	13.6
1971	207.661	6	2,942	2,946	186	2,760	36	2,724	13.1
1972	209.896	6	2,874	2,878	-44	2,922	53	2,869	13.7
1973	211.909	4	2,977	2,980	63	2,917	64	2,853	13.5
1974	213.854	4	2,603	2,605	-182	2,787	52	2,735	12.8
1975	215.973	3	2,767	2,769	71	2,698	72	2,626	12.2
1976	218.035	2	2,718	2,720	-66	2,786	55	2,731	12.5
1977	220.239	2	1,992	1,994	-148	2,142	81	2,061	9.4
1978	222.585	2	2,495	2,497	87	2,410	63	2,347	10.5
1979	225.055	2	2,656	2,658	23	2,635	83	2,552	11.3
1980	227.726	2	2,443	2,445	42	2,403	65	2,338	10.3
1981	229.966	2	2,248	2,250	-121	2,371	73	2,298	10.0
1982	232.188	2	2,352	2,354	-8	2,362	60	2,302	9.9
1983	234.307	2	2,439	2,441	35	2,406	50	2,356	10.1
1984	236.348	2	2,411	2,413	-50	2,463	45	2,418	10.2
1985	238.466	2	2,551	2,553	11	2,542	43	2,499	10.5
1986	240.651	2	2,644	2,646	73	2,573	45	2,528	10.5
1987	242.804	2	2,690	2,692	163	2,529	47	2,482	10.2
1988	245.021	2	2,072	2,074	-372	2,446	42	2,404	9.8
1989	247.342	2	2,685	2,688	140	2,548	57	2,491	10.1
1990	249.908	2	2,715	2,718	81	2,637	54	2,583	10.3
1991	252.648	3	2,553	2,556	-122	2,678	61	2,617	10.4
1992	255.458	3	2,942	2,944	221	2,723	96	2,627	10.3
1993 P	258.245	3	2,498	2,501	-187	2,688	118	2,570	10.0

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.

Table 83--Tea: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization				
		Production	Imports	Total supply	Net change in stocks 2/	Total use	Exports	Food disappearance	
								Total	Per capita
	Millions	Million pounds							Pounds
1970	205.052	0	137	137	-13	150	1	149	0.73
1971	207.661	0	175	175	14	161	1	160	0.77
1972	209.896	0	151	151	-13	164	1	163	0.78
1973	211.909	0	173	173	5	168	1	167	0.79
1974	213.854	0	178	178	7	171	1	170	0.79
1975	215.973	0	159	159	-15	174	2	172	0.80
1976	218.035	0	181	181	1	180	1	179	0.82
1977	220.239	0	202	202	24	178	2	176	0.80
1978	222.585	0	152	152	-25	177	5	172	0.77
1979	225.055	0	175	175	4	171	5	166	0.74
1980	227.726	0	185	185	2	183	5	178	0.78
1981	229.966	0	190	190	8	182	5	177	0.77
1982	232.188	0	170	170	-7	177	5	172	0.74
1983	234.307	0	171	171	-8	179	5	174	0.74
1984	236.348	0	195	195	11	184	5	179	0.76
1985	238.466	0	177	177	-8	185	5	180	0.75
1986	240.651	0	200	200	11	189	7	182	0.76
1987	242.804	0	171	171	-15	186	6	180	0.74
1988	245.021	0	199	199	10	189	6	183	0.75
1989	247.342	0	193	193	3	190	9	181	0.73
1990	249.908	0	178	178	-12	190	10	180	0.72
1991	252.648	0	195	195	-3	198	13	185	0.73
1992	255.458	0	221	221	12	209	15	194	0.76
1993 P	258.245	0	214	214	-3	217	22	195	0.76

P = Preliminary.

1/ Dry 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.

Table 84--Cocoa: Supply and utilization, 1970-93 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization				
		Production	Imports	Total supply	Net change in stocks 2/	Total use	Exports	Food disappearance	
								Total	Per capita
Millions		Million pounds						Pounds	
1970	205.052	0	840	840	27	813	16	797	3.9
1971	207.661	0	907	907	81	826	14	812	3.9
1972	209.896	0	933	933	4	929	16	913	4.3
1973	211.909	0	814	814	-79	893	20	873	4.1
1974	213.854	0	725	725	-77	802	20	782	3.7
1975	215.973	0	756	756	43	713	16	697	3.2
1976	218.035	0	833	833	2	831	19	812	3.7
1977	220.239	0	695	695	-55	750	23	727	3.3
1978	222.585	0	856	856	84	772	27	745	3.3
1979	225.055	0	748	748	-25	773	24	749	3.3
1980	227.726	0	713	713	-84	797	30	767	3.4
1981	229.966	0	944	944	89	855	31	824	3.6
1982	232.188	0	849	849	-53	902	36	866	3.7
1983	234.307	0	967	967	6	961	29	932	4.0
1984	236.348	0	999	999	-53	1,052	41	1,011	4.3
1985	238.466	0	1,235	1,235	99	1,136	29	1,107	4.6
1986	240.651	0	1,119	1,119	-46	1,165	17	1,148	4.8
1987	242.804	0	1,266	1,266	75	1,191	25	1,166	4.8
1988	245.021	0	1,162	1,162	-53	1,215	51	1,164	4.8
1989	247.342	0	1,246	1,246	-109	1,355	131	1,224	4.9
1990	249.908	0	1,590	1,590	66	1,524	174	1,350	5.4
1991	252.648	0	1,678	1,678	68	1,610	159	1,451	5.7
1992	255.458	0	1,639	1,639	-3	1,642	180	1,462	5.7
1993 P	258.245	0	1,722	1,722	42	1,680	192	1,488	5.8

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.

Table 85—Spices and herbs: Supply and utilization, 1970-93

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Production			Supply						
		Mustard seed 1/	Dried chill peppers 2/	Total	Imports for consumption 3/						
					Anise seed	Dried capsicum peppers	Caraway seed	Cassia and Cinnamon 4/	Celery seed	Cloves 5/	Coriander seed
	Millions	1,000 pounds									
1970	205.052	27,126	29,280	56,406	350	14,010	7,424	8,552	4,018	2,105	3,088
1971	207.661	28,976	27,560	56,536	540	13,842	6,099	14,136	4,205	3,027	2,787
1972	209.896	30,825	36,980	67,805	740	13,260	7,292	14,020	3,713	2,896	3,499
1973	211.909	32,675	35,320	67,995	696	13,585	3,916	16,500	3,340	1,887	3,811
1974	213.854	34,524	42,920	77,444	527	14,020	4,821	16,376	4,642	3,447	3,938
1975	215.973	34,905	43,980	78,885	890	9,076	5,416	12,904	4,291	2,308	5,447
1976	218.035	35,287	48,740	84,027	1,054	11,469	6,162	18,470	3,235	1,956	6,299
1977	220.239	35,668	56,980	92,648	831	9,107	5,995	21,417	4,193	2,718	5,526
1978	222.585	36,049	53,180	89,229	1,078	9,840	6,810	18,970	4,761	2,524	9,433
1979	225.055	32,638	59,960	92,598	1,085	11,515	7,906	21,171	4,739	2,912	7,277
1980	227.726	29,226	70,220	99,446	1,177	11,397	6,838	22,026	4,594	2,106	8,553
1981	229.966	25,815	79,580	105,395	1,156	11,725	6,683	20,571	4,499	2,082	10,281
1982	232.188	22,403	67,520	89,923	1,366	13,010	7,916	21,128	4,319	2,440	9,902
1983	234.307	23,419	70,501	93,920	1,439	15,958	7,362	22,506	5,095	1,479	9,223
1984	236.348	24,435	74,560	98,995	1,896	17,306	8,758	30,682	4,796	2,361	13,978
1985	238.466	25,450	79,860	105,310	2,135	16,466	7,931	27,994	5,618	2,475	5,438
1986	240.651	26,466	88,200	114,666	1,854	16,696	7,662	26,877	5,712	1,916	6,981
1987	242.804	17,324	88,944	106,268	2,626	20,392	8,629	32,426	4,272	2,239	7,258
1988	245.021	17,179	92,084	109,263	1,709	22,301	6,211	23,465	4,965	2,554	13,047
1989	247.342	17,033	106,592	123,625	2,438	41,163	7,597	32,620	6,396	2,501	5,330
1990	249.908	16,888	134,570	151,458	2,170	43,992	6,800	25,653	4,856	4,080	4,763
1991	252.648	16,743	130,570	147,313	2,448	38,703	8,151	31,586	5,850	2,514	5,371
1992	255.458	14,504	154,062	168,566	2,267	59,318	7,207	34,336	5,878	2,548	5,101
1993 P	258.245	12,382	137,690	150,072	2,951	51,759	8,565	31,797	6,851	2,745	4,794
Supply--continued											
Imports for consumption 3/--continued											
	Cumin seed	Fennel seed	Ginger root	Mace	Mustard seed	Nutmeg	Paprika	Pepper, black and white	Pimento (allspice)	Poppy seed	Sage
	1,000 pounds										
1970	5,240	978	5,209	517	85,322	3,934	12,665	47,847	1,565	6,593	2,336
1971	5,145	1,235	4,475	578	96,979	3,629	9,432	59,275	888	4,897	2,810
1972	7,423	1,251	5,895	590	105,661	4,734	13,915	52,274	1,359	7,741	3,249
1973	6,771	1,458	6,950	582	79,392	4,318	14,309	55,437	1,319	5,404	3,552
1974	6,456	1,384	6,977	570	81,266	4,215	26,091	56,140	1,721	4,092	2,845
1975	5,526	1,671	6,167	448	78,163	3,807	14,557	55,061	1,285	4,474	2,348
1976	7,388	1,923	8,317	668	91,269	4,267	13,441	58,428	1,724	5,597	2,879
1977	7,536	1,491	7,326	453	73,185	4,145	10,388	58,370	1,450	9,197	3,075
1978	7,360	1,997	7,918	565	74,431	4,686	11,035	62,946	1,875	5,918	2,887
1979	12,793	2,553	9,483	583	63,219	5,305	12,274	60,071	1,075	5,213	3,244
1980	7,993	2,616	9,195	470	70,287	4,527	7,761	72,389	1,621	5,866	4,306
1981	10,420	3,122	9,653	1,119	82,304	4,856	9,919	68,600	1,879	6,266	3,299
1982	8,889	3,042	10,594	493	75,383	5,394	9,015	67,490	1,158	7,305	3,210
1983	7,039	3,840	8,028	620	77,412	4,602	11,111	69,756	1,676	6,836	3,376
1984	9,700	4,379	9,915	517	92,217	4,455	14,726	84,480	1,915	9,581	4,182
1985	8,688	3,545	12,404	690	99,735	4,701	19,062	71,101	1,540	7,847	4,405
1986	7,300	4,490	10,764	423	96,098	3,755	12,379	83,206	1,424	10,558	4,660
1987	10,359	5,292	10,744	699	114,804	4,730	11,612	80,118	1,919	8,325	4,388
1988	8,103	3,847	10,291	367	103,130	3,354	10,738	69,611	1,976	8,141	3,655
1989	10,378	6,195	11,961	648	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
1992	14,187	6,954	18,515	485	140,945	3,715	6,784	102,971	1,899	10,762	5,323
1993 P	11,532	5,977	18,115	497	140,043	4,070	9,093	92,836	2,594	11,381	4,063

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 85—Spices and herbs: Supply and utilization, 1970-93—continued

Year	Supply—continued					Utilization				
	Imports for consumption 3/—continued					Total use	Domestic exports	Shipments to Puerto Rico	Apparent domestic food consumption	
	Sesame seed	Turmeric	Vanilla beans	Other spices 6/	Total net imports				Total	Per capita
	1,000 pounds									Pounds
1970	42,661	4,214	2,239	9,730	270,597	327,003	7,956	1,089	317,958	1.6
1971	45,442	3,137	1,855	7,844	292,257	348,793	5,575	1,154	342,064	1.6
1972	47,220	3,413	2,366	9,700	312,211	380,016	6,730	1,000	372,286	1.8
1973	52,804	2,353	2,357	9,527	290,268	358,263	7,202	956	350,105	1.7
1974	57,260	3,490	2,153	9,554	311,985	389,429	9,066	879	379,484	1.8
1975	44,639	2,577	2,122	9,586	272,763	351,648	6,861	1,010	343,777	1.6
1976	63,159	3,520	2,236	10,333	323,794	407,821	8,093	1,252	398,476	1.8
1977	63,516	2,461	3,425	10,214	306,019	398,667	9,691	1,218	387,758	1.8
1978	70,547	4,055	2,613	8,666	320,915	410,144	25,038	2,522	382,584	1.7
1979	70,766	3,395	1,095	10,140	317,814	410,412	23,632	2,045	384,735	1.7
1980	69,602	3,415	756	13,801	331,296	430,742	21,014	2,316	407,412	1.8
1981	83,673	4,106	1,411	16,516	364,240	469,635	20,033	2,300	447,302	1.9
1982	73,221	3,537	1,948	27,871	358,631	448,554	22,172	2,361	424,021	1.8
1983	94,333	3,528	2,155	33,803	391,177	485,097	25,880	2,319	456,898	1.9
1984	81,038	3,944	1,855	31,796	434,477	533,472	26,206	2,117	505,149	2.1
1985	82,307	4,630	1,638	30,666	421,016	526,326	19,420	1,625	505,281	2.1
1986	80,061	4,422	2,311	37,653	427,202	541,868	28,937	2,749	510,182	2.1
1987	80,507	4,258	3,059	37,320	455,976	562,244	31,513	2,479	528,252	2.2
1988	73,074	3,598	2,682	40,826	417,645	526,908	31,673	2,694	492,541	2.0
1989	89,317	4,734	2,441	55,189	508,091	631,716	40,622	11,543	579,551	2.3
1990	94,531	3,728	2,150	64,450	539,062	690,520	65,091	14,669	610,760	2.4
1991	80,359	4,121	2,889	59,263	541,993	689,306	63,892	6,468	618,946	2.4
1992	77,317	5,745	2,775	56,311	571,343	739,909	68,643	3,968	667,298	2.6
1993 P	81,402	4,390	2,936	66,429	564,820	714,892	76,762	4,406	633,724	2.5

P = Preliminary.

1/ Production in preceding year minus estimated quantity used for seed. 2/ California and beginning 1976, New Mexico. 3/ Imports for consumption of specified ground and unground condiments, as reported by the Department of Commerce. 4/ Includes cassia, cassia buds, and cass vera. 5/ Includes stems. 6/ Includes basil, cardamom seeds, capers, curry and curry powder products, dill, fenugreek seeds, laurel (bay) leaves, marjoram, mint leaves, oregano, parsley, rosemary, savory, thyme, mixed spices, and other spices and spice seeds (ground and unground) not individually reported. Includes shipments from Puerto Rico.

Table 86—Import share of food disappearance for selected foods, selected years 1/

Item	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Percent														
Red meat	5.7	6.5	5.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.7	7.9	8.6	8.5	7.5	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.6
Beef	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	10.0
Veal	2.7	5.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.7	3.7	4.9	5.5	6.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pork	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	4.3
Lamb	6.3	9.5	8.6	5.5	4.7	5.0	9.4	10.9	12.2	13.3	11.9	10.3	10.4	12.7	14.2
Fish and shellfish 2/	45.6	45.3	47.5	50.5	52.3	50.5	53.8	55.1	57.1	55.3	56.3	56.3	58.8	56.0	54.6
Fresh and frozen 3/	60.7	56.8	61.7	63.7	66.8	61.5	62.8	65.9	67.4	63.9	62.3	65.8	66.4	62.3	63.0
Canned 4/	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	33.1
Eggs	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	--	0.1	0.1
Dairy products 5/	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	1.9
Cheese 6/	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	4.7
American	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Other	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	7.8
Condensed and evaporated milk	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	0.8
Nonfat dry milk	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	0.2
Fats and oils:															
Butter	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	0.3
Salad and cooking oils 7/	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	4.3
Fresh fruits	23.5	27.1	29.4	30.4	28.3	30.5	33.1	34.6	33.0	31.8	33.4	34.9	38.0	36.5	35.2
Citrus 8/	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	4.4
Apples	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	5.2	4.6
Bananas	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	99.8
Grapes	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	38.9	37.3
Other 9/	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.6	9.0	7.6	9.2	11.7	11.7	11.6	14.7	17.5	18.8	18.4	18.3
Frozen noncitrus fruit	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	NA
Fresh vegetables	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	7.1	9.9
Artichokes	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	28.3	31.9
Asparagus	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	37.7	46.9
Broccoli	NA	0.2	0.2	--	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	3.0	3.9	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	4.4
Brussel sprouts	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	38.9	33.3
Cabbage	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	2.0	2.7
Carrots	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	6.1	5.6
Cauliflower	0.1	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.0	3.5	3.7	2.6
Celery	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	1.9	2.4
Sweet corn	--	0.1	--	--	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4
Cucumbers	21.6	36.0	40.7	31.3	36.7	35.3	36.3	38.6	38.7	36.3	38.3	33.7	33.1	32.7	35.2
Eggplant	27.1	33.9	33.0	28.8	32.7	35.8	29.3	31.8	30.1	33.8	34.2	36.0	42.0	35.2	40.6
Escarole/endive	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	7.3
Garlic	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	17.0	29.3
Green beans	3.4	8.5	6.9	5.5	8.1	8.1	8.5	10.9	9.1	10.5	10.4	11.2	10.4	6.4	6.2
Green peppers	12.6	26.5	19.8	24.5	19.7	25.4	23.7	18.9	19.4	18.3	21.0	19.7	16.9	13.7	17.6
Head lettuce	--	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
Onions	4.0	5.5	5.9	6.2	7.6	8.5	8.7	8.0	11.9	11.9	10.0	10.1	12.5	10.2	12.6
Radishes	9.7	12.1	4.8	6.7	8.4	13.6	12.0	16.8	20.3	19.8	14.9	16.6	19.6	21.4	26.2
Tomatoes	21.9	22.3	18.6	19.8	23.4	24.6	24.0	25.6	23.9	19.8	20.9	20.5	20.5	11.1	22.5
Vegetables for processing:															
Asparagus:															
For canning	7.8	11.8	5.8	8.5	5.2	10.7	9.2	8.8	11.3	8.3	5.5	3.2	3.1	2.7	5.6
For freezing	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	10.3	23.8
Broccoli	4.9	9.1	11.0	11.8	12.6	20.7	22.2	38.6	48.1	40.0	60.7	57.8	62.3	81.8	73.6
Cabbage for kraut	--	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.4
Carrots	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	2.0
Cauliflower	--	7.8	9.3	14.2	15.2	19.6	23.8	27.0	36.4	30.9	45.9	46.6	46.0	35.8	44.8
Cucumbers	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	1.1	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 86--Import share of food disappearance for selected foods, selected years 1/--continued

Item	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Percent															
Vegetables for processing--cont:															
Chili peppers	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	28.4	34.8
Green peas:															
For canning	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	3.3	4.2
For freezing	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	6.2	7.7
Snap beans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.3
Sweet corn	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	1.4
Tomatoes	1.9	1.4	3.9	10.1	8.7	7.9	7.0	7.3	5.6	5.9	8.7	5.7	3.9	2.4	2.8
Potatoes:															
Fresh	1.2	1.9	3.7	4.4	3.0	2.8	3.7	2.9	3.5	4.0	5.4	6.0	5.3	3.2	5.3
For freezing	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	4.4
Dry edible beans	3.1	3.8	5.9	2.9	3.2	4.8	3.4	3.0	4.2	3.8	6.7	4.9	4.0	3.5	3.8
Dry edible peas 10/	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	21.5	15.1
Tree nuts 11/	39.6	24.7	20.9	24.5	27.7	24.9	25.8	26.7	24.7	22.6	29.0	31.0	30.0	37.7	34.8
Peanuts	0.1	27.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Flour and cereal products:															
Wheat 12/	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.4	2.4	3.0	2.2	3.1	3.0	4.6	5.2	8.4	12.1
Wheat flour 13/	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4
Rye 14/	14.9	NA	11.4	90.9	45.7	17.1	62.9	28.6	34.3	5.7	NA	111.4	128.6	88.6	108.6
Rice 15/	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	8.7	9.5
Corn 16/	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	0.9	3.1
Barley 17/	193.1	72.7	87.4	107.1	64.7	96.7	79.2	85.4	142.9	130.9	161.7	167.6	300.1	143.9	880.0
Oats 17/	1.1	2.7	3.6	8.4	73.1	82.0	61.8	72.0	91.8	86.5	72.5	62.8	69.8	51.3	95.6
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	79.3	113	81.4	84.6	85.6	86.0	83.3	83.7	86.3	84.8	87.7	88.3	87.6	85.6	89.1
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/	36.5	37.7	39.7	31.6	30.2	36.7	25.2	22.6	12.3	12.3	15.0	24.9	24.3	17.4	15.8
Corn sweeteners															
High fructose syrup	--	--	--	0.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.7
Glucose syrup	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
Dextrose	0.4	--	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.1	2.3	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
Honey	18.9	19.7	29.4	29.4	34.9	45.0	49.0	38.6	21.4	21.8	31.6	29.4	30.5	35.3	37.6
Edible syrups 21/	34.7	46.8	38.4	49.2	47.5	57.6	59.0	74.9	74.2	72.0	58.8	55.7	50.6	55.5	68.0

-- Less than 0.05. NA = Not available.

1/ Calculated from supply and utilization balance sheets. 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. 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 87--Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, 1970-93

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 & other utilities	Household furnishings & operations	
1982-84=100											
1970	44.1	40.8	41.7	35.0	39.0	39.2	52.1	35.5	29.1	46.8	36.4
1971	46.0	42.1	43.2	37.0	40.8	40.4	54.2	37.0	31.1	48.6	38.0
1972	46.9	43.5	44.5	38.4	42.0	42.1	55.4	38.7	32.5	49.7	39.4
1973	48.1	47.5	47.8	40.1	43.7	48.2	56.8	40.5	34.3	51.1	41.2
1974	51.5	54.0	53.5	43.8	48.0	55.1	61.1	44.4	40.7	56.8	45.8
1975	57.4	58.3	58.2	48.0	52.5	59.8	65.9	48.8	45.4	63.4	50.7
1976	60.9	60.5	60.7	52.0	56.0	61.6	68.1	51.5	49.4	67.3	53.8
1977	64.4	64.0	64.2	56.0	59.6	65.5	70.0	54.9	54.7	70.4	57.4
1978	68.6	68.6	68.8	60.8	63.9	72.0	74.1	60.5	58.5	74.7	62.4
1979	75.4	77.2	76.6	67.5	71.2	79.9	79.9	68.9	64.8	79.9	70.1
1980	83.0	87.6	86.0	77.9	81.5	86.8	86.4	81.0	75.4	86.3	81.1
1981	89.6	95.2	93.2	88.1	90.4	93.6	92.5	90.5	86.4	93.0	90.4
1982	95.1	97.8	97.0	96.0	96.3	97.4	96.7	96.6	94.9	98.0	96.9
1983	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.4	99.7	99.4	100.4	99.1	100.2	100.2	99.5
1984	105.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.0	103.2	103.0	104.0	104.8	101.9	103.6
1985	106.8	104.8	105.4	109.9	108.0	105.6	106.4	109.8	106.5	103.8	107.7
1986	106.6	103.5	104.4	115.4	109.8	109.0	111.1	115.8	104.1	105.2	110.9
1987	108.2	107.5	107.7	120.2	113.6	113.5	114.1	121.3	103.0	107.1	114.2
1988	110.4	111.8	111.5	125.7	118.3	118.2	118.6	127.1	104.4	109.4	118.5
1989	112.2	118.2	116.7	131.9	123.7	125.1	123.5	132.8	107.8	111.2	123.0
1990	113.4	126.0	122.8	139.2	130.3	132.4	129.3	140.0	111.6	113.3	128.5
1991	116.0	130.3	126.6	146.3	136.1	136.3	142.8	146.3	115.3	116.0	133.6
1992	118.6	132.8	129.1	152.0	140.8	137.9	147.3	151.2	117.8	118.0	137.5
1993	121.3	135.1	131.5	157.9	145.1	140.9	149.6	155.7	121.3	119.3	141.2

Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers--continued										
Apparel and upkeep	Transportation			Medical care	Entertainment	Tobacco products	Other goods and services			All items
	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	38.8	42.9	40.5
1972	62.3	39.7	39.3	39.9	37.3	51.5	47.4	46.0	41.0	44.7	41.8
1973	64.6	41.0	39.7	41.2	38.8	52.9	48.7	48.1	43.0	46.4	44.4
1974	69.4	46.2	40.6	45.8	42.4	56.9	51.1	52.8	45.4	49.8	49.3
1975	72.5	50.6	43.5	50.1	47.5	62.0	54.7	57.9	48.7	53.9	53.8
1976	75.2	56.6	47.8	55.1	52.0	65.1	57.0	61.7	51.9	57.0	56.9
1977	78.6	59.7	50.0	59.0	57.0	68.3	59.8	65.7	55.2	60.4	60.6
1978	81.4	62.5	51.5	61.7	61.8	71.9	63.0	69.9	59.4	64.3	65.2
1979	84.9	71.7	54.9	70.5	67.5	76.7	66.8	75.2	64.1	68.9	72.6
1980	90.9	84.2	69.0	83.1	74.9	83.6	72.0	81.9	70.9	75.2	82.4
1981	95.3	93.8	85.6	93.2	82.9	90.1	77.8	89.1	79.7	82.6	90.9
1982	97.8	97.1	94.9	97.0	92.5	96.0	86.5	95.4	90.3	91.1	96.5
1983	100.2	99.3	99.5	99.3	100.6	100.1	103.4	100.3	100.0	101.1	99.6
1984	102.1	103.6	105.7	103.7	106.8	103.8	110.1	104.3	109.7	107.9	103.9
1985	105.0	106.2	110.5	106.4	113.5	107.9	116.7	108.3	119.1	114.5	107.6
1986	105.9	101.2	117.0	102.3	122.0	111.6	124.7	111.9	128.6	121.4	109.6
1987	110.6	104.2	121.1	105.4	130.1	115.3	133.6	115.1	138.5	128.5	113.6
1988	115.4	107.6	123.3	108.7	138.6	120.3	145.8	119.4	147.9	137.0	118.3
1989	118.6	112.9	129.5	114.1	149.3	126.5	164.4	125.0	158.1	147.7	124.0
1990	124.1	118.8	142.6	120.5	162.8	132.4	181.5	130.4	170.2	159.0	130.7
1991	128.7	121.9	148.9	123.8	177.0	138.4	202.7	134.9	183.7	171.6	136.2
1992	131.9	124.6	151.4	126.5	190.1	142.3	219.8	138.3	197.4	183.3	140.3
1993	133.7	127.5	167.0	130.4	201.4	145.8	228.4	141.5	210.7	192.9	144.5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 88—Consumer Price Index for food, major groups, 1970-93

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	Pro-cessed	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	48.1	54.2	37.6	47.6	56.2	46.8	43.1	41.4	41.0	41.6	39.0	32.1	28.0	42.7	41.0	42.1
1973	60.0	76.0	43.1	59.6	83.6	51.2	46.8	48.8	44.3	47.4	43.5	34.0	30.1	49.7	44.2	48.2
1974	61.1	72.1	49.7	60.9	83.9	60.7	66.4	52.6	58.1	55.2	56.5	51.8	35.9	57.1	49.8	55.1
1975	66.3	79.7	53.9	66.1	82.4	62.6	73.5	53.8	60.7	56.9	62.9	65.3	41.3	61.8	54.5	59.8
1976	66.4	76.4	60.2	66.7	90.0	67.7	64.3	55.1	62.3	58.4	61.5	57.9	49.4	63.1	58.2	61.6
1977	64.9	76.9	66.7	66.3	87.1	69.5	70.8	62.6	64.3	63.8	62.5	60.8	74.4	66.8	62.6	65.5
1978	77.0	84.9	73.0	77.4	82.4	74.2	77.6	70.7	71.1	70.9	68.1	68.3	78.7	73.8	68.3	72.0
1979	90.1	89.1	80.1	88.9	90.2	82.8	83.7	76.1	77.2	76.6	74.9	73.6	82.6	81.8	75.9	79.9
1980	92.7	93.7	87.5	92.2	88.6	90.9	89.3	81.8	82.6	82.1	83.9	90.5	91.4	88.4	83.4	86.8
1981	96.0	97.5	94.8	96.0	95.9	97.4	98.8	91.6	92.5	92.0	92.3	97.7	95.3	94.8	90.9	93.6
1982	100.7	95.8	98.2	99.9	93.3	98.8	96.1	96.7	97.4	97.0	96.5	97.5	97.9	98.1	95.8	97.4
1983	99.5	97.0	99.3	99.2	97.7	100.0	97.4	96.4	98.4	97.3	99.6	99.3	99.8	99.1	100.0	99.4
1984	99.8	107.3	102.5	100.9	109.1	101.3	106.6	106.9	104.3	105.7	103.9	103.2	102.3	102.8	104.2	103.2
1985	98.9	106.2	107.5	100.5	91.0	103.2	108.9	109.7	107.0	108.4	107.9	105.8	104.3	104.3	108.3	105.6
1986	102.0	114.2	117.4	104.9	97.2	103.3	106.5	113.0	105.3	109.4	110.9	109.0	110.4	107.3	112.5	109.0
1987	109.6	112.6	129.9	111.7	91.5	105.9	108.1	126.8	109.0	119.1	114.8	111.0	107.5	111.9	117.0	113.5
1988	112.2	120.7	137.4	115.6	93.6	108.4	113.1	136.1	117.6	128.1	122.1	114.0	107.5	116.6	121.8	118.2
1989	116.7	132.7	143.6	121.4	118.5	115.6	121.2	147.7	125.0	138.0	132.4	119.4	111.3	124.2	127.4	125.1
1990	128.5	132.5	146.7	130.3	124.1	126.5	126.3	161.0	132.7	149.0	140.0	124.7	113.5	132.3	133.4	132.4
1991	132.5	131.5	148.3	133.3	121.2	125.1	131.7	174.1	130.2	155.8	145.8	129.3	114.1	135.8	137.9	136.3
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
1993	134.6	136.9	156.6	136.6	117.1	129.4	130.0	178.6	131.5	159.0	156.6	133.4	114.6	140.1	143.2	140.9

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

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 89—Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-93

Year	Meats												Other meats	Total 2/
	Beef and veal					Pork								
	Ground beef 1/	Chuck roast	Round roast	Round steak	Sirloin steak	Total 2/	Bacon	Chops	Ham	Other pork including sausage	Total			
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	66.6	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	61.3	59.0	65.8	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	62.8	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	88.1	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	98.4	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	
1993	121.7	141.9	129.0	134.4	138.5	137.1	110.8	144.6	137.9	129.4	131.7	133.8	134.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued—

Table 89--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-93--continued

Year	Poultry		Dairy products				Fats and oils	Fruits					Pro-processed vegetables
	Fresh whole chicken	Total 2/	Fresh milk and cream	Cheese	Ice cream 3/	Total 2/		Fresh fruits				Pro-processed fruits	
								Apples	Bananas	Oranges 4/	Total 2/		
1982-84=100													
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	39.8	48.5	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	79.8	77.0	77.4
1980	94.4	93.7	93.2	88.7	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	98.8	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	98.8	96.1	104.4	99.3	96.7	98.2
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	106.6	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	101.8	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	106.4	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	126.8	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	127.1	135.5	130.9	128.5	129.8	179.5	139.9	176.2	184.2	137.7	128.8
1993	138.0	136.9	128.7	135.3	131.7	129.4	130.0	169.0	135.5	190.1	188.8	132.3	130.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 89—Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-93—continued

Year	Vegetables—continued				Cereal and bakery products		Beverages						
	Fresh vegetables				White bread	Total 2/	Nonalcoholic beverages				Alcoholic beverages		
	Potatoes	Lettuce	Tomatoes	Total 2/			Carbonated drinks 5/	Coffee	Other noncarbonated drinks	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	108.2	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
1993	154.6	178.2	168.0	168.4	152.2	156.6	115.9	109.8	131.9	114.6	143.2	143.2	134.0

NA = Not available.

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

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 90--Consumer Price Index for food, 1980-93, quarterly

Year and quarter	Food at home										
	Meat, poultry, and fish				Eggs	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Fruits and vegetables			
	Meat	Poultry	Fish	Total				Fresh	Pro-cessed	Total	
1982-84=100											
1980	I	91.1	90.2	84.8	90.3	87.0	87.7	87.2	73.4	80.4	76.6
	II	89.4	87.0	86.5	88.8	79.6	90.1	88.5	82.1	81.6	81.9
	III	93.4	96.6	88.1	93.1	89.2	91.8	89.4	87.3	83.3	85.4
	IV	96.8	100.8	90.7	96.6	98.7	94.1	91.9	84.4	85.0	84.7
1981	I	95.6	99.5	94.7	95.9	97.2	96.6	98.3	90.2	87.9	89.1
	II	94.1	96.3	94.1	94.3	91.7	97.5	100.0	93.5	92.2	92.9
	III	97.5	99.2	95.1	97.4	94.0	97.6	99.5	94.6	94.5	94.6
	IV	96.9	95.0	95.3	96.6	100.6	98.0	97.7	88.1	95.3	91.4
1982	I	96.7	95.7	99.2	96.9	102.6	98.5	96.4	100.3	96.8	98.7
	II	100.6	96.0	98.3	99.9	90.7	98.8	96.4	101.6	97.3	99.6
	III	103.5	96.9	97.8	102.2	88.7	98.9	95.7	96.5	97.9	97.1
	IV	101.8	94.6	97.4	100.6	91.0	98.9	95.7	88.3	97.7	92.6
1983	I	101.6	94.7	100.3	100.7	90.0	99.8	95.7	89.6	97.8	93.4
	II	101.3	94.4	99.2	100.4	92.3	100.0	95.6	100.0	97.7	98.9
	III	98.6	98.7	93.4	98.7	96.5	100.0	96.4	100.2	98.5	99.4
	IV	96.5	100.0	99.4	97.2	111.7	100.0	101.7	95.8	99.4	97.5
1984	I	100.0	109.0	102.0	101.1	134.7	100.3	103.8	109.5	101.9	106.0
	II	99.8	108.0	101.6	100.8	113.8	100.6	104.9	104.9	104.5	104.7
	III	100.0	107.2	102.8	101.0	94.1	101.3	108.8	109.1	105.4	107.3
	IV	99.7	104.9	103.5	100.6	93.8	102.9	108.7	104.2	105.2	104.6
1985	I	100.7	107.1	106.9	102.0	87.5	103.6	109.3	112.1	106.3	109.4
	II	98.4	105.8	105.6	100.0	84.9	103.2	109.0	112.7	107.2	110.1
	III	97.4	105.5	107.5	99.3	91.3	103.1	109.7	108.6	107.7	108.2
	IV	99.0	106.6	110.2	101.0	100.0	102.8	107.8	105.4	106.8	106.0
1986	I	100.0	107.2	115.7	102.4	99.5	102.8	107.8	109.9	106.1	108.1
	II	97.9	107.7	115.6	100.8	92.1	102.8	106.4	114.7	105.2	110.3
	III	103.8	121.9	118.4	107.2	96.4	103.3	106.2	114.4	105.0	110.1
	IV	106.2	120.3	120.0	109.1	101.0	104.5	105.6	113.3	104.7	109.3
1987	I	106.8	116.1	127.6	109.9	97.5	105.5	108.3	123.9	107.3	116.8
	II	108.7	112.9	128.9	110.9	87.9	105.5	108.1	131.7	108.9	122.0
	III	111.9	112.1	130.8	113.4	90.4	105.8	108.2	124.6	109.8	118.1
	IV	111.1	109.2	132.3	112.5	90.3	106.8	107.7	126.9	109.8	119.5
1988	I	110.4	108.8	136.7	112.4	87.8	107.3	109.4	133.4	113.1	124.7
	II	112.1	114.8	137.1	114.6	83.5	107.2	111.0	134.0	116.5	126.4
	III	113.3	131.4	137.3	118.1	100.8	108.2	114.5	139.4	119.1	130.7
	IV	112.9	127.9	138.3	117.3	102.1	110.6	117.6	137.7	121.7	130.7
1989	I	114.6	129.2	143.7	119.4	113.7	113.3	120.2	145.1	123.6	135.9
	II	115.8	136.8	142.8	121.3	113.6	113.8	121.6	151.7	124.9	140.3
	III	117.3	136.1	144.8	122.5	117.5	114.9	121.5	147.8	126.2	138.5
	IV	119.1	128.6	143.0	122.5	129.1	120.4	121.4	146.2	125.3	137.2
1990	I	123.3	131.3	149.2	126.6	133.4	126.5	123.7	174.0	128.9	155.2
	II	127.1	132.8	144.9	129.2	119.2	124.9	124.9	158.2	134.0	147.8
	III	130.6	134.5	145.3	132.0	116.4	126.9	127.4	155.9	134.9	146.9
	IV	132.8	131.3	147.5	133.4	127.6	127.8	129.3	155.8	132.9	146.0
1991	I	133.1	132.0	149.8	134.0	132.8	125.1	132.7	173.4	130.9	156.7
	II	133.2	131.8	114.0	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
1993	I	132.5	134.5	157.5	134.7	117.4	129.0	130.4	179.9	131.5	159.8
	II	134.5	136.1	156.4	136.3	119.4	128.6	129.9	180.7	130.5	159.8
	III	135.5	137.2	154.2	137.0	115.3	130.1	130.2	171.0	131.4	154.4
	IV	136.0	140.0	158.3	138.3	116.3	129.7	129.5	182.7	132.6	161.9

Continued--

Table 90--Consumer Price Index for food, 1980-93, 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								
1980 I	80.5	79.7	88.5	85.0	80.7	83.6	78.0	78.9
II	83.1	87.4	90.7	86.6	82.7	85.4	81.0	81.8
III	84.8	94.6	92.7	89.8	84.2	88.0	82.4	83.3
IV	87.2	100.5	93.6	92.0	86.1	90.1	84.6	85.5
1981 I	90.2	102.0	95.0	93.9	88.7	92.2	86.9	87.8
II	91.9	97.6	95.4	94.3	90.4	93.0	89.2	89.8
III	93.0	95.7	95.2	95.7	91.8	94.4	91.9	92.4
IV	94.1	95.4	95.5	95.4	92.8	94.6	93.5	93.7
1982 I	95.6	96.5	97.5	97.2	94.1	96.3	94.1	94.5
II	96.3	97.1	98.1	98.4	95.3	97.4	95.6	95.9
III	96.9	98.2	97.8	98.8	96.5	98.1	97.6	97.7
IV	97.2	98.1	98.4	97.9	97.4	97.7	98.0	97.9
1983 I	98.3	98.6	99.7	98.5	98.6	98.6	97.7	97.9
II	99.3	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.0	99.1
III	100.0	99.8	99.3	99.2	100.3	99.6	100.5	100.3
IV	100.6	99.8	100.5	99.2	101.5	99.9	101.5	101.2
1984 I	102.3	101.3	101.9	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.2	102.3
II	103.4	103.3	102.2	102.5	103.8	102.9	103.5	103.4
III	104.7	104.1	102.2	103.1	104.8	103.6	104.7	104.5
IV	105.4	104.0	102.8	102.9	105.6	103.8	105.6	105.3
1985 I	106.7	104.7	104.4	104.6	106.7	105.2	106.1	106.0
II	107.6	105.4	104.6	104.2	107.9	105.4	107.7	107.3
III	108.4	106.4	103.9	103.9	108.9	105.5	108.6	108.0
IV	109.0	106.7	104.2	104.3	109.8	106.1	109.7	109.0
1986 I	109.8	108.1	110.3	106.0	110.7	107.5	109.6	109.2
II	110.3	109.1	111.5	106.0	121.1	107.9	109.2	109.0
III	111.5	109.6	110.1	108.1	113.1	109.7	109.8	109.8
IV	111.9	109.4	109.6	108.9	114.3	110.6	110.4	110.4
1987 I	113.2	110.4	110.8	110.9	115.5	112.4	111.5	111.6
II	114.5	110.9	107.8	112.0	116.4	113.3	113.1	113.1
III	115.3	111.3	105.9	112.2	117.6	113.9	114.5	114.4
IV	116.2	113.3	105.5	112.4	118.6	114.4	115.6	115.4
1988 I	118.6	112.3	107.4	114.0	119.7	115.8	116.1	116.1
II	120.3	112.7	107.5	115.2	121.1	117.1	117.6	117.5
III	123.6	114.8	107.2	118.1	122.5	119.5	119.0	119.1
IV	126.0	116.2	108.0	118.9	123.7	120.4	120.3	120.3
1989 I	128.8	117.7	110.7	122.0	125.2	122.9	121.4	121.7
II	131.3	118.4	111.6	124.1	126.7	124.7	123.4	123.7
III	134.0	120.5	111.5	124.9	128.2	125.8	124.4	124.7
IV	135.5	121.0	111.3	125.9	129.5	126.9	125.6	125.9
1990 I	137.3	122.8	112.9	131.7	131.0	131.1	127.4	128.0
II	139.4	124.2	112.8	131.2	133.0	131.5	128.8	129.3
III	141.2	125.4	114.2	132.7	134.3	132.9	131.3	131.6
IV	142.0	126.4	114.3	133.7	135.4	133.9	133.6	133.7
1991 I	144.3	127.6	115.6	136.0	136.2	135.7	134.6	134.8
II	145.4	129.0	114.8	137.1	137.5	136.9	135.3	135.6
III	146.3	129.9	112.9	135.3	138.7	136.2	136.7	136.7
IV	147.3	130.7	113.1	135.0	139.3	136.2	137.9	137.7
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	137.6	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
1993 I	154.3	133.1	114.5	139.2	142.2	139.9	143.7	143.1
II	156.1	133.2	114.6	140.0	142.9	140.7	144.8	144.2
III	157.5	133.4	114.1	139.6	143.6	140.7	145.6	144.8
IV	158.3	133.7	115.2	141.4	144.2	142.1	146.5	145.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 91--Average retail food prices, individual items, 1985-93

Item	Unit	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Dollars										
Cereals and bakery products:										
Flour, white, all purpose	lb.	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.23
Rice, white, long grain, uncooked	lb.	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.53	0.51
Spaghetti and macaroni	lb.	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.80	0.87	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.83
Bread, white, pan	lb.	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.61	0.67	0.69	0.71	0.75	0.75
Bread, whole wheat, pan	lb.	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.93	NA	NA	1.07	1.06	1.08
Cookies, chocolate chip	lb.	1.94	1.99	2.00	2.12	2.38	2.61	2.70	2.78	2.46
Meats:										
Ground chuck, 100% beef	lb.	1.68	1.63	1.71	1.76	1.83	1.97	1.97	1.92	1.94
Ground beef, 100% beef	lb.	1.24	1.23	1.31	1.36	1.44	1.59	1.60	1.53	1.57
Ground beef, lean and extra lean	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.16	2.16	2.22
Chuck roast, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	1.57	1.59	1.68	1.73	1.88	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.10
Chuck roast, graded and ungraded, excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.24	2.22	2.27
Chuck roast, USDA Choice, boneless	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.56	2.50	2.54
Round roast, U.S. Choice, boneless	lb.	2.46	2.44	2.53	2.63	2.76	2.93	3.02	2.98	3.06
Round roast, graded and ungraded excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.82	2.81	2.89
Rib roast, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	3.28	3.26	3.53	3.89	4.17	4.49	4.70	4.64	4.85
Steak, round, U.S. Choice, boneless	lb.	2.62	2.77	2.89	2.99	3.12	3.32	3.41	3.38	3.40
Steak, round, graded and ungraded, excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.17	3.11	3.19
Steak, sirloin, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	2.96	2.96	3.13	3.29	3.57	3.67	3.74	3.81	3.91
Steak, sirloin, graded and ungraded, excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.90	3.81	3.89
Steak, T-bone, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	3.97	3.97	4.24	4.72	5.07	4.99	5.38	5.37	5.66
Steak, rib eye, U.S. Choice, boneless	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.21	6.09	6.41
Short ribs, any primal source, bone-in	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.64	2.62	2.69
Beef for stew, boneless	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.59	2.58	2.59
Bacon, sliced	lb.	1.94	2.08	2.14	1.88	1.77	2.12	2.22	1.92	1.93
Chops, center cut, bone-in	lb.	2.34	2.59	2.82	2.77	2.85	3.26	3.26	3.15	3.24
Shoulder picnic, bone-in, smoked	lb.	1.02	1.06	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.28	1.30	1.22	1.16
Sausage, fresh, loose	lb.	1.74	1.91	1.99	1.97	2.00	2.35	2.41	2.21	2.11
Ham, canned, 3 or 5 lbs.	lb.	2.56	2.68	2.80	2.73	2.67	2.77	3.19	3.17	1.16
Ham, rump or shank half, bone-in, smoked	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.67	1.61	1.59
Ham, boneless, excluding canned	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.91	2.74	2.73
Frankfurters, all meat or all beef	lb.	1.90	1.93	1.99	2.02	2.06	2.29	2.35	2.24	2.11
Bologna, all beef or mixed	lb.	2.11	2.17	2.19	2.24	2.28	2.51	2.59	2.47	2.38
Lamb and mutton, bone-in	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.57	3.35	3.18
Poultry:										
Chicken, fresh, whole	lb.	0.76	0.84	0.78	0.85	0.93	0.90	0.88	0.87	0.89
Chicken, breast, bone-in	lb.	1.66	1.85	1.80	1.93	2.09	2.07	2.06	2.04	2.08
Chicken legs, bone-in	lb.	1.08	1.17	1.09	1.14	1.21	1.19	1.15	1.12	1.10
Turkey, frozen, whole	lb.	1.05	1.07	1.01	0.96	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.97	1.00
Fish:										
Tuna, light, chunk	lb.	2.01	2.00	1.97	2.16	2.08	2.06	2.07	2.03	1.97
Eggs:										
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0.80	0.87	0.78	0.79	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.86	0.91

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 91—Average retail food prices, individual items, 1985-93—continued

Item	Unit	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Dollars										
Dairy:										
Milk, fresh, whole, fortified	1/2 gal.	1.13	1.11	1.14	1.16	1.27	1.42	1.37	1.39	1.39
Milk, fresh, lowfat, fortified	1/2 gal.	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.11	1.18	NA	1.31	1.36	NA
Butter, salted, grade AA, stick	lb.	2.12	2.15	2.17	2.16	2.13	1.99	1.94	1.83	1.66
American processed cheese	lb.	2.53	2.60	2.69	2.78	2.93	NA	3.43	3.32	3.09
Cheddar cheese, natural	lb.	3.09	3.05	3.06	3.17	3.20	NA	3.55	3.57	3.34
Ice cream, prepackaged, bulk	1/2 gal.	2.30	2.36	2.46	2.46	2.60	2.60	2.58	2.58	2.53
Yogurt, natural, fruit flavored	1/2 pint	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.65	0.61	0.59
Fresh fruits:										
Apples, Red Delicious	lb.	0.68	0.77	0.73	0.73	0.69	0.72	0.89	0.89	0.83
Bananas	lb.	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.42	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.44
Oranges, Navel	lb.	0.53	0.48	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.58	0.78	0.57	0.54
Oranges, Valencia	lb.	0.54	0.46	0.58	0.59	0.60	NA	0.92	0.56	0.65
Cherries	lb.	1.62	1.27	1.35	1.63	1.15	1.75	2.26	NA	NA
Grapefruit	lb.	0.47	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.66	0.62	0.61	0.53
Grapes, Thompson Seedless	lb.	0.95	1.14	1.17	1.16	1.20	1.26	1.40	1.29	1.47
Lemons	lb.	0.93	0.82	0.90	0.93	1.00	1.07	1.23	1.01	1.08
Peaches	lb.	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.68	0.84	0.88	0.96	0.89	0.95
Pears, Anjou	lb.	0.70	0.77	0.74	0.63	0.73	0.76	0.84	0.83	0.86
Strawberries, dry pint	12 oz.	0.83	0.83	0.96	1.00	1.04	1.14	1.11	1.14	1.12
Fresh vegetables:										
Potatoes, white	lb.	0.21	0.24	0.28	0.26	0.34	0.37	0.33	0.31	0.35
Lettuce, iceberg	lb.	0.54	0.53	0.62	0.63	0.60	0.58	0.60	0.58	0.66
Tomatoes, field grown	lb.	0.78	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.91	1.08	1.01	1.09	1.08
Cabbage	lb.	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.36	0.41
Carrots, short trimmed and topped	lb.	0.36	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.45	0.47	0.43
Celery	lb.	0.42	0.47	0.46	0.51	0.53	0.49	0.52	0.51	0.60
Cucumbers	lb.	0.51	0.51	0.57	0.57	0.66	0.60	0.65	0.67	0.62
Onions, dry yellow	lb.	0.30	0.31	0.42	0.38	0.36	0.39	0.43	0.42	0.48
Peppers, sweet	lb.	0.94	0.90	0.90	0.79	0.96	1.13	1.11	1.06	1.15
Processed fruits and vegetables:										
Orange juice, frozen concentrate	16 oz.	1.75	1.54	1.53	1.82	1.86	2.15	1.84	1.89	1.63
Potatoes, frozen, French fried	lb.	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.75	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.86
Sugar:										
Sugar, white, all sizes	lb.	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.40	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.41
Sugar, white, 33-80 oz. package	lb.	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.38
Fats and oils:										
Margarine, stick	lb.	0.80	0.79	0.69	0.73	0.82	0.84	0.87	0.85	0.80
Margarine, soft tub	lb.	1.02	1.02	0.97	1.04	1.17	NA	1.29	1.30	1.18
Shortening, vegetable oil blends	lb.	0.88	0.87	0.78	0.85	0.93	0.92	0.87	0.83	0.80
Other:										
Peanut butter, creamy, all sizes	lb.	1.54	1.60	1.80	1.79	1.81	1.89	2.15	1.94	1.79
Coffee, 100% ground roast	lb.	2.58	3.43	2.79	2.77	3.07	2.97	2.81	2.58	2.47
Potato chips	lb.	2.61	2.68	2.75	2.62	2.86	2.96	2.96	2.90	2.88
Cola, nondiet cans, 72 oz. 6 pk.	16 oz.	0.49	0.47	0.44	0.43	0.41	NA	0.44	0.46	NA

NA = Not available.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 92—Food expenditures by families and individuals as a share of disposable personal income, 1970-93

Year	Disposable personal income	Expenditures for food					
		At home 1/		Away from home 2/		Total 3/	
	— Billion dollars —		Pct.	Bl. dol.	Pct.	Bl. 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	115.2	10.0	45.9	4.0	161.1	14.0
1976	1,264.0	123.1	9.7	52.6	4.2	175.7	13.9
1977	1,391.3	131.8	9.5	58.5	4.2	190.3	13.7
1978	1,567.8	145.3	9.3	67.5	4.3	212.8	13.6
1979	1,753.0	162.2	9.3	76.9	4.4	239.1	13.6
1980	1,952.9	179.1	9.2	85.2	4.4	264.4	13.5
1981	2,174.5	191.0	8.8	95.8	4.4	286.8	13.2
1982	2,319.6	198.4	8.6	104.5	4.5	302.9	13.1
1983	2,493.7	209.0	8.4	114.2	4.6	323.2	13.0
1984	2,759.5	220.9	8.0	122.5	4.4	343.4	12.4
1985	2,943.0	230.7	7.8	129.4	4.4	360.1	12.2
1986	3,131.5	239.3	7.6	138.3	4.4	377.6	12.1
1987	3,289.5	248.4	7.6	147.0	4.5	395.4	12.0
1988	3,548.2	261.9	7.4	157.5	4.4	419.4	11.8
1989	3,787.0	281.2	7.4	164.7	4.3	445.8	11.8
1990	4,050.5	306.7	7.6	172.4	4.3	479.1	11.8
1991	4,236.6	320.6	7.6	174.9	4.1	495.5	11.7
1992	4,505.8	322.1	7.1	181.7	4.0	503.7	11.2
1993	4,688.7	329.5	7.0	197.8	4.2	527.4	11.2

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 93—Household expenditures for food in relation to income, after taxes, by income group, 1992 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/	5.9	1.7	122.8
\$5,000 - 9,999	13.6	1.8	29.3
\$10,000 - 14,999	11.6	2.2	23.9
\$15,000 - 19,999	9.6	2.3	22.2
\$20,000 - 29,999	16.9	2.5	17.3
\$30,000 - 39,999	12.1	2.7	14.4
\$40,000 - 49,999	9.2	3.0	13.8
\$50,000 - 69,999	11.2	3.1	11.9
\$70,000 and over	9.8	3.1	8.1
Total households	100.0	2.5	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 92). Under-reporting 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 94--Percent of total personal consumption expenditures spent on food and alcoholic beverages that were consumed at home, by selected countries, 1991 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	8.3	1.3	15,462
PCE estimate	9.3	1.9	15,462
Canada	10.8	2.8	13,040
Luxembourg	11.3	1.3	13,781
United Kingdom	11.5	6.6	10,885
Netherlands	11.7	1.5	11,499
New Zealand 4/	12.4	NA	8,209
Zimbabwe 4/	13.6	9.9	201
Belgium	15.2	1.3	12,363
Sweden	15.3	3.0	14,504
Finland	15.4	4.4	13,228
Denmark	15.5	3.2	12,977
France	16.3	1.9	12,646
Austria	16.8	2.1	11,613
Hong Kong	16.8	0.9	7,791
Singapore	17.5	1.9	6,288
Iceland 5/	18.0	2.3	13,898
Norway	19.0	3.2	12,618
Puerto Rico	19.0	3.4	5,506
Germany	8/ 19.1	NA	10,444
Japan 6/	19.1	0.9	13,475
Bahamas 7/	19.2	0.5	469
Switzerland 4/	19.4	NA	20,396
Spain 4/	20.1	1.2	7,869
Ireland 4/	20.5	11.6	6,860
Israel	21.3	0.7	7,762
Thailand	23.0	4.1	980
Australia	23.4	3.8	10,717
Italy	25.7	1.1	12,318
Malaysia 9/	25.8	2.1	1,063
Fiji 5/	25.9	3.5	1,044
Portugal 4/	26.3	1.5	2,417
Colombia 4/	27.3	4.1	1,038
Ecuador 4/	27.3	3.9	1,643
South Africa	27.9	6.1	1,571
CIS 10/	30.0	NA	699
Cyprus 5/	31.6	3.2	3,724
Malta 10/	32.3	4.2	3,488
Greece	33.4	3.1	4,936
Venezuela	34.3	1.9	1,745
Jordan 11/	38.8	NA	1,334
Jamaica 7/	39.8	4.5	859
Honduras 11/	44.5	NA	582
Sri Lanka 4/	47.4	2.1	287
Philippines	52.6	NA	563
India 4/	53.1	0.8	260
Sudan 9/	63.5	NA	588

NA = Not available.

1/ The data are computed by Larry Traub (202-219-0819), 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. The 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/ 1990. 5/ 1987. 6/ Percentages are based on household expenditure data published by the Statistical Bureau of Japan. 7/ 1988. 8/ Food includes nonalcoholic and alcoholic beverages. 9/ 1983. 10/ 1989. 11/ 1986.

Table 95—Food and alcoholic beverages: Total expenditures, 1970-93 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	17,870	130,923	329,443	31,407	22,255	53,662
1982	196,652	9,435	206,087	121,514	18,262	139,776	345,863	32,741	22,708	55,449
1983	207,132	9,935	217,067	132,304	19,079	151,383	368,450	35,485	23,709	59,194
1984	218,937	9,324	228,261	141,869	20,229	162,098	390,359	36,777	24,774	61,551
1985	228,689	7,079	235,768	149,838	20,687	170,525	406,293	38,199	25,846	64,045
1986	237,246	7,710	244,956	162,307	21,790	184,097	429,053	40,012	27,632	67,644
1987	246,462	8,238	254,701	180,088	22,781	202,869	457,570	40,574	29,001	69,576
1988	259,893	8,462	268,355	196,578	24,412	220,989	489,344	41,686	30,849	72,535
1989	279,155	8,541	287,696	208,686	25,971	234,657	522,353	44,266	31,888	76,154
1990	304,597	8,697	313,294	222,808	27,660	250,468	563,762	48,229	34,187	82,415
1991	318,377	7,711	326,088	229,635	28,970	258,604	584,692	49,757	35,250	85,007
1992	319,724	7,257	326,981	237,888	30,397	268,285	595,266	49,169	36,697	85,866
1993	327,018	7,108	334,126	251,173	31,772	282,945	617,071	48,072	37,429	85,501

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 96—Food for off-premise use: Total expenditures, 1970-93 1/

Year	Food sales				Total sales 4/	Home production and donations	Grand total 4/
	Food stores 2/	Other stores 3/	Home delivery and mail order	Farmers, manufacturers, and wholesalers			
Million dollars							
1970	65,480	3,765	2,383	1,813	73,441	4,086	77,527
1971	69,161	4,004	2,373	1,828	77,366	4,080	81,446
1972	75,520	3,865	2,423	1,828	83,636	4,297	87,933
1973	83,200	4,556	2,294	2,019	92,069	5,217	97,286
1974	94,529	5,079	2,233	2,297	104,138	6,114	110,252
1975	103,624	5,739	1,976	2,536	113,875	5,975	119,850
1976	110,793	6,283	1,886	2,724	121,686	6,149	127,835
1977	118,256	7,070	2,264	2,934	130,524	6,035	136,559
1978	130,568	7,705	2,385	3,221	143,879	6,476	150,355
1979	145,943	8,416	2,567	3,565	160,491	6,992	167,483
1980	161,439	9,261	2,762	3,901	177,363	8,275	185,638
1981	172,227	10,138	2,729	4,146	189,240	9,280	198,520
1982	179,144	10,677	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	5,182	246,462	8,238	254,701
1988	228,337	22,297	3,743	5,515	259,893	8,462	268,355
1989	244,000	25,195	3,968	5,993	279,155	8,541	287,696
1990	265,558	28,484	4,260	6,296	304,597	8,697	313,294
1991	275,912	31,532	4,374	6,558	318,377	7,711	326,088
1992	275,335	33,070	4,648	6,671	319,724	7,257	326,981
1993	280,007	35,183	4,952	6,876	327,018	7,108	334,126

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 97—Meals and snacks: Total expenditures, 1970-93 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	11,357	17,760	130,923
1982	90,390	6,888	9,256	2,887	11,692	18,663	139,776
1983	98,710	7,660	9,827	3,271	12,338	19,577	151,383
1984	105,836	8,409	10,315	3,489	12,950	21,099	162,098
1985	111,760	9,168	10,499	3,737	13,534	21,827	170,525
1986	121,699	9,665	11,116	4,059	14,401	23,157	184,097
1987	136,029	10,950	11,981	4,612	14,329	24,969	202,869
1988	148,927	11,771	13,099	5,179	14,978	27,036	220,989
1989	157,804	12,073	14,273	5,771	15,772	28,963	234,657
1990	168,395	12,449	15,760	6,227	16,808	30,830	250,468
1991	173,700	12,434	16,288	6,425	17,909	31,847	258,604
1992	179,728	13,268	16,740	6,803	18,690	33,057	268,285
1993	190,154	13,916	17,656	7,333	19,296	34,589	282,945

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 organizations. 4/ Motion picture theaters, bowling alleys, pool parlors, sport arenas, camps, amusement parks, golf and country clubs (includes concessions beginning in 1977). 5/ Includes school food subsidies. 6/ Military exchanges and clubs; railroad dining cars; airlines; food service in manufacturing plants, institutions, hospitals, boarding houses, fraternities and sororities, and civic and social organizations; and food supplied to military forces, civilian employees, and child daycare. 7/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 98--Alcoholic beverages: Total expenditures, 1970-93 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	3,878	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	2,106	29,001	69,576
1988	17,306	18,779	5,601	41,686	24,590	3,968	2,292	30,849	72,535
1989	17,896	19,949	6,421	44,266	25,353	4,069	2,466	31,888	76,154
1990	19,556	21,358	7,315	48,229	27,347	4,195	2,644	34,187	82,415
1991	20,458	21,445	7,854	49,757	28,348	4,190	2,712	35,250	85,007
1992	19,998	21,116	8,055	49,169	29,363	4,472	2,862	36,697	85,866
1993	18,643	21,053	8,376	48,072	29,730	4,690	3,009	37,429	85,501

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 99—Food expenditures, by source of funds, 1970-93

Year	Families and individuals	Produced at home	Governments	Businesses 1/	Total 2/
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	8,195	17,860	29,294	305,955
1981	270,837	9,190	19,469	29,947	329,443
1982	286,697	9,038	19,577	30,551	345,863
1983	305,293	8,682	22,046	32,429	368,450
1984	325,412	8,117	22,068	34,762	390,359
1985	341,704	6,010	21,905	36,674	406,293
1986	358,889	6,683	22,105	41,376	429,053
1987	377,844	7,206	20,803	51,717	457,570
1988	400,856	7,638	21,769	59,082	489,344
1989	425,963	7,756	23,097	65,537	522,353
1990	456,197	8,304	25,752	73,509	563,762
1991	468,438	7,226	30,477	78,552	584,692
1992	473,619	6,813	33,966	80,868	595,266
1993	496,084	6,672	35,499	78,816	617,071

Note: The figures in this table differ from those in table 92. This table breaks down total food expenditures in table 95 by source of funds. Table 95 deals only with the portions of total expenditures which are paid out of personal income.

1/ Includes philanthropic donations. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 100--Population: Total, resident and civilian, 1970-94 1/

Year	Total, including Armed Forces overseas		Resident		Civilian	
	January 1	July 1	January 1	July 1	January 1	July 1
	Millions					
1970	203.849	205.052	202.717	203.984	200.466	201.895
1971	206.466	207.661	205.546	206.827	203.499	204.866
1972	208.917	209.896	208.224	209.284	206.324	207.511
1973	210.985	211.909	210.410	211.357	208.580	209.600
1974	212.932	213.854	212.418	213.342	210.676	211.636
1975	214.931	215.973	214.428	215.465	212.738	213.788
1976	217.095	218.035	216.609	217.563	214.957	215.894
1977	219.179	220.239	218.706	219.760	217.046	218.106
1978	221.477	222.585	220.995	222.095	219.358	220.467
1979	223.865	225.055	223.378	224.567	221.769	222.969
1980	226.451	227.726	225.945	227.225	224.374	225.621
1981	228.937	229.966	228.446	229.466	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	249.908	248.143	249.399	246.464	247.759
1991	251.367	252.648	250.686	252.137	249.233	250.526
1992	254.076	255.458	253.645	255.078	252.053	253.493
1993	256.964	258.245	256.614	257.908	255.112	256.436
1994	259.681	260.967	259.364	260.662	257.931	259.246

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.

SUMMARY OF REPORT #AER-696

Food Prices Rise in 1993

February 1994

Report #AER-696, February 1994, 10 pages

Consumer prices for food in 1993 rose 3.5 percent in 1993, a record for that number of price Index (CPI) categories that was the smallest rise in 25 years. In 1992, food prices rose 4.1 percent, the largest rise in 25 years. The CPI for all goods and services in 1993 rose 3.2 percent, the smallest rise in 1993 was still smaller than the 3.5 percent rise in the CPI for food.

How much, and how fast, prices rose in 1993 and how much of the change was due to changes in the CPI for food, and how much was due to changes in the CPI for all goods and services, are the focus of the report. The report is based on the regularly scheduled survey of food prices. *Food Cost Review*, published by the Economic Research Service, provides information relative to 1993 developments.

Food prices in 1993 were higher than in 1992, and other grocery stores were higher than in 1992. Prices in grocery stores were higher than in 1992, and restaurant meals advanced 4.1 percent in 1993. Prices of restaurant meals increased 4.1 percent in 1993, the same year before, and by the smallest amount since 1974. Grocery store prices were higher than in 1992, led by prices of fresh fruits, vegetables, red meats, and poultry. The 1993 price index for food from cold, wet weather and a late start in vegetable production early in the year.

A variety of factors contributed to price increases in 1993. Continued uncertainty about the economy and heightened competition among food businesses kept prices low. However, slow growth in personal income, a weak labor market, and weak consumer confidence contributed to a decline in opportunities to raise prices. In 1993, however, responding to competitive pressures, many farmers resorted to higher prices, and a variety of factors

The market for food, the relationship between the farm value and the retail price of food, contributes more to food prices than the farm value of food prices. Higher farm prices, higher marketing inputs, and higher marketing costs

The 1993 price index for food was higher than in 1992, and other grocery stores were higher than in 1992. Prices in grocery stores were higher than in 1992, and restaurant meals advanced 4.1 percent in 1993. Prices of restaurant meals increased 4.1 percent in 1993, the same year before, and by the smallest amount since 1974. Grocery store prices were higher than in 1992, led by prices of fresh fruits, vegetables, red meats, and poultry. The 1993 price index for food from cold, wet weather and a late start in vegetable production early in the year.

Upward price pressure was also reflected from higher farm prices. The price index for farm products was higher than in 1992, and the price index for farm products was higher than in 1992. The effect of higher farm prices on the price index for farm value was relatively small, and the price index for farm value in 1993 was higher than in 1992.

Food prices in 1993 were higher than in 1992, and other grocery stores were higher than in 1992. Prices in grocery stores were higher than in 1992, and restaurant meals advanced 4.1 percent in 1993. Prices of restaurant meals increased 4.1 percent in 1993, the same year before, and by the smallest amount since 1974. Grocery store prices were higher than in 1992, led by prices of fresh fruits, vegetables, red meats, and poultry. The 1993 price index for food from cold, wet weather and a late start in vegetable production early in the year.

To Order This Report

The summary report is available from *Food Cost Review*, Washington, DC, and *Food Cost Review*, Lewisburg, PA.

To order a hard copy of this report, contact the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 347, Washington, DC 20503, or the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 347, Lewisburg, PA 17033.

ER-696-A
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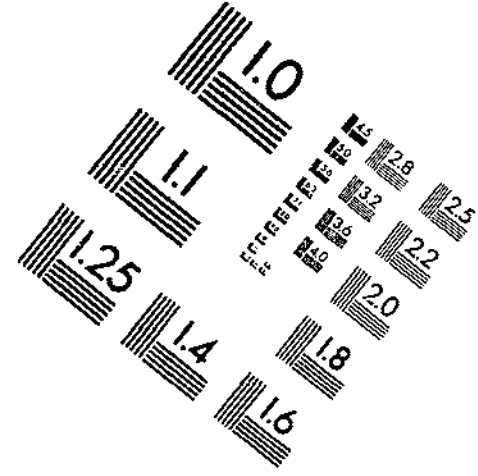
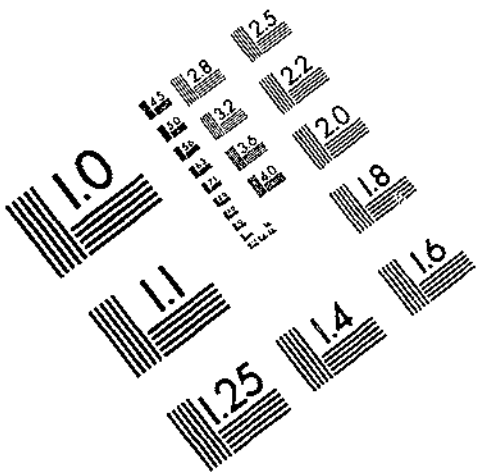
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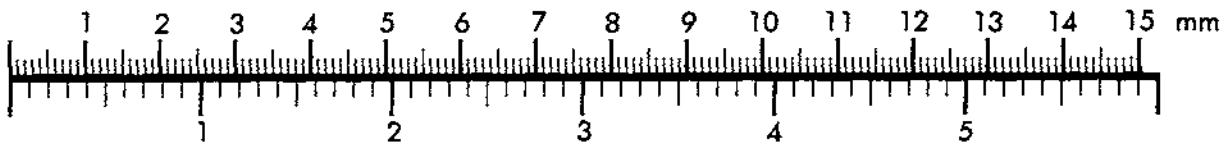
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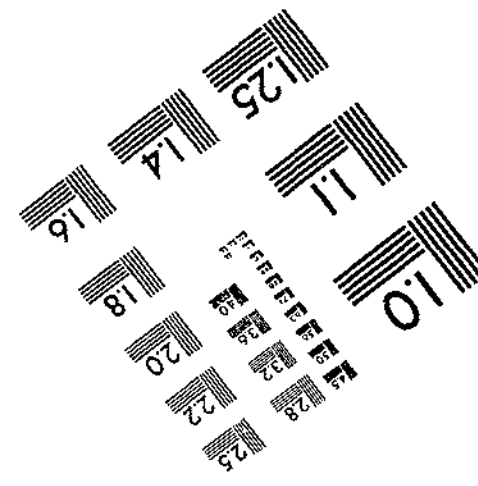
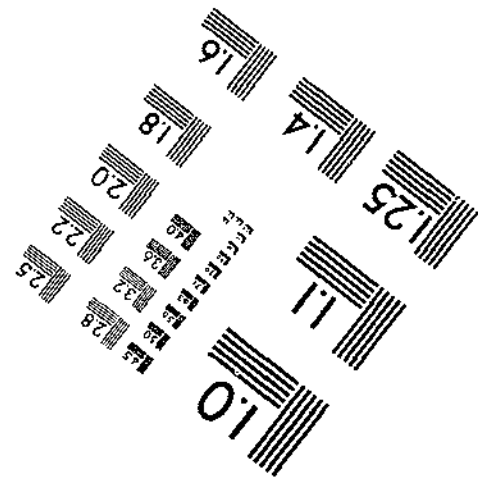
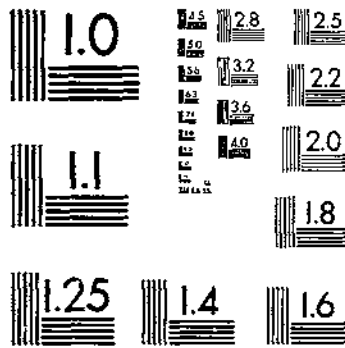
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