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Statistical  
Bulletin  
Number 939

*An Economic Research Service Report*

# Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-95

Judith Jones Putnam  
Jane E. Allshouse



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## **Abstract**

This report presents historical data on food consumption, prices, expenditures, and U.S. income and population. In 1995, each American consumed, on average, 70 pounds more of commercially grown vegetables than in 1970, 57 pounds more of grain products, 52 pounds more of fruit, 28 pounds more of caloric sweeteners, 15 pounds more of total red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent), 16 pounds more of cheese, 11 pounds more of added fats and oils, 3 gallons more of beer, 73 fewer eggs, 13 gallons less of coffee, and 7 gallons less of milk. Retail food prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased 3.3 percent in 1996. The 1996 increase was the largest since 1990, when food's percentage increase was 5.8 percent, and was slightly above the 2.9-percent advance in the CPI for all goods and services. Americans spent \$69.1 billion for food in 1996 and another \$9.2 billion for alcoholic beverages. Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 46 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1996, up from 39 percent in 1980 and 34 percent in 1970. The percentage of disposable personal income spent on food declined from 13.8 percent in 1970 to 10.9 percent in 1996.

**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.

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**Data published this year supersede data published in previous issues.**

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## Summary

Consistent with dietary and health recommendations, Americans now consume two-fifths more grain products and a fifth more fruits and vegetables per capita than they did in 1970, eat leaner meat, and drink lower fat milk. But contrary to recommendations, they are consuming record-high amounts of caloric sweeteners and some high-fat dairy products and near-record-high amounts of added fats, including salad and cooking oils and baking and frying fats.

This report states that in 1995, compared with 1970, Americans consumed an average of 15 pounds more of total red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent), but 13 gallons less of coffee and 7 gallons less of milk. Americans consumed per capita 70 pounds more of commercially grown vegetables, 57 pounds more of grain products, 52 pounds more of fruit, 28 pounds more of caloric sweeteners, 16 pounds more of cheese, 11 pounds more of added fats and oils, 3 gallons more of beer, and 74 fewer eggs.

In addition to food consumption data, the report contains information on food prices and expenditures, plus U.S. population and income. Retail food prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased 3.3 percent in 1996, slightly above the 2.9-percent increase in the CPI for all goods and services. Americans spent \$69.1 billion for food in 1996 and another \$9.2 billion for alcoholic beverages.

In 1996, 46 percent of U.S. food spending went for away-from-home meals and snacks, up from 34 percent in 1970 and 39 percent in 1980. The percentage of disposable personal income spent on food declined from 13.8 percent in 1970 to 10.9 percent in 1996.

Evidence from various sources suggests that Americans now consume, on average, more total food, more snacks, bigger portions of food, and more calories than they did 25 years ago.

In 1994 (the latest year for which nutrient data are available), total meat, poultry, and fish contributed 30 percent less saturated fat to the per capita food supply than in 1970 and beverage milk contributed 50 percent less saturated fat.

Changes in U.S. food consumption patterns are the result of many factors, including food prices, consumer income, more food assistance for the poor, convenience, new products, more imports, growth in the away-from-home food market, expanded advertising programs, smaller households, more two-earner households, more single-parent households, an aging population, increased ethnic diversity, increases in food enrichment and fortification, an expanded scientific base relating diet and health, new *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* designed to help people make food choices that promote health and prevent disease, improved nutrition labeling, and a burgeoning interest in nutrition.

ERS food consumption data are based on the amount of food available for consumption each year in the United States. Estimates of food for human consumption are derived by subtracting measurable uses such as exports, industrial uses, farm inputs, and end-of-year stocks from total supply (the sum of domestic production, imports, and beginning stocks). Accordingly, the data are indirect measures of consumption.

Per capita consumption of caloric sweeteners—mainly sucrose (made from sugar cane and sugar beets) and corn sweeteners (such as high-fructose corn syrup)—increased 28 pounds, or 22 percent, from 1970 to 1995.

# Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-95

Judith Jones Putnam  
Jane E. Allshouse

## Introduction

This bulletin revises and updates through 1995 (1996, where available) the data published in *Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1996 Annual Data, 1970-94, SB-928*, issued in April 1996. 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 (fig. 1). This involves the development of supply and utilization balance sheets for each major commodity from which human foods are produced (tables 44-89). 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, production is measured at the first level of processing.

For most commodity categories, measurable uses are exports, industrial uses, farm inputs (seed and feed), and end-of-year inventories. Human food use normally is not directly measured or statistically estimated. Rather, the amount of food available for human use is calculated as the difference between available commodity supplies (the sum of production, beginning inventories, and imports) and nonfood use (seed, feed, and industrial consumption) (fig. 1). 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, measurement 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 1-41), 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 30.5 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.

### 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. They are neither a direct measure of actual consumption nor of the quantity ingested.

Like many time series, the data are useful as indicators of trends over time. In other words, this series indicates whether Americans, on average, are consuming more or less of various foods over time. The disappearance data are used to measure 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 per-

mit statistical analyses of effects of prices and incomes on consumption.

The food supply data series 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. The series 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 to measure 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. (For further discussion of food loss, see "Many Americans Are Not Meeting Food Guide Pyramid Dietary Recommendations," FoodReview (Linda Scott Kantor,

ERS, USDA, January-April 1996, pp 7-15) ) 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 is becoming a less 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 and industrial operations and for export amounts to about 6 pounds per capita, or about 9 percent of the 1995 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 is working with industry groups, including the prepared-foods industry and the fast-food industry, to improve 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 food stores. 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 1988-95 have been 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 1992 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 264.4 million on January 1, 1996, 2.4 million or 0.9 percent over the population on January 1, 1995 (table 104) The yearly gain was the result of a natural increase of 1.6 million (excess of births over deaths) and estimated net civilian immigration of 0.8 million The annual rate of population increase was 1.1 percent in 1990-93 and 1.0 percent in 1994, compared with an average annual increase in population during the 1970's and 1980's of 1.0 percent The baby boomlet is bottoming out An estimated 3.90 million babies were born in the United States in 1995 and 3.92 million in 1994 These figures compare with more than 4 million births each year from 1989 to 1993, 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 104 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 104 for July 1, 1980-July 1, 1996, 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 raise 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 U.S. 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, Dairy, and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report (LDP) and the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) In LDP, 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 LDP and WASDE reports, this bulletin still includes shipments as a nondomestic use in the estimates for red meat, poultry, and eggs (tables 44-48 and 53-57) 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 LDP 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 44-48), while poultry meat production is reported on an RTC basis (tables 53-56). 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, 3.3 pounds per capita in 1995. For pork, the difference in 1995 is only 3.2 pounds. In contrast, on a per capita basis, the difference between retail weight and boneless weight for chicken is considerable, 21.0 pounds in 1995.

### ***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 difference between the RTC and retail consumption is the portion of broiler meat that is diverted to pet food and rendering, and the portion of water lost when whole broilers are cut up. During the cooling process, whole birds absorb water equivalent to about 8 percent of body weight. When whole birds are cut for sale as

parts or for further processing, about 35 percent of the water gained during cooling drains out

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 12.5 percent by 1995. About 11 percent of the RTC poultry weight (inspected by USDA and certified for human consumption) was sold for pet food in 1995.

For more detail about the new methods for changing broiler RTC-weight data to retail-weight, see "Introducing a Broiler Retail Weight Consumption Series," *Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report* (Agnes Perez, Lawrence Duewer, and Mark Weimar, LPS-53, ERS, USDA, May 1992) and "Updating Broiler Price and Consumption," *Poultry Outlook* (LDP-P-12, ERS, USDA, Nov. 18, 1996).

#### ***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), for 1990-93 (to 0.70), and for 1994-96 (to 0.695). The figure should be recalculated each year to account for changes such as leaner cattle,

closer trimming of fat, and more removal of bone. ERS bases the changes on data from the National Consumer Retail Beef Study and National Beef Market Basket Survey reports by Texas A&M University, various industry reports and contacts, and retail merchandising practices.

The conversion factor estimates the portion of the beef carcass purchased by consumers. The drop in the conversion factor for 1994 represents 4.3 pounds less beef per capita purchased than if 0.74 were still being used. Of this 4.3 pounds, less exterior fat accounts for 2.4 pounds, less bone for 1.4 pounds, and less fat in hamburger and processed beef for 0.5 pound. This decline in the estimate of pounds of beef purchased at retail may not mean an equal change in the actual amount ingested because the fat and bone now removed before retail sale may have been removed before cooking, left in the pan as grease, or left on the plate as table scraps. The conversion factor does indicate that the consumer receives more lean beef per pound of product purchased. For more detail about the new method for changing beef carcass-weight data to retail-weight, see *Reevaluation of the Beef Carcass-to-Retail Weight Conversion Factor* (Kenneth E. Nelson, Lawrence A. Duewer, and Terry L. Crawford, AER-623, ERS, USDA, Oct. 1989) and "Beef Carcass-to-Retail Conversion Factor Updated to 0.695," *Cattle and Sheep Outlook* (LDP-CS-9, ERS, USDA, Feb. 12, 1996). The beef carcass factor for converting boneless, trimmed weight has been updated based on revisions in the retail-weight conversion factor (tables 6 and 44).

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 (table 47). 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***

In 1993, we added two breakouts under the all-dairy-products category (tables 11 and 59) 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 1980's and early 1990's, 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 398 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, now reports quarterly stocks of processing tomatoes held in California warehouses These data are 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, U S vegetable exports jumped substantially 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 19).

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 23), for grape products (table 24), and for fresh and processed pineapple (table 25).

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. Last year, consumption of canned pineapple and pineapple juice was 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 the 1994 and 1995 bulletins, strawberries were included. For each fruit, the portion of U S production that was utilized for processing was adjust-

ed 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 (Tables 15 and 16))

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 22), 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. In 1994, 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 bal-

ance 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 90 shows the import share of the food supply for 77 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* (USDA, ERS), while statistics on domestic production and consumption are published annually in *Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures* (USDA, ERS). The mandated table, which reports the percentage of consumption accounted for by imports, is published each year in these two publications. Adding the table to these publications facilitates 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.



## 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, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased 3.3 percent in 1996 (fig. 31) (table 91). The 1996 increase was the largest since

1990 when food was 5.8 percent, and was slightly above the 2.9-percent increase for all goods and services. Food prices in 1996 rose more at supermarkets and other grocery stores than at eating places (fig. 32) (table 92). Food prices in grocery stores rose 3.7 percent, and prices for restaurant meals advanced by only 2.5 percent. Grocery store prices of foods advanced at a faster pace in 1996 than in 1995, mainly due to higher prices for pork, eggs, fruit, poultry, dairy products, sugars and sweets, cereals, and bakery products (tables 93, 94, and 95). Retail pork prices increased nearly 10 percent in 1996, due to lower pork output, fast-paced exports in the first half of the year, and brisk demand for bacon in fast-food restaurants. Strong domestic demand, especially from the fast-food industry, and foreign demand, especially for egg products, were behind a 19-percent jump in retail egg prices in 1996. Continued strength in domestic and export demand along with higher feed prices boosted poultry prices 6.2 percent in 1996. Strong domestic and export demand for dairy products, coupled with lower output, increased the milk CPI by 7 percent in 1996. Milk production in 1996 was restrained by high feed prices and forage quality problems. Although retail prices increased for most food categories in 1996, prices actually fell for beef, fresh vegetables, and nonalcoholic beverages. Prices of restaurant meals increased at a faster rate in 1996 than they had the year before, but remained below the general rate of inflation. Since 1990, the annual change in the CPI for food away from home has remained below the general inflation rate, as menu prices were lowered and value meals were introduced at fast-food places. Changes in prices for away-from-home items are more greatly affected by the general inflation rate and competition among restaurants and fast-food chains than by changes in the prices of farm commodities.

It is interesting to compare 1996 food price changes with changes in other major categories of consumer products and services (table 91). Among major items in the CPI, housing prices, the largest component, went up 2.9 percent, and transportation went up 2.8 percent, but apparel and upkeep prices dropped 0.2 percent. Educational expenses outpaced medical care costs in 1996, 5.5 percent compared with 4.5 percent. For further information, see "Food Prices Forecast Up 2.5-3 Percent in 1997," *Agricultural Outlook* (AO-239, USDA, ERS, April 1997).

## Food Expenditures and Income

### *Food Expenditures in 1996*

Americans spent \$691 billion for food in 1996 and another \$92 billion for alcoholic beverages (table 99). Of this \$691 billion spent for food, families and individuals paid 83 percent, governments and businesses spent 16 percent, and 1 percent was produced and consumed at home with relatively little cash outlay (fig 35) (table 103).

Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 46 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1996, up from 38 percent in 1976 and 31 percent in 1966 (fig 36). The share of food dollars going for away-from-home meals and snacks has been increasing for more than a century, but because restaurant meals include many more services than food purchased at the grocery store, the shares of value and quantity of food away from home are quite different.

### *Food Expenditures in Relation to Income*

Disposable personal income in the United States totaled \$5,589 billion in 1996, more than 7.5 times the \$727 billion in 1970 (table 96). Per capita disposable income advanced from an average of \$3,521 in 1970 to \$21,050 in 1996. In real terms (after adjustment for inflation), per capita income increased 48 percent between 1970 and 1996. During the same period, real food expenditures per capita increased 20 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 33) (table 96). Food expenditures by families and individuals were 13.8 percent of disposable personal income in 1970, compared with 13.4 percent in 1980 and 10.9 percent in 1996. The decline is the direct result of the income-elastic 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 increase from 1970 in the percentage of income spent on food away from home (fig 34). 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 97). Data from the 1994 Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor showed that the percentage of aftertax income spent for food varied from 8.0 percent for households with incomes of \$70,000 or more to 31.7 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 96.)

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

ERS estimates of food expenditures by families and individuals (table 96) 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 99-103). 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 98 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 96 and 102, and the PCE series.

In table 98, 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 96, 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 1993, the latest year for which comparable information is available, Americans spent only 7.7 percent of their personal consumption expenditures for food to be eaten at home (table 98). This compares with 10.1 percent for Canada and 11.5 percent for the United Kingdom. In less developed countries, such as India, Uganda, 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 average Swiss income is higher). 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. 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 1995, total meat consumption (red meat, poultry, and fish) was 192.5 pounds (boneless, trimmed equivalent) per person, only slightly below 1994's record high and 15 pounds above 1970 (fig. 3) (table 6). In 1995, each American consumed, on average, 64 pounds of beef, 49 pounds of pork, 49 pounds of chicken, 15 pounds of fish and shellfish, 14 pounds of turkey, and less than 1 pound each of lamb and veal (boneless, trimmed equivalent).

Red meat—beef, pork, lamb, and veal—accounted for 59 percent of the total meat supply in 1995, on a boneless-weight basis, compared with 70 percent in 1980 and 74 percent in 1970. By 1995, chicken and turkey accounted for 33 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 1995 and 7 percent in 1980 and 1970. In 1995, Americans averaged 17 pounds less red meat, 29 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, declined steadily to 61.5 pounds in 1993. In 1994-96, increasing supplies of beef and declining beef prices spurred a 2- to 3-pound increase in annual per capita consumption of beef, the first increase in 9 years.

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 49 pounds in 1995. Similarly, per capita consumption of turkey climbed from 6.5 pounds in 1975 to 14 pounds in 1995. In 1996, chicken consumption rose by 1 pound per person and turkey consumption by 1/2 pound.

Year-to-year fluctuations in pork consumption are often quite large, but consumption has been fairly stable in the long run. Between 1977-86 and 1987-96, average annual per capita pork consumption decreased by 0.2 pound on a carcass-weight basis, increased by 0.2 pound on a retail-weight basis, and rose 1.4 pounds on a boneless-weight basis. This apparent incongruity in direction of change is explained by several trends including 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 1995 is estimated at 14.9 pounds, down from a record high of 16.1 pounds in 1987 (tables 7 and 49-52). Despite the 7-percent decline from the 1987 level, average consumption in 1995 was still 20 percent above 1980 and 27 percent above 1970. Between 1970 and 1995, increased consumption of fresh and frozen fish and shellfish accounted for most of the growth, rising 43 percent, while canned products were up 7 percent, and consumption of cured items fell. Average seafood consumption increased 27 percent from 1970 to 1995, even though seafood prices outpaced those of other protein sources during those years. CPI's for fish, red meat, and poultry climbed 448 percent, 209 percent, and 170 percent, from 1970 to 1995 (table 92).

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 1995, consumers paid, on average, \$1.44 per pound for broilers. Retail beef prices, in contrast, averaged \$2.84 a pound, and pork was \$1.95. Between 1986 and 1995, retail prices rose 46 percent for seafood, 37 percent for beef and veal, 26 percent for pork, and 26 percent for broilers (fig. 5) (tables 92 and 93). The larger increase for 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, consumer tastes and, hence, the demand for beef has changed. 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 about two-fifths of the beef consumed in 1995, compared with one-fourth 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 1970, the share provided by foodservice establishments climbed from 25 percent in 1970 to 29 percent in 1980 to 41 percent in 1990 to an estimated 43 percent in 1996.

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). 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 Beef Association, April 1996).

The pork industry has portrayed pork as a light and nutritious alternative to chicken with its "Pork: The Other White Meat" advertising campaign, which debuted in 1987. 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.

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.

### *World Meat Consumption*

The Republic of Maldives, Tokelau, Palau, Iceland, Faeroe Island, Greenland, and the British Virgin Islands are the world leaders in per capita consumption of fishery products (table 8). In 1991-93, the typical Icelander consumed an average 202 pounds of fish and shellfish (live-weight equivalent) a year, more than 4 times that consumed by the typical American.

In 1996, the United States led the rest of the world with an annual per capita consumption of poultry of 101 pounds, ready-to-cook weight, followed by Israel, 97 pounds, Hong Kong, 94 pounds, and Singapore, 73 pounds (table 9). Beef and veal consumption of 99 pounds per capita, carcass weight, put Americans third behind the Uruguayans, 136 pounds, and Argentines, 134 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 71 pounds per person in 1996. Americans averaged 1 pound per person of these meats.

## Eggs

Egg consumption has two components: shell eggs and egg products. Shell eggs are the eggs that can be purchased in cartons in the grocery store. Egg products are eggs that have been processed by egg breakers and are sold primarily to other food manufacturers in liquid or dried form and to foodservice operators in liquid form. These pasteurized eggs reach consumers as ingredients of foodservice menu items and processed foods—for example, pasta, candy, baked goods, and cake mixes—or directly as liquid eggs in some grocery stores. These grocery-store liquid egg products usually are made from egg whites and are used by consumers as a nonfat alternative to shell eggs.

Between 1970 and 1989, total consumption of shell eggs and egg products steadily declined from 309 eggs per capita to 237 (tables 10 and 57). The average annual rate of decline during that 20-year period was about 3.6 eggs. During the 1990's, total egg consumption has fluctuated between 234 and 238 eggs per person per year, but has shown an upward trend since 1991 (fig. 6). Per capita consumption is projected to be 240 eggs in 1997. The record high for U.S. per capita egg consumption was 403 eggs in 1945.

A decline in per capita egg consumption over the last few decades reflects two very different and somewhat counterbalancing trends: a dominating, nearly constant decline in consumption of shell eggs, and a partially offsetting growth in consumption of egg products during the 1980's and 1990's.

Shell-egg consumption per capita was 276 eggs in 1970, declining to 174 in 1995 and in 1996. The average annual rate of decline in per capita shell-egg consumption was four eggs per year in the 1970's and five eggs per year in the 1980's. Much of the decline was due to changing lifestyles (for example, less time for breakfast preparation in the morning as large numbers of women joined the paid labor force) and the perceived ill effects of the cholesterol intake associated with egg consumption. (Table 42 indicates that total cholesterol in the U.S. per capita food supply declined 13 percent between 1970 and 1994, from 470 mil-

ligrams per person per day to 410 milligrams.) Table 43 shows that eggs contributed 39 percent of the total cholesterol in the food supply in 1970 and 34 percent in 1994.)

In the 1990's, the rate of decline in per capita consumption of shell eggs has slowed to 2.5 eggs per year and is expected to slow even more. 1996 saw a leveling off of the decline, as shell-egg consumption held steady at 174 and is projected to continue at that level in 1997 and to hold relatively constant in the next few years.

Consumption of egg products has grown consistently since 1983, reaching 62 eggs per person by 1996. The growth period followed more than two decades of relatively constant consumption, remaining between 28 and 36 eggs per person from 1960 to 1983.

Egg product consumption will continue to increase as consumers opt for more convenience foods and as any negative dietary perception of eggs is lessened in processed products. However, stronger export sales and higher shell-egg prices since mid-1995 slowed the growth in egg-product consumption in 1995 and the first half of 1996 (tables 57 and 95). Stronger growth in consumption is projected for 1997, with 64 eggs per capita expected to be consumed in product form.

Several factors are behind the growth of processed eggs products. The traditional market for processed eggs as ingredients in manufactured foods has continued to grow. And the increased safety and convenience of liquid egg products is encouraging use of pasteurized egg products in institutional foodservice and restaurants.

Declining wholesale and retail egg prices between 1990 and 1994 may have spurred egg use in those years. The average retail price for a dozen large, Grade A eggs declined from \$1.01 in 1990 to \$0.86 in 1992 and 1994 (table 95). Changing consumer attitudes toward eggs may also be responsible. New test results show eggs to contain less cholesterol than previously documented, leading the American Heart Association to increase its maximum recommended consumption from three eggs per week to four. Medical research shows a weaker link between cholesterol consumption and heart disease than had been hypothesized. Also, various research studies indicate that some consumers are relaxing their healthy eating habits and are indulging themselves in more traditional and flavorful foods.

## **Dairy Products**

Per capita consumption of all dairy products in 1995 came to 584 pounds (milk-equivalent, milkfat basis), up 20 pounds from 1970 and down 17 pounds from 1987 (a year in which both commercial sales and USDA donations were at high levels) (fig. 7) (tables 11 and 58). The level of donations through government commodity programs in 1995 was considerably below 1987 levels, accounting for 6 percent of butter, 2 percent of nonfat dry milk, and zero percent of cheese (tables 64, 63, and 61). In 1987, the corresponding percentages were 20 percent, 25 percent, and 10 percent. USDA donations of dairy products declined 38 pounds per capita between 1987 and 1995, while commercial sales increased 22 pounds per capita (fig. 7) (table 11).

Per capita commercial sales fell from 540 pounds in 1970 to 522 pounds in 1983, then increased to a high for the 1970-94 period of 572 pounds in 1994. 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 59 pounds between 1970 and 1995, to 210 pounds per person (table 12). A six-and-a-half-fold increase in per capita consumption of yogurt since 1970—to 5.1 pounds per person in 1995—partially offset the decline in beverage milks (fig. 10).

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 36 percent in 1995 (tables 12 and 39). In 1995, lower fat and fat-free milks accounted for 64 percent of all beverage milks, compared to 19 percent in 1970. Since 1991, skim milk (average fat content, 0.2 percent) and 1-percent milk (includes small amount of 0.5-percent milk) have been the only beverage milks for which per capita consumption increased, consumption of 2-percent, buttermilk (average fat content, 1.0 percent), and whole milk (average fat content, 3.3 percent) declined.

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 in the past decade (fig. 21). Advertising that extols milk's calcium and other nutritional values may have stemmed the declines in consumption of whole milk and total beverage milk.

While Americans are switching to lower fat 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 8.4 pounds in 1995 (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 last 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 27.3 pounds in 1995 and 27.7 pounds in 1966 (tables 11 and 61). From 1970 to 1995, consumption of cheddar cheese, Americans' favorite cheese, increased 58 percent, per capita, to 9.1 pounds (table 13). Per capita use of Italian cheeses increased fivefold during the same period. Per capita consumption of Mozzarella—the main pizza cheese—in 1995 was 8.0 pounds, more than 6-1/2 times higher than in 1970, making it Americans' second favorite cheese. Average consumption of cottage cheese declined 48 percent from 1970 to 2.7 pounds per person in 1995 (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**

U.S. per capita consumption of fats and oils declined 6 percent between 1993 and 1995, from 68 pounds per

person to 64 pounds on a fat-content basis (table 14) (Annual average use of fats and oils was at an all-time record high in 1993 ) This 6-percent decline mainly reflects reduced use of shortening and margarine, and to a lesser extent salad and cooking oils

Americans consumed 11.5 pounds more fats and oils per person (on a fat-content basis) in 1995 than in 1970 (fig 25) (table 14) A 40-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 1995, 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, fried snack food, 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 68) increased by 60 percent from 1970 to 1995, and the average use of shortening (table 67) increased by 30 percent Over the same period, average direct use of lard (table 65) dropped by nearly two-thirds (63 percent), and average use of total table spreads—butter (table 64) and margarine (table 66)—fell 15 percent

Per capita consumption of edible beef tallow increased ninefold from 1989 to 1995, to 2.7 pounds per person (table 14) 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 More than half of retail beef cuts now are close trimmed to 1/4-inch or less fat By comparison, the fat on the outside of retail cuts measured up to 3/4-inch in 1985 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 Competitive 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 80 commercially produced fruits and vegetables (excluding wine grapes) was 686 pounds in 1995 (farm-weight basis), compared with 564 pounds in 1970 (fig 11) (table 15) That represents a 22-percent increase in per capita use of fruits and vegetables from 1970-95 (fig 2) Four-fifths of this increase has occurred since 1982, the year in which an expert scientific panel convened by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences published its landmark report *Diet, Nutrition, and Cancer* The report emphasized the importance of including fruits (especially citrus fruits), vegetables (especially carotene-rich and cruciferous vegetables), and whole-grain cereal products in the daily diet, noting that these dietary guidelines were both consistent with good nutritional practices and likely to reduce the risk of cancer

The rate of increase in per capita consumption of processed fruits and vegetables, including potatoes, between 1970 and 1995 outpaced that for fresh produce—27 percent versus 13 percent The trend is reversed, however, if potatoes and sweetpotatoes are excluded In that case, the rise in per capita use of processed fruits and vegetables other than potatoes during the same time period was only 14 percent, compared to a 39-percent rise for fresh These divergent trends reflect two important points Potatoes constitute a significant portion of total estimated fruit and vegetable consumption—20 percent in 1995, down from 22 percent in 1970 Secondly, in contrast to a pronounced trend toward fresh for most fruits and vegetables, Americans, on average, are increasingly choosing fat-laden frozen french fries, eaten mainly in fast-food eateries, and eschewing nutrient-dense fresh potatoes Frozen potatoes, potato chips, and shoestrings accounted for 11 percent of total U.S. per capita fruit and vegetable supplies (farm-weight basis) in 1995, compared to 8 percent in 1970

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 13 other noncitrus fruits, including bananas, was 281 pounds per capita in 1995, compared with 229 pounds in 1970 (fig 11) (tables 15 and 16)



Total per capita use of 55 commercially produced vegetables (including potatoes, sweetpotatoes, mushrooms, dry edible beans, dry field peas, and lentils) was 405 pounds in 1995 (farm-weight basis), compared with 335 pounds in 1970 (fig 11) (tables 15, 27, and 29-33)

Per capita use of fruits and vegetables increased 15 percent between 1980 and 1995 (table 15) This 15-percent gain was probably tempered by the fact that fruits and vegetables led in retail price increases from 1980-95 (fig 12) (table 92) Price increases for fresh fruits and vegetables were more than double those for processed (fig 13) (table 93) Despite the bigger price increases for fresh than processed, per capita consumption from 1980-95 increased 20 percent for fresh fruit and 1 percent for processed fruit (fig 14) Better quality, increased variety, and year-round availability have boosted consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables However, per capita consumption of processed vegetables outpaced that for fresh vegetables from 1980-95 Price, convenience, and increasing preference for fast-food eateries and ethnic foods have hiked consumption of frozen vegetables (especially french fries) and canned tomato products (figs 14 and 24)

### **Fruits**

On a retail-weight basis, fresh fruit consumption gained 24 pounds per capita from 1970 to 120 pounds in 1995, the rise was due entirely to sharp increases in consumption of fresh noncitrus fruits and melons (tables 18 and 26) Per capita use of selected canned fruits declined 35 percent from 1970 to 1995 as use of frozen fruits increased 16 percent during the same period (tables 19 and 20) Strawberries continue to be the most heavily consumed frozen fruit U S per capita dried fruit consumption was 2.7 pounds in 1995, up 4 percent from 1970 to 1995 but down 18 percent from 1988-89's annual average (table 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 23) While per capita canned apple consumption has remained fairly flat over the past 25 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 1995, apple juice (farm-weight basis) accounted for 42 percent of total U S apple consumption, at 19.7 pounds per person, compared with only 20 percent in 1970

U S per capita grape consumption (including wine grapes) increased 61 percent during 1970-95 (table 24) Fresh market use increased 164 percent from 1970 to 1995, and use for juice and wine increased 148 percent and 42 percent

Per capita pineapple consumption increased 6 percent from 1970 to 1995 U S consumers use considerably more processed pineapple than fresh (table 25) In 1995, Americans consumed, on average, 2.8 pounds of canned pineapple, 0.35 gallons of pineapple juice, and 1.8 pounds of fresh pineapple, compared with 4.2 pounds, 0.26 gallons, and 0.7 pound in 1970 (tables 19, 22, and 18)

Per capita consumption of tree nuts (shelled basis) was 2.1 pounds in 1995, compared with 1.7 pounds in 1970 (tables 40 and 74) Consumption of almonds, filberts, pecans, walnuts, macadamias, and pistachios increased from 1970 to 1995, while consumption of other nuts, including Brazil nuts, cashews, chestnuts, and pignolias (Chinese pine nuts) fell

Per capita fruit juice consumption reached a record-high 8.7 gallons in 1994 and in 1995, up from 5.7 gallons in 1971 (tables 22 and 39) 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 23 commercial fresh vegetables excluding potatoes and sweet potatoes (retail-weight basis) in 1995 was 110 pounds, 2 pounds below 1994's record-high 112 pounds, and 39

percent above the 1970 level (table 28) Between 1970 and 1995, the biggest gains were for onions, up 7.1 pounds per person, carrots, 4.0 pounds, tomatoes, 3.8 pounds, bell peppers, 3.3 pounds, cucumbers, 2.6 pounds, broccoli, 2.5 pounds, mushrooms, 1.6 pounds, and garlic, 1.3 pounds. Americans also ate more asparagus, cabbage, cauliflower, and spinach, while use of celery, radishes, and escarole/endive declined. Vegetables for which per capita consumption was the same in 1995 as in 1970 included artichokes, snap beans, Brussels sprouts, sweet corn, and eggplants. Annual per capita consumption of romaine and leaf lettuces increased 2.6 pounds between 1985 (the first year for which data are available) and 1995, to 5.6 pounds. Americans are increasingly substituting these dark green, carotene-rich lettuces for the much less nutrient-dense iceberg lettuce. Per capita use of iceberg lettuce dropped from an all-time high of 27 pounds per person in 1989 to 20 pounds per person in 1995. The growing popularity of prepackaged, peeled baby-cut carrots for lunch boxes and healthy snacks may largely explain the 2-pound boost in per capita consumption of carrots between 1993 and 1995.

Per capita consumption of processing vegetables (farm-weight basis) increased 27 percent between 1970 and 1995, as vegetables used for freezing and canning rose 87 percent and 9 percent (tables 15, 29, and 30). Per capita consumption of vegetables for freezing, excluding potatoes, increased 48 percent during 1970-95. Per capita consumption of vegetables for canning, excluding tomatoes, declined 11 percent during the same period. 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 1995, with most of the growth in the fresh market (table 31). Per capita use of fresh mushrooms was more than six times higher in 1995 than in 1970, whereas use of processing mushrooms only doubled.

Per capita use of fresh potatoes (retail weight) declined 20 percent from 1970 to 1995, as consumption of frozen potatoes more than doubled, to 30 pounds per person (retail weight) in 1995 (table 32). The first year in which, on a farm-weight basis, use of potatoes for freezing surpassed fresh market use was 1990.

## **Flour and Cereal Products**

Per capita use of flour and cereal products was 192 pounds in 1995, compared with an annual average of 135 pounds in 1970-74, 204 pounds in 1945-49, and 291 pounds in 1909-13 (figs. 15 and 16) (tables 2 and 34). 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, bagels, and tortillas expanded rapidly, and (3) instore bakeries and baking spurred sales.

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 1995. 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 1995 was 142 pounds per person, up 28 percent from 1970 (tables 34 and 76). Per capita use of durum wheat flour, mainly used in pasta production, doubled between 1984 and 1994, to 14 pounds per person, but then dropped one pound in 1995.

Consumption increased for other cereal products as well. Per capita use of corn products (corn flour, cornmeal, hominy, grits, and starch) increased 76 percent from 1980, to 23 pounds per capita in 1995. Per capita use of rice and oats products (rolled oats, ready-to-eat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran) climbed 114 percent and 67 percent, from 1980 to 1995. In contrast, consumption of rye flour has continued to decline.

Between 1980 and 1995, consumption of breakfast cereals increased 43 percent to 17 pounds per capita (fig. 17) (table 35). Consumption of ready-to-eat and ready-to-cook cereal in 1995 was 14.6 pounds and 2.5 pounds, compared with 9.7 pounds and 2.3 pounds in 1980. This 43-percent increase in per capita breakfast cereal consumption occurred even as prices for cereals and bakery products have risen much faster than the prices for most other grocery foods (fig. 12). The rise in consumption 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. The home-cooked, eggs-and-bacon breakfast has given way to ready-to-eat, "instant" grain-based products.

## **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 28 pounds, or 22 percent, during 1970-95 (fig 2) (table 36) In 1995, each American consumed, on average, a record 150.0 pounds of caloric sweeteners, compared with 122.3 pounds per person in 1970

A striking change in the availability of specific sugars has occurred in the past two decades (fig 19) Sucrose's share in total caloric sweetener consumption dropped from 83 percent in 1970 to 44 percent in 1995 In contrast, corn sweetener's share increased from 16 percent in 1970 to 55 percent in 1995 All other caloric sweeteners, including honey, maple syrup, and molasses, maintained a 1-percent share

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 65.5 pounds in 1995 Much of the displacement of sucrose by HFCS and aspartame has been in soft drinks Between 1980 and 1995, 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 38 pounds per capita in 1980 (dry basis) to a record 83 pounds in 1995, mainly because of HFCS Use of HFCS, which is significantly less expensive than sucrose, rose from 19 pounds per person in 1980 to 59 pounds in 1995 In 1995, 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 1970 and 1995, a 111-percent rise in per capita consumption of soft drinks and a 53-percent rise in consumption of selected fruit juices more than offset declines in consumption of coffee and milk, down 39 percent (beverage basis) and 22 percent (fig 2) (table 39) In 1995, on a per capita basis, consumption of carbonated soft drinks was more than double consumption of milk and 6 times greater than consumption of fruit juice (fig 23)

Total annual per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages computed on the basis of resident population, aged 18 years and over, reached a record high of 40 gallons in 1981 but has declined steadily to 34 gallons in 1995 (fig 18) (table 39) Annual per capita consumption of beer declined 12 percent between 1981 and 1986, from a record high of 34 gallons per person aged 18 years and over to 30 gallons Annual per capita consumption of wine fell 27 percent between 1986 and 1995, from a record high of 3.3 gallons per person aged 18 and over to 2.4 gallons Annual per capita consumption of distilled spirits declined 41 percent between 1975 and 1995, from a record high of 2.9 gallons per person aged 18 and over to 1.7 gallons

## **Spices**

Annual per capita spice consumption, excluding dehydrated onion and garlic, has averaged 2.5 pounds per person per year in the 1990's (table 89) That's a half pound above the annual average for the 1980's and a pound higher than the annual average for the 1970's The growth in per capita spice consumption reflects a trend toward the use of spices to compensate for less salt and lower fat levels in foods, and heightened popularity of ethnic foods from Asia, Mediterranean countries, and Latin America

The American Spice Trade Association (ASTA) defines spice as "any dried plant product used primarily for seasoning purposes" Included are tropical aromatics (pepper, cinnamon, cloves, etc.), leafy herbs of the temperate zone (oregano, basil, sage, etc.), spice seeds (sesame, mustard, caraway, etc.), and dehydrated vegetables used as spices (onion, garlic, chili peppers, etc.)

In terms of statistical data, there are several differences between the USDA's data base as published annually in the Spice Trade Circular and that developed by ASTA. For example, USDA combines fresh and dried ginger trade data while ASTA includes only dried ginger. USDA includes capers in its spice trade statistics, ASTA does not. Conversely, ASTA includes chervil and chives in its spice trade statistics, USDA does not. All in all, the data are largely comparable, and for purposes of a recent ERS report, an effort was made to link the two data sources, to eliminate problem data (for example, capers, candied ginger, and prepared mustard), and to focus on broad trends. For further information, see *The Spice Market in the United States: Recent Developments and Prospects* by Peter J. Buzzanell, Rex Dull, and Fred Gray (AIB-709, ERS, USDA, July 1995). This report assesses trends in U.S. spice trade, domestic spice production, and spice consumption. Also reviewed is the role of ASTA and the U.S. Government in setting standards and regulating the industry. Lastly, this report assesses the outlook for future growth and leading issues confronting the U.S. spice industry.

## Nutrients

USDA's Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP) estimates the amounts per capita per day of food energy and 24 nutrients and food components in the U.S. food supply (table 42). Table 43 shows nutrient contributions from the major food groups for the years 1970 and 1994.

Food supply nutrient estimates are derived from data on the amount of food available for consumption and data on the nutrient composition of foods. ERS provides information on annual domestic per capita use for most foods. The food composition data come from the Primary Nutrient Data Set, a reference nutrient data base from USDA's Agricultural Research Service's National Nutrient Data Bank System. Nutrient values 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 estimates are based on food disappearance data, thus, they represent nutrients in foods available for consumption and not actual nutrient intakes by individuals.

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.

Nutrient estimates reflect market conditions, technological developments, up-to-date food composition values, and nutrients added commercially through enrichment and fortification. Nutrient levels and nutrient contributions from major food groups to the U.S. food supply are used to examine historical trends and evaluate changes in the American diet over time. The following summary highlights trends in nutrient levels and their sources between 1970 and 1994, and nutrient contributions to the U.S. food supply from major food groups for the years 1970 and 1994.

### **Food Energy**

The level of food energy in the U.S. food supply increased from 3,300 calories per capita per day in 1970 to 3,800 calories in 1994 (table 42). This 15-percent increase reflects higher levels of all three energy-yielding nutrients: carbohydrate, fat, and protein. The proportion of calories from carbohydrate increased from 47 to 51 percent while the share from fat decreased from 42 to 38 percent (fig. 26). Protein has consistently accounted for about 11 percent of calories.

In 1970, the meat-poultry-and-fish group and the grain-products group contributed equal amounts of food energy to the U.S. food supply—20 percent each, followed by caloric sweeteners at 18 percent, fats and oils at 18 percent, and dairy products at 10 percent (fig. 27) (table 43). By 1994, grain products had become the leading source of food energy—providing 25 percent of the total, followed by fats and oils at 20 percent, caloric sweeteners at 18 percent, meat, poultry, and fish at 14 percent, and dairy products at 9 percent.

### **Carbohydrate**

The level of carbohydrate in the U.S. food supply increased from 386 grams per capita per day in 1970 to 491 grams in 1994 (table 42). This 27-percent increase reflects greater use of grains and sweeteners. Carbohydrate from grain products increased from 134 to 199 grams, or 49 percent, between 1970 and 1994 (table 43). Carbohydrate from sugars and sweeteners rose from 152 to 184 grams, or 21 percent, during the same period.

In 1970, caloric sweeteners contributed the most carbohydrate to the U S food supply—39 percent, followed by grain products at 35 percent, vegetables at 10 percent, and dairy products and fruits at 6 percent each (fig 28) (table 43) By 1994, grain products had become the leading source of carbohydrate—providing 41 percent of the total, followed closely by caloric sweeteners at 38 percent Vegetables, fruits, and dairy products provided 8 percent, 6 percent, and 5 percent of total carbohydrate in 1994

### **Protein**

The level of protein in the U S food supply increased from 95 grams per capita per day in 1970 to 110 grams in 1994 (table 42) This 16-percent rise reflects increasing consumption of grain, poultry, and cheese

In 1970, the meat, poultry, and fish group contributed the most protein to the food supply—40 percent, followed by dairy products at 21 percent, and grain products at 19 percent (fig 29) (table 43) By 1994, the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution to total protein had dropped 1 percentage point to 39 percent, the dairy group's contribution had fallen 2 percentage points to 19 percent, and the grain group's contribution had jumped up 5 percentage points to 24 percent The gain in protein from increased cheese consumption was not enough to offset the loss in protein from decreased beverage milk consumption A 136-percent increase in per capita cheese consumption between 1970 and 1994 boosted cheese's contribution to total protein 3 percentage points, from 5 percent to 8 percent A 21-percent decline in per capita beverage milk consumption during the same period lowered beverage milk's contribution to total protein 4 percentage points, from 12 percent to 8 percent

### **Fat**

The level of fat in the U S food supply increased from 154 grams per capita per day in 1970 to 159 grams in 1994 (table 42) This 3-percent gain in fat reflects increased use of salad and cooking oils and shortening Between 1970 and 1994, animal sources' share of total fat declined from 61 to 48 percent, while vegetable sources' share jumped from 39 to 52 percent

In 1970, the fats and oils group contributed the most fat to the U S food supply—43 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 35 percent (fig 30) (table 43) By 1994, the fats and oils group's contribution to total fat had jumped up 9 percentage points, to

52 percent, probably due to the greatly expanded consumption of fried foods in foodservice outlets, the huge increase in consumption of high-fat snack foods, and the increased use of salad dressings In contrast, by 1994, the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution to total fat had dropped 10 percentage points, to 25 percent, reflecting changes in fat-trimming practices at processor and retail levels, improvements in animal husbandry, and increasing substitution of poultry and fish for red meats The dairy products group's contribution to total fat declined from 12.6 to 12.3 percent between 1970 and 1994, even as total grams of fat from dairy products increased from 19 to 20 grams per person per day A fat decline accompanying a shift from whole milk to lower fat milks was offset by a fat increase associated with big hikes in cheese and cream products use

*Fatty Acids* Changes in levels of fatty acids reflect the shift from animal to vegetable sources of fat Polyunsaturated fatty acids increased 19 percent between 1970 and 1994, from 26 to 31 grams per capita per day (table 42) Monounsaturated fatty acids increased 3 percent, from 63 to 65 grams Saturated fatty acids declined 4 percent, from 54 to 52 grams

In 1970, the meat, poultry, and fish group contributed the most saturated fat to the U S food supply—37 percent, followed by the fats and oils group at 33 percent (table 43) By 1994, the fats and oils group's contribution to total saturated fat had jumped up 8 percentage points, to 41 percent, and the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had dropped 11 percentage points, to 26 percent The dairy group's contribution to total saturated fat increased a bit between 1970 and 1994, from 22 to 24 percent

In 1970, the fats and oils group contributed the most monounsaturated fat to the U S food supply—45 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 37 percent (table 43) By 1994, the fats and oils group's contribution to total monounsaturated fat had jumped up 11 percentage points, to 56 percent, and the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had dropped 11 percentage points, to 26 percent The dairy group contributed 9 percent of total monounsaturated fat in 1970 and in 1994

In 1970, the fats and oils group also contributed the most polyunsaturated fat to the U S food supply—63 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 20 percent (table 42) By 1994, the fats and oils

group's contribution had jumped up 6 percentage points, to 69 percent, and the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had dropped 5 percentage points, to 15 percent (table 43)

### **Cholesterol**

The level of cholesterol in the U S diet declined from 470 milligrams per capita per day in 1970 to 410 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 13-percent decline reflects declining use of eggs, red meat, and fluid whole milk, as well as a growing preference for leaner animal products.

In 1970, the meat, poultry, and fish group contributed the most cholesterol to the U S diet—40 percent, followed by eggs at 39 percent, and the dairy group at 15 percent (table 43). By 1994, the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution to total cholesterol increased 4 percentage points, to 44 percent, due to increased poultry and fish consumption. By 1994, eggs' contribution to total cholesterol consumption had declined 5 percentage points, to 34 percent. By 1994, the dairy group's contribution had increased 1 percentage point, to 16 percent.

### **Micronutrients**

Vitamin B12 is the only micronutrient whose level in the U S per capita food supply declined between 1970 and 1994, the 19-percent decline in vitamin B12 reflects lower consumption of organ meats, such as liver, and of egg yolks (table 42). All other vitamins (A, C, E, B6, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, and folate) and all minerals (calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, iron, zinc, copper, and potassium) show gains in per capita supply from 1970 to 1994.

**Vitamin A** The level of vitamin A in the U S food supply increased from 1,500 retinol equivalents (RE) per capita per day in 1970 to 1,520 RE in 1994 (table 42). This 1-percent increase in vitamin A masks significant shifts in sources of vitamin A. A decrease in vitamin A associated with lower consumption of organ meats and egg yolks nearly offset an increase in vitamin A accompanying higher consumption of dark green and deep yellow vegetables in 1994.

The meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution to total vitamin A declined 35 percent between 1970 and 1994, from 440 RE to 325 RE (table 43). In contrast, the dark-green and deep-yellow vegetables group's contribution to total vitamin A increased 41 percent

during that period, from 305 RE to 431 RE. The level of carotene (a precursor of vitamin A) in the food supply increased from 510 RE in 1970 to 660 RE in 1994. This 29-percent gain in carotene reflects the development of new varieties of deep-yellow vegetables (for example, carrots) that contain more carotene than previous varieties. Greater use of broccoli and green peppers also boosted carotene levels.

**Vitamin C** The level of vitamin C in the U S food supply increased from 107 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 124 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 16-percent increase in vitamin C reflects higher fruit consumption, spurred by improvements in variety and year-round availability of many fresh fruits.

In 1970, the vegetable group contributed the most vitamin C to the U S food supply—50 percent, followed by the fruits group at 39 percent (table 43). By 1994, the vegetables group's contribution to total vitamin C had dropped 3 percentage points, to 47 percent, and the fruits group's contribution had jumped up 5 percentage points, to 44 percent.

**Vitamin E** The level of vitamin E in the U S food supply increased from 14 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 17 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 23-percent increase in vitamin E reflects greater use of salad and cooking oils.

In 1970, the fats and oils group contributed the most vitamin E to the U S food supply—64 percent, followed by the vegetables group at 6 percent, the meat, poultry, and fish group and the legumes, soy, and nuts group at 6 percent each, and the grain products group at 5 percent (table 43). By 1994, the fats and oils group's contribution had jumped up 4 percentage points, to 68 percent.

**Folate** The level of folate in the U S food supply increased from 279 micrograms per person per day in 1970 to 331 micrograms in 1994 (table 42). This 19-percent increase in folate reflects greater use of grain products and citrus fruits.

In 1970, the vegetables group contributed the most folate to the U S food supply—28 percent, followed by the legumes, soy, and nuts group at 20 percent, the grain products group at 13 percent, and the meat, poultry, and fish group and the fruits group at 10 percent each (table 43). By 1994, the vegetables group's contribution had dropped 4 percentage points, to 24 per-

cent, the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 9 percentage points, to 22 percent, the legumes, soy, and nuts group's contribution had remained stable at 20 percent, the fruit group's contribution climbed 2 percentage points, to 12 percent, and the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution fell 3 percentage points, to 7 percent

*Vitamin B6* The level of vitamin B6 in the U S food supply increased from 2 0 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 2 3 milligrams in 1994 (table 42) This 15-percent increase in vitamin B6 reflects greater use of grain products and noncitrus fruits

In 1970, the meat, poultry, and fish group contributed the most vitamin B6 to the U S food supply—39 percent, followed by the vegetables group at 23 percent, the dairy group at 12 percent, and the fruits group and the grain products group at 9 percent each (table 43) By 1994, the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had dropped 3 percentage points, to 36 percent, the vegetables group's contribution had remained stable at 23 percent, the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 3 percentage points, to 13 percent, the fruits group's contribution had risen 2 percentage points, to 11 percent, and the dairy products group's contribution had fallen 2 percentage points, to 9 percent

*Thiamin, Riboflavin, Niacin, and Iron* The levels of thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, and iron in the U S per capita food supply increased by 35, 13, 32, and 38 percent, respectively, between 1970 and 1994 (table 42) These increases in thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, and iron reflect hikes in enrichment levels of flour called for by revisions in Federal standards in the 1970's as well as increased grain consumption in more recent years

In 1970, the grain products group contributed the most thiamin to the U S food supply—40 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 25 percent (table 43) By 1994, the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 15 percentage points, to 55 percent, and the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had dropped 6 percentage points, to 19 percent

In 1970, the dairy products group contributed the most riboflavin to the U S food supply—36 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 22 percent, and the grain products group at 19 percent (table 43) By 1994, the grain products group and the dairy group provided the same amount of riboflavin to the

food supply—31 percent each, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 18 percent

In 1970, the meat, poultry, and fish group contributed the most niacin to the U S food supply—45 percent, followed by the grain products group at 28 percent By 1994, the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 12 percentage points, to 40 percent, and the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had dropped 7 percentage points, to 38 percent

In 1970, the grain products group contributed the most iron to the U S food supply—37 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 23 percent, and the vegetables group at 14 percent (table 43) By 1994, the grain products group's contribution was up 14 percentage points, to 51 percent, the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution was down 7 percentage points, to 16 percent, and the vegetables group's contribution was down 3 percentage points, to 11 percent

*Calcium* The level of calcium in the U S food supply increased from 890 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 960 milligrams in 1994 (table 42) This 8-percent increase in calcium reflects higher cheese consumption and the switch to lower fat beverage milks and yogurt from whole milk products (Lower fat milks contain a little more calcium per cup than does whole milk ) The dairy group contributes the most calcium to the U S food supply—75 percent in 1970 and 73 percent in 1994 (table 43)

*Phosphorus* The level of phosphorus in the U S food supply, excluding the phosphorus contained in carbonated cola soft drinks, increased from 1,460 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 1,680 milligrams in 1994 (table 42) This 15-percent increase in phosphorus reflects higher grain consumption in 1994

In 1970, the dairy products group contributed the most phosphorus to the U S food supply—36 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 27 percent, and the grain products group at 14 percent (table 43) By 1994, the dairy products group's contribution had dropped 3 percentage points, to 33 percent, the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had fallen 2 percentage points, to 25 percent, and the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 7 percentage points, to 21 percent

Soft drinks have not been a part of the U S food supply nutrient data base because of concern about double

counting the caloric sweeteners and calories they contain. However, improved data availability now makes it possible to measure the phosphorus content of colas. CNPP researchers will adjust the food supply nutrient data base to include the phosphorus contribution from colas in the coming year. An average 12-ounce carbonated cola drink contains about 46 milligrams of phosphorus. The 111-percent increase in per capita consumption of carbonated soft drinks, most of which are colas, between 1970 and 1994 means that the increase in the total per capita supply of phosphorus during those years was greater than the 15 percent indicated by the data in table 42.

**Magnesium** The level of magnesium in the U S food supply increased from 320 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 380 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 16-percent gain in magnesium reflects higher use of grain products.

In 1970, the dairy products group contributed the most magnesium to the U S food supply—20 percent, followed by the grain products group at 18 percent, and the vegetables group at 17 percent (table 43). By 1994, the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 8 percentage points, to 26 percent, the dairy products group's contribution had declined 4 percentage points, to 16 percent, and the vegetables group's contribution had declined 3 percent, to 14 percent.

**Zinc** The level of zinc in the U S food supply has increased from 12.2 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 13.2 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 8-percent increase in zinc reflects increased consumption of grain products.

In 1970, the meat, poultry, and fish group contributed the most zinc to the U S food supply—48 percent, followed by the dairy products group at 19 percent, and the grain products group at 12 percent (table 43). By 1994, the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had dropped 6 percentage points, to 42 percent, the dairy products group's contribution had remained stable at 19 percent, and the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 6 percentage points, to 18 per-

cent. Beef and liver of all kinds are excellent sources of zinc, per capita consumption of these foods declined between 1970 and 1994. Fortified breakfast cereals, yogurt, chicken, and turkey are good sources of zinc, per capita consumption of these foods increased during the same period.

**Copper** The level of copper in the U S food supply has increased from 1.6 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 1.9 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 19-percent increase in copper reflects increased consumption of grain, legumes, soy, and nuts (table 43).

In 1970, vegetables contributed the most copper to the U S food supply—24 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 19 percent, the grain products group at 17 percent, and the legumes, soy, and nuts group at 16 percent. By 1994, the grain products group had jumped up 6 percentage points to take the lead at 23 percent, the legumes, soy, and nuts group had jumped up 4 percentage points, to 20 percent, the vegetables group had dropped 4 percentage points, to 20 percent, and the meat, poultry, and fish group had fallen 5 percentage points, to 14 percent.

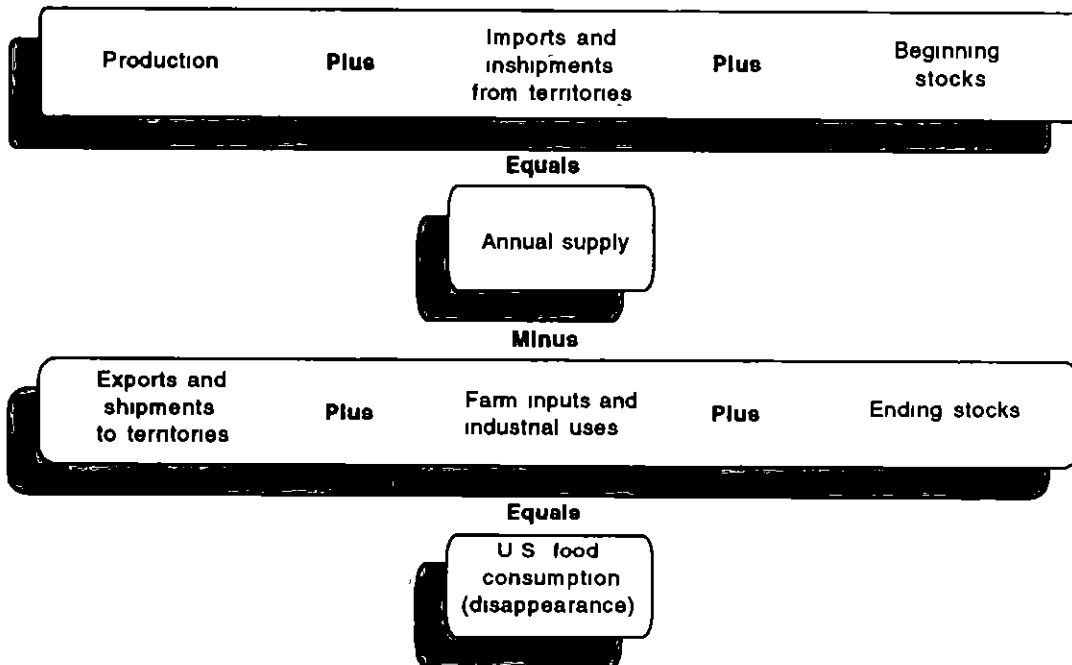
**Potassium** The level of potassium in the U S food supply has increased from 3,510 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 3,780 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 8-percent increase in potassium reflects increased consumption of grain products and fruits, especially bananas and orange juice.

In 1970, vegetables contributed the most potassium to the U S food supply—28 percent, followed by the dairy products group at 22 percent, the meat, poultry, and fish group at 17 percent, the fruits group at 9 percent, and the grain products group at 6 percent. By 1994, the vegetables group, the dairy products group, and the meat, poultry, and fish group had retained their first, second, and third place standings. However, the fruits group's contribution to total potassium intake had jumped up 3 percentage points, to 12 percent, and the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 4 percentage points, to 10 percent.



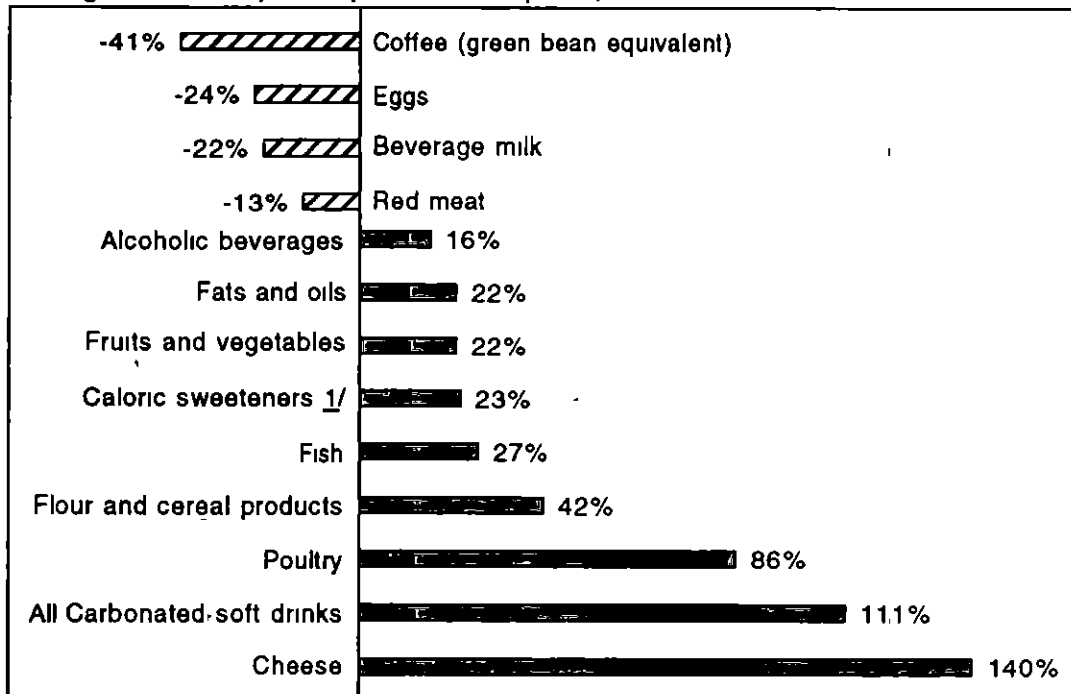
Figure 1  
Estimating U.S. food consumption

The supply and utilization commodity flow



Source USDA/Economic Research Service

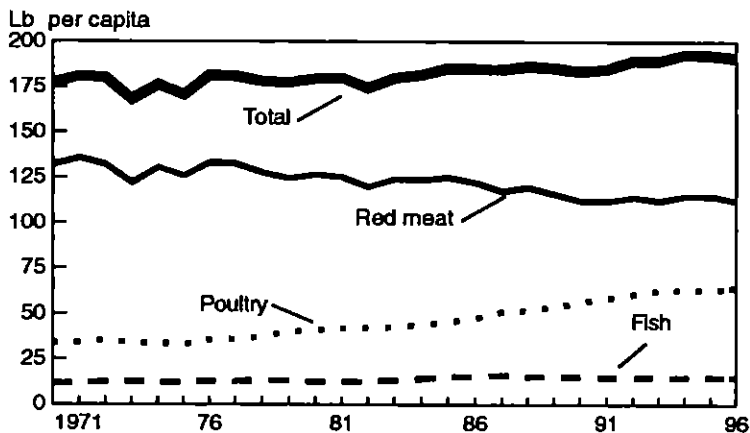
Figure 2  
Changes in U S per capita consumption, 1970-95



1/ Includes caloric sweeteners used in soft drinks

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

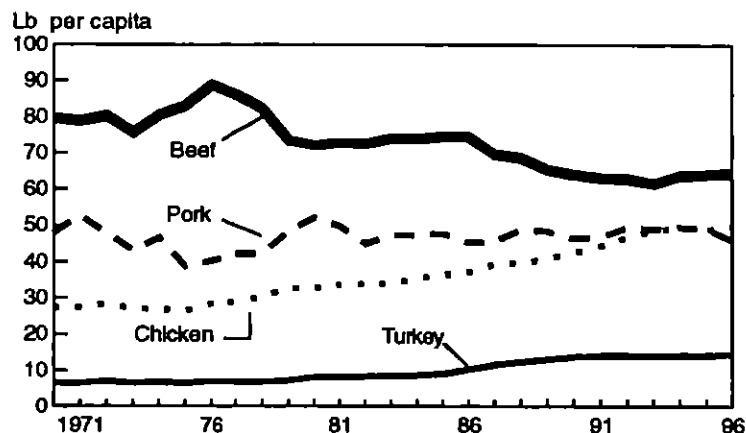
**Figure 3**  
**In 1995, total per capita meat consumption was 15 pounds above the 1970 level 1/**



1/ Boneless, trimmed equivalent.

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

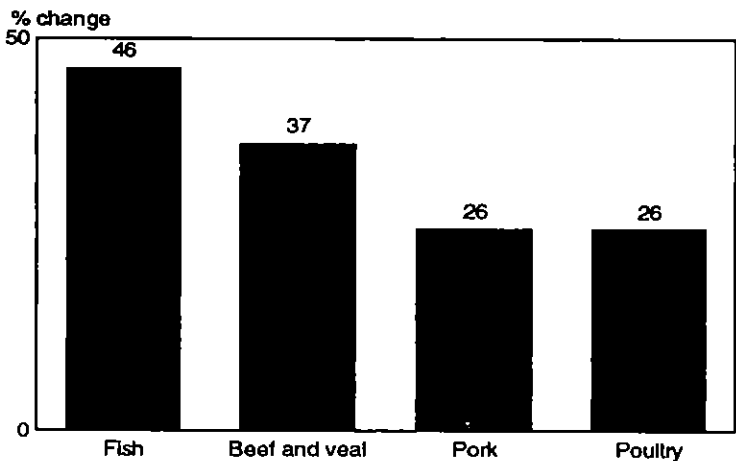
**Figure 4**  
**Beef is still America's most popular meat but chicken is gaining 1/**



1/ Boneless, trimmed equivalent

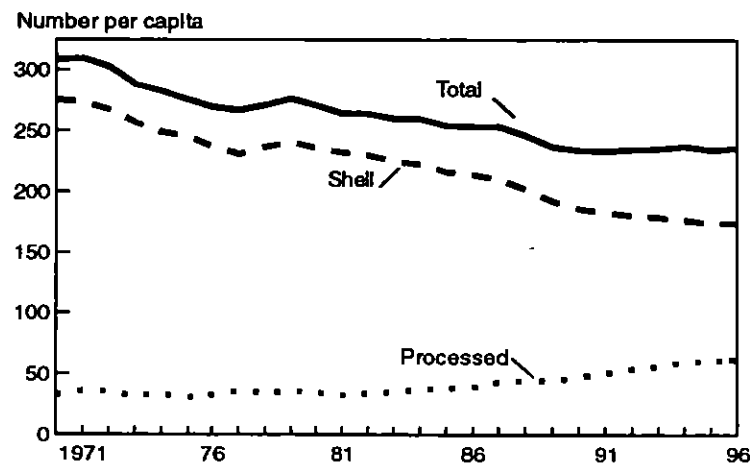
Source USDA/Economic Research Service

**Figure 5**  
**Meat price increases were largest for fish and beef, 1986-95**



Source Calculated by USDA/Economic Research Service from the Consumer Price Index

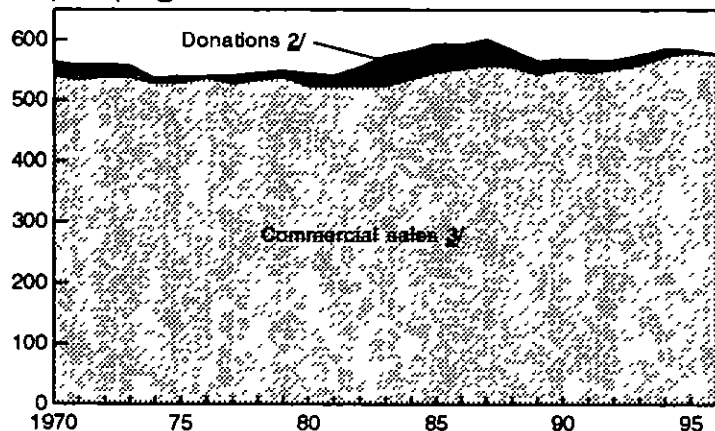
**Figure 6**  
**Long-term decline in total per capita egg consumption levels off in the 1990's**



Source USDA/Economic Research Service

**Figure 7**  
**Commercial sales of dairy products per capita reached a 26-year high in 1995**

Lb per capita <sup>1/</sup>

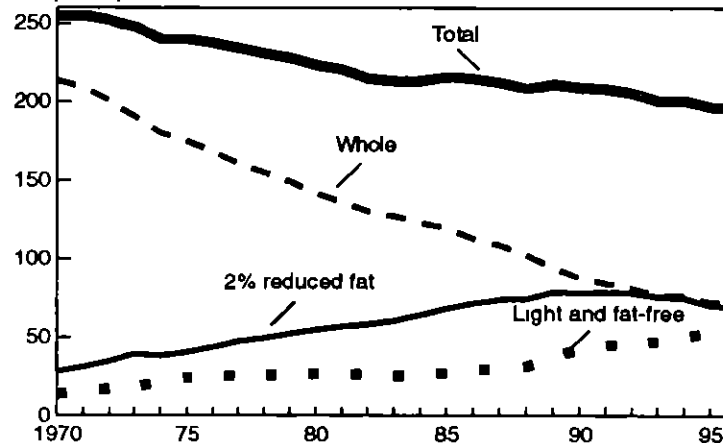


<sup>1/</sup> Milk-equivalent, milkfat basis <sup>2/</sup> Includes donated butter, cheese, nonfat dry milk, and evaporated milk <sup>3/</sup> Includes milk produced and consumed on farms

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

**Figure 8**  
**Per capita consumption of plain beverage milk declined 23 percent between 1970 and 1996**

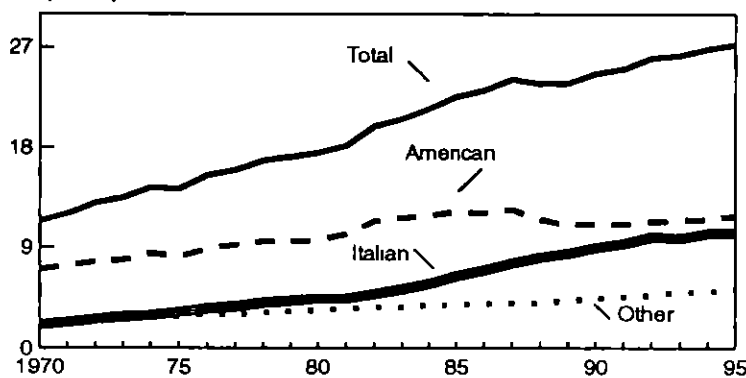
Lb per capita



Source USDA/Economic Research Service

**Figure 9**  
**Per capita consumption of cheese in 1995 was almost 2-1/2 times higher than in 1970 <sup>1/</sup>**

Lb per capita

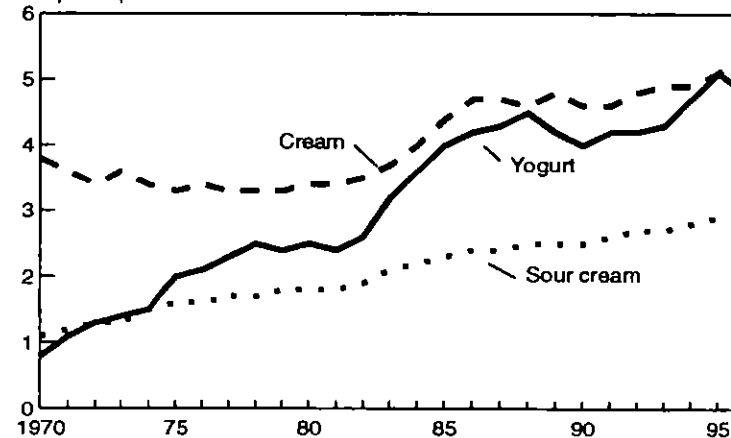


<sup>1/</sup> Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products Excludes full-skim American and cottage-type cheeses

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

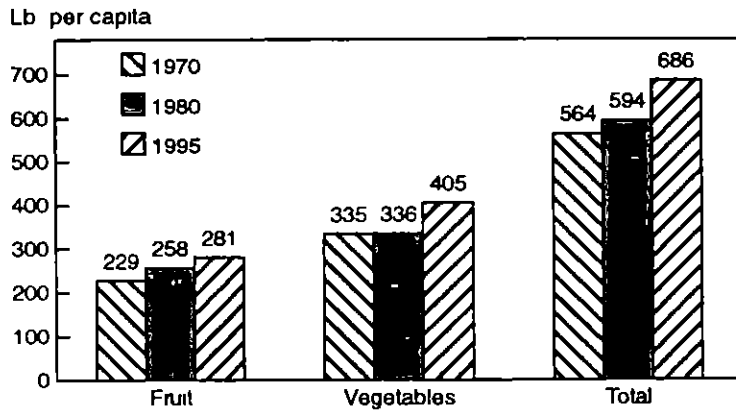
**Figure 10**  
**Per capita consumption of yogurt increased sixfold between 1970 and 1996**

Lb per capita



Source USDA/Economic Research Service

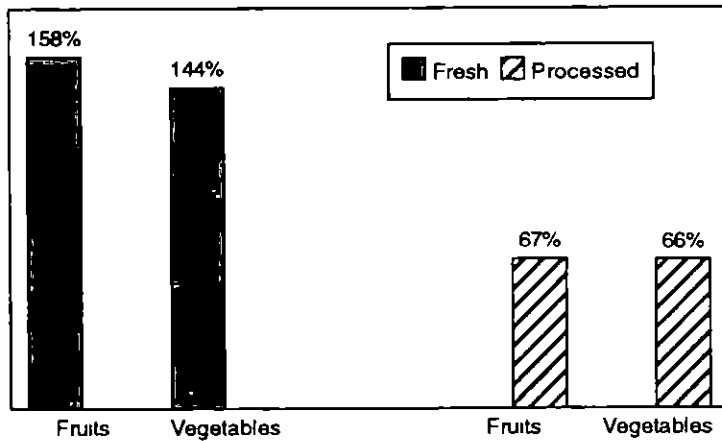
**Figure 11**  
**Total per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables increased 22 percent between 1970 and 1995 <sup>1/</sup>**



<sup>1/</sup> Fresh weight equivalent. Excludes wine grapes and produce from home gardens

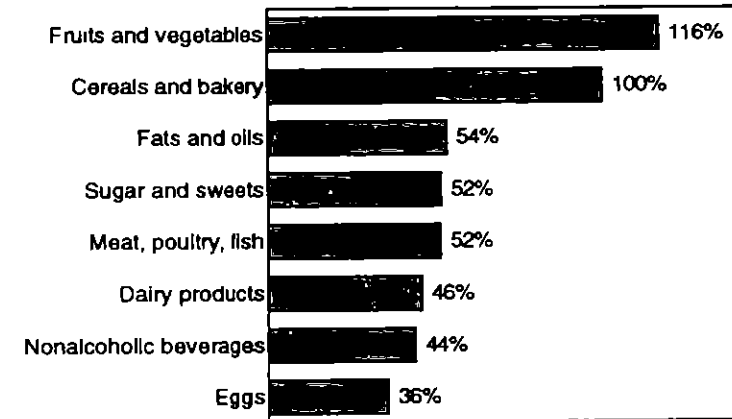
Source USDA/Economic Research Service

**Figure 13**  
**Price increases for fresh fruits and vegetables were more than double those for processed, 1980-95**



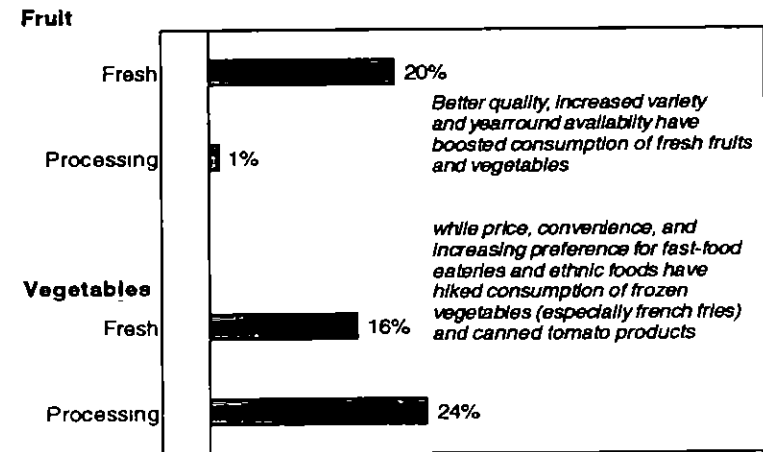
Source USDA/Economic Research Service

**Figure 12**  
**Fruits and vegetables have led in retail price increases, 1980-95**



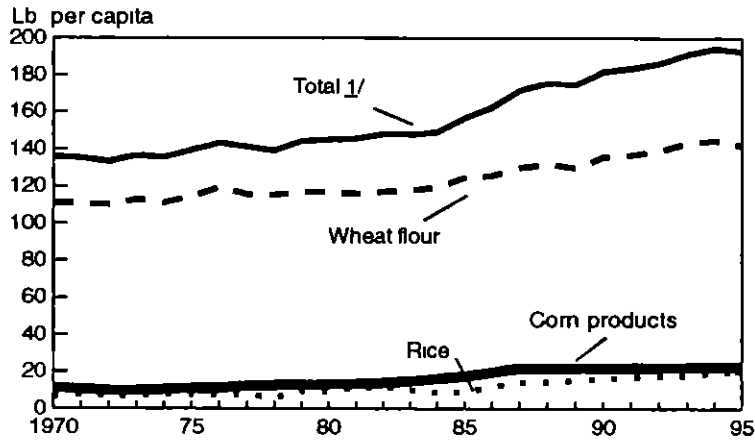
Source Calculated by USDA/Economic Research Service from the Consumer Price Index

**Figure 14**  
**Changes in per capita consumption of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, 1980-95**



Source USDA/Economic Research Service

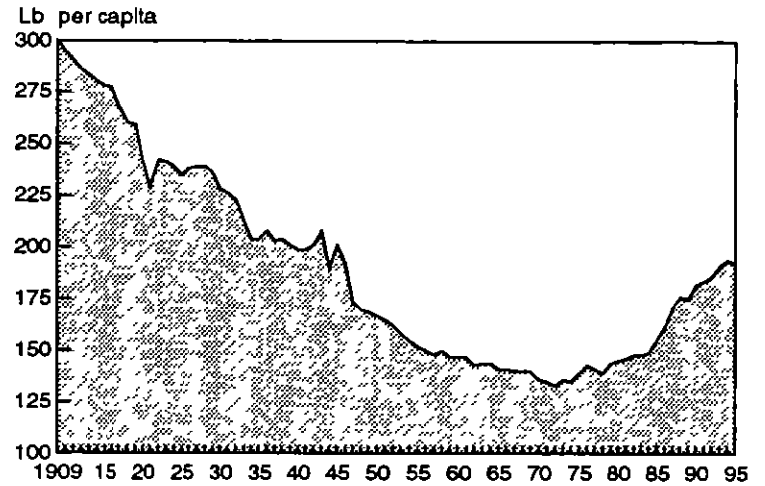
**Figure 15**  
**Per capita consumption of flour and cereal products increased 42 percent between 1970 and 1995, to 192 pounds**



1/ Includes oat, rye, and barley products

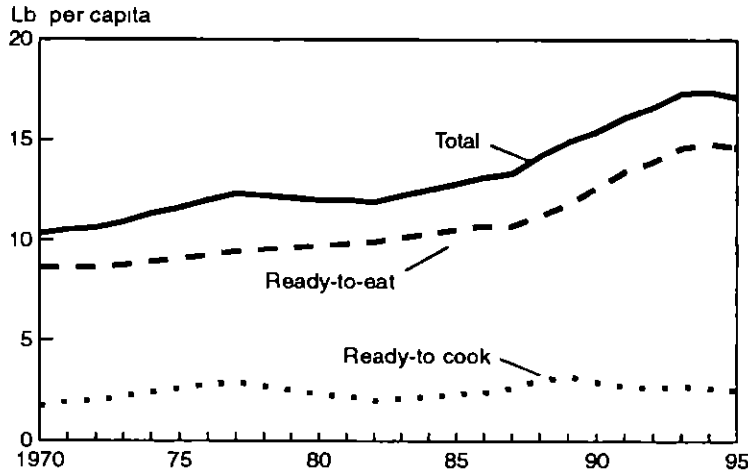
Source USDA/Economic Research Service

**Figure 16**  
**In 1995, Americans consumed 108 pounds less of flour and cereal products than did their counterparts in 1909**



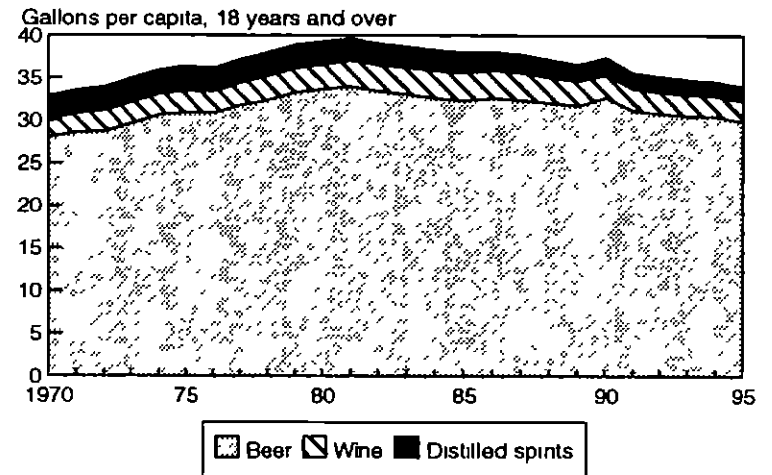
Source USDA/Economic Research Service

**Figure 17**  
**Per capita consumption of breakfast cereals increased 43 percent between 1980 and 1995, to 17.1 pounds**



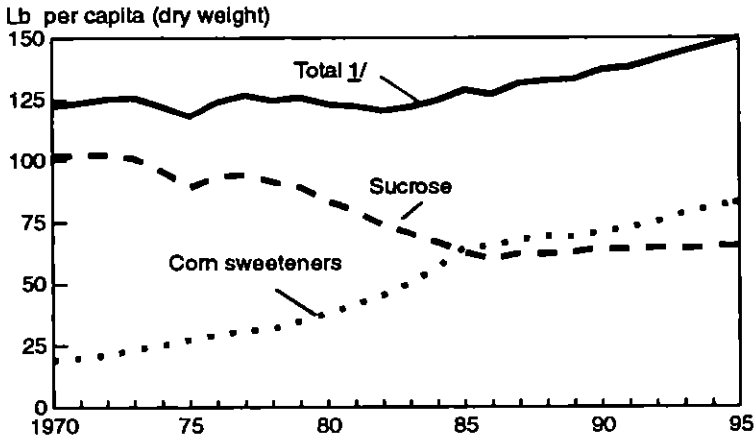
Source USDA/Economic Research Service

**Figure 18**  
**In 1995, on an 18 years and over per capita basis, consumption of alcoholic beverages was 14 percent below 1981's record-high level**



Source USDA/Economic Research Service

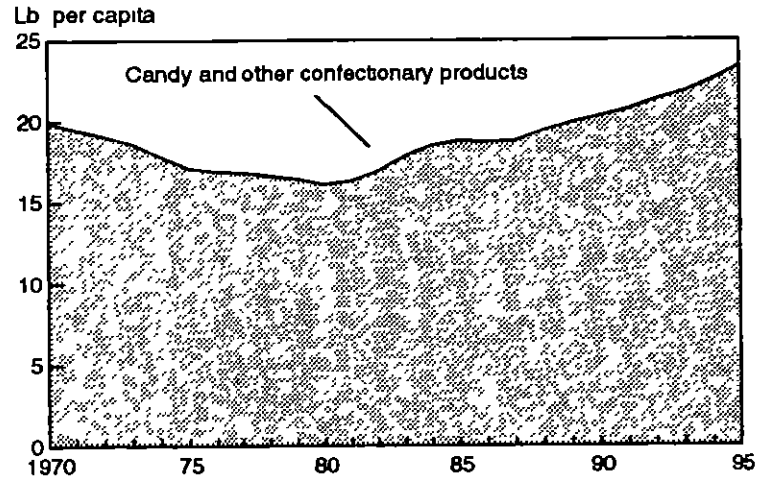
Figure 19  
**In 1995, Americans consumed more than two-fifths of a pound of caloric sweeteners per person per day**



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

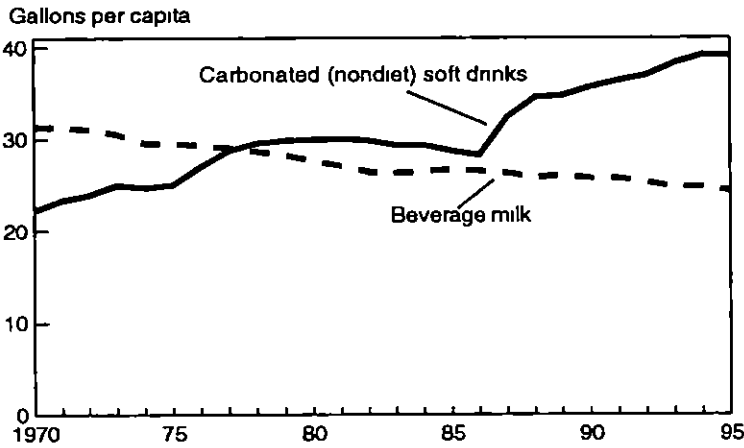
Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Figure 20  
**Consumption of candy reached a high of 23 pounds per person in 1995**



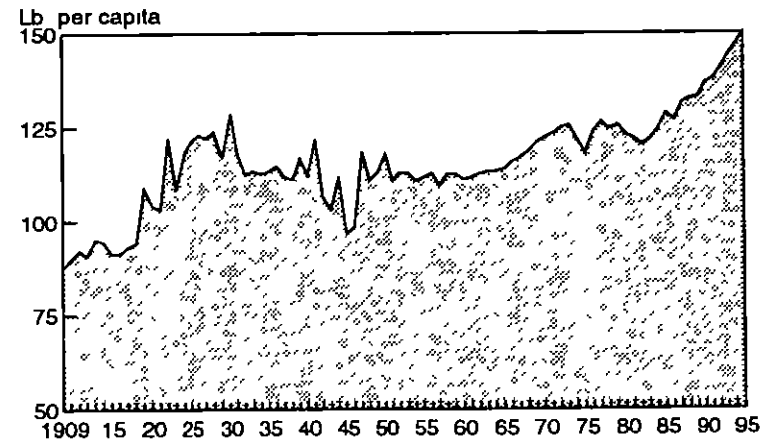
Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Figure 21  
**In 1995, Americans drank, on average, three-quarters more regular (nondiet) carbonated soft drinks and one-fifth less milk than in 1970**



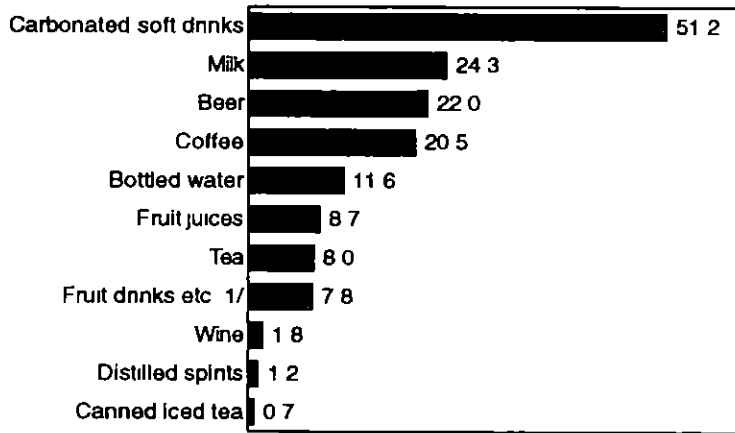
Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Figure 22  
**In 1995, Americans consumed 72 percent more caloric sweeteners per capita than did their counterparts in 1909**



Source USDA/Economic Research Service

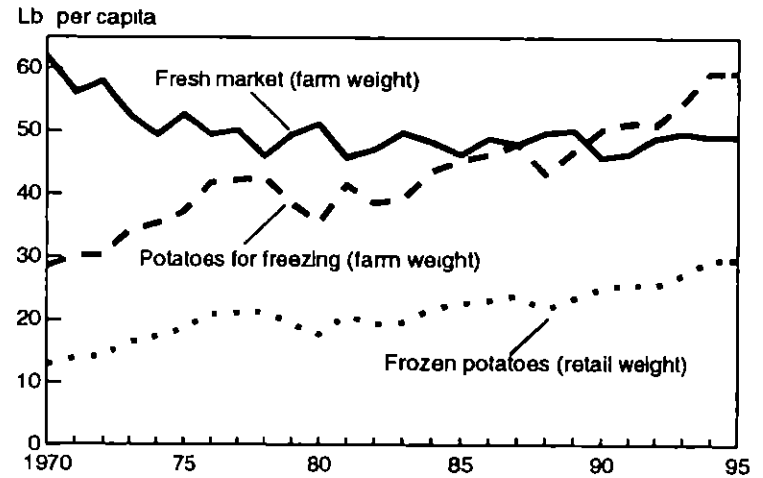
Figure 23  
Per capita beverage consumption, gallons in 1995



1/ Includes fruit cocktails and ades

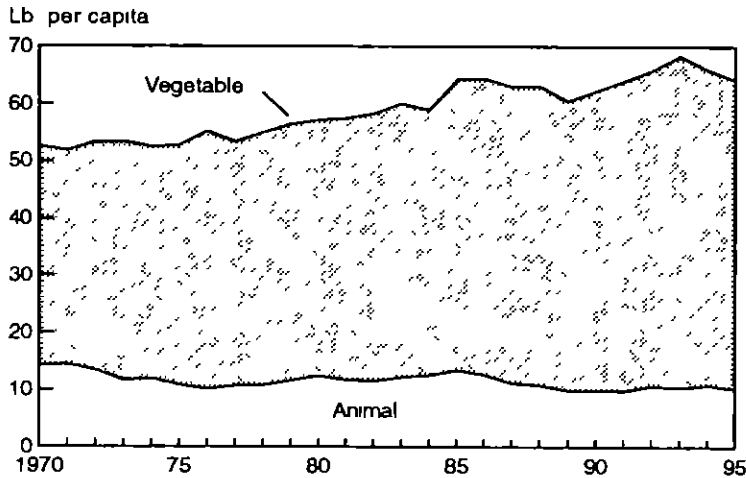
Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Figure 24  
Per capita consumption of frozen potatoes (mainly french fries) has more than doubled since 1970



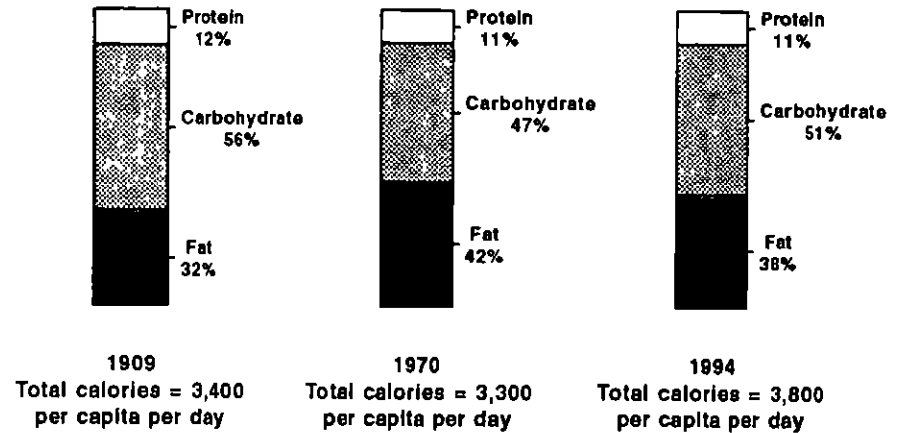
Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Figure 25  
Vegetable-based products represent an increasing share of total added fats and oils consumption



Source USDA/Economic Research Service

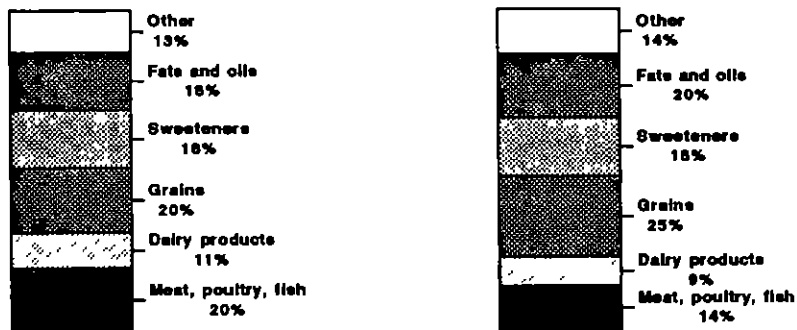
Figure 26  
Sources of food energy in the U.S. food supply: Fat consumption as a percentage of total calories has declined since 1970 but remains well above the 1909 level



Source USDA/Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion

Figure 27

In 1970, the meat and grain groups contributed equal amounts of calories to the U.S. food supply. By 1994, grains had surged ahead.



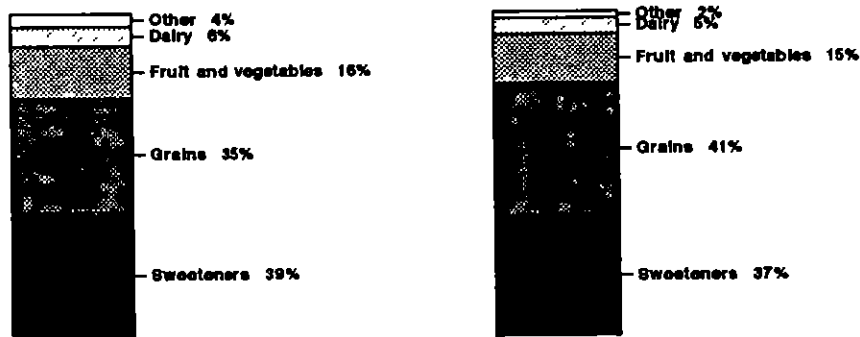
Total food energy = 3,300 calories per capita per day  
1970

Total food energy = 3,800 calories per capita per day  
1994

Source USDA/Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion

Figure 28

In 1994, grains outpaced sweeteners as the leading contributor to total carbohydrate consumption



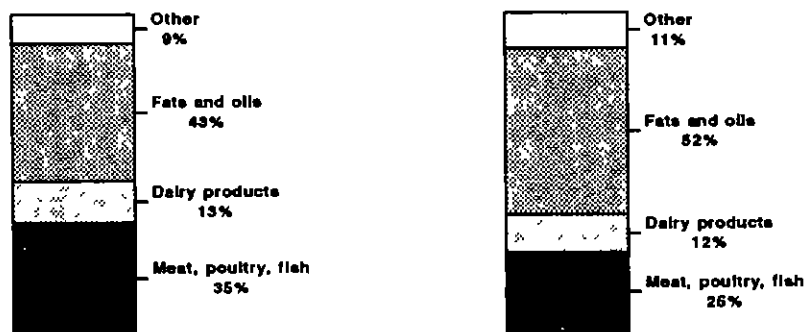
Total carbohydrates = 386 grams per capita per day  
1970

Total carbohydrates = 491 grams per capita per day  
1994

Source USDA/Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion

Figure 29

A 3-percent increase in total fat consumption between 1970 and 1994 reflects an increase in the use of vegetable fats and oils



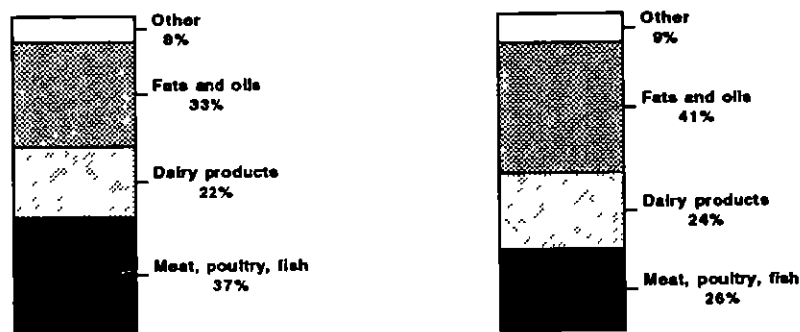
Total fat = 154 grams per capita per day  
1970

Total fat = 159 grams per capita per day  
1994

Source USDA/Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion

Figure 30

Meat, poultry, and fish contributed 30 percent less saturated fat to the U.S. food supply in 1994 than in 1970



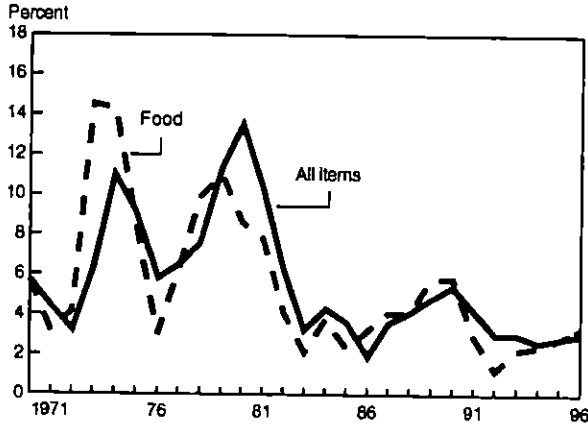
Total saturated fat = 54 grams per capita per day  
1970

Total saturated fat = 52 grams per capita per day  
1994

Source USDA/Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion

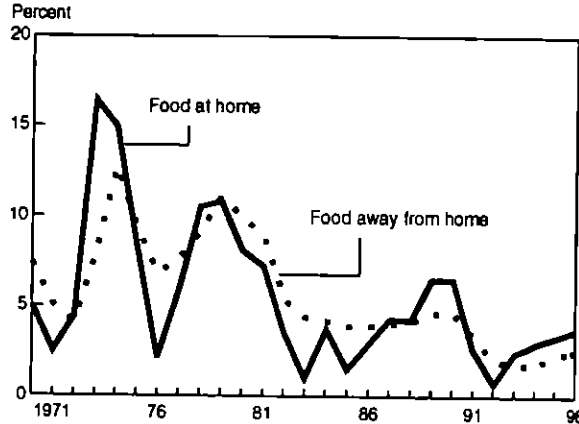


**Figure 31**  
**Consumer Price Index for all items and food, annual percentage change**



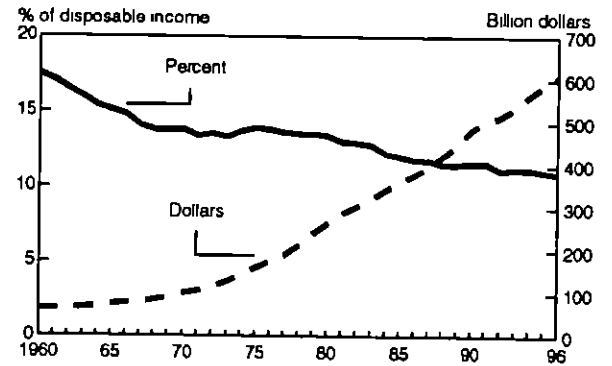
Source U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Figure 32**  
**Consumer Price Index, food at home and away from home, annual percentage change**



Source U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics

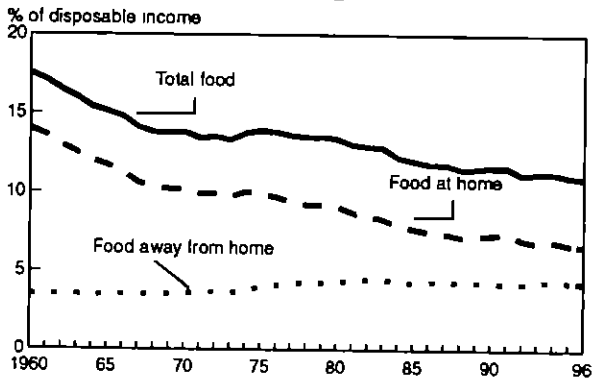
**Figure 33**  
**U.S. food expenditures by families and individuals, 1960-96 1/**



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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

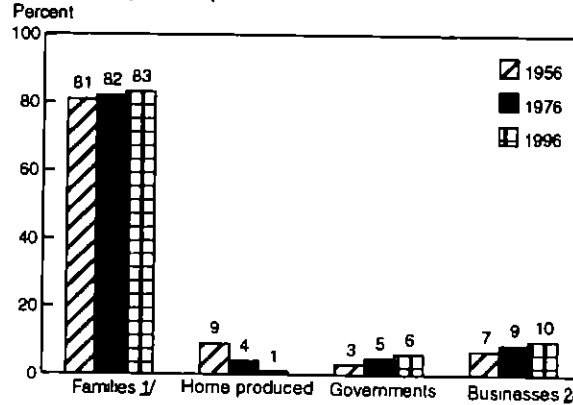
**Figure 34**  
**Share of Income spent for food 1/**



1/ Total food spending by families and individuals declined to just under 11 percent of disposable income in 30 years

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

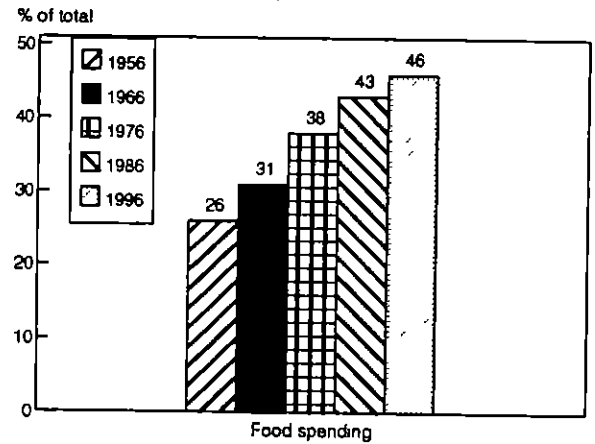
**Figure 35**  
**Of the \$691 billion spent for food in 1996, families and individuals paid 83 percent**



1/ Families and individuals 2/ Includes philanthropic donations

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

**Figure 36**  
**Away-from-home food expenditures**



Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 1--Major foods Per capita consumption, 1970-95 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	Vegetable	Total 5/			
Pounds												
1970	131.7	33.8	11.7	177.3	39.5	563.8	14.1	38.5	52.6	5.5	135.6	1.7
1971	135.5	34.0	11.5	181.0	39.7	557.9	14.4	37.4	51.8	5.5	135.1	1.9
1972	131.8	35.4	12.5	179.7	38.8	559.6	13.3	40.0	53.4	5.7	133.1	2.0
1973	121.8	33.7	12.7	168.2	37.0	554.8	11.6	41.7	53.3	6.0	136.3	1.8
1974	130.4	33.8	12.1	176.3	36.3	535.0	11.9	40.5	52.4	5.8	135.5	1.6
1975	125.8	32.9	12.1	170.9	35.4	539.1	10.8	41.9	52.6	6.0	139.1	1.9
1976	133.0	35.5	12.9	181.4	34.6	539.7	10.1	45.0	55.1	5.6	143.0	1.9
1977	132.3	35.9	12.6	180.9	34.3	540.2	10.6	42.7	53.3	5.7	140.9	1.7
1978	127.5	37.3	13.4	178.2	34.9	544.3	10.8	44.1	54.9	5.9	138.9	1.7
1979	124.4	40.1	13.0	177.6	35.5	548.2	11.5	44.9	56.4	5.9	144.1	1.7
1980	126.4	40.8	12.4	179.6	34.8	543.2	12.3	44.8	57.2	4.8	144.7	1.8
1981	125.1	42.1	12.6	179.7	34.0	540.6	11.7	45.7	57.4	5.5	145.6	1.9
1982	119.8	42.2	12.4	174.4	33.9	554.6	11.4	46.8	58.3	6.0	147.9	2.2
1983	123.9	42.7	13.3	180.0	33.5	572.9	12.1	47.9	60.0	5.9	147.7	2.3
1984	123.7	44.0	14.1	181.7	33.5	581.9	12.4	46.4	58.9	6.1	148.9	2.4
1985	124.9	45.5	15.0	185.4	32.8	593.7	13.3	50.9	64.3	6.3	156.4	2.4
1986	122.2	47.4	15.4	184.9	32.6	591.5	12.6	51.8	64.4	6.4	162.2	2.2
1987	117.4	51.0	16.1	184.5	32.7	601.2	11.1	51.8	62.9	6.4	171.4	2.2
1988	119.5	51.9	15.1	186.6	31.8	582.5	10.8	52.2	63.0	6.9	175.5	2.3
1989	115.9	53.9	15.6	185.4	30.5	563.8	9.9	50.5	60.4	7.0	174.5	2.2
1990	112.3	56.3	15.0	183.6	30.2	568.5	9.7	52.5	62.2	6.0	182.0	2.4
1991	111.9	58.3	14.8	185.1	30.1	565.7	9.7	54.2	63.9	6.5	183.6	2.2
1992	114.1	60.8	14.7	189.6	30.3	565.9	10.6	55.2	65.7	6.2	186.2	2.2
1993	112.1	62.5	14.9	189.5	30.4	574.0	10.3	58.0	68.3	6.0	191.0	2.2
1994	114.7	63.3	15.1	193.2	30.6	585.8	10.8	55.2	66.0	5.8	194.1	2.3
1995	114.7	62.9	14.9	192.5	30.2	584.1	10.2	53.9	64.1	5.7	192.4	2.1

Year	Selected fruits					Selected vegetables 11/					Caloric sweeteners 18/	Coffee
	Fresh 11/	Canned	Frozen	Dried	Selected juices 12/	Fresh 13/	For canning 14/	For freezing 15/	Dehydrated and chips 16/	Pulses 17/		
Pounds												
1970	101.2	23.3	3.3	2.6	NA	152.9	100.7	43.7	13.2	17.4	122.3	10.4
1971	100.3	23.6	3.5	2.5	49.9	146.7	107.7	45.4	13.8	17.2	123.4	9.9
1972	94.8	21.4	3.4	2.0	54.3	149.9	104.5	45.5	13.3	16.7	125.0	10.3
1973	96.4	22.0	3.4	2.6	52.7	146.6	98.1	50.5	14.3	16.3	125.6	10.0
1974	95.6	21.7	2.7	2.5	52.7	144.5	99.3	51.4	16.0	15.7	121.9	9.6
1975	101.6	21.1	3.0	2.6	57.7	147.1	97.8	52.7	16.7	15.5	118.0	9.2
1976	101.5	21.1	2.9	2.5	60.6	146.4	103.3	57.7	17.1	15.8	123.9	9.4
1977	99.7	21.9	3.0	2.5	61.2	147.0	101.7	59.4	12.7	16.2	126.6	7.0
1978	103.4	20.5	3.0	2.2	56.4	141.8	96.7	59.0	13.4	16.6	124.6	7.9
1979	100.1	21.6	2.6	2.3	59.2	146.8	100.5	55.5	13.1	16.7	125.7	8.6
1980	104.8	21.1	2.9	2.3	62.6	149.3	102.7	51.6	10.6	16.5	123.0	7.7
1981	103.6	18.3	2.7	2.5	64.9	142.8	97.1	58.3	11.6	16.6	122.2	7.5
1982	107.4	19.5	2.8	2.6	59.0	148.6	95.1	54.3	12.4	17.1	120.4	7.4
1983	110.0	17.4	2.8	2.7	73.2	148.5	96.5	55.7	11.7	17.8	121.9	7.5
1984	112.6	17.4	2.9	3.1	63.5	154.0	102.6	62.8	11.8	18.0	124.6	7.6
1985	110.6	18.1	3.0	3.0	67.5	156.1	99.4	64.5	12.8	17.6	128.8	7.8
1986	117.3	18.2	3.4	2.8	68.1	156.2	99.8	64.5	12.8	18.2	127.0	7.8
1987	121.6	18.4	3.6	3.1	72.8	162.4	99.1	67.0	12.3	17.6	131.6	7.6
1988	120.9	18.1	3.4	3.3	68.9	167.4	94.8	64.2	12.1	17.2	132.7	7.3
1989	123.0	18.5	3.7	3.3	71.5	172.3	102.4	67.6	12.4	17.5	133.1	7.5
1990	116.5	18.4	3.5	3.1	63.7	166.2	110.9	70.5	14.8	17.0	137.0	7.8
1991	113.2	17.1	3.5	3.0	67.9	163.3	113.3	72.8	15.3	17.3	138.0	7.8
1992	123.6	19.8	3.5	2.8	63.5	171.3	111.6	71.6	14.6	17.5	141.2	7.6
1993	124.9	18.0	3.4	3.0	73.8	172.3	111.5	76.7	15.4	17.6	144.4	6.9
1994	126.5	18.3	3.4	2.9	76.3	175.9	106.9	81.3	14.5	17.1	147.3	6.2
1995	126.1	15.2	3.8	2.7	76.0	173.5	109.8	81.8	14.2	17.1	150.0	6.1

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/ Farm weight. 12/ Single-strength basis. 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. 14/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, mushrooms, onions, bell peppers, potatoes, radishes, spinach, sweet potatoes, and tomatoes. 15/ Includes asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, chile peppers, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickling, mushrooms, green peas, potatoes, spinach, and tomato. 16/ Includes potatoes and dehydrated onions. 17/ Includes dry peas, lentils, and dry edible beans. 18/ Dry basis.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 2--Selected Items Average annual per capita consumption selected periods 1/

Item	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1994	1995
	Pounds						
Meat, poultry, and fish 2/ 3/	176.5	177.8	179.1	185.4	188.2	193.2	192.5
Red meats 2/ 4/ 5/	130.2	128.6	123.8	120.0	113.0	114.7	114.7
Beef	79.1	82.8	73.1	70.5	63.0	63.6	64.0
Veal	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pork	47.6	42.4	48.3	47.1	48.3	49.5	49.0
Lamb and mutton	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Poultry 2/ 5/	34.1	36.3	42.3	50.0	60.2	63.3	62.9
Chicken	27.4	29.4	33.9	38.7	46.2	49.3	48.8
Turkey	6.7	6.9	8.4	11.3	14.0	14.1	14.1
Fish and shellfish 2/ 6/	12.1	12.8	13.0	15.4	14.9	15.1	14.9
Fresh and frozen	7.0	7.8	8.1	10.0	9.9	10.3	9.9
Canned	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.7
Cured	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Eggs 5/	38.3	34.9	33.9	32.1	30.3	30.6	30.2
All dairy products, including butter 7/	554.2	542.3	558.6	586.5	572.0	585.8	584.1
Fluid milk and cream	270.7	256.6	239.3	238.0	229.8	226.3	223.2
Fluid milk products	265.5	251.2	233.2	230.5	221.9	218.2	214.8
Beverage milks	264.3	249.0	230.4	226.9	217.6	213.5	209.7
Plain	249.8	233.8	216.8	212.3	204.8	200.7	196.9
Whole	198.6	161.6	131.7	107.6	81.4	76.0	72.6
2 percent fat	34.2	46.8	59.0	73.6	77.3	74.9	70.4
1 percent fat	4.2	13.8	15.1	15.8	20.7	21.0	22.0
Skim	12.8	11.6	11.1	15.3	25.4	28.7	31.9
Flavored	9.3	10.7	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.9	10.0
Whole	6.6	6.3	3.7	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.7
Lowfat and skim	2.7	4.4	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.3
Buttermilk	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.8
Yogurt	1.2	2.3	2.9	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.1
Fluid cream products	5.2	5.4	6.0	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.4
Cheese 2/ 8/	12.9	16.0	19.5	23.5	25.7	26.6	27.3
American 9/	7.7	9.1	10.9	11.8	11.3	11.5	11.8
Cheddar	6.0	6.6	8.3	9.8	9.1	9.1	9.1
Italian	2.5	3.8	5.0	7.5	9.7	10.3	10.3
Mozzarella	1.6	2.5	3.4	5.6	7.5	7.9	8.0
Other 10/	2.6	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.8	5.0	5.3
Cream and Neufchatel	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.3
Frozen dairy products 11/	28.1	27.5	26.7	28.1	29.1	29.9	28.2
Ice cream	17.6	17.8	17.7	17.7	16.1	16.1	15.7
Ice milk	7.6	7.5	6.9	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.3
Sherbet	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
Frozen yogurt	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	3.5	3.5
Condensed and evaporated milk 2/	10.7	8.1	7.1	7.8	8.2	8.1	7.0
Skim milk	4.5	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	5.5	4.7
Canned whole milk	5.1	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5
Bulk whole milk	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.8
Nonfat dry milk	4.9	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.4
Fats and oils, fat content 2/ 12/	52.7	54.5	58.3	63.0	65.2	66.0	64.1
Vegetable fat	39.6	43.7	46.3	51.4	55.0	55.2	53.9
Animal fat	13.1	10.8	12.0	11.6	10.2	10.8	10.2
Fats and oils product weight 2/	55.9	57.5	61.4	66.1	68.3	68.9	66.8
Butter	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.5
Margarine	11.0	11.4	10.8	10.6	10.7	9.9	9.2
Lard (direct use) 13/	3.8	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Edible tallow (direct use) 13/	NA	NA	1.4	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.7
Shortening	17.2	17.6	19.0	21.9	23.3	24.1	22.5
Salad and cooking oils	16.7	19.5	21.7	24.6	24.9	24.3	24.6
Other edible fats and oils 14/	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6

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	1990-94	1994	1995
	Pounds						
Fresh fruit 2/	93.3	96.9	102.9	113.2	115.3	120.6	120.1
Citrus	27.0	25.7	23.9	22.9	22.4	24.1	23.6
Noncitrus 2/	66.4	71.1	79.0	90.2	92.9	96.5	96.5
Apples	15.6	16.9	17.3	18.6	18.4	18.8	18.2
Melons	18.2	17.3	18.7	22.4	22.6	23.4	25.6
Other noncitrus	32.5	36.9	43.0	49.2	52.0	54.3	52.8
Frozen fruit	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.8
Dried fruit	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7
Canned fruit	22.4	21.2	18.7	18.3	18.3	18.3	15.2
Selected fruit juices 15/	52.4	59.0	64.6	69.8	69.0	76.3	76.0
Total vegetables (farm weight)	335.5	340.2	339.0	364.5	395.2	403.6	405.0
Fresh vegetables	148.1	145.8	148.6	162.9	169.8	175.9	173.5
Potatoes	55.5	49.5	48.4	48.6	48.0	49.1	49.2
Other 16/	92.6	96.3	100.2	114.3	121.8	126.8	124.4
Processed vegetables	187.4	194.4	190.4	201.6	225.4	227.7	231.5
Vegetables for canning	102.1	100.0	98.8	99.1	110.8	106.9	109.8
Tomatoes 17/	63.0	62.7	62.5	64.5	75.3	73.5	75.5
Other 18/	39.1	37.3	36.3	34.6	35.5	33.4	34.3
Vegetables for freezing	47.3	56.9	56.5	65.6	74.6	81.3	81.8
Potatoes	31.7	40.4	39.7	45.9	53.3	59.3	59.3
Other 19/	15.6	16.4	16.9	19.6	21.3	22.0	22.5
Dehydrated vegetables and chips 20/	30.8	30.8	28.8	30.1	32.2	31.6	31.3
Pulses 21/	7.2	6.7	6.2	6.9	7.8	7.9	8.6
Tree nuts (shelled basis)	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1
Peanuts (kernel basis)	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.7
Flour and cereal products 2/	135.1	141.2	147.0	168.0	187.4	194.1	192.4
Wheat flour	111.0	116.1	117.3	128.3	139.9	144.5	141.7
Rye flour	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Rice (milled basis)	7.2	7.4	10.1	12.8	17.5	19.3	20.1
Corn products 22/	10.2	11.8	14.1	20.4	22.2	22.5	22.7
Oat products 23/	4.7	4.1	3.8	5.0	6.5	6.5	6.5
Barley products 24/	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Coffee (gallons) 25/	33.1	29.0	26.4	26.7	24.8	21.1	20.5
Tea (gallons) 25/	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.8	8.2	8.0
Cocoa (chocolate liquor equivalent) 26/	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.8	4.3	3.9	3.6
Total sweeteners 2/ 27/	129.0	130.4	133.3	149.9	NA	NA	NA
Caloric sweeteners 2/ 27/	123.7	123.8	122.4	130.6	141.6	147.3	150.0
Refined sugar	100.5	91.5	74.7	62.0	64.4	65.0	65.5
Corn sweeteners	21.7	30.9	46.4	67.3	75.8	81.0	83.2
Low-calorie sweeteners 28/	5.4	6.6	10.8	19.2	NA	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, milkfat 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, sliced curd Monterey, and Jack 10/ Swiss, brick, Muenster, blue, and other miscellaneous cheeses 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, mushrooms, onions bell peppers, radishes, spinach sweetpotatoes and tomatoes 17/ Includes use in such tomato products as ketchup, tomato sauce and canned tomatoes 18/ Asparagus, snap beans, beets cabbage, carrots, chile peppers, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickling mushrooms, green peas, potatoes, and spinach 19/ Asparagus, snap beans, green lima beans, broccoli carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, green peas, spinach, and miscellaneous vegetables 20/ Potatoes and dehydrated onions 21/ Dry peas, lentils, and dry edible beans 22/ Corn flour meal hominy, grits and cornstarch, excludes corn sweeteners 23/ Oatmeal, oat cereal oat flour and oat bran 24/ Barley flour pearl barley, and malt and malt extract 25/ Fluid equivalent 26/ Chocolate liquor is what remains after cocoa beans have been toasted and dehulled, it is sometimes called ground or bitter chocolate 27/ Dry weight Includes honey and edible syrups 28/ Sugar-sweetness equivalent

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

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	Canned	1 00
Rice	Rough basis	8/	Dried fruits	Packed	1 00
Corn products 9/	Milled, processed	1 00	Frozen fruits	do	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
			Brussels 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, 0 70 in 1991-93, and 0 695 in 1994-96. 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 47. 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 1978 to 0 869 in 1995-96 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 78). 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 50 was reached in 1975.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 4--Red meat (carcass weight) and poultry (ready-to-cook weight) Per capita consumption, 1970-96 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	249 907	95 9	1 3	63 7	1 6	162 5	70 4	17 5	87 9	250 4
1991	252 618	95 2	1 2	64 4	1 6	162 4	73 5	17 8	91 3	253 7
1992	255 391	94 7	1 2	67 9	1 5	165 3	76 8	17 8	94 7	260 0
1993	258 132	92 8	1 1	67 1	1 5	162 4	78 9	17 7	96 6	259 0
1994	260 682	96 2	1 1	68 0	1 3	166 6	80 5	17 8	98 3	264 8
1995	263 168	96 8	1 2	67 2	1 3	166 6	80 3	17 8	98 1	264 6
1996	265 557	97 1	1 4	63 0	1 3	162 8	81 9	18 4	100 3	263 1

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.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 5--Red meat and chicken (retail cut equivalent) Per capita consumption, 1970-96 1/

Year	U S total population, July 1 2/	Red meat 3/					Chicken		
		Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb	Total 4/	Young chicken 5/	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	45 4	2 2	47 6
1980	227 726	76 4	1 5	56 8	1 4	136 1	45 2	2 1	47 3
1981	229 966	77 2	1 6	54 2	1 4	134 4	46 2	2 5	48 7
1982	232 188	76 9	1 7	48 6	1 5	128 6	46 4	2 5	48 9
1983	234 307	78 5	1 6	51 3	1 5	133 0	46 9	2 2	49 1
1984	236 348	78 3	1 8	51 0	1 5	132 6	48 7	2 1	50 8
1985	238 466	79 1	1 9	51 5	1 4	133 8	50 4	2 0	52 4
1986	240 651	78 7	1 9	48 6	1 4	130 5	51 4	2 1	53 5
1987	242 804	73 7	1 5	48 8	1 3	125 3	54 5	2 1	56 6
1988	245 021	72 5	1 4	52 1	1 4	127 3	54 8	1 9	56 7
1989	247 342	69 2	1 2	51 5	1 4	123 3	56 6	1 7	58 3
1990	249 907	67 6	1 1	49 4	1 4	119 5	59 0	1 7	60 7
1991	252 618	66 6	1 0	50 0	1 4	119 0	61 6	1 6	63 1
1992	255 391	66 3	1 0	52 7	1 3	121 3	65 3	1 6	66 8
1993	258 132	64 9	0 9	52 1	1 3	119 2	68 0	1 5	69 5
1994	260 682	66 8	0 9	52 7	1 2	121 7	69 1	1 3	70 4
1995	263 168	67 3	1 0	52 2	1 2	121 6	68 4	1 3	69 8
1996	265 557	67 5	1 2	48 9	1 1	118 7	70 4	0 7	71 1

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. 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.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 6--Red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent) Per capita consumption, 1970-96 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 8	7 3	40 1	13 0	177 6
1980	227 726	72 1	1 3	52 1	1 0	126 4	32 7	8 1	40 8	12 4	179 6
1981	229 966	72 8	1 3	49 9	1 0	125 1	33 7	8 3	42 1	12 6	179 7
1982	232 188	72 5	1 4	44 9	1 1	119 8	33 9	8 3	42 2	12 4	174 4
1983	234 307	74 1	1 4	47 4	1 1	123 9	34 0	8 7	42 7	13 3	180 0
1984	236 348	73 9	1 5	47 2	1 1	123 7	35 3	8 7	44 0	14 1	181 7
1985	238 466	74 6	1 5	47 7	1 1	124 9	36 4	9 1	45 5	15 0	185 4
1986	240 651	74 4	1 6	45 2	1 0	122 2	37 2	10 2	47 4	15 4	184 9
1987	242 804	69 6	1 3	45 6	1 0	117 4	39 4	11 6	51 0	16 1	184 5
1988	245 021	68 6	1 1	48 8	1 0	119 5	39 6	12 4	51 9	15 1	186 6
1989	247 342	65 4	1 0	48 4	1 0	115 9	40 9	13 1	53 9	15 6	185 4
1990	249 907	64 0	0 9	46 4	1 0	112 3	42 5	13 8	56 3	15 0	183 6
1991	252 618	63 1	0 8	46 9	1 0	111 9	44 3	14 1	58 3	14 8	185 1
1992	255 391	62 8	0 8	49 5	1 0	114 1	46 7	14 1	60 8	14 7	189 6
1993	258 132	61 5	0 8	48 9	1 0	112 1	48 5	14 0	62 5	14 9	189 5
1994	260 682	63 6	0 8	49 5	0 9	114 7	49 3	14 1	63 3	15 1	193 2
1995	263 168	64 0	0 8	49 0	0 9	114 7	48 8	14 1	62 9	14 9	192 5
1996	265 557	64 2	1 0	45 9	0 8	111 9	49 8	14 5	64 3	14 7	191 0

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.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service and U S Department of Commerce/National Marine Fisheries.



Table 7--Fishery products (edible weight) Per capita consumption, 1970-96 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	249 907	6 0	3 6	9 6	0 4	0 3	3 7	0 3	0 4	5 1	0 3	15 0
1991	252 618	5 9	3 8	9 7	0 5	0 2	3 6	0 4	0 2	4 9	0 3	14 8
1992	255 391	6 0	3 9	9 8	0 5	0 2	3 5	0 3	0 1	4 6	0 3	14 7
1993	258 132	6 3	3 9	10 1	0 4	0 2	3 5	0 3	0 1	4 5	0 3	14 9
1994	260 682	6 4	4 0	10 3	0 4	0 2	3 3	0 3	0 3	4 5	0 3	15 1
1995	263 168	6 3	3 7	9 9	0 5	0 2	3 4	0 3	0 3	4 7	0 3	14 9
1996	265 557	6 4	3 6	9 9	0 5	0 2	3 2	0 3	0 2	4 5	0 3	14 7

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

Source: Calculated by ERS from data provided by U.S. Department of Commerce/National Marine Fisheries Service.

Table 8--Fish and shellfish Per capita consumption by region and country, 1991-93 annual average 1/

Region and country	Liveweight	Region and country	Liveweight	Region and country	Liveweight
	Pounds		Pounds		Pounds
North America		Europe--continued		Africa	
Greenland	181.4	Switzerland	29.5	Seychelles	157.4
St. Pierre and Miquelon	126.5	Germany	27.6	St. Helena	121.9
Canada	50.7	Netherlands	25.1	Congo	71.9
United States	48.1	Turkmenistan	22.3	Gabon	66.8
Caribbean		Poland	21.8	Senegal	59.5
British Virgin Islands	175.3	Austria	21.6	Mauritius	57.3
Antigua	139.1	Kazakhstan	9.0	Ghana	54.5
Martinique	112.0	Hungary	8.8	Reunion	54.5
St. Christopher Nevis	112.0	Romania	6.4	Equatorial Guinea	50.5
Anguilla	106.0	Bulgaria	5.7	Sao Tome	46.1
Guadeloupe	93.0	Slovenia	5.5	Gambia	44.5
Turks & Caicos	88.6	Macedonia	4.6	Cape Verde	39.9
Grenada	86.0	Czech Republic	3.5	Mauritania	38.4
Bermuda	80.5	Belarus	3.1	Comoros	32.4
Cayman Islands	70.8	Armenia	2.9	Sierra Leone	32.4
Aruba	68.1	Croatia	2.6	Ivory Coast	30.2
Barbados	56.9	Uzbekistan	2.6	Tanzania	26.9
Dominica	55.8	Yugoslavia	2.6	Angola	26.0
Bahamas	54.9	Moldova	2.4	Uganda	26.0
Saint Lucia	46.1	Albania	1.5	Togo	24.3
Netherlands Antilles	44.8	Bosnia Herzegovina	1.5	Benin	23.8
St. Vincent	37.9	Tajikistan	1.5	Namibia	23.8
Jamaica	35.1	Kyrgyzstan	0.4	Cameroon	19.4
Cuba	26.0	Slovakia	0.4	Tunisia	19.4
Trinidad-Tobago	25.4	Monaco	0.2	Nigeria	18.3
Montserrat	21.8	Near East		Botswana	17.6
Dominican Republic	18.1	United Arab Emirates	54.7	Morocco	17.4
Haiti	5.7	Oman	51.4	Zambia	17.4
Latin America		Israel	46.1	Guinea	17.0
Guyana	96.3	Qatar	43.9	Madagascar	16.1
French Guiana	78.9	Bahrain	39.2	Mali	15.4
Chile	65.7	Cyprus	37.9	Malawi	14.1
Suriname	45.4	Kuwait	17.0	Kenya	13.0
Peru	40.8	Egypt	15.9	Chad	12.8
Panama	35.3	Turkey	14.8	Zaire	12.8
Venezuela	32.8	Yemen Republic	14.8	Liberia	10.8
Mexico	25.8	Saudi Arabia	13.0	South Africa	10.8
Argentina	16.3	Iran	11.7	Guinea Bissau	10.4
Belize	15.9	Libya	8.8	Central African Republic	10.1
Ecuador	15.9	Jordan	6.6	Burundi	8.4
Uruguay	13.9	Sudan	3.1	Algeria	7.5
Brazil	12.6	Iraq	2.4	Mozambique	5.1
Costa Rica	11.2	Lebanon	1.5	Zimbabwe	4.9
Paraguay	8.2	Syria	1.1	Djibouti	3.5
Colombia	6.8	Afghanistan	0.2	Burkina Faso	3.1
El Salvador	5.3	Far East		Somalia	2.9
Nicaragua	2.9	Maldives	277.3	Rwanda	1.5
Bolivia	2.4	Japan	147.7	Niger	0.9
Honduras	2.4	Hong Kong	129.6	Ethiopia	0.2
Guatemala	1.8	South Korea	105.2	Lesotho	0.2
Europe		North Korea	95.2	Swaziland	0.2
Iceland	202.4	Macao	86.9	Oceania	
Faeroe Island	190.5	Taiwan	81.6	Tokelau	228.6
Portugal	129.2	Singapore	81.1	Palau	205.9
Norway	101.2	Philippines	79.6	Kiribati	162.9
Estonia	96.1	Malaysia	60.6	Niue	136.0
Spain	83.9	Thailand	56.0	Tuvalu	123.0
Latvia	76.9	Burma	48.1	Western Samoa	90.2
Lithuania	72.8	Sri Lanka	35.7	Fiji	80.5
Finland	71.6	Indonesia	34.4	French Polynesia	75.4
France	63.9	Vietnam	29.5	Nauru	74.7
Sweden	59.1	China	27.3	Solomon Islands	71.0
Malta	52.5	Cambodia	26.5	Vanuatu	63.9
Greece	49.6	Bangladesh	18.1	Tonga	52.9
Italy	48.7	Laos	14.8	Papua New Guinea	48.3
Denmark	45.2	India	8.8	New Caledonia	46.1
Russian Federation	41.7	Pakistan	4.6	Australia	41.2
Belgium and Luxembourg	41.0	Mongolia	1.8	Micronesia	41.2
United Kingdom	40.8	Nepal	1.8	New Zealand	39.0
Ireland	33.3			Wallis & Futuna	19.0
				Marshall	10.4
				World	26.7

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, 1994, vol. 78, Rome.

Table 9--Red meat and poultry Per capita consumption, selected periods,  
by 10 leading countries in 1996

Country and item	Annual average					
	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995	1996 2/
Pounds 1/						
<b>Beef and veal</b>						
Uruguay	170	152	137	145	138	136
Argentina	189	169	171	149	134	134
United States	122	107	106	96	98	99
Australia	142	99	90	82	79	82
Canada	108	91	89	78	75	76
Czech Republic	NA	NA	NA	82	67	68
New Zealand	135	112	89	65	63	66
Brazil	42	54	56	59	64	64
France	69	69	68	64	60	55
Italy	53	57	61	58	58	45
<b>Pork 3/</b>						
Denmark	98	116	140	151	150	145
Czech Republic	NA	NA	NA	153	142	143
Austria	98	108	114	115	126	127
Belgium-Luxembourg	92	102	108	112	117	119
Spain	47	63	85	112	119	115
Germany	NA	NA	NA	84	101	102
Netherlands	73	82	94	100	97	95
Taiwan	55	64	83	88	89	95
Poland	106	93	98	103	85	88
Ireland	62	72	75	83	84	85
<b>Poultry</b>						
United States	54	64	77	94	99	101
Israel	84	94	81	88	98	97
Hong Kong	44	50	65	78	89	94
Singapore	24	68	75	72	74	73
Saudi Arabia	32	60	63	68	69	70
Canada	46	51	58	63	67	67
Taiwan	24	36	44	56	65	67
Australia	34	43	52	56	60	60
Spain	44	48	48	53	55	56
Denmark	18	20	25	29	34	34
<b>Lamb, mutton, and goat 3/</b>						
New Zealand	72	74	84	56	71	71
Australia	45	44	51	45	37	36
Greece	31	30	30	31	31	31
Saudi Arabia	NA	NA	14	36	28	28
Ireland	21	16	15	19	20	21
Bulgaria	17	19	21	17	15	14
Spain	9	11	13	14	14	14
United Kingdom	17	16	15	14	13	14
Turkey	18	15	15	14	13	13
Kazakhstan, Republic of	NA	NA	11	31	15	11

NA = Not available

1/ Carcass weight for red meat, ready-to-cook weight for poultry U S figures include shipments to U S territories  
Annual data for this table are available from Shayle Shagam (202-219-0836) 2/ Preliminary 3/ U S per capita  
consumption of pork was 63 pounds per person in 1996, lamb and mutton, 1 pound per person

Source Computed by ERS from data provided by USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)

Table 10--Eggs Per capita consumption, 1970-96 1/

Year	U S total population July 1 2/	Shell		Processed		Total 3/					
		Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Number		Farm weight 4/		Retail weight 5/	
						Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Millions	Millions	Number	Millions	Number	Millions	Number	Mil lbs	Pounds	Mil lbs	Pounds
1970	202 677	56,567	275 9	6 774	33 0	63,341	308 9	8,287	40 4	8,107	39 5
1971	205 052	56,890	274 0	7,466	36 0	64,355	309 9	8 420	40 5	8 240	39 7
1972	207 661	56,162	267 6	7,442	35 5	63,604	303 0	8,321	39 6	8 147	38 8
1973	209 896	54,461	257 0	6,656	31 4	61,118	288 4	7 996	37 7	7 831	37 0
1974	211 909	53,340	249 4	7,179	33 6	60,520	283 0	7,918	37 0	7,757	36 3
1975	213 854	52,993	245 4	6,608	30 6	59 602	276 0	7,798	36 1	7,642	35 4
1976	215 973	51,746	237 3	7,084	32 5	58,831	269 8	7,697	35 3	7,545	34 6
1977	218 035	50,891	231 1	7,918	36 0	58,809	267 0	7,694	34 9	7 546	34 3
1978	220 239	52,796	237 2	7 645	34 3	60,441	271 5	7,908	35 5	7 757	34 9
1979	222 585	54,270	241 1	7 970	35 4	62,240	276 6	8 143	36 2	7 991	35 5
1980	225 055	53,796	236 2	7,949	34 9	61,744	271 1	8,078	35 5	7,930	34 8
1981	227 726	53 407	232 2	7,401	32 2	60,808	264 4	7,956	34 6	7,813	34 0
1982	229 966	53,457	230 2	7,871	33 9	61,328	264 1	8 024	34 6	7,882	33 9
1983	232 188	52,752	225 1	8,220	35 1	60,972	260 2	7,977	34 0	7,839	33 5
1984	234 307	52,659	222 8	8,819	37 3	61,478	260 1	8,043	34 0	7,907	33 5
1985	236 348	51,626	216 5	9,115	38 2	60,741	254 7	7,947	33 3	7 814	32 8
1986	238 466	51 604	214 4	9,403	39 1	61 007	253 5	7,982	33 2	7 852	32 6
1987	240 651	51 106	210 5	10,512	43 3	61,618	253 8	8,062	33 2	7,933	32 7
1988	242 804	49,587	202 4	10,823	44 2	60 410	246 6	7,904	32 3	7 780	31 8
1989	245 021	47,670	192 7	10,952	44 3	58,622	237 0	7,670	31 0	7 552	30 5
1990	247 342	46,566	186 3	11,992	48 0	58,558	234 3	7,661	30 7	7,546	30 2
1991	249 907	46,230	183 0	12,803	50 7	59,034	233 7	7,724	30 6	7,608	30 1
1992	252 618	46 147	180 7	13,874	54 3	60,021	235 0	7,853	30 7	7 735	30 3
1993	255 391	46,232	179 1	14,582	56 5	60,815	235 6	7,957	30 8	7 837	30 4
1994	258 132	46,115	176 9	15 810	60 6	61,925	237 6	8,102	31 1	7 980	30 6
1995	260 682	45,762	173 9	15 979	60 7	61,741	234 6	8,078	30 7	7,957	30 2
1996 P	263 168	46,254	174 2	16 483	62 1	62,737	236 2	8,208	30 9	8 085	30 4

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 0 985 was reached in 1990

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 11--Dairy products Per capita consumption 1970-95 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	273.5	5.0	7.7	5.3	13.0	0.5	5.4	17.6	7.6	1.5	1.3	28.0
1973	268.9	4.8	7.9	5.6	13.5	0.6	5.2	17.5	7.6	1.6	1.2	28.0
1974	260.3	4.5	8.5	5.9	14.4	0.6	4.6	17.5	7.6	1.5	1.0	27.7
1975	261.3	4.7	8.2	6.1	14.3	0.6	4.6	18.6	7.6	1.5	1.0	28.6
1976	260.1	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	253.8	4.4	9.5	7.3	16.8	0.7	4.7	17.6	7.7	1.4	0.7	27.3
1979	250.5	4.5	9.6	7.5	17.2	0.7	4.5	17.3	7.3	1.3	0.7	26.5
1980	245.5	4.5	9.6	7.9	17.5	0.8	4.5	17.5	7.1	1.2	0.5	26.4
1981	241.7	4.2	10.2	8.0	18.2	0.9	4.3	17.4	7.0	1.3	0.9	26.5
1982	235.6	4.3	11.3	8.6	19.9	0.9	4.2	17.6	6.6	1.3	0.9	26.4
1983	235.9	4.9	11.6	8.9	20.6	0.9	4.1	18.1	6.9	1.3	0.8	27.1
1984	237.6	4.9	11.9	9.6	21.5	1.0	4.1	18.2	7.0	1.3	0.8	27.2
1985	240.8	4.9	12.2	10.4	22.5	1.0	4.1	18.1	6.9	1.3	1.5	27.9
1986	240.3	4.6	12.1	11.0	23.1	1.1	4.1	18.4	7.2	1.3	1.0	27.9
1987	238.4	4.7	12.4	11.7	24.1	1.1	3.9	18.4	7.4	1.2	1.2	28.2
1988	234.4	4.5	11.5	12.2	23.7	1.2	3.9	17.3	8.0	1.3	1.2	27.7
1989	236.2	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	4.4	11.1	13.9	25.0	1.3	3.3	16.3	7.4	1.1	4.4	29.2
1992	230.5	4.4	11.3	14.7	26.0	1.3	3.1	16.3	7.1	1.2	4.4	28.9
1993	225.7	4.7	11.4	14.8	26.2	1.2	2.9	16.1	6.9	1.3	5.0	29.3
1994	226.3	4.8	11.5	15.3	26.8	1.2	2.8	16.1	7.6	1.4	4.9	29.9
1995	223.2	4.5	11.8	15.4	27.3	1.2	2.7	15.7	7.3	1.3	3.9	28.2

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	555.2	582.5
1989	2.0	1.1	4.7	7.8	0.5	2.1	0.2	2.9	3.5	21.6	542.2	563.8
1990	2.2	1.0	4.8	7.9	0.6	2.9	0.2	3.7	3.7	16.9	551.5	568.5
1991	2.1	1.1	5.0	8.2	0.4	2.6	0.2	3.2	3.6	19.3	546.3	565.7
1992	2.1	1.1	5.2	8.5	0.5	2.7	0.2	3.5	3.8	14.8	551.0	565.9
1993	1.9	1.1	5.2	8.2	0.5	2.5	0.2	3.1	3.8	15.0	559.1	574.0
1994	1.8	0.8	5.5	8.1	0.4	3.5	0.2	4.1	3.8	13.5	572.4	585.8
1995	1.5	0.8	4.7	7.0	0.4	3.4	0.2	4.0	3.5	5.8	578.3	584.1

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 malted milk, frozen yogurt beginning 1981 and other nonstandardized frozen dairy products. 6/ Includes quantities used in other dairy products.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 12--Fluid milk and cream Per capita consumption 1970-96

Year	U.S. resident population July 1	Beverage milks													
		Plain						Flavored milk and drinks			Total				
		Whole	2% reduced fat	Light and fat free			Total plain 1/	Whole	Lower fat 2/	Total flavored 1/	Whole	Lower fat and fat-free			Total beverage milk 1/
				Light (0.5% to 1%)	Fat free (skdm)	Total 1/						Plain and flavored	Butter-milk	Total 1/	
Millions		Pounds													
1970	203 984	213 5	28 0	1 8	11 6	13 4	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	12 3	15 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	12 4	17 1	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	13 8	17 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	13 9	21 5	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	11 5	24 2	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	11 6	24 8	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	11 9	25 6	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 8	11 5	26 0	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	11 6	26 2	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	11 6	26 9	223 3	4 7	5 3	10 0	146 4	86 9	4 1	91 0	237 4
1981	229 466	138 3	57 0	15 6	11 3	26 8	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	10 6	25 8	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	10 6	25 4	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	11 6	25 9	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	12 6	27 4	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	13 5	29 8	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	14 0	29 7	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	16 1	31 4	208 4	3 3	6 6	9 9	105 7	112 6	4 1	116 6	222 3
1989	246 819	94 4	79 1	17 2	20 2	37 4	210 9	3 1	6 5	9 6	97 5	123 0	3 7	126 7	224 2
1990	249 398	87 7	78 4	19 9	22 9	42 8	208 9	2 8	6 6	9 4	90 4	127 9	3 5	131 4	221 8
1991	252 106	84 7	78 9	20 8	23 9	44 7	208 2	2 7	6 8	9 5	87 3	130 4	3 4	133 8	221 2
1992	255 011	81 2	78 1	21 1	25 0	46 2	205 5	2 7	6 9	9 6	84 0	131 1	3 2	134 3	218 3
1993	257 795	77 4	76 0	20 6	26 7	47 3	200 8	2 7	6 9	9 6	80 1	130 2	3 0	133 3	213 4
1994	260 372	76 0	74 9	21 0	28 7	49 7	200 7	2 7	7 1	9 9	78 8	131 8	2 9	134 7	213 5
1995	262 890	72 6	70 4	22 0	31 9	53 9	196 9	2 7	7 3	10 0	75 3	131 6	2 8	134 5	209 7
1996 P	265 284	72 1	69 1	22 0	33 7	55 7	196 9	2 7	7 7	10 4	74 8	132 5	2 7	135 2	210 0
Yogurt 3/	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/									
		Half and half	Light	Heavy			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 4	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 5				
1973	1 4	263 7	2 6	0 4	0 6	3 6	1 3	4 9	0 4	5 2	268 9				
1974	1 5	255 1	2 4	0 4	0 5	3 4	1 5	4 8	0 4	5 2	260 3				
1975	2 0	256 0	2 4	0 4	0 6	3 3	1 6	5 0	0 4	5 3	261 3				
1976	2 1	254 7	2 4	0 3	0 6	3 4	1 6	5 0	0 4	5 4	260 1				
1977	2 3	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 8				
1979	2 4	245 0	2 4	0 3	0 6	3 3	1 8	5 1	0 4	5 5	250 5				
1980	2 5	239 9	2 4	0 2	0 7	3 4	1 8	5 2	0 4	5 6	245 5				
1981	2 4	236 0	2 5	0 2	0 7	3 4	1 8	5 3	0 4	5 7	241 7				
1982	2 6	229 7	2 5	0 3	0 7	3 5	1 9	5 4	0 4	5 9	235 6				
1983	3 2	229 7	2 6	0 3	0 8	3 7	2 1	5 8	0 5	6 2	235 9				
1984	3 6	230 8	2 8	0 3	0 9	4 0	2 2	6 3	0 5	6 7	237 6				
1985	4 0	233 6	3 0	0 4	1 0	4 4	2 3	6 7	0 5	7 2	240 8				
1986	4 2	232 8	3 2	0 4	1 1	4 7	2 4	7 0	0 5	7 5	240 3				
1987	4 3	230 8	3 1	0 4	1 1	4 7	2 4	7 1	0 5	7 6	238 4				
1988	4 5	226 8	3 0	0 4	1 2	4 6	2 5	7 1	0 5	7 6	234 4				
1989	4 2	228 4	3 1	0 4	1 3	4 8	2 5	7 3	0 5	7 8	236 2				
1990	4 0	225 8	3 0	0 4	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 2	222 5	3 2	0 3	1 3	4 8	2 7	7 5	0 5	8 0	230 5				
1993	4 3	217 7	3 2	0 4	1 4	4 9	2 7	7 6	0 4	8 0	225 7				
1994	4 7	218 2	3 2	0 3	1 4	4 9	2 8	7 7	0 4	8 1	226 3				
1995	5 1	214 8	3 2	0 4	1 5	5 1	2 9	8 0	0 4	8 4	223 2				
1996 P	4 8	214 8	3 3	0 4	1 7	5 4	2 9	8 3	0 4	8 7	223 5				

P = Preliminary

1/ Computed from unrounded data 2/ Includes 2% reduced fat milk light milk (1%, 0.5% and buttermilk), and fat free milk (skim) 3/ Excludes frozen

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 13--Selected cheeses Per capita consumption 1970-95

Year	U S total population July 1 Millions	Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products 1/											
		American			Italian							Miscellaneous	
		Cheddar	Other 2/	Total 3/	Provolone	Romano	Par-mesan	Mozzarella	Ricotta	Other	Total 3/	Swiss 4/	Brick
		----- 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	249 907	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	252 618	9 05	2 02	11 07	0 62	0 17	0 46	7 22	0 84	0 06	9 37	1 22	0 06
1992	255 391	9 20	2 13	11 32	0 65	0 14	0 53	7 71	0 88	0 05	9 97	1 19	0 06
1993	258 132	9 13	2 28	11 41	0 68	0 13	0 50	7 55	0 88	0 08	9 82	1 20	0 05
1994	260 682	9 11	2 44	11 54	0 71	0 15	0 45	7 93	0 91	0 13	10 28	1 16	0 05
1995	263 168	9 13	2 70	11 83	0 73	0 16	0 39	7 96	0 88	0 15	10 27	1 12	0 04
		Natural equivalent--continued 1/						Product weight of processed cheese products 7/					
		Miscellaneous--continued				Total							
		Muenster	Cream and Neufchatel	Blue 5/	Other	Total 3/	In natural form	In processed products 6/	Total 3/	Cheese	Foods and spreads	Total	
		----- Pounds -----											
1970	0 17	0 61	0 15	0 37	2 29	6 94	4 42	11 37	3 33	2 20	5 53		
1971	0 19	0 62	0 15	0 37	2 38	7 33	4 70	12 03	3 55	2 31	5 86		
1972	0 22	0 63	0 17	0 49	2 68	8 25	4 75	13 00	3 38	2 62	6 01		
1973	0 22	0 66	0 18	0 60	2 83	8 77	4 72	13 49	3 31	2 68	5 99		
1974	0 23	0 71	0 16	0 57	2 97	9 43	4 98	14 41	3 42	2 92	6 34		
1975	0 24	0 74	0 16	0 53	2 86	9 09	5 19	14 27	3 35	3 34	6 69		
1976	0 25	0 77	0 18	0 50	3 05	10 33	5 19	15 52	3 89	2 59	6 48		
1977	0 25	0 80	0 18	0 51	3 03	10 39	5 60	15 99	3 88	3 23	7 12		
1978	0 27	0 89	0 19	0 43	3 19	11 26	5 58	16 84	3 84	3 23	7 07		
1979	0 28	0 94	0 18	0 48	3 30	11 69	5 47	17 16	3 83	3 12	6 94		
1980	0 31	1 00	0 17	0 57	3 44	11 96	5 57	17 53	3 96	3 09	7 05		
1981	0 29	1 05	0 16	0 71	3 54	12 86	5 31	18 18	3 63	3 14	6 77		
1982	0 31	1 13	0 16	0 77	3 73	13 57	6 33	19 90	4 66	3 29	7 95		
1983	0 30	1 15	0 16	0 73	3 66	13 82	6 74	20 57	5 09	3 32	8 41		
1984	0 32	1 17	0 17	0 88	3 85	15 32	6 16	21 48	4 46	3 30	7 76		
1985	0 34	1 23	0 17	0 78	3 90	16 46	6 09	22 54	4 60	3 00	7 60		
1986	0 37	1 33	0 17	0 76	4 00	16 75	6 37	23 12	4 77	3 18	7 96		
1987	0 38	1 41	0 17	0 73	4 05	17 28	6 82	24 10	5 23	3 18	8 41		
1988	0 34	1 53	0 17	0 65	4 08	17 13	6 58	23 71	4 60	3 75	8 34		
1989	0 37	1 62	0 16	0 82	4 27	17 38	6 41	23 79	4 61	3 57	8 17		
1990	0 40	1 72	0 17	0 80	4 51	17 82	6 81	24 63	4 80	3 84	8 63		
1991	0 42	1 77	0 16	0 95	4 58	18 17	6 85	25 02	4 89	3 77	8 66		
1992	0 45	2 02	0 15	0 84	4 72	19 13	6 88	26 00	5 23	3 35	8 58		
1993	0 45	2 09	0 15	1 07	5 01	19 27	6 97	26 24	5 23	3 47	8 70		
1994	0 44	2 20	0 16	1 00	5 00	19 78	7 05	26 83	5 33	3 48	8 82		
1995	0 41	2 29	0 17	1 22	5 25	20 23	7 03	27 26	5 52	3 29	8 82		

1/ Excludes full-skim American and cottage, pot and baker's cheese 2/ Includes Colby washed curd stirred curd Monterey and Jack 3/ Computed from unrounded data 4/ Includes imports of Gruyere and Emmentaler 5/ Includes Gorgonzola 6/ Cheese content of processed cheese products 7/ Total product weight of processed products is greater than the cheese content of processed products because processed cheese and cheese foods and spreads are made from natural cheese and other dairy products

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 14--Food fats and oils Per capita consumption, 1970-95

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	215 973	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	249 907	4.4	10.9	1.9	0.6	22.2	24.2	1.2	65.3	9.7	52.5	62.2
1991	252 618	4.4	10.6	1.7	1.4	22.4	25.2	1.3	66.9	9.7	54.2	63.9
1992	255 391	4.4	11.0	1.7	2.4	22.4	25.6	1.4	68.8	10.6	55.2	65.7
1993	258 132	4.7	11.1	1.6	2.2	25.1	25.1	1.7	71.4	10.3	58.0	68.3
1994	260 682	4.8	9.9	1.7	2.4	24.1	24.3	1.6	68.9	10.8	55.2	66.0
1995	263 168	4.5	9.2	1.7	2.7	22.5	24.6	1.6	66.8	10.2	53.9	64.1

NA = Not available

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service



Table 15--Fruits and vegetables (farm weight) Per capita consumption, 1970-95

Year	Fruit					Vegetables								Total fruit and vegetables 3/	
	Fresh 1/	Proc- essing 2/	Wine grapes	Total fruit 3/		Fresh 4/	Processing					Total vegetables 3/	Including wine grapes	Excluding wine grapes	
				Including wine grapes	Excluding wine grapes		Canning 5/	Freezing 6/	Dehy- drating 7/	Potatoes for chips	Pulses 8/				Total processing vegetables
Pounds															
1970	101.2	127.8	17.1	246.1	229.0	152.9	100.7	43.7	13.2	17.4	7.6	182.5	335.4	581.5	564.4
1971	100.3	133.1	24.3	257.6	233.4	146.7	107.7	45.4	13.8	17.2	7.5	191.6	338.3	595.9	571.7
1972	94.8	129.2	17.2	241.1	223.9	149.9	104.5	45.5	13.3	16.7	6.7	186.7	336.6	577.7	560.5
1973	96.4	131.4	27.3	255.1	227.8	146.6	98.1	50.5	14.3	16.3	7.9	187.1	333.8	588.9	561.6
1974	95.6	132.9	25.4	253.9	228.5	144.5	99.3	51.4	16.0	15.7	6.2	188.6	333.2	587.0	561.6
1975	101.8	144.5	23.9	270.2	246.3	147.1	97.8	52.7	16.7	15.5	7.2	189.9	337.0	607.1	583.3
1976	101.5	149.1	24.6	275.2	250.7	146.4	103.3	57.7	17.1	15.8	7.0	200.9	347.3	622.6	598.0
1977	99.7	163.7	25.7	289.1	263.4	147.0	101.7	59.4	12.7	16.2	6.9	196.9	343.9	632.9	607.2
1978	103.4	148.0	29.2	280.6	251.4	141.8	96.7	59.0	13.4	16.6	5.9	191.5	333.3	613.9	584.8
1979	100.1	145.0	28.9	274.1	245.2	146.8	100.5	55.5	13.1	16.7	6.8	192.6	339.4	613.5	584.5
1980	104.8	153.1	31.5	289.5	257.9	149.3	102.7	51.6	10.6	16.5	5.8	187.2	336.5	625.9	594.4
1981	103.6	152.6	27.6	283.8	256.2	142.8	97.1	58.3	11.6	16.6	6.0	189.7	332.5	616.3	588.7
1982	107.4	147.6	33.9	288.8	255.0	148.6	95.1	54.3	12.4	17.1	6.9	185.7	334.3	623.2	589.3
1983	110.0	161.0	27.3	298.3	271.0	148.5	96.5	55.7	11.7	17.8	7.0	188.6	337.1	635.4	608.1
1984	112.6	147.4	30.0	290.0	260.0	154.0	102.6	62.8	11.8	18.0	5.5	200.7	354.6	644.7	614.7
1985	110.6	153.0	31.3	294.9	263.6	156.1	99.4	64.5	12.8	17.6	7.6	201.9	358.1	653.0	621.7
1986	117.3	153.4	29.4	300.2	270.8	156.2	99.8	64.5	12.8	18.2	7.3	202.6	358.8	659.0	629.6
1987	121.6	155.4	26.2	303.1	277.0	162.4	99.1	67.0	12.3	17.6	5.7	201.6	364.0	667.2	641.0
1988	120.9	150.2	27.6	298.8	271.2	167.4	94.8	64.2	12.1	17.2	7.5	195.8	363.2	662.0	634.4
1989	123.0	141.4	25.8	290.1	264.3	172.3	102.4	67.6	12.4	17.5	6.3	206.1	378.4	668.6	642.8
1990	116.5	144.1	23.6	284.3	260.6	166.2	110.9	70.5	14.8	17.0	7.1	220.3	386.5	670.8	647.2
1991	113.2	151.6	23.0	287.9	264.8	163.3	113.3	72.8	15.3	17.3	7.8	226.6	389.8	677.7	654.7
1992	123.6	138.7	27.0	289.3	262.3	171.3	111.6	71.6	14.6	17.5	8.2	223.5	394.8	684.1	657.1
1993	124.9	153.4	24.9	303.2	278.3	172.3	111.5	76.7	15.4	17.6	7.7	228.9	401.2	704.5	679.5
1994	126.5	153.9	22.5	302.9	280.4	175.9	106.9	81.3	14.5	17.1	7.9	227.7	403.6	706.5	684.0
1995	126.1	154.8	24.4	305.3	280.9	173.5	109.8	81.8	14.2	17.1	8.6	231.5	405.0	710.3	685.9

1/ Includes oranges, tangerines, tangelos, lemons, limes, grapefruit, apples, apricots, avocados, bananas, cantaloups, cherries, cranberries, grapes, honeydews, kiwifruits, mangoes, nectarines, peaches, pears, pineapples, papayas, plums, prunes, strawberries and watermelons 2/ Includes apples, grapes (excluding wine grapes), pineapples, peaches, pears, strawberries, and citrus fruits 3/ Computed from unrounded data 4/ Includes artichokes, asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole/endive, garlic, iceberg lettuce, leaf lettuce, lima beans (beginning 1992), mushrooms, onions, bell peppers, potatoes, radishes, romaine, spinach, sweetpotatoes, and tomatoes 5/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, chile peppers, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickling, green peas, lima beans, mushrooms, spinach, and tomatoes 6/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, green lima beans, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, green peas, potatoes, spinach, and miscellaneous vegetables 7/ Includes potatoes and onions 8/ Includes dry peas, lentils, and dry edible beans

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 16—Fresh and processed fruits (farm weight) Per capita consumption 1970-95

Year	Fresh									Total fresh fruit 2/	
	Citrus			Noncitrus					Total noncitrus 2/		
	Oranges and tangelos	Other 1/	Total citrus 2/	Apples	Bananas	Grapes	Melons 3/	Other 4/			
Pounds											
1970	16.2	12.7	28.9	17.0	17.4	2.9	21.6	13.5	72.3	101.2	
1971	15.7	13.3	29.0	16.4	18.1	2.5	20.7	13.6	71.3	100.3	
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	69.2	96.4	
1974	14.4	12.7	27.1	16.4	18.5	3.1	17.6	12.8	68.5	95.6	
1975	15.9	13.1	29.0	19.5	17.6	3.6	17.7	14.4	72.8	101.8	
1976	14.7	13.8	28.5	17.1	19.3	3.5	18.9	14.2	73.0	101.5	
1977	13.4	12.7	26.1	16.5	19.2	3.5	19.5	14.8	73.5	99.7	
1978	13.4	12.8	26.2	17.9	20.2	3.1	20.1	15.9	77.2	103.4	
1979	11.5	11.5	23.0	17.1	21.0	3.4	19.1	16.5	77.1	100.1	
1980	14.3	11.8	26.1	19.2	20.8	4.0	17.9	16.9	78.8	104.8	
1981	12.4	11.1	23.5	16.8	21.5	4.1	19.3	18.5	80.2	103.6	
1982	11.7	11.7	23.4	17.5	22.5	5.7	22.0	16.2	84.0	107.4	
1983	15.0	12.9	28.0	18.3	21.3	5.6	19.6	17.3	82.1	110.0	
1984	11.9	10.7	22.5	18.4	22.2	6.1	23.9	19.5	90.1	112.6	
1985	11.6	9.9	21.5	17.3	23.5	6.8	24.1	17.5	89.2	110.6	
1986	13.4	10.8	24.2	17.8	25.8	7.1	24.6	17.8	93.1	117.3	
1987	12.8	11.1	23.9	20.8	25.0	7.0	24.3	20.5	97.7	121.6	
1988	13.9	11.5	25.4	19.8	24.3	7.7	23.8	19.9	95.5	120.9	
1989	12.2	11.4	23.5	21.2	24.7	7.9	26.5	19.0	99.4	123.0	
1990	12.4	9.0	21.4	19.6	24.4	7.9	24.6	18.7	95.2	116.5	
1991	8.5	10.6	19.1	18.2	25.1	7.3	23.4	20.2	94.1	113.2	
1992	12.9	11.4	24.4	19.2	27.3	7.2	25.4	20.2	99.3	123.6	
1993	14.2	11.7	26.0	19.2	26.8	7.0	25.0	21.0	99.0	124.9	
1994	13.1	11.9	25.0	19.6	28.1	7.3	25.8	20.8	101.6	126.5	
1995	12.2	12.1	24.4	18.9	27.4	7.6	28.2	19.5	101.7	126.1	
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	8.7	11.1	11.3	45.6	127.8	229.0	
1971	68.8	16.5	85.2	14.3	10.3	11.1	12.2	47.8	133.1	233.4	
1972	71.8	16.8	88.6	12.5	6.8	10.6	10.7	40.6	129.2	223.9	
1973	69.6	18.8	88.4	13.5	9.3	8.7	11.5	43.0	131.4	227.8	
1974	72.5	16.3	88.8	14.4	8.8	7.8	13.2	44.2	132.9	228.5	
1975	78.3	21.3	99.6	14.0	10.0	9.1	11.8	44.9	144.5	246.3	
1976	87.4	15.0	102.4	13.0	12.8	9.1	11.9	46.8	149.1	250.7	
1977	97.1	20.7	117.8	15.0	8.8	9.6	12.5	45.9	163.7	263.4	
1978	78.3	22.8	101.1	17.8	9.2	9.4	10.5	46.9	148.0	251.4	
1979	74.6	18.7	93.2	18.8	9.9	10.6	12.5	51.8	145.0	245.2	
1980	81.0	16.6	97.6	20.6	11.8	10.6	12.7	55.6	153.1	257.9	
1981	82.8	21.8	104.6	17.8	9.7	9.7	10.8	48.0	152.6	256.2	
1982	75.0	19.6	94.5	22.1	11.8	9.8	9.3	53.0	147.6	255.0	
1983	91.0	17.8	108.9	23.3	11.5	9.7	7.6	52.1	161.0	271.0	
1984	80.3	11.1	91.3	25.9	11.7	9.1	9.4	56.1	147.4	260.0	
1985	78.4	16.6	95.0	26.0	12.0	10.7	9.3	58.0	153.0	263.6	
1986	83.3	12.8	96.1	25.4	11.0	12.0	9.0	57.4	153.4	270.8	
1987	76.3	18.9	95.1	27.3	11.7	11.6	9.6	60.3	155.4	277.0	
1988	76.8	10.5	87.2	27.4	14.3	11.5	9.8	63.0	150.2	271.2	
1989	67.0	14.3	81.2	25.3	12.5	12.2	10.1	60.2	141.4	264.3	
1990	64.9	15.1	80.0	28.5	12.5	12.7	10.4	64.1	144.1	260.6	
1991	77.4	12.3	89.7	25.7	13.4	12.8	10.1	62.0	151.6	264.8	
1992	64.0	10.9	74.9	27.4	12.2	13.3	10.9	63.8	138.7	262.3	
1993	73.3	15.3	88.6	29.5	13.0	11.8	10.5	64.8	153.4	278.3	
1994	75.0	15.3	90.2	30.1	11.8	10.7	11.1	63.7	153.9	280.4	
1995	78.0	15.5	93.5	27.4	14.1	10.6	9.2	61.3	154.8	280.9	

1/ Grapefruit lemons limes tangelos and tangerines 2/ Computed from unrounded data 3/ Watermelon, cantaloupe, 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 19-22

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 17--Fresh fruits (farm weight) Per capita consumption 1970-95 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	16.2	2.2	2.1	0.2	8.2	28.9	17.0	0.1	0.8	17.4	0.5	0.2
1971	15.7	2.3	2.3	0.2	8.5	29.0	16.4	0.1	0.4	18.1	0.7	0.2
1972	14.5	2.1	1.9	0.2	8.6	27.2	15.5	0.1	0.8	17.9	0.4	0.2
1973	14.4	2.1	1.9	0.2	8.6	27.2	16.1	0.1	0.4	18.2	0.7	0.2
1974	14.4	2.2	2.0	0.2	8.2	27.1	16.4	0.1	0.7	18.5	0.6	0.1
1975	15.9	2.6	2.0	0.2	8.4	29.0	19.5	0.1	1.2	17.6	0.7	0.1
1976	14.7	2.4	1.9	0.2	9.3	28.5	17.1	0.1	0.7	19.3	0.8	0.2
1977	13.4	2.6	2.1	0.2	7.7	26.1	16.5	0.1	1.2	19.2	0.6	0.2
1978	13.4	2.1	2.1	0.2	8.3	26.2	17.9	0.1	1.1	20.2	0.5	0.2
1979	11.5	2.0	1.9	0.3	7.3	23.0	17.1	0.1	1.3	21.0	0.7	0.1
1980	14.3	2.2	1.9	0.4	7.3	26.1	19.2	0.1	0.8	20.8	0.7	0.1
1981	12.4	2.0	2.0	0.4	8.7	23.5	16.8	0.1	2.1	21.5	0.5	0.2
1982	11.7	2.1	2.1	0.4	7.2	23.4	17.5	0.1	1.6	22.5	0.5	0.2
1983	15.0	2.3	2.3	0.5	7.8	28.0	18.3	0.1	1.8	21.3	0.7	0.1
1984	11.9	2.1	2.2	0.5	6.0	22.5	18.4	0.1	2.2	22.2	0.7	0.1
1985	11.6	1.5	2.3	0.6	5.5	21.5	17.3	0.2	1.8	23.5	0.4	0.1
1986	13.4	1.6	2.5	0.6	6.1	24.2	17.8	0.1	1.5	25.8	0.5	0.1
1987	12.8	1.8	2.5	0.5	6.3	23.9	20.8	0.1	2.4	25.0	0.7	0.1
1988	13.9	1.8	2.5	0.6	6.7	25.4	19.8	0.2	1.6	24.3	0.5	0.1
1989	12.2	1.7	2.4	0.7	6.6	23.5	21.2	0.1	1.6	24.7	0.5	0.2
1990	12.4	1.3	2.6	0.7	4.4	21.4	19.6	0.2	1.1	24.4	0.4	0.2
1991	8.5	1.4	2.6	0.8	5.9	19.1	18.2	0.1	1.4	25.1	0.4	0.3
1992	12.9	1.9	2.5	1.0	5.9	24.4	19.2	0.2	1.4	27.3	0.5	0.2
1993	14.2	1.9	2.7	1.0	6.2	26.0	19.2	0.1	2.2	26.8	0.4	0.2
1994	13.1	2.1	2.7	1.0	6.1	25.0	19.6	0.1	1.3	28.1	0.5	0.3
1995	12.2	2.0	2.9	1.2	6.1	24.4	18.9	0.1	1.4	27.4	0.2	0.3
Noncitrus- continued												Total fresh fruit 3/
Grapes	Kiwifruit	Mangoes	Peaches and nectarines	Pears	Pine- apples	Papayas	Plums and prunes	Straw berries	Melons	Total 3/		
Pounds												
1970	2.9	NA	0.1	5.8	1.9	0.7	0.1	1.5	1.7	21.6	72.3	101.2
1971	2.5	NA	0.1	5.7	2.5	0.6	0.1	1.3	1.8	20.7	71.3	100.3
1972	2.5	NA	0.1	3.9	2.3	0.8	0.1	1.1	1.7	20.3	67.6	94.8
1973	2.9	NA	0.1	4.3	2.6	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.6	19.9	69.2	96.4
1974	3.1	NA	0.1	4.3	2.5	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.8	17.6	68.5	95.6
1975	3.6	NA	0.2	5.0	2.7	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.8	17.7	72.8	101.8
1976	3.5	NA	0.2	5.1	2.8	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.7	18.9	73.0	101.5
1977	3.5	NA	0.1	5.1	2.4	1.4	0.3	1.5	1.9	19.5	73.5	99.7
1978	3.1	NA	0.2	6.1	2.3	1.4	0.3	1.5	2.1	20.1	77.2	103.4
1979	3.4	NA	0.2	6.7	2.3	1.5	0.2	1.6	1.9	19.1	77.1	100.1
1980	4.0	NA	0.2	7.1	2.6	1.5	0.2	1.5	2.0	17.9	78.8	104.8
1981	4.1	NA	0.2	6.9	2.8	1.6	0.2	1.7	2.2	19.3	80.2	103.6
1982	5.7	0.1	0.3	5.3	2.8	1.7	0.2	1.1	2.4	22.0	84.0	107.4
1983	5.6	0.1	0.4	5.4	3.0	1.7	0.2	1.4	2.3	19.6	82.1	110.0
1984	6.1	0.2	0.4	6.7	2.5	1.5	0.3	1.8	3.0	23.9	90.1	112.6
1985	6.8	0.1	0.4	5.5	2.8	1.5	0.2	1.4	3.0	24.1	89.2	110.6
1986	7.1	0.1	0.5	5.8	3.0	1.7	0.2	1.3	2.9	24.6	93.1	117.3
1987	7.0	0.2	0.6	6.0	3.5	1.6	0.2	1.9	3.1	24.3	97.7	121.6
1988	7.7	0.2	0.4	6.7	3.2	1.8	0.2	1.7	3.3	23.8	95.5	120.9
1989	7.9	0.3	0.5	5.9	3.2	2.0	0.1	1.4	3.3	26.5	99.4	123.0
1990	7.9	0.5	0.5	5.5	3.2	2.1	0.2	1.5	3.2	24.6	95.2	116.5
1991	7.3	0.4	0.9	6.4	3.2	1.9	0.2	1.4	3.6	23.4	94.1	113.2
1992	7.2	0.3	0.7	6.0	3.1	2.0	0.2	1.8	3.6	25.4	99.3	123.6
1993	7.0	0.5	0.9	6.0	3.4	2.1	0.3	1.3	3.6	25.0	99.0	124.9
1994	7.3	0.5	1.0	5.5	3.5	2.0	0.3	1.6	4.1	25.8	101.6	126.5
1995	7.6	0.5	1.1	5.4	3.4	1.9	0.4	0.9	3.8	28.2	101.7	126.1

NA = Not available

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.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 18--Fresh fruits (retail-weight equivalent) Per capita consumption, 1970-95 1/

Year 2/	Citrus						Noncitrus					
	Oranges and tangelos	Tangerines and tangelos	Lemons	Limes	Grapefruit	Total 3/	Apples	Apricots	Avocados	Bananas	Cherries	Cranberries
Pounds												
1970	15.7	2.1	2.0	0.2	8.0	27.9	16.3	0.1	0.8	17.4	0.5	0.2
1971	15.3	2.2	2.2	0.2	8.3	28.1	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	8.0	26.2	15.7	0.1	0.7	18.5	0.5	0.1
1975	15.4	2.4	1.9	0.2	8.1	28.0	18.7	0.1	1.2	17.6	0.7	0.1
1976	14.3	2.2	1.8	0.2	9.0	27.6	16.4	0.1	0.7	19.3	0.8	0.2
1977	13.0	2.5	2.0	0.2	7.5	25.3	15.9	0.1	1.1	19.2	0.6	0.2
1978	13.0	2.0	2.0	0.2	8.1	25.4	17.2	0.1	1.1	20.2	0.5	0.2
1979	11.2	1.9	1.8	0.3	7.1	22.2	16.5	0.1	1.2	21.0	0.6	0.1
1980	13.9	2.1	1.8	0.3	7.1	25.2	18.4	0.1	0.8	20.8	0.6	0.1
1981	12.0	1.9	1.9	0.4	6.5	22.7	16.2	0.1	2.0	21.5	0.5	0.2
1982	11.3	2.0	2.0	0.4	7.0	22.6	16.8	0.1	1.5	22.5	0.5	0.2
1983	14.6	2.1	2.2	0.5	7.6	27.0	17.5	0.1	1.7	21.3	0.7	0.1
1984	11.5	2.0	2.1	0.4	5.8	21.8	17.6	0.1	2.1	22.2	0.7	0.1
1985	11.2	1.4	2.2	0.5	5.3	20.8	18.6	0.1	1.7	23.5	0.4	0.1
1986	13.0	1.5	2.4	0.6	5.9	23.4	17.1	0.1	1.4	25.8	0.5	0.1
1987	12.4	1.7	2.4	0.5	6.1	23.1	20.0	0.1	2.2	25.0	0.7	0.1
1988	13.5	1.7	2.4	0.5	6.5	24.5	19.0	0.1	1.5	24.3	0.5	0.1
1989	11.8	1.6	2.3	0.7	6.4	22.8	20.4	0.1	1.5	24.7	0.5	0.2
1990	12.0	1.2	2.5	0.6	4.3	20.7	18.8	0.1	1.0	24.4	0.4	0.2
1991	8.2	1.3	2.5	0.7	5.7	18.4	17.5	0.1	1.3	25.1	0.4	0.3
1992	12.5	1.8	2.4	1.0	5.8	23.5	18.5	0.1	1.3	27.3	0.5	0.2
1993	13.8	1.8	2.5	0.9	6.0	25.1	18.4	0.1	2.0	26.8	0.4	0.2
1994	12.7	2.0	2.6	0.9	5.9	24.1	18.8	0.1	1.3	28.1	0.5	0.3
1995	11.9	1.9	2.8	1.1	5.9	23.8	18.2	0.1	1.3	27.4	0.2	0.3

Noncitrus--continued												Total fresh fruit 3/
Grapes	Kiwifruit	Mangoes	Peaches and nectarines	Pears	Pineapples	Papayas	Plums and prunes	Strawberries	Melons	Total 3/		
Pounds												
1970	2.6	NA	0.1	5.5	1.8	0.7	0.1	1.4	1.6	19.5	68.6	96.5
1971	2.3	NA	0.1	5.4	2.4	0.6	0.1	1.2	1.7	18.9	67.8	95.9
1972	2.3	NA	0.1	3.7	2.2	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.5	18.5	64.3	90.6
1973	2.6	NA	0.1	4.1	2.4	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.5	18.1	65.8	92.2
1974	2.9	NA	0.1	4.1	2.4	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.7	16.0	65.2	91.4
1975	3.3	NA	0.2	4.7	2.6	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.7	16.1	69.3	97.3
1976	3.2	NA	0.2	4.9	2.7	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.5	17.2	69.5	97.1
1977	3.2	NA	0.1	4.8	2.3	1.3	0.2	1.5	1.8	17.7	69.9	95.2
1978	2.8	NA	0.2	5.8	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.5	2.0	18.2	73.4	98.8
1979	3.1	NA	0.2	6.3	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.7	17.4	73.5	95.8
1980	3.6	NA	0.2	6.7	2.5	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.8	16.3	75.1	100.3
1981	3.7	NA	0.2	6.5	2.7	1.5	0.2	1.6	2.0	17.5	76.3	99.0
1982	5.2	0.1	0.3	5.1	2.7	1.6	0.2	1.0	2.2	20.0	79.9	102.5
1983	5.1	0.1	0.4	5.2	2.8	1.6	0.2	1.3	2.1	17.8	78.0	105.1
1984	5.5	0.1	0.4	6.4	2.4	1.4	0.2	1.7	2.7	21.8	85.6	107.4
1985	6.2	0.1	0.4	5.2	2.6	1.4	0.2	1.4	2.7	21.9	84.7	105.4
1986	6.5	0.1	0.5	5.5	2.8	1.6	0.2	1.2	2.7	22.4	88.6	112.0
1987	6.4	0.2	0.5	5.7	3.3	1.5	0.2	1.8	2.9	22.1	92.8	116.0
1988	7.0	0.2	0.4	6.4	3.1	1.7	0.1	1.6	3.1	21.6	90.7	115.3
1989	7.2	0.3	0.5	5.6	3.0	1.9	0.1	1.3	3.0	24.1	94.4	117.1
1990	7.2	0.4	0.5	5.3	3.1	1.9	0.2	1.5	3.0	22.4	90.4	111.1
1991	6.6	0.4	0.8	6.1	3.0	1.8	0.2	1.4	3.3	21.2	89.4	107.8
1992	6.5	0.3	0.6	5.7	3.0	1.9	0.2	1.7	3.3	23.0	94.3	117.8
1993	6.4	0.5	0.9	5.7	3.2	2.0	0.3	1.2	3.4	22.8	94.1	119.3
1994	6.7	0.5	0.9	5.2	3.3	1.9	0.3	1.5	3.8	23.4	96.5	120.6
1995	6.9	0.5	1.1	5.2	3.2	1.8	0.4	0.9	3.5	25.6	96.5	120.1

NA = Not available

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.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 19--Canned fruits Per capita consumption, 1970-95 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	1 62	0 41	1 01	8 03	3 27	4 16	0 30	23 31
1971	4 21	1 35	0 41	1 06	8 11	3 98	4 18	0 35	23 65
1972	3 73	1 32	0 38	0 86	7 29	3 63	4 03	0 18	21 43
1973	4 77	1 52	0 25	0 96	6 92	4 01	3 28	0 28	21 98
1974	4 60	0 88	0 38	0 83	8 00	3 72	3 01	0 28	21 71
1975	3 80	1 35	0 32	1 02	7 03	3 86	3 50	0 24	21 13
1976	3 41	1 13	0 21	1 10	7 06	4 32	3 53	0 33	21 08
1977	3 91	1 10	0 26	1 18	7 29	4 46	3 51	0 23	21 94
1978	4 41	1 02	0 20	0 92	6 58	3 79	3 34	0 26	20 51
1979	4 73	0 97	0 19	0 48	6 72	4 64	3 66	0 19	21 58
1980	4 22	0 93	0 30	0 55	6 82	4 58	3 48	0 18	21 06
1981	3 48	0 69	0 23	0 62	5 54	4 37	3 19	0 20	18 32
1982	4 29	0 77	0 30	1 46	5 23	4 05	3 20	0 19	19 50
1983	4 11	0 61	0 19	1 08	4 34	3 64	3 24	0 15	17 36
1984	4 01	0 77	0 32	1 25	4 77	3 17	2 94	0 14	17 36
1985	4 21	0 80	0 28	1 39	4 73	3 21	3 31	0 17	18 10
1986	3 93	0 42	0 18	1 48	5 04	3 44	3 58	0 16	18 24
1987	4 31	0 63	0 28	1 33	4 74	3 88	3 03	0 17	18 38
1988	4 57	0 52	0 24	1 22	4 91	3 52	2 98	0 17	18 13
1989	4 27	0 78	0 23	1 42	4 65	3 71	3 24	0 16	18 46
1990	4 41	0 73	0 26	1 35	4 55	3 93	3 05	0 12	18 39
1991	4 14	0 48	0 22	0 89	4 79	3 42	3 11	0 09	17 13
1992	4 67	0 59	0 30	1 69	5 14	3 70	3 58	0 16	19 83
1993	4 13	0 52	0 33	1 38	4 85	3 38	3 28	0 11	17 97
1994	4 32	0 78	0 37	1 02	4 80	3 75	3 17	0 13	18 33
1995	4 15	0 30	0 33	0 95	3 67	2 99	2 79	0 07	15 24

1/ Product-weight basis 2/ Beginning May 1 for apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, and plums, August 1 for apples, grapes, and olives. Pineapples are on a calendar-year basis.  
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

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 20--Frozen fruits Per capita consumption, 1970-95 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	218 035	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 38	0 03	1 80	0 40	0 07	0 67	0 41	1 55	3 35
1987	242 804	0 05	0 07	1 27	0 26	0 02	1 67	0 53	0 08	1 00	0 27	1 88	3 55
1988	245 021	0 08	0 09	1 31	0 21	0 04	1 73	0 50	0 06	0 73	0 33	1 62	3 35
1989	247 342	0 11	0 17	1 38	0 30	0 03	1 99	0 48	0 07	0 74	0 44	1 73	3 72
1990	249 907	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	252 618	0 08	0 13	1 40	0 32	0 04	1 97	0 45	0 06	0 58	0 39	1 48	3 45
1992	255 391	0 07	0 12	1 34	0 41	0 02	1 96	0 50	0 07	0 55	0 42	1 55	3 51
1993	258 132	0 11	0 12	1 31	0 48	0 01	2 04	0 36	0 06	0 68	0 28	1 38	3 42
1994	260 682	0 08	0 12	1 27	0 49	0 01	1 97	0 31	0 07	0 62	0 48	1 47	3 44
1995	263 168	0 12	0 16	1 47	0 46	0 01	2 23	0 46	0 06	0 61	0 41	1 55	3 78

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 21--Dried fruits Per capita consumption, 1970-95 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/
	Millions	Pounds								
1970	206 466	0 11	0 06	0 26	0 22	0 02	0 01	0 69	1 25	2 62
1971	208 917	0 06	0 04	0 26	0 20	0 02	0 01	0 58	1 34	2 51
1972	210 985	0 08	0 04	0 25	0 13	0 02	0 01	0 49	0 96	1 98
1973	212 932	0 14	0 05	0 33	0 18	0 01	0 01	0 55	1 31	2 58
1974	214 931	0 11	0 03	0 26	0 16	0 01	0 01	0 51	1 39	2 48
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	235 385	0 15	0 09	0 25	0 14	0 04	0 01	0 47	1 58	2 73
1984	237 468	0 16	0 09	0 32	0 13	0 04	0 01	0 48	1 90	3 13
1985	239 638	0 14	0 03	0 24	0 13	0 02	0 01	0 49	1 92	2 98
1986	241 784	0 10	0 08	0 15	0 14	0 01	0 01	0 46	1 83	2 78
1987	243 981	0 15	0 05	0 17	0 18	0 02	0 01	0 64	1 88	3 10
1988	246 224	0 15	0 08	0 23	0 15	0 02	0 01	0 60	2 07	3 31
1989	248 659	0 14	0 10	0 23	0 16	0 01	0 01	0 74	1 92	3 31
1990	251 340	0 10	0 07	0 23	0 20	0 01	0 01	0 63	1 80	3 05
1991	254 020	0 10	0 08	0 22	0 15	0 02	0 01	0 64	1 78	3 00
1992	256 862	0 15	0 10	0 16	0 16	0 02	0 01	0 53	1 62	2 75
1993	259 479	0 18	0 09	0 21	0 21	0 01	0 01	0 44	1 86	3 01
1994	261 977	0 19	0 15	0 15	0 21	0 01	0 01	0 49	1 73	2 94
1995	264 432	0 15	0 12	0 16	0 12	0 01	0 01	0 48	1 69	2 73

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

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 22--Selected fruit juices Per capita consumption, 1971-95 1/

Crop year	Orange	Grapefruit	Lemon	Lime	Total citrus	Apple	Grape	Pineapple	Prune	Total noncitrus	Total fruit juice
Gallons											
1971	3 81	0 68	0 09	0 01	4 59	0 53	0 21	0 26	0 12	1 13	5 71
1972	4 18	0 67	0 10	0 01	4 96	0 58	0 30	0 26	0 11	1 25	6 21
1973	4 19	0 71	0 15	0 01	5 07	0 45	0 19	0 25	0 07	0 96	6 03
1974	4 32	0 68	0 09	0 01	5 10	0 39	0 24	0 20	0 10	0 93	6 03
1975	4 66	0 69	0 24	0 01	5 60	0 49	0 25	0 18	0 08	1 00	6 61
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 46
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 02	0 48	0 11	0 02	5 63	1 53	0 23	0 34	0 07	2 17	7 80
1987	5 24	0 68	0 21	0 01	6 14	1 52	0 22	0 39	0 07	2 20	8 34
1988	5 01	0 36	0 10	0 01	5 48	1 62	0 30	0 43	0 06	2 41	7 89
1989	5 11	0 60	0 11	0 01	5 83	1 60	0 26	0 43	0 07	2 36	8 19
1990	4 27	0 62	0 14	0 02	5 05	1 45	0 31	0 44	0 04	2 24	7 29
1991	4 67	0 41	0 13	0 02	5 23	1 73	0 28	0 50	0 04	2 54	7 78
1992	4 32	0 40	0 12	0 02	4 86	1 52	0 36	0 50	0 03	2 41	7 27
1993	5 22	0 59	0 17	0 01	5 99	1 57	0 38	0 48	0 04	2 46	8 46
1994	5 40	0 54	0 18	0 01	6 13	1 79	0 35	0 42	0 04	2 60	8 73
1995	5 45	0 64	0 12	0 02	6 23	1 79	0 29	0 35	0 04	2 47	8 70

1/ Single-strength equivalent

Source USDA/Economic Research Service



Table 23--Apples Per capita utilized production plus imports and minus exports, farm-weight equivalent, by use, 1970-95 1/

Crop year 2/	U S total population, January 1 of following year	Fresh 3/	Canned	Juice	Frozen	Dry	Other 4/	Total 5/
	Millions	----- Rounds -----						
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 63	30 73
1972	210 985	15 53	4 67	5 44	1 12	0 64	0 65	28 03
1973	212 932	16 13	5 97	4 63	1 22	1 12	0 60	29 66
1974	214 931	16 40	5 75	5 91	0 85	0 91	0 95	30 77
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 38	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 17
1988	246 224	19 84	5 71	19 15	1 08	1 21	0 27	47 26
1989	248 659	21 22	5 34	17 35	1 29	1 11	0 23	46 54
1990	251 340	19 60	5 51	20 70	1 21	0 76	0 29	48 07
1991	254 020	18 18	5 17	18 19	1 13	0 79	0 39	43 85
1992	256 862	19 24	5 83	18 83	0 96	1 21	0 60	46 67
1993	259 479	19 16	5 16	21 51	1 08	1 46	0 33	48 70
1994	261 977	19 57	5 40	21 51	1 16	1 55	0 51	49 70
1995	264 432	18 93	5 19	19 65	1 04	1 22	0 29	46 32

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.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 24--Grapes Per capita utilized production plus imports and minus exports, farm-weight equivalent, by use, 1970-95 1/

Crop year 2/	U S total population, January 1 of following year	Fresh 3/	Canned	Juice	Wine 4/	Dry (raisins)	Total 5/
	Millions	Pounds					
1970	206 466	2 89	0 52	1 93	17 13	6 20	28 67
1971	208 917	2 53	0 56	2 66	24 25	7 05	37 05
1972	210 985	2 52	0 48	1 69	17 17	4 60	26 46
1973	212 932	2 88	0 55	2 12	27 32	6 63	39 50
1974	214 931	3 14	0 57	2 26	25 40	5 94	37 31
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 33	26 15	8 09	44 94
1988	246 224	7 70	0 32	2 95	27 61	10 99	49 58
1989	248 659	7 94	0 32	3 37	25 78	8 82	46 23
1990	251 340	7 92	0 32	3 11	23 64	9 09	44 08
1991	254 020	7 26	0 32	3 91	23 02	9 12	43 64
1992	256 862	7 19	0 36	4 21	27 01	7 63	46 40
1993	259 479	7 04	0 35	3 86	24 92	8 75	44 92
1994	261 977	7 33	0 30	3 20	22 53	8 29	41 65
1995	264 432	7 64	0 27	4 79	24 39	9 03	46 12

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.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 25--Pineapples Per capita utilized production plus imports and minus exports, farm-weight equivalent, by use 1970-95 1/

Year	Fresh	Processed	Total 2/
		Pounds	
1970	0 70	11 13	11 83
1971	0 65	11 08	11 73
1972	0 78	10 62	11 40
1973	0 92	8 69	9 60
1974	0 90	7 83	8 73
1975	1 03	9 10	10 12
1976	1 15	9 12	10 27
1977	1 36	9 56	10 93
1978	1 45	9 37	10 82
1979	1 47	10 55	12 02
1980	1 50	10 57	12 07
1981	1 57	9 70	11 27
1982	1 66	9 80	11 47
1983	1 70	9 73	11 43
1984	1 52	9 07	10 60
1985	1 49	10 74	12 23
1986	1 75	12 02	13 77
1987	1 70	11 59	13 29
1988	1 81	11 48	13 29
1989	2 04	12 19	14 23
1990	2 05	12 66	14 71
1991	1 92	12 84	14 76
1992	2 00	13 25	15 25
1993	2 05	11 84	13 89
1994	2 04	10 69	12 73
1995	1 93	10 57	12 50

1/ Per capita numbers do not reflect changes in stocks, therefore the numbers do not reflect year-to-year changes in consumption. However, the numbers do approximate the trend and level of consumption over time. Uses U.S. total population July 1. 2/ Calculated from unrounded numbers.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 26--Melons Per capita consumption, 1970-95 1/

Year	U S total population, July 1	Watermelon		Cantaloupe		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 5
1971	207 661	13 0	11 7	6 8	6 3	0 9	0 9	20 7	18 9
1972	209 896	12 3	11 1	7 0	6 4	1 0	1 0	20 3	18 5
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 6	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 1	18 2
1979	225 055	11 4	10 3	6 1	5 6	1 6	1 5	19 1	17 4
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 8
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 4	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	249 907	13 3	12 0	9 2	8 5	2 1	1 9	24 6	22 4
1991	252 618	12 8	11 5	8 7	8 0	1 9	1 7	23 4	21 2
1992	255 391	14 8	13 3	8 5	7 8	2 1	1 9	25 4	23 0
1993	258 132	14 6	13 2	8 7	8 0	1 7	1 6	25 0	22 8
1994	260 682	15 4	13 9	8 6	7 9	1 8	1 6	25 8	23 4
1995	263 168	15 9	14 3	9 9	9 1	2 4	2 2	28 2	25 6

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 27--Commercially produced fresh vegetables (farm weight) Per capita consumption 1970-95 1/

Year	Artichokes 2/	Asparagus	Bell peppers 2/	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts 2/	Cabbage	Carrots	Cauli- flower	Celery 2/	Sweet corn	Cucum- bers	Eggplant 2/	Escarole/ endive
Pounds													
1970	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.5	0.3	8.8	6.0	0.7	7.3	7.8	2.8	0.3	0.6
1971	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.7	0.3	8.9	6.1	0.7	7.3	7.5	2.8	0.3	0.6
1972	0.4	0.4	2.4	0.7	0.3	8.5	6.5	0.8	7.1	7.8	3.0	0.4	0.6
1973	0.4	0.4	2.5	0.8	0.3	9.0	6.7	0.8	7.6	7.9	2.7	0.4	0.6
1974	0.4	0.4	2.7	0.8	0.3	9.0	6.9	0.8	7.4	7.7	3.0	0.4	0.5
1975	0.4	0.4	2.5	1.0	0.3	9.1	6.4	0.9	6.9	7.8	2.8	0.4	0.5
1976	0.4	0.4	2.7	1.1	0.3	8.5	6.4	1.0	7.4	8.0	3.1	0.5	0.5
1977	0.4	0.3	2.8	1.2	0.3	8.6	5.3	1.1	7.0	7.6	3.5	0.4	0.5
1978	0.3	0.3	2.8	1.0	0.4	8.7	5.3	0.8	7.1	6.6	3.8	0.5	0.5
1979	0.5	0.3	2.9	1.2	0.4	8.2	5.9	1.1	7.1	6.5	3.8	0.5	0.5
1980	0.4	0.3	2.9	1.4	0.3	8.1	6.2	1.1	7.4	6.5	3.9	0.5	0.5
1981	0.6	0.3	2.8	1.7	0.4	8.2	6.1	1.4	7.3	6.2	4.0	0.5	0.4
1982	0.6	0.4	3.0	2.0	0.3	8.8	6.6	1.3	7.4	6.0	4.2	0.5	0.4
1983	0.5	0.4	3.3	2.0	0.3	8.3	6.5	1.4	7.0	6.1	4.5	0.5	0.4
1984	0.6	0.4	3.6	2.5	0.3	8.7	6.7	1.8	7.1	6.4	4.7	0.5	0.4
1985	0.7	0.5	3.8	2.6	0.3	8.8	6.5	1.8	6.9	6.4	4.4	0.5	0.4
1986	0.6	0.6	4.0	3.0	0.3	8.8	6.5	2.2	6.5	6.1	4.6	0.5	0.4
1987	0.7	0.6	4.2	3.1	0.3	9.2	8.3	2.1	6.6	6.3	5.1	0.5	0.3
1988	0.6	0.6	4.5	3.8	0.3	9.1	7.1	2.2	7.2	5.8	4.8	0.4	0.4
1989	0.7	0.6	4.7	3.8	0.3	8.7	8.1	2.3	7.5	6.5	4.8	0.4	0.3
1990	0.6	0.6	4.5	3.4	0.3	8.8	8.3	2.2	7.2	6.7	4.7	0.4	0.2
1991	0.6	0.6	5.1	3.1	0.3	8.5	7.7	2.0	6.8	5.9	4.6	0.4	0.2
1992	0.6	0.6	5.7	3.4	0.3	8.9	8.3	1.8	7.4	6.9	5.0	0.4	0.2
1993	0.5	0.6	6.2	2.9	0.4	9.7	8.2	1.7	7.1	7.0	5.3	0.4	0.2
1994	0.7	0.6	6.5	3.4	0.3	9.7	9.6	1.6	6.8	8.2	5.4	0.4	0.2
1995	0.4	0.6	5.8	3.2	0.4	9.1	10.1	1.3	6.4	7.8	5.6	0.4	0.2

Garlic 2/	Lettuce		Mush- rooms	Onions	Potatoes	Radishes 2/	Snap beans	Spinach	Sweet- potatoes 2/	Tomatoes	Total 3/	
	Head	Romaine and leaf									Excluding potatoes and sweet potatoes	Including potatoes and sweet- potatoes

Pounds													
1970	0.4	22.4	NA	0.3	10.1	61.8	0.5	1.5	0.3	5.4	12.1	85.7	152.9
1971	0.3	22.4	NA	0.3	10.7	56.1	0.6	1.5	0.3	4.9	11.3	85.7	146.7
1972	0.4	22.4	NA	0.4	10.7	57.9	0.5	1.5	0.3	4.9	12.1	87.2	149.9
1973	0.5	23.1	NA	0.5	10.2	52.4	0.6	1.4	0.3	5.0	12.5	89.2	146.6
1974	0.7	23.5	NA	0.6	11.2	49.4	0.5	1.4	0.3	4.9	11.8	90.3	144.5
1975	0.7	23.5	NA	0.7	10.5	52.6	0.6	1.4	0.3	5.4	12.0	89.1	147.1
1976	0.5	24.2	NA	0.7	11.0	49.4	0.6	1.4	0.3	5.4	12.6	91.6	146.4
1977	0.6	25.8	NA	0.9	11.1	50.1	0.7	1.3	0.4	4.7	12.4	92.2	147.0
1978	0.6	25.1	NA	1.0	11.1	46.0	0.5	1.3	0.3	4.9	12.9	90.9	141.8
1979	0.9	25.1	NA	1.1	11.6	49.4	0.6	1.3	0.4	5.1	12.4	92.3	146.8
1980	0.9	25.6	NA	1.2	11.4	51.1	0.6	1.3	0.4	4.4	12.8	93.7	149.3
1981	0.7	24.9	NA	1.4	10.7	45.8	0.6	1.3	0.5	4.7	12.3	92.3	142.8
1982	0.8	24.9	NA	1.4	12.2	47.1	0.5	1.3	0.5	5.5	12.9	96.0	148.6
1983	1.0	22.4	NA	1.6	12.2	49.8	0.5	1.2	0.5	4.6	13.5	94.1	148.5
1984	0.8	24.9	NA	1.8	13.1	48.3	0.5	1.3	0.5	4.9	14.2	100.8	154.0
1985	1.1	23.7	3.3	1.8	13.6	46.3	0.5	1.3	0.7	5.4	14.9	104.5	156.1
1986	0.8	21.9	2.4	1.9	13.7	48.9	0.5	1.3	0.6	4.4	15.8	103.0	156.2
1987	1.2	25.7	2.5	1.9	13.4	47.9	0.4	1.2	0.6	4.4	15.8	110.0	162.4
1988	1.1	27.0	3.2	2.0	14.5	49.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	4.1	16.8	113.7	167.4
1989	1.0	28.8	3.6	2.0	14.8	50.1	0.6	1.2	0.6	4.1	16.8	118.1	172.3
1990	1.3	27.8	3.8	2.0	15.1	45.8	0.6	1.1	0.8	4.6	15.5	115.9	166.2
1991	1.5	26.1	4.0	1.9	15.7	46.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	4.0	15.4	112.8	163.3
1992	1.5	25.9	4.7	2.0	16.2	48.9	0.5	1.5	0.8	4.3	15.5	118.1	171.3
1993	1.8	24.6	4.9	2.0	16.5	49.7	0.4	1.5	0.8	3.9	16.0	118.7	172.3
1994	1.9	24.3	5.2	2.0	16.5	49.1	0.4	1.6	0.6	4.7	16.1	122.1	175.9
1995	2.1	21.6	6.0	2.0	17.7	49.2	0.3	1.6	0.6	4.5	16.6	119.9	173.5

NA = Not available

1/ Uses US total population July 1 2/ Includes all uses 3/ Includes small amounts of Lima beans starting in 1992

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 28—Commercially produced fresh vegetables (retail-weight equivalent) Per capita consumption 1970-95 1/

Year	Artichokes 2/	Asparagus	Bell peppers 2/	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts 2/	Cabbage	Carrots	Cauli- flower	Celery 2/	Sweet corn	Cucum- bers	Eggplant 2/	Escarole/ andive
Pounds													
1970	0.3	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.3	8.2	5.8	0.7	6.8	7.2	2.6	0.3	0.5
1971	0.4	0.3	2.1	0.7	0.3	8.3	5.9	0.6	6.8	6.9	2.6	0.3	0.5
1972	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.6	0.3	7.9	6.3	0.8	6.6	7.1	2.7	0.3	0.5
1973	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.7	0.2	8.3	6.5	0.7	7.0	7.3	2.5	0.4	0.5
1974	0.4	0.4	2.5	0.7	0.3	8.3	6.7	0.7	6.8	7.1	2.7	0.4	0.5
1975	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.9	0.3	8.4	6.3	0.8	6.5	7.2	2.6	0.4	0.5
1976	0.4	0.4	2.5	1.0	0.3	7.9	6.2	0.9	6.8	7.4	2.8	0.4	0.5
1977	0.3	0.3	2.6	1.1	0.3	8.0	5.2	1.0	6.6	7.0	3.2	0.4	0.4
1978	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.9	0.3	8.1	5.2	0.7	6.6	6.1	3.5	0.4	0.4
1979	0.4	0.2	2.7	1.1	0.3	7.7	5.7	1.0	6.6	6.0	3.5	0.4	0.5
1980	0.4	0.3	2.7	1.3	0.3	7.5	6.0	1.0	6.9	6.0	3.6	0.4	0.4
1981	0.5	0.3	2.6	1.5	0.3	7.7	5.9	1.3	6.8	5.7	3.7	0.4	0.4
1982	0.6	0.3	2.7	1.8	0.3	8.2	6.4	1.2	6.9	5.5	3.9	0.5	0.4
1983	0.5	0.4	3.1	1.9	0.3	7.7	6.3	1.3	6.5	5.7	4.2	0.5	0.4
1984	0.6	0.4	3.3	2.3	0.3	8.1	6.5	1.7	6.6	5.9	4.3	0.4	0.4
1985	0.6	0.4	3.5	2.4	0.3	8.2	6.3	1.7	6.4	5.9	4.0	0.4	0.4
1986	0.5	0.5	3.6	2.8	0.3	8.1	6.3	2.0	6.0	5.6	4.3	0.4	0.3
1987	0.6	0.5	3.9	2.8	0.2	8.6	8.0	2.0	6.1	5.8	4.7	0.4	0.3
1988	0.6	0.5	4.1	3.5	0.2	8.5	6.9	2.0	6.7	5.4	4.4	0.4	0.3
1989	0.6	0.5	4.3	3.5	0.3	8.1	7.8	2.1	7.0	6.0	4.4	0.4	0.3
1990	0.5	0.5	4.1	3.1	0.3	8.2	8.1	2.0	6.7	6.2	4.3	0.4	0.2
1991	0.5	0.5	4.7	2.8	0.3	7.9	7.5	1.8	6.3	5.5	4.2	0.4	0.2
1992	0.5	0.5	5.2	3.2	0.3	8.3	8.1	1.7	6.9	6.4	4.6	0.4	0.2
1993	0.5	0.5	5.7	2.6	0.3	9.0	7.9	1.5	6.6	6.5	4.9	0.3	0.2
1994	0.6	0.5	6.0	3.1	0.3	9.0	9.3	1.4	6.3	7.5	5.0	0.4	0.2
1995	0.3	0.5	5.3	3.0	0.3	8.4	9.8	1.2	5.9	7.2	5.2	0.3	0.2

Year	Garlic 2/	Lettuce		Mush rooms	Onions	Potatoes	Radishes 2/	Snap beans	Spinach	Sweet- potatoes 2/	Tomatoes	Total 3/	
		Head	Romaine and leaf									Excluding potatoes and sweet potatoes	Including potatoes and sweet potatoes
Pounds													
1970	0.4	20.8	NA	0.3	9.5	59.3	0.5	1.5	0.3	4.9	10.3	79.2	143.4
1971	0.2	20.8	NA	0.3	10.1	53.8	0.5	1.4	0.3	4.4	9.6	78.9	137.2
1972	0.3	20.9	NA	0.3	10.1	55.5	0.5	1.4	0.2	4.4	10.3	80.1	140.1
1973	0.4	21.5	NA	0.5	9.6	50.3	0.5	1.3	0.3	4.5	10.6	81.8	136.6
1974	0.5	21.9	NA	0.6	10.5	47.4	0.5	1.3	0.2	4.4	10.1	83.1	134.8
1975	0.6	21.9	NA	0.6	9.9	50.5	0.6	1.4	0.3	4.8	10.2	82.5	137.9
1976	0.4	22.5	NA	0.6	10.3	47.5	0.6	1.4	0.3	4.8	10.7	84.3	136.7
1977	0.5	24.0	NA	0.8	10.4	48.1	0.6	1.3	0.3	4.2	10.5	84.8	137.1
1978	0.5	23.3	NA	1.0	10.4	44.1	0.5	1.2	0.3	4.4	11.0	83.5	132.0
1979	0.8	23.3	NA	1.1	10.9	47.4	0.6	1.2	0.4	4.6	10.6	85.0	136.9
1980	0.7	23.8	NA	1.1	10.7	49.1	0.5	1.2	0.4	4.0	10.9	86.1	139.2
1981	0.5	23.2	NA	1.3	10.1	44.0	0.6	1.2	0.5	4.2	10.5	85.0	133.2
1982	0.6	23.2	NA	1.4	11.5	45.2	0.5	1.2	0.5	4.9	11.0	88.6	138.7
1983	0.8	20.9	NA	1.5	11.4	47.8	0.5	1.2	0.5	4.1	11.4	87.0	139.0
1984	0.6	23.2	NA	1.7	12.3	46.4	0.5	1.3	0.5	4.4	12.1	93.0	143.8
1985	0.9	22.0	3.0	1.7	12.8	44.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	4.8	12.6	95.8	145.1
1986	0.6	20.4	2.2	1.8	12.9	46.9	0.4	1.2	0.5	4.0	13.4	94.1	144.9
1987	0.9	23.9	2.3	1.8	12.6	46.0	0.4	1.1	0.5	4.0	13.5	100.9	150.9
1988	0.9	25.1	3.0	1.9	13.7	47.7	0.5	1.1	0.5	3.7	14.3	104.5	155.8
1989	0.8	26.8	3.3	1.9	13.9	48.1	0.6	1.1	0.6	3.7	14.3	108.6	160.4
1990	1.1	25.8	3.5	1.9	14.2	43.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	4.1	13.2	106.6	154.6
1991	1.2	24.3	3.7	1.8	14.8	44.6	0.5	1.1	0.7	3.6	13.1	103.8	152.0
1992	1.2	24.1	4.4	1.9	15.2	46.9	0.5	1.4	0.7	3.8	13.2	108.9	159.7
1993	1.5	22.9	4.6	1.9	15.5	47.7	0.4	1.4	0.7	3.5	13.6	109.0	160.2
1994	1.5	22.6	4.8	1.9	15.5	47.1	0.4	1.5	0.6	4.2	13.7	112.2	163.5
1995	1.7	20.0	5.6	1.9	16.6	47.2	0.3	1.5	0.6	4.0	14.1	110.0	161.2

NA = Not available

1/ Uses U.S. total population July 1 2/ Includes all uses 3/ Includes small amounts of lima beans starting in 1992

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 29--Selected commercially grown vegetables for freezing (farm weight) Per capita consumption, 1970-95 1/

Year	U S total population, July 1	Aspar- agus	Snap beans	Broccoli	Carrots	Cauli- flower	Sweet corn	Green peas	Potatoes	Other 2/	Total	
											Excluding potatoes	Including potatoes
	Millions	----- Pounds -----										
1970	205 052	03	14	10	14	05	58	19	28 5	29	15 2	43 7
1971	207 661	03	14	09	13	06	55	21	30 1	32	15 3	45 4
1972	209 896	02	14	10	15	05	54	20	30 3	32	15 2	45 5
1973	211 909	02	17	10	16	06	60	19	34 2	33	16 3	50 5
1974	213 854	02	15	11	18	07	59	20	35 3	29	16 1	51 4
1975	215 973	02	12	10	16	06	63	19	37 1	28	15 6	52 7
1976	218 035	03	15	11	17	06	59	19	41 8	29	15 9	57 7
1977	220 239	02	14	12	18	07	74	18	42 2	27	17 2	59 4
1978	222 585	02	14	14	18	08	63	18	42 6	27	16 4	59 0
1979	225 055	02	14	14	19	07	68	19	38 5	27	17 0	55 5
1980	227 726	01	14	14	17	08	64	18	35 4	26	16 2	51 6
1981	229 966	01	17	15	19	09	63	17	41 5	27	16 8	58 3
1982	232 188	01	15	15	17	09	58	17	38 6	25	15 7	54 3
1983	234 307	01	15	15	18	08	66	18	39 2	24	16 5	55 7
1984	236 348	01	18	18	21	09	80	20	43 7	24	19 1	62 8
1985	238 466	01	19	19	18	09	79	21	45 4	25	19 1	64 5
1986	240 651	01	15	17	18	09	76	19	46 3	27	18 2	64 5
1987	242 804	01	17	22	21	09	78	17	47 9	26	19 1	67 0
1988	245 021	01	17	24	23	09	87	19	43 3	29	20 9	64 2
1989	247 342	01	20	22	25	08	84	20	46 8	28	20 8	67 6
1990	249 907	01	19	22	23	08	86	22	50 2	22	20 3	70 5
1991	252 618	01	18	23	24	06	94	23	51 3	26	21 5	72 8
1992	255 391	01	17	24	23	07	90	20	51 0	24	20 6	71 6
1993	258 132	01	18	23	28	07	98	19	54 5	28	22 2	76 7
1994	260 682	01	20	23	28	06	92	22	59 3	28	22 0	81 3
1995	263 168	01	17	23	25	06	10 5	21	59 3	27	22 5	81 8

1/ Data could not be converted to product weight because statistics on the use of vegetables in end products are not complete 2/ Includes lima beans, spinach and miscellaneous vegetables for freezing

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 30--Selected commercially grown vegetables for canning (farm weight) Per capita consumption, 1970-95 1/

Year	U S total population, July 1	Aspar- agus	Snap beans	Cab- bage 2/	Carrots	Sweet corn	Cucum- bers 3/	Green peas	Mush- rooms	Potatoes	Toma- toes 4/	Other 5/	Total	
													Excluding tomatoes	Including tomatoes
	Millions	----- Pounds -----												
1970	205 052	0.6	4.7	2.3	2.1	14.3	5.7	3.2	1.0	2.0	62.1	2.7	38.6	100.7
1971	207 661	0.6	4.6	2.5	2.0	14.8	5.5	3.2	1.1	2.1	68.3	3.0	39.4	107.7
1972	209 896	0.6	4.6	2.2	2.4	15.0	5.4	3.1	1.2	2.1	64.9	3.0	39.6	104.5
1973	211 909	0.6	4.9	2.1	2.3	14.5	5.7	3.4	1.2	2.2	58.4	2.8	39.7	98.1
1974	213 854	0.5	4.9	2.3	2.0	13.5	5.7	2.9	1.2	2.3	61.3	2.7	38.0	99.3
1975	215 973	0.6	4.4	2.1	1.9	12.0	6.1	2.8	1.2	2.0	61.9	2.8	35.9	97.8
1976	218 035	0.5	4.9	2.2	1.9	13.1	6.1	2.9	1.4	1.9	65.7	2.7	37.6	103.3
1977	220 239	0.5	4.8	2.2	1.9	14.1	5.8	3.0	1.6	2.2	62.8	2.8	38.9	101.7
1978	222 585	0.4	4.8	2.1	1.6	13.4	6.0	2.9	1.7	2.3	58.8	2.7	37.9	96.7
1979	225 055	0.3	4.7	2.1	1.8	12.7	5.8	2.6	1.7	2.1	64.3	2.4	36.2	100.5
1980	227 726	0.4	4.6	2.0	1.7	13.0	5.4	2.7	1.5	1.9	63.6	5.9	39.1	102.7
1981	229 966	0.4	4.6	2.0	1.5	12.1	5.3	2.7	1.5	1.8	59.3	5.9	37.8	97.1
1982	232 188	0.3	4.2	1.7	1.1	11.6	5.1	2.5	1.5	1.9	60.1	5.1	35.0	95.1
1983	234 307	0.3	4.1	2.1	1.1	11.6	5.2	2.4	1.8	1.9	60.9	5.1	35.6	96.5
1984	236 348	0.3	3.7	1.7	1.8	10.2	5.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	68.5	5.6	34.1	102.6
1985	238 466	0.3	3.8	1.6	1.3	11.9	5.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	63.2	5.7	36.2	99.4
1986	240 651	0.3	3.9	1.6	1.0	12.1	5.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	63.6	6.1	36.2	99.8
1987	242 804	0.3	3.8	1.6	0.9	10.6	5.5	2.0	1.6	1.8	65.2	5.8	33.9	99.1
1988	245 021	0.3	3.8	1.4	1.0	10.4	5.3	1.8	1.5	1.9	61.3	6.1	33.5	94.8
1989	247 342	0.3	3.9	1.3	0.9	9.5	5.2	1.7	1.5	2.0	69.4	6.7	33.0	102.4
1990	249 907	0.3	3.7	1.2	1.1	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	75.4	7.6	35.5	110.9
1991	252 618	0.3	4.1	1.4	1.1	11.1	5.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	77.4	7.4	35.9	113.3
1992	255 391	0.3	4.0	1.2	1.7	11.9	4.6	2.1	1.7	1.8	73.7	8.6	37.9	111.6
1993	258 132	0.3	4.0	1.4	1.0	11.2	4.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	76.4	7.8	35.1	111.5
1994	260 682	0.2	3.8	1.2	1.3	10.2	4.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	73.5	6.8	33.4	106.9
1995	263 168	0.3	3.6	1.4	1.5	10.5	5.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	75.5	6.8	34.3	109.8

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 tomatoes for canned whole tomatoes, sauce, paste, juice, catsup, and chili sauce 5/ Includes lima beans, beets, chile peppers, and spinach

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service



Table 31--Mushrooms Per capita consumption, 1970-95

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	03	03	10	07	13	10
1971	208 917	03	03	11	08	14	11
1972	210 985	04	03	12	08	16	11
1973	212 932	05	05	12	08	17	13
1974	214 931	06	06	12	08	18	14
1975	217 095	07	06	12	08	19	14
1976	219 179	07	06	14	10	21	16
1977	221 477	09	08	16	11	25	19
1978	223 865	10	10	17	11	27	21
1979	226 451	11	11	17	12	28	23
1980	228 937	12	11	15	10	27	21
1981	231 157	14	13	15	10	29	23
1982	233 322	14	14	15	10	29	24
1983	235 385	16	15	18	12	34	27
1984	237 468	18	17	18	12	36	29
1985	239 638	18	17	18	12	36	29
1986	241 784	19	18	19	13	38	31
1987	243 981	19	18	16	11	35	29
1988	246 224	20	19	15	10	35	29
1989	248 659	20	19	15	10	35	29
1990	251 340	20	19	17	12	37	31
1991	254 020	19	18	18	12	37	30
1992	256 862	20	19	17	11	37	30
1993	259 479	20	19	17	12	37	31
1994	261 977	20	19	20	13	40	32
1995	264 432	20	19	19	13	39	32

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

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 32--Potatoes Per capita consumption, 1970-95 1/

Year	U S total population, July 1	Potatoes											
		Canned		Frozen		Chips and shoestrings		Dehydrated		Fresh		Total 2/ 3/	
		Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail
	Millions	----- Pounds -----											
1970	171 984	20	12	28 5	12 8	17 4	4 3	12 0	1 7	61 8	59 3	121 7	79 3
1971	174 882	21	13	30 1	13 9	17 2	4 2	12 3	1 7	56 1	53 8	117 8	74 9
1972	177 830	21	13	30 3	14 3	16 7	4 1	12 4	1 7	57 9	55 5	119 4	76 9
1973	180 671	22	14	34 2	16 4	16 3	4 0	13 1	1 8	52 4	50 3	118 2	73 9
1974	183 691	23	15	35 3	17 3	15 7	3 9	14 5	2 0	49 4	47 4	117 2	72 1
1975	186 538	20	13	37 1	18 6	15 5	3 8	14 7	2 1	52 6	50 5	121 9	76 3
1976	189 242	19	12	41 8	20 9	15 8	3 9	16 3	2 3	49 4	47 5	125 2	75 8
1977	191 889	22	14	42 2	21 1	16 2	4 0	11 4	1 6	50 1	48 1	122 1	76 2
1978	194 303	23	14	42 6	21 3	16 6	4 1	12 1	1 7	46 0	44 1	119 6	72 6
1979	196 560	21	13	38 5	19 3	16 7	4 1	11 2	1 6	49 4	47 4	117 9	73 7
1980	198 712	19	12	35 4	17 7	16 5	4 1	9 8	1 4	51 1	49 1	114 7	73 5
1981	200 706	18	11	41 5	20 7	16 6	4 1	10 8	1 5	45 8	44 0	116 5	71 4
1982	202 677	19	12	38 6	19 3	17 1	4 2	10 4	1 5	47 1	45 2	115 1	71 4
1983	205 052	19	12	39 2	19 6	17 8	4 4	10 0	1 4	49 8	47 8	118 7	74 4
1984	207 661	18	12	43 7	21 8	18 0	4 4	10 3	1 4	48 3	46 4	122 1	75 2
1985	209 896	19	12	45 4	22 7	17 6	4 3	11 2	1 6	46 3	44 5	122 4	74 3
1986	211 909	18	11	46 3	23 1	18 2	4 5	10 9	1 5	48 9	46 9	126 1	77 1
1987	213 854	18	11	47 9	23 9	17 6	4 3	10 8	1 5	47 9	46 0	126 0	76 8
1988	215 973	19	12	43 3	21 7	17 2	4 2	10 4	1 5	49 7	47 7	122 5	76 3
1989	218 035	20	13	46 8	23 4	17 5	4 3	10 8	1 5	50 1	48 1	127 2	78 6
1990	220 239	19	12	50 2	25 1	17 0	4 2	12 8	1 8	45 8	43 9	127 7	76 2
1991	222 585	17	11	51 3	25 6	17 3	4 2	13 7	1 9	46 4	44 6	130 4	77 4
1992	225 055	18	11	51 0	25 5	17 5	4 3	13 2	1 8	48 9	46 9	132 4	79 6
1993	227 726	17	11	54 5	27 2	17 6	4 3	13 4	1 9	49 7	47 7	136 9	82 2
1994	229 966	17	11	59 3	29 6	17 1	4 2	13 5	1 9	49 1	47 1	140 7	83 9
1995	232 188	17	11	59 3	29 6	17 1	4 2	12 9	1 8	49 2	47 2	140 2	83 9

1/ Data exclude home-garden products 2/ Computed from unrounded data 3/ Excludes potato starch used in processed foods Includes small amounts of potato flour

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 33--Pulses, vegetables for dehydrating, and potatoes for chips (farm weight) Per capita consumption, 1970-95 1/

Year	Pulses			Vegetables for dehydrating			Potatoes for chips and shoestrings
	Dry edible beans 2/	Dry field peas and lentils	Total	Onions	Potatoes	Total	
Pounds							
1970	68	08	76	12	120	132	174
1971	68	07	75	15	123	138	172
1972	60	08	67	09	124	133	167
1973	74	06	79	12	131	143	163
1974	55	07	62	15	145	160	157
1975	68	04	72	20	147	167	155
1976	64	06	70	08	163	171	158
1977	64	04	69	13	114	127	162
1978	51	08	59	13	121	134	166
1979	64	04	68	19	112	131	167
1980	54	04	58	08	98	106	165
1981	54	06	60	08	108	116	166
1982	65	04	69	20	104	124	171
1983	65	04	70	17	100	117	178
1984	51	04	55	15	103	118	180
1985	71	05	76	16	112	128	176
1986	66	07	73	19	109	128	182
1987	52	05	57	15	108	123	176
1988	69	06	75	17	104	121	172
1989	59	04	63	16	108	124	175
1990	66	05	71	20	128	148	170
1991	73	05	78	16	137	153	173
1992	78	04	82	14	132	146	175
1993	74	04	77	20	134	154	176
1994	73	06	79	10	135	145	171
1995	79	07	86	13	129	142	171

1/ Calendar year basis except for dry field peas, beginning in September of year indicated. Uses U.S. total population, July 1 except for dry field peas which use January 1 of the year following that indicated. 2/ Cleaned basis

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 34--Flour and cereal products Per capita consumption, 1970-95 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	4.7	1.0	135.6
1971	103.7	6.8	110.5	1.1	7.6	6.7	1.8	1.9	10.4	4.7	0.8	135.1
1972	102.7	7.1	109.8	1.0	7.0	6.2	1.6	1.9	9.7	4.7	0.8	133.1
1973	105.0	7.8	112.8	1.3	6.9	5.9	1.9	2.0	9.8	4.7	0.8	136.3
1974	104.2	6.8	111.0	1.2	7.5	5.8	2.3	2.1	10.2	4.7	0.8	135.5
1975	107.7	6.8	114.5	1.0	7.6	6.0	2.7	2.1	10.8	4.4	0.9	139.1
1976	112.0	7.1	119.1	0.8	7.1	5.8	3.0	2.2	11.0	4.2	0.9	143.0
1977	108.0	7.5	115.5	0.7	7.5	6.6	3.3	2.3	12.2	4.1	0.9	140.9
1978	108.5	6.7	115.2	0.7	5.6	6.8	3.1	2.5	12.4	4.0	1.0	138.9
1979	109.1	7.3	116.4	0.7	9.4	7.1	3.0	2.7	12.8	3.9	1.0	144.1
1980	110.3	6.6	116.9	0.7	9.4	7.4	2.8	2.7	12.9	3.9	1.0	144.7
1981	109.7	6.1	115.8	0.7	10.9	7.7	2.7	2.9	13.3	3.8	1.0	145.6
1982	110.8	6.1	116.9	0.6	11.8	8.0	2.9	2.9	13.8	3.9	1.0	147.9
1983	111.3	6.4	117.7	0.7	9.9	8.4	3.0	3.3	14.7	3.8	1.0	147.7
1984	112.0	7.1	119.1	0.7	8.5	9.4	3.1	3.5	16.0	3.7	1.0	148.9
1985	116.5	8.1	124.6	0.7	9.0	10.3	3.2	3.7	17.2	4.0	1.0	156.4
1986	116.7	8.9	125.6	0.6	11.6	12.0	3.3	4.1	19.4	4.0	1.0	162.2
1987	119.2	10.6	129.8	0.6	14.0	14.0	3.4	4.3	21.7	4.4	0.9	171.4
1988	122.5	9.2	131.7	0.6	14.3	14.3	3.3	4.1	21.7	6.4	0.9	175.5
1989	120.3	9.3	129.6	0.6	15.2	14.6	3.1	4.1	21.8	6.4	0.8	174.5
1990	124.7	11.3	136.0	0.6	16.3	14.9	3.0	4.0	21.9	6.5	0.8	182.0
1991	125.6	11.3	136.9	0.6	16.8	15.2	2.8	4.0	22.0	6.5	0.7	183.6
1992	126.0	12.8	138.8	0.6	17.5	15.5	2.6	4.0	22.1	6.5	0.7	186.2
1993	130.2	13.1	143.3	0.6	17.6	15.7	2.6	4.0	22.3	6.5	0.7	191.0
1994	130.5	14.0	144.5	0.6	19.3	15.8	2.6	4.1	22.5	6.5	0.7	194.1
1995	128.8	12.9	141.7	0.5	20.1	16.0	2.6	4.1	22.7	6.5	0.7	192.4

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 36 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.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 35--Breakfast cereals Per capita consumption, 1970-95 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	11.2	3.0	14.2
1989	11.8	3.2	14.9
1990	12.6	2.9	15.4
1991	13.4	2.7	16.1
1992	13.9	2.6	16.6
1993	14.6	2.7	17.3
1994	14.8	2.6	17.4
1995	14.6	2.5	17.1

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

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 36—Caloric and low-calorie sweeteners Per capita consumption, 1970-95 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/	Sac- charin		Aspar- tame	Total 3/
		Raw value	Refined value	HFCS	Glucose	Dextrose	Total 3/							
	Millions	----- Pounds -----												
1970	205 052	108 9	101 8	0 5	13 9	4 6	19 1	0 5	1 0	122 3	5 8	0	5 8	128 1
1971	207 661	109 3	102 1	0 8	14 4	4 6	19 9	0 5	0 9	123 4	5 1	0	5 1	128 5
1972	209 896	109 5	102 3	1 2	15 4	4 6	21 2	0 5	1 0	125 0	5 1	0	5 1	130 1
1973	211 909	107 9	100 8	2 1	16 7	4 6	23 4	0 5	0 9	125 6	5 1	0	5 1	130 7
1974	213 854	102 4	95 7	2 8	17 8	4 5	25 1	0 4	0 7	121 9	5 9	0	5 9	127 8
1975	215 973	95 4	89 2	4 9	18 1	4 4	27 4	0 4	1 0	118 0	6 1	0	6 1	124 1
1976	218 035	99 9	93 4	7 2	17 9	4 1	29 2	0 4	0 9	123 9	6 1	0	6 1	130 0
1977	220 239	100 8	94 2	9 6	17 7	3 9	31 1	0 4	0 9	126 6	6 6	0	6 6	133 3
1978	222 585	97 8	91 4	10 8	17 3	3 7	31 7	0 4	1 1	124 6	6 9	0	6 9	131 6
1979	225 055	95 6	89 3	14 8	16 6	3 5	34 9	0 4	1 0	125 7	7 3	0	7 3	133 0
1980	227 726	89 5	83 6	19 0	15 7	3 5	38 2	0 4	0 8	123 0	7 7	0	7 7	130 8
1981	229 968	85 0	79 4	22 8	15 3	3 4	41 6	0 4	0 8	122 2	8 0	0 2	8 2	130 4
1982	232 188	78 8	73 7	26 6	15 4	3 4	45 4	0 4	0 9	120 4	8 4	1 0	9 5	129 8
1983	234 307	75 2	70 3	31 2	15 7	3 4	50 3	0 4	1 0	121 9	9 5	3 5	13 0	134 9
1984	236 348	71 3	66 7	37 2	15 9	3 5	56 8	0 4	0 9	124 6	10 0	5 8	15 8	140 4
1985	238 466	67 1	62 7	45 2	16 1	3 5	64 8	0 4	0 9	128 8	6 0	12 1	18 1	148 9
1986	240 651	64 3	60 0	45 7	16 2	3 6	65 5	0 4	1 0	127 0	5 5	13 0	18 5	145 5
1987	242 804	66 7	62 4	47 7	16 4	3 6	67 7	0 4	1 1	131 6	5 5	13 6	19 1	150 7
1988	245 021	66 4	62 1	49 0	16 6	3 7	69 3	0 4	0 9	132 7	6 0	14 0	20 0	152 7
1989	247 342	67 1	62 8	48 2	17 1	3 8	69 0	0 4	1 0	133 1	6 1	14 2	20 3	153 4
1990	249 907	68 9	64 4	49 8	17 7	3 8	71 1	0 4	1 0	137 0	6 7	15 5	22 2	159 2
1991	252 618	68 3	63 8	50 5	18 5	3 9	72 8	0 4	1 0	138 0	7 3	17 0	24 3	162 3
1992	255 391	69 1	64 6	52 1	19 3	3 9	75 2	0 4	1 0	141 2	NA	NA	NA	NA
1993	258 132	68 8	64 3	54 9	19 9	3 9	78 7	0 4	1 0	144 4	NA	NA	NA	NA
1994	260 682	69 5	65 0	56 8	20 3	4 0	81 0	0 4	1 0	147 3	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	263 168	70 1	65 5	58 6	20 6	4 1	83 2	0 4	0 9	150 0	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 37—Candy and other confectionery products Sales, value and supply and utilization, with quantity, per capita consumption, and value of sugar use, 1970-95

Year	U S total population July 1	Manufacturers 1/			Supply and utilization						Sugar use in Confectionery products 5/			
		Sales	Average value	Shp- ments	Imports 2/	Total supply and utilization	Exports 2/	Net change in invisible stocks 3/	Domestic		Quantity		Total value	Unit value
									disappearance 4/		Total	Per capita		
									Total	Per capita				
Millions	Mill dol.	Cents per pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	1 000 short tons	Pounds	Mill dol.	Cents per pound						
1970	205 052	1,950	48.5	4,020	125	4 145	15	45	4,085	19.9	1,086	10.6	233	10.7
1971	207 661	2,014	51.0	3,950	121	4 071	19	-2	4 054	19.5	1,108	10.7	257	11.6
1972	209 896	2 024	52.1	3,885	136	4 021	26	-12	4,007	19.1	1,101	10.5	246	11.2
1973	211 909	2,186	56.2	3,889	139	4,028	34	63	3,931	18.6	1,120	10.6	278	12.4
1974	213 854	2 839	75.9	3 740	153	3 893	39	45	3,809	17.8	1 093	10.2	589	26.9
1975	215 973	2,898	84.3	3 438	132	3 570	34	156	3,692	17.1	916	8.5	487	26.6
1976	218 035	2,983	84.0	3 551	152	3 703	41	-13	3,675	16.9	1 000	9.2	389	19.5
1977	220 239	3 675	99.3	3,700	120	3 820	44	72	3,704	16.8	967	8.8	263	13.6
1978	222 585	3,847	107.2	3 588	134	3,722	50	31	3 703	16.6	972	8.7	271	13.9
1979	225 055	4,281	116.6	3 673	118	3 791	51	57	3 683	16.4	956	8.5	365	19.1
1980	227 726	4 684	134.3	3 488	120	3,608	45	-105	3 668	16.1	894	8.7	523	26.3
1981	229 966	5 171	142.5	3 630	123	3 753	56	-54	3,751	16.3	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	5,883	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	119	4 572	18.8	1 190	9.8	596	25.0
1988	245 021	8,278	181.1	4,570	263	4,833	97	6	4,742	19.4	1 201	9.8	573	23.9
1989	247 342	8 682	178.9	4 852	300	5 152	101	122	4,929	19.9	1 232	10.0	669	27.2
1990	249 907	9 004	186.0	4,840	306	5 146	143	-65	5,068	20.3	1,241	9.9	652	26.3
1991	252 618	9 710	194.6	4,989	311	5 300	152	83	5,231	20.7	1 239	9.8	667	26.9
1992	255 391	10 428	193.6	5 387	377	5 764	226	95	5 443	21.3	1,254	9.8	702	28.0
1993	258 132	10 670	191.5	5 572	363	5,935	334	19	5,620	21.8	1,368	10.6	706	25.8
1994	260 682	10 837	188.5	5 750	395	6,145	322	32	5 855	22.5	1,358	10.4	691	25.4
1995	263 168	11 410	191.3	5,964	479	6,443	279	14	6 150	23.4	1 422	10.8	745	26.2

P = Preliminary

1/ Data on U S confectionery shipments including chocolate and cocoa products in "Confectionery Shipments Sales Average Value and Per Capita Consumption \* Confectionery Manufacturers' (Annual) Sales and Distribution (Surveys) 1967-88 U S Department of Commerce Comparable data for 1989-95 from U S Department of Commerce News "MA20D 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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service and U S Department of Commerce

Table 38--Coffee, tea, and cocoa Per capita consumption, 1970-95

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 1	0 84	7 7	6 5	9 8	7 3	0 74	4 8	3 8
1989	247 342	2 1	0 85	8 0	6 7	10 1	7 5	0 73	4 9	4 0
1990	249 907	2 1	0 85	8 2	6 9	10 3	7 8	0 73	5 4	4 3
1991	252 618	2 1	0 83	8 3	7 0	10 3	7 8	0 79	5 7	4 6
1992	255 391	2 0	0 78	8 1	6 8	10 0	7 6	0 86	5 7	4 6
1993	258 132	1 7	0 69	7 4	6 2	9 1	6 9	0 89	5 4	4 3
1994	260 682	1 5	0 61	6 7	5 6	8 2	6 2	0 88	4 8	3 9
1995	263 168	1 4	0 57	6 5	5 5	8 0	6 1	0 85	4 6	3 6

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service



Table 39--Beverages Per capita consumption, 1970-95 1/

Year	Milk			Tea 4/	Coffee 5/		Bottled water	Carbonated soft drinks			Selected fruit juices	Fruit drinks cocktails and ades 6/	Canned iced tea	Vegetable juices
	Whole	Other 2/	Total 3/		Total population	People aged 18 and older		Diet	Regular	Total				
Gallons														
1970	25.5	5.8	31.3	6.8	33.4	51.0	NA	2.1	22.2	24.3	5.7	NA	NA	NA
1971	25.0	6.3	31.3	7.2	32.2	48.9	NA	2.2	23.3	25.5	5.7	NA	NA	NA
1972	24.1	6.9	31.0	7.3	33.6	50.4	NA	2.3	23.9	26.2	6.2	NA	NA	NA
1973	23.0	7.5	30.5	7.4	33.3	49.4	NA	2.7	25.0	27.6	6.0	NA	NA	NA
1974	21.7	7.7	29.5	7.5	33.2	48.8	NA	2.9	24.7	27.6	6.0	NA	NA	NA
1975	21.1	8.4	29.5	7.5	31.4	45.7	NA	3.2	25.0	28.2	6.6	NA	NA	NA
1976	20.4	9.0	29.3	7.7	32.5	48.8	1.2	3.8	27.0	30.8	6.9	NA	NA	NA
1977	19.5	9.5	29.0	7.5	24.5	34.9	1.3	4.3	28.7	33.0	7.0	NA	NA	NA
1978	18.7	9.8	28.6	7.2	27.3	38.7	1.9	4.6	29.5	34.2	6.5	NA	NA	NA
1979	18.0	10.2	28.2	6.9	29.3	41.1	2.2	4.9	29.8	34.7	6.8	NA	NA	NA
1980	17.0	10.5	27.6	7.3	26.7	37.2	2.4	5.1	29.9	35.1	7.2	NA	NA	NA
1981	16.3	10.8	27.1	7.2	26.0	36.0	2.7	5.3	30.0	35.4	7.4	NA	NA	NA
1982	15.5	10.9	26.4	6.9	25.9	35.7	3.0	5.5	29.8	35.3	6.8	NA	NA	NA
1983	15.2	11.1	26.3	7.0	26.3	36.0	3.4	6.0	29.3	35.2	8.4	NA	NA	NA
1984	14.8	11.6	26.4	7.1	26.8	36.5	4.0	6.6	29.3	35.9	7.3	NA	NA	NA
1985	14.3	12.3	26.7	7.1	27.4	37.3	4.5	7.1	28.7	35.7	7.7	NA	NA	NA
1986	13.5	13.0	26.5	7.1	27.5	37.3	5.0	7.6	28.2	35.8	7.8	NA	NA	NA
1987	13.0	13.3	26.3	6.9	26.7	36.2	5.7	9.4	32.4	41.9	8.3	5.4	0.1	0.2
1988	12.3	13.5	25.8	7.0	25.6	34.6	6.5	10.1	34.5	44.7	7.9	5.7	0.1	0.3
1989	11.3	14.7	26.0	6.9	26.2	35.4	7.4	10.7	34.7	45.4	8.2	5.9	0.1	0.3
1990	10.5	15.2	25.7	6.9	26.9	36.2	8.0	10.7	35.6	46.3	7.3	6.3	0.1	0.3
1991	10.2	15.5	25.7	7.4	26.8	36.2	8.0	11.7	36.3	47.9	7.8	6.9	0.2	0.3
1992	9.8	15.6	25.3	8.1	25.9	35.1	8.2	11.6	36.9	48.5	7.3	6.5	0.2	0.3
1993	9.3	15.4	24.7	8.4	23.4	31.7	9.4	11.9	38.2	50.2	8.5	7.0	0.4	0.3
1994	9.2	15.6	24.8	8.2	21.1	28.6	10.7	12.3	39.1	51.4	8.7	7.4	0.6	0.3
1995	8.8	15.6	24.3	8.0	20.5	27.8	11.6	12.3	39.0	51.2	8.7	7.8	0.7	0.3

## Alcoholic beverages

Total resident population				Resident population, 21 years and over				Resident population, 18 years and over				
Beer	Wine 7/	Distilled spirits	Total 3/	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	28.1	2.0	2.8	32.8
1971	18.9	1.5	1.8	22.3	31.2	2.4	3.0	36.7	28.6	2.2	2.8	33.6
1972	19.3	1.6	1.9	22.8	31.5	2.6	3.1	37.2	28.8	2.4	2.8	34.1
1973	20.1	1.6	1.9	23.6	32.4	2.7	3.1	38.2	29.7	2.4	2.9	35.0
1974	20.9	1.6	2.0	24.5	33.6	2.6	3.1	39.3	30.7	2.4	2.9	36.0
1975	21.3	1.7	2.0	25.0	33.9	2.7	3.1	39.7	31.0	2.5	2.9	36.3
1976	21.5	1.7	2.0	25.2	33.8	2.7	3.1	39.6	30.9	2.5	2.8	36.2
1977	22.4	1.8	2.0	26.1	34.8	2.8	3.1	40.7	31.8	2.6	2.8	37.2
1978	23.0	2.0	2.0	26.9	35.4	3.0	3.1	41.4	32.4	2.8	2.8	38.0
1979	23.8	2.0	2.0	27.8	36.2	3.0	3.0	42.3	33.3	2.8	2.8	38.8
1980	24.3	2.1	2.0	28.3	36.6	3.2	3.0	42.8	33.7	2.9	2.7	39.4
1981	24.6	2.2	2.0	28.8	36.9	3.3	2.9	43.1	34.0	3.0	2.7	39.7
1982	24.4	2.2	1.9	28.5	36.3	3.3	2.8	42.3	33.5	3.0	2.6	39.1
1983	24.2	2.3	1.8	28.3	35.7	3.3	2.7	41.8	33.1	3.1	2.5	38.7
1984	24.0	2.4	1.8	28.1	35.1	3.4	2.6	41.2	32.6	3.2	2.5	38.3
1985	23.8	2.4	1.8	28.0	34.6	3.5	2.6	40.7	32.3	3.3	2.4	38.0
1986	24.1	2.4	1.6	28.2	34.9	3.5	2.4	40.8	32.6	3.3	2.2	38.2
1987	24.0	2.4	1.6	28.0	34.6	3.5	2.3	40.4	32.4	3.2	2.2	37.8
1988	23.8	2.3	1.5	27.6	34.3	3.2	2.2	39.8	32.1	3.0	2.1	37.2
1989	23.6	2.1	1.5	27.2	33.9	3.1	2.2	39.1	31.7	2.9	2.0	36.6
1990	24.3	2.0	1.5	27.9	34.9	2.9	2.2	40.0	32.7	2.7	2.0	37.5
1991	23.2	1.9	1.4	26.4	33.2	2.7	2.0	37.8	31.2	2.5	1.9	35.6
1992	22.8	1.9	1.4	26.1	32.7	2.7	2.0	37.3	30.8	2.5	1.9	35.2
1993	22.6	1.7	1.3	25.7	32.4	2.5	1.9	36.7	30.6	2.4	1.8	34.7
1994	22.5	1.8	1.3	25.6	32.2	2.5	1.8	36.6	30.5	2.4	1.7	34.6
1995	22.0	1.8	1.2	25.1	31.6	2.6	1.8	35.9	29.9	2.4	1.7	34.0

NA = Not available

1/ Soft drinks fruit drink canned iced tea vegetable juice, and alcoholic beverage per capita figures are constructed by ERS based on industry data. Milk soft drinks fruit drinks canned iced tea vegetable juice 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. 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 oz. cups per pound of instant coffee. 6/ Canned, bottled, and frozen (reconstituted). 7/ Beginning in 1983 includes wine coolers.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 40--Tree nuts and coconuts Per capita consumption, 1970-95 1/

Year	Tree nuts (shelled basis)								Coconuts (dassicated)
	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 46	0 05	0 09	0 41	2 20	0 58
1988	0 65	0 07	0 50	0 50	0 05	0 12	0 40	2 29	0 49
1989	0 62	0 05	0 46	0 45	0 06	0 08	0 51	2 23	0 47
1990	0 74	0 07	0 49	0 45	0 06	0 11	0 50	2 43	0 48
1991	0 61	0 06	0 46	0 45	0 05	0 08	0 44	2 16	0 46
1992	0 59	0 08	0 35	0 47	0 05	0 10	0 58	2 22	0 50
1993	0 49	0 10	0 53	0 38	0 05	0 13	0 56	2 24	0 49
1994	0 56	0 07	0 49	0 45	0 06	0 14	0 50	2 26	0 51
1995	0 50	0 11	0 51	0 43	0 05	0 13	0 34	2 06	0 47

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 the year following that indicated for all other items. 2/ Includes Brazil nuts, pignolias, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous tree nuts. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 41--Peanuts Per capita consumption, 1970-95 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	251 340	1 4	0 3	2 9	1 2	0 2	6 0
1991	254 020	1 4	0 3	3 5	1 3	0 1	6 5
1992	256 862	1 4	0 4	3 1	1 3	0 1	6 2
1993	259 479	1 3	0 4	2 8	1 4	0 1	6 0
1994	261 977	1 1	0 5	2 7	1 3	0 1	5 8
1995	264 432	1 0	0 5	2 7	1 3	0 1	5 7

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 42 - U.S. food supply Nutrients and other food components per capita per day 1970-94 1/

Year	Food energy	Carbo-hydrate	Protein	Fat				Choles-terol	Vitamins				
				Total fat	Satu-rated Fat	Monoun-saturated fat	Polyun-saturated fat		Vitamin A	Caro-tenes	Vitamin E	Vitamin C	Thia-min
	Kilo-calories			Grams				Milligrams	Micrograms	Retinol equivalents	Milligrams	Alpha-TE	Milligrams
1970	3 300	386	95	154	54	63	26	470	1 500	510	13 7	107	2 0
1971	3,300	387	96	154	55	63	26	470	1 510	520	13 5	108	2 0
1972	3 300	386	95	155	54	63	27	460	1 530	550	13 9	108	2 0
1973	3,200	390	94	150	52	61	27	440	1 520	580	14 4	106	2 0
1974	3,200	383	94	151	52	62	27	440	1 560	600	14 2	108	2 1
1975	3,200	385	93	146	50	59	27	430	1,550	620	14 4	112	2 2
1976	3,300	399	97	152	51	60	29	430	1 580	620	14 7	113	2 3
1977	3 300	398	96	149	51	59	28	430	1,530	580	14 2	112	2 3
1978	3,200	392	95	150	51	59	29	430	1 510	580	14 5	108	2 2
1979	3 300	400	96	151	51	60	30	430	1,530	610	14 6	109	2 3
1980	3 300	406	96	153	52	60	30	430	1 520	600	14 6	112	2 3
1981	3 300	394	96	153	51	61	30	430	1 510	600	14 7	109	2 3
1982	3 300	396	96	152	51	60	30	420	1 510	620	15 0	110	2 3
1983	3 300	400	97	157	53	62	31	430	1 500	600	15 4	115	2 3
1984	3 400	404	98	155	53	62	29	430	1,530	640	14 9	112	2 3
1985	3 500	420	101	163	55	65	32	430	1,520	630	16 2	114	2 4
1986	3 500	425	102	162	54	65	32	420	1 500	610	16 3	118	2 4
1987	3 500	436	103	160	53	64	32	420	1,530	640	16 4	115	2 5
1988	3 600	443	105	161	53	64	33	420	1 470	610	16 9	116	2 5
1989	3 500	445	104	156	51	63	32	410	1 500	640	16 5	115	2 6
1990	3 600	458	105	156	51	63	32	400	1 530	670	16 8	111	2 6
1991	3 600	464	107	155	50	63	32	400	1 500	640	17 0	115	2 6
1992	3,700	473	108	158	52	64	32	410	1 540	670	17 1	117	2 7
1993	3 700	482	108	161	52	66	32	410	1 530	670	17 6	122	2 7
1994	3 800	491	110	159	52	65	31	410	1 520	660	16 9	124	2 7

Vitamins- continued					Minerals							
Ribo/lavin	Niacin	Vitamin B6	Folate	Vitamin B12	Calcium	Phos-phorus	Mag-nesium	Iron	Zinc	Copper	Potassium	
Milligrams	Milligrams	Milligrams	Micrograms	Micrograms	Milligrams	Milligrams	Milligrams	Milligrams	Milligrams	Milligrams	Milligrams	
1970	2 3	22	2 0	279	9 5	890	1 460	320	15 4	12 2	1 6	3 510
1971	2 3	22	2 0	280	9 5	890	1 470	320	15 6	12 3	1 6	3,500
1972	2 3	22	2 0	279	9 4	890	1,470	330	15 6	12 2	1 6	3 490
1973	2 3	22	1 9	284	8 9	880	1 440	330	15 8	11 8	1 6	3,460
1974	2 3	23	2 0	276	9 2	850	1 430	320	18 1	12 0	1 6	3 410
1975	2 3	24	1 9	298	8 8	840	1 430	320	19 8	11 8	1 7	3 440
1976	2 5	26	2 0	303	9 1	890	1,480	330	23 8	12 3	1 7	3 530
1977	2 4	25	2 0	302	9 0	880	1 470	320	23 3	12 2	1 7	3,460
1978	2 4	25	1 9	291	8 7	880	1,460	320	23 0	12 0	1 6	3 410
1979	2 4	25	2 0	299	8 5	890	1 480	330	16 1	11 9	1 7	3,480
1980	2 4	25	2 0	292	8 4	870	1 460	320	16 0	11 8	1 7	3 440
1981	2 4	26	2 0	292	8 5	860	1 460	320	16 2	11 9	1 7	3 400
1982	2 4	25	2 0	298	8 2	870	1 460	330	16 4	11 9	1 7	3,430
1983	2 4	26	2 0	301	8 4	890	1 490	330	17 4	12 1	1 7	3 490
1984	2 5	26	2 0	295	8 5	900	1 500	330	18 4	12 1	1 7	3,500
1985	2 5	27	2 1	310	8 5	920	1 540	350	19 1	12 5	1 8	3 590
1986	2 5	27	2 1	313	8 4	930	1 570	350	19 2	12 6	1 8	3,650
1987	2 5	27	2 1	304	8 5	930	1 580	350	19 3	12 5	1 8	3 590
1988	2 5	28	2 1	316	8 3	930	1 600	360	19 8	12 7	1 8	3 630
1989	2 5	28	2 2	308	8 2	920	1 600	360	19 8	12 6	1 8	3 630
1990	2 6	28	2 2	311	8 2	940	1 620	370	20 2	12 7	1 8	3 650
1991	2 5	28	2 2	321	8 2	940	1 630	380	20 5	12 8	1 9	3 690
1992	2 6	29	2 3	326	8 3	950	1 660	380	20 8	13 0	1 9	3,750
1993	2 6	29	2 3	329	8 0	950	1 650	380	20 9	13 0	1 9	3 750
1994	2 6	29	2 3	331	8 1	960	1 680	380	21 2	13 2	1 9	3 780

1/ Data are based on ERS estimates of per capita quantities of food available for consumption from "Food Consumption Prices and Expenditures 1970-94" (SB-928 ERS USDA, April 1996), on imputed consumption data for foods no longer reported by ERS and on estimates from USDA's Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP) of quantities of produce from home gardens. Historical data for this table are available from CNPP's Shirley Gernor (202) 606 4839 or Lisa Bente (202) 208-2447

Source USDA/Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP)

Table 43- U S food supply Nutrients contributed from major food groups, per capita per day, 1970 and 1994 1/

Food group	Food energy		Carbohydrates		Protein		Fat						Cholesterol			
	Kilo-calories	% of total	Grams	% of total	Grams	% of total	Total		Saturated		Monounsaturated		Polyunsaturated		Milli-grams	% of total
							Grams	% of total	Grams	% of total	Grams	% of total	Grams	% of total		
Meat, poultry and fish																
1970	650	19.8	*	0.1	38	40.3	53	34.6	20	37.2	17	37.4	5	20.2	186	39.8
1994	540	14.3	*	0.1	43	39.3	39	24.5	14	26.4	24	25.7	5	14.9	181	43.8
Dairy products 2/																
1970	350	10.6	25	6.4	20	21.2	19	12.6	12	22.3	6	8.8	1	2.6	71	15.2
1994	350	9.3	23	4.7	21	19.3	20	12.3	12	23.6	6	8.6	1	2.1	67	16.1
Eggs																
1970	60	2.0	1	0.1	5	5.7	4	2.8	1	2.5	1	2.6	1	2.3	184	39.3
1994	50	1.3	*	0.1	4	3.8	3	2.1	1	2.0	2	2.0	1	1.5	142	34.4
Fats and oils 3/																
1970	580	17.8	*	**	*	0.1	68	42.7	18	32.7	37	45.0	17	62.9	27	5.7
1994	740	19.5	*	**	*	0.1	83	52.2	21	40.9	29	56.3	22	68.9	23	5.6
Fruits																
1970	100	2.9	24	6.1	1	1.2	1	0.4	*	0.2	*	0.3	*	0.5	0	0.0
1994	130	3.4	31	6.4	1	1.3	1	0.5	*	0.3	*	0.4	*	0.5	0	0.0
Citrus fruits																
1970	30	0.9	7	1.8	1	0.5	*	0.1	*	**	*	**	*	0.1	0	0.0
1994	40	1.0	9	1.9	1	0.6	*	0.1	*	**	*	**	*	0.1	0	0.0
Noncitrus fruits																
1970	70	2.1	17	4.3	1	0.7	1	0.3	*	0.2	*	0.3	*	0.4	0	0.0
1994	90	2.4	22	4.5	1	0.8	1	0.4	*	0.3	*	0.4	*	0.5	0	0.0
Legumes, soy and nuts																
1970	100	2.9	9	2.2	5	5.4	5	3.4	1	1.9	3	3.7	2	5.9	0	0.0
1994	110	2.9	10	2.0	7	6.0	6	3.6	1	2.1	2	4.1	2	5.5	0	0.0
Vegetables 4/																
1970	170	5.2	39	10.1	5	5.8	1	0.5	*	0.2	*	0.1	*	1.2	0	0.0
1994	180	4.7	40	8.2	5	5.3	1	0.5	*	0.3	*	0.1	*	1.0	0	0.0
White potatoes																
1970	90	2.8	21	5.4	2	2.5	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.0	*	0.2	0	0.0
1994	100	2.6	22	4.5	3	2.3	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.0	*	0.2	0	0.0
Dark green deep yellow																
1970	10	0.4	3	0.8	*	0.4	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	0.1	0	0.0
1994	10	0.4	3	0.6	*	0.4	*	0.1	*	**	*	*	*	0.1	0	0.0
Other vegetables																
1970	70	2.1	15	3.9	3	3.0	1	0.3	*	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.9	0	0.0
1994	70	1.8	15	3.1	3	2.6	1	0.3	*	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.7	0	0.0
Grain products																
1970	640	19.6	134	34.7	18	19.1	2	1.5	*	0.7	1	0.5	1	3.6	*	**
1994	950	25.1	199	40.5	26	23.7	4	2.2	1	1.1	*	1.0	1	4.5	*	**
Sugars and sweeteners																
1970	590	18.1	152	39.4	*	*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1994	690	18.3	184	37.3	*	*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Miscellaneous 5/																
1970	40	0.9	4	0.9	1	1.2	3	1.7	1	2.5	1	1.5	*	0.9	0	0.0
1994	50	1.2	4	0.9	1	1.2	4	2.3	2	3.4	1	1.9	*	1.1	0	0.0

See footnotes at end of table

Continued-

Table 43-- U S food supply Nutrients contributed from major food groups, per capita per day, 1970 and 1994 1/--continued

Food group	Vitamins																				
	Vitamin A		Carotene		Vitamin E		Vitamin C		Thiamin		Riboflavin		Niacin		Vitamin B6		Folate		Vitamin B12		
	Retinol equiv	% of total	Retinol equiv	% of total	Alpha TE	% of total	Milligrams	% of total	Milligrams	% of total	Milligrams	% of total	Milligrams	% of total	Milligrams	% of total	Micrograms	% of total	Micrograms	% of total	
Meat poultry, and fish																					
1970	440	29.3	0	0.0	0.9	6.3	3	2.4	0.5	25.2	0.5	21.8	9.7	44.5	0.8	38.9	29	10.5	7.1	74.8	
1994	325	21.4	0	0.0	0.8	4.8	3	2.0	0.5	18.7	0.5	18.1	11.1	38.2	0.8	36.4	24	7.4	5.9	72.9	
Dairy products 2/																					
1970	256	17.0	16	3.2	0.5	3.8	4	4.0	0.2	9.6	0.8	36.4	0.5	2.1	0.2	11.7	28	9.4	1.8	19.0	
1994	264	17.4	15	2.3	0.5	2.8	3	2.7	0.2	6.2	0.8	30.7	0.4	1.4	0.2	9.7	24	7.3	1.7	21.0	
Eggs																					
1970	83	5.5	0	0.0	0.5	3.3	0	0.0	**	1.4	0.2	9.6	**	0.2	0.1	3.0	20	7.3	0.4	4.5	
1994	64	4.2	0	0.0	0.4	2.1	0	0.0	**	0.8	0.2	6.5	**	0.1	0.1	2.0	16	4.8	0.3	4.1	
Fats and oils 3/																					
1970	196	13.0	18	3.5	8.7	63.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	**	**	**	**	*	**	**	0.1	
1994	178	11.7	16	2.4	11.5	67.8	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	**	0.1	**	**	**	**	*	0.1	**	0.1	
Fruits																					
1970	46	3.1	46	9.1	0.5	4.0	42	39.2	**	4.7	**	2.6	0.6	2.7	0.1	9.1	27	9.8	0.0	0.0	
1994	51	3.3	51	7.6	0.7	3.8	54	43.5	0.1	4.7	0.1	3.0	0.7	2.4	0.2	11.0	41	12.4	0.0	0.0	
Citrus fruits																					
1970	8	0.5	8	1.6	0.1	0.9	27	24.9	**	2.5	**	0.7	0.2	0.7	**	1.6	19	6.9	0.0	0.0	
1994	9	0.6	9	1.3	0.2	1.0	34	27.8	0.1	2.3	**	0.7	0.2	0.6	**	1.8	30	9.1	0.0	0.0	
Noncitrus fruits																					
1970	38	2.6	38	7.6	0.4	3.1	15	14.3	**	2.2	**	1.9	0.4	2.0	0.1	7.4	8	2.9	0.0	0.0	
1994	42	2.8	42	6.3	0.5	2.8	20	15.8	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	9.2	11	3.3	0.0	0.0	
Legumes soy, and nuts																					
1970	*	**	*	0.1	0.8	5.9	*	0.1	0.1	5.4	**	1.5	1.0	4.8	0.1	3.4	56	20.2	0.0	0.0	
1994	1	**	*	0.1	0.9	5.5	*	0.1	0.1	4.7	**	1.7	1.2	4.0	0.1	3.8	67	20.1	0.0	0.0	
Vegetables 4/																					
1970	406	27.0	406	80.1	1.1	8.1	53	49.9	0.2	12.6	0.1	6.4	3.0	13.6	0.5	23.4	78	27.9	0.0	0.0	
1994	536	35.3	536	80.7	1.2	7.3	59	47.2	0.2	10.0	0.1	6.1	3.2	11.1	0.6	22.5	79	24.0	0.0	0.0	
White potatoes																					
1970	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	0.5	19	18.2	0.1	5.7	**	1.4	1.6	7.4	0.3	12.9	14	4.8	0.0	0.0	
1994	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	1.1	20	15.8	0.1	4.9	**	1.3	1.7	6.0	0.3	11.8	15	4.4	0.0	0.0	
Dark green deep yellow																					
1970	305	20.3	305	60.2	0.1	1.1	7	6.4	**	0.9	**	1.0	0.2	0.8	**	2.2	8	2.9	0.0	0.0	
1994	431	28.4	431	64.9	0.2	0.4	12	9.4	**	0.8	**	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	2.4	10	3.1	0.0	0.0	
Other vegetables																					
1970	101	6.7	101	19.8	0.9	6.5	27	25.4	0.1	6.0	0.1	4.1	1.2	5.5	0.2	8.4	56	20.1	0.0	0.0	
1994	105	6.9	105	15.8	0.9	5.7	27	22.0	0.1	4.3	0.1	3.9	1.3	4.4	0.2	8.4	55	16.5	0.0	0.0	
Grain products																					
1970	5	0.3	4	0.8	0.6	4.5	*	**	0.8	40.4	0.4	19.3	6.0	27.8	0.2	9.3	36	12.9	0.2	1.6	
1994	10	0.7	9	1.4	0.9	5.1	*	**	1.5	54.5	0.8	31.0	11.7	40.2	0.3	12.8	72	21.8	0.2	1.9	
Sugars and sweeteners																					
1970	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	**	**	0.2	**	1.2	**	**	**	0.3	*	**	0.0	0.0	
1994	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	**	**	0.2	**	1.4	**	**	**	0.2	*	**	0.0	0.0	
Miscellaneous 5/																					
1970	72	4.8	17	3.3	0.1	0.7	5	4.5	**	0.6	**	1.1	1.0	4.4	**	0.9	6	2.0	0.0	0.0	
1994	93	6.1	38	5.7	0.1	0.9	6	4.5	**	0.7	**	1.4	0.8	2.7	**	1.5	7	2.2	0.0	0.0	

See footnotes at end of table

Continued --

Table 43-- U.S. food supply: Nutrients contributed by major food groups, per capita per day, 1970 and 1994 1/--continued

Food group	Minerals													
	Calcium		Phosphorus		Magnesium		Iron		Zinc		Copper		Potassium	
	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total
Meat, poultry, and fish														
1970	28	3.1	400	27.3	44	13.5	3.6	23.3	5.6	47.6	0.3	19.3	606	17.3
1994	32	3.3	415	24.8	49	12.8	3.4	16.3	5.5	41.5	0.3	14.0	633	16.7
Dairy products 2/														
1970	670	75.2	529	36.1	66	20.4	0.4	2.4	2.3	18.6	0.1	3.4	774	22.0
1994	698	72.8	550	32.8	63	16.4	0.4	2.1	2.5	18.9	0.1	2.8	702	18.5
Eggs														
1970	21	2.4	77	5.3	4	1.3	0.6	4.0	0.5	3.9	**	0.4	52	1.5
1994	16	1.7	60	3.6	3	0.9	0.5	2.3	0.4	2.8	**	0.3	41	1.1
Fats and oils 3/														
1970	2	0.2	2	0.1	*	**	**	0.1	**	0.1	**	0.1	2	0.1
1994	1	0.2	1	0.1	*	**	**	0.1	**	0.1	**	0.1	2	**
Fruits														
1970	22	2.5	24	1.7	20	6.0	0.5	3.2	0.1	1.3	0.1	6.9	327	9.3
1994	26	2.7	32	1.9	25	6.6	0.6	2.8	0.1	1.4	0.1	7.2	438	11.6
Citrus fruits														
1970	11	1.3	9	0.6	7	2.0	0.1	0.6	**	0.3	**	1.9	116	3.3
1994	12	1.3	13	0.8	9	2.2	0.1	0.5	**	0.4	**	2.0	153	4.0
Noncitrus fruits														
1970	11	1.2	15	1.0	13	4.0	0.4	2.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	5.1	212	6.0
1994	14	1.4	19	1.1	17	4.4	0.5	2.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	5.2	285	7.5
Legumes, soy, and nuts														
1970	34	3.8	77	5.3	40	12.3	1.4	9.4	0.7	6.0	0.3	16.2	271	7.7
1994	43	4.4	100	5.9	50	13.2	1.8	8.3	0.8	6.3	0.4	20.1	349	9.2
Vegetables 4/														
1970	58	6.5	119	8.1	54	16.7	2.2	14.3	1.0	7.6	0.4	24.0	972	27.7
1994	58	6.4	123	7.3	54	14.1	2.3	11.0	1.0	7.2	0.4	19.8	1,003	26.5
White potatoes														
1970	8	0.9	47	3.2	21	6.4	0.8	5.0	0.4	3.1	0.2	12.6	508	14.5
1994	9	0.9	47	2.8	20	5.3	0.9	4.0	0.4	2.9	0.2	9.5	501	13.2
Dark green, deep yellow														
1970	9	1.0	9	0.6	5	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.5	**	1.5	64	1.8
1994	9	1.0	11	0.7	5	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	**	1.2	77	2.0
Other vegetables														
1970	41	4.6	63	4.3	29	9.0	1.2	8.1	0.5	3.9	0.2	9.9	400	11.4
1994	43	4.5	65	3.9	29	7.5	1.2	6.0	0.5	3.7	0.2	9.1	425	11.2
Grain products														
1970	32	3.5	199	13.6	58	17.8	5.6	36.6	1.5	12.1	0.3	16.9	217	6.2
1994	47	4.9	350	20.8	98	25.5	10.7	50.5	2.4	18.4	0.4	23.3	365	9.7
Sugars and sweeteners														
1970	6	0.7	5	0.4	3	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	4.3	19	0.5
1994	8	0.8	6	0.3	3	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	4.2	22	0.6
Miscellaneous 5/														
1970	19	2.2	33	2.3	36	11.1	0.9	5.5	0.3	2.4	0.1	8.6	274	7.8
1994	28	2.9	42	2.5	37	9.6	1.2	5.7	0.4	3.0	0.2	8.4	231	6.1

\* = Less than 1.0 but more than 0.0 \*\* = Less than 0.05 but more than 0.0

1/ Percentages for food groups are based on aggregate nutrient data from table 42 2/ Excludes butter 3/ Includes butter Total may not add due to rounding

5/ Coffee, tea, spices, chocolate liquor, equivalent of cocoa beans, and fortification not assigned to a particular group

Source: USDA/Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP)

Table 44--Beef Supply and utilization, 1970-96 1/

Year	U S total population, July 1 2/	Supply				Utilization						Factors for converting carcass weight to --				
		Production	Imports 3/	Begin- ning stocks 4/	Total supply 5/	Exports 3/ 6/	Ship- ments to U S terri- tones 3/	Ending stocks 4/	Food disappearance 5/						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	232 188	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	249 907	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	252 618	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	255 391	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	258 132	23,049	2 401	360	25,810	1,275	62	529	23,944	16,761	15,875	92 8	64 9	61 5	0 700	0 663
1994	260 682	24,386	2,369	529	27,284	1,611	58	548	25,067	17,422	16,569	96 2	66 8	63 6	0 695	0 661
1995	263 168	25,222	2,103	548	27 873	1,821	67	519	25,466	17,699	16,833	96 8	67 3	64 0	0 695	0 661
1996	265 557	25,525	2,073	519	28 117	1,877	67	377	25,796	17,928	17,051	97 1	67 5	64 2	0 695	0 661

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service



Table 45--Veal Supply and utilization, 1970-96 1/

Year	U S total population, July 1 2/	Supply				Utilization						Factors for converting carcass weight to --				
		Produ- tion	Imports	Begin- ning stocks 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports 5/	Ship- ments to U S terri- tories	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance 4/					Per capita		
									Total			Per capita				
									Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Retail 6/	Boneless 6/
	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 8	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	249 907	327	NA	4	331	NA	NA	6	325	270	223	1 3	1 1	0 9	0 830	0 685
1991	252 618	306	NA	6	312	NA	NA	7	305	253	209	1 2	1 0	0 8	0 830	0 685
1992	255 391	310	NA	7	317	NA	NA	5	312	259	214	1 2	1 0	0 8	0 830	0 685
1993	258 132	285	NA	5	290	NA	NA	4	286	237	196	1 1	0 9	0 8	0 830	0 685
1994	260 682	293	NA	4	297	NA	NA	7	290	241	199	1 1	0 9	0 8	0 830	0 685
1995	263 168	319	NA	7	326	NA	NA	7	319	265	219	1 2	1 0	0 8	0 830	0 685
1996	265 557	378	NA	7	385	NA	NA	7	378	314	259	1 4	1 2	1 0	0 830	0 685

NA = Not available

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 which 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.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 46--Lamb Supply and utilization, 1970-96 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/							
									Total			Per capita			Retail 6/	Boneless 6/
									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 6	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	249 907	363	41	8	412	6	--	8	397	353	261	1 6	1 4	1 0	0 890	0 658
1991	252 618	363	41	8	412	10	-	6	396	353	261	1 6	1 4	1 0	0 890	0 658
1992	255 391	348	50	6	404	8	1	8	387	344	255	1 5	1 3	1 0	0 890	0 658
1993	258 132	337	53	8	398	8	1	8	381	339	251	1 5	1 3	1 0	0 890	0 658
1994	260 682	308	49	8	365	9	--	11	345	307	227	1 3	1 2	0 9	0 890	0 658
1995	263 168	287	64	11	362	6	--	8	348	310	229	1 3	1 2	0 9	0 890	0 658
1996 P	265 557	268	73	8	349	6	--	9	334	297	220	1 3	1 1	0 8	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 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.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 47--Pork Supply and utilization, 1970-96 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/							
									Total			Per capita				
									Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Retail 6/	Boneless 6/
	Millions	----- Million pounds -----							----- Pounds -----			---- Percent ----				
1970	205 052	14,699	491	188	15,378	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	12,930	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	11,288	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	249 907	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	252 618	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	255 391	17,233	645	388	18,266	407	145	385	17,329	13,447	12,633	67 9	52 7	49 5	0 776	0 729
1993	258 132	17,088	740	385	18,213	435	103	359	17,316	13,437	12,623	67 1	52 1	48 9	0 776	0 729
1994	260 682	17,696	743	359	18,798	531	114	438	17,715	13,747	12,914	68 0	52 7	49 5	0 776	0 729
1995	263 168	17,849	664	438	18,951	771	86	396	17,698	13,734	12,902	67 2	52 2	49 0	0 776	0 729
1996 P	265 557	17,117	618	396	18 131	951	86	366	16,728	12,981	12,195	63 0	48 9	45 9	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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 48—Total red meat Supply and utilization, 1970-96 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- tones	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 8	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	2,668	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	468	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	249 907	38,787	3,295	659	42,741	1,250	182	707	40,600	29 867	28,070	162 5	119 5	112 3
1991	252 618	39,585	3,222	707	43,515	1,481	200	820	41,014	30 061	28,270	162 4	119 0	111 9
1992	255 391	40 977	3,135	820	44,932	1,739	222	758	42,213	30,980	29,136	165 3	121 3	114 1
1993	258 132	40,759	3 194	758	44,711	1,718	166	900	41,927	30,774	28,945	162 4	119 2	112 1
1994	260 682	42,683	3,161	900	46,744	2,151	172	1 004	43,417	31,716	29,909	166 6	121 7	114 7
1995	263 168	43,677	2,831	1,004	47,512	2,598	153	930	43,831	32,007	30,182	166 6	121 6	114 7
1996	265 557	43,288	2,764	930	46,982	2,834	153	759	43,236	31,520	29,725	162 8	118 7	111 9

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 49--Fresh and frozen fish and shellfish Supply and utilization, 1970-96 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	1,408	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	249 907	1,763	1,575	349	3,687	1,022	273	2,392	9 6
1991	252 618	2,164	1,619	273	4,056	1,313	305	2,438	9 7
1992	255 391	2,355	1,564	305	4,224	1,408	306	2,510	9 8
1993	258 132	2,403	1,649	306	4,358	1,437	305	2,616	10 1
1994	260 682	2,388	1,691	305	4 384	1,413	275	2,696	10 3
1995	263 168	2,358	1,724	275	4,357	1,433	310	2,614	9 9
1996	265 557	2 251	1,864	310	4,425	1,494	291	2 640	9 9

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.

Source: U S Department of Commerce/National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, (301) 713-2328). ERS computed per capita figures.

Table 50--Canned fish and shellfish Supply and utilization, 1970-96 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	249 907	876	458	372	1,706	100	335	1,271	5 1
1991	252 618	897	513	335	1,745	148	366	1,231	4 9
1992	255 391	768	469	366	1,603	178	259	1,166	4 6
1993	258 132	925	382	259	1 566	127	285	1,154	4 5
1994	260 682	896	419	285	1,600	138	295	1,167	4 5
1995	263 168	1,017	378	295	1,690	140	321	1,229	4 7
1996	265 557	972	354	321	1 647	155	306	1,186	4 5

1/ Edible meat weight Excludes the nonfish content of canned fishery products 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

Source U S Department of Commerce/National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, (301) 713-2328) ERS computed per capita figures

Table 51--Cured fish and shellfish Supply and utilization, 1970-96 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	249 907	33	71	16	120	20	25	75	0.3
1991	252 618	29	68	25	122	23	24	75	0.3
1992	255 391	34	67	24	125	16	33	76	0.3
1993	258 132	21	69	33	123	16	30	77	0.3
1994	260 682	21	70	30	121	11	32	78	0.3
1995	263 168	22	71	32	125	13	23	89	0.3
1996	265 557	28	67	23	118	23	16	79	0.3

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

Source U S Department of Commerce/National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin (301) 713-2328) ERS computed per capita figures

Table 52--Total fish and shellfish Supply and utilization, 1970-96 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	249 907	2,672	2,104	737	5,513	1,142	633	3,738	15 0
1991	252 618	3,090	2,200	633	5,923	1 484	695	3,744	14 8
1992	255 391	3 157	2,100	695	5,952	1,602	598	3,752	14 7
1993	258 132	3,349	2,100	598	6,047	1,580	620	3,847	14 9
1994	260 682	3,305	2,180	620	6,105	1,562	602	3,941	15 1
1995	263 168	3,397	2 173	602	6 172	1,586	654	3,932	14 9

1/ Edible meat weight 2/ Beginning stocks do not equal previous year's ending stocks due to data revision

Source U S Department of Commerce/National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, (301) 713-2328) ERS computed per capita figures



Table 53--Young chicken (broilers) Supply and utilization, 1970-96 1/

Year	U S total population, July 1 2/	Supply			Utilization									Factors for converting carcass weight to 4/ --	
		Produc- tion	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply 3/	Exports	Ship- ments to U S terri- tories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 3/						Retail	Boneless
								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	10,210	7,041	46 0	45 4	31 3	0 986	0 680
1980	227 726	11,252	112	11,364	567	155	115	10,527	10,284	7,105	46 2	45 2	31 2	0 977	0 675
1981	229 966	11,868	115	11 983	719	154	120	10,990	10,627	7,352	47 8	46 2	32 0	0 967	0 669
1982	232 188	11,996	120	12,116	501	147	117	11,351	10,783	7,469	48 9	46 4	32 2	0 950	0 658
1983	234 307	12,326	117	12,443	432	132	101	11,778	10,989	7,620	50 3	46 9	32 5	0 933	0 647
1984	236 348	12,921	101	13,022	407	145	127	12,343	11 504	7,986	52 2	48 7	33 8	0 932	0 647
1985	238 466	13,520	127	13,646	417	143	158	12,929	12,024	8,352	54 2	50 4	35 0	0 930	0 646
1986	240 651	14,180	158	14,338	566	149	179	13,443	12,381	8,604	55 9	51 4	35 8	0 921	0 640
1987	242 804	15,413	179	15,592	752	151	202	14,488	13,242	9,214	59 7	54 5	37 9	0 914	0 636
1988	245 021	16,007	202	16,209	765	156	179	15,109	13,417	9,368	61 7	54 8	38 2	0 888	0 620
1989	247 342	17,227	179	17,406	814	163	221	16,208	14,004	9,806	65 5	56 6	39 6	0 864	0 605
1990	249 907	18,430	221	18,651	1 143	155	242	17,111	14,750	10,318	68 5	59 0	41 3	0 862	0 603
1991	252 618	19,591	242	19,833	1,261	162	300	18,109	15,556	10,902	71 7	61 6	43 2	0 859	0 602
1992	255 391	20 904	300	21,204	1,489	189	368	19,158	16,667	11,648	75 0	65 3	45 6	0 870	0 608
1993	258 132	22,015	368	22,383	1 966	140	358	19,919	17,549	12,250	77 2	68 0	47 5	0 881	0 615
1994	260 682	23,666	358	24,024	2,876	110	458	20,580	18,008	12,595	78 9	69 1	48 3	0 875	0 612
1995	263 168	24,827	458	25,285	3,894	105	560	20,726	18 011	12,601	78 8	68 4	47 9	0 869	0 608
1996	265 557	26,124	560	26,684	4,420	105	641	21,518	18,699	13,083	81 0	70 4	49 3	0 869	0 608

1/ Ready-to-cook carcass weight 2/ Excludes the U S territories 3/ Computed from unrounded data 4/ Source \*Updated Conversion Factors and Retail and Boneless Weight Broiler Consumption Series,\* Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Situation and Outlook series, ERS, USDA LDP-P-12, Nov 18, 1996

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 54—Other chicken Supply and utilization, 1970-96 1/

Year	U S total population, July 1 2/	Supply			Utilization									Factors for converting carcass weight to 4/—	
		Produc- tion	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply 3/	Exports	Ship- ments to U S terri- tories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 3/						Retail	Boneless
								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	37	37	25	1 000	0 683
1971	207 661	792	52	844	3	2	45	794	794	542	38	38	26	1 000	0 682
1972	209 896	740	45	785	6	2	35	743	743	506	35	35	24	1 000	0 682
1973	211 909	700	35	735	7	3	47	678	678	462	32	32	22	1 000	0 681
1974	213 854	702	47	749	9	3	54	683	683	465	32	32	22	1 000	0 681
1975	215 973	578	54	632	17	2	39	574	574	390	27	27	18	1 000	0 680
1976	218 035	616	39	655	35	2	42	576	576	391	26	26	18	1 000	0 680
1977	220 239	593	42	635	36	4	29	566	566	385	26	26	17	1 000	0 679
1978	222 585	540	29	569	30	18	15	506	506	343	23	23	15	1 000	0 678
1979	225 055	579	15	594	36	15	30	513	505	349	23	22	15	0 886	0 680
1980	227 726	551	30	581	53	6	21	501	489	338	22	21	15	0 977	0 675
1981	229 966	653	21	674	44	3	29	599	579	401	26	25	17	0 967	0 669
1982	232 188	621	29	650	23	3	18	605	575	398	26	25	17	0 950	0 658
1983	234 307	577	18	595	18	10	18	549	512	355	23	22	15	0 933	0 647
1984	236 348	559	18	577	26	2	12	536	500	347	23	21	15	0 932	0 647
1985	238 466	525	12	537	21	1	13	502	467	324	21	20	14	0 930	0 646
1986	240 651	556	13	569	16	3	8	542	499	347	23	21	14	0 921	0 640
1987	242 804	571	8	579	15	2	11	550	503	350	23	21	14	0 914	0 636
1988	245 021	556	11	567	26	3	14	525	466	325	21	19	13	0 888	0 620
1989	247 342	531	14	545	24	19	6	496	428	300	20	17	12	0 864	0 605
1990	249 907	523	6	530	25	13	9	483	417	291	19	17	12	0 862	0 603
1991	252 618	508	9	516	28	18	10	460	395	277	18	16	11	0 859	0 602
1992	255 391	520	10	530	41	13	10	466	405	283	18	16	11	0 870	0 608
1993	258 132	515	10	525	56	12	8	449	396	276	17	15	11	0 881	0 615
1994	260 682	509	8	517	90	12	14	401	351	245	15	13	09	0 875	0 612
1995	263 168	496	14	510	99	4	7	400	348	243	15	13	09	0 869	0 608
1996	265 557	491	7	498	265	4	6	223	194	136	08	07	05	0 869	0 608

1/ Ready-to-cook carcass weight 2/ Excludes the U S territories 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Source "Updated Conversion Factors and Retail and Boneless Weight Broiler Consumption Series," Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Situation and Outlook series, ERS, USDA LDP-P-12, Nov 18, 1996

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 55--Total chicken Supply and utilization, 1970-96 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	10,715	7,390	48 3	47 6	32 8
1980	227 726	11 803	142	11,945	620	161	136	11,027	10,774	7,443	48 4	47 3	32 7
1981	229 966	12,521	136	12,657	763	157	149	11,588	11,206	7,753	50 4	48 7	33 7
1982	232 188	12,617	149	12,766	524	150	135	11,956	11,358	7,867	51 5	48 9	33 9
1983	234 307	12,902	135	13,038	449	142	119	12,327	11,501	7,976	52 6	49 1	34 0
1984	236 348	13,480	119	13,599	433	147	139	12,880	12,004	8,333	54 5	50 8	35 3
1985	238 466	14,044	139	14,183	437	144	171	13,431	12,491	8,676	56 3	52 4	36 4
1986	240 651	14,736	171	14,907	582	152	187	13,985	12,880	8,950	58 1	53 5	37 2
1987	242 804	15 984	187	16,171	767	153	213	15,038	13,745	9,564	61 9	56 6	39 4
1988	245 021	16,563	213	16,776	791	159	192	15,634	13,883	9,693	63 8	56 7	39 6
1989	247 342	17,758	192	17,951	838	182	228	16,704	14,432	10,106	67 5	58 3	40 9
1990	249 907	18,953	228	19,181	1,168	168	250	17,594	15,166	10,609	70 4	60 7	42 5
1991	252 618	20,099	250	20,349	1,289	180	311	18,569	15,951	11,179	73 5	63 1	44 3
1992	255 391	21,423	311	21,734	1,530	202	378	19,624	17,073	11,931	76 8	66 8	46 7
1993	258 132	22,530	378	22 908	2,022	152	366	20,368	17 944	12,527	78 9	69 5	48 5
1994	260 682	24,175	366	24 541	2,966	122	472	20 981	18 358	12,840	80 5	70 4	49 3
1995	263 168	25,323	472	25,795	3,993	109	567	21 126	18,358	12,845	80 3	69 8	48 8
1996 P	265 557	26,615	567	27,182	4,685	109	647	21 741	18,893	13,219	81 9	71 1	49 8

P = Preliminary

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 56--Turkey Supply and utilization, 1970-96 1/

Year	U S total population, July 1 2/	Supply			Utilization								Factors 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	249 907	4,514	236	4,750	54	12	306	4,378	3,459	17 5	13 8	0 790	
1991	252 618	4,603	306	4,909	122	19	264	4,504	3,558	17 8	14 1	0 780	
1992	255 391	4,777	264	5 041	202	15	272	4,553	3,597	17 8	14 1	0 790	
1993	258 132	4,798	272	5,069	244	12	249	4,564	3,606	17 7	14 0	0 790	
1994	260 682	4,937	249	5,186	280	15	254	4,637	3,663	17 8	14 1	0 790	
1995	263 168	5,069	254	5,323	348	17	271	4,687	3,703	17 8	14 1	0 790	
1996	265 557	5,401	271	5,672	438	17	328	4,889	3,862	18 4	14 5	0 790	

1/ Ready-to-cook carcass 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 57--Eggs Supply and utilization, 1970-96 1/

Year	U S total population, July 1 2/	Supply				Utilization											Factors for converting farm to retail weight	
		Produc- tion	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply 3/	Exports	Shipments to U S territories	Hatching	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 3/								
										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	209 896	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	7,788	38 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	506	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		11	5 721	71	30	548	11	5,062	60,741	254 7	7,947	33 3	7 814	32 8	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	5 869	6	10	5 885	111	25	599	14	5,135	61,618	253 8	8,062	33 2	7 933	32 7	0 9840	
1988	245 021	5 803	5	14	5 823	142	26	606	15	5,034	60 410	246 6	7,904	32 3	7,780	31 8	0 9843	
1989	247 342	5,621	25	15	5,661	92	32	642	11	4 885	58 622	237 0	7,670	31 0	7,552	30 5	0 9847	
1990	249 907	5 687	9	11	5 707	101	36	678	12	4 880	58 558	234 3	7 661	30 7	7 546	30 2	0 9850	
1991	252 618	5 801	2	12	5 815	154	19	709	13	4,919	59 034	233 7	7 724	30 6	7 608	30 1	0 9850	
1992	255 391	5 905	4	13	5,922	157	18	732	13	5,002	60 021	235 0	7,859	30 7	7,735	30 3	0 9850	
1993	258 132	6,006	5	13	6,024	159	17	770	11	5,068	60 815	235 6	7 957	30 8	7,837	30 4	0 9850	
1994	260 682	6 178	4	11	6,192	188	24	805	15	5,160	61,925	237 6	8,102	31 1	7 980	30 6	0 9850	
1995	263 168	6,216	4	15	6,235	209	23	847	11	5 145	61,741	234 6	8 078	30 7	7 957	30 2	0 9850	
1996	265 557	6,358	5	11	6,375	253	23	862	9	5,228	62 737	236 2	8,208	30 9	8 085	30 4	0 9850	

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 58--All dairy products Supply and utilization, 1970-96 1/

Year	U S total popu- lation, July 1	Supply						Utilization									
		Production			Imports	Begin- ning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Ship- ments to U S terri- tories	Non- food use 4/	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance					
		Milk pro- duction	Fed to calves	For human use								Total			Per capita		
												USDA doña- tions	Com- mer- cial sales	Total	USDA doña- tions	Com- mer- cial 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	211 809	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	120,078	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	145,034	1,589	143,445	2,394	7,473	153,312	1,582	615	8	8,378	6 689	136,040	142,729	27 3	555 2	582 5
1989	247 342	143 893	1,496	142,397	2,498	8 378	153,273	3,995	779	4	9,036	5,345	134,114	139,459	21 6	542 2	563 8
1990	249 907	147,721	1,484	146,237	2,690	9,036	157,963	1,886	651	2	13,359	4,230	137 835	142,065	16 9	551 5	568 5
1991	252 618	147 697	1,480	146,217	2,625	13,359	162,201	2 845	619	1	15 840	4,884	138,012	142 896	19 3	546 3	565 7
1992	255 391	150,885	1,436	149,449	2,521	15,840	167 810	7,569	578	930	14,214	3,788	140,731	144,519	14 8	551 0	565 9
1993	258 132	150 582	1 408	149 174	2,806	14,214	166,194	7,894	552	1	9,570	3,862	144,315	148,177	15 0	559 1	574 0
1994	260 682	153,664	1,305	152,359	2,880	9,570	164,809	5,725	613	1	5,760	3 507	149,203	152,710	13 5	572 4	585 8
1995	263 168	155,425	1,230	154,195	2,935	5,760	162,890	4,321	682	1	4,168	1,530	152,188	153,718	5 8	578 3	584 1
1996 P	265 557	154,331	1,189	153,142	2,944	4,168	160,254	1,993	680	1	4 714	1	152,865	152,866	0 0	575 6	575 6

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 Commodity Credit Corporation supplies destroyed by fire

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 59--American cheese Supply and utilization, 1970-96 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 <sup>1</sup>	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	215 873	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	249 907	2,894	21	237	3,152	9	13	347	21	2,783	11 1
1991	252 618	2,769	21	347	3,137	6	15	319	61	2,797	11 1
1992 3/	255 391	2,937	18	319	3,274	14	17	350	6	2,892	11 3
1993	258 132	2,957	20	350	3,327	8	16	359	19	2,944	11 4
1994	260 682	2,974	17	359	3,350	11	20	310	4	3 009	11 5
1995	263 168	3 131	20	310	3,461	16	24	307	0	3,114	11 8
1996 P	265 557	3,281	26	307	3,614	26	24	380	0	3,184	12 0

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 Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) commitments 3/ Disappearance excludes 1 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 60--Other cheese Supply and utilization, 1970-96 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	249 907	3,167	277	93	3,537	17	36	111	3,373	13 5
1991	252 618	3,286	276	111	3,673	20	31	98	3,524	13 9
1992	255 391	3,552	267	98	3,917	18	29	121	3,749	14 7
1993	258 132	3 571	300	121	3,992	33	22	107	3,830	14 8
1994	260 682	3,760	315	107	4,182	44	26	127	3,985	15 3
1995	263 168	3 786	317	127	4,230	46	19	105	4,060	15 4
1996 P	265 557	3,937	308	105	4,350	45	19	107	4,179	15 7

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 Emmentaler, and miscellaneous cheeses

Source USDA/Economic Research Service



Table 61--Total cheese Supply and utilization, 1970-96 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	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	215 973	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	18 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	249 907	6,061	298	330	6,689	26	49	458	21	6,156	24 6
1991	252 618	6,055	297	458	6,810	26	46	417	61	6,321	25 0
1992 3/	255 391	6,489	285	417	7,191	32	46	471	6	6,641	26 0
1993	258 132	6,528	320	471	7,319	41	38	466	19	6,774	26 2
1994	260 682	6,734	332	466	7,532	55	46	437	4	6,994	26 8
1995	263 168	6,917	337	437	7,691	62	43	412	0	7,174	27 3
1996 P	265 557	7,218	334	412	7,964	71	43	487	0	7,363	27 7

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 Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) commitments 3/ Disappearance excludes 1 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 62--Condensed and evaporated whole milk. Supply and utilization, 1970-96 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	249 907	853	7	28	888	1	40	59	788	3 2
1991	252 618	826	5	59	890	2	52	36	800	3 2
1992	255 391	876	5	36	917	3	49	45	820	3 2
1993	258 132	826	6	45	877	3	55	34	785	3 0
1994	260 682	742	4	34	780	5	60	47	668	2 6
1995	263 168	679	5	46	730	11	80	31	608	2 3
1996 P	265 557	679	0	31	710	10	80	20	600	2 3

P = Preliminary

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 63--Nonfat dry milk. Supply and utilization, 1970-96

Year	U S total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization							
		Production 1/	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U S terri- tores	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	358	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	249 907	879	1	49	929	23	14	7	162	14	723	2 9	
1991	252 618	878	1	162	1,041	149	15	6	215	22	656	2 6	
1992	255 391	872	2	215	1,089	278	4	24	81	24	702	2 7	
1993	258 132	954	1	81	1 036	305	1	6	90	11	634	2 5	
1994	260 682	1 231	1	90	1,322	271	1	5	131	18	914	3 5	
1995	263 168	1,233	1	131	1,365	374	2	5	85	18	899	3 4	
1996 P	265 557	1,062	5	85	1,152	68	2	5	71	5	1,006	3 8	

P = Preliminary

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

Table 64--Butter Supply and utilization, 1970-96

Year	U S total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization					
		Production	Imports 1/	Begin- ning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Shipments to U S territories	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance		
									USDA donations 4/	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	948	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	4	217	1,423	55	2	252	201	1,114	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	249 907	1,302	5	275	1,582	68	2	417	182	1,095	4 4
1991	252 618	1,336	5	417	1,758	107	1	550	198	1,100	4 4
1992 5/	255 391	1,365	4	550	1,919	307	1	455	171	1,114	4 4
1993	258 132	1,315	4	455	1,774	320	1	244	169	1,209	4 7
1994	260 682	1,296	3	244	1,543	207	1	80	159	1,255	4 8
1995	263 168	1,264	4	80	1,348	140	3	19	70	1,186	4 5
1996 P	265 557	1,174	3	19	1,196	41	3	14	0	1,138	4 3

P = Preliminary

1/ Includes butter-equivalent of butteroil 2/ Includes estimates of butteroil, ghee, and anhydrous milkfat held by the Government in 1970-83 3/ Includes available data on butter-equivalent of butteroil, ghee, and anhydrous milkfat Includes commercial and USDA exports 4/ May not match Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) commitments

5/ Disappearance excludes 42 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 65--Lard (direct use) Supply and utilization, 1970-95

Year	U S total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization					
		Production 1/	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Indirect use 2/	Food disappearance		
									Total	Per capita	
	Millions	----- Million pounds -----									Pounds
1970	205 052	1,913	--	70	1,983	419	82	543	939	4 6	
1971	207 661	1,960	--	82	2,042	345	100	717	880	4 2	
1972	209 896	1,550	--	100	1,650	189	51	623	787	3 7	
1973	211 909	1,254	--	51	1,305	122	44	435	704	3 3	
1974	213 854	1,366	--	44	1,410	182	36	511	681	3 2	
1975	215 973	1,012	--	36	1,048	88	28	244	688	3 2	
1976	218 035	1,060	--	28	1,088	181	34	235	638	2 9	
1977	220 239	1,038	--	34	1,072	182	29	304	557	2 5	
1978	222 585	1,006	--	29	1,035	120	38	347	530	2 4	
1979	225 055	1,129	--	38	1 167	96	50	452	569	2 5	
1980	227 726	1,207	--	50	1,257	92	49	527	589	2 6	
1981	229 966	1,159	--	49	1,208	150	37	448	573	2 5	
1982	232 188	1,011	--	37	1,048	103	37	322	586	2 5	
1983	234 307	973	--	37	1,010	89	34	399	488	2 1	
1984	236 348	939	--	34	973	89	39	354	491	2 1	
1985	238 466	927	--	39	966	105	35	400	426	1 8	
1986	240 651	876	--	35	911	104	22	368	417	1 7	
1987	242 804	863	--	22	885	107	33	304	441	1 8	
1988	245 021	932	--	33	965	127	37	368	433	1 8	
1989	247 342	935	--	37	972	110	32	388	442	1 8	
1990	249 907	919	3	32	954	97	25	364	468	1 9	
1991	252 618	952	3	25	980	121	37	393	429	1 7	
1992	255 391	1,025	2	37	1,064	136	23	480	425	1 7	
1993	258 132	1,005	3	23	1 031	114	38	474	405	1 6	
1994	260 682	1,034	3	38	1,075	137	38	452	448	1 7	
1995	263 168	1,063	2	38	1,103	124	42	489	448	1 7	

-- = Not available

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/ Lard use in indirect food use such as table spreads and baking and frying fats. Includes some lard used in nonfood use.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 66--Margarine Supply and utilization, 1970-95 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	249 907	2,768	61	2,829	8	15	92	2,714	10 9
1991	252 618	2,698	92	2,790	9	19	91	2,671	10 6
1992	255 391	2,817	91	2,908	13	18	75	2,802	11 0
1993	258 132	2,892	75	2,967	15	18	66	2,868	11 1
1994	260 682	2,623	66	2,689	21	17	67	2,584	9 9
1995	263 168	2,490	67	2,557	38	42	58	2,419	9 2

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 67—Shortening Supply and utilization, 1970-95

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	213 654	NA	NA	3,703	115	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	5,465	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	249 907	4,730	860	5,590	119	5,709	21	13	116	5,559	22 2	
1991	252 618	5,004	720	5,724	116	5,840	35	8	147	5,650	22 4	
1992	255 391	4 988	731	5,719	147	5,866	33	10	101	5,722	22 4	
1993	258 132	5,818	706	6,524	101	6,625	37	7	94	6,487	25 1	
1994	260 682	5,658	676	6,334	94	6,428	32	14	90	6,292	24 1	
1995	263 168	5,316	658	5,974	90	6,064	33	12	106	5,913	22 5	

NA = Not available

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 68--Salad and cooking oils Supply and utilization, 1970-95

Year	U S total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization			
		Production	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	218	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	249 907	6,036	213	126	6,375	214	121	6,040	24 2
1991	252 618	6,310	208	121	6,639	137	136	6,366	25 2
1992	255 391	6,491	252	136	6,879	245	100	6,534	25 6
1993	258 132	6,470	267	100	6,837	259	105	6,473	25 1
1994	260 682	6,547	278	105	6,930	487	98	6,345	24 3
1995	263 168	6,741	270	98	7,109	530	100	6,479	24 6

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service



Table 69--Peanuts Supply and utilization, 1970-95 1/

Year 2/	U S total population, January 1 of following year	Supply				Utilization							
		Produ- tion 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	387	611	1,856	1,395	5 9	
1984	237 468	4,406	2	611	5,019	860	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	251 340	3,603	27	701	4,331	652	287	689	683	2,020	1,519	6 0	
1991	254 020	4,927	5	683	5,615	997	253	1,103	1,055	2,207	1,659	6 5	
1992	256 862	4,284	2	1,055	5,341	951	27	891	1,350	2,122	1,595	6 2	
1993	259 479	3,392	2	1,350	4,744	550	375	670	1,061	2,088	1 560	6 0	
1994	261 977	4,247	74	1,061	5,382	878	315	982	1,198	2,009	1 511	5 8	
1995	264 432	3,461	153	1,198	4,812	824	238	999	758	1,993	1,498	5 7	

1/ Farmers' stock basis 2/ Beginning August of year indicated 3/ Net-weight basis 4/ August 1 stocks in all positions, includes oil-stock peanuts, as reported by National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA 5/ Current estimates for farm use and local sales are not available, so these are now included as part of the residual 6/ Computed by dividing farmers' stock basis figure by 1 33

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 70--Fresh citrus fruits Supply and utilization, 1970-95 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply			Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Total supply 3/	Exports	Food disappearance 3/		
					Total	Per capita 4/	
						Farm	Retail
	----- Million pounds -----				----- Pounds -----		
1970	6,914	111	7,025	1,121	5,904	28.9	27.9
1971	6,951	112	7,064	1,046	6,018	29.0	28.1
1972	7,012	117	7,129	1,435	5,694	27.2	26.3
1973	7,125	132	7,256	1,496	5,760	27.2	26.3
1974	7,326	120	7,446	1,665	5,781	27.1	26.2
1975	8,215	98	8,313	2,064	6,249	29.0	28.0
1976	8,217	65	8,282	2,077	6,206	28.5	27.6
1977	7,687	130	7,817	2,069	5,748	26.1	25.3
1978	7,550	102	7,652	1,825	5,827	26.2	25.4
1979	7,089	161	7,250	2,088	5,162	23.0	22.2
1980	8,190	107	8,298	2,374	5,923	26.1	25.2
1981	7,643	98	7,741	2,352	5,389	23.5	22.7
1982	7,339	112	7,450	2,023	5,427	23.4	22.6
1983	8,867	92	8,959	2,418	6,541	28.0	27.0
1984	7,255	128	7,383	2,066	5,317	22.5	21.8
1985	6,972	109	7,081	1,970	5,111	21.5	20.8
1986	7,801	191	7,992	2,175	5,817	24.2	23.4
1987	8,075	161	8,236	2,442	5,794	23.9	23.1
1988	8,372	183	8,555	2,350	6,205	25.4	24.5
1989	8,341	175	8,516	2,704	5,812	23.5	22.8
1990	7,327	184	7,510	2,179	5,331	21.4	20.7
1991	6,307	343	6,650	1,846	4,805	19.1	18.4
1992	8,360	298	8,658	2,450	6,208	24.4	23.5
1993	8,919	297	9,216	2,526	6,690	26.0	25.1
1994	8,665	372	9,037	2,545	6,492	25.0	24.1
1995	8,636	443	9,080	2,673	6,407	24.4	23.6

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

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 71--Fresh apples Supply and utilization, 1970-95 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	102	3,513	17 0	16 3
1971	208 917	3,484	80	3,564	119	3,431	16 4	15 8
1972	210 985	3,342	104	3,446	150	3,277	15 5	14 9
1973	212 932	3,539	90	3,629	182	3,434	16 1	15 5
1974	214 931	3,691	79	3,770	233	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	5,230	256	5,487	603	4,884	19 8	19 0
1989	248 659	5,822	228	6,050	774	5,276	21 2	20 4
1990	251 340	5,515	230	5,745	818	4,927	19 6	18 8
1991	254 020	5,447	303	5,750	1,132	4,618	18 2	17 5
1992	256 862	5,767	259	6,026	1,082	4,944	19 2	18 5
1993	259 479	6,124	239	6,363	1 391	4,972	19 2	18 4
1994	261 977	6,366	287	6,653	1,527	5,126	19 6	18 8
1995	264 432	5,836	383	6,220	1 217	5,003	18 9	18 2

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 72--Other fresh noncitrus fruits Supply and utilization, 1970-95 1/

Year 2/	Supply			Exports	Utilization		
	Production	Imports	Total supply 3/		Total	Food disappearance 3/	
						Farm	Retail
	----- Million pounds -----				----- Pounds -----		
1970	7,715	4,108	11,823	470	11,349	55.3	52.2
1971	7,743	4,241	11,983	562	11,418	54.9	52.1
1972	7,139	4,282	11,421	484	10,931	52.0	49.4
1973	7,446	4,366	11,813	547	11,260	53.1	50.4
1974	7,192	4,517	11,709	551	11,153	52.1	49.5
1975	7,776	4,331	12,107	578	11,523	53.3	50.6
1976	7,958	4,791	12,749	536	12,211	55.9	53.1
1977	8,259	4,886	13,145	571	12,571	57.0	54.1
1978	8,688	5,260	13,948	766	13,178	59.2	56.2
1979	8,875	5,502	14,377	858	13,513	60.0	57.1
1980	8,957	5,504	14,461	878	13,577	59.6	56.7
1981	9,858	5,659	15,518	945	14,567	63.3	60.1
1982	10,094	6,272	16,366	930	15,431	66.4	63.0
1983	9,830	6,046	15,877	917	14,958	63.8	60.5
1984	11,333	6,580	17,912	950	16,960	71.7	68.0
1985	11,130	6,959	18,089	939	17,147	71.9	68.1
1986	11,300	7,839	19,139	1,000	18,136	75.3	71.5
1987	11,874	7,991	19,865	1,186	18,676	76.8	72.9
1988	11,920	7,848	19,768	1,215	18,553	75.7	71.7
1989	12,231	8,567	20,798	1,446	19,352	78.2	74.0
1990	11,794	8,536	20,330	1,436	18,894	75.6	71.6
1991	11,692	8,971	20,663	1,476	19,187	75.9	71.9
1992	12,611	9,421	22,032	1,576	20,455	80.0	75.8
1993	12,931	9,360	22,292	1,650	20,641	79.8	75.8
1994	13,166	10,063	23,229	1,844	21,385	82.0	77.7
1995	13,308	10,229	23,537	1,743	21,794	82.8	78.4

1/ Farm weight Includes apricots, avocados, bananas, cantaloupes, cherries, cranberries, grapes, honeydew, kiwifruit, mangos, melons, nectarines, papayas, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, prunes, strawberries, and watermelon 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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 73--Total fresh fruits Supply and utilization, 1970-95 1/

Year 2/	Supply			Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Total supply 3/	Exports	Food disappearance 3/		
					Total	Per capita 4/	
				Farm		Retail	
	----- Million pounds -----				----- Pounds -----		
1970	18,161	4,314	22,475	1,694	20,766	101.2	96.5
1971	18,178	4,434	22,611	1,726	20,867	100.3	95.9
1972	17,492	4,503	21,995	2,069	19,902	94.8	90.6
1973	18,111	4,588	22,699	2,225	20,455	96.4	92.2
1974	18,209	4,716	22,924	2,448	20,460	95.6	91.4
1975	20,348	4,548	24,896	2,888	22,001	101.8	97.3
1976	20,091	4,960	25,051	2,888	22,161	101.5	97.1
1977	19,806	5,140	24,946	2,965	21,977	99.7	95.2
1978	20,449	5,519	25,968	2,942	23,022	103.4	98.8
1979	20,253	5,816	26,069	3,506	22,557	100.1	95.8
1980	22,081	5,788	27,870	3,968	23,895	104.8	100.3
1981	21,943	5,907	27,851	3,994	23,852	103.6	99.0
1982	21,970	6,581	28,551	3,596	24,950	107.4	102.5
1983	23,318	6,372	29,689	3,888	25,799	110.0	105.1
1984	23,242	6,950	30,192	3,555	26,635	112.6	107.4
1985	22,324	7,382	29,706	3,309	26,394	110.6	105.4
1986	23,565	8,340	31,905	3,635	28,267	117.3	112.0
1987	25,559	8,414	33,973	4,418	29,552	121.6	116.0
1988	25,521	8,288	33,809	4,168	29,642	120.9	115.3
1989	26,395	8,969	35,364	4,924	30,440	123.0	117.1
1990	24,635	8,950	33,585	4,433	29,152	116.5	111.1
1991	23,446	9,618	33,064	4,453	28,610	113.2	107.8
1992	26,737	9,979	36,716	5,108	31,608	123.6	117.8
1993	27,974	9,896	37,871	5,567	32,304	124.9	119.3
1994	28,197	10,723	38,919	5,916	33,004	126.5	120.6
1995	27,780	11,056	38,837	5,633	33,204	126.1	120.1

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

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 74--Total tree nuts Supply and utilization, 1970-95 1/

Crop year 2/	U S total population, January 1 of following year	Supply				Utilization			
		Marketable production 3/	Imports	Begin- ning 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 8	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 2	2 45
1986	241 784	553 5	143 0	265 1	961 6	240 6	186 2	534 8	2 21
1987	243 981	1,000 6	132 4	186 2	1,319 2	426 1	356 8	536 3	2 20
1988	246 224	940 6	126 7	356 8	1,424 1	456 1	404 7	563 3	2 29
1989	248 659	794 6	169 8	404 7	1,369 1	488 2	326 2	554 7	2 23
1990	251 340	961 5	198 4	326 2	1,486 1	522 6	354 0	609 6	2 43
1991	254 020	848 9	171 1	354 0	1,373 9	563 7	262 5	547 7	2 16
1992	256 862	860 3	228 1	262 5	1,350 8	544 0	237 0	569 9	2 22
1993	259 479	947 1	214 6	237 0	1,398 7	538 2	279 4	581 1	2 24
1994	261 977	1,061 4	218 9	279 4	1,559 8	634 1	334 0	591 7	2 26
1995	264 432	755 5	171 2	334 0	1,260 7	503 7	211 2	545 8	2 06

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 culls and blows not used 4/ Computed from unrounded data

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 75--Wheat. Supply and utilization, 1970-96 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 2	87 0	157 5	924 1	592 4	158 8
1979	226 451	2,134 1	2 1	924 1	3,060 3	1,375 3	101 0	85 9	902 0	596 1	157 9
1980	228 937	2,380 9	2 5	902 0	3,285 4	1,513 8	113 0	59 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	3,936 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 3	139 1	536 5	748 9	180 7
1990	251 340	2,729 8	36 4	536 5	3,302 6	1,069 5	92 9	482 3	868 1	789 8	188 5
1991	254 020	1,980 1	40 7	868 1	2,888 9	1,282 3	97 7	244 4	475 0	789 5	186 5
1992	256 862	2,466 8	70 0	475 0	3,011 8	1 353 6	99 1	193 6	530 7	834 8	195 0
1993	259 479	2,396 4	108 8	530 7	3 035 9	1,227 8	96 3	271 6	568 5	871 7	201 6
1994	261 977	2,321 0	91 9	568 5	2,981 4	1,188 3	89 2	344 3	506 6	853 0	195 4
1995	264 432	2,182 6	67 9	506 6	2,757 1	1 241 1	104 1	151 9	376 0	884 0	200 6
1996 P	266 755	2,281 8	80 0	376 0	2,737 8	950 0	104 0	300 0	473 8	910 0	204 7

P = Preliminary

1/ Grain equivalent 2/ Beginning June 1 of year indicated 3/ Includes flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent 4/ Includes stocks on farms, in terminal markets, interior mills, elevators, warehouses, merchant mills, and Commodity Credit Corporation holdings 5/ Computed from unrounded data 6/ Residual, includes feed use and negligible quantities used for distilled spirits 7/ Bushels converted at 60 pounds

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 76—Wheat flour Supply and utilization, 1970-96

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	22,927	86	261,861	116 4
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	2,028	301,860	20,179	162	281,519	119 1
1985	238 466	700,151	5,556	313,815	2,087	315,902	18,614	143	297,146	124 6
1986	240 651	737,537	5 799	326,316	2,252	328,568	26,160	124	302,283	125 6
1987	242 804	767,507	6,260	341,565	2,663	344,228	28,880	144	315,204	129 8
1988	245 021	769,699	6,163	344,154	2,727	346,881	24,097	185	322,599	131 7
1989	247 342	761,021	6,072	342,762	3,337	346,099	25,265	180	320,654	129 6
1990	249 907	788,186	6,109	354,348	3,623	357,971	17,872	273	339,826	136 0
1991	252 618	808,966	6,436	362,311	4,070	366,381	20,044	440	345,897	136 9
1992	255 391	833,339	6,707	370,829	5,037	375,866	20,719	619	354,528	138 8
1993	258 132	871,408	6,951	387,419	6,233	393,652	23,241	548	369,863	143 3
1994	260 682	884,707	7,186	392,519	9,048	401,567	24,234	734	376,599	144 5
1995	263 168	869,296	7,144	388,689	9,306	397,995	24,343	716	372,936	141 7
1996 P	265 557	881,526	7,166	396,176	8,954	405,130	11,153	776	393,201	148 1

P = Preliminary

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service



Table 77--Rye Supply and utilization, 1970-96 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	
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	251 340	10 2	3 9	5 6	19 7	0 2	12 7	3 3	3 5	0 8	0 6
1991	254 020	9 7	4 5	3 3	17 5	0 1	12 4	1 5	3 5	0 8	0 6
1992	256 862	11 4	3 1	1 5	16 0	--	10 9	1 6	3 5	0 8	0 6
1993	259 479	10 3	4 6	1 6	16 5	--	11 9	1 0	3 6	0 8	0 6
1994	261 977	11 3	4 4	1 0	16 7	--	11 6	1 5	3 6	0 8	0 6
1995	264 432	10 1	3 8	1 5	15 4	--	11 3	0 9	3 2	0 7	0 5
1996 P	266 755	9 0	4 0	0 9	13 9	0 1	9 6	1 0	3 2	0 7	0 5

-- = 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 .80

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 78--Rice Supply and utilization, 1970-96 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 termtones	Nonfood use 6/	Ending stocks 4/	Food disappearance			
										Total rough basis	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 8	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	26 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 1	4 5	22 0	26 3	55 7	40 5	16 3	72 6
1991	251 340	156 1	4 8	26 3	187 2	71 0	5 1	27 9	24 6	58 6	42 2	16 8	72 0
1992	254 020	159 4	5 3	24 6	189 3	66 4	4 2	28 4	27 4	62 9	44 4	17 5	70 5
1993	256 862	179 7	6 1	27 4	213 2	77 0	4 6	27 7	39 4	64 4	45 1	17 6	70 0
1994	259 479	156 1	6 9	39 4	202 5	75 2	3 9	30 3	25 8	67 3	50 1	19 3	74 4
1995	261 977	197 8	7 0	25 8	230 5	100 9	2 8	24 2	31 4	71 2	52 8	20 1	74 1
1996 P	264 432	173 9	7 4	31 4	212 7	82 3	2 8	28 4	25 0	74 2	53 0	20 0	71 4

-- = 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 the 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, the rice milling rate, varies year-to-year based on the quality of the crop. Its estimation is derived from aggregate data furnished by the Rice Miller's Association, Monthly Statistical Statements

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 79--Corn Supply and utilization, 1970-95 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 -----						Mil 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	226 451	7,928 1	0 7	1,709 5	9,638 4	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 3	1,996 8	4,560 0	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 2	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 2	1,850 3	4,597 9	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 2	4,039 5	617 5	34,580 0	144 3
1986	241 784	8,225 8	1 8	4,039 5	12,267 0	1 492 5	5,242 7	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	155 6
1988	246 224	4,928 7	2 8	4,259 1	9,190 6	2,025 8	4,542 1	1,930 4	692 3	38,766 0	157 4
1989	248 659	7,532 0	1 9	1,930 4	9 464 3	2,368 2	5,037 7	1,344 5	713 9	39,975 6	160 8
1990	251 340	7,934 0	3 4	1,344 5	9,281 9	1,724 6	5,300 2	1,521 2	735 9	41,207 6	164 0
1991	254 020	7,474 8	19 6	1,521 2	9,015 7	1,584 1	5,568 1	1,100 3	763 1	42,733 0	168 2
1992	256 862	9,476 7	7 1	1,100 3	10,584 1	1,663 3	6,016 7	2,113 0	791 2	44,305 5	172 5
1993	259 479	6,336 5	20 8	2 113 0	8,470 3	1,328 3	5,460 9	850 1	830 9	46,530 7	179 3
1994	261 977	10,102 7	9 6	850 1	10,962 4	2,177 5	6,365 1	1,558 3	861 6	48,247 1	184 2
1995	264 432	7,373 9	16 5	1 557 8	8,948 2	2,227 8	5,409 2	426 3	884 9	49,551 6	187 4

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 80—Oats Supply and utilization, 1970-95 1/

Marketing year 2/	U S total population, January 1 of following year	Supply				Utilization					
		Produc- tion	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 8	4 7
1971	208 917	878 0	3 0	570 0	1,451 0	21 0	788 0	597 0	45 0	7 8	4 7
1972	210 985	691 0	3 0	597 0	1,291 0	19 0	763 0	463 0	46 0	7 8	4 7
1973	212 932	659 0	0 0	463 0	1,122 0	57 0	711 0	308 0	46 0	7 8	4 7
1974	214 931	601 0	0 0	308 0	909 0	19 0	618 0	225 0	47 0	7 9	4 7
1975	217 095	639 0	0 5	224 0	863 5	12 3	602 4	204 8	44 0	7 3	4 4
1976	219 179	540 4	1 4	204 8	746 6	8 3	531 6	164 3	42 4	7 0	4 2
1977	221 477	752 8	2 1	164 3	919 2	10 0	554 1	313 1	42 0	6 8	4 1
1978	223 865	581 7	0 6	313 1	895 3	10 3	564 0	280 0	41 0	6 6	4 0
1979	226 451	526 7	0 8	280 0	807 5	2 8	527 6	236 4	40 7	6 5	3 9
1980	228 937	458 8	1 1	236 4	696 4	8 8	469 5	177 0	41 0	6 4	3 9
1981	231 157	509 5	1 5	177 0	688 0	2 7	492 2	151 9	41 2	6 4	3 8
1982	233 322	592 6	3 5	151 9	748 1	0 8	485 8	219 8	41 7	6 4	3 9
1983	235 385	476 5	29 9	219 8	726 2	0 9	503 4	180 9	40 9	6 3	3 8
1984	237 468	473 7	33 6	180 9	688 2	0 5	466 8	179 9	41 0	6 2	3 7
1985	239 638	518 5	27 2	179 9	725 6	1 2	496 7	183 7	44 0	6 6	4 0
1986	241 784	385 0	32 4	183 7	601 0	0 9	422 5	132 6	45 0	6 7	4 0
1987	243 981	373 7	45 7	132 6	552 0	0 5	389 7	112 0	49 8	7 3	4 4
1988	246 224	217 4	62 9	112 0	392 3	0 6	220 7	98 3	72 7	10 6	6 4
1989	248 659	373 6	66 4	98 3	538 3	0 8	306 6	156 9	74 0	10 7	6 4
1990	251 340	357 7	63 4	156 9	578 0	0 6	330 8	171 2	75 3	10 8	6 5
1991	254 020	243 9	74 8	171 2	489 8	1 9	283 6	127 7	76 6	10 9	6 5
1992	256 862	294 2	55 0	127 7	476 9	5 7	280 6	113 2	77 4	10 8	6 5
1993	259 479	206 8	106 8	113 2	426 8	3 0	240 0	105 5	78 3	10 9	6 5
1994	261 977	229 0	93 2	105 5	427 7	1 0	246 9	100 6	79 2	10 9	6 5
1995	264 432	162 0	80 5	100 6	343 1	2 1	194 7	66 3	80 0	10 9	6 5

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 36 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

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 81--Barley Supply and utilization, 1970-95 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	210 985	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 5	228 0	7 4	1 6	1 0
1979	226 451	383 2	7 2	228 0	618 4	52 8	365 9	192 1	7 5	1 6	1 0
1980	228 937	361 1	5 9	192 1	559 1	75 7	338 6	137 3	7 5	1 6	1 0
1981	231 157	473 5	6 9	137 3	617 7	98 4	363 9	147 8	7 6	1 6	1 0
1982	233 322	515 9	8 4	147 8	672 1	44 2	403 6	216 7	7 6	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 9	71 7	468 1	247 4	7 7	1 6	1 0
1985	239 638	590 2	6 2	247 4	843 9	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 5	1 0
1987	243 981	521 5	11 3	336 3	869 1	121 0	419 6	321 1	7 4	1 5	0 9
1988	246 224	290 0	10 5	321 1	621 6	78 9	339 2	196 4	7 1	1 4	0 9
1989	248 659	404 2	13 1	196 4	613 7	84 0	362 1	160 8	6 7	1 3	0 8
1990	251 340	422 2	13 5	160 8	596 5	80 6	374 1	135 4	6 4	1 2	0 8
1991	254 020	464 3	24 5	135 4	624 2	94 5	395 1	128 6	6 0	1 1	0 7
1992	256 862	455 1	11 4	128 6	595 1	80 3	357 5	151 2	6 1	1 1	0 7
1993	259 479	398 0	71 5	151 2	620 7	66 1	409 6	138 9	6 2	1 1	0 7
1994	261 977	374 9	65 9	138 9	579 6	66 2	394 5	112 6	6 3	1 2	0 7
1995	264 432	359 0	41 0	112 6	512 6	62 0	343 2	101 0	6 4	1 2	0 7

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 82—Total cane and beet sugar Supply and utilization, 1970-95 1/

Year	U S total population, July 1	Supply						Utilization							
		Production	Receipts from offshore			Begin- ning stocks 2/	Total supply 3/	Exports 4/	Net change in invisible stocks 5/	Refining loss adjust- ment	Nonfood use 6/	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance 3/		
			Foreign	Puerto Rico	Total								Total	Refined 7/	
														Total	Total
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	83	2,835	11,183	20,865	101 8
1971	207 661	5,815	5,587	144	5,731	2,835	14,381	89	7	70	61	2,823	11,345	21,206	102 1
1972	209 896	6,015	5,459	149	5,608	2,823	14 446	50	-21	45	62	2 823	11,487	21,471	102.3
1973	211 909	6,061	5,329	79	5 408	2,823	14 292	26	91	69	31	2,846	11,429	21,363	100 8
1974	213 854	5,662	5,770	157	5,927	2,646	14 235	72	305	51	8	2,854	10,945	20 458	95 7
1975	215.973	6,300	3,882	96	3,978	2,854	13,132	216	-277	35	0	2,856	10,302	19,256	89.2
1976	218 035	6 798	4,658	203	4,861	2,856	14,515	76	-24	72	0	3,498	10,893	20,381	93 4
1977	220.239	6,089	6,138	102	6,240	3,498	15,827	35	188	14	0	4,491	11,099	20 746	94.2
1978	222 585	5,602	4 683	52	4,735	4,491	14,828	48	29	108	0	3 754	10,889	20,353	91 4
1979	225 055	5,793	5,027	47	5,074	3,754	14,821	73	-12	103	0	3,701	10,756	20,105	89 3
1980	227 726	5,736	4,495	178	4,673	3,701	14,110	689	72	78	0	3 082	10,189	19,045	83 6
1981	229 966	6,224	5,025	49	5,074	3 082	14,380	1,191	94	53	0	3,461	9,769	18,260	79 4
1982	232 188	5,934	2,964	80	3,044	3 461	12,439	137	28	53	0	3,068	9,153	17 108	73 7
1983	234 307	5,680	3,080	67	3 147	3,068	11,895	300	141	72	0	2 570	8,812	16,471	70 3
1984	236 348	5,890	3,444	24	3,468	2 570	11,928	447	-18	58	8	3 005	8,428	15,753	66 7
1985	238 468	5 967	2,797	36	2 833	3,005	11 805	481	-69	122	142	3 126	8,003	14,859	62 7
1986	240 651	6,267	2,223	31	2,254	3 126	11,647	582	51	28	30	3,225	7,731	14,450	60 0
1987	242 804	7 309	1,546	12	1,558	3,225	12 092	604	145	18	27	3,195	8,103	15,146	62 4
1988	245 021	7 087	1,388	19	1,407	3,195	11,689	458	58	12	9	3 132	8,136	15,207	62 1
1989	247 342	6,841	1,913	12	1,925	3,132	11,898	614	11	38	6	2 947	8,304	15,521	62 8
1990	249 907	6,334	2,765	--	2,765	2,947	12,046	654	-5	43	10	2 729	8,615	16,103	64 4
1991	252 618	7,136	2,595	-	2,595	2 729	12,460	735	12	40	12	3 039	8,622	16,116	63 8
1992	255 391	7,501	2,254	--	2 254	3 039	12,794	703	23	--	17	3,225	8,826	16,497	64 6
1993	258 132	7,766	2,016	--	2 016	3 225	13,007	568	53	--	14	3 486	8,886	16,609	64 3
1994	260 682	7 619	1,771	--	1,771	3,486	12,876	666	1	--	12	3,136	9 061	16,936	65 0
1995	263 168	7 932	1,759	--	1 759	3,113	12,804	617	69	--	18	2,878	9,222	17,237	65 5

-- = Not available

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 shipments to Puerto Rico and deliveries of sugar for use in 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 127,000 short tons in fuel ethanol 7/ To convert raw value to refined sugar, divide by 1.07

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 83--High fructose corn syrup (HFCS) Supply and utilization, 1970-95 1/

Year	U S total population July 1	Supply					Utilization											
		Production			Imports	Total supply 2/	Exports	Ship- ments to U S terri- tories	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 -----					----- Mll 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	1,673	1 968	3 641	79	3,720	2	10	53	1,663	1,992	3,655	3,327	3,984	7,311	14 2	17 0	31 2
1984	236 348	1 731	2 602	4 333	132	4,465	4	15	46	1 730	2 669	4,399	3,460	5,338	8,798	14 8	22 6	37 2
1985	238 466	1,839	3,422	5 262	187	5 449	3	19	41	1,847	3 539	5 386	3,695	7,077	10,772	15 5	29 7	45 2
1986	240 651	1 864	3 472	5,336	228	5 564	4	17	45	1 870	3 628	5,498	3 740	7,257	10,996	15 5	30 2	45 7
1987	242 804	2 042	3,629	5 671	202	5 873	4	23	54	2,045	3,747	5,792	4 090	7,494	11,584	16 8	30 9	47 7
1988	245 021	2 360	3 571	5 931	183	6 115	12	24	80	2,333	3 665	5 998	4,666	7 331	11,997	19 0	29 9	49 0
1989	247 342	2 384	3,537	5,922	185	6,106	51	36	59	2 350	3,610	5 960	4 701	7 220	11,921	19 0	29 2	48 2
1990	249 907	2 551	3 707	6 258	178	6,436	138	32	63	2 542	3 660	6 202	5 084	7 321	12,405	20 3	29 3	49 6
1991	252 618	2,661	3 790	6 451	159	6 610	140	33	61	2,702	3 674	6,376	5,405	7 347	12,752	21 4	29 1	50 5
1992	255 391	2 797	3 862	6,660	193	6 853	107	32	62	2 801	3 852	6,652	5 601	7 703	13 304	21 9	30 2	52 1
1993	258 132	2 936	4 184	7 120	189	7 310	114	42	68	2 892	4 194	7,086	5 783	8 388	14 172	22 4	32 5	54 9
1994	260 682	3 027	4 484	7 511	137	7 648	125	58	67	2,991	4 407	7 398	5 983	8 813	14 796	22 9	33 8	56 8
1995	263 168	3 114	4,791	7 904	79	7,983	111	91	76	3 076	4,630	7,706	6 152	9,260	15,412	23 4	35 2	58 6

1/ Dry weight 2/ Computed from unrounded data

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 84--Glucose syrup Supply and utilization, 1970-95 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	2	1,475	6	0	43	1,426	2,852	13 9
1971	207 661	1,518	0	1,518	-39	1,557	6	0	52	1,498	2,997	14 4
1972	209 896	1,650	0	1,650	-32	1,682	6	0	57	1,619	3,238	15 4
1973	211 909	1,851	0	1,851	-1	1,852	6	0	72	1,774	3,548	16 7
1974	213 854	2,063	0	2,063	81	1,982	8	0	67	1,907	3,813	17 8
1975	215 973	2,081	1	2,082	57	2,025	5	0	60	1,959	3,918	18 1
1976	218 035	1,970	2	1,971	-56	2,027	8	1	69	1,950	3,899	17 9
1977	220 239	2,054	0	2,054	26	2,028	5	1	79	1,944	3,887	17 7
1978	222 585	2,084	0	2,084	11	2,073	4	1	147	1,920	3,841	17 3
1979	225 055	2,088	0	2,088	56	2,031	4	2	157	1,869	3,738	16 6
1980	227 726	1,906	0	1,906	-66	1,972	8	2	170	1,792	3,585	15 7
1981	229 966	1,949	0	1,949	-38	1,987	4	2	218	1,763	3,526	15 3
1982	232 188	1,981	0	1,981	2	1,978	3	3	186	1,786	3,573	15 4
1983	234 307	2,028	1	2,030	-8	2,037	5	1	198	1,834	3,667	15 7
1984	236 348	2,089	1	2,090	18	2,072	2	0	187	1,883	3,765	15 9
1985	238 466	2,143	0	2,143	-2	2,146	2	0	224	1,919	3,839	16 1
1986	240 651	2,177	3	2,180	1	2,179	2	0	224	1,952	3,905	16 2
1987	242 804	2,236	0	2,236	-6	2,243	3	0	251	1,988	3,975	16 4
1988	245 021	2,327	0	2,327	-17	2,344	14	1	292	2,037	4,075	16 6
1989	247 342	2,425	1	2,426	-13	2,438	13	9	308	2,110	4,219	17 1
1990	249 907	2,561	2	2,563	-13	2,575	19	6	341	2,209	4,418	17 7
1991	252 618	2,710	9	2,719	-24	2,743	35	12	364	2,332	4,663	18 5
1992	255 391	2,878	13	2,891	40	2,851	30	2	357	2,462	4,924	19 3
1993	258 132	2,966	15	2,981	13	2,968	33	14	355	2,566	5,131	19 9
1994	260 682	3,072	13	3,085	-5	3,090	39	16	390	2,645	5,290	20 3
1995	263 168	3,197	13	3,210	22	3,187	43	6	432	2,707	5,413	20 6

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service



Table 85--Dextrose Supply and utilization, 1970-95 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	564	0	565	-7	571	13	0	87	471	942	4 6
1971	207 661	593	0	593	20	574	11	0	80	482	964	4 6
1972	209 896	567	0	567	-17	585	24	0	76	485	969	4 6
1973	211 909	628	0	629	11	618	30	0	98	489	979	4 6
1974	213 854	638	1	639	9	631	30	1	113	486	973	4 5
1975	215 973	590	2	592	2	589	30	2	85	473	946	4 4
1976	218 035	584	0	584	3	581	25	4	100	452	904	4 1
1977	220 239	561	0	561	-5	566	22	5	110	429	857	3 9
1978	222 585	554	0	555	-4	559	16	7	125	410	821	3 7
1979	225 055	539	0	539	-6	545	21	6	119	399	798	3 5
1980	227 726	548	0	548	6	542	25	3	120	393	787	3 5
1981	229 966	523	0	523	-8	531	24	3	115	390	779	3 4
1982	232 188	493	0	493	-2	495	14	1	88	392	783	3 4
1983	234 307	484	3	497	-2	499	13	1	87	398	796	3 4
1984	236 348	511	10	522	3	519	15	3	94	408	816	3 5
1985	238 466	498	12	510	-7	516	8	0	90	418	836	3 5
1986	240 651	527	7	535	5	529	9	0	89	430	861	3 6
1987	242 804	553	5	558	-1	559	15	0	102	441	882	3 6
1988	245 021	594	5	599	1	598	33	0	114	452	903	3 7
1989	247 342	609	5	614	-7	621	31	4	123	464	928	3 8
1990	249 907	645	6	650	4	647	41	3	124	479	957	3 8
1991	252 618	658	6	664	14	650	46	6	110	489	977	3 9
1992	255 391	642	5	647	-11	658	33	9	124	492	984	3 9
1993	258 132	669	4	673	-3	676	24	7	146	500	1,000	3 9
1994	260 682	701	5	706	-4	710	34	3	158	515	1,031	4 0
1995	263 168	745	15	760	4	756	51	3	168	535	1,069	4 1

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 86--Coffee Supply and utilization, 1970-95 1/

Year	U S total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization					
		Production	Imports 2/	Total supply 4/	Net change in stocks 3/	Total use 4/	Exports	Food disappearance		
								Total 4/	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	4	2,942	2,946	186	2,760	36	2,724	13 1	
1972	209 896	4	2,874	2,878	-44	2,922	53	2,869	13 7	
1973	211 909	3	2,977	2,980	63	2,917	64	2,853	13 5	
1974	213 854	2	2,603	2,605	-182	2,787	52	2,735	12 8	
1975	215 873	2	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	3	2,686	2,689	140	2,549	58	2,491	10 1	
1990	249 907	3	2,716	2,719	81	2,638	55	2,583	10 3	
1991	252 618	3	2,555	2,557	-118	2,675	62	2,613	10 3	
1992	255 391	2	2,943	2,945	287	2,658	99	2,559	10 0	
1993	258 132	3	2,445	2,448	-17	2,464	120	2,344	9 1	
1994	260 682	4	2,048	2,052	-228	2,280	148	2,132	8 2	
1995	263 168	5	2,204	2,210	-8	2,218	118	2,100	8 0	

1/ Green bean equivalent 2/ Excludes re-exports of green coffee to foreign countries 3/ A negative number indicates a stock drawdown, its absolute value is added to total supply to compute total use A positive number indicates a stock buildup it is subtracted from total supply 4/ May not add due to rounding

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 87—Tea. Supply and utilization, 1970-95 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	11	188	6	182	0.74
1989	247 342	0	196	196	3	194	13	181	0.73
1990	249 907	0	179	179	-17	196	13	184	0.73
1991	252 618	0	209	209	-8	217	18	199	0.79
1992	255 391	0	257	257	16	242	21	220	0.86
1993	258 132	0	274	274	9	264	34	231	0.89
1994	260 682	0	256	256	-4	259	31	229	0.88
1995	263 168	0	246	246	-2	248	23	225	0.85

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 88--Cocoa Supply and utilization, 1970-95 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	74	1,192	25	1,167	4 8
1988	245 021	0	1,162	1,162	-54	1,216	51	1,165	4 8
1989	247 342	0	1,211	1,211	-109	1,321	97	1,224	4 9
1990	249 907	0	1,552	1,552	66	1,486	136	1,350	5 4
1991	252 618	0	1,646	1,646	70	1,577	128	1,449	5 7
1992	255 391	0	1,610	1,610	0	1,610	151	1,459	5 7
1993	258 132	0	1,690	1,690	109	1,581	190	1,392	5 4
1994	260 682	0	1 381	1,381	-61	1,442	184	1,258	4 8
1995	263 168	0	1,288	1,288	-96	1,383	183	1,200	4 6

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 89--Spices and herbs Supply and utilization, 1970-95

Year	U.S. total population July 1	Production			Supply						
		Mustard seed 1/	Dried chile peppers 2/	Total	Imports for consumption 3/						
					Anise seed	Dried capsicum peppers	Caraway seed	Cassia and Cinnamon 4/	Celery seed	Cloves 5/	Conander seed
	Millions				1,000 pounds						
1970	205 052	27 126	29,280	58,406	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	6,289
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	249 907	16 888	134 570	151 458	2 170	43,992	6,800	24 077	4 856	4 080	4 763
1991	252 618	16,743	130 570	147,313	2 448	38 703	8 151	31 586	5 850	2 514	5 371
1992	255 391	14 504	154 062	168 566	2 267	59 318	7 207	34 336	5,878	2 548	5 101
1993	258 132	12 382	149,736	162 118	2,950	51 767	8 565	31,797	6 851	2 745	4 794
1994	260 682	12,998	118 682	129,680	2,844	49,275	8 356	35 114	5,962	2 907	5 287
1995	263 168	18,304	110 670	128,974	2,863	48,298	7 330	34,413	3,932	3,294	5 520

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	7 396	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	11,532	5,966	18 125	497	136 925	4 070	9,085	92 693	2 530	11,381	4 063
1994	15,044	6 197	32,603	341	168,766	5 178	9 909	109 434	2 227	12 386	4 233
1995	9,610	7,040	34 254	317	163 568	4,306	13 498	90 169	2 018	13 496	5 298

See footnotes at end of table

Continued--

Table 89—Spices and herbs. Supply and utilization, 1970-95--continued

Year	Supply--continued					Utilization				
	Imports for consumption 3/--continued				Total net imports	Total use	Domestic exports	Shipments to Puerto Rico	Apparent domestic food consumption	
	Sesame seed	Tumeric	Vanilla beans	Other spices 6/					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	16
1971	45,442	3,137	1,855	7,844	292,257	348,793	5,575	1,154	342,064	16
1972	47,220	3,413	2,366	9,700	312,211	380,016	6,730	1,000	372,288	18
1973	52,804	2,353	2,357	9,527	290,268	358,263	7,202	956	350,105	17
1974	57,260	3,490	2,153	8,554	311,985	389,429	9,066	879	379,484	18
1975	44,639	2,577	2,122	9,586	272,763	351,648	8,861	1,010	343,777	16
1976	63,159	3,520	2,236	10,333	323,794	407,821	8,093	1,252	398,476	18
1977	63,516	2,461	3,425	10,214	306,019	398,667	9,691	1,218	387,758	18
1978	70,547	4,055	2,613	8,666	320,915	410,144	25,038	2,522	382,584	17
1979	70,766	3,395	1,995	10,140	317,814	410,412	23,632	2,045	384,735	17
1980	69,602	3,415	756	13,801	331,298	430,742	21,014	2,316	407,412	18
1981	83,673	4,106	1,411	16,616	384,240	469,635	20,033	2,300	447,302	19
1982	73,221	3,537	1,948	27,871	358,631	448,554	22,172	2,361	424,021	18
1983	84,333	3,528	2,155	33,603	391,177	485,097	25,880	2,319	456,898	19
1984	81,036	3,944	1,855	31,796	434,477	533,472	26,206	2,117	505,149	21
1985	82,307	4,630	1,638	30,666	421,016	526,326	19,420	1,625	505,281	21
1986	80,061	4,422	2,311	37,653	427,202	541,868	28,937	2,749	510,182	21
1987	80,507	4,258	3,059	37,320	455,976	562,244	31,513	2,479	528,252	22
1988	73,074	3,598	2,682	40,826	417,645	526,908	31,673	2,694	492,541	20
1989	89,317	4,734	2,441	55,189	508,091	631,716	40,622	11,543	579,552	23
1990	84,531	3,728	2,150	64,450	539,691	691,149	63,547	14,669	612,932	25
1991	80,381	4,121	2,889	59,263	542,014	689,327	63,892	6,468	618,968	25
1992	77,317	5,745	2,775	56,311	571,343	739,909	68,687	3,968	667,254	26
1993	81,199	4,392	2,936	66,709	561,572	723,690	80,638	2,790	640,262	25
1994	89,321	3,815	2,744	74,792	646,736	776,416	89,203	2,173	685,039	26
1995	86,763	4,481	3,264	72,027	615,758	744,732	96,614	2,134	645,984	25

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 U.S. Department of Commerce 4/ Includes cassia, cassia buds, and cassia 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

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 90—Import share of food disappearance for selected foods, selected years 1/

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	Percent															
Red meat	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	7.3	6.5
Beef	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	9.5	8.3
Veal	5.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.7	3.7	4.9	5.5	6.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pork	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	4.2	3.8
Lamb	9.5	8.6	5.5	4.7	5.0	9.4	10.9	12.2	13.3	11.9	10.3	10.4	12.9	13.9	14.2	18.4
Fish and shellfish 2/	45.3	47.5	50.5	52.3	50.5	53.8	55.1	57.1	55.3	58.3	56.3	58.8	56.0	54.6	55.3	55.3
Fresh and frozen 3/	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	62.7	66.0
Canned 4/	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	35.9	30.8
Eggs	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	0.6	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dairy products 5/	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	1.9	1.9
Cheese 6/	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	4.7	4.7
American	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	0.6	0.6
Other	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	7.9	7.8
Condensed and evaporated milk	-	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	0.6	0.8
Nonfat dry milk	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	0.1	0.1
Fats and oils																
Butter	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	0.2	0.3
Salad and cooking oils 7/	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.5	3.3	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.2
Fresh fruits	24.2	24.8	26.4	24.7	28.1	28.0	29.5	28.5	28.0	29.5	30.7	33.6	31.6	30.6	32.5	33.3
Citrus 8/	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	5.7	6.9
Apples	4.0	3.8	4.8	5.4	5.6	7.6	7.2	5.2	5.2	4.3	4.7	6.6	5.2	4.8	5.6	7.7
Bananas	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	99.8	99.8
Grapes	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	37.2	40.6	38.2
Other 9/	8.2	5.9	8.6	8.6	8.9	9.1	10.7	11.4	11.7	14.8	15.8	17.7	15.1	14.9	16.3	20.8
Fresh vegetables	7.6	6.8	7.1	8.6	9.7	8.9	9.4	9.3	8.7	8.9	8.4	8.8	6.9	9.6	9.3	11.7
Artichokes	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	33.5	40.4	56.9
Asparagus	10.8	12.3	18.4	20.0	14.9	16.3	16.6	20.7	22.7	24.4	29.8	34.4	37.7	46.9	43.6	52.6
Broccoli	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	3.0	3.9	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	4.3	2.6	5.0
Brussels sprouts	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	30.0	27.6	24.7
Cabbage	1.6	0.3	1.3	1.6	6.9	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.7	4.0	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.0	3.3
Carrots	7.8	6.2	6.9	8.3	10.2	9.5	7.4	4.9	6.8	6.2	5.9	7.0	6.3	5.8	6.4	8.4
Cauliflower	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.8	2.6	2.6	3.7
Celery	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.1	1.6	3.4
Sweet corn	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8
Cucumbers	36.0	40.7	31.3	36.7	35.3	36.3	38.6	36.7	36.3	38.3	33.7	33.1	34.2	36.8	38.7	38.6
Eggplant	33.9	33.0	28.8	32.7	35.8	29.3	31.8	30.1	38.8	38.4	38.0	42.0	35.2	41.6	44.1	56.0
Escarole/endive	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	7.6	8.2	11.1
Garlic	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	25.6	20.2	17.6
Green beans	8.5	6.9	5.5	8.1	8.1	8.5	10.9	9.1	10.5	10.4	11.2	10.4	6.3	6.4	5.8	8.8
Green peppers	26.5	19.8	24.5	19.7	25.4	23.7	18.9	19.4	18.3	21.0	19.7	16.9	13.5	16.8	15.5	20.7
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	0.3	0.9
Onions	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	12.0	12.7	10.4
Radishes	12.1	4.8	6.7	8.4	13.6	12.0	16.8	20.3	19.8	14.9	16.5	19.6	21.4	30.4	35.1	40.9
Tomatoes	22.3	18.6	19.8	23.4	24.6	24.0	25.8	23.9	19.8	20.8	20.5	20.4	10.9	22.3	20.8	31.4
Vegetables for processing																
Asparagus																
For canning	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	3.4	2.6
For freezing	8.7	3.2	5.5	9.0	4.9	4.3	8.4	1.5	3.0	2.3	6.1	10.2	13.0	33.2	10.4	20.3
Broccoli	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	74.9	68.6	84.9
Cabbage for kraut	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.7	1.0
Carrots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.3
Cauliflower	7.8	9.3	14.2	15.2	19.6	23.8	27.0	36.5	31.1	46.2	46.9	46.3	36.1	42.9	60.6	36.9
Cucumbers	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.9

See footnotes at end of table

Continued

Table 90--Import share of food disappearance for selected foods, selected years 1/--continued

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent																
Vegetables for processing--cont																
Chile peppers	27.5	25.5	30.3	32.6	34.2	35.6	32.4	32.2	33.1	38.1	35.5	32.3	28.5	34.7	26.4	26.6
Green peas																
For canning	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	5.3	3.8
For freezing	2.3	2.8	4.6	5.0	5.2	3.9	4.2	5.3	8.7	12.8	7.6	6.4	6.2	7.7	6.8	5.8
Snap beans	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	2.0	1.7
Sweet corn	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	2.0	1.8
Tomatoes	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	4.5	3.5
Potatoes																
Fresh	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	5.6	5.0	5.3
For freezing	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	4.1	4.0	4.6
Sweetpotatoes	1.3	1.7	2.1	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.6	4.7	5.4	6.0	5.2	5.1	5.7	6.4	5.4	6.2
Dry edible beans	3.8	5.9	2.9	3.2	4.8	3.4	3.0	4.2	3.8	6.7	5.3	4.1	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1
Dry edible peas 10/	8.1	7.3	18.8	13.5	19.7	24.3	20.1	32.6	17.3	24.0	23.7	15.8	21.0	27.3	31.0	14.6
Tree nuts 11/	24.7	20.9	24.5	27.7	24.9	25.8	26.7	24.7	22.5	30.6	32.5	31.2	40.0	36.9	37.0	31.4
Peanuts	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	0.1	3.7	7.7
Flour and cereal products																
Wheat 12/	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	12.5	10.8	7.7
Wheat flour 13/	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.5
Rye 14/	NA	11.4	90.9	45.7	17.1	62.9	28.6	34.3	5.7	NA	111.4	128.6	88.6	127.8	122.2	118.7
Rice 15/	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.2	3.2	5.2	5.6	5.5	6.0	7.3	7.9	8.2	8.5	9.5	10.3	9.8
Corn 16/	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	2.5	1.1	1.9
Barley 17/	78.2	90.5	109.9	65.5	96.4	80.1	85.5	152.7	148.0	195.2	210.6	408.7	187.0	1152.8	1045.5	640.6
Oats 17/	2.8	3.6	8.4	73.2	82.0	61.9	71.9	91.8	86.5	89.7	84.2	97.6	71.0	136.4	117.7	100.6
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	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	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	100.0
Spices and herbs	81.3	81.4	84.6	85.6	86.0	83.3	83.7	86.3	84.8	87.7	88.1	87.6	85.6	87.7	94.4	95.3
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	100.0
Caloric sweeteners																
Cane and beet sugar 20/																
	39.1	39.7	31.8	32.3	36.1	29.6	22.0	12.2	12.2	16.1	24.9	22.4	18.6	17.7	13.6	19.1
Corn sweeteners																
High fructose syrup	--	--	0.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.7	1.9	1.0
Glucose syrup	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Dextrose	--	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.5	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.8
Honey	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	37.1	29.6
Edible syrups 21/	46.8	38.4	49.2	47.5	57.6	59.0	74.9	74.2	72.0	58.9	55.7	50.5	55.6	67.8	70.0	63.6

-- 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 type 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.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service



Table 91--Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers 1970-96

Year	Special indexes and groups					Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers					
	Commodities			Services	All items less food	Food	Alcoholic beverages	Housing			
	Durables	Non-durables	Total					Shelter	Fuel & other utilities	Household furnishings & operations	Total
1982-84=100											
1970	44.1	40.8	41.7	35.0	39.0	39.2	52.1	35.5	29.1	46.8	36.4
1971	46.0	42.1	43.2	37.0	40.8	40.4	54.2	37.0	31.1	48.6	38.0
1972	46.9	43.5	44.5	38.4	42.0	42.1	55.4	38.7	32.5	49.7	39.4
1973	48.1	47.5	47.8	40.1	43.7	48.2	56.8	40.5	34.3	51.1	41.2
1974	51.5	54.0	53.5	43.8	48.0	55.1	61.1	44.4	40.7	56.8	45.8
1975	57.4	58.3	58.2	48.0	52.5	59.8	65.9	48.8	45.4	63.4	50.7
1976	60.9	60.5	60.7	52.0	56.0	61.6	68.1	51.5	49.4	67.3	53.8
1977	64.4	64.0	64.2	56.0	59.6	65.5	70.0	54.9	54.7	70.4	57.4
1978	68.6	68.6	68.8	60.8	63.9	72.0	74.1	60.5	58.5	74.7	62.4
1979	75.4	77.2	76.6	67.5	71.2	79.9	79.9	68.9	64.8	79.9	70.1
1980	83.0	87.6	86.0	77.9	81.5	86.8	86.4	81.0	75.4	86.3	81.1
1981	89.6	95.2	93.2	88.1	90.4	93.6	92.5	90.5	86.4	93.0	90.4
1982	95.1	97.8	97.0	96.0	96.3	97.4	96.7	96.6	94.9	98.0	96.9
1983	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.4	99.7	99.4	100.4	99.1	100.2	100.2	99.5
1984	105.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.0	103.2	103.0	104.0	104.8	101.9	103.6
1985	106.8	104.8	105.4	109.9	108.0	105.6	106.4	109.8	106.5	103.8	107.7
1986	106.6	103.5	104.4	115.4	109.8	109.0	111.1	115.8	104.1	105.2	110.9
1987	108.2	107.5	107.7	120.2	113.6	113.5	114.1	121.3	103.0	107.1	114.2
1988	110.4	111.8	111.5	125.7	118.3	118.2	118.6	127.1	104.4	109.4	118.5
1989	112.2	118.2	116.7	131.9	123.7	125.1	123.5	132.8	107.8	111.2	123.0
1990	113.4	126.0	122.8	139.2	130.3	132.4	129.3	140.0	111.6	113.3	128.5
1991	116.0	130.3	126.6	146.3	136.1	136.3	142.8	146.3	115.3	116.0	133.6
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
1994	124.8	136.8	133.8	163.1	149.0	144.3	151.5	160.5	122.8	121.0	144.8
1995	128.0	139.3	136.4	168.7	153.1	148.4	153.9	165.7	123.7	123.0	148.5
1996	129.4	143.5	139.9	174.1	157.5	153.3	158.5	171.0	127.5	124.7	152.8
Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers--continued											
Apparel and upkeep	Transportation			Medical care	Entertainment	Other goods and services				All items	
	Private	Public	Total			Tobacco products	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	55.6	47.8	55.1	52.0	65.1	57.0	61.7	51.9	57.0	56.9
1977	78.6	59.7	50.0	59.0	57.0	68.3	59.8	65.7	55.2	60.4	60.6
1978	81.4	62.5	51.5	61.7	61.8	71.9	63.0	69.9	59.4	64.3	65.2
1979	84.9	71.7	54.9	70.5	67.5	76.7	66.8	75.2	64.1	68.9	72.6
1980	90.9	84.2	69.0	83.1	74.9	83.6	72.0	81.9	70.9	75.2	82.4
1981	95.3	93.8	85.6	93.2	82.9	90.1	77.8	89.1	79.7	82.6	90.9
1982	97.8	97.1	94.9	97.0	92.5	96.0	86.5	95.4	90.3	91.1	96.5
1983	100.2	99.3	99.5	99.3	100.6	100.1	103.4	100.3	100.0	101.1	99.6
1984	102.1	103.6	105.7	103.7	106.8	103.8	110.1	104.3	109.7	107.9	103.9
1985	105.0	106.2	110.5	106.4	113.5	107.9	116.7	108.3	119.1	114.5	107.6
1986	105.9	101.2	117.0	102.3	122.0	111.6	124.7	111.9	128.6	121.4	109.6
1987	110.6	104.2	121.1	105.4	130.1	115.3	133.6	115.1	138.5	128.5	113.6
1988	115.4	107.6	123.3	108.7	138.6	120.3	145.8	119.4	147.9	137.0	118.3
1989	118.6	112.9	129.5	114.1	149.3	126.5	164.4	125.0	158.1	147.7	124.0
1990	124.1	118.8	142.6	120.5	162.8	132.4	181.5	130.4	170.2	159.0	130.7
1991	128.7	121.9	148.9	123.8	177.0	138.4	202.7	134.9	183.7	171.6	136.2
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
1994	133.4	131.4	172.0	134.3	211.0	150.1	220.0	144.6	223.2	198.5	148.2
1995	132.0	136.3	175.9	139.1	220.5	153.9	225.7	147.1	235.5	206.9	152.4
1996	131.7	140.0	181.9	143.0	228.2	159.1	232.8	150.1	247.5	215.4	156.9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 92--Consumer Price Index for food, major groups, 1970-96

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
1994	135.4	141.5	163.7	138.6	114.3	131.7	133.5	186.7	134.5	165.0	163.0	135.2	123.2	144.1	145.7	144.3
1995	135.5	143.5	171.6	139.9	120.5	132.8	137.3	206.0	137.5	177.7	167.5	137.5	131.7	148.8	149.0	148.4
1996	140.2	152.4	173.1	144.8	142.1	142.1	140.5	211.8	144.4	183.9	174.0	143.7	128.6	154.3	152.7	153.3

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

Source U S Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 93--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-96

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	
1994	119.7	140.3	126.7	133.0	137.5	136.0	118.1	144.2	139.3	131.3	133.9	137.0	135.4	
1995	116.1	138.7	126.7	130.4	138.7	134.9	120.0	144.2	139.6	132.8	134.8	139.0	135.5	
1996	114.3	140.0	125.2	129.3	137.6	134.5	148.9	153.0	149.2	143.7	148.2	144.0	140.2	

See footnotes at end of table

Continued-

Table 93--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-96--continued

Year	Poultry		Dairy products				Fats and oils	Fruits					Processed vegetables
	Fresh whole chicken	Total 2/	Fresh milk and cream	Cheese	Ice cream 3/	Total 2/		Fresh fruits				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
1994	140.1	141.5	132.2	136.4	134.8	131.7	133.5	174.0	143.6	189.9	201.2	133.1	136.6
1995	142.2	143.5	132.3	137.9	137.5	132.8	137.3	183.5	153.8	224.5	219.0	137.2	138.3
1996	152.6	152.4	142.4	144.7	144.6	142.1	140.5	202.3	159.0	239.3	234.4	145.2	143.9

See footnotes at end of table

Continued-

Table 93--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-96--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
1994	174.3	170.3	173.5	172.3	159.0	163.0	115.7	140.4	133.0	123.2	143.4	144.3	133.3
1995	174.7	221.2	188.3	193.1	165.5	167.5	119.5	163.1	134.6	131.7	143.9	145.7	133.6
1996	180.6	185.7	198.2	189.2	177.5	174.0	119.9	149.2	137.5	128.6	147.4	147.5	139.3

NA = Not available

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

Source U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 94--Consumer Price Index for food, 1985-96, 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											
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	121.3	113.7	113.3	120.2	145.1	123.6	135.9
	II	115.8	136.8	142.8	122.5	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	121.4	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	147.3	129.2	119.2	124.9	124.9	158.2	134.0	147.8
	III	130.6	134.5	145.3	132.0	116.4	126.9	127.4	155.9	134.9	146.9
	IV	132.8	131.3	147.5	133.4	127.6	127.8	129.3	155.8	132.9	146.0
1991	I	133.1	132.0	149.8	134.0	132.8	125.1	132.7	173.4	130.9	155.7
	II	133.2	131.8	147.3	133.7	115.8	124.3	132.4	188.0	130.5	164.2
	III	132.6	132.0	146.4	133.2	117.6	124.6	131.6	169.7	129.8	153.0
	IV	131.2	130.2	149.8	132.2	118.6	126.4	130.3	165.3	129.7	150.4
1992	I	130.5	129.2	152.7	131.9	110.2	128.0	130.6	174.9	133.8	157.7
	II	130.5	129.7	151.4	131.9	103.3	127.4	130.1	172.0	134.7	156.3
	III	130.5	133.3	151.1	132.4	106.2	129.1	129.8	166.4	134.3	152.9
	IV	131.1	133.5	151.5	133.0	113.5	129.5	128.9	170.8	132.2	154.6
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
1994	I	138.2	140.3	162.0	138.8	118.8	131.7	131.8	186.3	134.5	164.7
	II	135.9	142.1	162.6	139.0	111.3	132.0	133.4	181.9	134.6	162.2
	III	134.9	143.0	163.9	138.6	112.9	131.6	134.5	183.8	135.0	163.5
	IV	134.4	140.7	166.2	138.1	114.1	131.6	134.5	194.9	133.8	169.6
1995	I	135.1	141.6	170.2	139.2	114.9	132.3	136.7	206.0	136.2	177.2
	II	134.5	142.3	171.9	139.1	110.5	132.4	136.9	210.8	137.5	180.5
	III	134.9	143.7	171.6	139.6	121.0	132.7	137.6	202.8	138.7	176.3
	IV	137.3	146.2	172.8	141.8	135.5	134.0	137.9	204.4	137.6	176.8
1996	I	137.6	148.5	173.3	142.4	144.3	136.7	139.8	209.4	140.7	181.0
	II	137.4	149.5	173.1	142.4	135.6	138.1	140.2	214.6	143.7	185.3
	III	141.5	154.3	171.7	145.9	138.3	144.4	141.0	208.9	147.1	183.2
	IV	144.2	157.4	174.3	148.7	150.4	149.1	141.0	214.4	146.3	186.2

Continued-

Table 94--Consumer Price Index for food, 1985-96 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								
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	125.6	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
1994 I	160.7	135.3	116.0	143.1	144.6	143.3	147.3	146.7
II	162.7	135.4	115.8	143.0	145.3	143.5	148.4	147.6
III	164.5	135.2	128.7	144.6	145.9	144.7	149.7	148.9
IV	164.2	134.9	132.3	145.7	146.8	145.7	150.4	149.6
1995 I	165.2	135.9	133.3	147.9	147.8	147.4	151.5	150.9
II	167.0	137.1	132.0	148.7	148.6	148.2	152.9	152.2
III	168.5	138.4	131.3	148.6	149.4	148.5	153.7	152.9
IV	169.2	138.7	130.3	149.8	150.2	149.6	154.3	153.6
1996 I	171.9	141.8	129.9	151.9	150.9	151.1	155.7	155.0
II	173.7	143.1	129.2	153.1	152.0	152.3	157.3	156.5
III	174.8	144.9	128.0	154.9	153.1	153.8	158.0	157.4
IV	175.4	143.7	127.2	157.2	154.6	155.9	158.9	158.5

Source U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 95--Average retail food prices, Individual Items 1985-96

Item	Unit	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Dollars													
<b>Cereals and bakery products</b>													
Flour, white, all purpose	lb	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.29
Rice, white, long grain, uncooked	lb	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.53	0.51	0.55	0.53	0.55
Spaghetti and macaroni	lb	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.80	0.87	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.83	0.87	0.86	0.87
Bread, white, pan	lb	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.61	0.67	0.69	0.71	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.79	0.88
Bread, French	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.51	1.53	1.50
Bread, whole wheat pan	lb	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.93	NA	NA	1.07	1.06	1.08	1.97	1.15	1.25
Cookies, chocolate chip	lb	1.94	1.99	2.00	2.12	2.38	2.61	2.70	2.78	2.46	2.54	2.47	2.58
Crackers, soda, salted	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.39	1.44	1.53
<b>Red meats</b>													
Ground chuck, 100% beef	lb	1.68	1.63	1.71	1.76	1.83	1.97	1.97	1.92	1.94	1.86	1.84	1.80
Ground beef, 100% beef	lb	1.24	1.23	1.31	1.36	1.44	1.59	1.60	1.53	1.57	1.48	1.37	1.37
Ground beef, lean and extra lean	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.16	2.16	2.22	2.18	2.10	2.04
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	2.13	2.07	2.06
Chuck roast graded and ungraded, excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.24	2.22	2.27	2.20	2.15	2.14
Chuck roast, USDA Choice, boneless	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.56	2.50	2.54	2.45	2.43	2.42
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	2.98	2.88	2.80
Round roast graded and ungraded excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.82	2.81	2.89	2.81	2.75	2.67
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	4.79	4.96	5.38
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	5.83	5.97	5.78
Steak, rib eye, U S Choice, boneless	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.21	6.09	6.41	6.37	6.41	5.81
Steak, round U S Choice, boneless	lb	2.82	2.77	2.89	2.99	3.12	3.32	3.41	3.38	3.40	3.25	3.21	3.12
Steak round, graded and ungraded, excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.17	3.11	3.19	3.12	3.00	2.96
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	3.77	NA	NA
Steak sirloin graded and ungraded excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.90	3.81	3.89	3.78	3.70	3.63
Steak sirloin U S Choice boneless	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.29	4.22	4.41	4.25	4.23	4.21
Short ribs, any primal source, bone-in	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.64	2.62	2.69	2.70	NA	NA
Beef for stew, boneless	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.59	2.58	2.59	2.53	2.50	2.50
<b>Bacon, sliced</b>													
Bacon, sliced	lb	1.94	2.08	2.14	1.88	1.77	2.12	2.22	1.92	1.93	1.99	1.99	2.47
Chops center cut, bone-in	lb	2.34	2.59	2.82	2.77	2.85	3.26	3.26	3.15	3.24	3.22	3.21	3.41
Chops, boneless	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.26	4.22
Ham, rump or shank half, bone-in smoked	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.67	1.61	1.59	1.64	1.56	1.87
Ham, boneless, excluding canned	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.91	2.74	2.73	2.61	2.55	2.70
Shoulder picnic, bone-in, smoked	lb	1.02	1.06	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.28	1.30	1.22	1.16	1.13	1.11	1.23
Sausage, fresh, loose	lb	1.74	1.91	1.99	1.97	2.00	2.35	2.41	2.21	2.11	1.98	1.91	2.01
<b>Other meats</b>													
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	2.11	2.03	2.08
Bologna all beef or mixed	lb	2.11	2.17	2.19	2.24	2.28	2.51	2.59	2.47	2.38	2.29	2.31	2.33
Lamb and mutton, bone-in	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.57	3.35	3.18	3.31	NA	NA
<b>Poultry</b>													
Chicken fresh whole	lb	0.76	0.84	0.78	0.85	0.93	0.90	0.88	0.87	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.97
Chicken breast, bone-in	lb	1.66	1.85	1.80	1.93	2.09	2.07	2.06	2.04	2.08	2.06	1.98	2.03
Chicken legs bone-in	lb	1.08	1.17	1.09	1.14	1.21	1.19	1.15	1.12	1.10	1.13	1.16	1.24
Turkey, frozen whole	lb	1.05	1.07	1.01	0.96	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.04
<b>Fish</b>													
Tuna, light chunk	lb	2.01	2.00	1.97	2.16	2.08	2.06	2.07	2.03	1.97	2.04	1.99	1.97
<b>Eggs</b>													
Eggs, grade A large	doz	0.80	0.87	0.78	0.79	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.86	0.91	0.86	0.93	1.11
Eggs, grade AA, large	doz	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.14	1.24

See footnotes at end of table

Continued



Table 95—Average retail food prices Individual items, 1985-96—continued

Item	Unit	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Dollars													
<b>Dairy</b>													
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	1 44	1 43	1 56
Milk, fresh, whole, fortified	gal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 48	2 62
Milk, fresh, lowfat, fortified	1/2 gal	1 08	1 08	1 08	1 11	1 18	NA	1 31	1 36	NA	NA	NA	NA
Milk, fresh lowfat, fortified	gal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 29	2 41
Butter, salted, grade AA, stick	lb	2 12	2 15	2 17	2 16	2 13	1 99	1 94	1 89	1 66	1 60	1 61	2 05
American processed cheese	lb	2 53	2 60	2 69	2 78	2 83	NA	3 43	3 32	3 09	3 07	3 07	3 34
Cheddar cheese, natural	lb	3 09	3 05	3 06	3 17	3 20	NA	3 55	3 57	3 34	3 35	3 39	3 25
Ice cream prepackaged, bulk	1/2 gal	2 30	2 36	2 48	2 46	2 60	2 60	2 58	2 58	2 53	2 63	2 65	2 86
Yogurt natural, fruit flavored	1/2 pint	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0 65	0 61	0 59	0 60	0 62	0 65
<b>Fresh fruits</b>													
Apples, Red Delicious	lb	0 68	0 77	0 73	0 73	0 69	0 72	0 89	0 89	0 83	0 80	0 84	0 93
Bananas	lb	0 37	0 38	0 36	0 42	0 45	0 46	0 48	0 46	0 44	0 46	0 49	0 49
Oranges Navel	lb	0 53	0 48	0 54	0 53	0 52	0 58	0 78	0 57	0 54	0 54	0 60	0 62
Oranges, Valencia	lb	0 54	0 46	0 58	0 59	0 60	NA	0 92	0 56	0 65	0 59	0 65	0 70
Cherries	lb	1 62	1 27	1 35	1 63	1 15	1 75	2 26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Grapefruit	lb	0 47	0 51	0 52	0 52	0 53	0 66	0 62	0 61	0 53	0 51	0 55	0 57
Grapes Thompson Seedless	lb	0 95	1 14	1 17	1 16	1 20	1 26	1 40	1 29	1 47	1 51	1 55	1 69
Lemons	lb	0 93	0 82	0 90	0 93	1 00	1 07	1 23	1 01	1 08	1 11	1 14	1 11
Peaches	lb	0 69	0 68	0 67	0 68	0 84	0 88	0 96	0 89	0 95	0 95	1 09	1 18
Pears Anjou	lb	0 70	0 77	0 74	0 63	0 73	0 76	0 84	0 83	0 86	0 80	0 77	0 92
Strawberries dry pint	12 oz	0 83	0 83	0 96	1 00	1 04	1 14	1 11	1 14	1 12	1 13	1 32	1 17
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>													
Potatoes, white	lb	0 21	0 24	0 28	0 26	0 34	0 37	0 33	0 31	0 35	0 37	0 38	0 38
Lettuce, iceberg	lb	0 54	0 53	0 62	0 63	0 60	0 58	0 60	0 58	0 66	0 61	0 80	0 65
Tomatoes, field grown	lb	0 78	0 82	0 82	0 83	0 91	1 08	1 01	1 09	1 08	1 09	1 16	1 21
Broccoli	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0 86	0 91
Cabbage	lb	0 29	0 31	0 30	0 33	0 36	0 40	0 41	0 36	0 41	0 37	0 43	0 40
Carrots, short trimmed and topped	lb	0 36	0 38	0 36	0 38	0 40	0 39	0 45	0 47	0 43	0 44	0 53	0 51
Celery	lb	0 42	0 47	0 46	0 51	0 53	0 49	0 52	0 51	0 60	0 50	0 68	0 51
Cucumbers	lb	0 51	0 51	0 57	0 57	0 66	0 60	0 65	0 67	0 62	0 60	0 68	0 70
Onions dry yellow	lb	0 30	0 31	0 42	0 38	0 36	0 39	0 43	0 42	0 48	0 46	0 46	0 44
Peppers sweet	lb	0 94	0 90	0 90	0 79	0 96	1 13	1 11	1 06	1 15	1 13	1 37	1 28
<b>Processed fruits and vegetables</b>													
Apple sauce, any variety, all sizes	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0 76	0 77
Orange juice frozen concentrate	16 oz	1 75	1 54	1 53	1 82	1 86	2 15	1 84	1 89	1 63	1 61	1 61	1 70
Peaches, any variety, all sizes	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0 88	0 92
Beans, dried any type, all sizes	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0 68	0 69
Corn, canned, any style all sizes	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0 64	0 70
Potatoes frozen French fried	lb	0 71	0 70	0 69	0 70	0 75	0 84	0 85	0 87	0 86	0 86	0 86	0 90
Tomatoes canned any type all sizes	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0 64	0 67
<b>Sugar</b>													
Sugar white all sizes	lb	0 35	0 35	0 35	0 37	0 40	0 43	0 43	0 42	0 41	0 40	0 40	0 42
Sugar white 33-60 oz package	lb	0 35	0 34	0 34	0 35	0 38	0 40	0 40	0 38	0 38	0 38	0 38	0 41
<b>Fats and oils</b>													
Margarine, stick	lb	0 80	0 79	0 69	0 73	0 82	0 84	0 87	0 85	0 80	0 82	0 83	0 81
Margarine soft tub	lb	1 02	1 02	0 97	1 04	1 17	NA	1 29	1 30	1 18	1 15	1 04	1 00
Shortening vegetable oil blends	lb	0 88	0 87	0 78	0 85	0 93	0 92	0 87	0 83	0 80	0 85	0 89	0 87
Peanut butter, creamy, all sizes	lb	1 54	1 60	1 80	1 79	1 81	1 89	2 15	1 94	1 79	1 85	1 80	1 79
<b>Other</b>													
Cola, nondiet per 2 liter	67 6 oz	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 05	1 02
Coffee, 100% ground roast, all sizes	lb	2 58	3 43	2 79	2 77	3 07	2 97	2 81	2 58	2 47	3 40	NA	3 41
Coffee, instant, plain, regular, all sizes	lb	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 56	9 96
Potato chips	lb	2 61	2 68	2 75	2 62	2 86	2 96	2 96	2 90	2 88	2 97	3 01	3 06

NA = Not available

Source U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 96--Food expenditures by families and individuals as a share of disposable personal income, 1970-95

Year	Disposable personal income	Expenditures for food					
		At home 1/		Away from home 2/		Total 3/	
	--- Billion dollars ---		Pct	Bl dot	Pct	Bl dol	Pct
1970	727.1	74.2	10.2	26.4	3.6	100.6	13.8
1971	790.2	78.1	9.9	28.1	3.6	106.2	13.4
1972	855.3	84.4	9.9	31.3	3.7	115.8	13.5
1973	965.0	93.1	9.7	34.9	3.6	128.0	13.3
1974	1,054.2	105.4	10.0	38.5	3.7	143.9	13.7
1975	1,159.2	115.2	9.9	45.9	4.0	161.1	13.9
1976	1,273.0	123.1	9.7	52.6	4.1	175.7	13.8
1977	1,401.4	131.8	9.4	58.5	4.2	190.3	13.6
1978	1,580.1	145.3	9.2	67.5	4.3	212.8	13.5
1979	1,769.5	162.2	9.2	76.9	4.3	239.1	13.5
1980	1,973.3	179.1	9.1	85.2	4.3	264.4	13.4
1981	2,200.2	191.0	8.7	95.8	4.4	286.8	13.0
1982	2,347.3	198.4	8.5	104.5	4.5	302.9	12.9
1983	2,522.4	209.0	8.3	113.7	4.5	322.7	12.8
1984	2,810.0	220.9	7.9	121.9	4.3	342.8	12.2
1985	3,002.0	230.7	7.7	128.6	4.3	359.3	12.0
1986	3,187.6	239.3	7.5	137.9	4.3	377.2	11.8
1987	3,363.1	249.0	7.4	146.3	4.3	395.3	11.8
1988	3,640.8	261.9	7.2	157.6	4.3	419.5	11.5
1989	3,894.5	280.9	7.2	165.5	4.3	446.4	11.5
1990	4,166.8	306.0	7.3	177.6	4.3	483.6	11.6
1991	4,343.7	319.5	7.4	183.1	4.2	502.6	11.6
1992	4,613.7	321.6	7.0	192.1	4.2	513.7	11.1
1993	4,789.3	327.6	6.8	206.6	4.3	534.2	11.2
1994	5,018.8	343.9	6.9	218.7	4.4	562.5	11.2
1995	5,320.8	357.0	6.7	229.9	4.3	586.9	11.0
1996	5,586.5	370.5	6.6	236.3	4.2	606.8	10.9

1/ Food purchases from grocery stores and other retail outlets, including purchases with food stamps and WIC vouchers and food produced and consumed on farms (valued at farm prices) 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.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 97--Household expenditures for food in relation to income after taxes by income group 1994 1/

Income group	Percentage of total households	Average number of persons in household	Food expenditures as a percentage of income after taxes
	Percent 2/	Number	Percent
Under \$5,000 3/	4.7	1.8	112.7
\$5,000 - 9,999	12.2	1.8	31.7
\$10,000 - 14,999	11.4	2.1	25.5
\$15,000 - 19,999	9.1	2.3	21.2
\$20,000 - 29,999	16.3	2.5	17.0
\$30,000 - 39,999	12.7	2.8	14.7
\$40,000 - 49,999	9.6	2.9	13.3
\$50,000 - 69,999	12.2	3.1	12.1
\$70,000 and over	11.7	3.1	8.0
Total households	100.0	2.5	13.4

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 96). Under-reporting of income would cause an upward bias in the estimate of the percentage of income spent on food. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ 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 98—Percent of total personal consumption expenditures spent on food and alcoholic beverages that were consumed at home, by selected countries, 1993

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	7.7	1.1	16,812
PCE estimate	8.8	1.8	16,812
Canada	10.1	2.3	12,430
United Kingdom	11.5	6.0	10,427
Netherlands	11.6	1.5	12,407
Hong Kong	13.0	0.6	11,211
Belgium	13.8	1.2	13,602
Sweden	14.5	2.7	11,732
Australia	14.6	4.3	10,216
Singapore	14.8	1.6	8,098
Denmark	15.1	2.7	13,639
France	15.2	2.0	13,198
Finland	15.6	4.1	9,514
New Zealand	15.7 4/	NA	7,697
Austria	16.2	2.0	12,838
Puerto Rico	17.4	2.7	6,336
Italy	17.6	1.0	10,664
Germany	17.7 4/	NA	11,809
Japan	17.8 5/	NA	19,063
Switzerland	17.9	NA	19,542
Norway	19.8	3.1	12,371
Iceland	20.2	2.8	14,111
Ireland	20.2	11.7	7,468
Spain	21.0 5/	NA	7,749
Israel	21.0	0.7	8,119
Turkey 6/	25.3	NA	2,046
South Africa	27.0	5.9	1,792
Hungary	28.0	6.9	2,173
Cyprus	28.9	3.5	5,401
Greece	30.8	3.1	5,095
Malta	32.3	4.2	5,874
Ecuador	32.8	3.2	935
Mexico	33.2 5/	NA	2,860
Venezuela	37.3 4/	NA	2,115
Pakistan 6/	39.3	NA	328
Tunisia 6/	41.9	NA	1,062
India	51.4	0.6	177
Uganda 6/	53.7	NA	157
Philippines	54.6 4/	NA	594
Bangladesh 6/	62.6	NA	175
Chad 6/	66.2	NA	134

NA = Not available

1/ 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/ Food includes nonalcoholic and alcoholic beverages. 5/ Food includes nonalcoholic and alcoholic beverages and tobacco. 6/ Calculated by using World Bank data on food as a share of GDP.

Source: Computed by Birgit Meade ((202) 219-0632), ERS, mainly from data provided by the United Nations (UN) System of National Accounts.

Table 99--Food and alcoholic beverages Total expenditures, 1970-96 1/

Year	Food at home			Food away from home			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	6,808	137,332	72,773	12,062	84,835	222,167	21,673	14,960	36,633
1978	143,879	7,204	151,083	82,229	13,855	96,084	247,167	23,330	16,668	39,998
1979	160,491	7,712	168,203	93,869	15,302	109,171	277,374	26,101	18,893	44,994
1980	177,363	8,415	185,778	103,119	17,177	120,296	306,074	29,383	20,856	50,039
1981	189,240	9,043	198,283	113,053	17,861	130,914	329,197	31,407	22,255	53,662
1982	196,652	8,931	205,583	121,514	18,262	139,776	345,359	32,741	22,708	55,449
1983	207,132	9,258	216,390	132,304	18,579	150,883	367,273	35,485	23,709	59,194
1984	218,937	8,610	227,547	141,869	19,177	161,046	388,593	36,777	24,774	61,551
1985	228,689	6,998	235,687	149,838	18,993	168,831	404,518	38,199	25,846	64,045
1986	237,246	7,185	244,431	162,307	19,388	181,695	426,126	40,012	27,632	67,644
1987	247,093	7,536	254,629	179,890	19,036	198,926	453,555	40,470	29,982	70,452
1988	259,916	7,619	267,535	196,897	20,355	217,252	484,787	41,025	31,658	72,683
1989	278,895	7,684	286,579	209,858	21,650	231,508	518,087	43,121	32,501	75,622
1990	303,903	7,706	311,609	225,204	23,004	248,209	559,818	46,440	34,629	81,069
1991	317,292	7,334	324,627	231,458	24,187	255,645	580,272	47,311	35,190	82,501
1992	319,253	7,202	326,455	239,760	25,212	264,972	591,427	46,328	36,213	82,542
1993	325,125	6,819	331,944	255,363	25,312	280,675	612,619	46,086	37,095	83,181
1994	341,287	7,197	348,484	268,741	26,096	294,836	643,320	47,689	38,052	85,741
1995	354,241	7,253	361,494	280,784	27,079	307,864	669,358	48,399	39,967	88,366
1996	367,545	7,268	374,813	288,487	27,874	316,362	691,175	50,087	41,523	91,610

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 100--Food at home Total expenditures, 1970-96 1/

Year	Food sales					Home production and donations	Total 4/
	Food stores 2/	Other stores 3/	Home delivery and mail order	Farmers, manufacturers, and wholesalers	Total sales 4/		
Million dollars							
1970	65,480	3,765	2,383	1,813	73,441	4,086	77,527
1971	69,161	4,004	2,373	1,828	77,366	4,080	81,446
1972	75,520	3,865	2,423	1,828	83,636	4,297	87,933
1973	83,200	4,556	2,294	2,019	92,069	5,217	97,286
1974	94,529	5,079	2,233	2,297	104,138	6,114	110,252
1975	103,624	5,739	1,976	2,536	113,875	5,975	119,850
1976	110,793	6,283	1,886	2,724	121,686	6,149	127,835
1977	118,256	7,070	2,264	2,934	130,524	6,808	137,332
1978	130,568	7,705	2,385	3,221	143,879	7,204	151,083
1979	145,943	8,416	2,567	3,565	160,491	7,712	168,203
1980	161,439	9,261	2,762	3,901	177,363	8,415	185,778
1981	172,227	10,138	2,729	4,146	189,240	9,043	198,283
1982	179,144	10,677	2,616	4,215	196,652	8,931	205,583
1983	187,313	12,831	2,676	4,312	207,132	9,258	216,390
1984	197,060	14,599	2,785	4,493	218,937	8,610	227,547
1985	204,924	16,360	2,768	4,637	228,689	6,998	235,687
1986	210,393	19,271	2,910	4,672	237,246	7,185	244,431
1987	217,682	20,761	3,383	5,267	247,093	7,536	254,629
1988	227,353	22,882	4,043	5,638	259,916	7,619	267,535
1989	241,862	26,341	4,602	6,090	278,895	7,684	286,579
1990	262,078	30,158	5,336	6,331	303,903	7,706	311,609
1991	271,211	33,692	5,785	6,604	317,292	7,334	324,627
1992	270,098	36,006	6,404	6,746	319,253	7,202	326,455
1993	273,055	38,287	6,782	7,002	325,125	6,819	331,944
1994	286,667	39,827	7,761	7,032	341,287	7,197	348,484
1995	294,708	44,189	7,826	7,518	354,241	7,253	361,494
1996	304,746	47,708	7,460	7,630	367,545	7,268	374,813

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 101--Food away from home Total expenditures, 1970-96 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	13,012	96,084
1979	68,872	5,551	7,157	2,921	9,914	14,756	109,171
1980	75,883	5,906	8,158	3,040	11,115	16,194	120,296
1981	83,358	6,639	8,830	2,979	11,357	17,751	130,914
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	19,077	150,883
1984	105,836	8,409	10,315	3,489	12,950	20,047	161,046
1985	111,760	9,168	10,499	3,737	13,534	20,133	168,831
1986	121,699	9,665	11,116	4,059	14,401	20,755	181,695
1987	136,029	11,117	12,121	4,237	14,300	21,122	198,926
1988	149,282	11,905	13,297	4,952	14,929	22,887	217,252
1989	158,604	12,179	14,575	5,841	15,728	24,581	231,508
1990	169,663	12,508	16,223	6,859	16,767	26,189	248,209
1991	173,672	12,460	16,939	7,489	18,006	27,080	255,645
1992	178,939	13,205	17,502	8,402	19,046	27,878	264,972
1993	191,670	13,712	18,004	9,144	20,030	28,115	280,675
1994	201,175	14,620	19,166	9,743	21,236	28,896	294,836
1995	208,576	15,486	20,205	10,861	22,752	29,984	307,864
1996	211,650	16,792	21,089	11,384	24,709	30,739	316,362

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.

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 102--Alcoholic beverages Total expenditures, 1970-96 1/

Year	Packaged alcoholic beverages at home				Alcoholic drinks away from home				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	4,990	40,470	23,204	3,691	3,087	29,982	70,452
1988	17,007	18,721	5,298	41,025	24,436	3,855	3,367	31,658	72,683
1989	17,292	19,824	6,004	43,121	25,004	3,839	3,659	32,501	75,622
1990	18,597	21,158	6,685	46,440	26,771	3,823	4,035	34,629	81,069
1991	19,123	21,183	7,005	47,311	27,301	3,687	4,202	35,190	82,501
1992	18,428	20,921	6,980	46,328	27,839	3,774	4,600	36,213	82,542
1993	18,253	20,752	7,080	46,086	28,490	3,842	4,764	37,095	83,181
1994	18,707	21,899	7,083	47,689	29,046	4,049	4,956	38,052	85,741
1995	18,606	22,448	7,345	48,399	30,273	4,316	5,378	39,967	88,366
1996	19,355	23,168	7,565	50,087	31,276	4,680	5,567	41,523	91,610

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

Source USDA/Economic Research Service

Table 103--Food expenditures, by source of funds, 1970-96

Year	Families and individuals 1/	Produced at home	Governments 2/	Businesses 3/	Total 4/
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	15,938	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	6,775	11,260	21,934	222,167
1978	204,311	7,163	12,254	23,439	247,167
1979	227,483	7,665	15,173	27,053	277,374
1980	250,606	8,335	17,860	29,273	306,074
1981	270,837	8,953	19,469	28,938	328,197
1982	286,697	8,534	19,577	30,551	345,359
1983	305,277	8,005	22,046	31,945	367,273
1984	325,830	7,403	22,068	33,292	388,593
1985	342,564	5,929	21,905	34,120	404,518
1986	360,923	6,158	22,105	36,940	426,126
1987	379,339	6,504	21,861	45,851	453,555
1988	402,685	6,795	22,914	52,393	484,787
1989	428,396	6,899	24,387	58,404	518,087
1990	462,430	7,313	27,290	62,785	559,818
1991	477,488	6,849	32,020	63,916	580,272
1992	485,220	6,758	35,626	63,823	591,427
1993	504,377	6,383	36,897	64,962	612,619
1994	531,514	6,805	38,212	66,789	643,320
1995	555,638	6,968	38,463	68,289	669,358
1996	575,466	6,963	38,579	70,168	691,175

Note The figures in this table differ from those in table 96. This table breaks down total food expenditures in table 99 by source of funds. Table 96 deals only with the portions of total expenditures which are paid out of personal income.

1/ Excludes food purchased with food stamps and WIC vouchers which is included in table 98. 2/ Includes food stamps and WIC vouchers. 3/ Includes philanthropic donations. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source USDA/Economic Research Service



Table 104--Population: Total, resident and civilian, 1970-97 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	249 907	248 143	249 398	246 464	247 758
1991	251 340	252 618	250 660	252 106	249 207	250 496
1992	254 020	255 391	253 589	255 011	251 997	253 426
1993	256 862	258 132	256 512	257 795	255 010	256 323
1994	259 479	260 682	259 159	260 372	257 727	258 960
1995	261 977	263 168	261 687	262 890	260 320	261 538
1996	264 432	265 557	264 162	265 284	262 855	263 998
1997	266 755	NA	266 490	NA	265 227	NA

NA = Not available

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

Source U S Bureau of the Census