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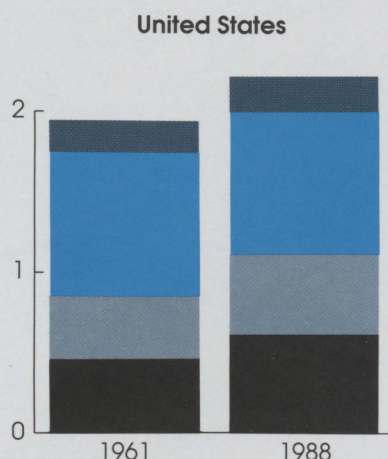
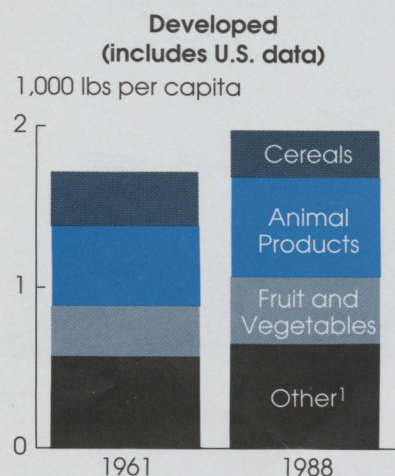
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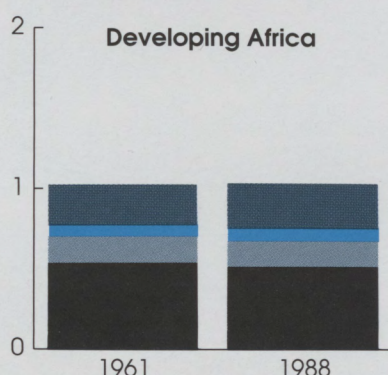
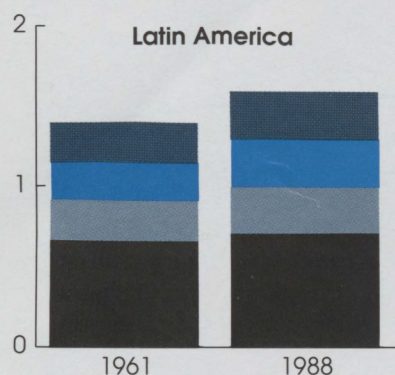
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# World Food Consumption . . . At a Glance

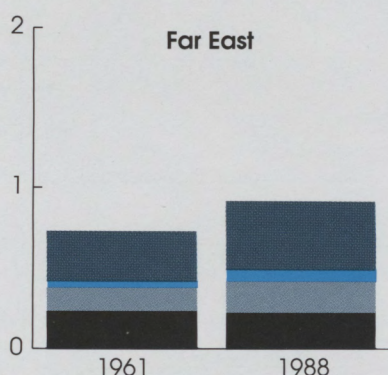
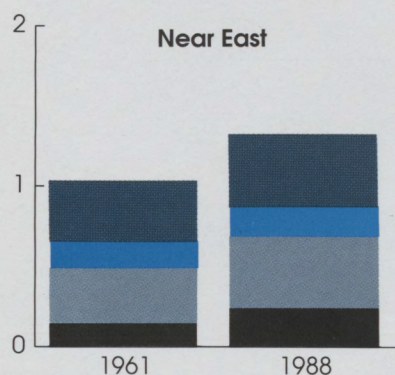
## Diet Quantity and Consumption Vary Across Regions



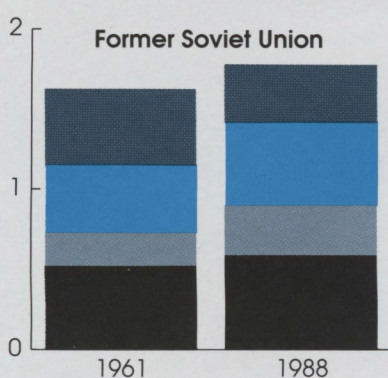
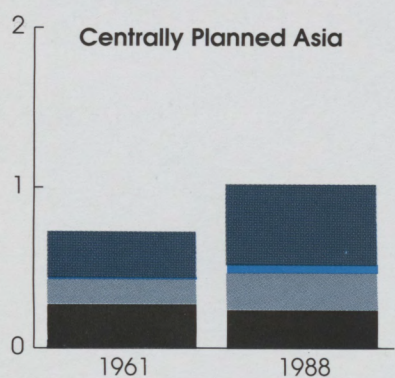
The developed countries—particularly the United States—are major consumers of animal products, especially dairy products. The United States is also the leading consumer of fruit and vegetables.



The African diet contains a heavy dose of starchy roots and tubers, but very few animal products, fruit, or vegetables. Income is the major determinant of consumption, especially of animal products.



Cereals account for much of the Far East's and centrally planned Asia's increase in consumption. Cereals consumption is relatively consistent across regions.



The former Soviet Union has a diet very similar to the developed countries. But the quality, especially of meat, is inferior. Major changes in the diet are likely due to the removal of price subsidies.

<sup>1</sup>Includes starchy roots, sweeteners, alcohol, beverage crops, nuts, spices, vegetable oils, and their products.  
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.