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Reports of Interest

ERS-NASS
(800) 999-6779

The Economic Research Service has issued the following reports on food-related issues, including prices, expenditures, consumption, food assistance, and farm and trade policies. To order copies, call the toll-free number above (weekdays, 8:30am-5:00pm ET). Customers outside the United States or Canada, please dial (703) 834-0125.

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Food Industry

Food Marketing Review, 1992-93

Profits from operations for food manufacturers and retailers rose in 1992 and 1993, due to continued wage and producer price stability, a weaker dollar, and lower interest rates. Aggressive competition for market shares resulted in record new-product introductions, intensive couponing, strong private-label sales, and price weakening. This annual report tells how new plant and equipment, as well as research and development expenditures, reached new highs.

—By Anthony Gallo

Stock #AER-678\$15

The Food Marketing System in 1994

Sales in the food marketing systems rose 4.2 percent to nearly \$800 billion because of U.S. economic growth in 1994. Retail food-price increases were moderate. Competition for scarce shelf space, heavy couponing, and record new products were indicators of aggressive competition. This report analyzes and assesses yearly developments in the Nation's food marketing system, including industry growth, structure, conduct, and performance of food processors, wholesalers, retailers, and foodservice firms.

—By Anthony Gallo

Stock #AIB-717\$7.50

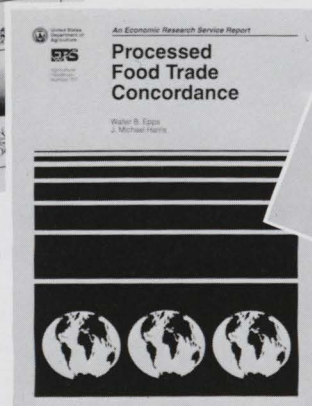
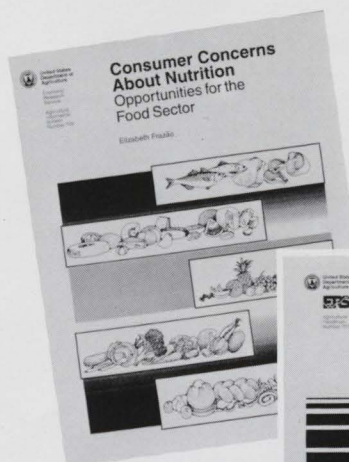
Food Consumption and Costs

The American Diet: Health and Economic Consequences

Four of the 10 leading causes of death in the United States are linked to diet. Heart disease, cancer, stroke, and diabetes account for more than 1.4 million deaths each year, nearly two-thirds of the U.S. total. This report provides information on the incidence, prevalence, and costs associated with these and other health conditions commonly associated with poor diets and inadequate activity.

—By Elizabeth Frazao

Stock #AIB-71\$9



Changes in Food Consumption and Expenditures in Low-Income American Households During the 1980's

Annual per person consumption of dairy products, poultry, fish and shellfish, and fresh fruits and vegetables rose in low-income households during the 1980's. However, annual per person spending, when adjusted for inflation, declined for almost all major food groups. This report presents information on the quantity and dollar value of food consumption in 65 major food groups in low-income American households for 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1987-88. Trends are reviewed by selected socioeconomic and demographic characteristics.

—By Steven M. Lutz and others
Stock #SB-870\$12

Consumer Concerns About Nutrition: Opportunities for the Food Sector

The growing evidence of the link between diet and health has not been lost among consumers in the United States. Although there is still considerable room for improvement in meeting Federal food guidelines, nutrition concerns have become an important factor in food choices. This report offers a brief look at the shift in food consumption patterns over the past 20 years and how both the food sector and the Federal Government have responded to consumer concerns about nutrition.

—By Elizabeth Frazao
Stock #AIB-705\$9

Dietary Fiber: Effects of Socioeconomic Characteristics and Knowledge

The main meal planners in American households consume about 10-13 grams of fiber per day—about half the recommended amount. This report uses data from the 1989-90 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes of Individuals and the Diet Health Knowledge Survey to present an initial investi-

gation into the relationships between knowledge, attitudes, awareness, and fiber intake.

—By Noel Blisard and others
Stock #TB-1840\$9

Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-93

In 1993, Americans consumed an average of 61 pounds more of commercially grown vegetables than in 1970 and 48 pounds more of fruit. Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 46 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1993, up from 39 percent in 1980 and 34 percent in 1970. This annual report presents historical data on food consumption, prices, and expenditures, as well as U.S. income and population. (Limited quantities; please call the order desk to verify availability.)

—By Judy Putnam
Stock #SB-915\$15

Food Costs...From Farm to Retail in 1993

Retail food prices in 1993, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), averaged 2.2 percent above those in 1992. This increase, following 1992's 15-year record-low rise of 1.2 percent, was modest compared with the 3-percent advance in the CPI for all goods and services in 1993. More than three-quarters of 1993's expenditures on food from U.S. farms consisted of marketing charges. This bulletin analyzes food cost changes and explores how consumers' food dollars are distributed among farmers, food processors, and marketers.

—By Denis Dunham
Stock #AIB-698\$7.50

Food Cost Review, 1993

Food prices increased 2.2 percent in 1993, less than the overall increase in the CPI for the third consecutive year. However, some items rose sharply, with egg prices increasing 8.1 percent and fresh vegetable prices rising 6.6 percent. This

annual report presents USDA's findings on the 1993 farm-to-retail price spread.

—By Denis Dunham
Stock #AER-696\$9

Food Spending by Female-Headed Households

Female-headed households spend less for food than do similar two-parent households. The presence of a male head influences food expenditures less than does household income or education level of the female head. This study analyzes the influence of household type on food-expenditure patterns, after controlling for income and other socioeconomic characteristics.

—By Elizabeth Frazao
Stock #TB-1806\$12

Food Spending in American Households, 1980-92

Average annual food expenditures in urban households rose 59 percent from \$985 per person in 1980 to \$1,567 in 1992, while per person income rose 94 percent from \$6,916 to \$13,398 during the same period. This report presents information on trends in household food expenditures for major food groups by selected demographic factors for 1980-92.

—By David Smallwood and others
Stock #SB-888\$12

How Did Household Characteristics Affect Food Spending in 1980-88?

Total food spending rose sharply for 1-person households from 1980 to 1988, while that for households with more than 6 people showed a steep decline over the same period. This report looks at trends in U.S. per capita consumption of total food, food at home, and food away from home using the latest data from annual surveys of urban household food spending for 1980 to 1988.

—By James Blaylock and others
Stock #AIB-643\$7.50

Data Also Available on Disk

Listed below are recent electronic data products issued by USDA's Economic Research Service.

For further information on the data included in these products, please contact the subject-area specialist identified for each product. Data products are available on DOS-compatible 3.5" 1.44MB diskettes and are Lotus-1-2-3 files (.WK1) unless otherwise specified. Dates in parentheses reflect the last update of the database available.

Sorry, but data products are not returnable.

Agricultural Trade Policies—Western Hemisphere

An overview of agricultural policies in 25 Western Hemisphere countries. Describes current and pending policies emphasizing prices, trade, and inputs. Also provides a brief overview of forces shaping economic policies in Latin America since World War II.

—Donna Roberts or Dave Skully, ERS (202) 219-0670 [one 3.5" disk], (2/95).
Stock #95002A\$25

Changes in Food Consumption and Expenditures

Reports average annual household food use and related expenditures data for major foods and food groups, 1977/78 and 1987/88. Data are summarized by household size and type, income quintile, race, region, and urbanization.

—David Smallwood, ERS (202) 219-1265 [one 3.5" disk], (12/92).
Stock #93004\$25

Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Expenditures

Expenditures on food, beverages, and tobacco products in the United States and in 46 other countries during 1970-88. Also includes gross domestic product, disposable personal income, consumption expenditures, and net savings.

—Larry Traub, ERS (202) 219-0819 [two 3.5" disks], (4/91).
Stock #86014B\$35

Food Consumption

Per capita food consumption by commodity and commodity group, 1966-92; supply and use by commodity and commodity group, 1966-92; and food expenditures, 1869-1992.

—Jane Allshouse, ERS (202) 219-0901 [two 3.5" disks in stock #89015B; stock #95PK01 offers the two diskettes plus the research report], (12/94).
Stock #89015B\$35
Stock #95PK01\$45

Food Spending in American Households, 1980-88

Detailed data on household food expenditures by major food groups and by household demographic characteristics. Includes data on food-price trends and percent of households purchasing selected food items in a week.

—David Smallwood, ERS (202) 219-1265 [two 3.5" disks], (10/94).
Stock #90005B\$35

P.L. 480 & Other Concessional U.S. Exports

Volume and value data by commodity and country for agricultural exports under the Food for

Peace and other food-aid programs in 1985-89.

—Nydia Suarez, ERS (202) 501-8519 [two 3.5" disks], (2/94).
Stock #86013\$25

U.S. Food Expenditures

Annual data on total expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages in 1869-1989. Also includes expenditures for food away from home and at retail stores and other establishments, and by type of income.

—Alden Manchester, ERS (202) 219-0775 [one 3.5" disk], (1/91).
Stock #91003\$25

U.S. Historical Budget Outlays, 1962-99

Contains Federal budget outlay data for programs administered by USDA. Includes program function/subfunction codes, account codes and titles, and Bureau codes and titles. Data are for fiscal 1962-99.

—Walt Gardiner, ERS (202) 219-0545 [one 3.5" disk], (3/95).
Stock #95004\$25

World Red Meat and Poultry Consumption

Annual data, 1975-91, on beef and veal, pork, lamb, mutton, goat, and poultry consumption, total and per capita, for selected countries and regions.

—Shayle Shagam, ERS (202) 219-0360 [one 3.5" disk], (1/91).
Stock #91004\$25

Rearranging the Economic Landscape: The Food Marketing Revolution, 1959-91

Changes in the makeup of the population, lifestyles, and incomes, and attitudes on food safety, health, and convenience have significantly changed the U.S. food marketing system since World War II. Food manufacturers and distributors have made vigorous efforts to meet changing consumer wants. This report examines changes in the marketing of farm and food products since the 1950's and the factors causing such change. (Limited quantities; please call the order desk to verify availability.)

—Alden Manchester

Stock #AER-660\$15

U.S. Demand for Food: Household Expenditures, Demographics, and Projections for 1990-2010

Higher income households spend more per person on most food groups than do poorer households, especially food away from home, fish, cheese, other dairy products, and fresh and processed fruits. However, some regional variation occurs, with the Northeast and the West spending the most on total food. This report examines present U.S. expenditures for food and projects likely expenditures in 1990-2010. Markets for various foods are shown by demographic grouping as gaining or losing market share.

—By Noel Blisard and James Blaylock

Stock #TB-1818\$18

U.S. Food Spending and Income: Changes Through the Years

Higher income households spend more money on food, but use a smaller share of income, than do lower income households. This study analyzes the influence of household type on food-expenditure patterns, after controlling for income and other socioeconomic characteristics.

—By Alden Manchester

Stock #AIB-618\$7.50

Food Assistance, At Home and Abroad

Comparing the Emergency Food Assistance Program and the Food Stamp Program: Recipient Characteristics, Market Effects, and Benefit/Cost Ratios

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), a commodity-based program, and the coupon-based Food Stamp Program can, for a given level of expenditure, serve more needy households than either program can serve alone. This report shows that although TEFAP expenditures are small compared with those of the Food Stamp Program, a program such as TEFAP can complement food stamps by distributing food to households unwilling to apply for food stamps.

—By William Levedahl and others

Stock #AER-689\$9

The Effect of Food Stamps and Income on Household Food Expenditures

The decline in food expenditures caused by converting food stamp benefits to cash assistance may not be as great as previously thought. This technical bulletin re-examines past estimates of the effect of income and food stamp benefits on food expenditures.

—By William Levedahl

Stock #TB-1794\$9

Food Aid: Motivation and Allocation Criteria

The food and financial situations of recipient countries, as well as political considerations, influence donor countries to provide food aid. This report evaluates these and other motivating factors that affect food-aid policies and distribution. Food aid from the United States, the European Community, and Canada is also reviewed.

—By Shahla Shapouri and Margaret Missiaen

Stock #FAER-240\$9

International Agriculture and Trade Report: Food Aid Needs Assessment

Sixty developing countries would need 12 million tons of food aid in 1994/95 to maintain per capita grain consumption at the average of the last 5 years (status quo target). The estimates are down from a year earlier, when 14 million tons were needed. Nutritional needs, which continue to be much higher than status quo needs, increased slightly. To meet a United Nations' minimum nutritional standard (nutrition-based target), the 60 countries would require 25 million tons, slightly higher than in 1993/94. South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have the greatest needs. This report reviews food-aid needs of countries with past or continuing food deficits.

—By Stacey Rosen and others

Stock #GFA-5\$12

Strategies for Food Security and Structural Adjustment in Sub-Saharan Africa

Mounting debt and a continuing inability to feed their populations have led countries of Sub-Saharan Africa to undertake reform programs to make their economies more market oriented. Case studies of Kenya, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe represent a common dilemma: how to adhere to long-term economic reform while protecting vulnerable consumer groups from market inefficiencies and price shocks. This report reviews the economic environment, agricultural production, and food consumption issues and shows that market liberalization alone is not sufficient to stimulate production to keep pace with population growth.

—By Shahla Shapouri and others

Stock #AIB-651\$7.50

U.S. Domestic Food Assistance Programs: Lessons From the Past

Domestic food-assistance programs improved the nutrition of

low-income Americans and cost \$14.2 billion (not adjusted for inflation) in fiscal 1980 and \$21.2 billion in fiscal 1988. This report describes current domestic food-assistance programs, their relationships to each other, effects on food production and marketing sectors, and costs.

—By William Levedahl

Stock #AIB-570\$7.50

Farm Policy and Trade

Global Review of Agricultural Policies: Western Hemisphere

This report describes policies that affect the agricultural sector in 25 countries in the Western Hemisphere, including those affecting commodity and input prices. The activities of government-owned companies and the integration of economies in the Western Hemisphere are also reviewed. To facilitate understanding of the policy choice made in each country, this bulletin also presents data on each country's economy, trade flows, and resource base.

—By Donna Roberts and David Skully

Stock #SB-892\$12

Issues for the 1990's

Food and agriculture now more than ever operate globally, with producers and agribusiness competing head on with foreign interests. With this increasing integration of world financial markets, national and international monetary and fiscal policies directly affect U.S. agriculture. New and diverse groups, such as consumer and environmental interests, compete for policy agenda. A broader range of congressional

committees deal with issues affecting agriculture. And, a growing number of government agencies promulgates rules, regulations, standards, and programs involving agriculture and rural America. These rules and regulations are coming under increasing scrutiny by the food and agricultural sector. This report is a collection of front-burner policy issues focusing on America's food and agricultural industry and rural economy. The issues, assembled in 2-page factsheets, cover trade, conservation, commodity programs, marketing, food and nutrition, rural economy, environment, and technology.

—By various authors

Stock #AIB-664\$24.50

NAFTA: Year One

Trade data for the first year of the North American Free Agreement (NAFTA) indicate that Canada, Mexico, and the United States all benefited from expanded intraregional agricultural trade. U.S. farm commodity exports to Mexico showing the largest increases since implementation of NAFTA include: corn, beef, pork, poultry, fresh and processed fruits, vegetables and preparations, oilseed products, and nuts. This report monitors the trade and economic impacts of the NAFTA on U.S. agriculture and rural America, focusing on the first full year of the agreement and prospects for 1995. Extensive trade flow data are included, and policy changes and trade issues are discussed.

—By John Link and others

Stock #NAFTA-3\$12

Processed Food Trade Concordance

This handbook pairs processed food industries with their corresponding products. These pairings merge the domestic Standard Industrial Classifications System (SIC) for classifying industries and

the international Harmonized System for classifying imported and exported products. The result is a concise reference for use in analytical or statistical work that requires identification of the individual products that compose industries' aggregate processed food imports and exports.

—By Walter B. Epps and J. Michael Harris

Stock #AH-707\$12

The U.S. Presence in Mexico's Agribusiness

U.S. investment in Mexican agribusiness rose five-fold from the late 1980's to the early 1990's, topping \$2 billion. This report reviews U.S. investment in Mexico's agribusiness from 1987 to 1992 and evaluates its impact on the U.S. and Mexican economies. (Limited quantities; please call the order desk to verify availability.)

—By Christine Bolling and Constanza Valdes

Stock #FAER-253\$9

World Agriculture: Trends and Indicators, 1970-91

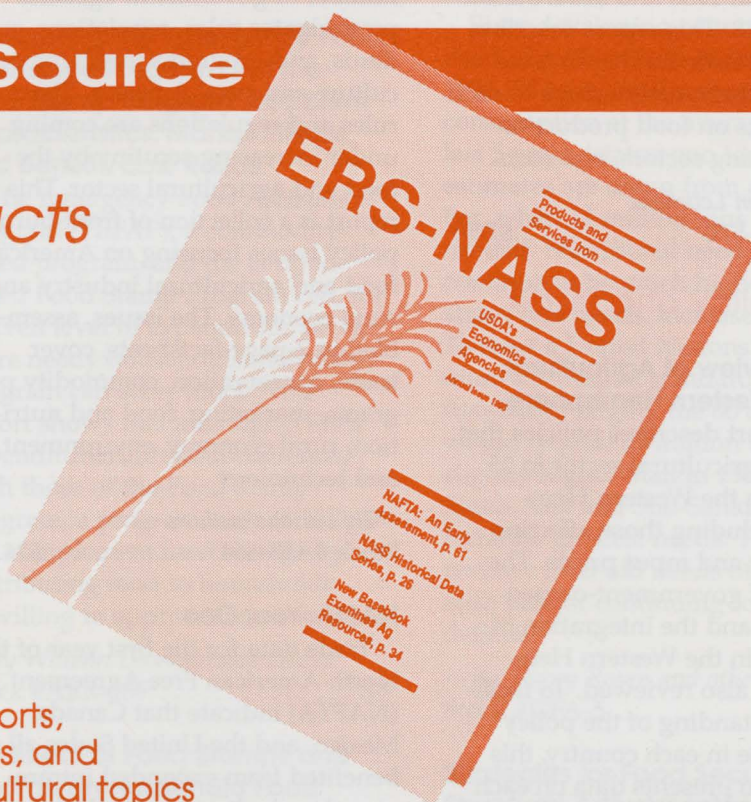
This statistical bulletin provides over 500 pages of data on aggregate economic and agricultural growth, performance, production, and trade indicators for the world, 14 geographic regions, the European Community, Central Europe, and 141 countries. The data cover population, macroeconomic indicators, food consumption, factors of production, commodity production, trade, and efficiency of resource use.

—By Francis Urban

Stock #SB-861\$22 ■

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