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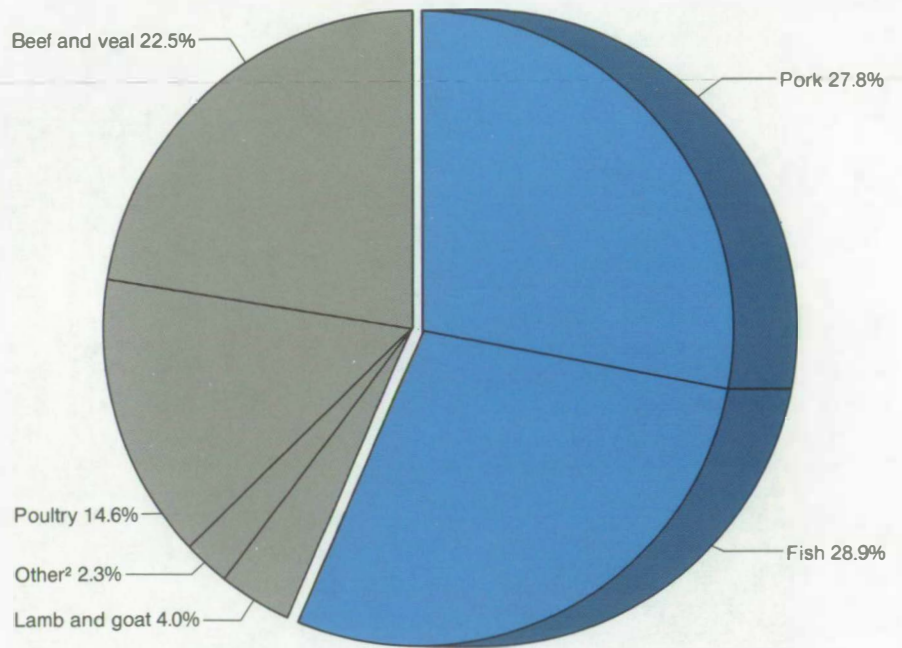
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World Meat Production

Global production of meat and fish in 1984 equaled 225 billion metric tons (the most recent data available). Assuming all that is produced is consumed, this translates into about 93 pounds per person, with fish exceeding all other meats. Fish consumption is highest in Japan, at more than 164 pounds per capita in 1984. Pork, the second most popular meat, tends to be produced in the greatest quantities in Asia. However, because of the size of the Asian population, per capita consumption lags considerably behind that of Eastern and Western Europe. Beef predominates in the United States, the Soviet Union, and South America.

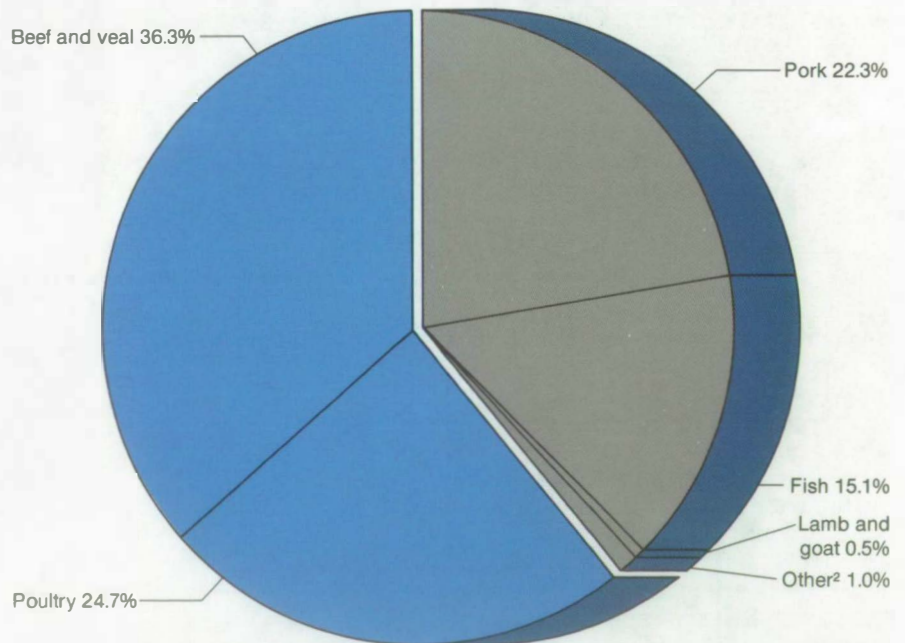
Fish and Pork Dominate World Per Capita Meat Production¹ . . .



¹1984 data, total is 93.1 pounds per capita. ²Includes horses, rabbits, camels, and game animals.

In the United States, the high level of income has encouraged greater meat consumption. U.S. production on a per capita basis equaled 278 pounds (carcass weight) in 1984. However, not all that is produced in the United States is consumed here. After adjusting for imports and exports, we consumed an average of 258 pounds of meat and fish that year, almost three times the per capita level for the world. Beef is the major meat product produced. Poultry is second, recently surpassing pork in per capita production. Fish has become increasingly popular in recent years but remains a distant fourth.

While Beef and Poultry Are More Important in the United States¹



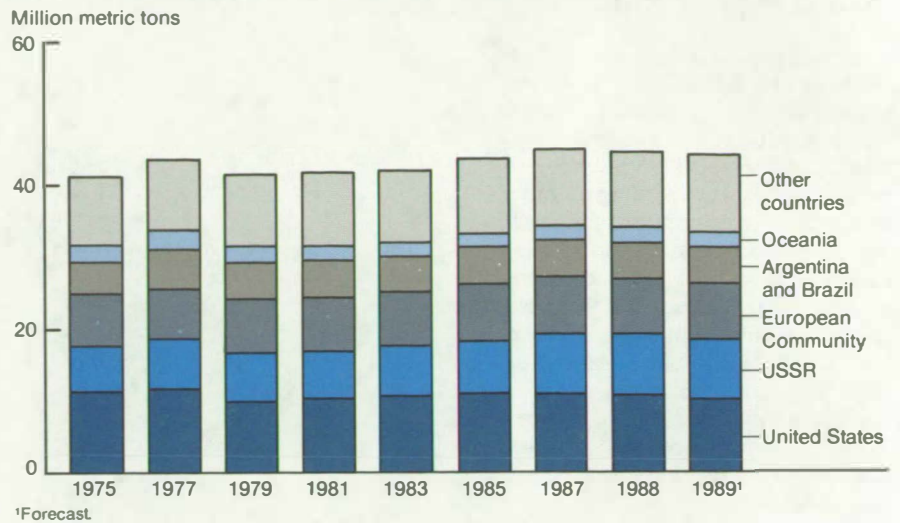
¹1984 data, total is 278 pounds per capita. ²Includes horses, rabbits, and game animals.

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Sources: *Production Yearbook*, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations, 1986; *Fisheries Yearbook*, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations, 1985.

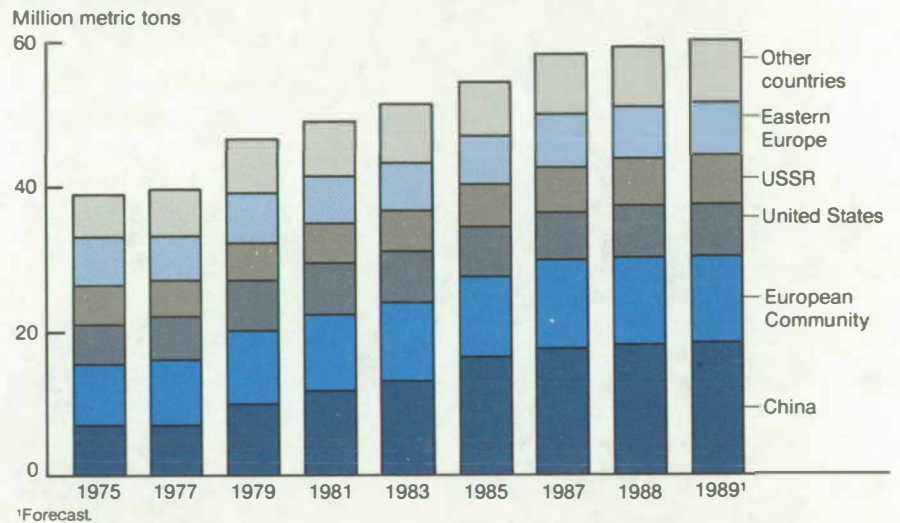
World beef and veal production has grown at an average rate of just over 0.5 percent per year between 1975 and 1988. However, since 1983 world production has risen slightly over 1 percent annually, from 41.9 million metric tons to 44.5 million in 1988. Last year, the United States, the Soviet Union, the European Community, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, and New Zealand supplied 76 percent of the world's beef and veal. Over the past 5 years, production in the United States has been relatively constant. Soviet production increased during the past 5 years, rising at roughly 4 percent per year. In the European Community, production peaked as the dairy herd was liquidated, but output in 1988 declined.

Beef Production Has Remained Stable Worldwide



Between 1975 and 1988, global pork production grew at just over 4 percent annually, with output increasing at slightly less than 2.8 percent a year during 1980-88. Five regions—China, the European Community, Eastern Europe, the United States, and the Soviet Union—produced over 85 percent of the world's pork in 1988. China exhibited the most rapid growth in production. Since 1983, production has increased more than 7.5 percent per year. During the same period, growth has been considerably slower in the other major producing regions. Production growth in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and the European Community averaged 2 percent per year, while production in the United States expanded less than 1 percent.

Global Production of Pork Has Grown Steadily



Poultry production has grown dramatically since the mid-1970's, from 14.2 million metric tons in 1975 to 30.1 million in 1988. Growth in production worldwide has exceeded 8.5 percent per year, with large increases occurring among all major producers. In 1988, the largest producing regions—the United States, the European Community, the Soviet Union, Brazil, and Japan—accounted for 73 percent of the world's poultry production. Since 1983, U.S. production has increased at an annual average rate of 6.5 percent. Growth has been slightly less than 5 percent per year in Japan and Brazil, while the European Community and the Soviet Union have increased production 3.6 percent and less than 1 percent, respectively.

World Poultry Production Has More Than Doubled Since 1975

