

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

# This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

#### Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
<a href="http://ageconsearch.umn.edu">http://ageconsearch.umn.edu</a>
<a href="mailto:aesearch@umn.edu">aesearch@umn.edu</a>

Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.

No endorsement of AgEcon Search or its fundraising activities by the author(s) of the following work or their employer(s) is intended or implied.





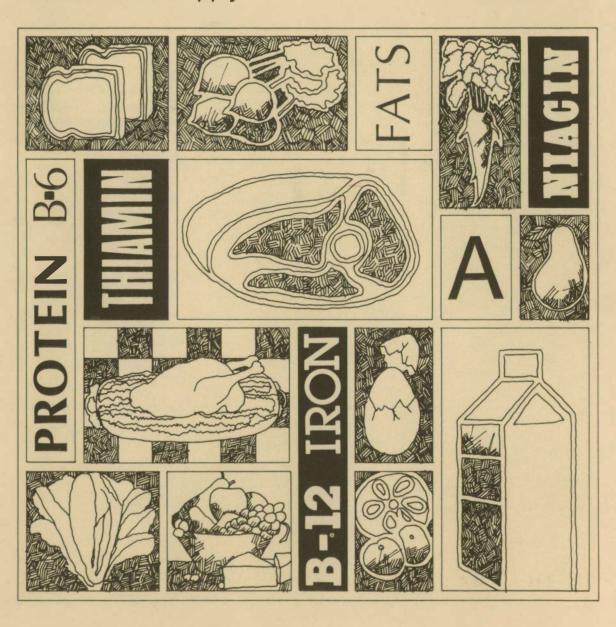
Nutrient Content of the National Food Supply

NFR-5

Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service

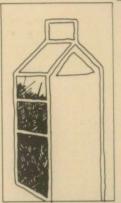
U.S. Department of Agriculture

December 1978



### FATS





#### B-12 IRON

PROTEIN B6





#### Special this Issue

## The Nutrient Content of the National Food Supply

Levels of most nutrients in the U.S. food supply in 1978 averaged just about the same or a little higher than the year before. The only exception was in our intake of vitamin  $B_{12}$ —the result of decreased beef production. And a comparison with the 1977 data shows that our intake of total fat has risen.

The authors use national food disappearance statistics from the turn of the century to 1978 to trace trends in the U.S. diet. Over the years, there have been some interesting shifts in our eating habits. For example, since 1900-13, over one-fourth more fat has been added to the U.S. diet.

Since the late 1960's, there's been a marked decline in deaths from coronary heart disease. As a result, scientists are examining possible factors that may have been instrumental in lowering the death rate—particularly changes in dietary habits. They have been looking at these changes in terms of per capita consumption of dietary fat, fatty acids, and cholesterol.

The extent to which our changing national diet has affected our health is not known, but it is evident that changes in food consumption during this century have affected our dietary fat, fatty acid, and cholesterol intake.

Economics Editor: William T. Boehm (202) 447-8707

Outlook and Situation Editor: Allen O. Johnson (202) 447-8707

Managing Editor: Adrie Sardonia Custer (202) 447-3050

Editorial Assistant: Bonnie Besonen

Production Assistant: Karen Toussaint National Food Review is published in March, June, September, and December by the National Economic Analysis Division of the Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service (ESCS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Use of commercial and trade names does not imply approval or constitute endorsement by USDA or ESCS.

# National Food Review



Situation & Outlook

The Food Price Outlook for 1979...Food Price Update...Food Outlook Highlights...Meat Import Update...Food Policy Continues To Emerge...Per Capita Food Consumption...Food Spending and Income...Domestic Food Programs



Marketing

17 Consumers and Warehouse Stores...Total Food Expenditures: Some Further Delineations...Pick Your Own and Roadside Stands: Who's Buying and Why...Public Policies Toward Conglomerate Firms in Food Processing



Consumer Research

28 Nutrient Content of the National Food Supply...Does Race Influence Food Purchasing?...Changes in School Lunch Participation...Current Economic Research on Food Stamp Use ...Economic Impacts of a Ban on Selected Animal Drugs ...Consumers' Perception of Meat and Poultry Inspection...A Note on Survey Research



**Perspectives** 

47 USDA Family Food Plans and Their Costs...The Role of Food Prices in Inflation...The Move to Metric...Meals on Wheels...An Update on Saccharin...USDA Awards Competitive Research Grants



USDA Actions <sup>56</sup>

Rulemaking and other actions by USDA affecting consumers. Highlights: new grade standards for frozen and waxed green beans; gardening in the city; action on sodium nitrite; food and nutrition policy; food stamp allotments increased; USDA update of the School Lunch Program.



Legislation

Actions taken during the 95th Congress influenced both food policy and food program development. This section highlights the major Congressional actions dealing with food.