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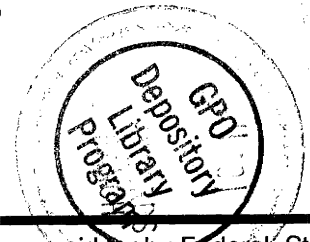
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U.S. Food Spending and Income

Changes Through the Years

Alden Manchester



In this report... Food expenditures in the United States have risen almost every year since the end of the Great Depression. However, income has risen faster (chiefly because of the increasing number of families with more than one wage earner), so food spending as a percentage of income has declined. Higher income households spend more money on food, but use a smaller share of income, than lower income households. Measures of food expenditures and income vary according to how income is measured, what expenses are counted, and who is paying for the food.

The percentage of income spent for food can be an indicator of economic conditions of a general economy. In an affluent society like the United States, people spend less of their income on food and have more to spend on other things. This report explores relationships that have contributed to increases in U.S. food spending over the years and the decline in food spending's share of income.

The amount of money spent on food in the United States has been steadily rising. Yet, because income has generally risen faster than food expenditures, food spending as a percentage of income has declined. Food spending has risen over the years partly because more food is eaten out (in restaurants, for example) where prices are higher. Rising incomes are chiefly responsible for increased spending for food away from home. A major part of the increase in income per household is due to a rise in the number of households with more than one wage earner. Such households generally have more money, and eat out more often, than single-earner households.

Constructing accurate and comparable measures of food expenditure and income relationships is difficult. Food expenditures as a share of income can vary by how income is measured and what expenses are counted. Items such as home-produced food and food stamps can be counted as both food expenditures and income, but are treated differently in different series.

Measures of food expenditures and income also vary by how they measure who is paying for the food. The

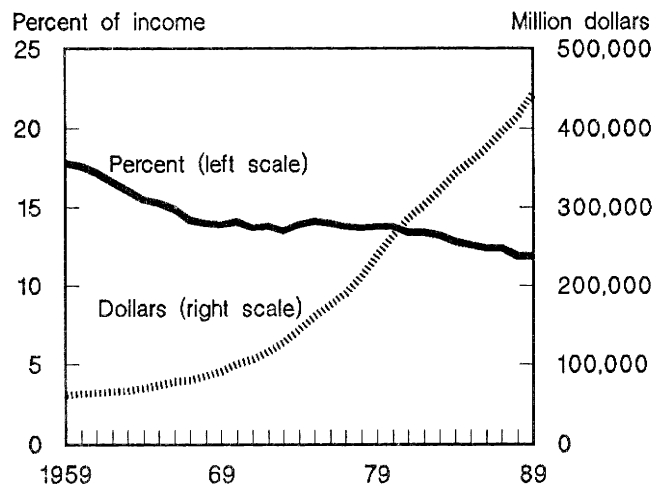
share of food expenditures paid for by Federal, State, and local governments and businesses has risen over the last 60 years, while the share paid for by families and individuals has dropped. These factors and others can affect the food expenditure/income ratio.

Three data series are generally used in the United States in tracking the amount of money spent on food. The **total food expenditures series** is the broadest. It includes all food expenditures regardless of who pays for the food, whether government, business, or individuals. According to this data set, U.S. food expenditures totaled \$515,589 million in 1989. To determine the share of income spent on food, analysts often use the **disposable personal income series**, which includes certain "nonmoney" income sources such as food stamps and farm home-produced food. Comparing food expenditures with personal income, U.S. food expenditures totaled \$443,271 million in 1989, or 11.9 percent of personal income. Another series, **disposable personal money income**, reflects what consumers pay out of money income. It excludes all "nonmoney" income sources. Comparing food expenditures with personal money income, U.S. food expenditures totaled \$423,474 million in 1989, or 13.2 percent of personal money income.

Figure 1

U.S. food expenditures, 1959-89

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



Spending on Eating Out Continues To Rise

The share of food expenditures for eating out has been rising almost continuously since the Great Depression. Increasing incomes and more multiple-earner households are major contributors to this rise.

The food service market (eating out) has been growing more rapidly than the off-premise food market (at home) since the Great Depression. Food service accounted for 45 percent of all food dollars in 1989, compared with 24 percent in 1954 (fig. 2). Because the margins (the spread between buying and selling prices) in the food service market (such as restaurants) are substantially higher than those in the off-premise market (such as grocery stores) and growing, the share of food quantities from food service is somewhat less than the share of total dollars, 32 percent in 1989 and 22 percent in 1954. The gap between food service shares in dollars spent and food quantities in figure 2 widened because restaurant prices rose faster than grocery store prices (fig. 3).

The increasing share of food dollars spent in food service, with its higher prices than off-premise (retail store) food, means that total food expenditures increased more rapidly than would be the case if the food service share had not risen.

The most important factor leading to the rising share of food service in food sales has been growth in consumer income, which has increased in both nominal and real terms most of the time since the Great Depression. The sharp increase in the proportion of women working outside the home has contributed to both the rise in income and the demand for eating out.

Single, employed persons living alone spend substantially more food dollars eating out than any other group (fig. 4), but they also spend more per person on food at home than most other groups. Larger households

generally spend less eating out than smaller households, partly because they have more children. Households of a given size with more earners spend more for food away from home. More lunches are being eaten away from home because of more working mothers, which contributes to greater food spending away from home, although the number of lunches brown-bagged from home (including those prepared in the office microwave) is unknown.

Incomes in the United States have risen from a combination of causes:

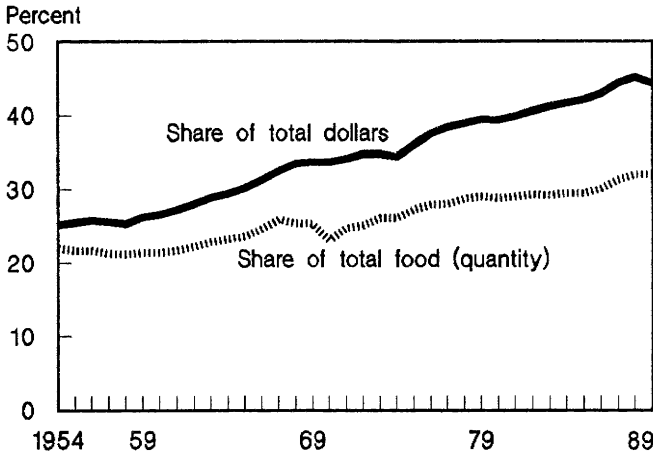
- The proportion of families with more than one earner began to rise sharply after World War II—from 39 percent in 1950 to 46 percent in 1960, 54 percent in 1970, and 57 percent in 1989.
- Family and household sizes have declined because of fewer children and more young adults and seniors living alone.
- The proportion of children in households (persons not in institutions) went down from 29 percent in 1967 to 22 percent in 1988 and the share of persons with an income rose from 55 percent in 1967 to 73 percent in 1988 (fig. 5).

These demographic developments and rising real incomes per earner raised average real income per person in households 63 percent between 1967 and 1988.

Figure 2

Food service share of all food

The food service share of food dollars rose from 24 to 45 percent in the last 35 years, while its share of food quantities rose from 22 to 32 percent.

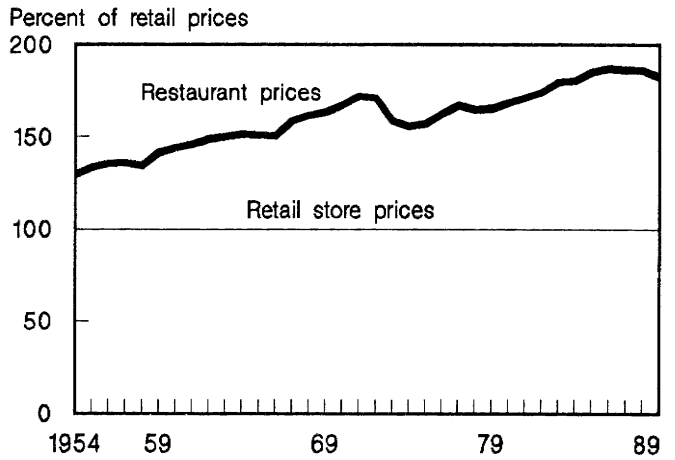


Source: Appendix table 1.

Figure 3

Relative prices of food at home and away from home

Restaurant prices have risen more than retail store prices of food.

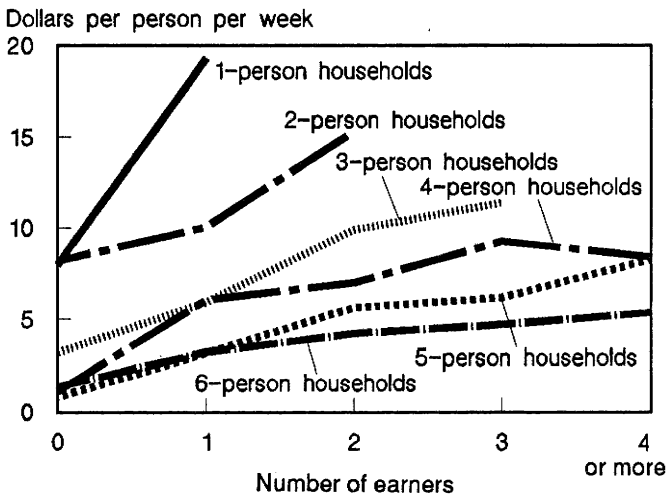


Source: Appendix table 2.

Figure 4

Average expenditures for food away from home, 1986

Smaller households spend more per person for food away from home than larger households; households of a given size with more earners spend more for food away from home.

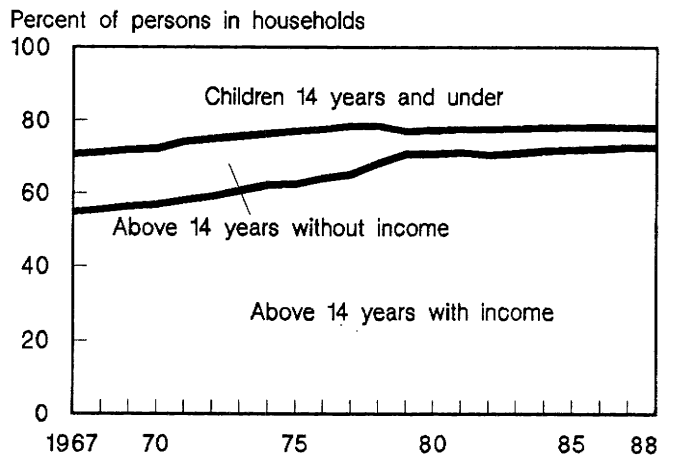


Source: Appendix table 3.

Figure 5

Income earners in households

Households have had a declining share of dependents and a rising share of earners since 1967.



Source: Bureau of the Census.

Food Spending Is Rising, but Fluctuating

Food expenditures have trended upward since the end of the Great Depression. However, since World War II, food spending has dropped in every recession except in 1969-1970.

U.S. consumers have increased per capita spending for food even after we adjust for the shift to more eating out. To measure this change, we value all food at retail store prices and then deflate for price changes and the increase in population. The resulting series measures food expenditures per person at 1989 retail foodstore prices (fig. 6).

The trend in real (deflated) food expenditures valued at retail store prices has been upward since the end of the Great Depression—24 percent from 1939 to 1989 and 17 percent from the low point in 1963 to 1989. Real food expenditures declined in every postwar

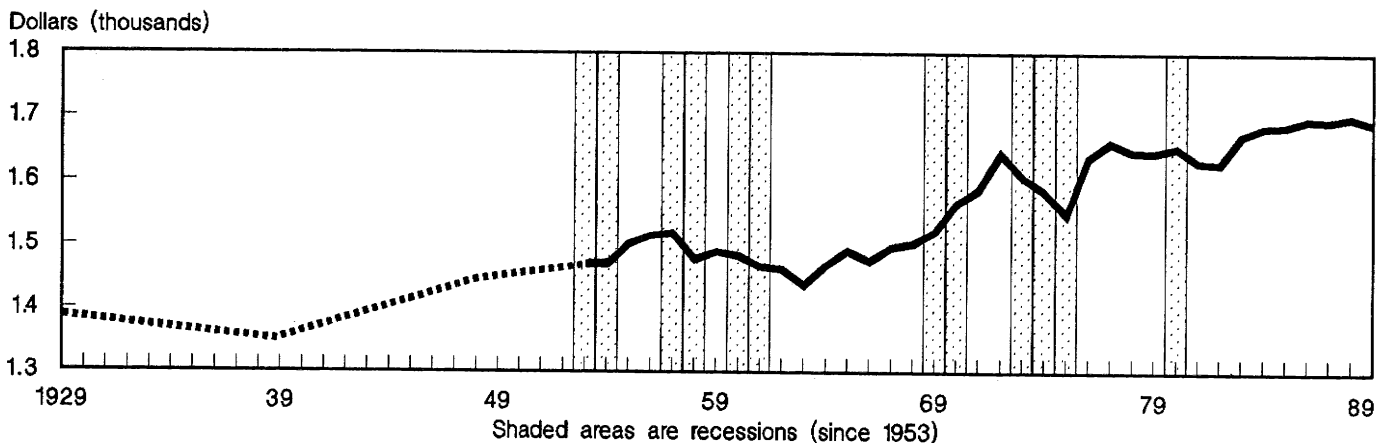
recession but one—the brief recession of December 1969–November 1970. Food spending thus measured reflects economic conditions pretty well.

The increases in real food expenditures in this measure reflect mostly shifts toward higher priced foods, rather than an increased quantity of food in an individual's diet. The old cliché about the limited size of the human stomach still applies. For instance, the great increase in higher priced microwavable foods, both at home and in food service, has pushed up food expenditures but not the quantity of food purchased.

Figure 6

Food expenditures per person at 1989 foodstore prices

Increased spending for food reflects more convenience in food products, not more food in individual diets.



Source: Appendix table 4.

Dashed line indicates that data are not annual before 1954.

Relative Prices Do Not Rise at the Same Pace

Prices of food away from home generally have risen faster than prices of food at home and of nonfood goods and services.

If prices of food rise more rapidly than prices of other goods and services that consumers purchase, food spending tends to rise more rapidly than spending for other items. The effects are not one-to-one, of course, because many other factors, such as incomes and tastes, also affect expenditures. If nothing else changed but prices, expenditures for food away from home would rise faster than expenditures for nonfoods, while spending for food at home would rise less.

Prices of nonfood goods and services, as a group, rose every year from 1953 to 1989. Prices of food at home generally rose less than nonfoods until 1972. The supply shortages of 1973-74 (due partly to rapidly increasing export demand for grains) pushed food-at-home prices above nonfoods. In the late 1980's, relative prices of food at home fell to about 85 percent of nonfood price levels (fig. 7).

On the other hand, prices of food away from home have increased in every year since 1953 when they

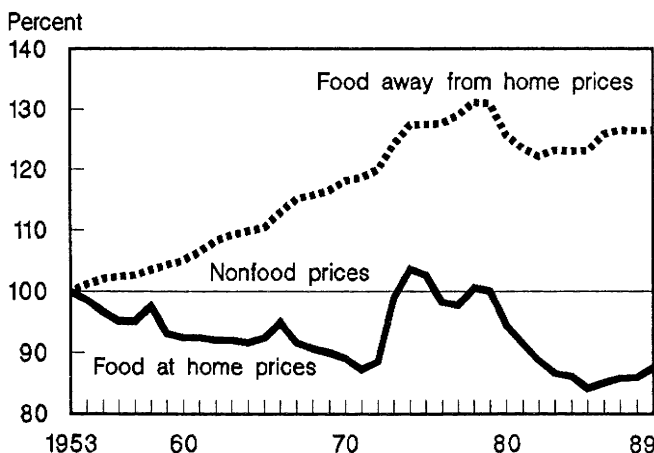
were first reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Compared with nonfood prices, prices of food away from home rose faster until 1979, then dropped off in the recession of the early 1980's, and leveled off in 1986-89.

By breaking down the increase of \$454 billion in U.S. food expenditures between 1954 and 1989 into its components, we see that 39 percent of the increase was due to population growth of 53 percent over the period. Another 8 percent of the increase was due to changes in the mix of products purchased, mostly shifts toward higher priced products. Increases of 313 percent in retail store prices of food accounted for 31 percent of the growth in food expenditures. Price increases of 482 percent at restaurants accounted for 16 percent of the rise in food expenditures and the 46-percent increase in the share of food consumed away from home (shift to food service) added another 5 percent to the growth in total food spending (table 1).

Figure 7

Food prices relative to nonfood prices

Prices of food away from home rose faster than nonfood prices until 1979, then slowed in the early 1980's; prices of food at home generally declined relative to nonfood prices until 1973, then jumped until 1979 and fell in the 1980's.



Source: BLS price index calculations.

Table 1—Increase in U.S. food expenditures, 1954-89

Population growth contributed the most to the increase in total food expenditures.

Item	Increase	Share of
		increase in food expenditures
<i>Percent</i>		
Total food expenditures	743	100.0
Change in:		
Population	53	39.1
Product mix	15	8.2
Retail store prices	313	31.1
Restaurant prices	482	16.3
Shift to food service	46	5.3

Who Pays for Food?

Families and individuals paid for most (83 percent) of the food consumed in 1989. Federal and State governments paid for 5 percent, and businesses paid for 12 percent.

Families and individuals paid \$418 billion out of their own pockets for food consumed at home and away from home, plus a small part (for seed, fuel, and feed) of the \$8 billion worth of home-produced food in 1989. Federal, State, and local governments paid \$25 billion for food, and businesses paid an additional \$64 billion. Altogether, food expenditures totaled \$515 billion.

The Federal share included \$18 billion for food stamps and donated foods, the cost of feeding the armed forces, and the cost of feeding prisoners in Federal institutions. Federal, State, and local governments shared

part of the cost of the school food programs. Businesses paid for meals that they supplied to their employees in restaurants and institutions, business lunches, and meals on business trips.

The share of all food at home and away from home paid for by families and individuals has declined over the last 30 years, while the shares of both governments and businesses have risen (table 2). Home-produced food, once a major food source, has declined since 1929 from 19 percent to less than 2 percent of total food expenditures.

Table 2—Share of total food expenditures paid by families and individuals, governments, and businesses

The share of food paid for by governments and businesses has increased while that by families and individuals has declined.

Year	Families and individuals	Food produced at home	Governments	Businesses
	<i>Percent</i>			
1929	74.7	19.0	0.8	5.5
1939	75.0	17.4	1.6	6.0
1949	78.8	11.9	2.2	7.1
1959	83.3	6.8	2.4	7.5
1969	83.1	3.6	3.2	10.1
1979	82.2	2.5	5.5	9.8
1989	81.1	1.6	4.8	12.5

See appendix tables 5 and 6 for annual data.

Households With Higher Incomes Spend More on Food

Households with higher incomes spend more on food, but with a smaller share of their income than households with lower incomes.

Survey data indicate that households with higher incomes spend more money on food, especially food away from home (table 3). Food expenditures increase as incomes rise, but incomes generally rise more rapidly than food spending, so the share of income spent for food has been declining. When there are more earners in a household, the income level of that household is usually higher. The average sizes of higher income households are larger than households in the lower income classes, so some increase in food spending

would be expected due to more mouths to feed. However, most of the increase is due to having more money to spend.

Away-from-home food expenditures generally account for more food spending as income increases. Households with incomes of \$50,000 or more in 1986 spent more on food away from home than on food at home (table 3).

Table 3—Income, total expenditures, and food expenditures, by income level, 1986
The amount spent on food away from home increases noticeably at higher income levels.

Item	Average annual income before taxes							
	Under \$5,000	\$5,000-9,999	\$10,000-14,999	\$15,000-19,999	\$20,000-29,999	\$30,000-39,999	\$40,000-49,999	\$50,000 or more
	<i>Dollars</i>							
Average income	2,343	7,388	12,426	17,341	24,678	34,282	44,177	72,757
Average annual expenditures	11,407	12,029	15,976	19,169	24,721	30,094	37,143	52,334
Food expenditures:								
At home	1,104	1,459	1,665	1,811	2,206	2,449	2,693	3,154
Away from home	690	633	902	1,129	1,560	1,818	2,425	3,204
Total	1,794	2,092	2,568	2,940	3,766	4,267	5,118	6,358
	<i>Number</i>							
Persons per household	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.2
	<i>Percent of income</i>							
Total expenditures, all goods and services	486.9	162.8	128.6	110.5	100.2	87.8	84.1	71.9
Food expenditures:								
At home	47.1	19.7	13.4	10.4	8.9	7.1	6.1	4.3
Away from home	29.4	8.6	7.3	6.5	6.3	5.3	5.5	4.4
Total ¹	76.6	28.3	20.7	17.0	15.3	12.4	11.6	8.7

¹Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding. Source: Consumer Expenditure Survey: Integrated Survey Data, 1984-86. Bul. 2333. U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bur. of Labor Stat., Aug. 1989.

While higher income households spend more money eating out than do lower income households, the share of income they spend is actually lower.

Comparable Measures Are Needed To See Relationships of Food Expenditures and Income

Since income is what is received by families and individuals, we should measure food expenditures for the same groups. Several problems arise in constructing comparable measures.

The share of income used for food is an indicator of affluence, either of a family or of a nation. The food/income ratio has sometimes been misused to show that food is a bargain, but the ratio provides no evidence for such a conclusion. Comparable measures of income and food expenditures are needed to determine the relationships between income and food expenditures, but difficulties arise in constructing such measures.

Food produced at home is now a small part of the food supply, but it was a major component for most of our history. Comparing home-produced food with income is difficult. Home-produced food can be valued at the prices at which it could be purchased, as it is in this basic food expenditure series, or at the prices at which it could be sold. However it is handled, the value must be included in both expenditures and income in order to avoid distorting one measure or the other. Because home-produced food is a larger proportion of food expenditures than of income, valuing home-produced food at retail rather than farm prices increases the share of income spent for food. The difference was 2.4 percentage points in 1929, 2.3 in 1959, and 0.2-0.3 in the 1970's and 1980's. The differences were much greater in the 19th century when home-produced food was more important. For instance, in 1869, the difference was 9.7 percentage points.

Handling food stamps is another problem. Until 1979, the Federal Government's contribution of bonus stamps required a recipient family to commit a portion of its own resources to the purchase of food. Perhaps 60-70 percent of the Government's contribution resulted in increased food expenditures. With the removal of the purchase requirement, food stamps raise food expenditures only for the poorest of the poor. Persons above the minimum poverty level effectively receive an income supplement, which has no direct effect on their food expenditures. In other words, they substitute food stamps for cash at the grocery store and use the cash for something else. Treating food stamps as an expenditure and as income raises the calculated percentage of income spent for food. The experimental food stamp program raised the share by 0.1 percentage point in 1940 and 1943. The pilot program of the 1960's had little effect, but the national program of the 1970's and 1980's raised the share by 0.3-0.4 percentage point.

The USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) data series on total food expenditures includes all

expenditures, both money and in-kind, for food in the United States regardless of who pays for it (app. table 7). Of the series discussed in this report, coverage of the total expenditures series is broadest, including food paid for by governments and businesses as well as by families and individuals.

The most commonly used income series, which has become the "standard" series for comparison of income and food expenditures for ERS, is for disposable personal income, which is compiled and published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. To construct a series on food expenditures that is consistent with disposable personal income, coverage must be limited to categories that are also reflected in income (table 4). Foods purchased with food stamps are included because food stamps are counted in personal income. Farm home-produced food is included (though at farm prices), but nonfarm home-produced food (home gardens), sport fish, and game are excluded. The other major category excluded is meals and snacks not paid for by the family or individual, such as expense account meals or prison food. Food expenditures paid out of disposable personal income have ranged from 12 to 13 percent of disposable personal income in recent years.

Another food expenditure series, food expenditures out of personal *money* income (table 5), comes closer to what families and individuals spend out of their money income, but it is not comparable with the disposable personal income series. This series excludes food purchased with food stamps and farm home-produced food from off-premise food expenditures. Food furnished to employees (military and civilian) is excluded from meals and snacks. This food expenditure series, however, adds back in the share of food served in hospitals and nursing homes that is paid for by the patient, either in cash or through the patient's share of health insurance.

The personal income categories of BEA need to be treated differently to arrive at a personal money income figure which excludes nonmoney income (table 6). Personal income in 1984 was roughly 90 percent money income and 10 percent nonmoney income. When all nonmoney income is excluded, the figures in table 5 result. (Appendix table 10 compares the coverage of the food expenditure series in tables 4 and 5.)

Table 4—Food expenditures by families and individuals paid out of disposable personal income
The amount spent on food has declined from 24 to 12 percent of disposable personal income in the last 60 years.

Year	Disposable personal income	Expenditures for food			Proportion of income spent for food		
		Off-premise (at home)	Meals and snacks	Total	Off-premise (at home)	Meals and snacks	Total ¹
	<i>Billion dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>			<i>Percent</i>		
1929	81.7	16,918	2,617	19,535	20.7	3.2	23.9
1939	69.7	12,952	2,289	15,241	18.6	3.3	21.9
1949	187.9	33,774	7,775	41,549	18.0	4.1	22.1
1959	344.6	49,291	12,137	61,428	14.3	3.5	17.8
1969	656.7	67,956	23,362	91,318	10.3	3.6	13.9
1979	1,729.3	161,674	76,915	238,589	9.3	4.4	13.8
1989	3,725.5	274,721	168,550	443,271	7.4	4.5	11.9

¹Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding. Annual figures are in appendix table 8.

Table 5—Food expenditures by families and individuals paid out of disposable personal money income
Food expenditures out of disposable personal money income are lower than food expenditures out of disposable personal income, but they constitute a higher percentage of income in the last 30 years.

Year	Disposable personal income	Expenditures for food			Proportion of income spent for food		
		Off-premise (at home)	Meals and snacks	Total	Off-premise (at home)	Meals and snacks	Total ¹
	<i>Billion dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>			<i>Percent</i>		
1929	79.9	15,319	2,724	18,043	19.2	3.4	22.6
1939	66.8	11,844	2,463	14,307	17.7	3.7	21.4
1949	179.0	31,715	7,508	39,223	17.7	4.2	21.9
1959	323.2	48,076	11,795	59,871	14.9	3.6	18.5
1969	596.6	66,749	21,819	88,568	11.2	3.7	14.8
1979	1,481.5	154,085	73,460	227,545	10.4	5.0	15.4
1989	3,210.2	262,148	160,326	422,474	8.2	5.0	13.2

¹Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding. Annual figures are in appendix table 9.

Table 6—Coverage of income categories for disposable personal income and disposable personal money income series
Using different measures can affect the food expenditure/income ratio.

Category	Disposable personal income	Disposable personal money income
Supplements to wages and salaries	Included	Excluded
Food stamps	Included	Excluded
Supplemental Security Income	Included	Included
Medicare	Included	Excluded
Medicaid	Included	Excluded
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	Included	Included
Relief	Included	Included
Unemployment insurance	Included	Included
Veterans' nonmedical benefits	Included	Included
Farm home-produced food	Included	Excluded
Public college and university tuition	Excluded	Included
Public hospital charges	Excluded	Included
National School Lunch Program	Excluded	Excluded
Women, Infants, and Children Program	Excluded	Excluded
Federal donated food	Excluded	Excluded
Military and veterans' medical benefits	Excluded	Excluded
Housing subsidies	Excluded	Excluded
Expense account meals	Excluded	Excluded
Food furnished to employees	Included	Excluded
Prison meals	Excluded	Excluded

Declining Food Expenditure/Income Ratio Reflects an Affluent Economy

When income rises faster than food spending, the share of income spent on food declines and more is spent on other goods and services. This indicates growing affluence in the economy.

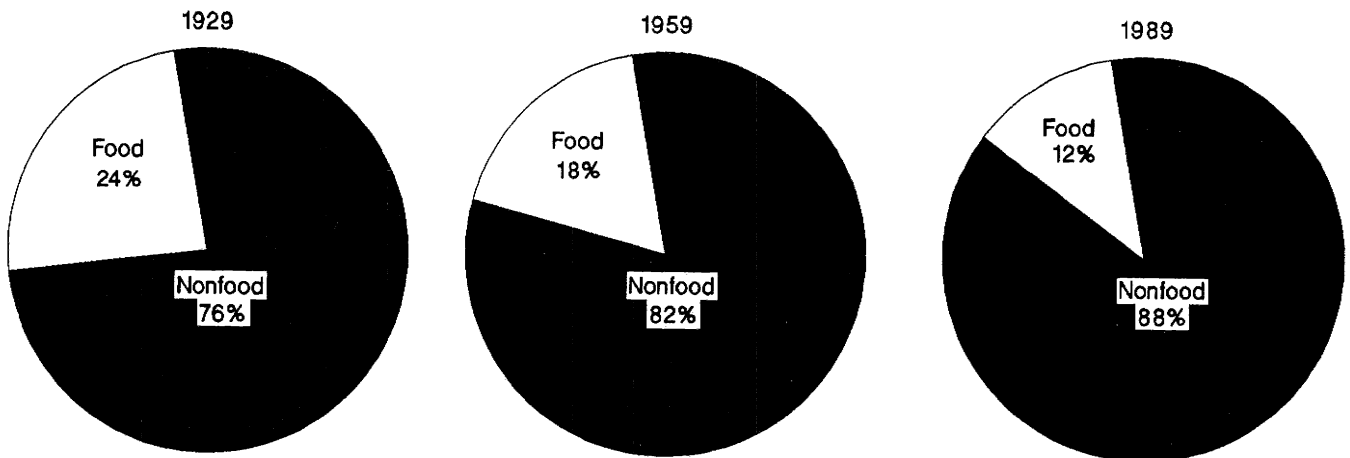
Although food expenditures have risen in almost every year since the end of the Great Depression, the food expenditure share of income in the United States has been declining. Many factors, such as the increase in multiple-earner households, contribute to increases in both income and food spending, with the increase in

income generally being greater than the increase in food expenditures. U.S. consumers have been putting more of their personal income into other uses and a smaller share into food (fig. 8). With a smaller share of income spent on food, more is spent on nonfoods, an indicator of an increasingly affluent economy.

Figure 8

Percent of personal income spent on food in the United States

U.S. consumers are spending more of their income on nonfood goods.



Appendix table 1—Food service as share of total food expenditures

Year	Share of total dollars	Share of total food (quantity)	Share of personal dollars
		<i>Percent</i>	
1929	17.2	14.9	13.4
1939	19.2	16.9	15.0
1948	24.1	20.7	NA
1949	24.2	NA	18.7
1954	25.2	22.0	NA
1955	25.5	21.7	NA
1956	25.8	21.7	NA
1957	25.6	21.3	NA
1958	25.3	21.2	NA
1959	26.2	21.4	NA
1960	26.6	21.4	19.9
1961	27.2	21.7	20.4
1962	28.0	22.2	21.1
1963	28.9	22.8	21.7
1964	29.4	23.2	22.3
1965	30.2	23.6	22.8
1966	31.3	24.6	23.7
1967	32.5	25.9	24.7
1968	33.5	25.4	25.5
1969	33.7	25.3	25.6
1970	33.7	23.1	26.3
1971	34.1	24.7	26.4
1972	34.8	25.1	27.4
1973	34.8	26.1	27.3
1974	34.4	26.1	26.8
1975	36.0	27.2	28.5
1976	37.5	27.9	30.0
1977	38.4	28.0	30.8
1978	39.0	28.7	31.5
1979	39.5	29.0	32.2
1980	39.4	28.8	32.4
1981	39.9	29.0	33.5
1982	40.6	29.3	34.6
1983	41.2	29.2	35.4
1984	41.7	29.5	35.9
1985	42.1	29.5	36.2
1986	43.0	30.1	37.2
1987	44.5	31.3	38.7
1988	45.2	32.0	38.3
1989	44.5	32.0	38.0

NA = Not available.

Appendix table 2—Relative prices of food at restaurants and retail stores

Year	Restaurant prices	Retail store prices	Year	Restaurant prices	Retail store prices
<i>Percent of retail store prices</i>					
1929	124.0	100.0	1970	167.3	100.0
1939	124.0	100.0	1971	171.9	100.0
1948	127.2	100.0	1972	171.1	100.0
1954	129.6	100.0	1973	158.7	100.0
1955	133.6	100.0	1974	155.8	100.0
1956	135.7	100.0	1975	157.3	100.0
1957	136.3	100.0	1976	162.8	100.0
1958	134.6	100.0	1977	167.1	100.0
1959	141.7	100.0	1978	164.9	100.0
1960	144.2	100.0	1979	165.5	100.0
1961	146.0	100.0	1980	168.5	100.0
1962	148.9	100.0	1981	171.1	100.0
1963	150.2	100.0	1982	174.2	100.0
1964	151.4	100.0	1983	179.9	100.0
1965	151.0	100.0	1984	180.8	100.0
1966	150.5	100.0	1985	185.3	100.0
1967	158.7	100.0	1986	187.2	100.0
1968	161.8	100.0	1987	186.5	100.0
1969	163.7	100.0	1988	186.3	100.0
			1989	182.9	100.0

Appendix table 3—Average expenditures per week for food away from home, 1986

Number of earners	Household size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
<i>Dollars per person per week</i>						
0	7.97	8.17	3.22	1.13	0.81	1.38
1	19.32	10.06	5.94	6.06	3.20	3.26
2		15.33	9.90	6.99	5.64	4.25
3			11.39	9.27	6.18	4.73
4 or more				8.40	8.26	5.37

Source: Calculated from data of Consumer Expenditures Survey for 1986 (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Appendix table 4—Expenditures for food at retail store prices, including home-produced food, at current prices and 1989 retail store prices

Year	Expenditures at current prices			Expenditures at 1989 retail store prices	
	Off-premise	Meals and snacks	Total	Total	Per capita
----- Million dollars -----					<i>Dollars</i>
1929	20,027	3,500	23,527	169,191	1,388
1939	15,281	3,113	18,394	177,300	1,353
1948	38,648	10,067	48,715	212,072	1,446
1954	45,956	12,977	58,933	238,613	1,469
1955	47,030	13,057	60,087	248,204	1,502
1956	48,492	13,420	61,912	254,833	1,515
1957	51,360	13,939	65,299	260,144	1,519
1958	53,110	14,331	67,441	257,458	1,478
1959	53,310	14,472	67,782	265,170	1,491
1960	54,360	14,795	69,155	268,126	1,484
1961	54,882	15,225	70,107	269,412	1,467
1962	55,626	15,839	71,465	272,820	1,463
1963	55,799	16,448	72,247	272,215	1,438
1964	58,055	17,564	75,619	281,863	1,469
1965	60,840	18,828	79,668	289,804	1,492
1966	63,153	20,629	83,782	290,184	1,476
1967	63,470	22,156	85,626	297,461	1,497
1968	66,803	22,723	89,526	301,677	1,503
1969	71,385	24,190	95,575	308,423	1,522
1970	77,860	25,881	103,741	321,381	1,567
1971	81,788	26,834	108,622	329,799	1,588
1972	87,166	29,248	116,414	340,069	1,644
1973	98,679	34,921	133,600	340,589	1,607
1974	113,731	40,127	153,858	339,230	1,586
1975	121,035	45,323	166,358	334,528	1,549
1976	128,286	49,522	177,808	356,992	1,637
1977	137,205	53,289	190,494	365,825	1,661
1978	150,973	60,759	211,732	366,348	1,646
1979	168,419	68,910	237,329	370,301	1,645
1980	186,266	75,444	261,710	376,442	1,653
1981	199,215	81,354	280,569	375,082	1,630
1982	207,036	85,738	292,774	378,488	1,628
1983	218,339	90,046	308,335	392,620	1,672
1984	229,618	95,881	325,499	399,316	1,685
1985	237,173	99,116	336,289	403,782	1,687
1986	246,234	105,912	352,146	408,839	1,692
1987	255,407	116,625	372,032	413,575	1,695
1988	267,459	125,790	393,249	418,959	1,701
1989	286,084	134,639	420,723	420,723	1,691

Appendix table 5—Expenditures for food by source of funds

Year	Food for off-premise use			Meals and snacks				All food	
	Governments	Families and individuals	Food produced at home	Total	Governments	Businesses ¹	Families and individuals	Total	Families and individuals
<i>Million dollars</i>									
1929	0	15,319	4,558	19,877	189	1,328	2,604	4,121	17,923
1933	0	9,192	2,963	12,155	127	841	1,481	2,459	10,673
1935	0	10,850	3,613	14,463	157	876	1,801	2,834	12,651
1936	25	11,417	3,550	14,992	172	984	2,005	3,161	13,422
1937	28	11,981	3,586	15,595	180	1,195	2,241	3,616	14,222
1938	50	11,427	3,222	14,699	180	1,060	2,149	3,389	13,576
1939	70	11,844	3,270	15,184	237	1,131	2,245	3,613	14,089
1940	122	12,324	3,438	15,884	241	1,226	2,428	3,895	14,752
1941	148	13,840	3,802	17,790	471	1,436	2,892	4,799	16,732
1942	100	16,588	4,314	21,002	933	1,775	3,586	6,294	20,174
1943	32	18,372	4,986	23,390	1,698	2,195	4,452	8,345	22,824
1944	1	19,900	5,009	24,910	2,396	2,458	5,059	9,893	24,959
1945	0	21,127	5,309	26,436	2,764	2,771	5,700	11,235	26,827
1946	0	26,114	6,099	32,213	1,308	3,196	6,528	11,032	32,642
1947	0	30,295	6,544	36,839	1,002	3,637	7,164	11,803	37,459
1948	0	31,907	6,706	38,613	1,094	3,632	7,510	12,236	39,417
1949	3	31,715	5,893	37,611	1,108	3,527	7,367	12,002	39,082
1950	6	33,231	5,793	39,028	1,184	3,729	7,556	12,469	40,787
1951	4	37,207	6,360	43,571	1,831	4,018	8,397	14,246	45,604
1952	0	39,059	6,293	45,352	1,973	4,173	8,781	14,927	47,840
1953	6	39,802	5,967	45,775	1,883	4,334	9,014	15,231	48,816
1954	37	40,049	5,642	45,728	1,791	4,347	9,299	15,437	49,348
1955	76	41,314	5,394	46,784	1,630	4,553	9,826	16,009	51,140
1956	84	42,925	5,240	48,249	1,588	4,796	10,407	16,791	53,332
1957	77	45,827	5,216	51,120	1,623	4,985	10,937	17,545	56,764
1958	91	47,585	5,215	52,891	1,661	5,093	11,135	17,889	58,720
1959	83	48,076	4,905	53,064	1,636	5,359	11,839	18,834	59,915
1960	100	49,424	4,597	54,121	1,692	5,795	12,120	19,607	61,544
1961	190	50,006	4,408	54,611	1,775	6,038	12,572	20,385	62,578
1962	223	51,038	4,137	55,405	1,841	6,424	13,330	21,595	64,368
1963	237	51,399	3,769	55,475	1,854	6,740	13,963	22,557	65,362
1964	249	53,701	3,767	57,717	1,934	7,291	15,097	24,322	68,798
1965	229	56,557	3,756	60,542	1,981	7,860	16,356	26,197	72,913
1966	204	59,007	3,694	62,905	2,280	8,620	17,801	28,701	76,808
1967	254	59,405	3,544	63,203	2,651	9,068	18,700	30,419	78,105
1968	363	62,453	3,707	66,523	2,772	10,044	20,644	33,460	83,097
1969	500	66,749	3,849	71,098	2,945	10,876	22,294	36,115	89,043
1970	1,378	72,338	3,811	77,527	2,980	11,291	25,312	39,583	97,650
1971	1,960	75,667	3,819	81,446	3,326	11,946	26,979	42,251	102,646
1972	2,205	81,656	4,072	87,933	3,605	13,185	29,797	46,587	111,453
1973	2,361	89,860	5,065	97,286	4,111	14,692	33,847	52,650	123,707
1974	3,618	100,609	6,025	110,252	4,926	15,936	37,183	58,045	137,792

—Continued

Appendix table 5—Expenditures for food by source of funds—Continued

Year	Food for off-premise use			Meals and snacks			All food		
	Governments	Families and individuals	Food produced at home	Total	Governments	Businesses ¹	Families and individuals	Total	Families and individuals
<i>Million dollars</i>									
1975	4,719	109,175	5,956	119,850	5,532	18,383	44,194	68,109	153,369
1976	4,847	116,860	6,128	127,835	6,058	20,389	50,386	76,833	167,246
1977	4,672	125,885	6,002	136,559	6,588	21,962	56,399	84,949	182,284
1978	5,004	138,916	6,435	150,355	7,250	24,279	64,652	96,181	203,568
1979	6,976	153,562	6,945	167,483	8,197	27,155	73,955	109,307	227,517
1980	8,980	168,464	8,195	185,638	8,914	29,335	82,281	120,530	250,745
1981	10,804	178,526	9,190	198,520	9,118	30,099	92,346	131,563	270,872
1982	11,089	186,057	9,038	206,184	9,211	30,716	100,878	140,722	286,935
1983	13,478	194,954	8,682	217,114	9,435	32,467	110,370	152,272	305,324
1984	13,230	207,100	8,117	228,447	9,712	35,043	118,338	163,093	325,438
1985	13,209	216,716	6,010	235,935	9,713	37,585	124,165	171,463	340,881
1986	13,141	225,163	6,683	244,987	10,208	41,773	132,976	184,957	358,139
1987	13,095	233,757	7,206	254,068	10,630	51,463	141,776	203,869	375,533
1988	13,306	245,193	7,664	266,163	10,787	60,594	148,244	219,625	393,487
1989	14,055	262,538	8,211	284,804	10,771	64,332	155,682	230,785	418,220

¹Includes minor amount from philanthropy.

Appendix table 6—Share of food expenditures, by source of funds

Year	Families and individuals	Food produced at home	Governments	Businesses	Year	Families and individuals	Food produced at home	Governments	Businesses
<i>Percent</i>									
1929	74.7	19.0	0.8	5.5	1973	82.5	3.4	4.3	9.8
1939	75.0	17.4	1.6	6.0	1974	81.9	3.6	5.1	9.5
1949	78.8	11.9	2.2	7.1	1975	81.6	3.2	5.4	9.8
1959	83.3	6.8	2.4	7.5	1976	81.7	3.0	5.3	10.0
1960	83.5	6.2	2.4	7.9	1977	82.3	2.7	5.1	9.9
1961	83.4	5.9	2.6	8.1	1978	82.6	2.6	5.0	9.8
1962	83.6	5.4	2.7	8.3	1979	82.2	2.5	5.5	9.8
1963	83.8	4.8	2.7	8.7	1980	81.9	2.7	5.8	9.6
1964	83.9	4.6	2.7	8.8	1981	82.1	2.8	6.0	9.1
1965	82.9	4.3	2.6	9.2	1982	82.7	2.6	5.8	8.9
1966	83.8	4.0	2.7	9.5	1983	82.7	2.4	6.1	8.8
1967	83.4	3.8	3.1	9.7	1984	83.1	2.1	5.8	9.0
1968	83.1	3.7	3.1	10.1	1985	83.7	1.5	5.6	9.2
1969	83.1	3.6	3.2	10.1	1986	83.3	1.6	5.4	9.7
1970	83.4	3.3	3.7	9.6	1987	82.0	1.6	5.2	11.2
1971	83.0	3.1	4.3	9.6	1988	81.0	1.6	4.9	12.5
1972	82.9	3.0	4.3	9.8	1989	81.1	1.6	4.8	12.5

Appendix table 7—Total expenditures for food

Year	Food for off-premise use			Meals and snacks			All food
	Sales	Food produced at home, donated	Total	Sales	Supplied, donated	Total	
<i>Million dollars</i>							
1929	15,319	4,558	19,877	3,496	625	4,121	23,998
1939	11,853	3,331	15,184	2,977	636	3,613	18,797
1949	31,715	5,896	37,611	9,752	2,250	12,002	49,613
1959	48,076	4,988	53,064	15,582	3,252	18,834	71,898
1960	49,424	4,697	54,121	16,191	3,416	19,607	73,728
1961	50,020	4,591	54,611	16,861	3,524	20,385	74,996
1962	51,052	4,353	55,405	17,939	3,656	21,595	77,000
1963	51,495	3,980	55,475	18,850	3,707	22,557	78,032
1964	53,729	3,988	57,717	20,232	3,790	24,022	81,379
1965	56,602	3,940	60,542	22,115	4,082	26,197	86,739
1966	59,090	3,815	62,905	24,161	4,540	28,701	91,606
1967	59,544	3,659	63,203	25,540	4,879	30,419	93,622
1968	62,816	3,707	66,523	28,326	5,134	33,460	99,983
1969	67,249	3,849	71,098	30,561	5,554	36,115	107,213
1970	73,441	4,086	77,527	33,777	5,806	39,583	117,110
1971	77,366	4,080	81,446	36,096	6,155	42,251	123,697
1972	83,636	4,297	87,933	40,440	6,147	46,587	134,520
1973	92,069	5,217	97,286	5,162	7,488	52,650	149,936
1974	104,138	6,114	110,252	48,924	9,121	58,045	168,297
1975	113,875	5,975	119,850	57,848	10,261	68,109	187,959
1976	121,686	6,149	127,835	65,638	11,195	76,833	204,668
1977	130,524	6,035	136,559	72,887	12,062	84,949	221,508
1978	143,879	6,476	150,355	82,333	13,848	96,181	246,536
1979	160,491	6,992	167,483	94,009	15,298	109,307	276,790
1980	177,363	8,275	185,638	103,298	17,232	120,530	306,168
1981	189,240	9,280	198,520	113,240	18,323	131,563	330,083
1982	196,749	9,435	206,184	121,737	18,985	140,722	346,906
1983	207,179	9,935	217,114	132,362	19,910	152,272	369,386
1984	219,123	9,324	228,447	141,838	21,255	163,093	391,540
1985	228,856	7,079	235,935	149,571	21,892	171,463	407,398
1986	237,187	7,710	244,897	161,734	23,223	184,957	429,854
1987	245,844	8,214	254,058	179,169	24,700	203,869	457,927
1988	257,881	8,312	266,163	193,630	25,995	219,625	485,788
1989	276,243	8,561	284,804	203,597	27,186	230,785	515,589

Appendix table 8—Food expenditures by families and individuals paid out of personal income

Year	Disposable personal income	Expenditures for food			Proportion of income spent for food		
		Off-premise	Meals and snacks	Total	Off-premise	Meals and snacks	Total ¹
	<i>Billion dollars</i>	<i>-----Million dollars-----</i>			<i>-----Percent-----</i>		
1929	81.7	16,918	2,617	19,535	20.7	3.2	23.9
1939	69.7	12,952	2,289	15,241	18.6	3.3	21.9
1949	187.9	33,774	7,775	41,549	18.0	4.1	22.1
1959	344.6	49,291	12,137	61,428	14.3	3.5	17.8
1960	358.9	50,558	12,562	63,120	14.1	3.5	17.6
1961	373.8	51,069	13,100	64,169	13.7	3.5	17.2
1962	396.2	51,996	13,897	65,893	13.1	3.5	16.6
1963	415.8	52,374	14,546	66,920	12.6	3.5	16.1
1964	451.4	54,530	15,685	70,215	12.1	3.5	15.5
1965	486.8	57,382	16,946	74,328	11.8	3.5	15.3
1966	525.9	59,884	18,636	78,520	11.4	3.5	14.9
1967	562.1	60,254	19,776	80,030	10.7	3.5	14.2
1968	609.6	63,510	21,723	85,233	10.4	3.6	14.0
1969	656.7	67,956	23,362	91,318	10.3	3.6	13.9
1970	715.6	74,166	26,418	100,584	10.4	3.7	14.1
1971	776.8	78,074	28,085	106,159	10.1	3.6	13.7
1972	839.6	84,441	31,329	115,770	10.1	3.7	13.8
1973	949.8	93,133	34,914	128,047	9.8	3.7	13.5
1974	1,038.4	105,376	38,534	143,910	10.1	3.7	13.9
1975	1,142.8	115,087	45,918	161,005	10.1	4.0	14.1
1976	1,252.6	122,949	52,575	175,524	9.8	4.2	14.0
1977	1,379.3	131,616	58,560	190,176	9.5	4.2	13.8
1978	1,551.2	144,991	66,755	211,746	9.3	4.3	13.7
1979	1,729.3	161,674	76,915	238,589	9.3	4.4	13.8
1980	1,918.0	178,421	85,407	263,828	9.3	4.5	13.8
1981	2,127.6	190,284	95,866	286,150	8.9	4.5	13.4
1982	2,261.4	197,714	104,791	302,505	8.7	4.6	13.4
1983	2,428.1	207,840	113,800	321,640	8.6	4.7	13.2
1984	2,668.6	219,335	122,955	342,290	8.2	4.6	12.8
1985	2,838.7	228,440	129,689	358,129	8.0	4.6	12.6
1986	3,013.3	235,544	139,507	375,051	9.8	4.6	12.4
1987	3,194.7	242,940	153,054	395,994	7.6	4.8	12.4
1988	3,479.2	255,910	158,992	414,902	7.4	4.6	11.9
1989	3,725.5	274,721	168,550	443,271	7.4	4.5	11.9

¹Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix table 9—Food expenditures by families and individuals paid out of personal money income

Year	Disposable personal money income	Expenditures for food			Proportion of income for food		
		Off-premise	Meals and snacks	Total	Off-premise	Meals and snacks	Total ¹
	<i>Billion dollars</i>	<i>-----Million dollars-----</i>			<i>-----Percent-----</i>		
1929	79.9	15,319	2,724	18,043	19.2	3.4	22.6
1939	66.5	11,844	2,463	14,307	17.7	3.7	21.4
1949	179.0	31,715	7,508	39,223	17.7	4.2	21.9
1959	323.2	48,076	11,795	59,871	14.9	3.6	18.5
1960	335.4	49,424	11,834	61,258	14.7	3.5	18.3
1961	349.1	50,006	12,300	62,306	14.3	3.5	17.8
1962	368.7	51,038	13,051	64,089	13.8	3.5	17.4
1963	385.8	51,399	13,707	65,106	13.3	3.6	16.9
1964	419.0	53,701	14,839	68,540	12.8	3.5	16.4
1965	451.7	56,557	15,977	72,534	12.5	3.5	16.1
1966	483.9	59,007	17,387	76,394	12.2	3.6	15.8
1967	516.2	59,405	18,279	77,684	11.5	3.5	15.0
1968	556.9	62,453	20,215	82,668	11.2	3.6	14.8
1969	596.6	66,749	21,819	88,568	11.2	3.7	14.8
1970	647.7	72,338	25,145	97,483	11.2	3.9	15.1
1971	700.1	75,667	26,905	102,572	10.8	3.8	14.7
1972	749.6	79,656	30,191	109,847	10.6	4.0	14.7
1973	842.8	89,860	33,800	123,660	10.7	4.0	14.7
1974	914.8	100,640	36,951	137,591	11.0	4.0	15.0
1975	1,000.1	109,273	43,905	153,078	10.9	4.4	15.3
1976	1,092.0	117,029	50,117	167,146	10.7	4.6	15.3
1977	1,190.1	126,145	56,049	182,194	10.6	4.7	15.3
1978	1,334.4	139,291	63,839	203,130	10.4	4.8	15.2
1979	1,481.5	154,085	73,460	227,545	10.4	5.0	15.4
1980	1,638.2	169,079	81,139	250,218	10.3	5.0	15.3
1981	1,818.0	179,154	91,147	270,301	9.9	5.0	14.9
1982	1,932.4	186,823	99,788	286,611	9.7	5.2	14.8
1983	2,084.9	195,708	108,541	304,249	9.4	5.2	14.6
1984	2,285.7	207,640	117,246	324,886	9.1	5.1	14.2
1985	2,440.0	216,809	123,425	340,234	8.9	5.1	13.9
1986	2,590.8	224,067	132,932	356,999	8.6	5.1	13.8
1987	2,752.6	231,610	145,955	377,565	8.4	5.3	13.7
1988	2,998.8	243,833	151,317	395,150	8.1	5.0	13.2
1989	3,210.2	262,148	160,326	422,474	8.2	5.0	13.2

¹Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix table 10—Coverage of food expenditures in tables 4, 5, and appendix table 7

Category	Total expenditures (app. table 7)	Expenditures out of personal income (table 4)	Expenditures out of personal money income (table 5)
Off-premise (at home) food:			
Cash purchases	Included	Included	Included
Food stamps	Included	Included	Excluded
Donated	Included	Excluded	Excluded
Home-produced food--			
Farm	Included at retail prices	Included at farm prices	Excluded
Nonfarm	Included	Excluded	Excluded
Sport fish and game	Included	Excluded	Excluded
Meals and snacks:			
Purchased by families and individuals	Included	Included	Included
Expense-account meals	Included	Excluded	Excluded
Food furnished to--			
Employees	Included	Included	Excluded
Inmates and patients	Included	Excluded	Partly excluded ¹
Food and cash donated to schools and institutions	Included	Excluded	Excluded

¹Excludes the part of food in hospitals and nursing homes that was paid for by government, business, and philanthropy.

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For additional information...

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