

Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-97. Judith Jones Putnam and Jane E. Allshouse. Food and Rural Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Statistical Bulletin No. 965.

Abstract

This report presents historical data on food consumption, prices, expenditures, and U.S. income and population. In 1997, each American consumed, on average, 81 pounds more of commercially grown vegetables than in 1970; 65 pounds more of grain products; 57 pounds more of fruit; 32 pounds more of caloric sweeteners; 13 pounds more of total red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent); 17 pounds more of cheese; 13 pounds more of added fats and oils; 3 gallons more of beer; 70 fewer eggs; 10 gallons less of coffee; and 7 gallons less of milk. Retail food prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased 2.6 percent in 1997. Food price inflation in 1997 was higher than the overall increase in the CPI for all goods and services (2.3 percent) for the third consecutive year. Americans spent \$715 billion for food in 1997 and another \$95 billion for alcoholic beverages. Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 45 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1997, up from 39 percent in 1980 and 34 percent in 1970. The percentage of disposable personal income spent on food declined from 13.8 percent in 1970 to 10.7 percent in 1997.

Keywords: Food consumption, disappearance data, food use data, food supply, nutrients available for consumption, retail food prices, expenditures.

Note: Use of brand or firm names in this publication does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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Summary

Consistent with dietary and health recommendations, Americans now consume about 50 percent more grain products and about 25 percent more fruits and vegetables per capita than they did in 1970, eat leaner meat, and drink lower fat milk. But contrary to recommendations, they are consuming record-high amounts of caloric sweeteners and some high-fat dairy products and near-record-high amounts of added fats, including salad and cooking oils.

In 1997, Americans consumed an average of 13 pounds more of total red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent) than in 1970, but 10 gallons less of coffee and 7 gallons less of milk. Americans consumed per capita 81 pounds more of commercially grown vegetables, 65 pounds more of grain products, 57 pounds more of fruit, 32 pounds more of caloric sweeteners, 17 pounds more of cheese, 13 pounds more of added fats and oils, 3 gallons more of beer, and 70 fewer eggs.

Retail food prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased 2.6 percent in 1997, slightly above the 2.3-percent increase in the CPI for all goods and services. Americans spent \$715 billion for food in 1997 and another \$95 billion for alcoholic beverages.

In 1997, 45 percent of U.S. food spending went for away-from-home meals and snacks, up from 34 percent in 1970 and 39 percent in 1980. The percentage of disposable personal income spent on food declined from 13.8 percent in 1970 to 10.7 percent in 1997.

Evidence from various sources suggests that Americans now consume, on average, more total food, more snacks, bigger portions of food, and more calories than they did 29 years ago.

In 1994 (the latest year for which nutrient data are available), total meat, poultry, and fish contributed 30 percent less saturated fat to the per capita food supply than in 1970 and beverage milk contributed 50 percent less saturated fat.

A variety of factors are responsible for the changes in U.S. food consumption patterns in the last 29 years, including changes in relative food prices, increases in real (adjusted for inflation) disposable income, and more food assistance for the poor. New products, particularly more convenient ones, also contribute to shifts in consumption, along with more imports, growth in the away-from-home food market, expanded advertising programs, and changes in food-enrichment standards and fortification policy. Sociodemographic trends also driving food choices include smaller households, more two-earner households, more single-parent households, an aging population, and increased ethnic diversity. An expanded scientific base relating diet and health, new Dietary Guidelines for Americans designed to help people make food choices that promote health and prevent disease, improved nutrition labeling, and a burgeoning interest in nutrition also influence marketing and consumption trends.

ERS food consumption data are based on the amount of food available for consumption each year in the United States. Estimates of food for human consumption are derived by subtracting measurable uses such as exports, industrial uses, farm inputs, and end-of-year stocks from total supply (the sum of domestic production, imports, and beginning stocks). Accordingly, the data are indirect measures of consumption.

Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-97

Judith Jones Putnam
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Introduction

This bulletin revises and updates through 1997 (1998, where available) the data published in *Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-95*, SB-939, issued in August 1997. It presents historical data on per capita consumption of major food commodities in the United States, including the basic data on supplies and disposition from which the consumption estimates are derived. In addition, information concerning population, income, prices, and expenditures related to food consumption has been assembled to provide a comprehensive and convenient source of data for statistical and economic analysis of food consumption.

The System for Measuring Food Consumption

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service (USDA, ERS) annually calculates the amount of food available for human consumption in the United States. The U.S. food supply historical series measures national aggregate consumption of several hundred foods. It is the only source of time-series data on food and nutrient availability in the country.

The food supply series is based on records of commodity flows from production to end uses (fig. 1). This involves the development of supply and utilization balance sheets for each major commodity from which human foods are produced (tables 44-93). Total available supply is the sum of production, beginning inventories, and imports. These three components are either directly measurable or estimated by government agencies using sampling and statistical methods. Production is often measured at the farm level; for some products, however, production is measured at the first level of processing.

For most commodity categories, measurable uses are exports, industrial uses, farm inputs (seed and feed), and end-of-year inventories. Human food use normally is not directly measured or statistically estimated. Rather, the amount of food available for human use is calculated as the difference between available commodity supplies (the sum of production, beginning inventories, and imports) and nonfood use (exports, farm use, and industrial consumption) (fig. 1). In a few cases, supplies for human food use are measured directly and one of the other use components becomes the residual. This is the case for wheat, in which flour production is measurable and livestock feed use becomes the residual.

The availability of food for human use, which normally is the residual of the commodity supply-utilization table, represents disappearance of food into the marketing system. Hence, it is often referred to as food disappearance. Per capita food consumption usually is calculated by dividing annual total food

disappearance by the U.S. total population, including the Armed Forces overseas, on July 1.

Estimates of consumption (disappearance) for many commodities are prepared at two levels: the primary weight and the retail-equivalent weight. The basic measurement is at the primary distribution level, which is dictated for each commodity by the structure of the marketing system and the availability of data. For some, measurement is at the farmgate. For most commodities that are processed, measurement is at the processing or manufacturing plant. Once the primary level of distribution has been selected, quantities of all other components in the balance sheet for that commodity are converted to the primary-weight basis, using appropriate conversion factors. For example, the primary distribution level for red meat is the slaughter plant, so all quantities are converted to carcass weight. Nearly all supply and utilization

tables show per capita consumption on a primary-weight basis.

In some per capita food consumption tables (tables 1-41), ERS converts food consumption from primary weight to a retail-weight equivalent, using conversion factors that allow for subsequent processing, trimming, shrinkage, or loss in the distribution system. Fresh beef, for example, loses 30 percent of its weight from carcass to retail cuts (table 3).

For some uses, a more desirable basis of computation is boneless weight. ERS has calculated per capita consumption of red meat, poultry, and fish on that basis to facilitate comparisons (table 6). The boneless-weight measure excludes all bones, but includes the separable fat normally sold on retail cuts of red meat.

The Data

Information used in calculating food supplies comes from a variety of government and private sources.

Sources

Information on farm production, stocks, and some processed products (including manufactured dairy products) comes from the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), USDA. Data on flour and fats and oils production come from the Current Industrial Reports of the Census Bureau. Census compiles trade information from Customs Service reports. The Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, reports sugar use. Finally, ERS uses trade association data when they are available and appropriate.

Usefulness

Food disappearance estimates measure supplies moving through trade channels for domestic consumption. They are neither a direct measure of actual consumption nor of the quantity ingested.

Like many time series, the data are useful as indicators of trends over time. In other words, this series indicates whether Americans, on average, are consuming more or less of various foods over time. The disappearance data are used to measure the average level of food consumption in the country, to show year-to-year changes in consumption of major foods, to permit calculation of the approximate nutrient content of the food supply, to establish long-term trends, and to permit statistical analyses of effects of prices and incomes on consumption.

The food supply data series measures utilization of basic commodities without identifying all end-use products, thereby eliminating the problems—commonly associated with food intake survey data—of decomposing compound foods back to commodity ingredients. The series measures food supplies for consumption through all outlets, at home and away from home. It is a long, continuous series, published first in 1941 and extended back to 1909 for most commodities. It is the only data set available for

determining long-term trends in supply and consumption by major food groups.

The series covers the spectrum of primary foodstuffs. Hence, it can be used to measure interrelationships between foods and to measure total food supply and apparent use. It is particularly useful for estimating complete demand systems that measure price and income elasticities of demand in a consistent way.

Limitations

The food supply is usually a residual that makes the supply-utilization commodity table balance. The disappearance method of calculation relegates to the food supply all residual uses for which data are not available, such as miscellaneous nonfood uses, stock changes at retail and consumer levels, and sampling and measurement errors in the estimation of other components of the balance sheet. For example, an increasing proportion of the total turkey supply (especially backs, necks, and giblets) goes into pet foods. But since such use has yet to be officially estimated or entered as a nonfood-use component of the supply-utilization balance sheet, it is included in food disappearance. Thus, this report probably overstates turkey consumption. In contrast, the lack of reliable estimates of game fish supplies means that fish consumption is likely understated.

Food disappearance is often used as a proxy to estimate human consumption. Used in this manner, the food supply usually provides an upper bound on the amount of food available for consumption. Food disappearance estimates can overstate actual consumption because they include spoilage and waste accumulated through the marketing system and in the home. (For further discussion of food loss, see “Estimating and Addressing America’s Food Losses,” *FoodReview* (Linda Scott Kantor et al., ERS, USDA, January-April 1997, pp. 2-12).) In general, food disappearance data serve more appropriately as indicators of trends in consumption over time than as measurements of absolute levels of food eaten. This is the case so long as changes in food production and marketing practices or consumer behavior over time do

not alter the relative disparity between food disappearance and food actually eaten.

The food disappearance series is becoming a less reliable indicator of change over time in ingestion of food fats and oils. While food disappearance reflects trends in fats and oils sold for human food, it probably does not accurately measure food eaten because the waste portion of fats and oils has increased during the past two decades with the growth in away-from-home eating places, especially fast-food places. Foodservice establishments that deep-fry foods can generate significant amounts of waste grease, referred to as “restaurant grease.” A 1987 study by SRI, International, indicates that used frying fat disposed of by restaurants and processed by renderers for use in animal feeds, pet foods, and industrial operations and for export amounts to about 6 pounds per capita, or about 9 percent of the 1995 disappearance of added fats and oils. A 1993 study estimated that about 50 percent (or more) of deep-frying fat used in foodservice operations is discarded after use and is not available for consumption. For further details on this study, see “Correction of Dietary Fat Availability Estimates for Wastage of Food Service Deep-Frying Fats,” *Journal of Oil Chemists’ Society* (J. Edward Hunter and Thomas H. Applewhite, 70:6, June 1993).

Food supply data are aggregates of food obtained from all sources. Retail-weight equivalents measure food availability as if all food were sold through retail foodstores. Much of this food, however, is consumed on farms where produced, or is sold through wholesale channels to restaurants, hotels, other away-from-home eating places, and to schools, camps, hospitals, and other institutions. The food categories tend to be aggregates according to the basic commodity definition—beef, for example. Final product forms and market channel flows are not usually known. Most available data are concentrated near the farm and primary processing levels. There are little or no data available for many further-processed products, such as bread, other bakery products, and soup. In short, relatively good data exist for many of the ingredients, but not for final products. Anyone interested in domestic food intake by individuals should use data from USDA’s Continuing

Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII), conducted by the Agricultural Research Service.

Annual per capita estimates of domestic disappearance inherently represent an aggregation, over time, over consuming units, over geographical space, and over various product forms. In any aggregation process, certain information is, inevitably, lost or rendered irretrievable. Consequently, per capita disappearance may mask the influence on consumption of seasonal variation and socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, ethnicity, family size, household income, and geographic region. Data from the CSFII and the Consumer Expenditures Survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are more useful for measuring the effect of socioeconomic and demographic characteristics on food consumption.

Stocks data are not available for some commodities. Farmer marketings are the only data available for some commodities, and it is assumed that stocks are equal to the proportion of the crop not marketed by the end of the calendar year. For example, the supply-utilization table for dry edible beans uses farmer marketings to estimate stocks. Use of mushrooms for processing is computed without stocks data. The addition of processed mushroom stocks estimates, were they available, probably would have a smoothing effect on food disappearance, making year-to-year changes a little less erratic. In addition, stocks data do not include inventories of wholesalers, retailers, foodservice establishments, and the military because of insufficient data.

The conversion factors used to derive retail weights from primary weights are averages over various varieties and qualities of product and methods of marketing. Though some year-to-year changes have been made in the factors (see “Updated Beef and Pork Conversion Factors”), most conversion factors are constant since 1970 (table 3). As a result, many changes in quality and yield of product and in marketing procedures go undetected in the consumption estimates at retail.

Annual food supply estimates are subject to revision in conforming to data from the census of agriculture

and the census of manufactures, which are available only in years ending with 2 or 7. For example, estimates of per capita supplies of breakfast cereals for 1988-92 have been revised based on data from the 1992 Census of Manufactures. Current estimates use the annual change in grocery store sales volume of breakfast cereals as statistical movers of 1992 census data. Later in 1999, data from the 1997 census will be used to revise the 1993-97 estimates.

Additions and Revisions

The food supply database is continually evolving. Sometimes new information sources permit new series or modification of existing series to better reflect current market conditions. Sometimes traditional data sources are discontinued or substantially changed. ERS has revised USDA's historical food consumption series in recent years to reflect data availability and food distribution as follows.

New and Revised Population Estimates Based on 1990 Census Count

The total population of the United States (including Armed Forces overseas) was estimated to be approximately 270.3 million on July 1, 1998, an increase of 2.4 million or 0.9 percent from the year earlier numbers (table 107).

Table 107 presents estimates for January 1 and July 1, back to 1970, of the (1) total population, including Armed Forces overseas, (2) resident population, and (3) civilian population. The population estimates shown in table 107 for July 1, 1980-July 1, 1998, are based on the April 1, 1990, population, as enumerated in the 1990 census. The revised population estimates based on the 1990 census count run as much as 1.4 million below the previous estimates used. The revised population estimates, especially for the late 1980's and 1990's, slightly raise estimates of U.S. per capita consumption. For a discussion of the estimating procedure used in deriving these estimates, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1045.

Changes in U.S. Trade Data Reporting

Effective January 1, 1989, the United States joined other countries in adopting a new export and import commodity classification system based on the international Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). The HS is intended to serve as a universal product nomenclature superseding the Customs Cooperation and the Brussels Tariff Nomenclatures. Many HS commodities are now reported in more detail than under the old Schedule B system, while others have been combined into broader groups. For example, since the number of trade codes for wheat has increased dramatically with the HS, analysts now have far more detail about the types of wheat and wheat products traded, especially wheat imports. Meanwhile, veal trade is no longer reported separately but is combined with beef trade.

The HS also is used to report shipments from the United States to the territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Shipments data are reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce and, since the adoption of the HS, have become more difficult to obtain on a timely basis. For this reason, ERS has made a change in the supply and utilization tables for red meat, poultry, and eggs that appear in the *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report* (LDP) and the *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* (WASDE). In LDP, shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are included with domestic rather than nondomestic use, which is consistent with internationally reported supply and utilization data used by the Foreign Agricultural Service of USDA, the United Nations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Unlike the LDP and WASDE reports, this bulletin still includes such shipments as a nondomestic use in the estimates for red meat, poultry, and eggs (tables 44-48 and 53-57) in order to make the quantity of food consumed correspond with the number of consumers. Annual per capita food disappearance estimates use U.S. total population, which does not include residents of the U.S. territories. Nor is the production of the U.S. territories included in the estimates of U.S. production. Because shipments to the territories are

excluded from domestic food disappearance, both total and per capita domestic food disappearance estimates in this bulletin may be lower than such estimates in LDP and WASDE.

Format of Meat and Poultry Tables Revised

In the early 1990's, ERS revised the format of the red meat and poultry per capita consumption tables to enhance comparison of red meat and poultry consumption.

Several meat and poultry consumption series are provided in this bulletin. Consumption of beef and other red meats is reported in three forms: carcass weight, retail weight, and boneless, trimmed weight.

Consumption of chicken is also reported in three forms: ready-to-cook (RTC) weight, retail weight, and boneless weight. Consumption of turkey is reported in RTC weight and boneless weight.

Consumption of fish and shellfish is reported by the National Marine Fisheries Service on an edible-weight, or boneless-weight, basis. All these series have been reported for many decades except the retail series for chicken (new in 1992) and the boneless, trimmed series for red meat and poultry (introduced in 1986 to facilitate comparison of red meat, poultry, and fish).

Red meat production is reported on a carcass-weight basis (tables 44-48), while poultry meat production is reported on an RTC basis (tables 53-56). The carcass-weight consumption series for beef is largely comparable with the RTC-weight series for chicken (table 4). Beef carcass weight is defined as the chilled hanging carcass, which includes the kidney and attached internal fat [kidney, pelvic, and heart fat (KPH)], but not the skin, head, feet, and unattached internal organs. Pork carcass weight is the chilled, hanging carcass, which includes the skin and feet but excludes the kidney and attached internal fat. RTC chicken weight is the entire dressed bird, which includes bones, skin, fat, liver, heart, gizzard, and neck. These consumption series were historically associated with wholesale markets for beef, pork, and chicken.

Historically, RTC weight for poultry also sufficed as an estimate of retail weight, because consumers almost always bought whole dressed birds.

However, beginning in the 1980's, processing and marketing developments in the poultry industry caused RTC weight and actual retail weight to diverge significantly. Some poultry parts were available in the 1970's, but in the 1980's poultry processors' marketing strategies shifted dramatically, making more cut-up, further processed, and boneless poultry products available. Because of this changing product mix, more bones and some broiler meat (largely from backs and necks) now go to rendering and pet food manufacturing. Thus, the RTC poultry series no longer accurately reflects what consumers buy at retail.

In 1992, ERS introduced a new retail-weight consumption series for broilers (table 5) that excludes the amount of RTC chicken that is purchased by renderers and pet food manufacturers (see the "New Retail Weight Consumption Series for Broilers Developed" section). This new series was developed to improve the estimates of how much chicken is purchased by U.S. consumers. Data were not available to estimate a retail-weight series for "other chicken"; thus, the broiler conversion factors were used for all chicken. ERS analysts are investigating recent market developments regarding turkeys, which may lead to the development of a new retail consumption series for turkey.

The boneless, trimmed series puts beef, chicken, and fish on a fairly comparable basis (table 6). However, the boneless, trimmed beef series does not include certain internal organs, such as the liver and tongue; the boneless chicken series does include some of the giblets.

The amount of bone-in retail-weight product differs significantly among the meats. Beef at the grocery store currently contains less than 5 percent bone and includes 1/4 inch or less fat around the exterior of retail cuts. On a per capita basis, the difference between retail weight (table 5) and boneless, trimmed weight (table 6) for beef is small: for example, 3.0 pounds per capita in 1997. For pork, the difference in 1997 is only 2.9 pounds. In contrast, on a per

capita basis, the difference between retail weight and boneless weight for chicken is considerable, 21.8 pounds in 1997.

New Retail Weight Consumption Series for Broilers Developed

In 1992, ERS introduced a retail-weight consumption series for broilers to facilitate economic comparisons with retail red meat series (table 5). The new consumption series more accurately reflects the pounds of broiler meat in the domestic market for human consumption. Conversion factors adjust ready-to-cook (RTC) consumption (table 4) to a retail-cut equivalent. The difference between the RTC and retail consumption is the portion of broiler meat that is diverted to pet food and rendering, and the portion of water lost when whole broilers are cut up. During the cooling process, whole birds absorb water equivalent to about 8 or 9 percent of body weight. When whole birds are cut for sale as parts or for further processing, about 35 percent of the water gained during cooling drains out.

The portion of RTC-weight broilers used in pet food production has increased significantly in recent years, whereas very little carcass-weight beef apparently has been so used. As consumer demand for chicken breasts has increased, the less desirable parts, such as necks, backs, and giblets, have become increasingly economical ingredients for pet foods.

Results from the National Broiler Council's biennial processor and distributor surveys provide data on product form and final markets for the products. According to the survey, 87 percent of broilers were sold whole in 1962, but the percentage dropped to only 12.5 percent by 1995. About 11 percent of the RTC poultry weight (inspected by USDA and certified for human consumption) was sold for pet food in 1995.

For more detail about the new methods for changing broiler RTC-weight data to retail-weight, see "Introducing a Broiler Retail Weight Consumption Series," *Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report* (Agnes Perez, Lawrence Duewer, and Mark Weimar, LPS-53, ERS, USDA, May 1992), and

"Updating Broiler Price and Consumption," *Poultry Outlook* (LDP-P-12, ERS, USDA, Nov. 18, 1996).

Updated Beef and Pork Conversion Factors

Beef production, the basic measurement to estimate beef consumption, is measured at the primary distribution level, or slaughter plant, on a carcass-weight basis. To determine how much of the beef carcass is processed into beef products suitable for sale in grocery stores, in 1962 USDA updated the conversion factor to convert beef carcass-weight data to retail-weight equivalents. Reevaluation of this conversion factor shows that the figure used since 1962 (0.74) was accurate through 1985 (table 3). The figure indicates that after fat, bone, and other trim have been removed from the carcass, 74 percent of the carcass can be sold at retail. A few years ago, USDA developed a new method for evaluating the conversion factor that accounts for different classes of cattle and adjusts for trends in beef merchandising.

Based on this new method, the conversion factor changed for 1986 (to 0.73), for 1987 (to 0.71), for 1988-90 (to 0.705), for 1990-93 (to 0.70), for 1994-95 (to 0.695), and for 1996-98 (to 0.70). The figure should be recalculated each year to account for changes such as leaner cattle, closer trimming of fat, and more removal of bone. ERS bases the changes on data from the National Consumer Retail Beef Study and National Beef Market Basket Survey reports by Texas A&M University, various industry reports and contacts, and retail merchandising practices.

The conversion factor estimates the portion of the beef carcass purchased by consumers. The drop in the conversion factor for 1996 represents 3.9 pounds less beef per capita purchased than if 0.74 were still being used. Of this 3.9 pounds, less exterior fat accounts for 2.4 pounds, less bone for 1.4 pounds, and less fat in hamburger and processed beef for 0.5 pound, while "advanced meat recovery" systems add 0.4 pound. This decline in the estimate of pounds of beef purchased at retail may not mean an equal change in the actual amount ingested because the fat and bone now removed before retail sale may have

been removed before cooking, left in the pan as grease, or left on the plate as table scraps. The conversion factor does indicate that the consumer receives more lean beef per pound of product purchased. For more detail about the new method for changing beef carcass-weight data to retail-weight, see *Reevaluation of the Beef Carcass-to-Retail Weight Conversion Factor* (Kenneth E. Nelson, Lawrence A. Duewer, and Terry L. Crawford, AER-623, ERS, USDA, Oct. 1989) and “Updated Beef Carcass-to-Retail Consumption Factor Increases to 0.7,” *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Situation and Outlook* (LDP-M-51, ERS, USDA, May 19, 1998). The beef carcass factor for converting boneless, trimmed weight has been updated based on revisions in the retail-weight conversion factor (tables 6 and 44).

Conversion factors used to adjust carcass-weight pork consumption (disappearance) to retail and boneless equivalent weights were revised in 1991 to reflect the trends toward leaner hogs, closer trimming of fat, and more removal of bone. An examination of merchandising practices indicated that pork consumption, on a retail-weight basis, has been overstated in recent years and boneless-weight consumption understated. Revisions, reflecting changes in the amounts of fat, bone, and skin sold at retail, were made for 1955 through 1990. The 1989 factors of 0.776 (retail weight) and 0.729 (boneless weight) will be used until the next revision (table 47). For more detail about the new method for changing pork carcass-weight data to retail-weight and boneless-weight, see “Revisions in Conversion Factors for Pork Consumption Series,” *Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report* (Lawrence A. Duewer, Kevin Bost, and Gene Futrell, LPS-45, ERS, USDA, Jan. 1991).

All Dairy Products Consumption Broken Down by Commercial Sales and USDA Donations

In 1993, we added two breakouts under the all-dairy-products category for all years since 1970 (fig. 6, tables 11 and 58). One breakout indicates the supply of dairy products to commercial markets and that produced and consumed on farms, converted to a

milk-equivalent, milkfat basis. The other breakout indicates dairy products supplied to consumers through government commodity donation programs.

Data Revisions, Losses, and Substitutions in Vegetables and Fruits

Data losses since 1981 regarding commercial production of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables have been especially challenging. Points of particular interest include:

- Loss of national production estimates between 1981 and 1992,
- Loss of remaining industry-supplied canned-stock data in the late 1980’s,
- The underestimate of U.S. fresh fruit and vegetable exports to Canada during the 1980’s, and
- Normal revisions to data series such as U.S. population.

Overcoming data setbacks and expanding the U.S. per capita vegetable use series. During the 1980’s and early 1990’s, the coverage and scope of the series steadily eroded as basic vegetable data became more scarce. Following the 1981 season, budget cuts forced NASS to stop reporting national production estimates for a number of vegetables, including asparagus (all), cucumbers (all), fresh green beans, artichokes, Brussels sprouts, cabbage (all), eggplant, escarole/endive, garlic, bell peppers, spinach (all), lima beans (all), and beets for processing. National production data were not reinstated for these items until 1992 (with the exception of asparagus and cucumbers for pickles, which were reinstated in 1984).

To monitor as much of the vegetable sector as possible, ERS generated estimates of national production for those commodities dropped from the NASS program in 1982. These estimates were based on data from States that continued to collect production information. In many cases, States that maintained their full vegetable data series in the 1980’s accounted for more than half of total national vegetable production estimated in 1981. As a result, the transition back to NASS-supplied, U.S.-production estimates in 1992 did not necessitate any statistical adjustments in

1982-91 ERS estimates, as the 1991 ERS estimates and the 1992 NASS estimates were similar.

In the mid-1980's, the vegetable series contained only 25 commodity categories, compared with 63 in 1965. Recent efforts have expanded coverage to 53 commodity categories. Per capita use figures now cover 416 pounds of vegetables (farm-weight equivalent), compared with 315 pounds in 1990 and as few as 220 pounds in the mid-1980's. Key to this most recent change was USDA's expansion of basic commodity production data in 1992.

The second challenge to the per capita vegetable estimates program occurred when the National Food Processors Association discontinued reporting of canned stocks for all canning vegetables in the late 1980's. Inventory movements provide year-to-year stability to per capita estimates. If stocks data are dropped out of the estimate, substantial year-to-year variation in the per capita series results.

With this in mind, ERS has been estimating stocks ending on December 31 for canning vegetables based largely on historical relationships between stocks and production. However, the risk of estimation error grows the further out-of-sample the forecast gets. In the interest of accuracy, ERS will soon be forced to discontinue this procedure, and accordingly, drop beginning and ending stocks from per capita estimates of canning vegetables.

Fortunately, the California League of Food Processors, in cooperation with tomato processors, now reports quarterly stocks of processing tomatoes held in California warehouses. These data are useful in determining national supply and use of processing tomatoes, which account for about 70 percent of all vegetables for canning.

A third challenge to per capita vegetable estimates involved U.S. export statistics. From the late 1970's through 1989, U.S. exports of vegetables (particularly fresh vegetables) to Canada were severely understated. The problem became acute by the mid-1980's, with reported U.S. exports of fresh vegetables (such as broccoli) less than half of Canada's estimates.

In January 1990, the Bureau of the Census began replacing U.S. data on exports to Canada with Canadian data on imports from the United States (collected by Statistics Canada). Because Canada is more thorough in collecting import data than the United States is in monitoring exports, U.S. vegetable exports jumped substantially in 1990, especially for fresh vegetables.

Pre-1990 exports required adjustments to reflect the data on actual U.S. exports and per capita use. To modify the per capita series for 1978 to 1989, ERS adjusted the export data for all major fresh vegetables by replacing U.S.-reported exports to Canada with data from Statistics Canada. With higher export figures, the net result was to reduce the estimate of domestic use for most fresh vegetables.

The per capita use series undergoes normal revision to the basic data underlying the series. For example, U.S. population estimates were recently revised back to 1980, which marginally changed per capita use estimates for some items. Some of the most important revisions occur every 5 years when NASS revises U.S. production estimates based on benchmarks from the most recent census of agriculture. Other modifications to data series can occur with changes in methodology or in the event of errors.

New per capita consumption estimates for canned fruits. Beginning in 1990, pack and stock data for a variety of canned fruits were no longer available from several key industry participants and, therefore, the per capita consumption figures for canned fruits were not updated for 1989. In 1992, ERS developed an alternative procedure for estimating canned fruit consumption using data on utilization for canning as reported by NASS (table 19).

Domestic consumption of a commodity, for the designated time period (calendar or crop year), is typically estimated by taking domestic production, adding beginning stocks and imports, and then subtracting ending stocks and exports. Until discontinued in 1990, industry pack and stock data for canned fruit (apples, apricots, sweet and tart cherries, fruit cocktail, peaches, plums and prunes, and olives) were

used as the measures of domestic canned production and stocks.

The NASS estimates are now used as the measure of canned fruit production or pack. The fresh weight of fruits used for canning is converted into its product-weight equivalent using standard conversions. There still are no measures of canned fruit stocks. Therefore, stock adjustments are excluded from the per capita calculations. Imports and exports, as in the past, are obtained from U.S. Department of Commerce trade data (in 1992, ERS replaced U.S.-reported exports to Canada for 1978-89 with data from Statistics Canada on Canadian imports from the United States). This same estimating procedure has been used to reestablish per capita consumption measures for apple products (table 23), for grape products (table 24), and for fresh and processed pineapple (table 25).

The transfer from industry to NASS utilization data changed the mix of canned fruit products for which per capita consumption is calculated, reflecting the availability of data. Canned utilization data are estimated by NASS for apples, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and prunes, and olives. For pears and pineapples, only total processed utilization is reported by NASS and canned pears and canned pineapples are not broken out as separate processed items. In this bulletin, the amount of pears utilized for drying is subtracted from total processed utilization and the remainder is assumed to be canned. Last year, consumption of canned pineapple and pineapple juice was also estimated. Fruit cocktail had previously been estimated as a separate canned fruit item. However, under the new procedure, all fruits used in canned fruit cocktail are included with the processed utilization for each canned fruit. The old and new procedures provide similar estimates of per capita consumption for apricots, peaches, and prunes and plums. For cherries and pears, the new estimates are more than double the old estimates. The discrepancies could be due to a number of factors, including previous underreporting of the pack by the industry. Also, the NASS processed-pear utilization data include pears canned in fruit cocktail. For canned apples and olives, the new estimates are identical to

the old as NASS utilization estimates were used under both the old and new procedures.

Consumption of processed fruit estimated on a farm-weight basis. In the 1993 bulletin, total per capita consumption estimates were derived for processed citrus and five processed noncitrus fruits (apples, pineapples, grapes, peaches, and pears). In the 1994 bulletin, strawberries were included. In the 1999 bulletin, apricots, blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, dates, figs, loganberries, olives, plums, prunes, and raspberries have been added. For each fruit, the portion of U.S. production that was utilized for processing was adjusted for imports and exports of processed products on a farm-weight basis. The conversion to farm-weight basis allows the summation of all fruit consumed in various forms (for example, juice, canned sections, and fresh) (tables 15 and 16).

Processed products were converted to their equivalent farm weight, which approximates the quantity of whole fruit used to make the product. For example, per capita consumption of orange juice, expressed in single-strength gallons (table 22), was converted to pounds of whole oranges used to produce that amount of juice. Imports and exports of fruit juices and prepared or preserved fruits were converted to farm-weight equivalents, based on U.S. product-yield conversion factors.

Per capita consumption estimates are not actual measures of the amount of fruit consumed in a given year. However, estimates do indicate overall consumption levels, long-term trends, and changes in consumption patterns. For all fresh fruits and most fruit products, consistent stock data are not available. Without accounting for beginning and ending inventories, it is assumed that fruit is utilized for domestic consumption or export in the year it was produced or imported. Annual consumption estimates are likely to be more variable in the absence of stock data.

Combined fruit and vegetable per capita use. ERS receives many requests for combined vegetable and fruit per capita use. This has been a problem because of differences in estimation and reporting procedures for fruits and vegetables. For example, some com-

modity supply and use data (such as citrus) must be estimated on a crop-year rather than a calendar-year basis. However, combined fruit and vegetable per capita use is helpful in describing simple trends. In 1994, ERS introduced a combined series estimated on a farm-weight basis (table 15).

Food Consumption Data Revised to Include U.S. Military Use

In 1989, for the first time, per capita consumption of all farm foods except fluid milk and cream were reported on a U.S.-total-population (including Armed Forces overseas) basis. Earlier estimates had reported animal product consumption on a civilian-population basis. Fluid milk and cream estimates use the U.S. resident population. This bulletin no longer adjusts for military consumption in the supply and utilization balance sheets since data on military food use do not reflect all military food purchases or consumption. The data include purchases by the Defense Department's central purchasing office for troop feeding, but exclude local purchases for troop feeding and purchases through commissaries, clubs, exchanges, and civilian distribution channels for personal or household use. The incompleteness of the data tended to distort both military and civilian per capita consumption estimates. For most years, changing the statistical series to represent the total population results in very small changes in per capita consumption. The main exception is the war years of the 1940's, frequently deleted from studies of consumption because of abnormalities created by the war.

Mandated Table on Import Share of Food Disappearance for Selected Foods

Table 93 shows the import share of the food supply for 129 commodities for selected years. Publication of this information is mandated by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. The act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to compile and report statistics on the total value and quantity of imported raw and processed agricultural products. In addition, statistics on the total quantity of production and consumption of domestically produced raw and processed agricultural products are required.

Statistics on the value and quantity of agricultural imports are published bimonthly in *Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States* (USDA, ERS), while statistics on domestic production and consumption are published annually in *Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures* (USDA, ERS). The mandated table, which reports the percentage of consumption accounted for by imports, is published each year in these two publications. Adding the table to these publications facilitates the comparison of the quantity and value of imports with domestic production and consumption.

The import share of domestic food disappearance varies greatly among commodities. Less than 1 percent of eggs, fresh cranberries, and head lettuce is imported, but imports make up more than 99 percent of the U.S. domestic food supplies of coffee, tea, cocoa, and tropical oils (palm, palm kernel, and coconut). Import shares are calculated from commodity supply and utilization balance sheets. Import share is the quantity imported divided by the quantity available for domestic food consumption.

Determinants of Food Consumption and Demand

Food consumption and prices are determined by the complex interaction of supply and demand. In the short run, supplies are relatively fixed and inflexible, and prices adjust so products clear the market. What is produced is consumed. When supplies go up, price goes down and consumers buy more. Conversely, smaller supplies bring higher prices and smaller purchases. In the long run, farmers adjust production in response to market prices, producing more of higher priced goods and less of lower priced goods. Demand for food in the aggregate is not very responsive to price changes because there is little room for substitution between food and nonfood goods in the consumer's budget. However, demand for individual foods is more responsive to prices as consumers substitute among alternative food commodities. Rising incomes increase expenditures on more expensive foods as consumers demand more convenience and quality. Short-period changes in consumption reflect mostly changes in supply rather than changes in consumer tastes. Demographic fac-

tors, such as changes in household size and in the age distribution of the population, can bring about changes in consumption.

Consumers vote every day in the marketplace with their dollars, and the market listens carefully to their votes. There is continuous feedback from consumers, who respond to the offerings of marketers trying to meet the perceived wants of consumers. Changes in the makeup of the population, lifestyles, incomes, and attitudes on food safety, health, and convenience have drastically altered the conditions facing farmers and marketers of food products. Food manufacturers and distributors have made vigorous efforts to meet changing consumer wants and needs. *Rearranging the Economic Landscape: The Food Marketing Revolution, 1950-91* (Alden Manchester, AER-660, ERS, USDA, Sept. 1992) examines the changes in the marketing of farm and food products since 1950 and the factors that have caused such change.

Food Prices

Retail food prices in 1997, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), averaged 2.6 percent above those in 1996 (table 94). This 1997 increase was slower than 1996's rise of 3.3 percent. Food price inflation in 1997 was higher than the overall increase in the CPI (2.3 percent) for the third consecutive year (fig. 27).

Food prices in 1997 rose slightly more at eating places than at supermarkets and other grocery stores (fig. 28, table 95). Food prices in grocery stores rose 2.5 percent, while prices for restaurant meals advanced at the slightly faster pace of 2.8 percent. Grocery store prices of foods advanced at a slower pace in 1997 than in 1996. The food groups whose retail prices increased the most in 1997 were coffee, lettuce, tomatoes, and pork (table 96). Prices of cereal and cereal products, fresh fruits, and fats and oils increased less than 1 percent, while prices of eggs, apples, oranges, potatoes, and carbonated drinks declined. The food at home index was held in check by low grain prices, large supplies of competing meats (especially pork and poultry), and large supplies of fresh produce. Higher marketing costs were a major factor that raised food prices, as is the case in most years.

Prices of restaurant meals increased slightly more in 1997 than they did the year before, consistent with the pattern of relatively small restaurant price increases during the 1990's. These small price hikes were largely due to increased competition among restaurants, which held down menu price increases. However, the 1997 increase was the largest since 1991's 3.4-percent hike. This rise reflected a tight labor market that featured low unemployment rates due to the strong economy. A Federally mandated minimum wage increase further augmented 1997 restaurant operating costs and, therefore, prices paid by consumers.

Food prices in 1997 rose more than prices for most other consumer products and services (table 94). Among major items in the CPI, housing prices, the largest component, went up 2.6 percent, while transportation and apparel both rose 0.9 percent. The largest increase was again in medical costs, which climbed 2.8 percent—the smallest increase since 1965.

Food Expenditures and Income

Food Expenditures in 1997

Americans spent \$715 billion for food in 1997 and another \$95 billion for alcoholic beverages (table 102). Of this \$715 billion spent for food, families and individuals paid 84 percent, governments and businesses spent 15 percent, and 1 percent was produced and consumed at home with relatively little cash outlay (table 106).

Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 45 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1997, up from 39 percent in 1980 and 34 percent in 1970 (table 102). The share of food dollars going for away-from-home meals and snacks has been increasing for more than a century, but because restaurant meals include many more services than food purchased at the grocery store, the shares of value and quantity of food away from home are quite different.

Food Expenditures in Relation to Income

Disposable personal income in the United States totaled \$5,885 billion in 1997, more than 7 times the \$727 billion in 1970 (table 99). Per capita disposable income advanced from an average of \$3,521 in 1970 to \$21,633 in 1997. In real terms (after adjustment for inflation), per capita income increased 48 percent between 1970 and 1997. During the same period, real food expenditures per capita increased 23 percent, much of it due to the switch to more away-from-home eating.

Although food spending has increased considerably over the years, the increase has not matched the gain in disposable income. As a result, the percentage of income spent for food has declined. Food expenditures by families and individuals were 13.8 percent of disposable personal income in 1970, compared with 13.4 percent in 1980 and 10.7 percent in 1997 (fig. 29, table 99). The decline is the direct result of the income-inelastic nature of the aggregate demand for food: as income rises, the proportion spent for food declines. Expenditures for food require a large share of income when income is relatively low. As

income rises, there is more money to spend on personal services and other discretionary items. Some of these additional services are purchased along with food and this explains the increase from 1970 in the percentage of income spent on food away from home. The share of income going for food is often used as an indicator of affluence, of either a family or a nation. The figure has sometimes been misused to prove that food is a bargain. For further analysis, see *U.S. Food Spending and Income: Changes Through the Years* (Alden Manchester, AIB-618, ERS, USDA, Jan. 1991).

The proportion of income spent for food varies widely among households of different sizes and incomes (table 100). Data from the 1996 Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor showed that the percentage of aftertax income spent for food varied from 8.7 percent for households with incomes of \$70,000 or more to 34.2 percent for households with incomes of \$5,000-\$9,999. (Note: Nonmoney income is not included in the Consumer Expenditure Survey but is included in disposable income in table 99.)

Information About the ERS Food Expenditures Data Set

ERS estimates of food expenditures by families and individuals (table 99) differ from the U.S. Department of Commerce estimates of personal consumption expenditures (PCE) previously used to compute the percentage of disposable income (DPI) spent for food. The trend in food expenditures is similar, but the ERS series shows a lower level of spending for food than does the PCE series, particularly for food consumed at home. The ERS estimate of at-home expenditures is lower partly because it excludes pet food, ice, and prepared feeds, which are included in the PCE estimates. ERS estimates also deduct more from grocery store sales for nonfoods, such as drugs and household supplies, in arriving at the estimate of food purchases for at-home consumption.

ERS also calculates total expenditures for food in the United States (tables 102-106). In comparison, the PCE for food includes only foods purchased by individuals and families using their own funds. It does not include food paid for by business funds, mostly for travel and entertainment expenses, food donated by the Government, and food used in hospitals and other institutions, either where there is no charge or where the charge is not stated separately (as in the case of hospital food service). The ERS measure of total food expenditures includes all food expenditures by consumers, other private sources, and governments. For more detail about the ERS expenditure series, see *Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector* (Alden Manchester, AER-575, ERS, USDA, Aug. 1987).

World Food Expenditures

Table 101 compares average expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages consumed at home in selected countries. The data are computed by ERS mainly from data provided by the United Nations (UN) System of National Accounts. Expenditures data for the United States include the ERS series from tables 99 and 105, and the PCE series.

In table 101, food expenditures are shown as a percentage of total personal consumption expenditures, reflecting individuals' spending on goods and services in the domestic marketplace. Disposable personal income in table 99, on the other hand, includes both personal consumption expenditures and personal savings. Total personal consumption expenditures are used as the basis of international comparison because personal savings is seldom reported in the UN System of National Accounts.

In 1994, the latest year for which comparable information is available, Americans spent only 7.4 percent of their personal consumption expenditures for food to be eaten at home (table 101). This compares with 10.3 percent for Canada and 11.2 percent for the United Kingdom. In less developed countries, such as India and the Philippines, at-home food expenditures often account for more than 50 percent of a household's budget.

Americans do not have the highest per capita income (the average Swiss income is higher). Yet, in relation to total per capita personal consumption expenditures, Americans spend the least on food. Other factors besides income influence food expenditures in developed nations. Thanks to abundant arable land and a varied climate, Americans do not have to rely as heavily on imported foods as do some other nations. The American farm-to-consumer distribution system is highly successful at moving large amounts of perishable food over long distances with a minimum of spoilage or delay. Finally, American farmers have a tremendous wealth of agricultural information and state-of-the-art farming equipment at their disposal, allowing them to produce food efficiently.

Changes in Household Food Consumption and Expenditures During the 1980's

The aggregate food expenditure and consumption data in this bulletin do not reveal how expenditures vary with income; household size, type, or location; or race. Other sources of data provide additional insights into consumption trends, and this information is available in ERS publications.

Information contained in the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 1980 through 1997 allows us to link consumer expenditures with demographic characteristics. ERS is in the process of updating its *Food Spending in American Households* series. For further information, see *Food Spending in American Households, 1980-92* (David M. Smallwood, Noel Blisard, James R. Blaylock, and Steven M. Lutz, SB-888, ERS, USDA, Sept. 1994), which presents CES information on trends in household food expenditures for major food groups by selected demographic factors for 1980-92. Information is also presented on food price trends. Detailed tabulations are presented for 133 food categories by 10 household socioeconomic characteristics for 1992. Several measures of food item expenditures and prices are presented.

Data from the household component of the 1977-78 and 1987-88 Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys

conducted by the Human Nutrition Information Service (HNIS), USDA, indicate that annual per capita consumption of dairy products, fats and oils, flours and cereals, bakery products, meats, eggs, sugars and sweets, and fresh vegetables fell during the 1980's. Consumption of poultry, fish and shellfish, juices, and beverages rose. Annual per capita spending, when adjusted for inflation, declined for almost all major food groups. *Changes in Food Consumption and Expenditures in American Households During the 1980's* (Steven M. Lutz, David M. Smallwood, and James R. Blaylock of ERS, USDA, and Mary Y. Hama of HNIS, USDA, SB-849, Dec. 1992) presents information on the quantity and dollar value of food consumption in American households for 1977-78 and 1987-88 by selected socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. The major changes over the decade are tabulated for 64 major food groups and compared with other studies to gain further insights into possible explanations for the consumption shifts. The tabulations are

based on reported usage of foods from home food supplies with adjustments for meals eaten away from home.

Changes in Food Consumption and Expenditures in Low-Income American Households During the 1980's (Steven M. Lutz, David M. Smallwood, and James R. Blaylock of ERS, USDA, and Mary Y. Hama, HNIS, USDA, SB-870, Nov. 1993), a companion piece to SB-849, presents information on the quantity and dollar value of food consumption in low-income American households for 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1987-88 by selected socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Major changes over the decade are tabulated for 65 major food groups and compared with other studies to gain further insights into possible explanations for the consumption shifts. Data are from the low-income household component of the 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1987-88 Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys.

Food Consumption

Red Meat, Poultry, and Fish

In 1997, total meat consumption (red meat, poultry, and fish) amounted to 190 pounds (boneless, trimmed-weight equivalent) per person, 13 pounds above the 1970 level (fig. 3, table 6). Each American consumed an average of 21 pounds less red meat (mostly less beef) than in 1970, 31 pounds more poultry, and 3 pounds more fish and shellfish. In 1998, total meat consumption jumped to 196 pounds per person, according to preliminary estimates; the forecast for 1999 is slightly higher.

Nutritional concern about fat and cholesterol has encouraged the production of leaner animals, the closer trimming of outside fat on retail cuts of meat, the marketing of lower-fat ground meat and processed meat products, and consumer substitution of poultry for red meat—significantly lowering the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution to total fat and saturated fat in the food supply. Despite near record-high per capita consumption of total meat in 1994, the proportion of fat in the U.S. food supply contributed by meat, poultry, and fish declined from 35 percent in 1970 to 25 percent in 1994 (table 43). Similarly, the proportion of saturated fat contributed fell from 37 percent to 26 percent (table 43).

Red meat—beef, pork, lamb, and veal—accounted for 58 percent of the total meat supply in 1997, on a boneless, trimmed-weight basis, compared with 70 percent in 1980 and 74 percent in 1970. By 1997, chicken and turkey accounted for 34 percent of the total meat consumed, up from 23 percent in 1980 and 19 percent in 1970. Fish and shellfish accounted for 8 percent of total meat consumption in 1997 and 7 percent in 1980 and 1970.

Per capita consumption of beef reached an all-time high of 89 pounds (boneless, trimmed-weight equivalent) in 1976 when beef supplies were at record levels because of liquidation of the Nation's beef herd. It dropped significantly in the late 1970's, remained flat in the early 1980's, and then, from a 1980's high of 75 pounds per capita in 1985, declined steadily to 61.5 pounds in 1993. In 1994-98, increasing supplies

of beef and declining beef prices spurred a 2- to 3.5-pound increase in annual per capita consumption of beef. Consumer concerns about cholesterol and saturated fat, inconsistent quality, and lack of convenience in preparation are behind the negative trend in beef demand. Beginning around 1960, in response to concerns about fat and cholesterol, beef producers began shifting production from the very fat English breeds like Hereford and Angus to the bigger, rangier, less fat, faster growing exotic breeds. This shift led to increasing inconsistency in the quality of beef—a less tender, less juicy, less succulent product. By 1995, one of four steaks was too tough to chew, according to the 1995 National Beef Quality Audit. In addition, the mass entry of women into the paid labor force has drastically reduced consumption of beef roasts and other beef cuts requiring lengthy cooking times. Beef has lagged behind poultry and pork in marketing value-added, convenience items. In January 1999, the beef industry launched a new advertising campaign that uses the familiar "Beef, It's What's for Dinner" tagline and aims to inform consumers and beef industry channels about a new trend—beef dishes that are fully-cooked and ready to microwave and serve in 10 minutes. Such dishes include traditional beef favorites like pot roast, meat loaf, and beef ribs. In addition, in 1998, the beef industry funded new genetic research, which may foster the marketing of brand name fresh beef cuts that are juicy and more consistent in quality.

In contrast, per capita consumption of chicken, which remained flat in the early 1970's, steadily increased from 26 pounds (boneless-weight equivalent) in 1975 to 52 pounds in 1998. Similarly, per capita consumption of turkey climbed from 6.5 pounds in 1975 to 14 pounds a year in 1997 and 1998. The poultry industry has enjoyed great success, partly by catering to consumers. The industry has provided scores of new brand-name, value-added products processed for consumers' convenience, as well as a host of products for foodservice operators. Poultry has also benefited from health-related concerns about beef.

Year-to-year fluctuations in pork consumption are often quite large, but consumption has been fairly

stable in the long run. In fact, annual per capita pork consumption averaged 47.6 pounds per person in 1970-74 and 47.8 pounds per person in 1994-98. The 1990's quantity, however, contained much more lean and much less fat. Through improved breeding and husbandry practices and greater trimming of outside fat on retail cuts, the pork industry has lowered the fat content of retail pork by more than 30 percent since the 1970's. The industry has capitalized on this accomplishment by portraying pork as a light and nutritious alternative to chicken with its "Pork: The Other White Meat" advertising campaign, which debuted in 1987. Research indicates that consumers now are less likely to perceive pork negatively in terms of fat, calories, and cholesterol than before the advertising began. The campaign focused on the industry's leaner cuts and lower-fat products.

U.S. per capita seafood consumption for 1997 is estimated at 14.5 pounds, down from a record high of 16.1 pounds in 1987 (tables 7 and 49-52). Despite the 10-percent decline from the 1987 level, average consumption in 1997 was still 24 percent above 1970. Between 1970 and 1997, increased consumption of fresh and frozen fish and shellfish accounted for all of the growth, rising 42 percent, while canned products held steady, and consumption of cured items fell. Average seafood consumption increased 24 percent from 1970 to 1997, even though seafood prices outpaced those of other protein sources during those years. CPI's for fish, red meat, and poultry climbed 466 percent, 297 percent, and 194 percent, from 1970 to 1997 (table 95).

World Meat Consumption

The Republic of Maldives, Iceland, Greenland, Faeroe Island, and Kiribati are the world leaders in per capita consumption of fishery products (table 8). In 1993-95, the typical Icelander consumed an average 201 pounds of fish and shellfish (live-weight equivalent) a year, more than 4 times that consumed by the typical American.

In 1998, Hong Kong led the rest of the world with an annual per capita consumption of poultry of 116 pounds, ready-to-cook weight, followed by the United States, 104 pounds; Israel, 97 pounds; Saudi

Arabia, 80 pounds; and Canada, 73 pounds (table 9). Beef and veal consumption of 98 pounds per capita, carcass weight, put Americans third behind the Uruguayans, 131 pounds; and Argentines, 122 pounds. Many countries, European countries in particular, rank above the United States in per capita pork consumption. The typical Dane, for example, consumes more than twice as much pork as does the typical American (140 pounds, carcass weight). New Zealanders lead in per capita consumption of lamb, mutton, and goat, averaging 71 pounds per person in 1998. Americans averaged 1 pound per person of these meats.

Eggs

Egg consumption has two components: shell eggs and egg products. Shell eggs are those eggs purchased in cartons in the grocery store. Egg products are eggs that have been processed and sold primarily to food manufacturers and foodservice operators in liquid or dried form. These pasteurized eggs reach consumers as ingredients of foodservice menu items and processed foods—such as pasta, candy, baked goods, and cake mixes—or directly as liquid eggs in grocery stores. These liquid egg products usually are made from egg whites and are used by consumers as a nonfat, no-cholesterol, and safer alternative to shell eggs.

Between 1970 and 1989, total annual consumption of shell eggs and egg products steadily declined about 4 eggs per person per year, from 309 to 237 eggs (fig. 5, tables 10 and 57). During the 1990's, total egg consumption has leveled off, fluctuating between 234 and 244 eggs per person per year. The record high for U.S. per capita egg consumption was 403 eggs in 1945.

The decline in per capita egg consumption over the last few decades reflects two very different and somewhat counterbalancing trends: a dominating, nearly constant decline in consumption of shell eggs, and a partially offsetting growth in consumption of egg products during the 1980's and 1990's.

Shell-egg consumption dropped from 276 eggs per capita in 1970 to 173 in 1997. The average annual

rate of decline in per capita shell-egg consumption was 4 eggs per year in the 1970's and 5 eggs per year in the 1980's. In the 1990's, the rate of decline in per capita consumption of shell eggs has slowed to 2-1/2 eggs per year and is expected to slow even more.

Much of the decline in shell-egg consumption since 1970 was due to changing lifestyles (for example, less time for breakfast preparation in the morning as large numbers of women joined the paid labor force) and the perceived ill effects of the cholesterol intake associated with egg consumption. Total cholesterol in the U.S. per capita food supply declined 13 percent between 1970 and 1994, from 470 milligrams per person per day to 410 milligrams (table 42). Eggs contributed 39 percent of the total cholesterol in the food supply in 1970 and 34 percent in 1994 (table 43).

Declining wholesale and retail egg prices may have spurred egg use in recent years. The average retail price for a dozen large, Grade A eggs declined from \$1.01 in 1990 to 86 cents in 1994 (table 98). In 1997, it was \$1.06. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for eggs increased 13 percent between 1990 and 1997. That compares with a 19-percent increase in the CPI for all food during the same period, and a 27-percent increase in the CPI for cereals and bakery products (table 95). Changing consumer attitudes toward eggs may also be responsible. New test results show eggs to contain less cholesterol than previously documented, leading the American Heart Association to increase its maximum recommended consumption from three eggs per week to four.

Consumption of egg products has nearly doubled since 1983, reaching 68 eggs per person by 1998. The growth period followed more than two decades of relatively constant consumption. Egg product consumption will continue to increase as consumers opt for more prepared foods.

Dairy Products

Per capita consumption of all dairy products in 1997 came to 580 pounds (milk-equivalent, milkfat basis), up 16 pounds from 1970 and down 21 pounds from 1987 (a year in which both commercial sales and

USDA donations were at high levels) (fig. 6, tables 11 and 58). The level of donations through government commodity programs in 1997 was considerably below 1987 levels, accounting for zero percent of butter, 1 percent of nonfat dry milk, and zero percent of cheese (tables 64, 63, and 61). In 1987, the corresponding percentages were 20 percent, 25 percent, and 10 percent. USDA donations of dairy products declined 44 pounds per capita between 1987 and 1997, while commercial sales increased 23 pounds per capita (fig. 6, table 11).

Per capita commercial sales fell from 540 pounds in 1970 to 522 pounds in 1983, then increased to a high for the 1970-97 period of 580 pounds in 1997. Reasons for the upturn in sales include increased generic advertising of dairy products, reduced relative prices, awareness of the importance of calcium in the diet and of dairy products as a source of calcium, demographic changes in the population, and increased use of dairy products, especially cheese, as ingredients in other foods (pizza, for example).

In 1997, Americans drank an average of 23 percent less milk and ate nearly 2-1/2 times as much cheese (excluding cottage types) as in 1970 (figs. 7 and 9, tables 11, 12, and 13). Annual per capita consumption of milkfat from fluid milk products (beverage milks and yogurt) has declined by half since 1970 due to lower milk consumption and a trend toward lower fat milks. Americans cut their average consumption of fluid whole milk by two-thirds between 1970 and 1997, and nearly tripled their use of lower fat milks. But because of the growing yen for cheese and fluid cream products, the Nation failed to cut the overall use of milkfat. (Annual average consumption of milkfat from some other dairy products—butter, frozen dairy products, condensed milk, evaporated milk, dry milk, and cottage-type cheeses—also declined during 1970-97 due to lower consumption of these products and increasing preference for lower fat versions.)

Annual per capita consumption of beverage milk declined from 31 gallons in 1970 to 24 gallons in 1997 (table 39). A sixfold increase in per capita consumption of yogurt since 1970—to 9.5 half-pint servings per person in 1997—partially offset the decline

in beverage milks. Consumption of soft drinks, fruit drinks and ades, and flavored teas may be displacing beverage milk in the diet (fig. 8, table 39). Big increases in eating away from home, especially at fast-food places, and in consumption of salty snack foods favored soft drink consumption.

The beverage milk trend is toward lower fat milk. While whole milk represented 81 percent of all beverage milk (plain, flavored, and buttermilk) in 1970, its share dropped to 35 percent in 1997 (table 12). As a result, total beverage milk contributed 51 percent less fat to the average American's diet in 1997 than in 1970. In contrast, rising consumption of fluid cream products meant that they contributed two times as much milkfat to the average diet in 1997 as in 1970. Per capita consumption of fluid cream products—half-and-half, light cream, heavy cream, eggnog, sour cream, and dips—jumped from 9.8 half-pints in 1970 to 17.0 half-pints in 1997 (fig. 10).

On balance, however, annual per capita consumption of milkfat from all fluid milk and cream products declined by 37 percent in 1970-97, from 9.1 pounds to 5.8 pounds per person. Of that 5.8 pounds, whole milk contributed 2.4 pounds; lower fat milks, 1.7 pounds; and fluid cream products, 1.6 pounds. Skim milk added 0.05 pound of fat to the average diet in 1997, and yogurt (most of which is reduced-fat or fat-free) added 0.09 pound of fat.

These changes are consistent with increased public concern about cholesterol and animal fats. However, the decline in per capita consumption of fluid milk between 1970 and 1997 also may be attributed to declining numbers of U.S. teenage males and children age 5-12 years, an increasing prevalence of lactose intolerance among Americans due to the growing ethnic diversity and aging of the population, and increasing preference for soft drinks.

Price may also be behind the shift to lower-fat milks. Skim milk traditionally has been cheaper than whole milk, but this has not always been the case for 1-percent and 2-percent milks. However, since 1980, the retail prices for a half-gallon of 1-percent and 2-percent milks have averaged a few cents below that for whole milk.

Over time, this price break has enabled consumers to accept and prefer the lower fat milk. Evidence of such acceptance is McDonald's switch from whole milk to 2-percent in 1986 and from 2-percent milk to 1-percent in 1991. Starbucks and other coffee chains and foodservice operators now provide whole milk and fat-free milk in addition to half-and-half, cream, and coffee whiteners.

Advertising has influenced the shift to lower-fat milks. A major print advertising program that features celebrities, models, and sports stars wearing "milk mustaches" has improved the overall image of milk, especially light and skim milks. Preliminary research, conducted by Roper Starch, an independent research firm, indicated that major contributing factors to a decline in total milk consumption were concern about fat and a belief that lower fat milks contain fewer nutrients than whole milk. Followup research, also conducted by Roper Starch, showed that more people now know that lower fat milks are as high or higher in calcium, vitamins, and other nutrients (except fat) as whole milk.

Average consumption of cheese (excluding full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheeses) increased 146 percent between 1970 and 1997, from 11 pounds per person to 28 pounds (figs. 2 and 9, tables 11 and 13). Lifestyles that emphasize convenience foods were probably major forces behind the higher consumption. In fact, two-thirds of our cheese now comes in commercially manufactured and prepared foods (including foodservice) such as pizza, tacos, nachos, salad bars, fast-food sandwiches, bagel spreads, sauces for baked potatoes and other vegetables, and packaged snack foods. Advertising and new products—such as reduced-fat cheeses and resealable bags of shredded cheeses, including cheese blends tailored for use in Italian and Mexican recipes—also boosted consumption.

From 1970 to 1997, consumption of Cheddar cheese, America's favorite cheese, increased 65 percent to 9.6 pounds per capita. Per capita consumption of mozzarella—the main pizza cheese—in 1997 was 8.4 pounds, more than 7 times higher than in 1970, making it America's second favorite cheese. Cream cheese (including Neufchatel) overtook Swiss in the

1980's to become America's third favorite cheese, at 2.3 pounds per person in 1997. Despite the flurry of lower fat cheese introductions in the 1990's, these products still accounted for a fifth (reduced fat, 16 percent; nonfat, 4 percent) of supermarket sales for the 52 weeks ending July 11, 1998 (at 20 percent, that is down 2 percentage points from two years earlier), according to the International Dairy Foods Association. In the year ending July 11, 1998, sales of nonfat cheese fell 20 percent, while sales of reduced fat and regular increased 3.3 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively. Lower fat cheeses make up a much smaller proportion of the total cheese used by food manufacturers and foodservice operators.

Fats and Oils

Americans' overriding nutrition concern in the mid-1990's with cutting dietary fat is apparent in the recent per capita food supply data, which show a modest decline since 1993 in the use of added fats and oils (fig. 15, table 14). Annual per capita consumption of added fats and oils declined at least 7 percent between 1993 and 1997, from a record-high 70.2 pounds (fat-content basis) per person to 65.6 pounds. (ERS is in the process of adjusting the data to reflect the trend toward lower-fat margarine-type spreads.) However, average use of added fats and oils in 1997 remained a fourth above the 1970 level. Added fats and oils include those used directly by consumers, such as butter on bread, as well as shortenings and oils used in commercially prepared cookies, pastries, and fried foods. Excluded is all fat naturally present in foods, such as in milk and meat.

Studies in the 1950's and 1960's showed that replacing saturated fatty acids (SFA's) and animal fat with polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA's) lowered serum cholesterol levels. Consequently, diets high in PUFA's were widely recommended for the prevention of heart disease. Within the added fats and oils group, animal fats declined roughly a fourth from 1970 to 1997, on a per capita basis, and vegetable fats increased roughly two-fifths. Per capita consumption of salad and cooking oils (high in PUFA's) nearly doubled between 1970 and 1997, from 15 pounds to 29 pounds.

However, concern developed about the safety of PUFA's, and interest in the health benefits of monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA's) also increased. Some research suggests that replacing SFA's with PUFA's reduces LDL cholesterol but also reduces beneficial HDL cholesterol, while replacing SFA's with MUFA's lowers LDL cholesterol but leaves HDL levels stable. In addition, PUFA's are more easily oxidized than MUFA's, making them more likely to contribute to atherosclerosis. Monounsaturated fatty acids are the most common fat in foods, but they are particularly plentiful in olive oil, canola oil, almonds, and avocados. In the 1997 food supply, olive oil and canola oil together accounted for 16 percent of total salad and cooking oils, up from 2 percent in 1985. Canola oil also is used in some soft, liquid-oil margarines.

In 1993, health concern about trans-fatty acids (or trans-fats) hit newspaper headlines. Trans-fats are created when liquid oils are hydrogenated to make them more solid and stable at room temperature; they raise LDL cholesterol and lower beneficial HDL cholesterol levels, and are associated with increased risk of coronary heart disease. Hydrogenated fats are used in everything from margarines, shortenings, crackers, cookies, baked goods, and peanut butter to foods fried in fast-food eateries, fried snack foods, and even some soups, beans, and cereals. From 1993 to 1997, consumption of margarine declined 23 percent per capita and consumption of shortening declined 17 percent per capita. About 40 percent of the margarine on supermarket shelves today is the old-fashioned stick variety, with the other 60 percent made up of tub or liquid margarines. In 1970, most margarine was the stick variety. In general, the softer the margarine, the lower its percentage of partially hydrogenated oils, and thus the lower the amount of trans-fats.

In 1970, the fats and oils group (composed of all added fats and oils) contributed the most fat to the food supply (43 percent), followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group (35 percent) (fig. 25, table 43). By 1994, the fats and oils group's contribution to total fat had jumped 9 percentage points to 52 percent, probably due to the greatly expanded consumption of fried foods in foodservice outlets, the huge

increase in consumption of high-fat snack foods, and the increased use of salad dressings. USDA food intake survey data show that, in 1989-91, the average woman age 19 to 50 got more fat from salad dressing than from any other food.

In contrast, by 1994, the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution to total fat had dropped 10 percentage points to 25 percent, reflecting changes in fat-trimming practices at processor and retail levels, improvements in animal husbandry, and increasing substitution of poultry and fish for red meats. Dairy products' contribution to total fat declined from 12.6 to 12.3 percent between 1970 and 1994, even as total fat from dairy products increased from 19 to 20 grams per person per day.

Fruits and Vegetables

As Americans increasingly embrace national health authorities' recommendation of consuming at least five fruits and vegetables a day, their array of choices continues to widen. Fresh-cut fruits and vegetables, prepackaged salads, locally grown items, and exotic produce—as well as hundreds of new varieties and processed products—have been introduced or expanded since the early 1980's. Supermarket produce departments carry over 400 produce items today, up from 250 in the late 1980's and 150 in the mid-1970's. Also, the number of ethnic, gourmet, and natural foodstores—which highlight fresh produce—continues to rise.

Consumers increasingly have more access to fresh, local produce as well. The number of farmers' markets reported to State agriculture departments has grown substantially throughout the United States over the last several decades, numbering around 1,755 at the end of 1993 and eclipsing 2,746 in 1998. Some analysts say that the total number of farmers' markets, including those not reported, is more than double that figure.

While the overall market for fruits and vegetables has expanded in the last 15 years, the mix has changed. Shifts have taken place among traditional produce items and between fresh and processed forms. Traditional varieties have lost market share to spe-

cialty varieties, and exotic produce has gained favor. For example, per capita consumption of iceberg lettuce fell by 4.4 pounds (or 15 percent) between 1989 and 1997, while per capita consumption of romaine and leaf lettuces increased 2.5 pounds (or 69 percent) during the same period (table 27). In addition, many specialty lettuces not yet tracked in USDA's food supply database—such as radicchio, frisee, arugula, and red oak—gained in popularity in the last several years because of inclusion in fresh-cut salad mixes and in upscale restaurant menus.

Total per capita use of the 129 commercially produced fruits and vegetables for which ERS has U.S. production data rose 24 percent, from 573 pounds in 1970 to 711 pounds in 1997 (fig. 11, table 15). Four-fifths of this increase occurred since 1982, the year in which an expert scientific panel convened by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences published its landmark report *Diet, Nutrition, and Cancer*. The report emphasized the importance of including fruits (especially citrus fruits), vegetables (especially carotene-rich and cruciferous, or cabbage-family, vegetables), and whole-grain cereal products in the daily diet, noting that these dietary guidelines were consistent with good nutritional practices and likely to reduce the risk of cancer.

The 19-percent gain in fruit and vegetable consumption between 1982 and 1997 was probably tempered by the fact that fruits and vegetables led in retail price increases from 1982 to 1997 (fig. 12, tables 15, 95, and 96). Price increases for fresh fruits and vegetables were more than double those for processed (fig. 13). Despite the bigger price increases for fresh than processed, per capita consumption from 1982 to 1997 increased 24 percent for fresh fruit and 4 percent for processed fruit. Better quality, increased variety, and year-round availability have boosted consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables. The increase between 1982 and 1997 in per capita consumption of processed vegetables nearly equaled that of fresh vegetables--24 percent versus 25 percent. Price, convenience, and increasing preference for fast-food eateries and ethnic foods have hiked consumption of frozen vegetables (especially french fries) and canned tomato products.

Flour and Cereal Products

Per capita use of flour and cereal products reached 200 pounds in 1997 from an annual average of 145 pounds in 1980 and 136 pounds in 1970 (fig. 19, table 34). The expansion in supplies reflects ample grain stocks, strong consumer demand for variety breads and other instore bakery items as well as grain-based snack foods, and increasing fast-food sales of products made with buns, doughs, and tortillas. Yet this consumption level is far below the 300 pounds consumed per person in 1909 (the earliest year for which data are available) (fig. 20). In 1909, the major source of protein in the American diet was grain products. By 1994, it was meat, poultry, and fish.

USDA's nationwide food consumption surveys confirm the food supply data, also indicating Americans are eating more grain products. Consumption of grain mixtures—such as lasagna and pizza—increased 115 percent between 1977-78 and 1994. Snack foods—such as crackers, popcorn, pretzels, and corn chips—soared 200 percent, and ready-to-eat cereals were up 60 percent. One of the biggest changes within the grain mixture group was the explosion of ethnic foods, especially Mexican foods. Mexican foods were consumed four times more often in 1994 than in the late 1970's.

Yet Americans are still eating a serving or less a day of whole-grain foods, far below the minimum three per day the American Dietetic Association recommends. If a bread does not have whole wheat, oats, or some other whole grain as the first ingredient, much of its vitamin- and mineral-rich germ and bran have been milled away, along with most of its fiber. Enriched flour, from which most breads are made, is not a whole grain. The processor has simply added back three of the B-vitamins (niacin, thiamine, and riboflavin) and the iron that were lost when the flour was refined. Some companies that make "light" breads also add highly processed fiber to boost the fiber content and cut the calories. But nothing replaces the lost vitamin E, B-6, magnesium, manganese, zinc, potassium, copper, pantothenic acid, and phytochemicals.

Since January 1, 1998, all enriched grain foods—including ready-to-eat breakfast cereals, pasta, bread, rolls, flour, cakes, and cookies—have been fortified with folic acid (the synthetic form of folate, a B-vitamin). That should reduce the risk of neural tube birth defects like spina bifida. It may also protect adults from heart disease and reduce the chances of cervical cancer in women. Folic acid is found naturally in legumes; liver; many vegetables, especially green leafy ones like spinach; citrus fruits and juices; whole-grain products; and eggs.

Wheat is the major grain product eaten in the United States, with wheat flour and other products representing 75 percent of total grain consumption in 1997. However, wheat's share of total grain consumption has declined 6 percentage points since 1980, as rice, corn products, and oat products have gained momentum. Consumption of wheat flour in 1997 was 150 pounds per person, up 35 percent from 1970 (tables 34 and 79). Per capita use of durum wheat flour, mainly used in pasta production, doubled between 1984 and 1994, to 14 pounds per person, but then dropped to 12.5 pounds in 1997.

Consumption increased for other cereal products as well. Per capita use of corn products (corn flour, cornmeal, hominy, grits, and starch) increased 79 percent from 1980, to 23 pounds per capita in 1997. Per capita use of rice and oat products (rolled oats, ready-to-eat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran) climbed 107 percent and 67 percent, from 1980 to 1997. In contrast, consumption of rye flour has continued to decline.

Between 1980 and 1997, consumption of breakfast cereals increased 41 percent to 17 pounds per capita (table 35). Consumption of ready-to-eat and ready-to-cook cereal in 1997 was 14.3 pounds and 2.6 pounds, compared with 9.7 pounds and 2.3 pounds in 1980. This 41-percent increase in per capita breakfast cereal consumption occurred even as prices for cereals and bakery products have risen much faster than the prices for most other grocery foods (fig. 12, tables 95 and 96). The rise in consumption is attributed to the quest for increased fiber in the diet, to aggressive advertising and health claims by food

processors, and to the convenience of these foods for breakfast. The home-cooked, eggs-and-bacon breakfast has given way to ready-to-eat, “instant” grain-based products.

Caloric and Low-Calorie Sweeteners

Americans have become conspicuous consumers of added sugars and sweet-tasting foods and beverages. Per capita consumption of caloric sweeteners (dry-weight basis)—mainly sucrose (table sugar made from cane and beets) and corn sweeteners (notably high-fructose corn syrup, or HFCS)—increased 34 pounds, or 28 percent, between 1982 and 1997 (fig. 16). In 1997, each American consumed a record average 154 pounds of caloric sweeteners. That amounted to more than two-fifths of a pound—or 53 teaspoonfuls—of added sugars per person per day in 1997. USDA’s Food Guide Pyramid suggests that people consuming 1,600 calories limit their intake of added sugars to 6 teaspoons per day. The daily suggested limit increases to 12 teaspoons for those consuming 2,200 calories, and to 18 teaspoons for those consuming 2,800 calories.

A striking change in the availability of specific types of sugar occurred in the past three decades (fig. 16, tables 36 and 85-88). Sucrose’s share of total caloric sweetener use dropped from 83 percent in 1970 to 43 percent in 1997, while corn sweeteners increased from 16 percent to 56 percent. All other caloric sweeteners—including honey, maple syrup, and molasses—combined to maintain a 1-percent share.

Per capita use of sucrose dropped from 102 pounds per person in 1970 to a low of 60 pounds per person in 1986. Since 1986, use of sucrose has steadily increased, reaching 67 pounds per person per year in 1996 and 1997. Much of the displacement of sucrose by HFCS and aspartame has been in soft drinks. Between 1980 and 1997, beverage manufacturers reduced their use of sucrose from 19 pounds to 1 pound per capita. The uptick in sucrose consumption since 1986 reflects increased use by industrial bakers, confectioners, and breakfast cereal manufacturers and by consumers in urban areas populated by recent immigrants, who are likely baking their native foods from scratch.

Use of corn sweetener (HFCS, glucose, and dextrose) rose from 19 pounds per capita in 1970 (dry basis) to a record 86 pounds in 1997, mainly because of HFCS. Use of HFCS, which is significantly less expensive than sucrose, rose from 0.5 pound per person in 1970 to 62.4 pounds in 1997. In 1997, beverages accounted for 72 percent of total HFCS deliveries for domestic food and beverage use, compared with 36 percent in 1980. Use of HFCS in bakery products and processed foods has jumped higher since 1990. Corn sweeteners became economical as a result of abundant corn supplies and low corn prices. Moreover, sales of byproducts—corn oil and corn gluten feed and meal—made corn sweetener production even less expensive. At the same time, Federal sugar programs maintained high support prices and import quotas on refined sugar. Total corn sweetener use surpassed cane and beet sugar use for the first time in 1985.

In 1997, Americans consumed three-fourths more caloric sweeteners per capita than in 1909 (fig. 17). In 1909, two-thirds of the sugar produced went directly into the home, which meant control was in the hands of the person who bought it. The balance was used mostly by industry. In contrast, more than three-quarters of the refined and processed sugars produced today goes to food and beverage industries, and less than a quarter is brought home.

The steep rise in caloric sweetener consumption since the mid-1980’s coincides with a 47-percent increase in annual per capita consumption of regular (nondiet) carbonated soft drinks, from 28 gallons per person in 1986 to 41 gallons in 1997 (that is 14.5 ounces per person per day, an amount that contains 11 teaspoonfuls of sugar) (table 39). Carbonated soft drinks provided more than a fifth (22 percent) of the refined and processed sugars in the 1994 American diet.

One quarter of the calories available from the 1994 per capita food supply (excluding alcoholic beverages) came from sugars. Lactose from milk and the sugars occurring naturally in fruit and vegetables accounted for one-fourth of this amount. The remaining three-fourths—more than 18 percent of total calories—was from sugars added to foods (table 43).

Sugar—including sucrose, corn sweeteners, honey, and molasses—is, in a sense, the number-one food additive. It turns up in some unlikely places, such as pizza, bread, hot dogs, boxed rice mixes, soup, crackers, spaghetti sauce, lunch meat, canned vegetables, fruit drinks, flavored yogurt, ketchup, salad dressing, mayonnaise, and some peanut butter.

The new food label, introduced in 1994, which lists the amount of sugars in grams (4 grams is equivalent to 1 teaspoon) in a serving of the food, can help people who are trying to moderate their sugar intake. This number includes both added sugars and those naturally present. Foods with natural sugars, such as milk and fruit, are also good sources of other nutrients, such as vitamins and minerals.

Beverages

In 1997, Americans consumed an average of 53 gallons of carbonated soft drinks, followed by beverage

milk, 24 gallons; coffee, 23.5 gallons; and beer, 22 gallons (fig. 21, table 39). Between 1977 and 1997, per capita consumption increased 908 percent for bottled water, 61 percent for carbonated soft drinks, 42 percent for fruit juices, and 11 percent for wine. During the same period, per capita consumption declined 40 percent for distilled spirits, 17 percent for beverage milk, 4 percent for coffee, 2 percent for beer, and 1 percent for tea.

Spices

Annual per capita spice consumption, excluding dehydrated onion and garlic, reached a record 2.9 pounds per person per year in 1996 and 1997 (table 92). That's more than a pound above 1970 and 1980 levels. The growth in per capita spice consumption reflects a trend toward the use of spices to compensate for less salt and lower fat levels in foods, and heightened popularity of ethnic foods from Asia, Mediterranean countries, and Latin America.

Nutrients

USDA's Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP) estimates the amounts per capita per day of food energy and 24 nutrients and food components in the U.S. food supply (table 42). Table 43 shows nutrient contributions from the major food groups for the years 1970 and 1994.

Food supply nutrient estimates are derived from data on the amount of food available for consumption and data on the nutrient composition of foods. ERS provides information on annual domestic per capita use for most foods. The food composition data come from the Primary Nutrient Data Set, a reference nutrient database from USDA's Agricultural Research Service's National Nutrient Data Bank System. Nutrient values exclude nutrients from the inedible parts of foods, such as bones, rinds, and seeds, but include nutrients from parts of food that are edible but not always eaten, such as the separable fat on meat. Nutrient estimates are based on food disappearance data; thus, they represent nutrients in foods available for consumption and not actual nutrient intakes by individuals.

Nutrient levels in the food supply should exceed recommended allowances because further losses from trimming, cooking, plate waste, and spoilage are not accounted for in these values, and food is not distributed equally within the population. Per capita values are averages for the population.

Nutrient estimates reflect market conditions, technological developments, up-to-date food composition values, and nutrients added commercially through enrichment and fortification. Nutrient levels and nutrient contributions from major food groups to the U.S. food supply are used to examine historical trends and evaluate changes in the American diet over time. The following summary highlights trends in nutrient levels and their sources between 1970 and 1994, and nutrient contributions to the U.S. food supply from major food groups for the years 1970 and 1994.

Food Energy

The level of food energy in the U.S. food supply increased from 3,300 calories per capita per day in 1970 to 3,800 calories in 1994 (table 42). This 15-percent increase reflects higher levels of all three energy-yielding nutrients: carbohydrate, fat, and protein. The proportion of calories from carbohydrate increased from 47 to 51 percent while the share from fat decreased from 42 to 38 percent (fig. 22). Protein has consistently accounted for about 11 percent of calories.

In 1970, the meat-poultry-and-fish group and the grain-products group contributed equal amounts of food energy to the U.S. food supply—20 percent each, followed by caloric sweeteners at 18 percent, fats and oils at 18 percent, and dairy products at 11 percent (fig. 23, table 43). By 1994, grain products had become the leading source of food energy, providing 25 percent of the total; followed by fats and oils at 20 percent; caloric sweeteners at 18 percent; meat, poultry, and fish at 14 percent; and dairy products at 9 percent.

Carbohydrate

The level of carbohydrate in the U.S. food supply increased from 386 grams per capita per day in 1970 to 491 grams in 1994 (table 42). This 27-percent increase reflects greater use of grains and sweeteners. Carbohydrate from grain products increased from 134 to 199 grams, or 49 percent, between 1970 and 1994 (table 43). Carbohydrate from sugars and sweeteners rose from 152 to 184 grams, or 21 percent, during the same period.

In 1970, caloric sweeteners contributed the most carbohydrate to the U.S. food supply—39 percent, followed by grain products at 35 percent, vegetables at 10 percent, and dairy products and fruits at 6 percent each (fig. 24, table 43). By 1994, grain products had become the leading source of carbohydrate—providing 41 percent of the total, followed closely by caloric sweeteners at 37 percent. Vegetables, fruits,

and dairy products provided 8 percent, 6 percent, and 5 percent of total carbohydrate in 1994.

Protein

The level of protein in the U.S. food supply increased from 95 grams per capita per day in 1970 to 110 grams in 1994 (table 42). This 16-percent rise reflects increasing consumption of grain, poultry, and cheese.

In 1970, the meat, poultry, and fish group contributed the most protein to the food supply—40 percent, followed by dairy products at 21 percent, and grain products at 19 percent (table 43). By 1994, the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution to total protein had dropped 1 percentage point to 39 percent, the dairy group's contribution had fallen 2 percentage points to 19 percent, and the grain group's contribution had jumped up 5 percentage points to 24 percent. The gain in protein from increased cheese consumption was not enough to offset the loss in protein from decreased beverage milk consumption. A 136-percent increase in per capita cheese consumption between 1970 and 1994 boosted cheese's contribution to total protein 3 percentage points, from 5 percent to 8 percent. A 21-percent decline in per capita beverage milk consumption during the same period lowered beverage milk's contribution to total protein 4 percentage points, from 12 percent to 8 percent.

Fat

The level of fat in the U.S. food supply increased from 154 grams per capita per day in 1970 to 159 grams in 1994 (table 42). This 3-percent gain in fat reflects increased use of salad and cooking oils and shortening. Between 1970 and 1994, animal sources' share of total fat declined from 61 to 48 percent, while vegetable sources' share jumped from 39 to 52 percent.

In 1970, the fats and oils group contributed the most fat to the U.S. food supply—43 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 35 percent (fig. 25, table 43). By 1994, the fats and oils group's contribution to total fat had jumped up 9 percentage points, to 52 percent, probably due to the greatly

expanded consumption of fried foods in foodservice outlets, the huge increase in consumption of high-fat snack foods, and the increased use of salad dressings. In contrast, by 1994, the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution to total fat had dropped 10 percentage points, to 25 percent, reflecting changes in fat-trimming practices at processor and retail levels, improvements in animal husbandry, and increasing substitution of poultry and fish for red meats. The dairy products group's contribution to total fat declined from 12.6 to 12.3 percent between 1970 and 1994, even as total grams of fat from dairy products increased from 19 to 20 grams per person per day. A fat decline accompanying a shift from whole milk to lower fat milks was offset by a fat increase associated with big hikes in cheese and cream products use.

Fatty Acids. Changes in levels of fatty acids reflect the shift from animal to vegetable sources of fat. Polyunsaturated fatty acids increased 19 percent between 1970 and 1994, from 26 to 31 grams per capita per day (table 42). Monounsaturated fatty acids increased 3 percent, from 63 to 65 grams. Saturated fatty acids declined 4 percent, from 54 to 52 grams.

In 1970, the meat, poultry, and fish group contributed the most saturated fat to the U.S. food supply—37 percent, followed by the fats and oils group at 33 percent (table 43). By 1994, the fats and oils group's contribution to total saturated fat had jumped up 8 percentage points, to 41 percent, and the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had dropped 11 percentage points, to 26 percent. The dairy group's contribution to total saturated fat increased a bit between 1970 and 1994, from 22 to 24 percent.

In 1970, the fats and oils group contributed the most monounsaturated fat to the U.S. food supply—45 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 37 percent (table 43). By 1994, the fats and oils group's contribution to total monounsaturated fat had jumped up 11 percentage points, to 56 percent, and the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had dropped 11 percentage points, to 26 percent. The dairy group contributed 9 percent of total monounsaturated fat in 1970 and in 1994.

In 1970, the fats and oils group also contributed the most polyunsaturated fat to the U.S. food supply—63 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 20 percent (table 43). By 1994, the fats and oils group's contribution had jumped up 6 percentage points, to 69 percent, and the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had dropped 5 percentage points, to 15 percent.

Cholesterol

The level of cholesterol in the U.S. diet declined from 470 milligrams per capita per day in 1970 to 410 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 13-percent decline reflects declining use of eggs, red meat, and fluid whole milk, as well as a growing preference for leaner animal products.

In 1970, the meat, poultry, and fish group contributed the most cholesterol to the U.S. diet—40 percent, followed by eggs at 39 percent, and the dairy group at 15 percent (table 43). By 1994, the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution to total cholesterol increased 4 percentage points, to 44 percent, due to increased poultry and fish consumption. By 1994, eggs' contribution to total cholesterol consumption had declined 5 percentage points, to 34 percent. By 1994, the dairy group's contribution had increased 1 percentage point, to 16 percent.

Micronutrients

Vitamin B12 is the only micronutrient whose level in the U.S. per capita food supply declined between 1970 and 1994; the 19-percent decline in vitamin B12 reflects lower consumption of organ meats, such as liver, and of egg yolks (table 42). All other vitamins (A, C, E, B6, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, and folate) and all minerals (calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, iron, zinc, copper, and potassium) show gains in per capita supply from 1970 to 1994.

Vitamin A. The level of vitamin A in the U.S. food supply increased from 1,500 retinol equivalents (RE) per capita per day in 1970 to 1,520 RE in 1994 (table 42). This 1-percent increase in vitamin A masks significant shifts in sources of vitamin A. A decrease in vitamin A associated with lower consumption of

organ meats and egg yolks nearly offset an increase in vitamin A accompanying higher consumption of dark green and deep yellow vegetables in 1994.

The meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution to total vitamin A declined 35 percent between 1970 and 1994, from 440 RE to 325 RE (table 43). In contrast, the dark-green and deep-yellow vegetables group's contribution to total vitamin A increased 41 percent during that period, from 305 RE to 431 RE. The level of carotene (a precursor of vitamin A) in the food supply increased from 510 RE in 1970 to 660 RE in 1994. This 29-percent gain in carotene reflects the development of new varieties of deep-yellow vegetables (for example, carrots) that contain more carotene than previous varieties. Greater use of broccoli and green peppers also boosted carotene levels.

Vitamin C. The level of vitamin C in the U.S. food supply increased from 107 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 124 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 16-percent increase in vitamin C reflects higher fruit consumption, spurred by improvements in variety and year-round availability of many fresh fruits.

In 1970, the vegetable group contributed the most vitamin C to the U.S. food supply—50 percent, followed by the fruit group at 39 percent (table 43). By 1994, the vegetable group's contribution to total vitamin C had dropped 3 percentage points, to 47 percent, and the fruit group's contribution had jumped up 5 percentage points, to 44 percent.

Vitamin E. The level of vitamin E in the U.S. food supply increased from 14 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 17 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 23-percent increase in vitamin E reflects greater use of salad and cooking oils.

In 1970, the fats and oils group contributed the most vitamin E to the U.S. food supply—64 percent, followed by the vegetable group at 8 percent; the meat, poultry, and fish group and the legumes, soy, and nuts group at 6 percent each; and the grain products group at 5 percent (table 43). By 1994, the fats and oils group's contribution had jumped up 4 percentage points, to 68 percent.

Folate. The level of folate in the U.S. food supply increased from 279 micrograms per person per day in 1970 to 331 micrograms in 1994 (table 42). This 19-percent increase in folate reflects greater use of grain products and citrus fruits.

In 1970, the vegetable group contributed the most folate to the U.S. food supply, 28 percent, followed by the legumes, soy, and nuts group at 20 percent; the grain products group at 13 percent; the meat, poultry, and fish group at 11 percent; and the fruit group at 10 percent (table 43). By 1994, the vegetable group's contribution had dropped 4 percentage points, to 24 percent; the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 9 percentage points, to 22 percent; the legumes, soy, and nuts group's contribution had remained stable at 20 percent; the fruit group's contribution climbed 2 percentage points, to 12 percent; and the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution fell 3 percentage points, to 7 percent.

Vitamin B6. The level of vitamin B6 in the U.S. food supply increased from 2.0 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 2.3 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 15-percent increase in vitamin B6 reflects greater use of grain products and noncitrus fruits.

In 1970, the meat, poultry, and fish group contributed the most vitamin B6 to the U.S. food supply, 39 percent, followed by the vegetable group at 23 percent, the dairy group at 12 percent, and the fruit group and the grain products group at 9 percent each (table 43). By 1994, the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had dropped 3 percentage points, to 36 percent; the vegetable group's contribution had remained stable at 23 percent; the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 4 percentage points, to 13 percent; the fruit group's contribution had risen 2 percentage points, to 11 percent; and the dairy products group's contribution had fallen 2 percentage points, to 10 percent.

Thiamin, Riboflavin, Niacin, and Iron. The levels of thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, and iron in the U.S. per capita food supply increased by 35, 13, 32, and 38 percent, respectively, between 1970 and 1994 (table 42). These increases in thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, and iron reflect hikes in enrichment levels of flour

called for by revisions in Federal standards in the 1970's as well as increased grain consumption in more recent years.

In 1970, the grain products group contributed the most thiamin to the U.S. food supply, 40 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 25 percent (table 43). By 1994, the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 15 percentage points, to 55 percent, and the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had dropped 6 percentage points, to 19 percent.

In 1970, the dairy products group contributed the most riboflavin to the U.S. food supply, 36 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 22 percent, and the grain products group at 19 percent (table 43). By 1994, the grain products group and the dairy group provided the same amount of riboflavin to the food supply, 31 percent each, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 18 percent.

In 1970, the meat, poultry, and fish group contributed the most niacin to the U.S. food supply, 45 percent, followed by the grain products group at 28 percent. By 1994, the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 12 percentage points, to 40 percent, and the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had dropped 7 percentage points, to 38 percent.

In 1970, the grain products group contributed the most iron to the U.S. food supply, 37 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 23 percent, and the vegetable group at 14 percent (table 43). By 1994, the grain products group's contribution was up 14 percentage points, to 51 percent; the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution was down 7 percentage points, to 16 percent; and the vegetable group's contribution was down 3 percentage points, to 11 percent.

Calcium. The level of calcium in the U.S. food supply increased from 890 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 960 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 8-percent increase in calcium reflects higher cheese consumption and the switch to lower fat beverage milks and yogurt from whole milk products. (Lower

fat milks contain a little more calcium per cup than does whole milk.) The dairy group contributes the most calcium to the U.S. food supply, 75 percent in 1970 and 73 percent in 1994 (table 43).

Phosphorus. The level of phosphorus in the U.S. food supply, excluding the phosphorus contained in carbonated cola soft drinks, increased from 1,460 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 1,680 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 15-percent increase in phosphorus reflects higher grain consumption in 1994.

In 1970, the dairy products group contributed the most phosphorus to the U.S. food supply, 36 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 27 percent, and the grain products group at 14 percent (table 43). By 1994, the dairy products group's contribution had dropped 3 percentage points, to 33 percent; the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had fallen 2 percentage points, to 25 percent; and the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 7 percentage points, to 21 percent.

Soft drinks have not been a part of the U.S. food supply nutrient database because of concern about double counting the caloric sweeteners and calories they contain. However, improved data availability now makes it possible to measure the phosphorus content of colas; CNPP researchers will adjust the food supply nutrient database to include the phosphorus contribution from colas in the coming year. An average 12-ounce carbonated cola drink contains about 46 milligrams of phosphorus. The 111-percent increase in per capita consumption of carbonated soft drinks, most of which are colas, between 1970 and 1994 means that the increase in the total per capita supply of phosphorus during those years was greater than the 15 percent indicated by the data in table 42.

Magnesium. The level of magnesium in the U.S. food supply increased from 320 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 380 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 16-percent gain in magnesium reflects higher use of grain products.

In 1970, the dairy products group contributed the most magnesium to the U.S. food supply, 20 percent,

followed by the grain products group at 18 percent, and the vegetable group at 17 percent (table 43). By 1994, the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 8 percentage points, to 26 percent; the dairy products group's contribution had declined 4 percentage points, to 16 percent; and the vegetable group's contribution had declined 3 percent, to 14 percent.

Zinc. The level of zinc in the U.S. food supply has increased from 12.2 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 13.2 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 8-percent increase in zinc reflects increased consumption of grain products.

In 1970, the meat, poultry, and fish group contributed the most zinc to the U.S. food supply, 48 percent, followed by the dairy products group at 19 percent, and the grain products group at 12 percent (table 43). By 1994, the meat, poultry, and fish group's contribution had dropped 6 percentage points, to 42 percent; the dairy products group's contribution had remained stable at 19 percent; and the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 6 percentage points, to 18 percent. Beef and liver of all kinds are excellent sources of zinc; per capita consumption of these foods declined between 1970 and 1994. Fortified breakfast cereals, yogurt, chicken, and turkey are good sources of zinc; per capita consumption of these foods increased during the same period.

Copper. The level of copper in the U.S. food supply has increased from 1.6 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 1.9 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 19-percent increase in copper reflects increased consumption of grain, legumes, soy, and nuts (table 43).

In 1970, vegetables contributed the most copper to the U.S. food supply, 24 percent, followed by the meat, poultry, and fish group at 19 percent, the grain products group at 17 percent, and the legumes, soy, and nuts group at 16 percent. By 1994, the grain products group had jumped up 6 percentage points to take the lead at 23 percent; the legumes, soy, and nuts group had jumped up 4 percentage points, to 20 percent; the vegetable group had dropped 4 percentage points, to 20 percent; and the meat, poultry, and

fish group had fallen 5 percentage points, to 14 percent.

Potassium. The level of potassium in the U.S. food supply has increased from 3,510 milligrams per person per day in 1970 to 3,780 milligrams in 1994 (table 42). This 8-percent increase in potassium reflects increased consumption of grain products and fruits, especially bananas and orange juice.

In 1970, vegetables contributed the most potassium to the U.S. food supply, 28 percent, followed by the

dairy products group at 22 percent; the meat, poultry, and fish group at 17 percent; the fruit group at 9 percent; and the grain products group at 6 percent. By 1994, the vegetable group, the dairy products group, and the meat, poultry, and fish group had retained their first, second, and third place standings. However, the fruit group's contribution to total potassium intake had jumped up 3 percentage points, to 12 percent, and the grain products group's contribution had jumped up 4 percentage points, to 10 percent.

Figure 1

Estimating U.S. food consumption

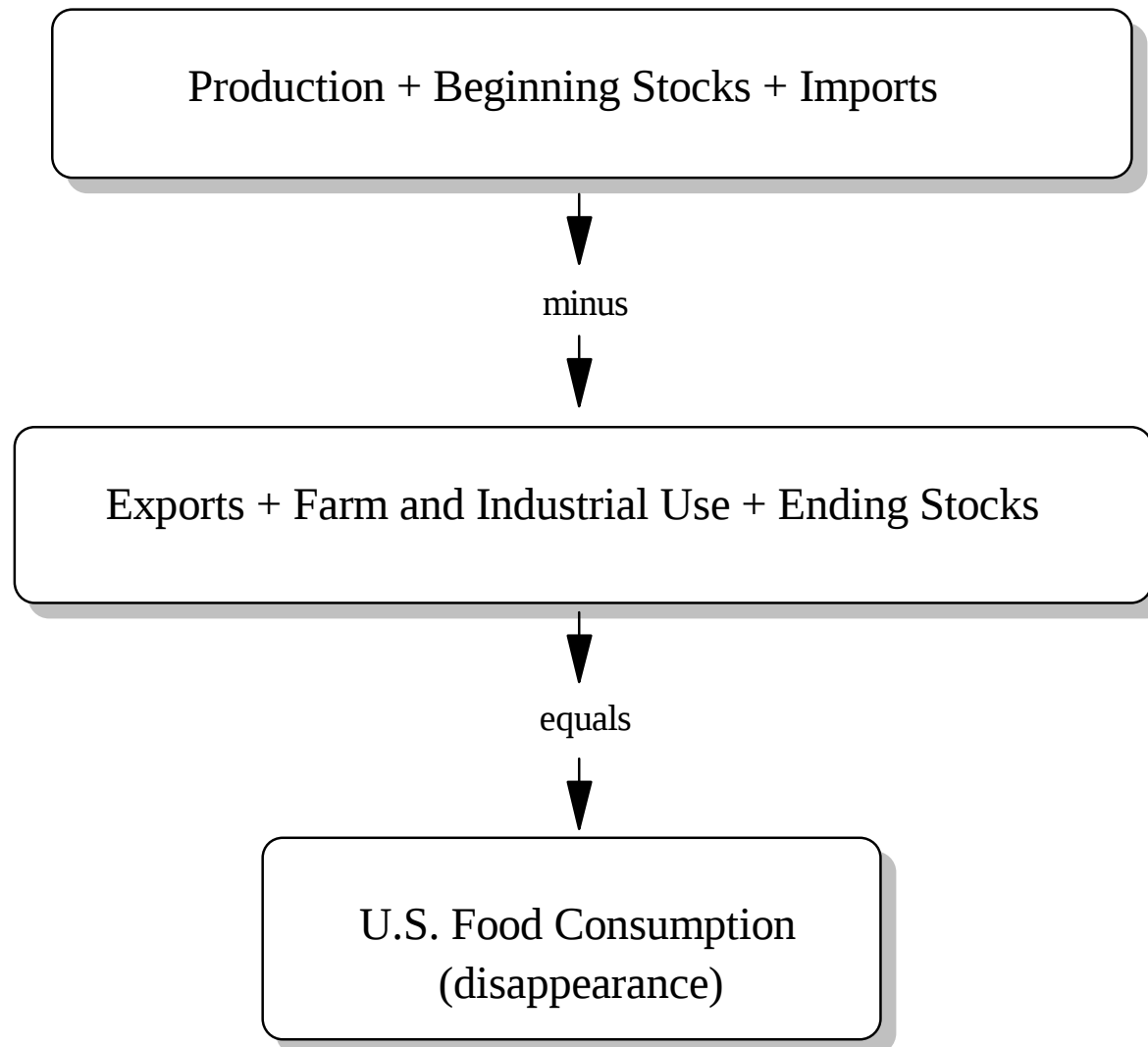
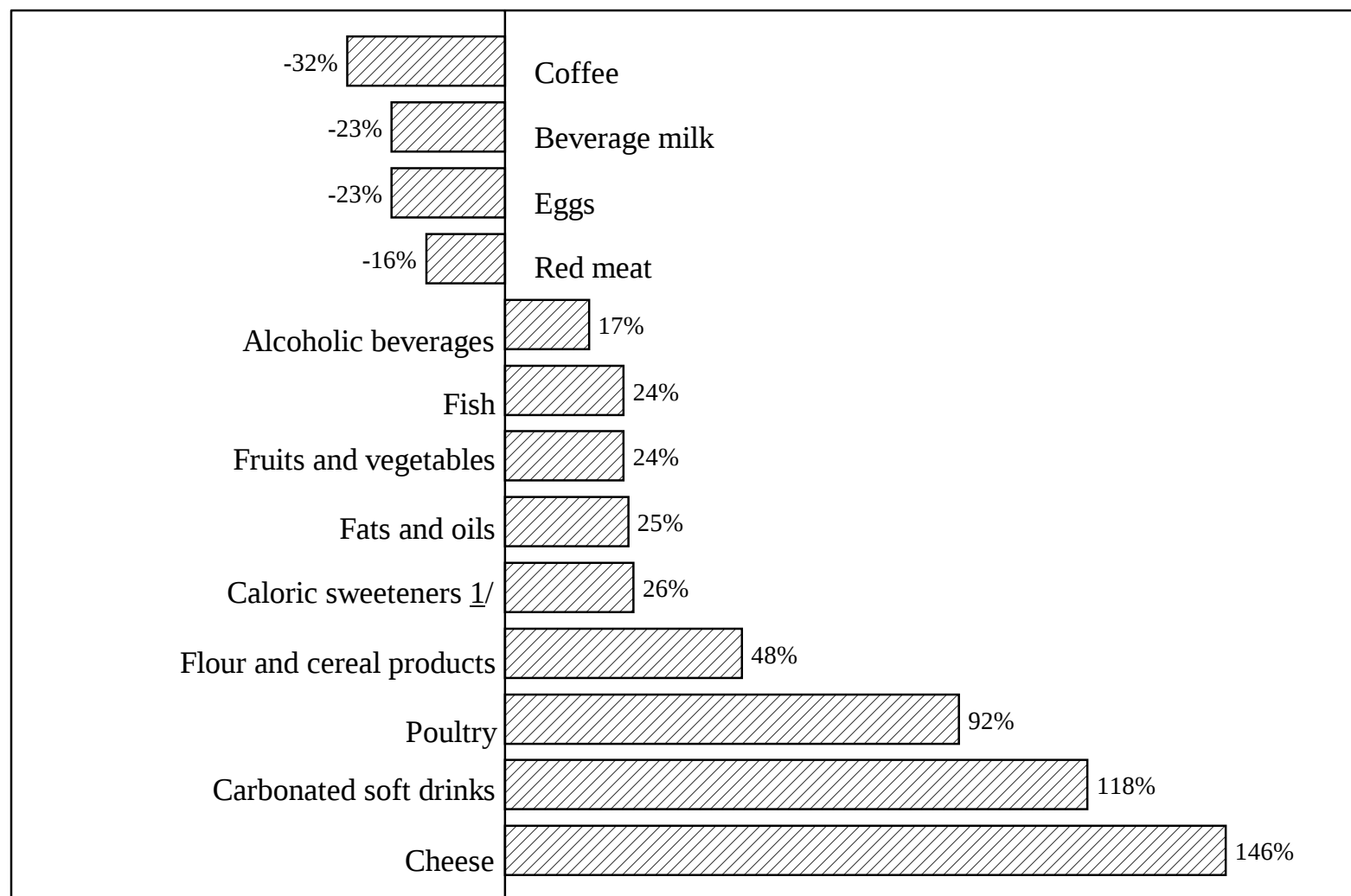


Figure 2

Changes in U.S. per capita food consumption, 1970-97



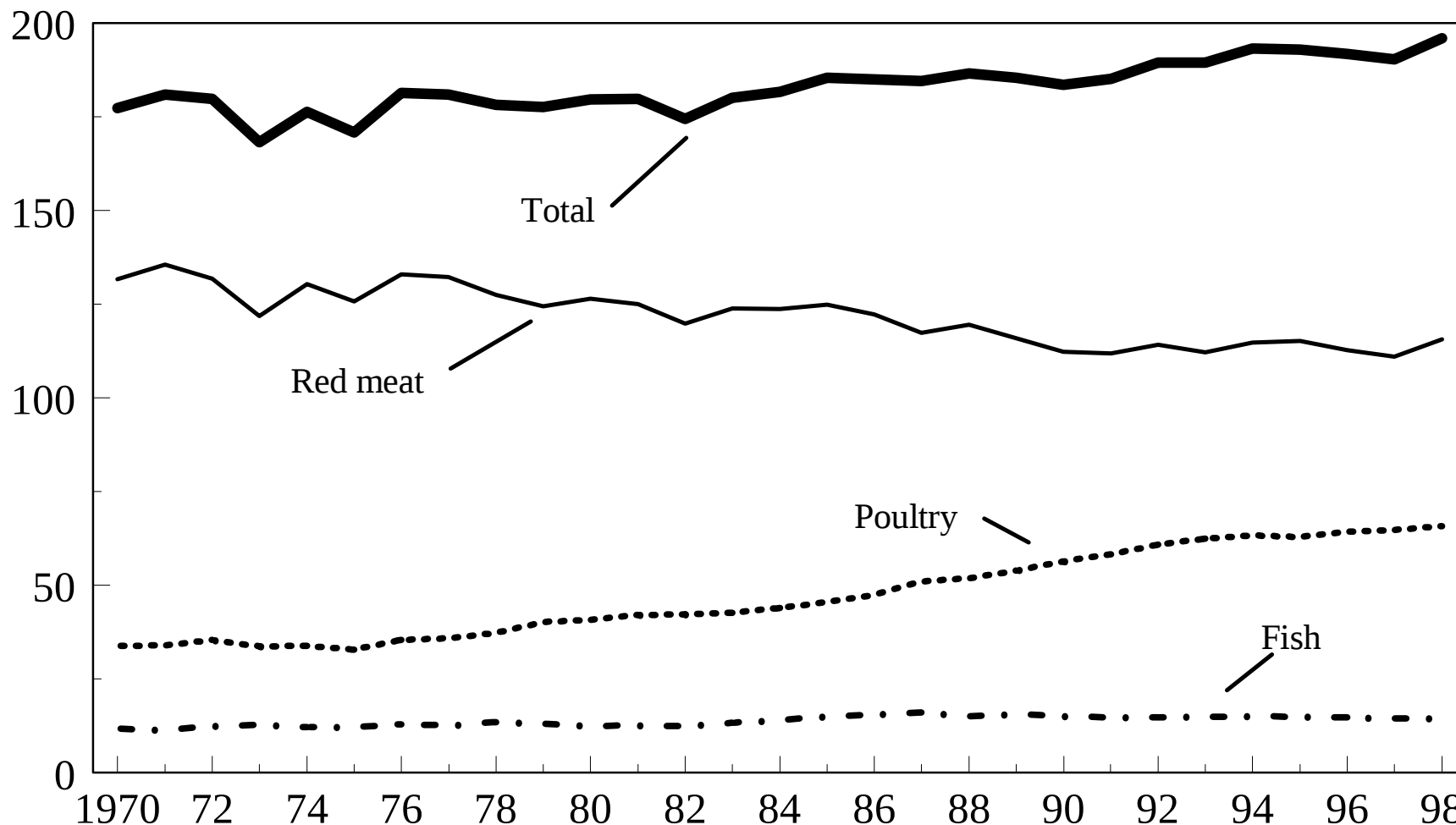
1/ Includes caloric sweeteners used in soft drinks.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 3

1998 total per capita meat consumption was 19 pounds above the 1970 level--a new record high

Pounds per capita ^{1/}



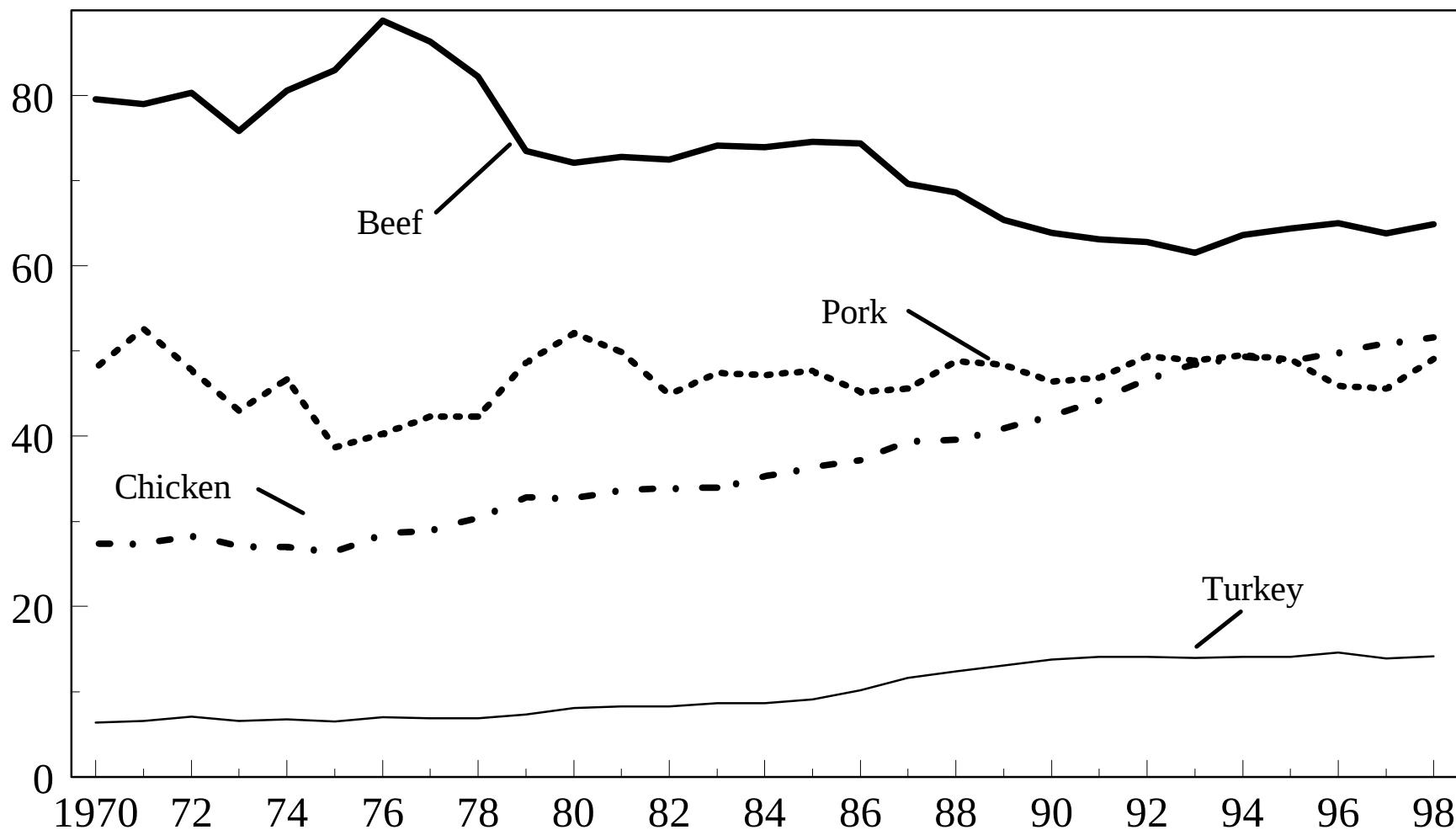
^{1/} Boneless, trimmed equivalent.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 4

Beef is still America's most popular meat but chicken is gaining

Pounds per capita ^{1/}



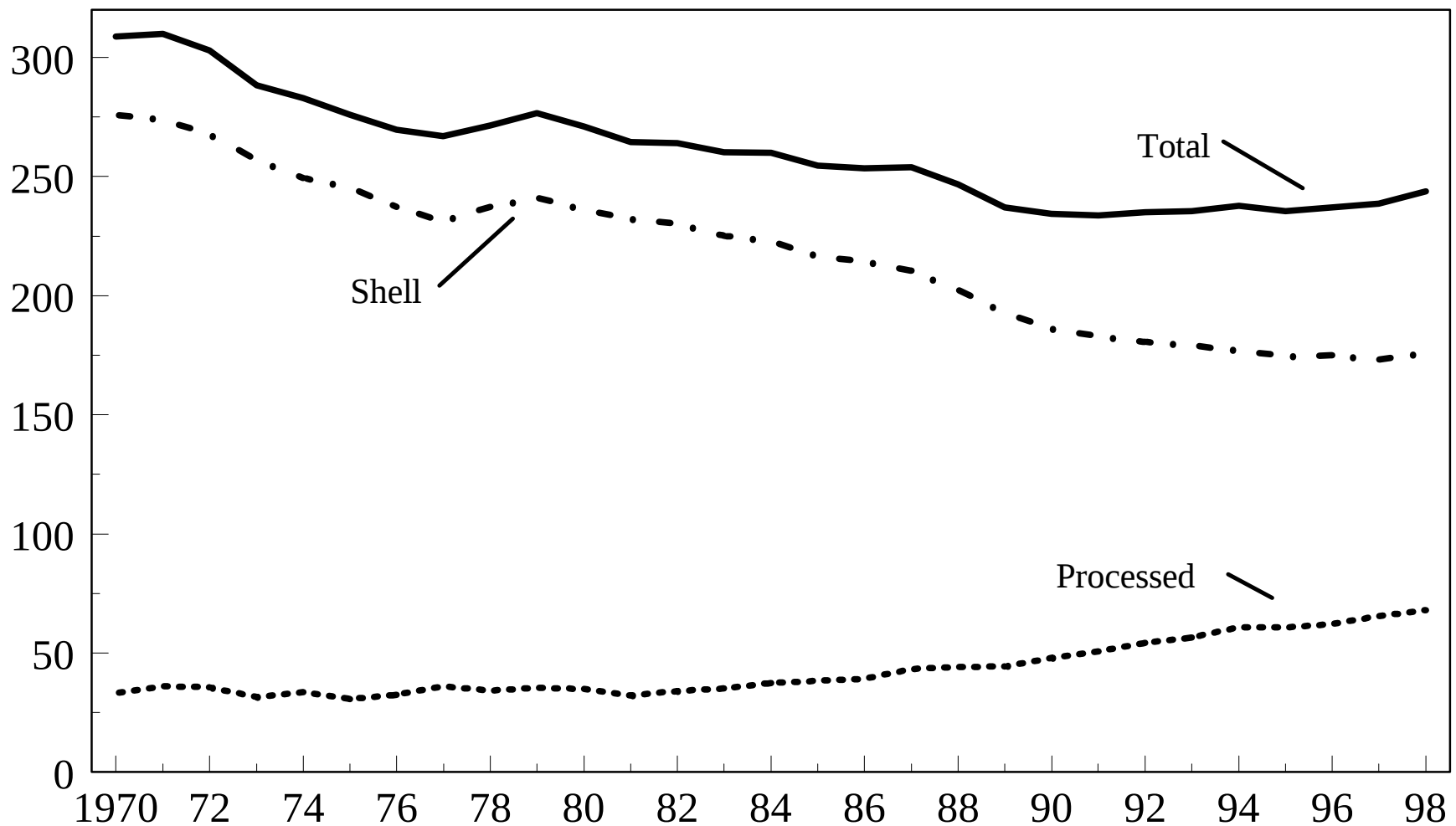
^{1/} Boneless, trimmed equivalent.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 5

Long-term decline in total per capita egg consumption levels off in the 1990's

Number per capita

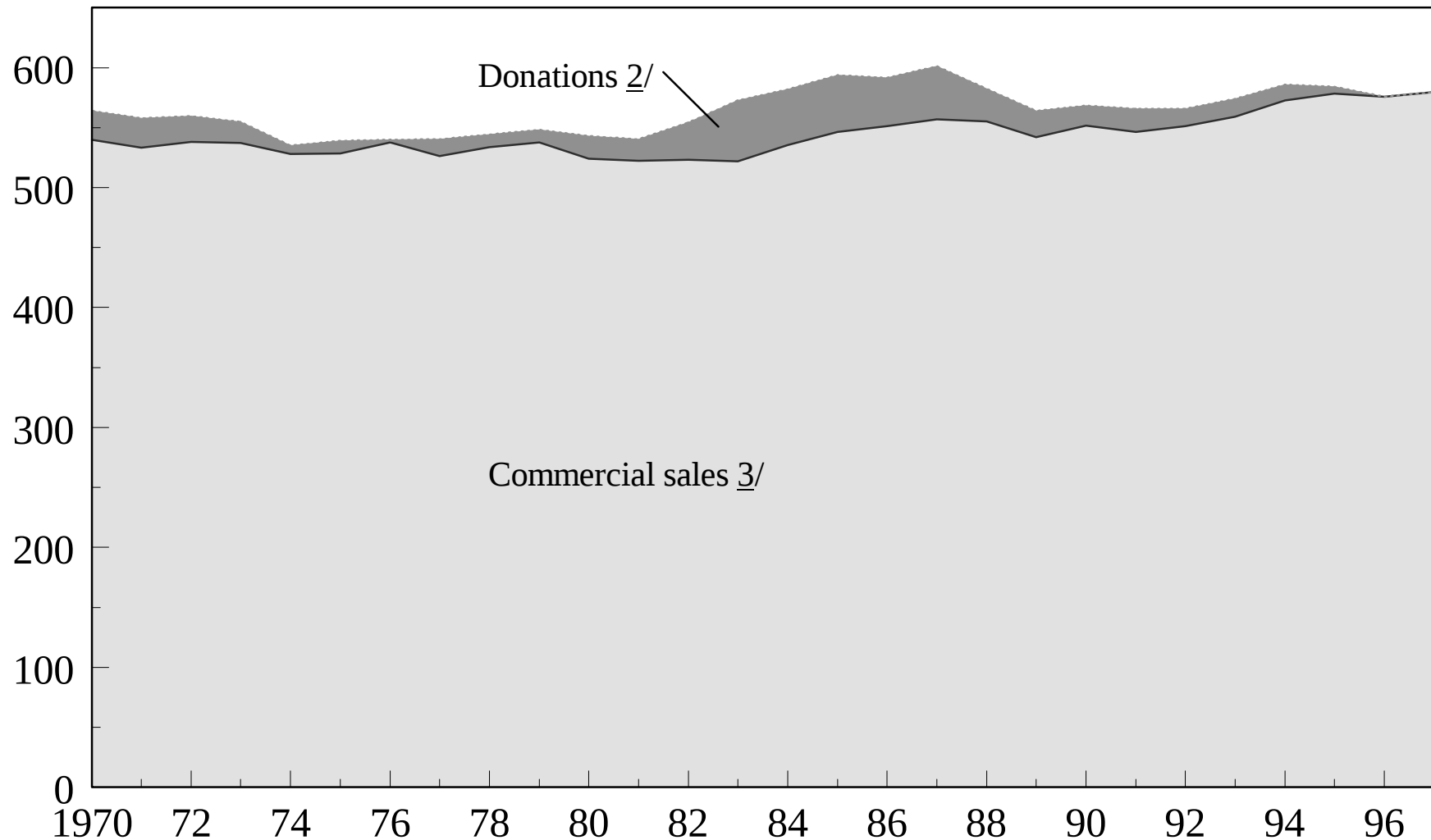


Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 6

Commercial sales of dairy products reached a 28-year high in 1997

Pounds per capita 1/



1/ Milk-equivalent, milkfat basis. 2/ Includes donated butter, cheese, nonfat dry milk, and evaporated milk.

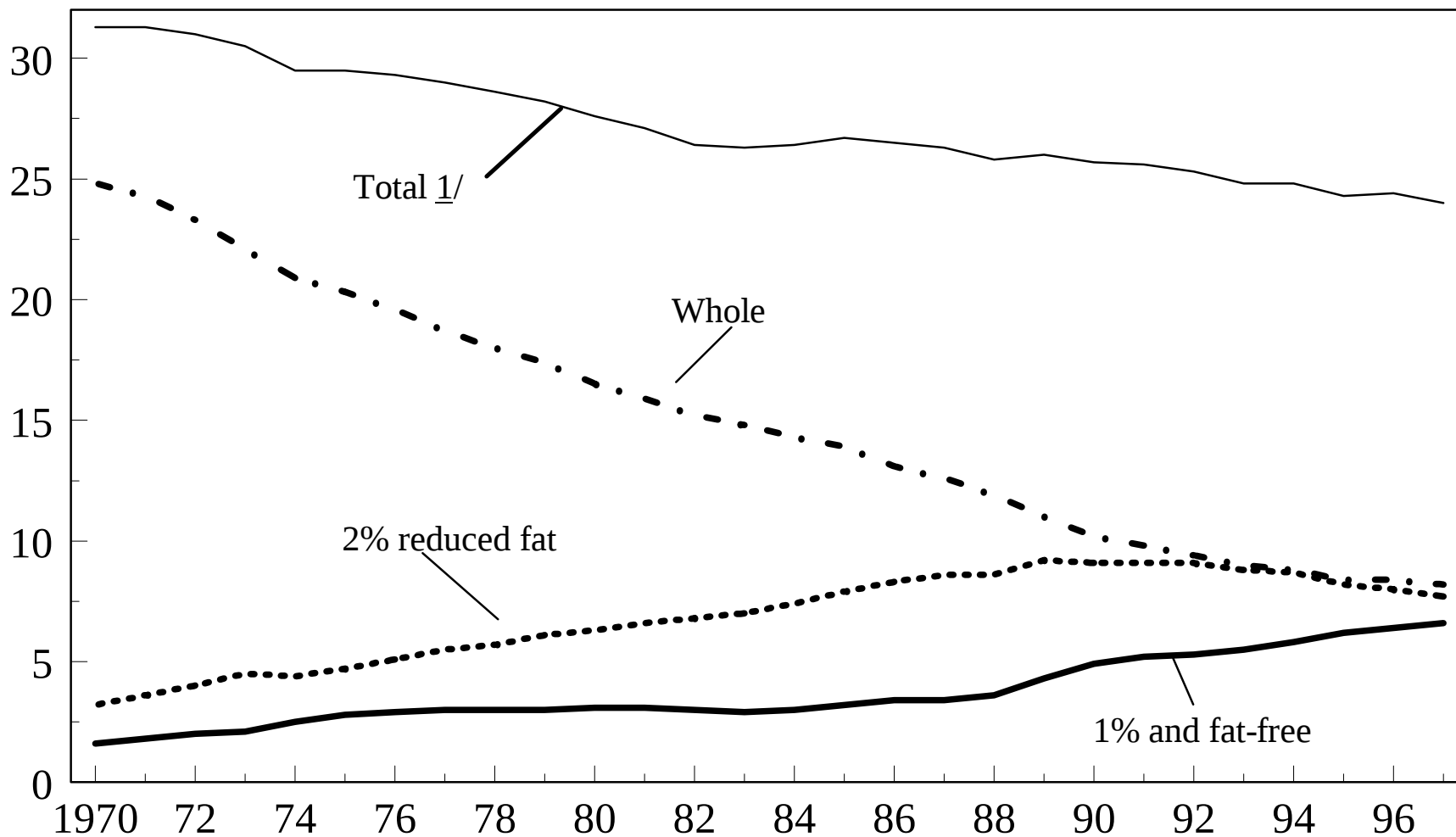
3/ Includes milk produced and consumed on farms.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 7

Per capita consumption of beverage milk declined 23 percent between 1970 and 1997

Gallons per capita



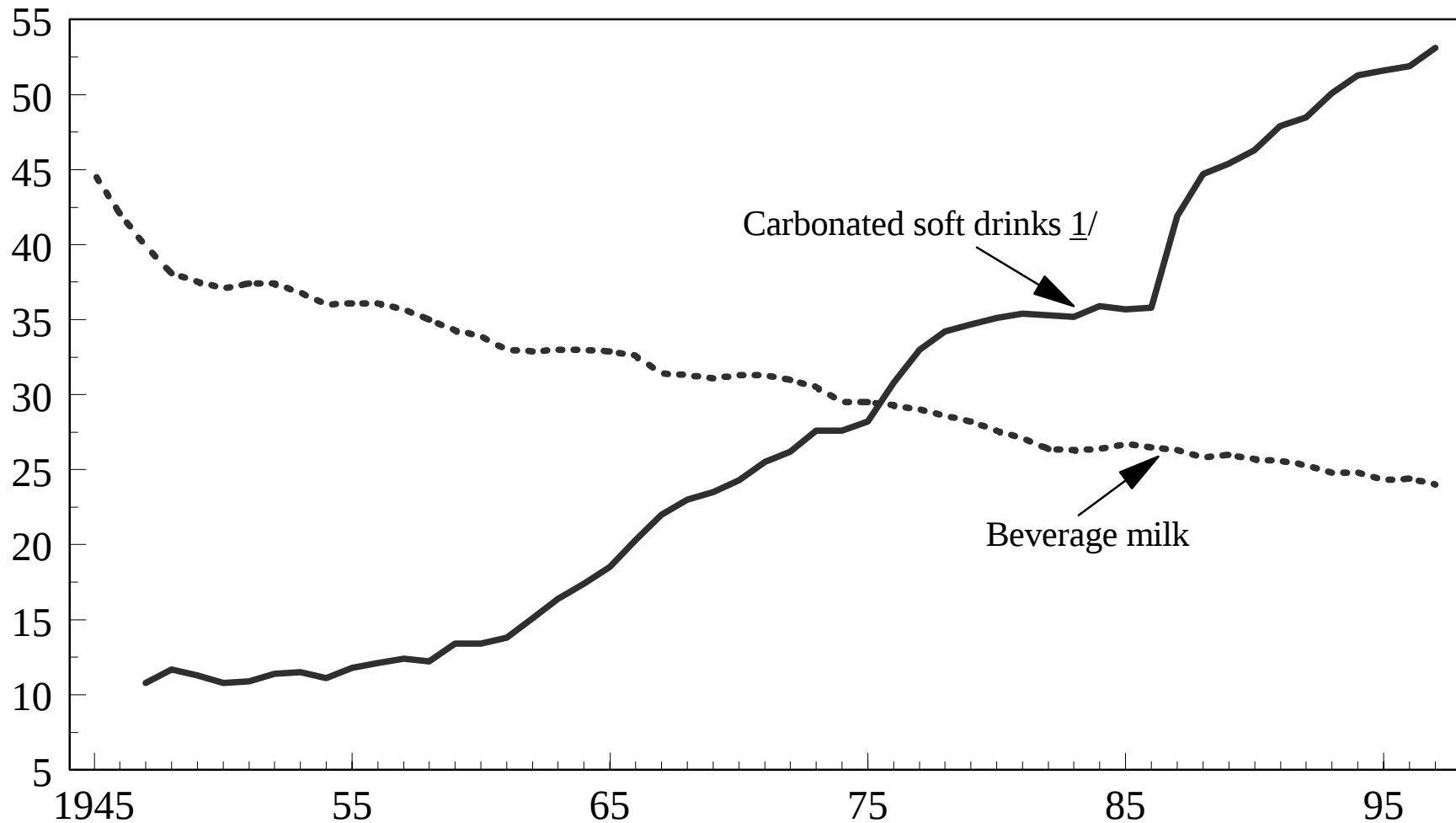
1/ Includes flavored milk and buttermilk.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 8

In 1945, Americans drank more than four times as much milk as carbonated soft drinks; in 1997, they downed nearly two and a half times more soda than milk

Gallons per capita



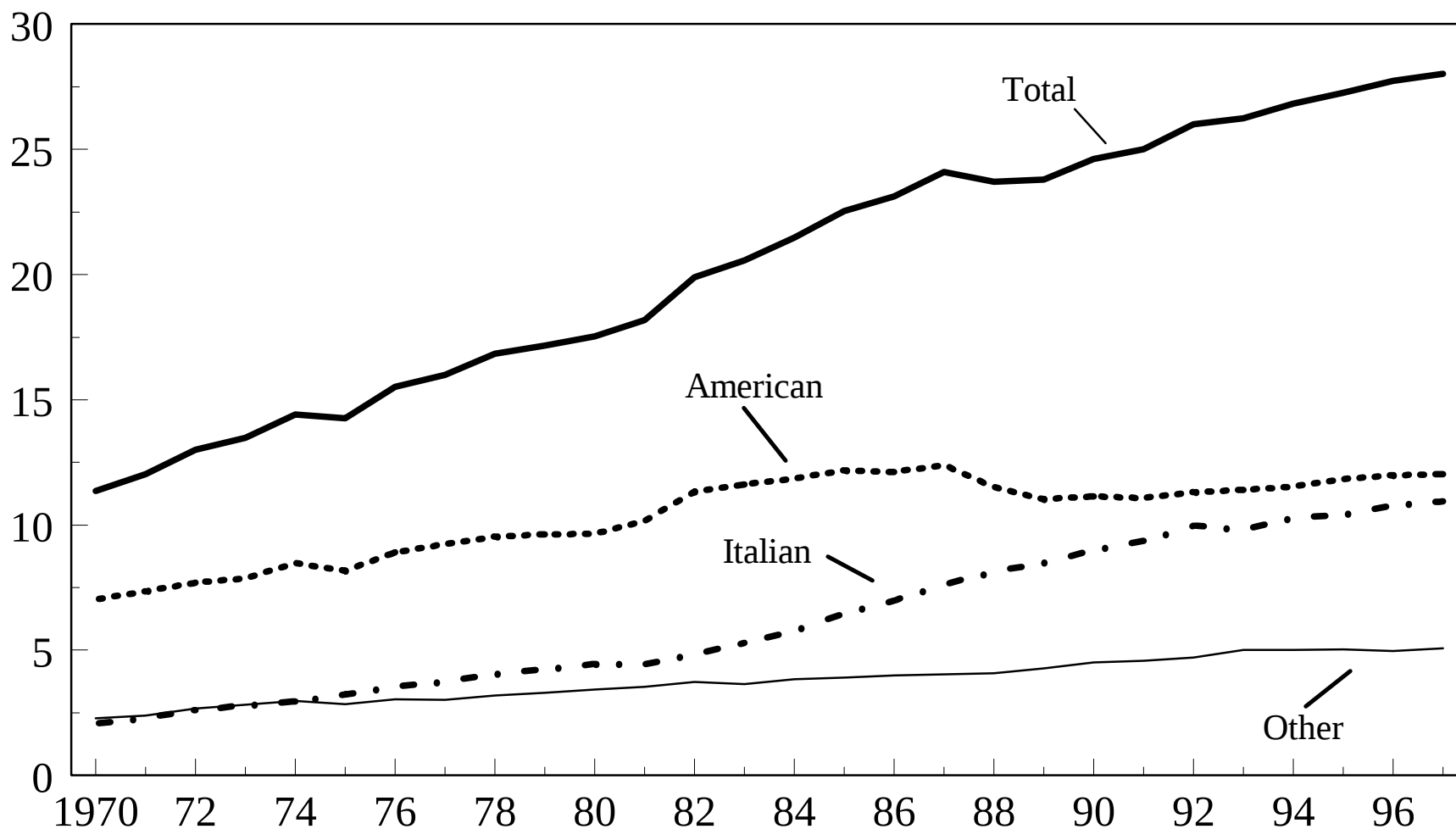
1/ 1947 is the first year for which data on soft drink consumption is available.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 9

Per capita consumption of cheese in 1997 was 2-1/2 times higher than in 1970 1/

Pounds per capita



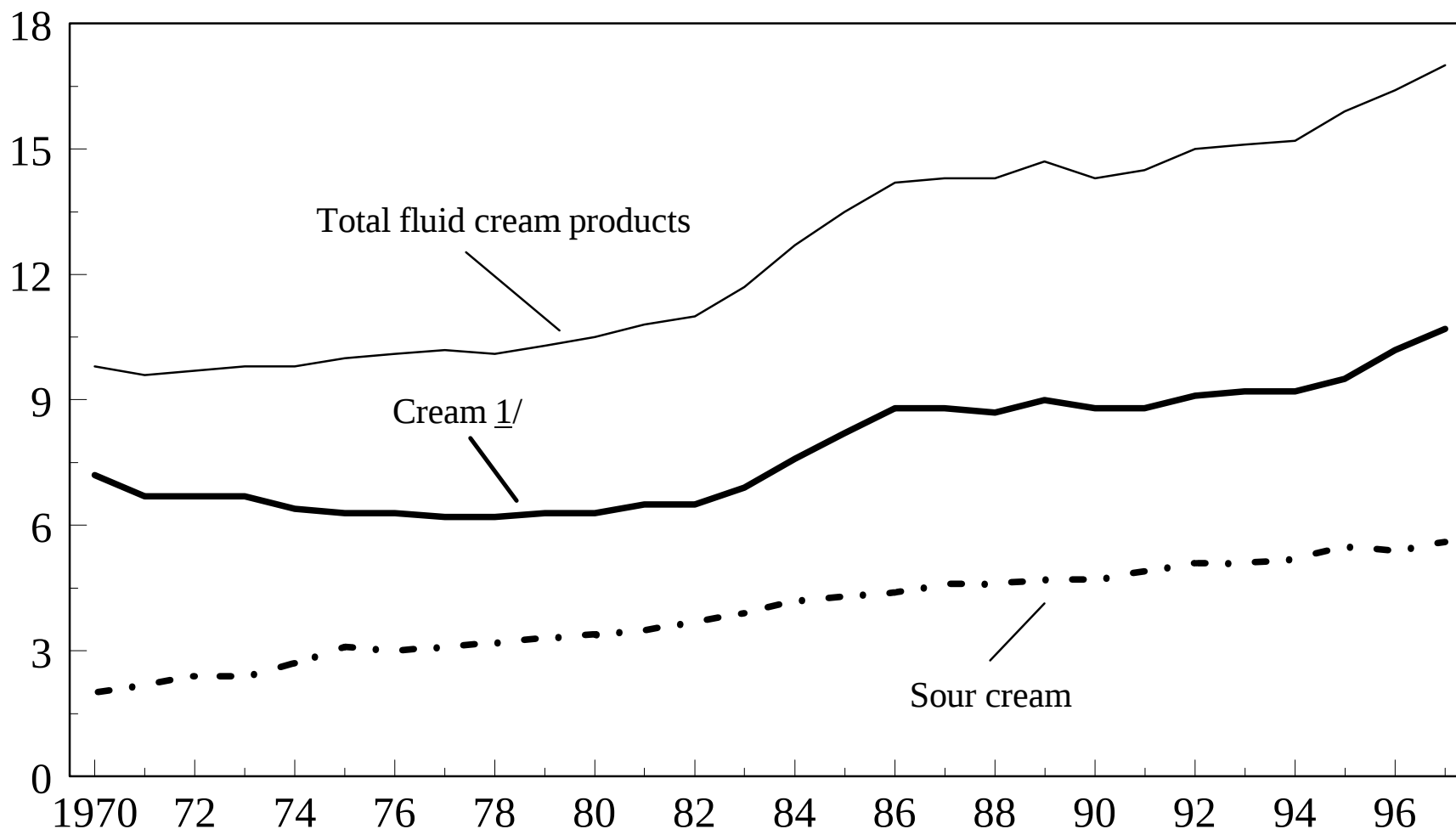
1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. Excludes full-skim American and cottage-type cheeses.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 10

Per capita consumption of total fluid cream products nearly doubled between 1970 and 1997

Half pints per capita



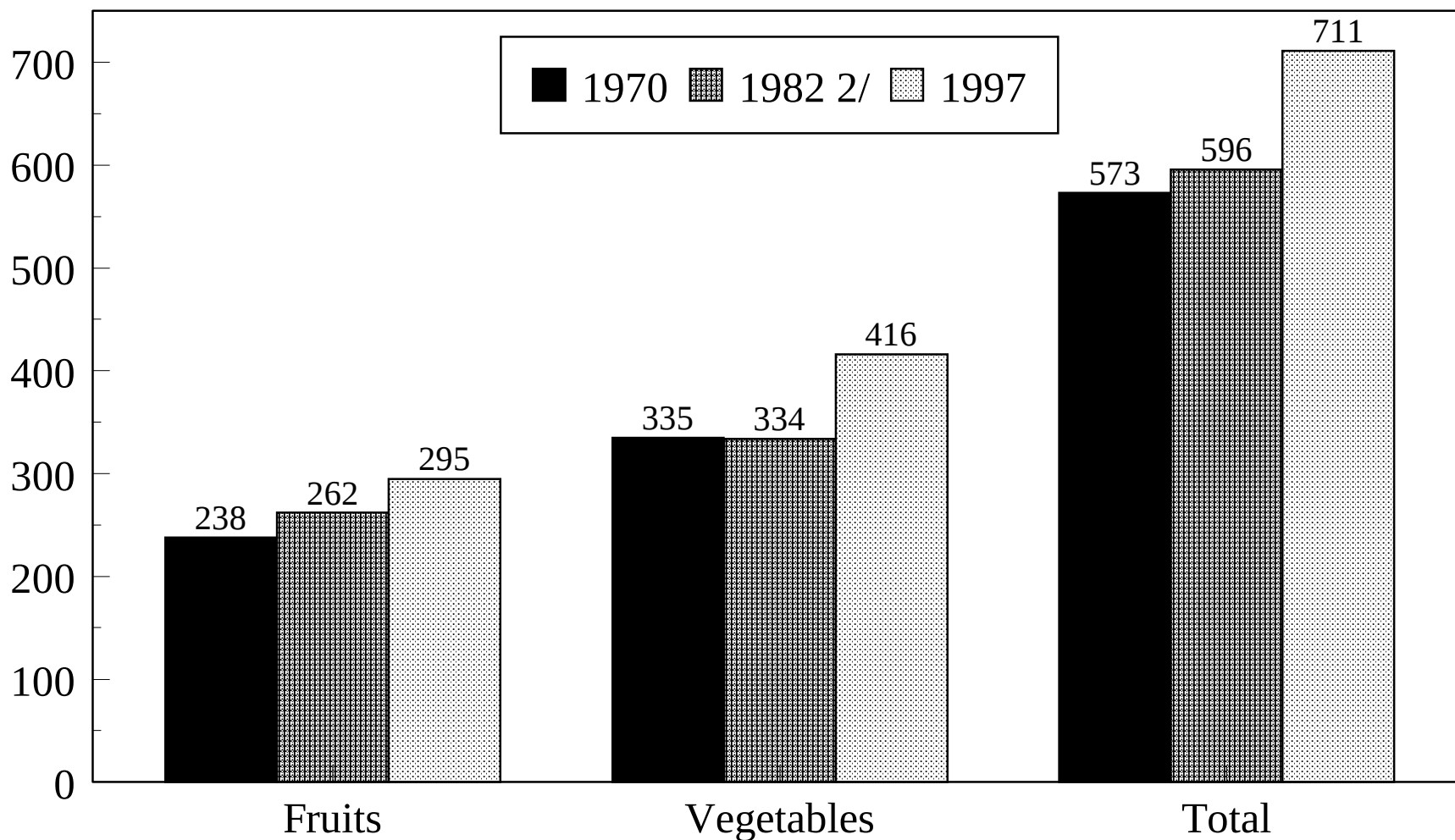
1/ Half and half, light, and heavy.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 11

Total per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables increased 24 percent between 1970 and 1997 1/

Pounds per capita

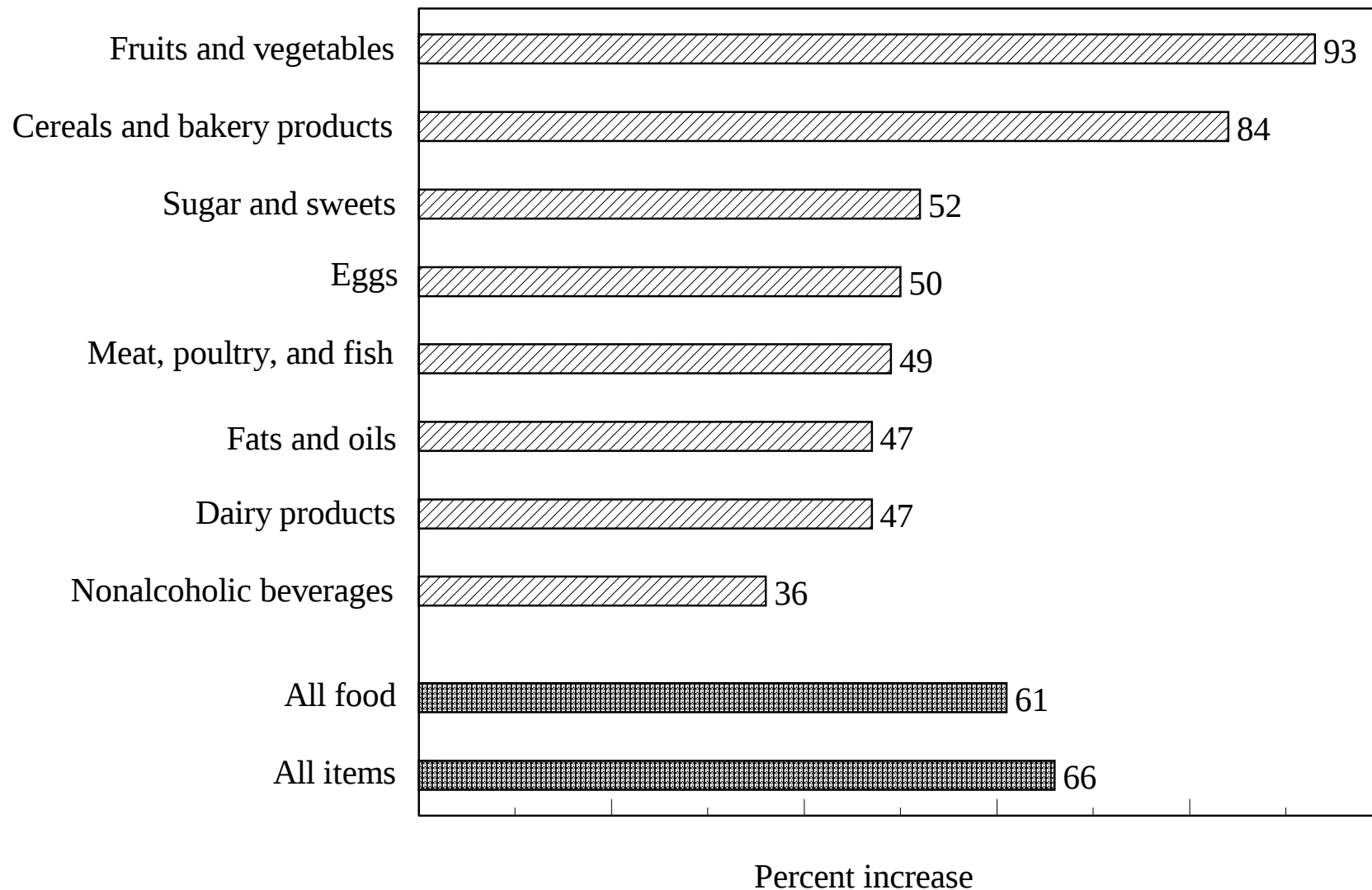


1/ Fresh-weight equivalent. 2/ Publication of *Diet, Nutrition, and Cancer*, which emphasized the importance of fruits and vegetables in the daily diet.

Source: Calculated by USDA/Economic Research Service from the Consumer Price Index.

Figure 12

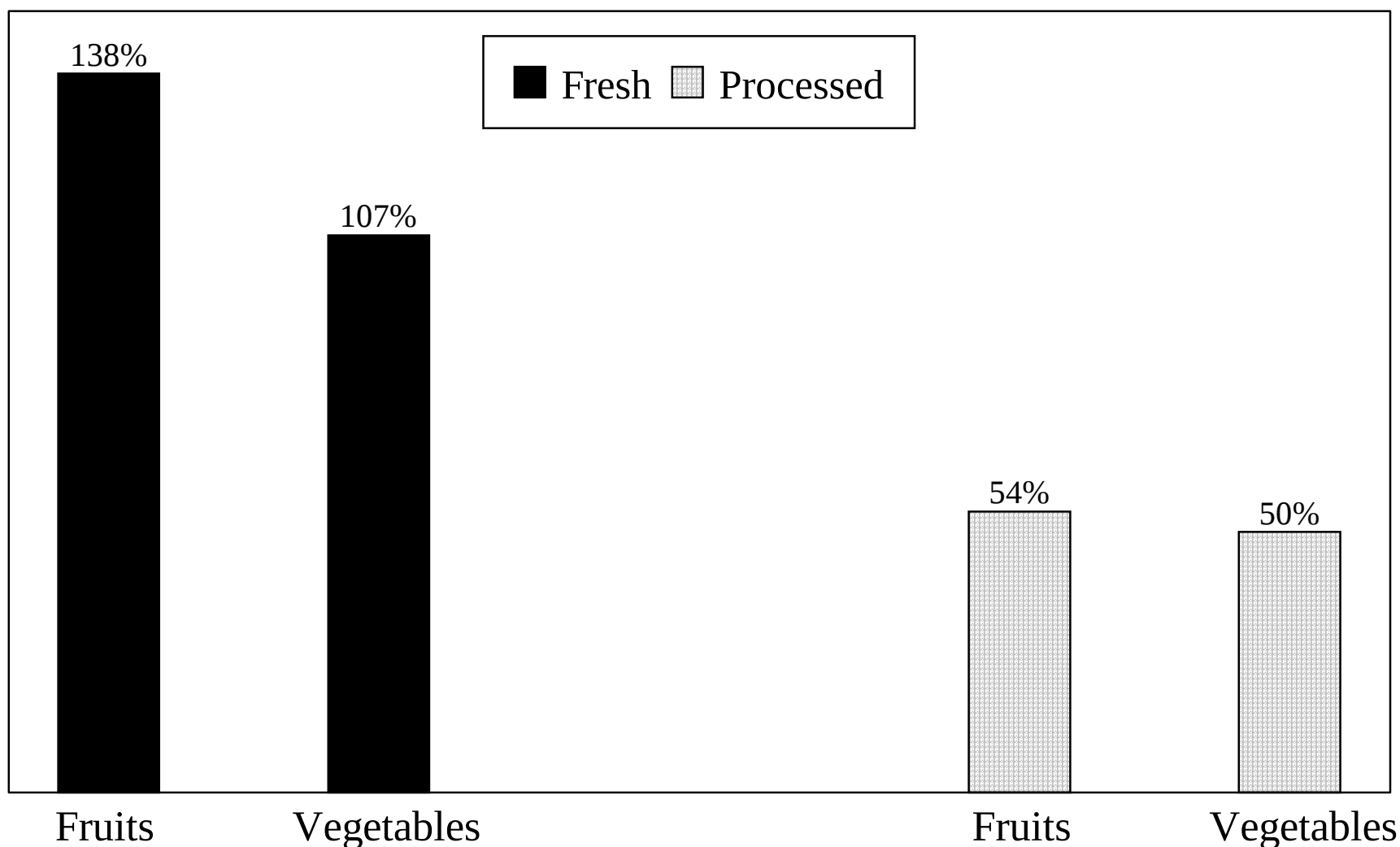
Fruits and vegetables have led in retail price increases, 1982-97



Source: Calculated by USDA/Economic Research Service from the Consumer Price Index.

Figure 13

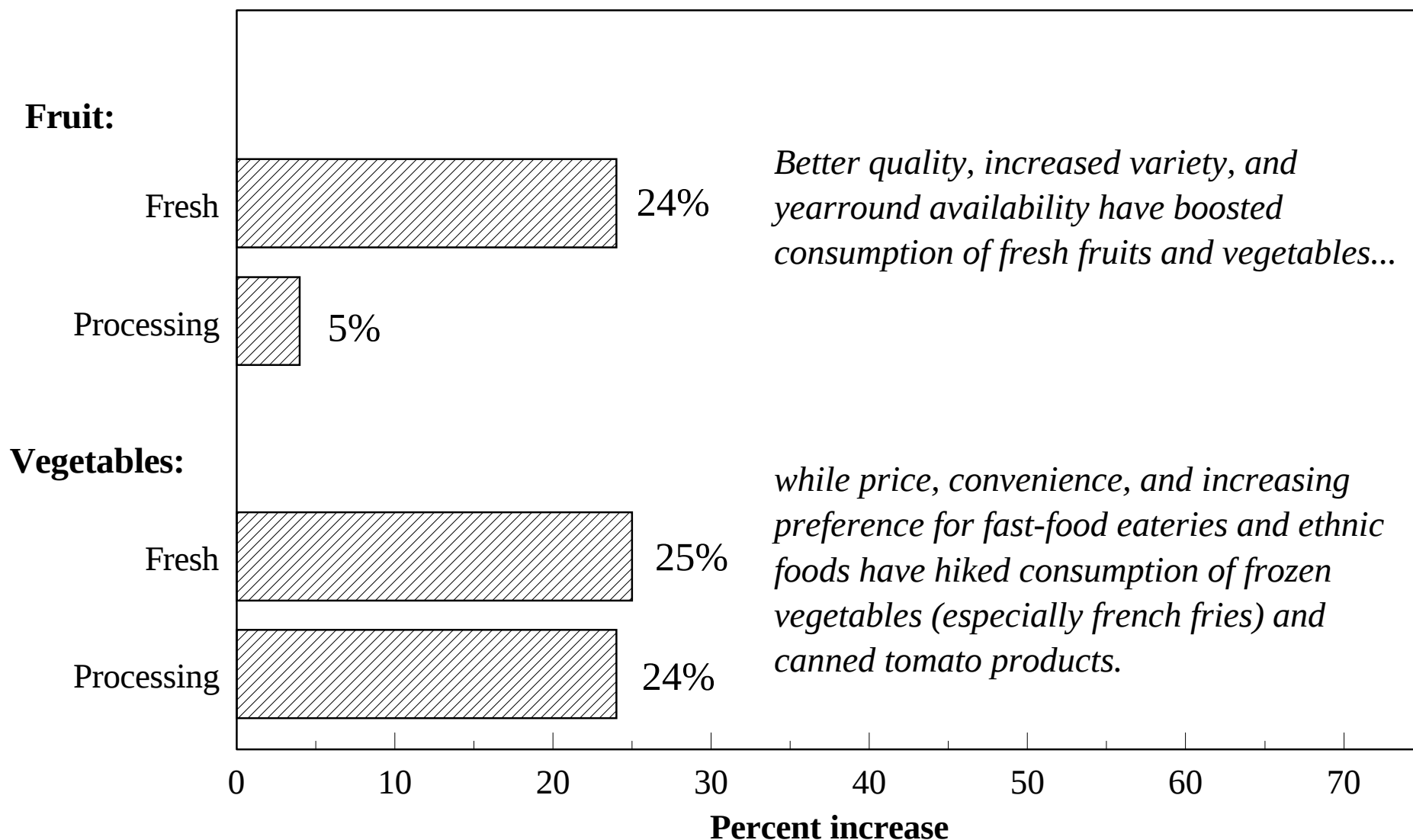
Price increases for fresh fruits and vegetables were more than double those for processed, 1982-97



Source: Calculated by USDA/Economic Research Service from the Consumer Price Index.

Figure 14

Changes in per capita consumption of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, 1982-97

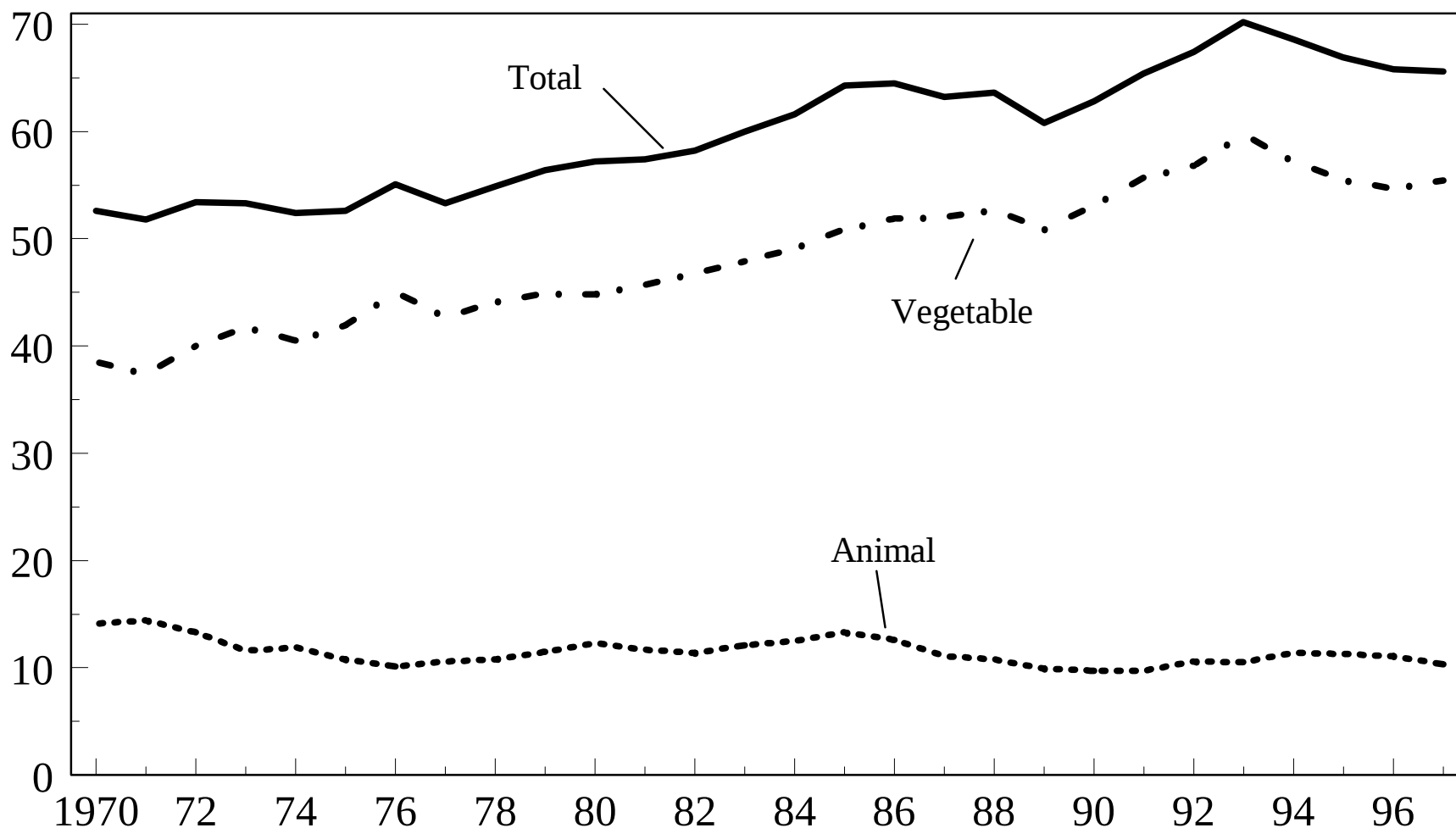


Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 15

In 1997, per capita consumption of total added fats and oils was 7 percent below 1993's all-time high level but remained a fourth above the 1970 level

Pounds per capita

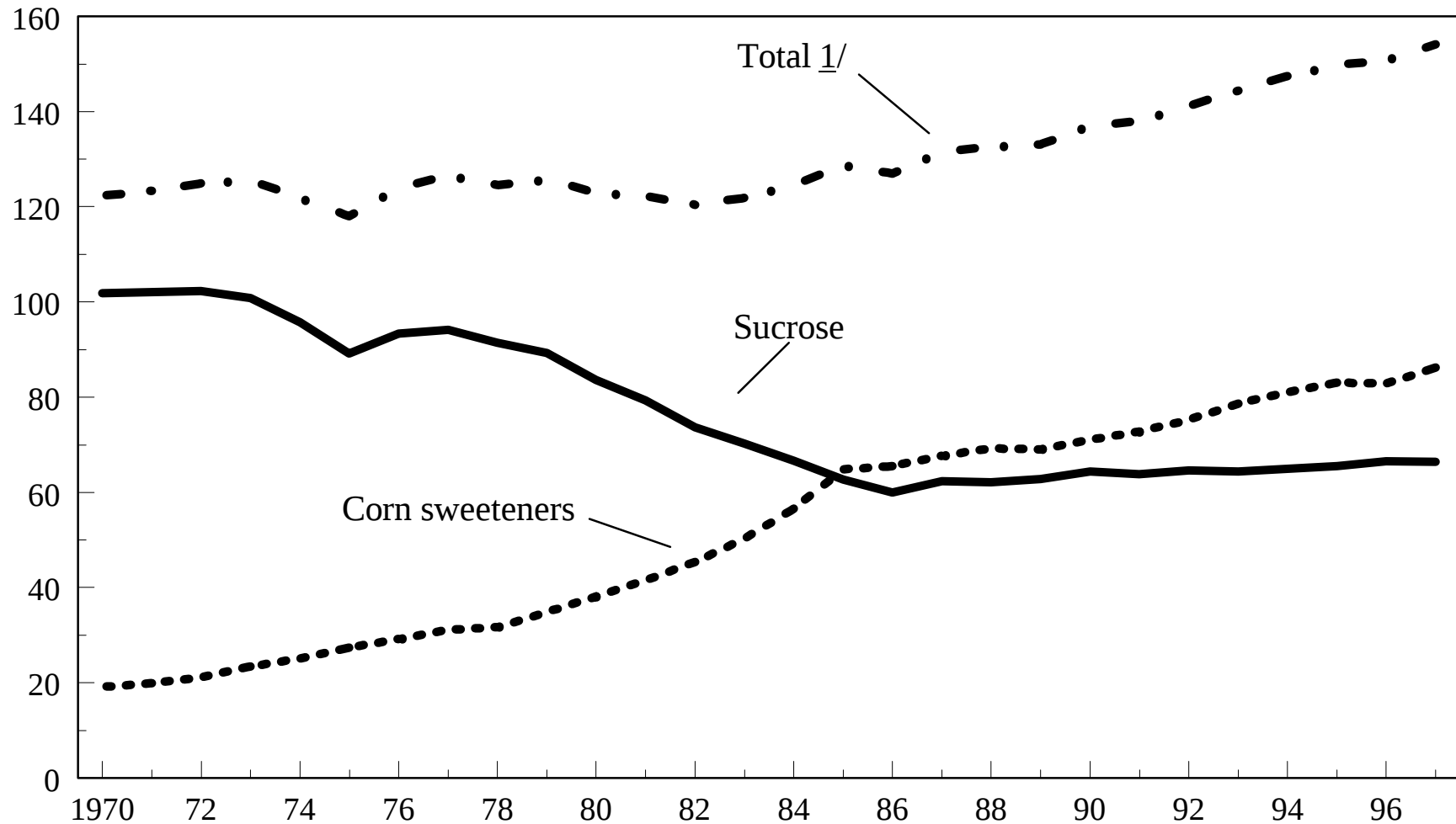


Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 16

In 1997, Americans consumed more than two-fifths of a pound of caloric sweeteners per day

Pounds per capita (dry weight)



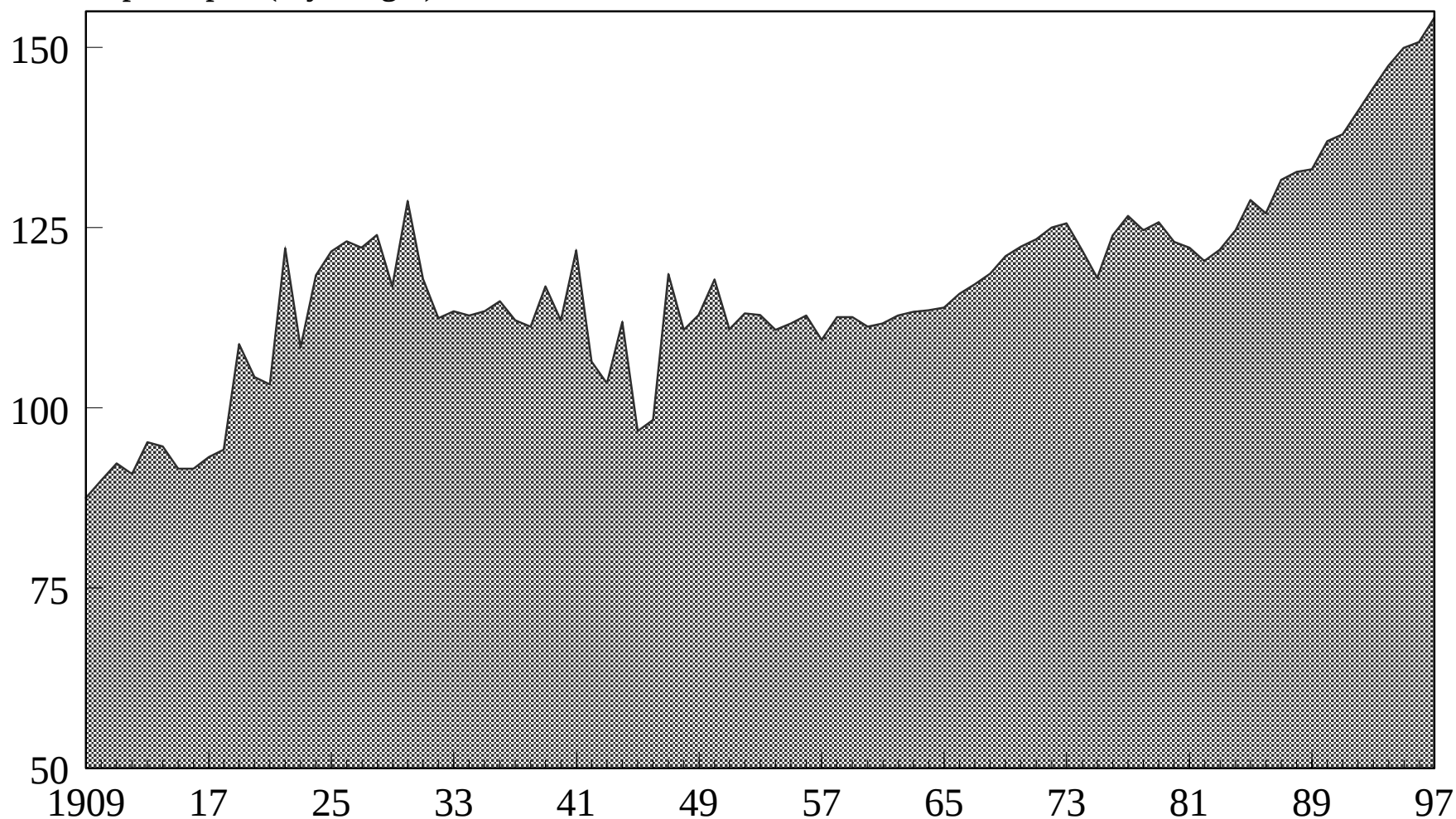
1/ Includes honey, molasses, and other refiner's syrups.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 17

In 1997, Americans consumed three fourths more caloric sweeteners per capita than in 1909

Pounds per capita (dry weight)

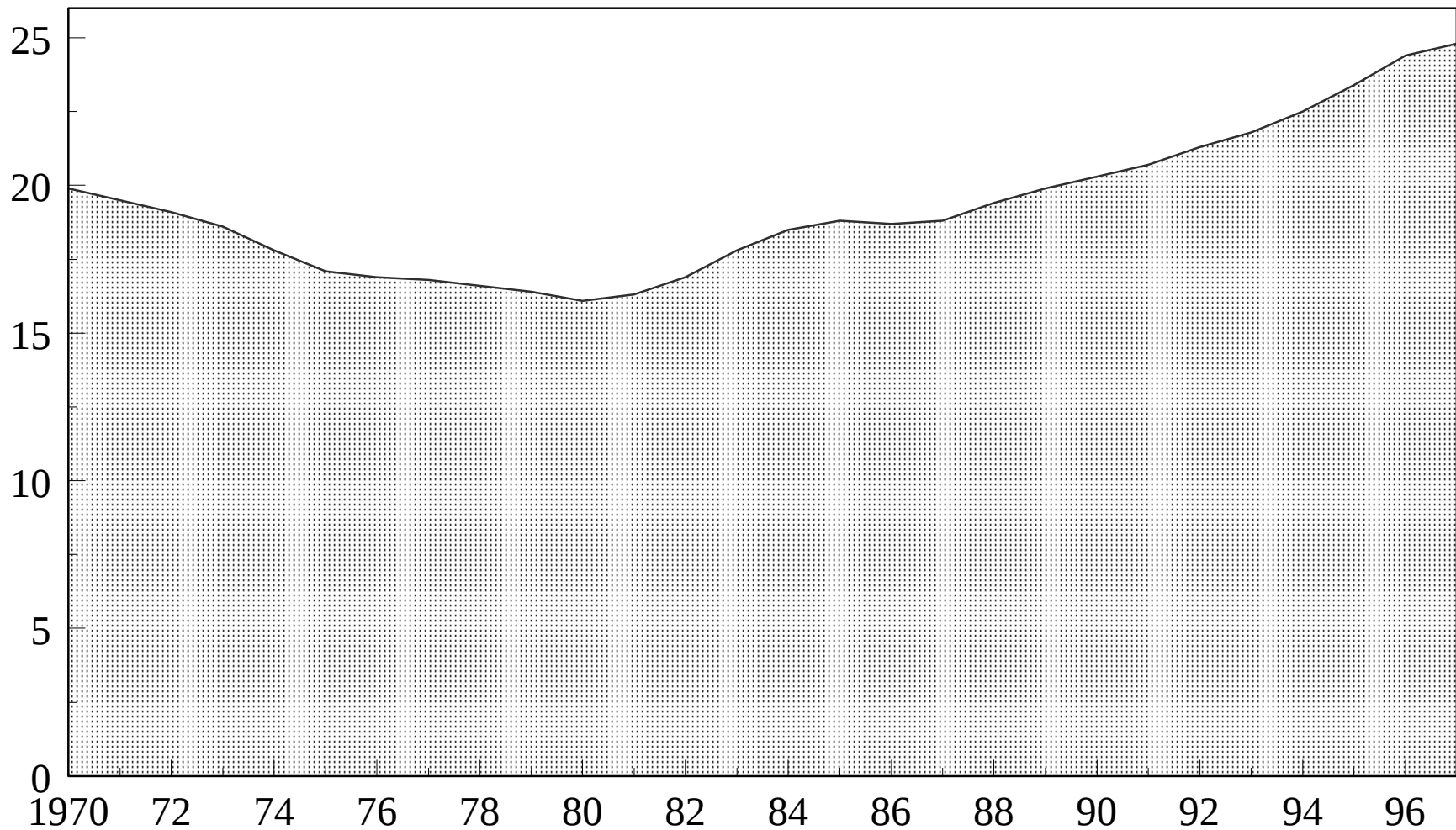


Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 18

Consumption of candy reached a high of 25 pounds per person in 1997

Pounds per capita

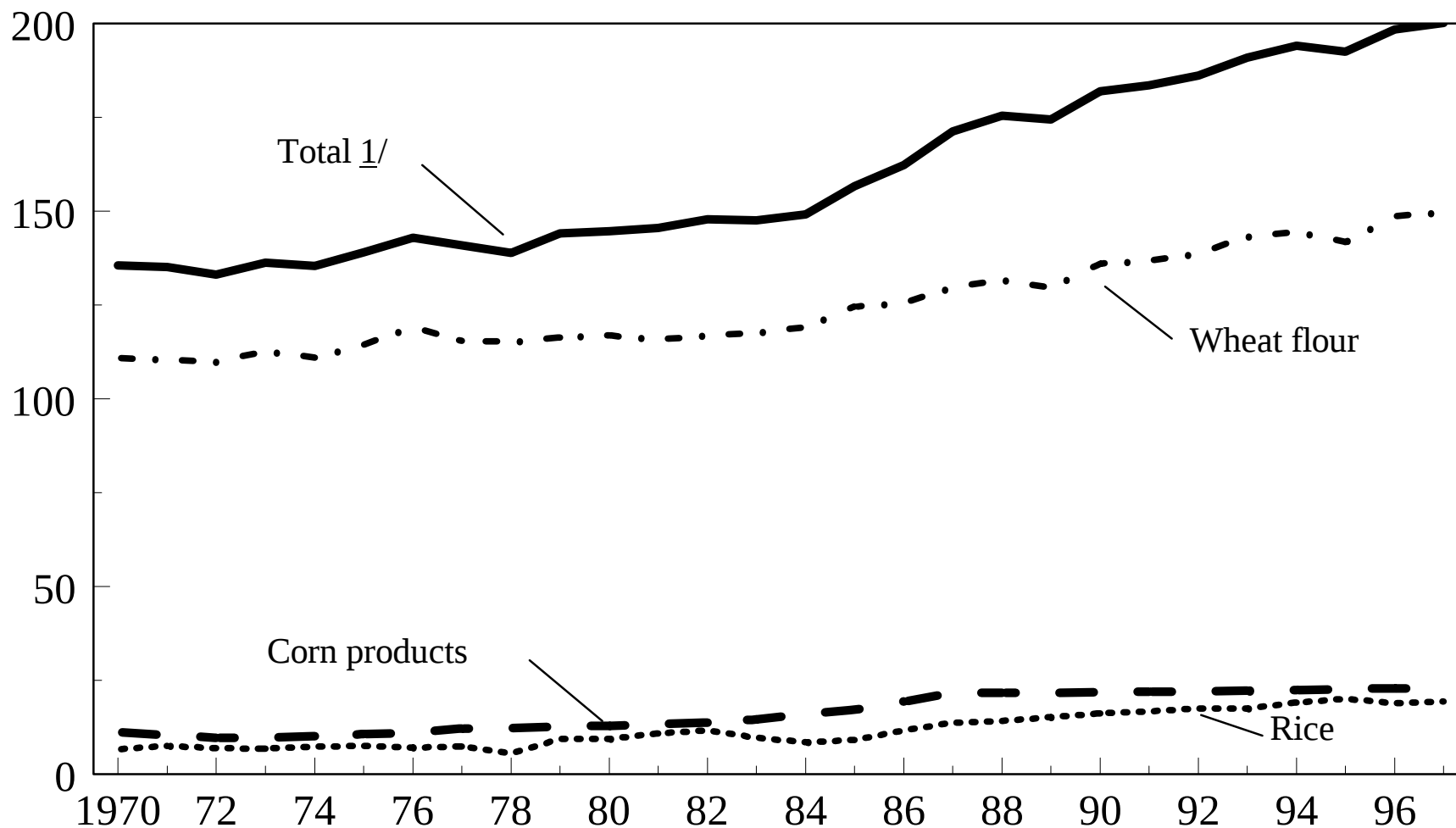


Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 19

Consumption of flour and cereal products increased 48 percent between 1970 and 1997, to 200 pounds

Pounds per capita

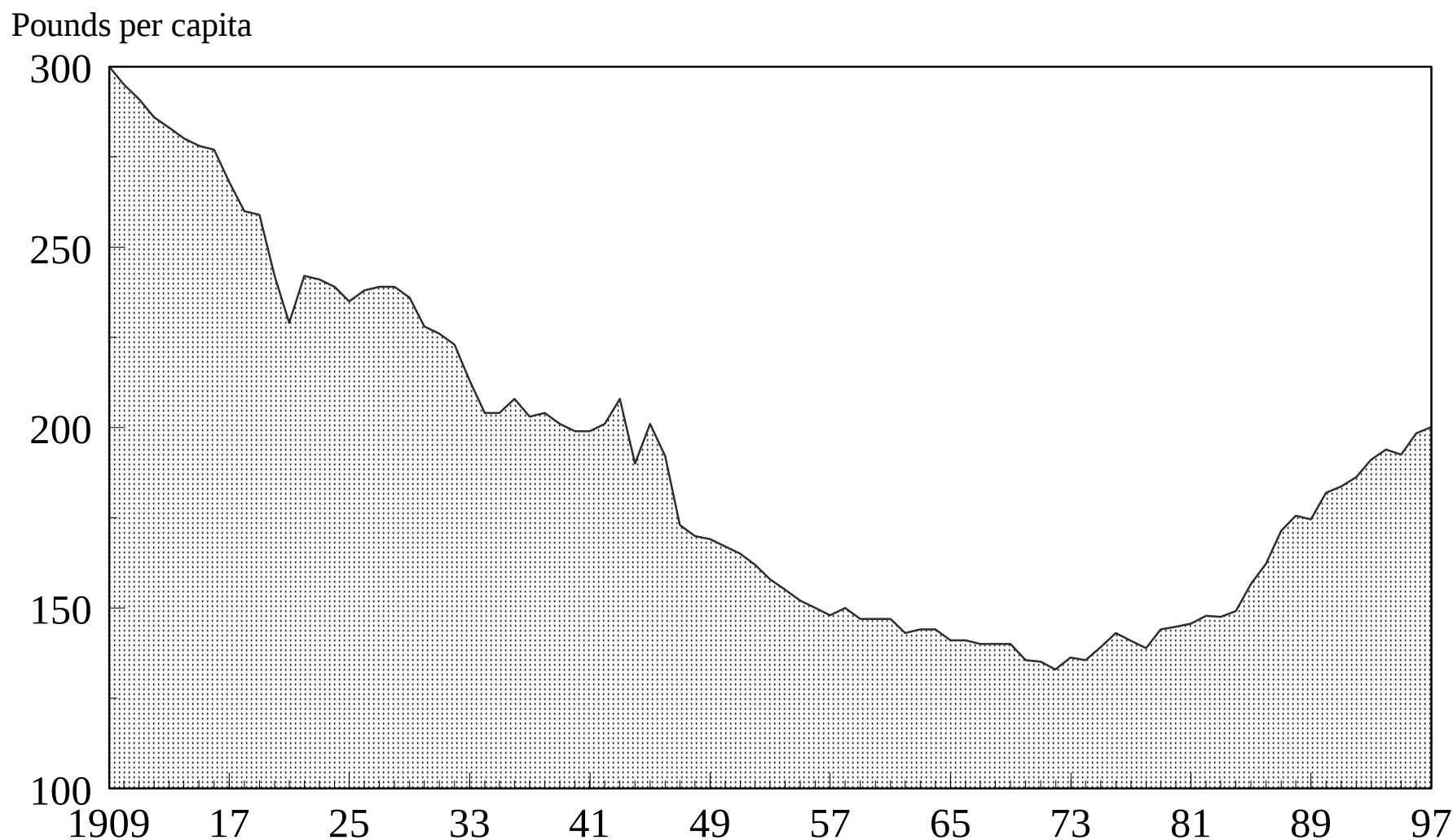


1/ Includes oat, rye, and barley products.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 20

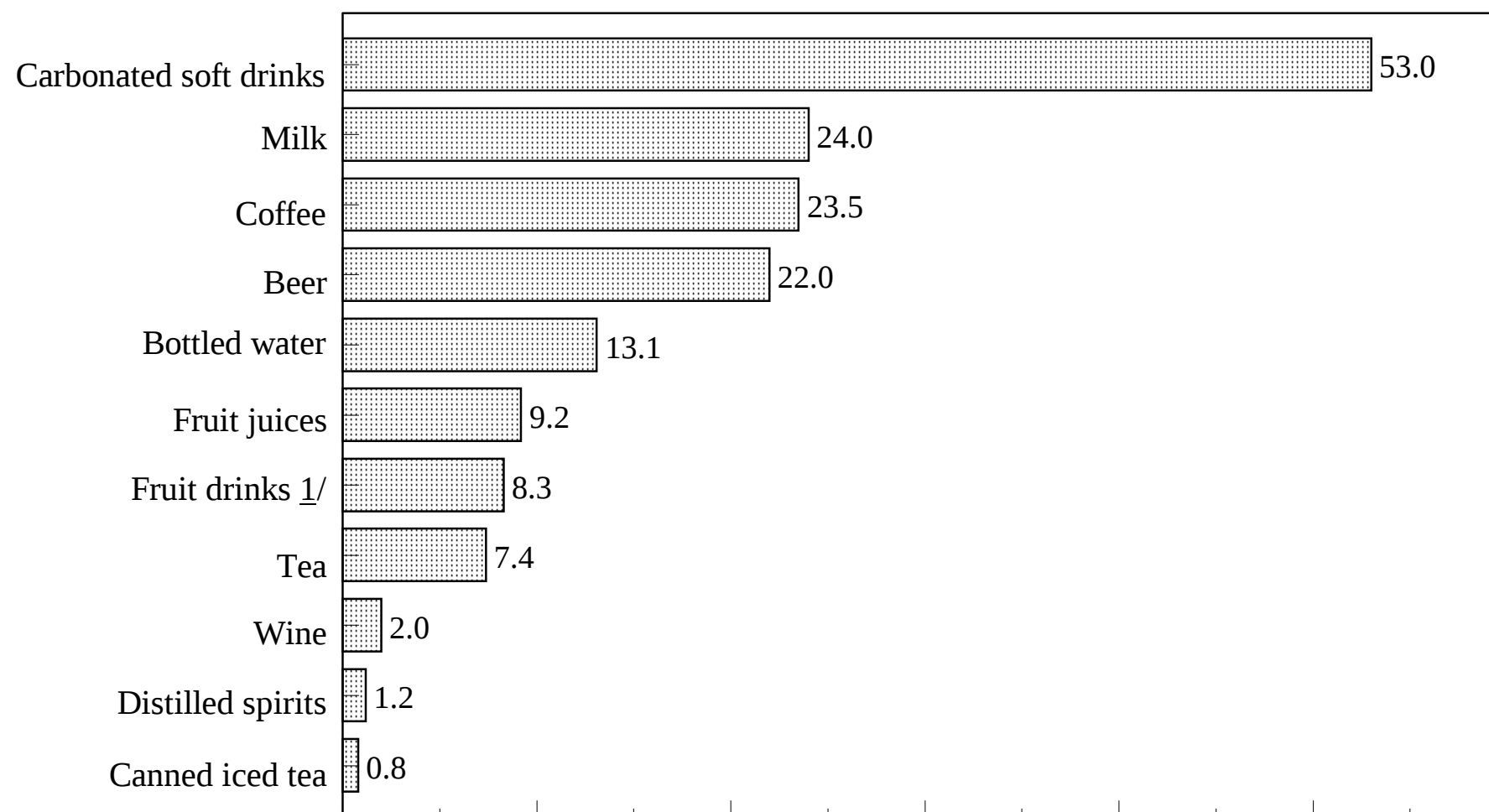
In 1997, Americans consumed 100 pounds less of flour and cereal products than did their counterparts in 1909



Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 21

Per capita beverage consumption, gallons in 1997

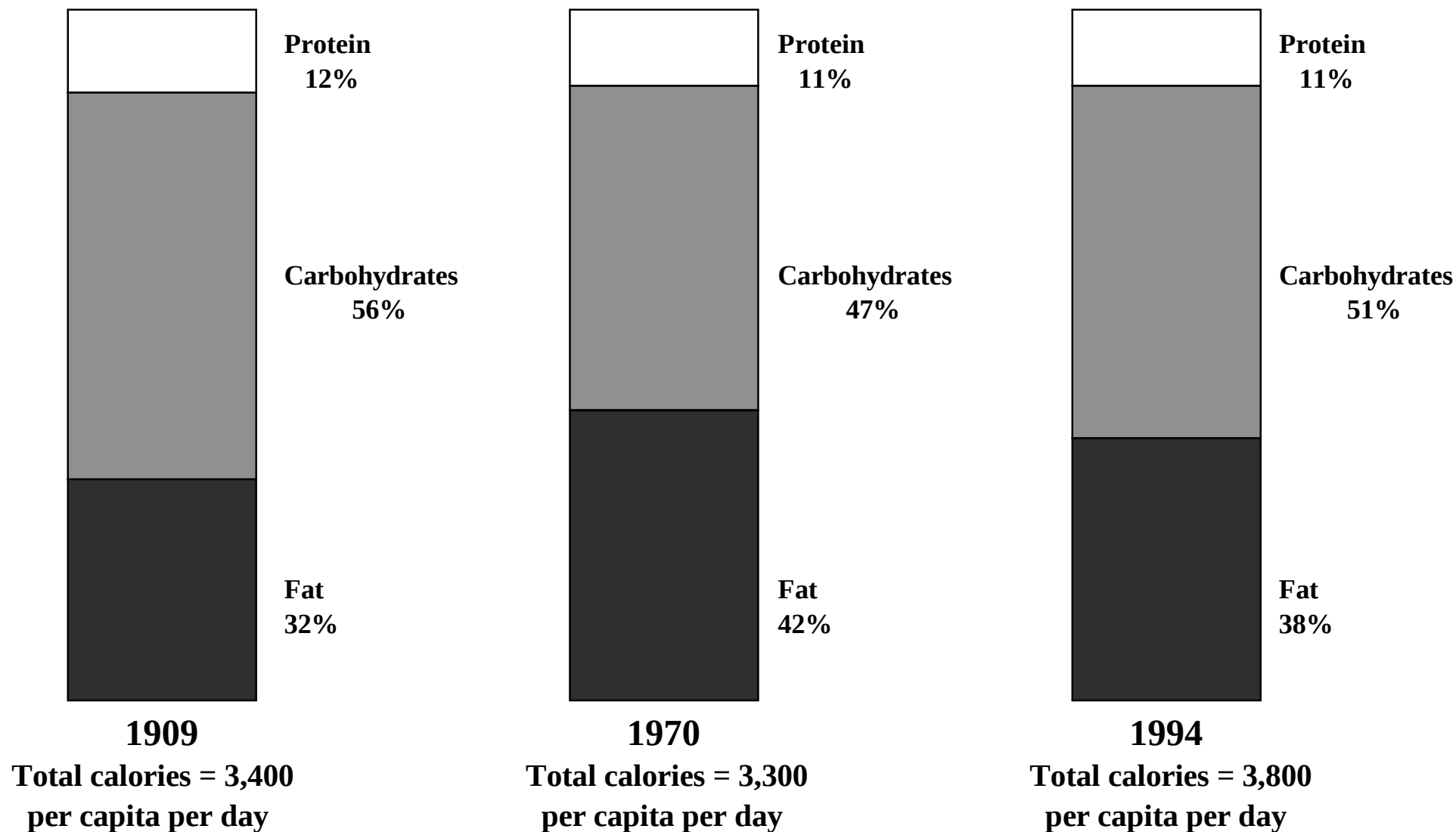


1/ Includes fruit cocktails and ades.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 22

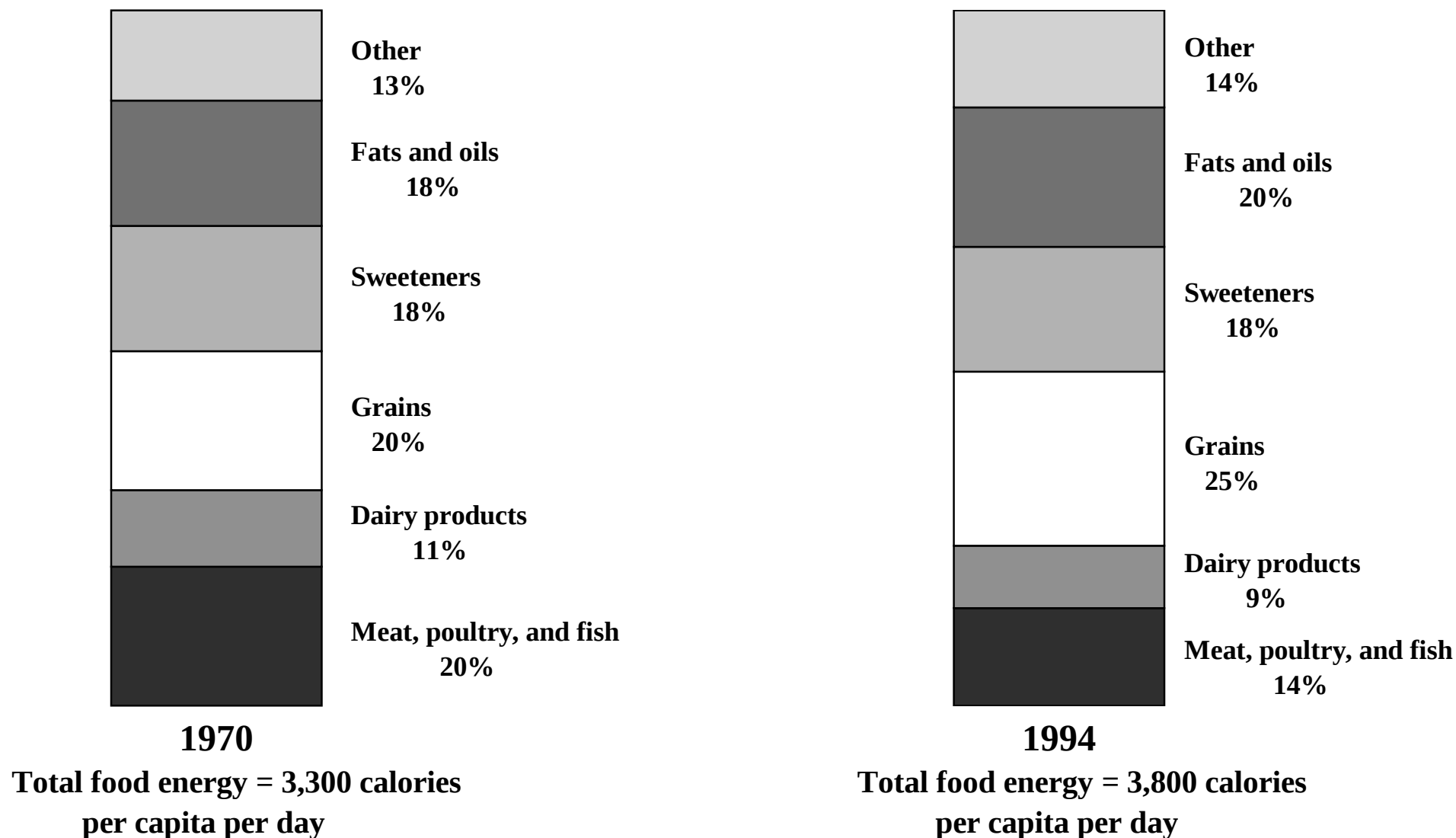
Sources of food energy in the U.S. food supply: Fat consumption as a percentage of total calories has declined since 1970 but remains well above the 1909 level



Source: USDA/Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion.

Figure 23

In 1970, the meat and grain groups contributed equal amounts of calories to the U.S. food supply. By 1994, grains had surged ahead.



Source: USDA/Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion.

Figure 24

In 1994, grains outpaced sweeteners as the leading contributor to total carbohydrate consumption

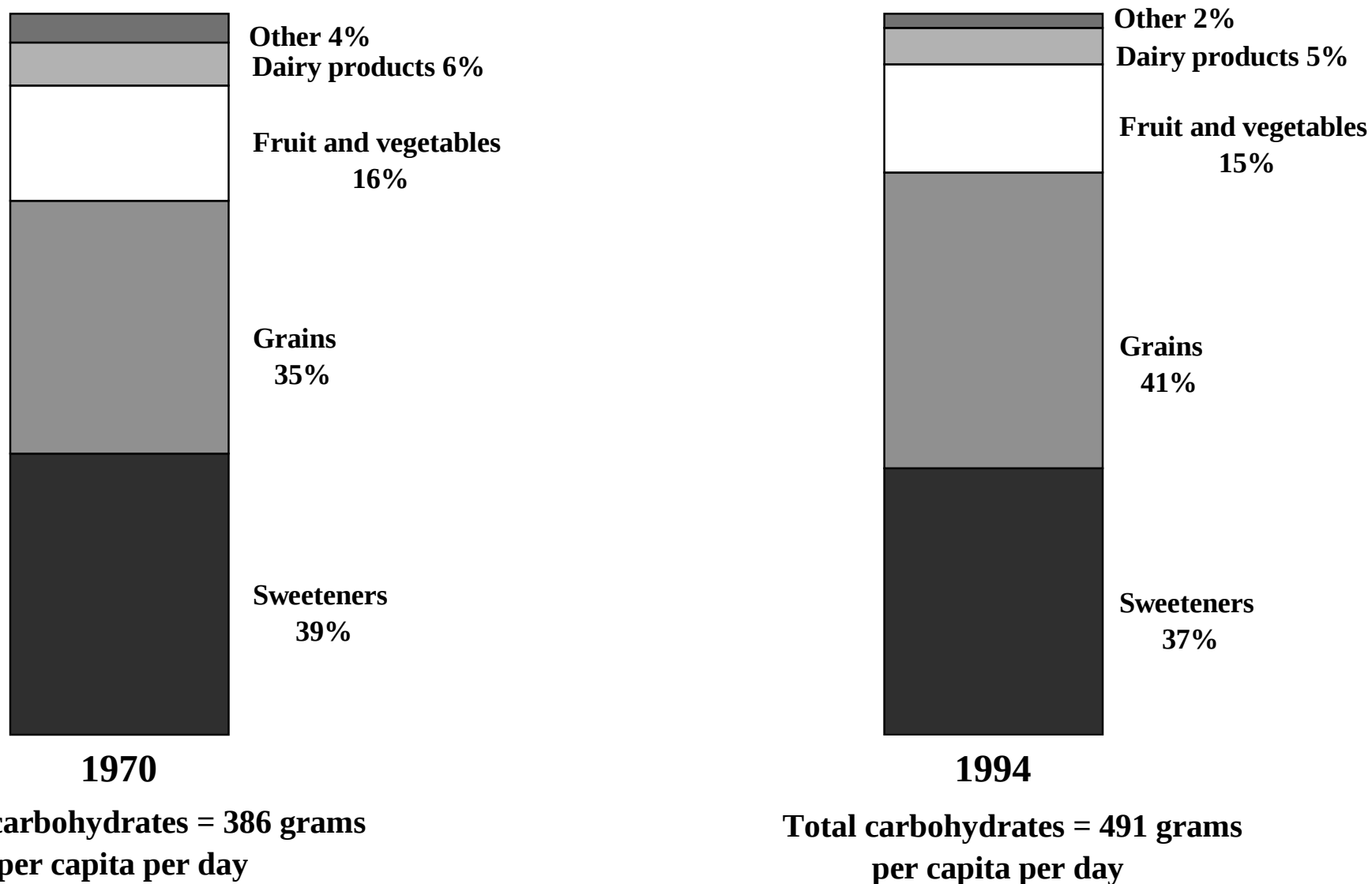


Figure 25

A 3-percent increase in total fat consumption between 1970 and 1994 reflects an increase in the use of vegetable fats and oils

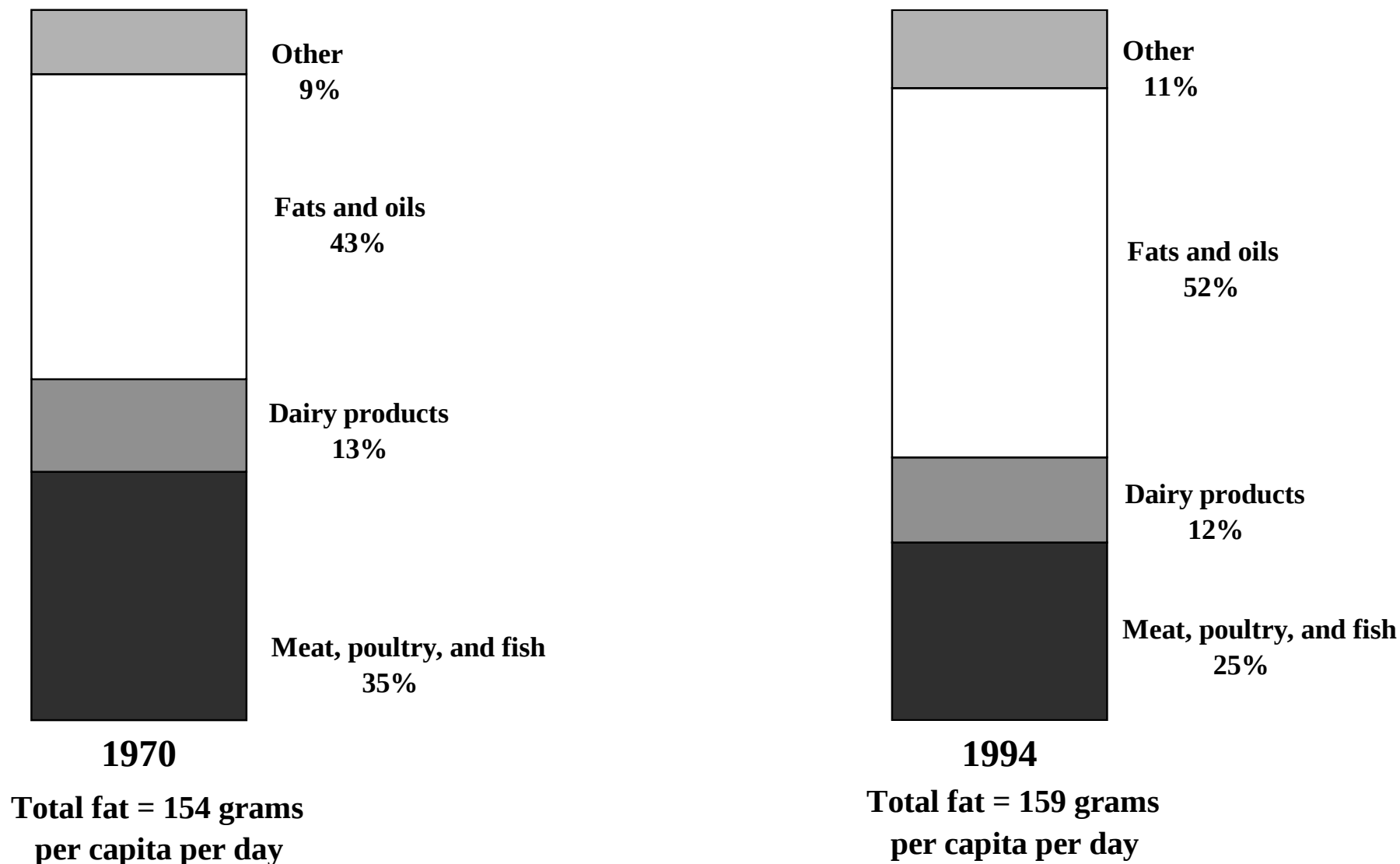
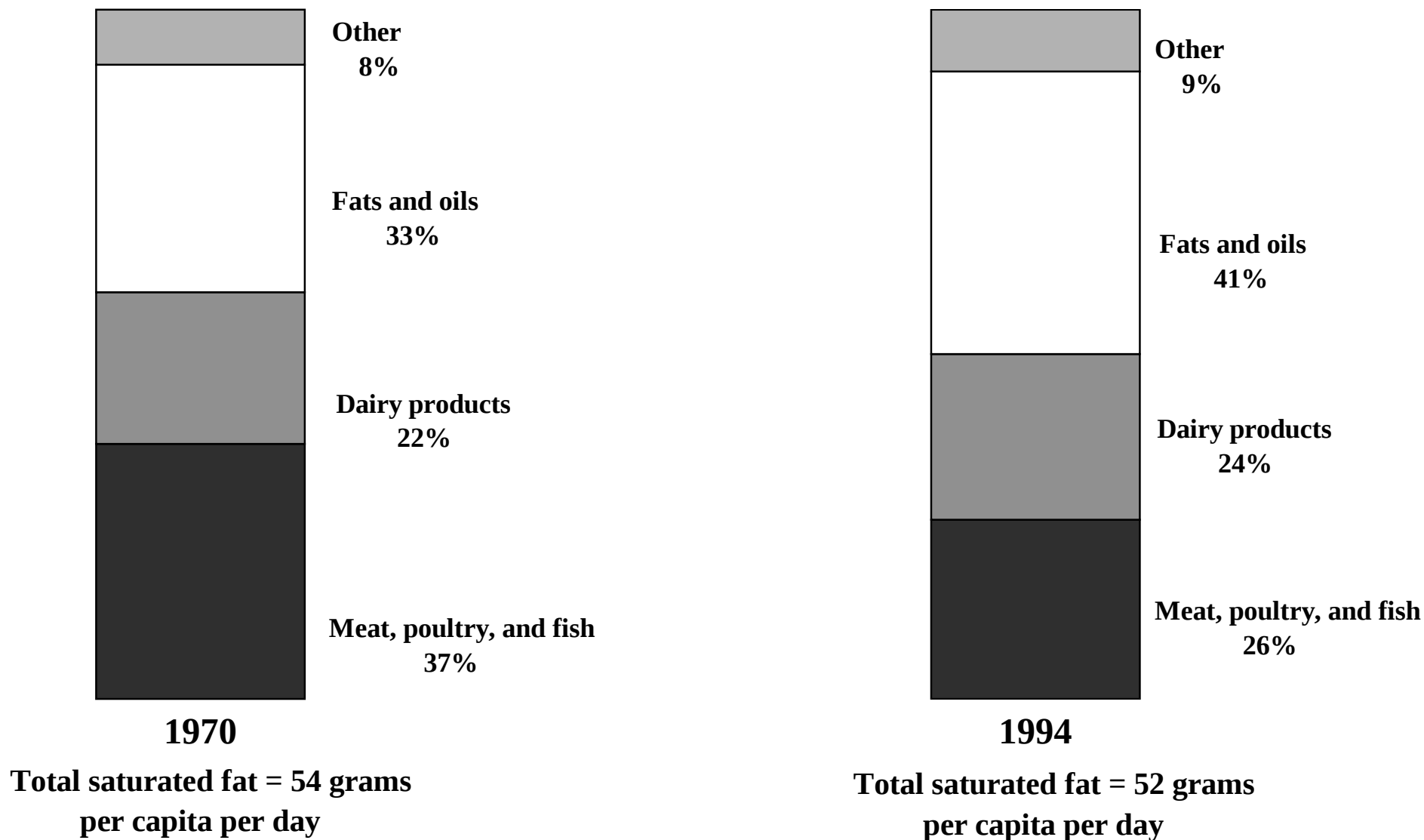


Figure 26

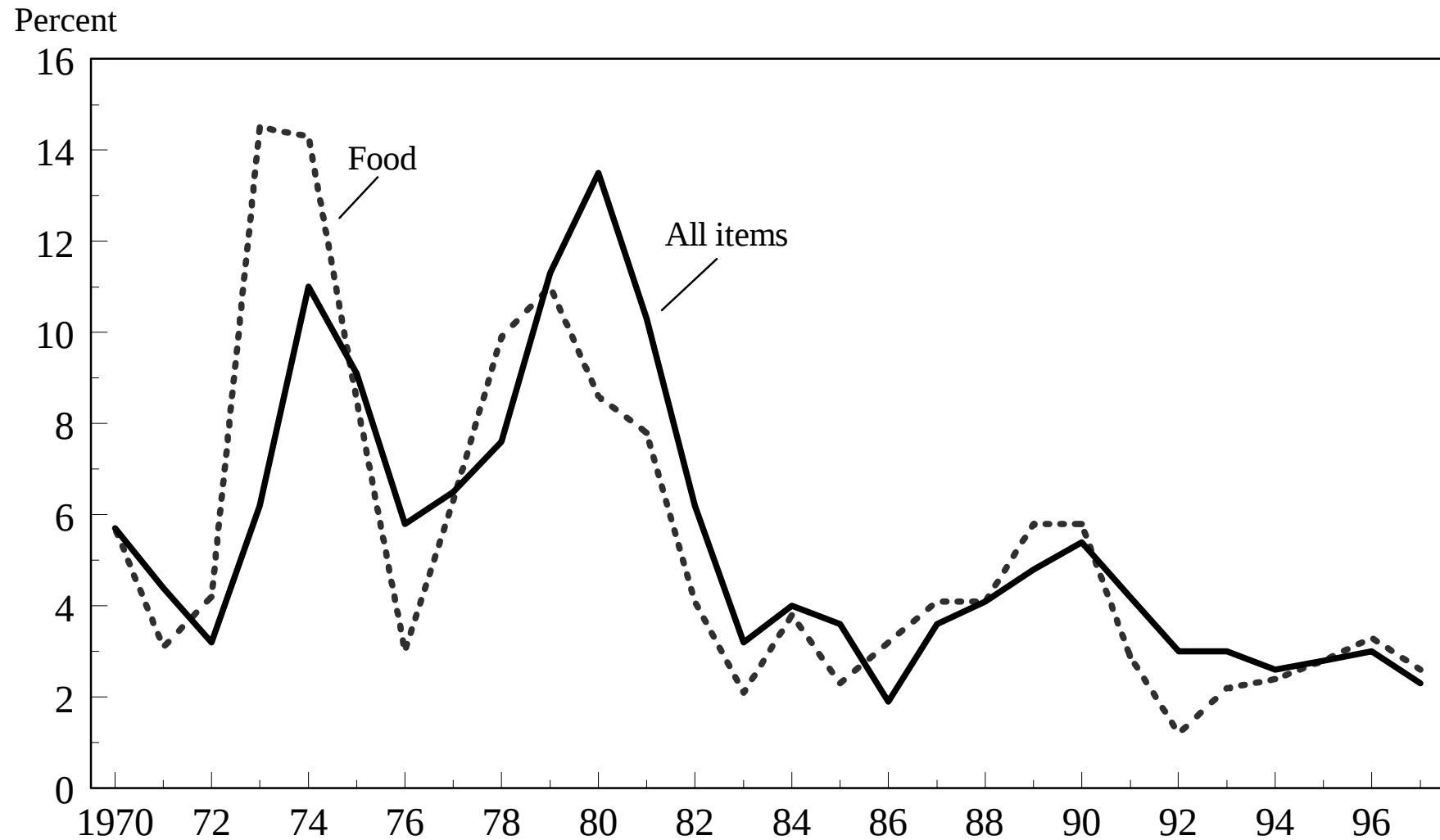
Meat, poultry, and fish contributed 30 percent less saturated fat to the U.S. food supply in 1994 than in 1970



Source: USDA/Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion.

Figure 27

Consumer Price Index for all items and food, annual percentage change

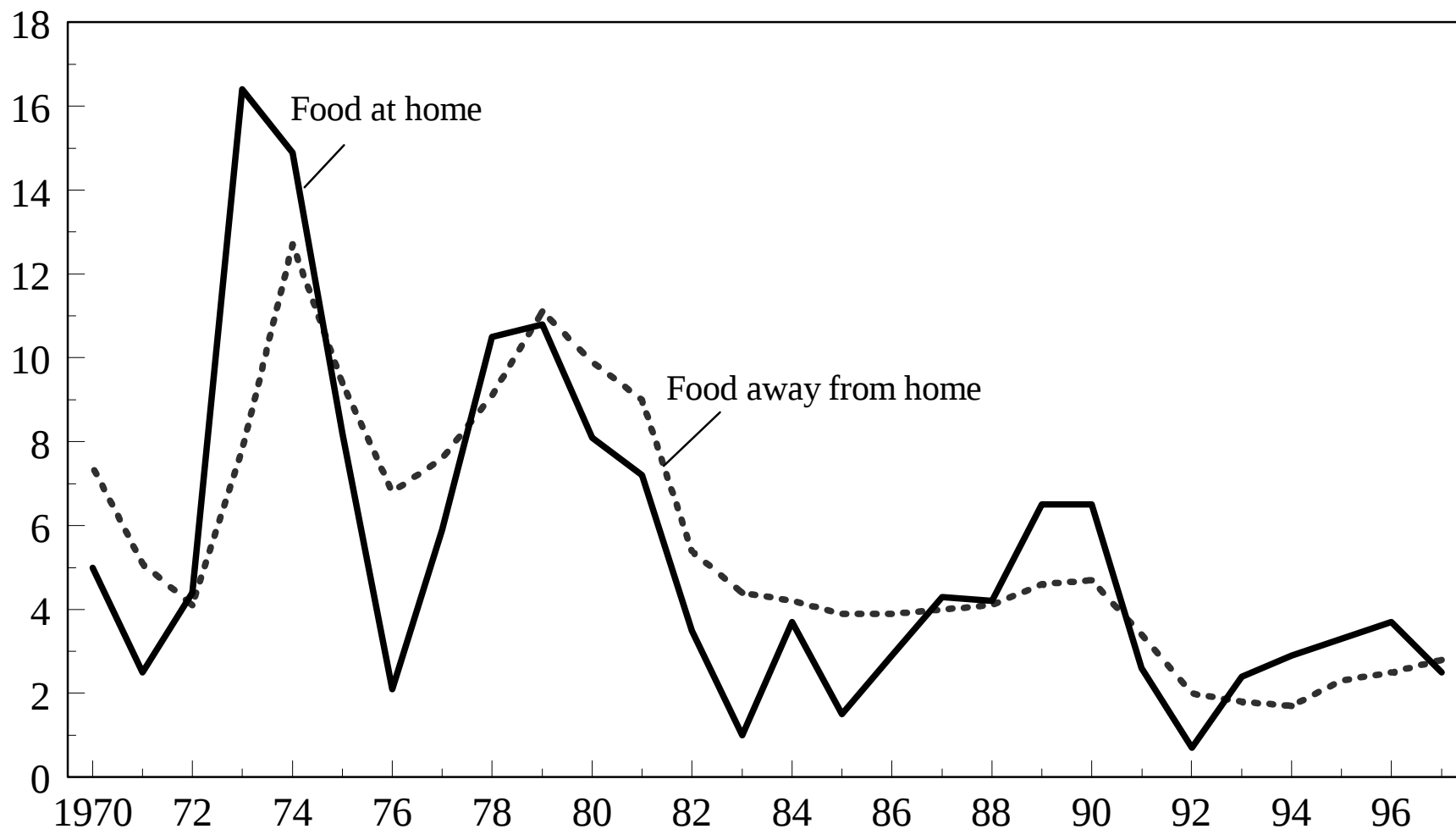


Source: U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 28

Consumer Price Index, food at home and away from home, annual percentage change

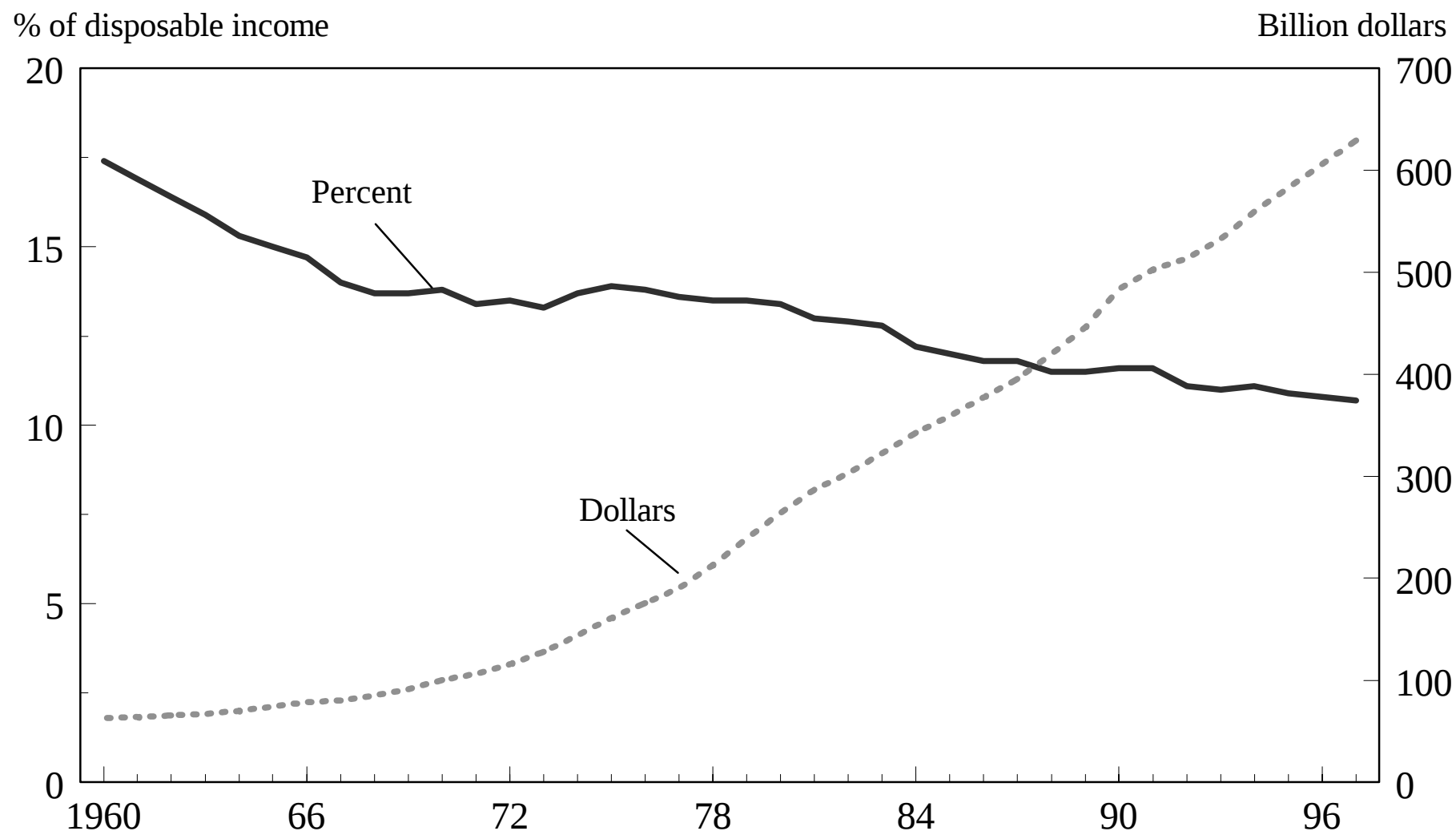
Percent



Source: U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 29

U.S. food expenditures by families and individuals, 1960-97 1/



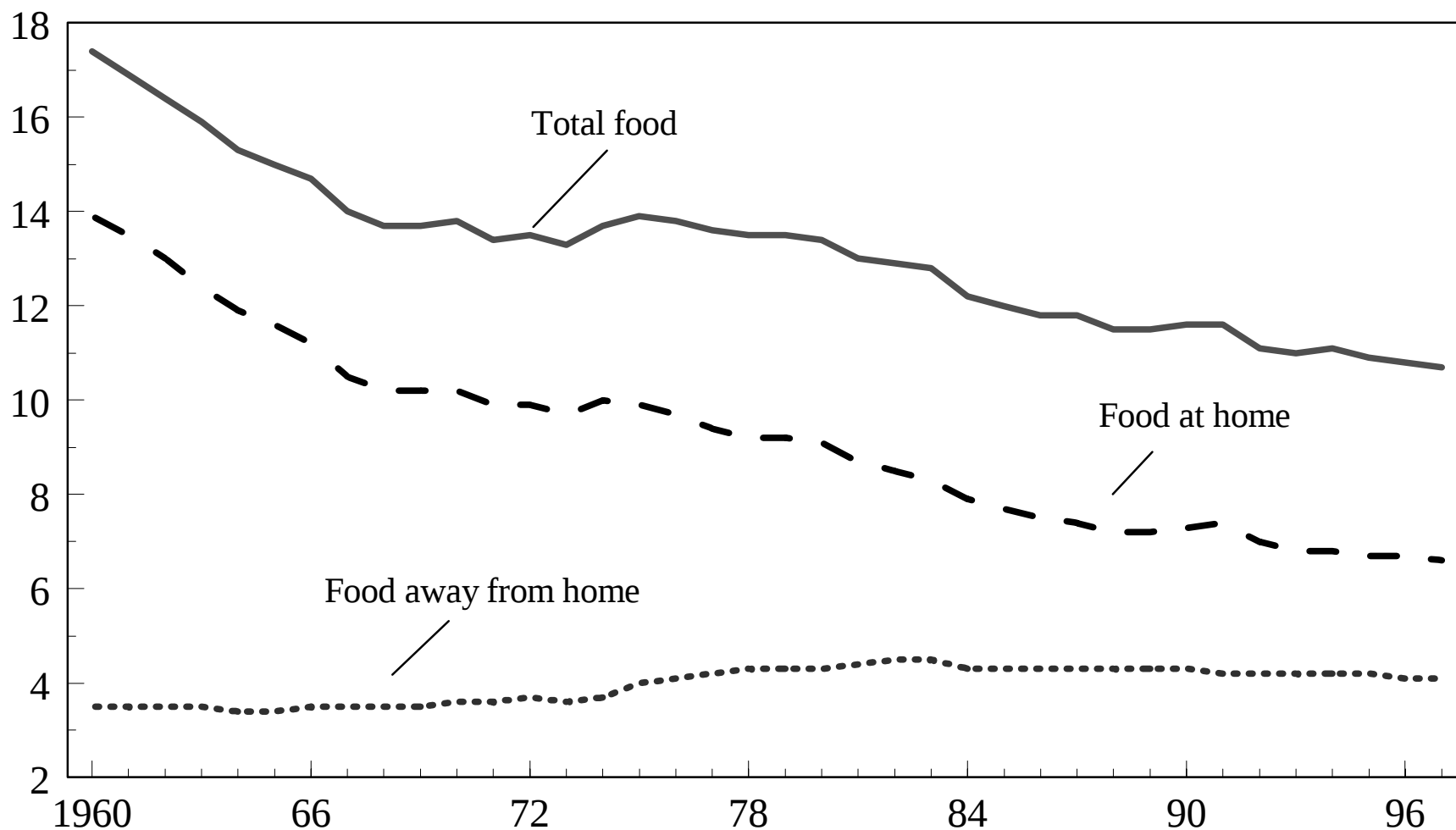
1/ Total food expenditures have been increasing, yet the percent of income spent for food has been decreasing.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 30

Share of income spent for food 1/

% of disposable income



1/ Total food spending by families and individuals declined to 10.7 percent of disposable income in 37 years.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 1--Major foods: Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year	Meat, poultry, and fish 2/				Eggs	Dairy products 5/	Fats and oils 6/	Selected fruits 7/		
	Red meat 3/	Poultry	Fish	Total 4/				Fresh	For processing	Total 4/
	Pounds				Number			Pounds		
1970	131.7	33.8	11.7	177.3	308.9	563.8	52.6	101.2	136.5	237.7
1971	135.5	34.0	11.5	181.0	309.9	557.9	51.8	100.3	141.7	242.0
1972	131.8	35.4	12.5	179.7	303.0	559.6	53.4	94.8	136.8	231.5
1973	121.8	33.7	12.7	168.2	288.4	554.8	53.3	96.4	138.4	234.9
1974	130.4	33.8	12.1	176.3	283.0	535.0	52.4	95.6	138.6	234.2
1975	125.8	32.9	12.1	170.9	276.0	539.1	52.6	101.8	150.3	252.1
1976	133.0	35.5	12.9	181.4	269.8	539.7	55.1	101.5	155.5	257.0
1977	132.3	35.9	12.6	180.9	267.0	540.2	53.3	99.7	170.4	270.1
1978	127.5	37.3	13.4	178.2	271.5	544.3	54.9	103.4	154.4	257.8
1979	124.4	40.1	13.0	177.6	276.6	548.2	56.4	100.1	149.7	249.8
1980	126.4	40.8	12.4	179.6	271.1	543.2	57.2	104.8	157.5	262.4
1981	125.1	42.1	12.6	179.7	264.4	540.6	57.4	103.6	156.5	260.2
1982	119.8	42.2	12.4	174.4	264.1	554.6	58.2	107.4	154.7	262.1
1983	123.9	42.7	13.3	180.0	260.2	572.9	60.0	110.0	168.5	278.6
1984	123.7	44.0	14.1	181.7	260.1	581.9	61.6	112.6	153.5	266.0
1985	124.9	45.5	15.0	185.4	254.7	593.7	64.3	110.6	158.8	269.4
1986	122.2	47.4	15.4	184.9	253.5	591.5	64.5	117.3	159.0	276.3
1987	117.4	51.0	16.1	184.5	253.8	601.2	63.2	121.6	164.0	285.5
1988	119.5	51.9	15.1	186.6	246.6	582.5	63.6	120.9	151.9	272.8
1989	115.9	53.9	15.6	185.4	237.0	563.8	60.8	122.8	156.3	279.1
1990	112.3	56.3	15.0	183.5	234.3	568.4	62.8	116.3	157.1	273.5
1991	111.9	58.3	14.8	185.1	233.7	565.6	65.4	113.0	153.6	266.6
1992	114.1	60.8	14.7	189.5	235.0	565.9	67.4	123.5	144.5	268.0
1993	112.1	62.5	14.9	189.5	235.6	574.1	70.2	124.9	160.5	285.4
1994	114.7	63.3	15.1	193.2	237.7	586.0	68.6	126.5	157.8	284.3
1995	115.1	62.9	14.9	193.0	235.4	584.4	66.9	124.6	160.8	285.4
1996	112.8	64.4	14.7	191.8	237.1	575.5	65.8	129.0	160.8	289.8
1997	111.0	64.8	14.5	190.3	238.7	579.8	65.6	133.2	161.5	294.7
	Selected vegetables 7/			Tree nuts 8/	Peanuts 9/	Flour and cereal products 10/	Caloric sweeteners 11/	Coffee 12/	Tea 13/	Cocoa 14/
	Fresh	For processing	Total 4/							
	Pounds									
1970	152.9	182.5	335.4	1.7	5.5	135.6	122.3	13.6	0.7	3.1
1971	146.7	191.6	338.3	1.9	5.5	135.1	123.4	13.1	0.8	3.1
1972	149.9	186.7	336.6	2.0	5.7	133.1	125.0	13.7	0.8	3.5
1973	146.6	187.1	333.8	1.8	6.0	136.3	125.6	13.5	0.8	3.3
1974	144.5	188.6	333.2	1.6	5.8	135.5	121.9	12.8	0.8	2.9
1975	147.1	189.9	337.0	1.9	6.0	139.1	118.0	12.2	0.8	2.6
1976	146.4	200.9	347.3	1.9	5.6	143.0	123.9	12.5	0.8	3.0
1977	147.0	196.9	343.9	1.7	5.7	140.9	126.6	9.4	0.8	2.6
1978	141.6	191.5	333.1	1.7	5.9	138.9	124.6	10.5	0.8	2.7
1979	146.5	192.5	339.1	1.7	5.9	144.1	125.7	11.3	0.7	2.7
1980	149.3	187.2	336.4	1.8	4.8	144.7	123.0	10.3	0.8	2.7
1981	142.8	189.6	332.4	1.9	5.5	145.6	122.2	10.0	0.8	2.9
1982	148.6	185.6	334.3	2.2	6.0	147.9	120.4	9.9	0.7	3.0
1983	148.5	188.6	337.1	2.3	5.9	147.6	121.9	10.1	0.7	3.2
1984	154.0	200.6	354.6	2.4	6.1	149.1	124.6	10.2	0.8	3.4
1985	156.1	201.9	358.1	2.4	6.3	156.6	128.8	10.5	0.8	3.7
1986	156.2	202.6	358.7	2.2	6.4	162.3	127.0	10.5	0.8	3.8
1987	162.4	201.6	364.0	2.2	6.4	171.3	131.6	10.2	0.7	3.8
1988	167.4	195.7	363.1	2.3	6.9	175.5	132.7	9.8	0.7	3.8
1989	172.2	206.0	378.2	2.2	7.0	174.5	133.1	10.1	0.7	4.0
1990	167.2	215.6	382.8	2.4	6.0	182.0	137.0	10.3	0.7	4.3
1991	167.2	226.6	393.9	2.2	6.5	183.6	137.9	10.3	0.8	4.6
1992	171.1	222.1	393.2	2.2	6.2	186.2	141.2	10.0	0.9	4.6
1993	171.9	227.9	399.8	2.4	6.0	191.0	144.4	9.1	0.9	4.3
1994	177.4	227.4	404.8	2.3	5.8	194.0	147.4	8.2	0.9	3.9
1995	175.1	229.9	405.0	1.9	5.7	192.5	149.9	8.0	0.9	3.6
1996	181.8	234.5	416.2	2.0	5.7	198.4	150.7	8.9	0.8	4.2
1997	185.6	230.4	416.0	2.2	5.8	200.1	154.1	9.3	0.8	4.1

1/ Final consumer products from a combination of primary food groups, such as bakery products, are measured and reported in the form of their primary ingredients, such as flour, shortening, and eggs. 2/ Boneless, trimmed equivalent. 3/ Excludes edible offals. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Milk equivalent, milkfat basis. Includes butter. 6/ Fat-content basis. Includes butter. 7/ Farm weight. 8/ Kernel basis. 9/ Shelled basis. 10/ Consumption of most items at the processing level. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages, fuel, and sweeteners. 11/ Dry-weight basis. 12/ Green bean equivalent. 13/ Dry leaf equivalent. 14/ Chocolate liquor equivalent.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 2--Selected items: Average annual per capita consumption, selected periods

Item	Unit	1972-76	1977-81	1982-86	1987-91	1992-96	1997
Meat, poultry, and fish 1/	Pounds	175.3	179.2	181.3	185.0	191.4	190.3
Red meats 2/	"	128.6	127.2	122.9	115.4	113.7	111.0
Beef	"	81.7	77.4	73.9	66.1	63.5	63.8
Veal	"	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.9
Pork	"	43.3	47.0	46.5	47.2	48.6	45.6
Lamb and mutton	"	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Poultry	"	34.3	39.2	44.4	54.3	62.8	64.8
Chicken	"	27.5	31.7	35.4	41.3	48.6	50.9
Turkey	"	6.8	7.5	9.0	13.0	14.2	13.9
Fish and shellfish	"	12.5	12.8	14.0	15.3	14.9	14.5
Eggs	Number	284.0	270.1	258.5	241.1	236.2	238.7
All dairy products, including butter 3/	Pounds	545.6	543.3	578.9	576.3	577.2	579.8
Beverage milks	Gallons	30.0	28.1	26.4	25.9	24.7	24.0
Plain	"	28.2	26.4	24.9	24.3	23.2	22.5
Whole	"	21.3	17.3	14.3	11.1	8.8	8.2
2 percent fat	"	4.5	6.1	7.5	8.9	8.5	7.7
1 percent fat	"	1.0	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.6
Skim	"	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.2	3.4	4.0
Flavored	"	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Whole	"	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Lowfat and skim	"	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Buttermilk	"	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Yogurt	1/2 pints	3.0	4.5	6.4	7.8	8.5	9.5
Fluid cream products	"	9.9	10.4	12.6	14.4	15.5	17.0
Cheese 4/	Pounds	14.1	17.1	21.5	24.3	26.8	28.0
American 5/	"	8.2	9.6	11.8	11.4	11.6	12.0
Cheddar	"	6.2	6.9	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.6
Italian	"	3.0	4.2	5.9	8.5	10.3	11.0
Mozzarella	"	1.9	2.8	4.2	6.4	7.9	8.4
Other 6/	"	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.1
Cream and Neufchatel	"	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3
Frozen dairy products 7/	"	28.0	26.8	27.3	28.4	29.2	28.7
Ice cream	"	17.8	17.5	18.1	16.8	16.0	16.2
Lowfat ice cream 8/	"	7.5	7.3	6.9	7.8	7.3	7.9
Sherbet	"	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Frozen yogurt	"	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2	2.1
Condensed and evaporated milk	"	9.4	7.5	7.4	7.9	7.6	6.6
Skim milk	"	3.9	3.4	3.6	4.6	4.9	4.0
Whole milk	"	5.6	4.0	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.6
Nonfat dry milk	"	4.1	3.0	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.4
Dried whey	"	2.1	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.4
Fats and oils, fat content 9/	"	53.4	55.8	61.7	63.2	67.8	65.6
Vegetable fat	"	41.8	44.4	49.3	52.9	56.8	55.4
Animal fat	"	11.6	11.4	12.4	10.2	11.0	10.3
Fats and oils, product weight	"	56.6	58.9	64.8	66.2	70.7	68.2
Butter	"	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.2
Margarine	"	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.1	8.6
Lard (direct use) 10/	"	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.3
Edible tallow (direct use) 10/	"	NA	NA	1.8	0.8	2.5	2.4
Shortening	"	17.3	18.0	20.7	21.8	23.3	20.9
Salad and cooking oils	"	18.0	20.6	23.2	25.6	26.6	28.7
Other edible fats and oils 11/	"	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 2--Selected items: Average annual per capita consumption, selected periods--continued

Item	Unit	1972-76	1977-81	1982-86	1987-91	1992-96	1997
Total fruit and vegetables (farm weight)	Pounds	579.5	597.0	619.0	651.9	686.4	710.8
Total fruit	"	241.9	260.0	270.5	275.5	282.6	294.7
Fresh fruit	"	98.0	102.3	111.6	118.9	125.7	133.2
Citrus	"	27.8	25.0	23.9	22.7	24.9	26.8
Noncitrus	"	70.2	77.4	87.7	96.3	100.8	106.4
Processed fruit	"	143.9	157.7	158.9	156.6	156.9	161.5
Frozen fruit, noncitrus	"	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.5
Dried fruit, noncitrus	"	10.1	9.6	12.1	12.9	12.1	10.8
Canned fruit, noncitrus	"	24.0	23.3	20.8	20.8	20.2	20.5
Selected fruit juices	"	106.0	121.1	122.5	118.8	120.5	126.1
Citrus	"	93.5	102.9	97.0	88.2	88.1	95.1
Noncitrus	"	12.4	18.3	25.5	30.6	32.4	31.0
Total vegetables	"	337.6	337.0	348.5	376.4	403.7	416.0
Fresh vegetables	"	146.9	145.4	152.7	167.3	175.4	185.6
Potatoes	"	52.3	48.5	48.1	48.9	49.5	47.9
Other	"	94.6	97.0	104.6	118.3	126.0	137.7
Processed vegetables	"	190.7	191.5	195.8	209.1	228.3	230.4
Vegetables for canning	"	100.7	99.8	98.7	104.1	110.0	105.9
Tomatoes	"	62.4	61.8	63.3	69.7	74.7	72.7
Other	"	38.2	38.0	35.4	34.3	35.3	33.2
Vegetables for freezing	"	51.6	56.8	60.4	67.7	77.8	81.5
Potatoes	"	35.8	40.0	42.6	47.1	55.5	59.0
Other	"	15.8	16.7	17.7	20.5	22.3	22.5
Dehydrated vegetables and chips 12/	"	31.5	28.8	30.0	30.5	32.3	34.5
Pulses 13/	"	7.0	6.3	6.8	6.9	8.2	8.5
Tree nuts (shelled basis)	"	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Peanuts (kernel basis)	"	5.8	5.6	6.1	6.6	5.9	5.8
Flour and cereal products	"	137.4	142.9	152.7	177.4	192.4	200.1
Wheat flour	"	113.4	116.0	120.8	132.8	143.4	149.7
Rye flour	"	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rice (milled basis)	"	7.2	8.6	10.2	15.3	18.6	19.5
Corn products 14/	"	10.3	12.7	16.2	21.8	22.5	23.1
Oat products 15/	"	4.5	3.9	3.9	6.0	6.5	6.5
Barley products 16/	"	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
Caloric sweeteners 17/	"	122.9	124.4	124.5	134.5	146.7	154.1
Refined cane and beet sugar	"	96.3	87.6	66.7	63.1	65.2	66.5
Corn sweeteners	"	25.3	35.5	56.5	70.0	80.1	86.2
High fructose corn syrup	"	3.6	15.4	37.2	49.0	56.3	62.4
Cocoa (chocolate liquor equivalent) 18/	"	3.1	2.7	3.4	4.1	4.1	4.1
Coffee	Gallons	32.8	26.8	26.8	26.5	22.7	23.5
Tea	"	7.5	7.2	7.0	7.0	8.1	7.4
Carbonated soft drinks	"	28.1	34.4	35.6	45.2	50.7	53.0
Regular	"	25.1	29.6	29.1	34.7	39.0	41.4
Diet	"	3.0	4.9	6.5	10.5	11.7	11.6
Fruit juices	"	6.5	6.9	7.9	7.8	8.7	9.2
Bottled water	"	NA	2.1	4.0	7.1	10.5	13.1
Beer	"	20.6	23.6	24.1	23.7	22.4	22.0
Wine	"	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0
Distilled spirits	"	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2

Notes: NA = Not available. Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Boneless, trimmed equivalent. 2/ Excludes edible offals. 3/ Milk equivalent, milkfat basis. Items shown separately are product-weight or liquid measure basis. 4/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. Excludes full-skim American, cottage, pot, and baker's cheese. 5/ Cheddar, Colby, washed curd, stirred curd, Monterey, and Jack. 6/ Swiss, brick, Muenster, blue, and other miscellaneous cheeses. 7/ Includes mellorine until 1990, and nonstandardized frozen dairy products not listed separately. 8/ Formerly known as ice milk. 9/ Fat content of butter and margarine calculated as 80 percent of product weight. 10/ Excludes use in margarine and shortening. 11/ Specialty fats used mainly in confectionery products and non-dairy creamers. 12/ Potatoes and dehydrated onions. 13/ Dry peas, lentils, and dry edible beans. 14/ Corn flour, meal, hominy, grits, and cornstarch; excludes corn sweeteners. 15/ Oatmeal, oat cereal, oat flour, and oat bran. 16/ Barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract. 17/ Dry weight. Includes honey and edible syrups. 18/ Chocolate liquor is what remains after cocoa beans have been toasted and dehulled; it is sometimes called ground or bitter chocolate.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 3--Conversion factors used to obtain retail weight from primary weight 1/

Item	Primary weight basis 2/	Factor used	Item	Primary weight basis 2/	Factor used
Red meats:			Fresh fruits:		
Beef	Carcass	3/	Citrus--		
Veal	do.	0.83	Oranges	Farm	0.97
Lamb and mutton	do.	0.89	Tangerines	do.	0.94
Pork, excluding lard	do.	4/	Tangelos	do.	0.96
			Grapefruits	do.	0.97
Young chicken (broilers)	Ready to cook	5/	Lemons	do.	0.96
			Limes	do.	0.95
Fish and shellfish:			Other fresh fruits--		
Fresh and frozen	Edible 6/	1.00	Apples	do.	0.96
Canned	Canned	1.00	Apricots	do.	0.91
Cured	Cured	1.00	Avocados	do.	0.94
			Bananas	do.	1.00
Eggs	Farm	7/	Cherries	do.	0.92
			Cranberries	do.	0.96
Dairy products:			Figs	do.	0.91
Fluid milk and cream	Fluid	1.00	Grapes	do.	0.91
			Nectarines	do.	0.95
Fats and oils:			Peaches	do.	0.94
Butter	Processed	1.00	Pears	do.	0.95
Lard	do.	1.00	Pineapples	do.	0.95
Margarine	do.	1.00	Plums and prunes	do.	0.95
Shortening	do.	1.00	Strawberries	do.	0.92
Salad and cooking oil	do.	1.00	Canned fruits and juices	Canned	1.00
			Dried fruits	Packed	1.00
Cane and beet sugar	Raw	0.94	Frozen fruits	do.	1.00
			Cantaloups and honeydew	Farm	0.92
Peanuts, kernel basis	Shelled	1.00	Watermelons	do.	0.90
Grain products:			Fresh vegetables:		
Wheat flour	Milled, processed	1.00	Dark green and deep yellow		
Rye flour	Grain equivalent	0.80	Broccoli	do.	0.92
Rice	Rough basis	8/	Carrots	do.	0.97
Corn products 9/	Milled, processed	1.00	Escarole/endive	do.	0.93
Oat products 10/ 11/	Grain equivalent	0.60	Bell peppers	do.	0.92
Barley products 11/ 12/	Grain equivalent	0.63	Spinach	do.	0.88
			Tomatoes	do.	0.85
Coffee:			Other fresh vegetables:		
Regular	Green bean, roasted	0.84	Artichokes	do.	0.93
Instant	do.	13/	Asparagus	do.	0.91
			Lima beans	do.	0.92
Tea	Leaf equivalent	1.00	Snap beans	do.	0.94
			Brussels sprouts	do.	0.92
			Cabbage	do.	0.93
Cocoa beans	Beans	14/ 0.80	Cauliflower	do.	0.92
			Celery	do.	0.93
Potatoes:			Corn	do.	0.92
Fresh	Farm	0.96	Cucumbers	do.	0.92
Frozen	do.	15/	Eggplant	do.	0.90
Canned	do.	0.636	Garlic	do.	0.81
Chips and shoestrings	do.	0.245	Lettuce	do.	0.93
Dehydrated	do.	0.14	Radishes	do.	0.97
			Onions	do.	0.94

1/ These factors, which were based on information from various sources, were first assembled during World War II. Later, they were published in "Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products," SB-362, ERS, USDA, June 1965. Revisions of this publication (SB-616 and AH-697) were published by USDA in March 1979 and June 1992, respectively. Current revisions were based on special industry surveys and appraisals by commodity specialists. 2/ The points in the marketing system at which primary data are obtained. 3/ Factor of 0.74 used from 1962-85, 0.73 in 1986, 0.71 in 1987, 0.705 in 1988-90, 0.70 in 1991-93, 0.695 in 1994-95 and 0.70 in 1996-98. 4/ Conversion factors for the pork retail weight series for 1955-90 were revised in the January 1991 "Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report" (LPS-45, ERS, USDA). These new factors are in table 47. The 1989 factor of 0.776 will be used until the next periodical revision. 5/ The conversion factor changes in relation to the proportion of ready-to-cook product moving out of the human consumption channel to the pet food rendering industries. The factor changes from 1.00 in 1978 to 0.869 in 1995-98 and will continue to be updated periodically. 6/ Excludes such offals as bones, viscera, and shells. 7/ Factor of 0.975 used in 1960; thereafter, it was increased 0.0003 per year until 0.985 was reached in 1990. 8/ Factor (rice milling rate) estimated each marketing year based on quality of crop (see table 84). 9/ Corn flour, meal, hominy, grits, and corn starch. 10/ Rolled oats, ready-to-eat oat cereal, oat flour, and oat bran. 11/ This factor is a composite; each item in the group has its own factor. 12/ Barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract used in foods, such as crackers. 13/ Factor of 0.333 used for 1963-73 and 0.40 used for 1974 and later. 14/ Chocolate liquor equivalent (53-percent fat content). 15/ Factor of 0.41 used in 1966; thereafter, it was increased 0.01 per year until 0.50 was reached in 1975.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 4--Red meat (carcass weight) and poultry (ready-to-cook weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-98 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Red meat (carcass) 3/					Poultry (ready-to-cook) 4/			Total 5/
		Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb	Total 5/	Chicken	Turkey	Total 5/	
----- Pounds -----										
Millions										
1970	205.052	114.1	3.0	72.1	3.2	192.4	40.1	8.1	48.2	240.6
1971	207.661	113.1	2.7	78.5	3.1	197.5	40.1	8.4	48.5	246.0
1972	209.896	115.0	2.3	70.8	3.3	191.4	41.5	9.0	50.5	241.9
1973	211.909	108.6	1.8	63.2	2.6	176.2	39.7	8.4	48.2	224.4
1974	213.854	115.5	2.3	68.2	2.3	188.3	39.6	8.7	48.3	236.6
1975	215.973	118.9	4.1	56.0	2.0	181.1	38.8	8.3	47.1	228.1
1976	218.035	127.2	4.0	58.0	1.8	191.0	41.9	8.9	50.8	241.7
1977	220.239	123.7	3.8	60.5	1.7	189.7	42.7	8.7	51.5	241.1
1978	222.585	117.7	2.9	60.2	1.5	182.4	44.8	8.7	53.5	235.9
1979	225.055	105.3	2.0	68.7	1.5	177.5	48.3	9.2	57.5	235.0
1980	227.726	103.3	1.8	73.3	1.5	179.9	48.4	10.2	58.7	238.5
1981	229.966	104.3	2.0	69.8	1.6	177.6	50.4	10.6	61.0	238.6
1982	232.188	103.9	2.0	62.6	1.7	170.1	51.5	10.6	62.0	232.1
1983	234.307	106.1	2.0	66.0	1.7	175.7	52.6	11.0	63.6	239.3
1984	236.348	105.8	2.1	65.5	1.7	175.1	54.5	11.0	65.5	240.7
1985	238.466	106.8	2.2	66.0	1.6	176.7	56.3	11.6	67.9	244.6
1986	240.651	107.8	2.3	62.3	1.6	174.0	58.1	12.9	71.0	245.0
1987	242.804	103.8	1.8	62.7	1.5	169.8	61.9	14.7	76.7	246.5
1988	245.021	102.8	1.7	67.0	1.6	173.1	63.8	15.7	79.5	252.5
1989	247.342	98.1	1.4	66.4	1.6	167.5	67.5	16.6	84.1	251.6
1990	249.949	95.9	1.3	63.7	1.6	162.4	70.4	17.5	87.9	250.3
1991	252.636	95.2	1.2	64.4	1.6	162.3	73.5	17.8	91.3	253.7
1992	255.382	94.7	1.2	67.8	1.5	165.2	76.8	17.8	94.7	259.9
1993	258.089	92.8	1.1	67.1	1.5	162.4	78.9	17.7	96.6	259.0
1994	260.602	96.2	1.1	67.9	1.3	166.5	80.5	17.8	98.3	264.8
1995	263.039	96.8	1.2	67.2	1.3	166.6	80.3	17.8	98.2	264.7
1996	265.453	97.2	1.4	63.0	1.3	162.9	81.9	18.4	100.3	263.2
1997	267.901	95.4	1.2	62.5	1.2	160.4	83.7	17.6	101.3	261.6
1998 P	270.290	97.0	1.0	67.4	1.3	166.7	84.9	18.0	102.9	269.6

P = Preliminary.

1/ Includes processed meats and poultry on a fresh basis. Excludes shipments to territories, as shown in commodity supply and utilization tables. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Beef-carcass weight is the weight of the chilled hanging carcass, which includes the kidney and attached internal fat (kidney, pelvic, and heart fat (KPH)), but not the head, feet, and unattached internal organs. Definitions of carcass weight for other red meats differ slightly. 4/ Ready-to-cook poultry weight is the entire dressed bird, which includes bones, skin, fat, liver, gizzard, and neck. 5/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 5--Red meat and chicken (retail cut equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-98 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Red meat 3/				Chicken			
		Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb	Total 4/	Young chicken 5/	Other chicken	Total 4/
----- Pounds -----									
Millions									
1970	205.052	84.4	2.5	55.2	2.9	144.9	36.5	3.7	40.1
1971	207.661	83.7	2.3	60.2	2.8	148.9	36.3	3.8	40.1
1972	209.896	85.1	1.9	54.3	2.9	144.2	38.0	3.5	41.5
1973	211.909	80.4	1.5	48.5	2.4	132.8	36.6	3.2	39.7
1974	213.854	85.5	1.9	52.4	2.0	141.9	36.4	3.2	39.6
1975	215.973	88.0	3.4	43.1	1.8	136.3	36.2	2.7	38.8
1976	218.035	94.1	3.3	44.7	1.6	143.7	39.3	2.6	41.9
1977	220.239	91.5	3.2	46.7	1.5	142.9	40.1	2.6	42.7
1978	222.585	87.1	2.4	46.5	1.4	137.5	42.5	2.3	44.8
1979	225.055	77.9	1.7	53.2	1.3	134.1	45.4	2.2	47.6
1980	227.726	76.4	1.5	56.8	1.4	136.1	45.2	2.1	47.3
1981	229.966	77.2	1.6	54.2	1.4	134.4	46.2	2.5	48.7
1982	232.188	76.9	1.7	48.6	1.5	128.6	46.4	2.5	48.9
1983	234.307	78.5	1.6	51.3	1.5	133.0	46.9	2.2	49.1
1984	236.348	78.3	1.8	51.0	1.5	132.6	48.7	2.1	50.8
1985	238.466	79.1	1.9	51.5	1.4	133.8	50.4	2.0	52.4
1986	240.651	78.7	1.9	48.6	1.4	130.5	51.4	2.1	53.5
1987	242.804	73.7	1.5	48.8	1.3	125.3	54.5	2.1	56.6
1988	245.021	72.5	1.4	52.1	1.4	127.3	54.8	1.9	56.7
1989	247.342	69.2	1.2	51.5	1.4	123.3	56.6	1.7	58.3
1990	249.949	67.6	1.1	49.4	1.4	119.5	59.0	1.7	60.7
1991	252.636	66.6	1.0	50.0	1.4	119.0	61.6	1.6	63.1
1992	255.382	66.3	1.0	52.6	1.3	121.3	65.3	1.6	66.9
1993	258.089	64.9	0.9	52.0	1.3	119.2	68.0	1.5	69.5
1994	260.602	66.9	0.9	52.7	1.2	121.6	69.1	1.3	70.4
1995	263.039	67.3	1.0	52.2	1.2	121.6	68.5	1.3	69.8
1996	265.453	68.1	1.2	48.9	1.1	119.2	70.5	0.7	71.2
1997	267.901	66.8	1.0	48.5	1.1	117.4	72.4	0.3	72.7
1998 P	270.290	67.9	0.8	52.3	1.2	122.2	73.5	0.2	73.7

P = Preliminary.

1/ Includes processed meats and poultry on a fresh basis. Excludes shipments to territories, as shown in commodity supply and utilization tables. Comparison data on retail-weight equivalent of turkeys are not yet available. To compare turkey consumption and red meat consumption, use carcass and ready-to-cook or boneless equivalent.

2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Skeletal meats; excludes edible offals. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Excludes the amount of ready-to-cook chicken going to pet food as well as some water leakage that occurs when chicken is cut up before packaging.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 6--Red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-98 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Red meat					Poultry 4/			Fish and shellfish	Total 3/
		Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb	Total 3/	Chicken 5/	Turkey	Total 3/		
----- Pounds -----											
Millions											
1970	205.052	79.6	2.0	48.0	2.1	131.7	27.4	6.4	33.8	11.7	177.3
1971	207.661	79.0	1.9	52.6	2.1	135.5	27.4	6.6	34.0	11.5	181.0
1972	209.896	80.3	1.6	47.8	2.2	131.8	28.3	7.1	35.4	12.5	179.7
1973	211.909	75.8	1.2	43.0	1.7	121.8	27.1	6.6	33.7	12.7	168.2
1974	213.854	80.6	1.6	46.7	1.5	130.4	27.0	6.8	33.8	12.1	176.3
1975	215.973	83.0	2.8	38.7	1.3	125.8	26.4	6.5	32.9	12.1	170.9
1976	218.035	88.8	2.7	40.3	1.2	133.0	28.5	7.0	35.5	12.9	181.4
1977	220.239	86.3	2.6	42.3	1.1	132.3	29.0	6.9	35.9	12.6	180.9
1978	222.585	82.2	2.0	42.3	1.0	127.5	30.4	6.9	37.3	13.4	178.2
1979	225.055	73.5	1.4	48.6	1.0	124.4	32.8	7.3	40.1	13.0	177.6
1980	227.726	72.1	1.3	52.1	1.0	126.4	32.7	8.1	40.8	12.4	179.6
1981	229.966	72.8	1.3	49.9	1.0	125.1	33.7	8.3	42.1	12.6	179.7
1982	232.188	72.5	1.4	44.9	1.1	119.8	33.9	8.3	42.2	12.4	174.4
1983	234.307	74.1	1.4	47.4	1.1	123.9	34.0	8.7	42.7	13.3	180.0
1984	236.348	73.9	1.5	47.2	1.1	123.7	35.3	8.7	44.0	14.1	181.7
1985	238.466	74.6	1.5	47.7	1.1	124.9	36.4	9.1	45.5	15.0	185.4
1986	240.651	74.4	1.6	45.2	1.0	122.2	37.2	10.2	47.4	15.4	184.9
1987	242.804	69.6	1.3	45.6	1.0	117.4	39.4	11.6	51.0	16.1	184.5
1988	245.021	68.6	1.1	48.8	1.0	119.5	39.6	12.4	51.9	15.1	186.6
1989	247.342	65.4	1.0	48.4	1.0	115.9	40.9	13.1	53.9	15.6	185.4
1990	249.949	63.9	0.9	46.4	1.0	112.3	42.4	13.8	56.3	15.0	183.5
1991	252.636	63.1	0.8	46.9	1.0	111.9	44.2	14.1	58.3	14.8	185.1
1992	255.382	62.8	0.8	49.4	1.0	114.1	46.7	14.1	60.8	14.7	189.5
1993	258.089	61.5	0.8	48.9	1.0	112.1	48.5	14.0	62.5	14.9	189.5
1994	260.602	63.6	0.8	49.5	0.9	114.7	49.3	14.1	63.3	15.1	193.2
1995	263.039	64.4	0.8	49.0	0.9	115.1	48.8	14.1	62.9	14.9	193.0
1996	265.453	65.0	1.0	45.9	0.8	112.8	49.8	14.6	64.4	14.7	191.8
1997	267.901	63.8	0.9	45.6	0.8	111.0	50.9	13.9	64.8	14.5	190.3
1998 P	270.290	64.9	0.7	49.1	0.9	115.6	51.6	14.2	65.8	14.5	195.9

P = Preliminary.

1/ Excludes shipments to territories. Boneless equivalent for red meat derived from carcass weight, using conversion factors shown in supply and utilization tables. Boneless equivalent for chicken and turkey derived from ready-to-cook weight, using conversion factors shown in supply and utilization tables. Boneless equivalent or edible weight for fish is calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce (see fishery products per capita table). 2/ Excludes U.S. territories. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Includes skin, neck meat, and giblets. 5/ Excludes the amount of ready-to-cook chicken going to pet food as well as some water leakage that occurs when chicken is cut up before packaging.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service and U.S. Department of Commerce/National Marine Fisheries.

Table 7--Fishery products (edible weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Fresh and frozen		Canned						Cured	Total 2/	
		Fish	Shellfish	Total 2/	Salmon	Sardines (pilchards and herring)	Tuna	Shellfish	Other			Total 2/
----- Pounds -----												
Millions												
1970	205.052	4.5	2.4	6.9	0.7	0.4	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	11.7	
1971	207.661	4.3	2.4	6.7	0.7	0.4	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	11.5	
1972	209.896	4.7	2.4	7.1	0.7	0.4	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	12.5	
1973	211.909	5.2	2.2	7.4	0.4	0.5	3.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	12.7	
1974	213.854	4.4	2.5	6.9	0.3	0.4	3.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	12.1	
1975	215.973	5.0	2.5	7.5	0.3	0.2	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	12.1	
1976	218.035	5.6	2.6	8.1	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	12.9	
1977	220.239	5.1	2.6	7.7	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	12.6	
1978	222.585	5.7	2.4	8.1	0.6	0.3	3.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	13.4	
1979	225.055	5.5	2.3	7.8	0.5	0.3	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	13.0	
1980	227.726	5.4	2.5	7.8	0.5	0.3	3.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	12.4	
1981	229.966	4.9	2.9	7.7	0.5	0.4	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	12.6	
1982	232.188	5.1	2.8	7.8	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	12.4	
1983	234.307	5.4	3.0	8.3	0.5	0.2	3.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	13.3	
1984	236.348	5.6	3.4	8.9	0.6	0.2	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	14.1	
1985	238.466	6.2	3.6	9.7	0.5	0.3	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	15.0	
1986	240.651	6.1	3.7	9.7	0.5	0.3	3.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	15.4	
1987	242.804	6.9	3.8	10.6	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	16.1	
1988	245.021	6.1	3.9	10.0	0.3	0.3	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	15.1	
1989	247.342	6.6	3.6	10.2	0.3	0.3	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	15.6	
1990	249.949	6.0	3.6	9.6	0.4	0.3	3.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	15.0	
1991	252.636	5.9	3.8	9.7	0.5	0.2	3.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	14.8	
1992	255.382	6.0	3.9	9.8	0.5	0.2	3.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	14.7	
1993	258.089	6.3	3.9	10.1	0.4	0.2	3.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	14.9	
1994	260.602	6.4	4.0	10.3	0.4	0.2	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	15.1	
1995	263.039	6.3	3.7	9.9	0.5	0.2	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	14.9	
1996	265.453	6.4	3.6	9.9	0.5	0.2	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	14.7	
1997	267.901	6.1	3.8	9.8	0.4	0.2	3.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	14.5	

1/ The figures are calculated on the basis of raw edible meat; that is, excluding such offals as bones, viscera, and shells. Excludes game fish consumption. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: Calculated by ERS from data provided by U.S. Department of Commerce/National Marine Fisheries Service.

Table 8--Fish and shellfish: Per capita consumption, by region and country, 1993-95 annual average 1/

Region and country	Liveweight	Region and country	Liveweight	Region and country	Liveweight
	Pounds		Pounds		Pounds
North America:		Europe--continued:		Africa:	
Greenland	180.8	Germany	28.0	St. Helena	153.7
St. Pierre and Miquelon	68.8	Austria	22.9	Seychelles	130.5
Canada	51.1	Slovakia	14.6	Gabon	81.6
United States	48.3	Slovenia	12.6	Senegal	61.3
Caribbean:		Czech Republic	10.6	Reunion	60.2
Martinique	106.7	Ukraine	9.7	Mauritius	59.7
Guadeloupe	91.5	Hungary	8.8	Congo (Brazzaville)	57.1
Grenada	88.4	Turkmenistan	7.9	Sao Tome	52.0
Bermuda	85.5	Macedonia	6.4	Equatorial Guinea	50.3
Turks & Caicos	78.9	Bulgaria	6.2	Comoros	50.0
Cayman Islands	69.2	Kazakhstan	6.0	Ghana	46.5
Antigua	62.2	Moldova	5.7	Gambia	39.5
Barbados	59.7	Croatia	5.5	Cape Verde	38.4
Dominica	59.5	Azerbaijan	4.9	Mauritania	38.4
Bahamas	52.2	Georgia	4.6	Sierra Leone	32.8
Netherlands Antilles	47.2	Romania	4.0	Ivory Coast	26.9
Saint Lucia	47.2	Armenia	2.9	Togo	26.5
St. Vincent	36.6	Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.6	Namibia	24.7
Jamaica	35.5	Belarus	2.4	Tanzania	23.6
Cuba	25.1	Albania	2.0	Benin	23.4
Aruba	20.1	Uzbekistan	1.8	Uganda	22.5
Trinidad-Tobago	18.3	Yugoslavia	1.5	Guinea	21.8
Dominican Republic	15.9	Tajikistan	0.7	Tunisia	19.8
Haiti	5.1	Kyrgyzstan	0.2	Zambia	19.8
Latin America:		Near East:		Cameroon	19.6
Guyana	92.8	United Arab Emirates	54.0	Angola	19.0
French Guiana	74.3	Oman	48.7	Mali	18.5
Chile	62.6	Israel	43.7	Morocco	17.9
Peru	52.5	Qatar	40.6	South Africa	15.0
Suriname	42.3	Cyprus	40.1	Congo (Kinshasa)	14.8
Venezuela	38.8	Bahrain	37.0	Madagascar	14.3
Panama	36.2	Kuwait	25.1	Chad	13.9
Mexico	24.3	Turkey	18.5	Malawi	13.9
Argentina	22.3	Egypt	16.1	Kenya	13.0
Uruguay	18.1	Libya	14.6	Nigeria	12.8
Ecuador	15.9	Yemen Republic	13.4	Botswana	12.3
Belize	15.0	Saudi Arabia	13.2	Guinea-Bissau	11.0
Brazil	14.1	Iran	11.5	Liberia	9.9
Costa Rica	13.2	Lebanon	9.0	Central African Republic	9.7
Colombia	8.6	Jordan	8.2	Algeria	9.3
Paraguay	8.4	Sudan	3.7	Burundi	8.2
El Salvador	5.1	Iraq	2.0	Zimbabwe	7.1
Bolivia	3.3	Syria	1.8	Lesotho	6.0
Honduras	3.3	Afghanistan	0.2	Mozambique	4.2
Nicaragua	3.1	Far East:		Djibouti	4.0
Guatemala	2.4	Maldives	308.2	Burkina	2.9
Europe:		Japan	154.1	Somalia	2.9
Iceland	201.1	Hong Kong	125.2	Eritrea	1.8
Faeroe Island	190.5	South Korea	111.8	Rwanda	1.5
Portugal	129.6	North Korea	101.4	Niger	1.1
Norway	104.7	Taiwan	84.2	Swaziland	0.4
Spain	94.1	Macao	84.0	Ethiopia	0.2
Latvia	80.7	Philippines	74.5	Oceania:	
Estonia	74.7	Singapore	70.1	Kiribati	161.6
Finland	72.8	Malaysia	60.6	Cook Island	135.8
Sweden	62.8	Brunei	58.4	Western Samoa	100.8
France	59.7	Thailand	57.1	French Polynesia	82.9
Greece	55.1	China	42.1	Solomon Islands	73.9
Malta	48.7	Sri Lanka	41.7	Fiji	73.6
Italy	47.6	Indonesia	37.7	Tonga	56.9
Lithuania	44.3	Burma	35.1	Vanuatu	54.7
Denmark	44.1	Vietnam	29.5	New Zealand	48.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	42.3	Bangladesh	20.1	New Caledonia	43.9
Ireland	42.3	Cambodia	18.7	Australia	42.3
United Kingdom	42.1	Laos	14.6	Papua New Guinea	29.1
Russian Federation	32.2	India	9.7		
Poland	31.3	Pakistan	4.6	World	32.0
Netherlands	30.9	Nepal	1.8		
Switzerland	28.9	Mongolia	1.5		

1/ Data for most countries are tentative. Aquatic plants are included where applicable.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Table 9--Red meat and poultry: Per capita consumption, 1994-98, by 10 leading countries in 1998

Country and item	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 P
Pounds 1/					
Beef and veal:					
Uruguay	149	138	136	135	131
Argentina	143	131	132	132	122
United States	97	98	99	97	98
Romania	105	95	95	88	93
New Zealand	62	63	80	86	85
Australia	82	79	86	91	82
Bulgaria	87	84	84	77	80
Brazil	74	80	81	77	76
Canada	73	72	70	70	71
Czech Republic	99	83	82	73	71
Pork: 2/					
Denmark	147	149	144	141	140
Czech Republic	156	142	149	142	139
Spain	116	119	124	127	128
Hong Kong	151	120	110	116	125
Germany	122	121	121	117	122
Austria	125	124	127	121	121
Belgium-Luxembourg	116	120	121	119	119
Netherlands	96	97	98	95	97
Taiwan	91	89	92	87	94
Ireland	83	84	85	89	88
Poultry:					
Hong Kong	109	109	114	119	116
United States	100	99	102	103	104
Israel	100	100	101	99	97
Saudi Arabia	71	72	73	82	80
Canada	69	68	69	70	73
Australia	61	60	60	63	68
Ireland	50	51	58	61	62
Portugal	44	52	56	59	60
Hungary	51	52	55	57	59
United Kingdom	55	56	58	57	58
Lamb, mutton, and goat: 2/					
New Zealand	60	71	71	65	71
Australia	39	37	38	42	37
Saudi Arabia	32	29	28	31	31
Greece	31	31	31	31	28
Kazakhstan, Republic of	33	26	19	21	20
Ireland	20	20	20	20	15
Bulgaria	15	15	13	14	14
Spain	14	14	13	14	13
United Kingdom	13	13	14	13	13
Turkey	13	13	13	13	15

P = Preliminary. NA = Not available.

1/ Carcass weight for red meat; ready-to-cook weight for poultry. U.S. figures include shipments to U.S. territories. More detailed data for this table are available from Mildred Haley (202-694-5176). 2/ U.S. per capita consumption of pork was 67 pounds per person in 1998; lamb and mutton, 1 pound per person.

Source: Computed by ERS from data provided by USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS).

Table 10--Eggs: Per capita consumption, 1970-98 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Shell		Processed		Total 2/					
		Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Number		Farm weight 3/		Retail weight 4/	
						Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Millions	Millions	Number	Millions	Number	Millions	Number	Mil. lbs.	Pounds	Mil. lbs.	Pounds
1970	205.052	56,567	275.9	6,774	33.0	63,341	308.9	8,287	40.4	8,107	39.5
1971	207.661	56,890	274.0	7,466	36.0	64,355	309.9	8,420	40.5	8,240	39.7
1972	209.896	56,162	267.6	7,442	35.5	63,604	303.0	8,321	39.6	8,147	38.8
1973	211.909	54,461	257.0	6,656	31.4	61,118	288.4	7,996	37.7	7,831	37.0
1974	213.854	53,340	249.4	7,179	33.6	60,520	283.0	7,918	37.0	7,757	36.3
1975	215.973	52,993	245.4	6,608	30.6	59,602	276.0	7,798	36.1	7,642	35.4
1976	218.035	51,746	237.3	7,084	32.5	58,831	269.8	7,697	35.3	7,545	34.6
1977	220.239	50,891	231.1	7,918	36.0	58,809	267.0	7,694	34.9	7,546	34.3
1978	222.585	52,796	237.2	7,645	34.3	60,441	271.5	7,908	35.5	7,757	34.9
1979	225.055	54,270	241.1	7,970	35.4	62,240	276.6	8,143	36.2	7,991	35.5
1980	227.726	53,796	236.2	7,949	34.9	61,744	271.1	8,078	35.5	7,930	34.8
1981	229.966	53,407	232.2	7,401	32.2	60,808	264.4	7,956	34.6	7,813	34.0
1982	232.188	53,457	230.2	7,871	33.9	61,328	264.1	8,024	34.6	7,882	33.9
1983	234.307	52,752	225.1	8,220	35.1	60,972	260.2	7,977	34.0	7,839	33.5
1984	236.348	52,659	222.8	8,819	37.3	61,478	260.1	8,043	34.0	7,907	33.5
1985	238.466	51,626	216.5	9,115	38.2	60,741	254.7	7,947	33.3	7,814	32.8
1986	240.651	51,604	214.4	9,403	39.1	61,007	253.5	7,982	33.2	7,852	32.6
1987	242.804	51,106	210.5	10,512	43.3	61,618	253.8	8,062	33.2	7,933	32.7
1988	245.021	49,587	202.4	10,823	44.2	60,410	246.6	7,904	32.3	7,780	31.8
1989	247.342	47,670	192.7	10,952	44.3	58,622	237.0	7,670	31.0	7,552	30.5
1990	249.949	46,566	186.3	11,992	48.0	58,558	234.3	7,661	30.7	7,546	30.2
1991	252.636	46,230	183.0	12,803	50.7	59,034	233.7	7,724	30.6	7,608	30.1
1992	255.382	46,147	180.7	13,874	54.3	60,021	235.0	7,853	30.7	7,735	30.3
1993	258.089	46,232	179.1	14,582	56.5	60,815	235.6	7,957	30.8	7,837	30.4
1994	260.602	46,128	177.0	15,806	60.7	61,934	237.7	8,103	31.1	7,981	30.6
1995	263.039	45,928	174.6	15,986	60.8	61,913	235.4	8,100	30.8	7,979	30.3
1996	265.453	46,448	175.0	16,501	62.2	62,949	237.1	8,236	31.0	8,112	30.6
1997	267.901	46,383	173.1	17,560	65.5	63,943	238.7	8,366	31.2	8,240	30.8
1998 P	270.290	47,562	176.0	18,344	67.9	65,906	243.8	8,623	31.9	8,493	31.4

P = Preliminary.

1/ Excludes shipments to the U.S. territories. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ A dozen eggs converted at 1.57 pounds. 4/ The factor for converting farm weight to retail weight was 0.97 in 1965 and was increased 0.0003 per year until 0.985 was reached in 1990.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 11--Dairy products: Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year	Fluid milk and cream 2/	Butter	Cheese					Frozen dairy products				
			Whole and part-skim milk cheese 3/			Cottage cheese		Ice cream	Lowfat ice cream 5/	Sherbet	Frozen yogurt	Total (product weight) 6/
			American	Other	Total 4/	Lowfat	Total					
Pounds												
1970	275.1	5.4	7.0	4.4	11.4	0.3	5.2	17.8	7.7	1.6	NA	28.5
1971	275.6	5.2	7.4	4.7	12.0	0.4	5.3	17.7	7.6	1.5	NA	28.2
1972	273.5	5.0	7.7	5.3	13.0	0.5	5.4	17.6	7.6	1.5	NA	28.0
1973	268.9	4.8	7.9	5.6	13.5	0.6	5.2	17.5	7.6	1.6	NA	28.0
1974	260.3	4.5	8.5	5.9	14.4	0.6	4.6	17.5	7.6	1.5	NA	27.7
1975	261.3	4.7	8.2	6.1	14.3	0.6	4.6	18.6	7.6	1.5	NA	28.6
1976	260.1	4.3	8.9	6.6	15.5	0.6	4.7	18.0	7.2	1.5	NA	27.5
1977	257.5	4.3	9.2	6.8	16.0	0.6	4.7	17.6	7.7	1.5	NA	27.5
1978	253.8	4.4	9.5	7.3	16.8	0.7	4.7	17.6	7.7	1.4	NA	27.3
1979	250.5	4.5	9.6	7.5	17.2	0.7	4.5	17.3	7.3	1.3	NA	26.5
1980	245.5	4.5	9.6	7.9	17.5	0.8	4.5	17.5	7.1	1.2	NA	26.4
1981	241.7	4.2	10.2	8.0	18.2	0.9	4.3	17.4	7.0	1.3	NA	26.5
1982	235.6	4.3	11.3	8.6	19.9	0.9	4.2	17.6	6.6	1.3	NA	26.4
1983	235.9	4.9	11.6	8.9	20.6	0.9	4.1	18.1	6.9	1.3	NA	27.1
1984	237.6	4.9	11.9	9.6	21.5	1.0	4.1	18.2	7.0	1.3	NA	27.2
1985	240.8	4.9	12.2	10.4	22.5	1.0	4.1	18.1	6.9	1.3	NA	27.9
1986	240.3	4.6	12.1	11.0	23.1	1.1	4.1	18.4	7.2	1.3	NA	27.9
1987	238.4	4.7	12.4	11.7	24.1	1.1	3.9	18.4	7.4	1.2	NA	28.2
1988	234.4	4.5	11.5	12.2	23.7	1.2	3.9	17.3	8.0	1.3	NA	27.7
1989	236.2	4.4	11.0	12.8	23.8	1.2	3.6	16.1	8.4	1.3	2.0	28.7
1990	233.4	4.4	11.1	13.5	24.6	1.2	3.4	15.8	7.7	1.2	2.8	28.4
1991	233.1	4.4	11.1	13.9	25.0	1.3	3.3	16.3	7.4	1.1	3.5	29.2
1992	230.5	4.4	11.3	14.7	26.0	1.3	3.1	16.3	7.1	1.2	3.1	28.9
1993	225.7	4.7	11.4	14.8	26.2	1.2	2.9	16.1	6.9	1.3	3.5	29.3
1994	226.3	4.8	11.5	15.3	26.8	1.2	2.8	16.1	7.6	1.4	3.5	29.9
1995	223.3	4.5	11.8	15.4	27.3	1.2	2.7	15.7	7.5	1.3	3.5	29.4
1996	223.6	4.3	12.0	15.8	27.7	1.2	2.6	15.9	7.6	1.3	2.6	28.6
1997	221.1	4.2	12.0	16.0	28.0	1.3	2.7	16.2	7.9	1.3	2.1	28.7
Evaporated and condensed milk 6/				Dry milk products 6/				Dried whey 8/	All dairy products, milk equivalent, milkfat basis			
Canned whole milk	Bulk whole milk	Bulk and canned skim milk	Total 4/	Dry whole milk	Nonfat dry milk 7/	Dry butter-milk	Total 4/		USDA donations	Com-mercial sales	Total 4/	
Pounds												
1970	5.8	1.2	5.0	12.0	0.2	5.3	0.2	5.8	1.4	24.2	539.6	563.8
1971	5.7	1.1	5.0	11.7	0.2	5.2	0.3	5.7	1.5	24.5	533.4	557.9
1972	5.1	1.2	4.7	10.9	0.1	4.6	0.2	4.9	1.8	21.6	538.0	559.6
1973	4.8	1.1	4.2	10.1	0.1	5.3	0.2	5.5	1.8	17.5	537.3	554.8
1974	4.3	1.2	3.4	8.9	0.1	4.1	0.2	4.4	2.1	7.0	528.0	535.0
1975	3.8	1.3	3.5	8.7	0.1	3.3	0.2	3.5	2.2	10.8	528.4	539.1
1976	3.7	1.2	3.6	8.5	0.2	3.5	0.2	3.8	2.4	2.2	537.5	539.7
1977	3.2	1.1	3.9	8.1	0.2	3.3	0.3	3.7	2.4	13.7	526.5	540.2
1978	3.0	1.0	3.5	7.5	0.3	3.1	0.2	3.6	2.4	10.5	533.8	544.3
1979	3.0	1.1	3.3	7.4	0.3	3.3	0.2	3.8	2.7	10.7	537.6	548.2
1980	2.8	1.0	3.3	7.0	0.3	3.0	0.2	3.5	2.7	19.3	523.9	543.2
1981	2.9	1.2	3.2	7.2	0.4	2.1	0.2	2.7	2.7	18.4	522.2	540.6
1982	2.7	1.3	3.0	7.0	0.4	2.1	0.2	2.7	2.9	31.4	523.1	554.6
1983	2.7	1.1	3.2	7.1	0.4	2.2	0.2	2.8	3.1	50.8	522.1	572.9
1984	2.4	1.3	3.7	7.4	0.4	2.5	0.2	3.1	3.2	46.3	535.6	581.9
1985	2.2	1.4	3.8	7.5	0.4	2.3	0.2	2.9	3.5	47.4	546.2	593.7
1986	2.2	1.4	4.3	7.9	0.5	2.4	0.3	3.2	3.7	40.1	551.4	591.5
1987	2.2	1.5	4.2	8.0	0.5	2.5	0.2	3.2	3.6	44.1	557.1	601.2
1988	2.1	1.4	4.3	7.8	0.6	2.6	0.2	3.4	3.6	27.3	555.2	582.5
1989	2.0	1.1	4.7	7.8	0.5	2.1	0.2	2.9	3.5	21.6	542.2	563.8
1990	2.2	1.0	4.8	7.9	0.6	2.9	0.2	3.7	3.7	16.9	551.5	568.4
1991	2.1	1.1	5.0	8.2	0.4	2.6	0.2	3.2	3.6	19.3	546.3	565.6
1992	2.1	1.1	5.2	8.5	0.5	2.7	0.2	3.5	3.8	14.8	551.1	565.9
1993	1.9	1.1	5.2	8.2	0.5	2.5	0.2	3.1	3.8	15.0	559.2	574.1
1994	1.8	0.8	5.5	8.1	0.4	3.5	0.2	4.1	3.8	13.5	572.5	586.0
1995	1.5	0.8	4.5	6.9	0.4	3.5	0.2	4.1	3.4	5.8	578.6	584.4
1996	1.5	0.8	4.1	6.4	0.4	3.8	0.2	4.3	3.4	0.0	575.5	575.5
1997	1.8	0.8	4.0	6.6	0.4	3.4	0.2	4.0	3.4	0.0	579.8	579.8

NA = Not available.

1/ All per capita consumption figures use U.S. total population, except fluid milk and cream data, which are based on U.S. resident population. Except for fluid products, includes quantities used as ingredients in other foods. 2/ Fluid milk figures are aggregates of commercial sales and milk produced and consumed on farms. 3/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. Excludes full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheese. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Formerly known as ice milk. Includes small amount of nonfat ice cream. 6/ Includes mellorine until 1990 and other nonstandardized frozen dairy products not listed separately. 7/ Includes quantities used in other dairy products. 8/ The watery part of milk that is separated from the coagulable part or curd especially in the process of making cheese and that is rich in lactose, minerals, and vitamins and contains protein and traces of fat.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 12--Fluid milk and cream: Per capita consumption, 1970-97

Year	U.S. resident popu- lation, July 1	Beverage milks													
		Plain						Flavored milk and drinks			Total				
		Whole	2% reduced fat	Light and fat-free			Total plain 1/	Whole	Lower fat 2/	Total flavored 1/	Whole	Lower fat and fat-free			Total beverage milk 1/
				Light (0.5% or 1%)	Skim (fat free)	Total 1/						Plain and flavored	Butter- milk	Total 1/	
----- Pounds -----															
1970	203.984	213.5	28.0	1.8	11.6	13.4	255.0	5.6	3.0	8.6	219.1	44.4	5.5	50.0	269.1
1971	206.827	208.7	30.9	3.0	12.3	15.3	255.0	6.2	2.6	8.8	214.9	48.9	5.6	54.5	269.4
1972	209.284	200.4	34.6	4.6	12.4	17.1	252.0	7.1	2.5	9.6	207.5	54.2	5.4	59.6	267.1
1973	211.357	190.4	39.1	4.0	13.8	17.8	247.3	7.3	2.7	10.0	197.7	59.6	5.0	64.6	262.3
1974	213.342	180.0	38.2	7.6	13.9	21.5	239.7	6.7	2.6	9.4	186.8	62.3	4.6	66.9	253.7
1975	215.465	174.9	40.5	12.7	11.5	24.2	239.6	6.3	3.3	9.7	181.2	68.1	4.7	72.8	254.0
1976	217.563	168.4	43.9	13.2	11.6	24.8	237.1	6.8	4.0	10.8	175.2	72.7	4.7	77.4	252.6
1977	219.760	160.7	47.4	13.7	11.9	25.6	233.7	6.6	4.8	11.4	167.3	77.8	4.6	82.4	249.7
1978	222.095	154.9	49.6	14.6	11.5	26.0	230.5	6.1	4.9	11.1	161.0	80.6	4.4	85.0	246.0
1979	224.567	149.3	52.4	14.6	11.6	26.2	227.8	5.5	5.0	10.5	154.8	83.6	4.2	87.8	242.6
1980	227.225	141.7	54.7	15.3	11.6	26.9	223.3	4.7	5.3	10.0	146.4	86.9	4.1	91.0	237.4
1981	229.466	136.3	57.0	15.6	11.3	26.8	220.2	3.7	5.6	9.3	140.0	89.5	4.0	93.5	233.5
1982	231.664	130.3	58.3	15.3	10.6	25.8	214.4	3.1	5.5	8.6	133.4	89.7	4.1	93.8	227.1
1983	233.792	127.1	60.7	14.8	10.6	25.4	213.1	3.2	5.9	9.1	130.3	91.9	4.3	96.2	226.5
1984	235.825	123.0	64.2	14.3	11.6	25.9	213.1	3.8	6.0	9.8	126.9	96.1	4.3	100.4	227.3
1985	237.924	119.7	68.5	14.7	12.6	27.4	215.6	3.7	6.0	9.7	123.4	101.9	4.4	106.3	229.7
1986	240.133	112.9	71.8	16.3	13.5	29.8	214.5	3.5	6.3	9.9	116.5	107.9	4.2	112.1	228.6
1987	242.289	108.5	74.0	15.6	14.0	29.7	212.2	3.4	6.6	10.1	111.9	110.3	4.3	114.6	226.5
1988	244.499	102.4	74.6	15.3	16.1	31.4	208.4	3.3	6.6	9.9	105.7	112.6	4.1	116.6	222.3
1989	246.819	94.4	79.1	17.2	20.2	37.4	210.9	3.1	6.5	9.6	97.5	123.0	3.7	126.7	224.2
1990	249.440	87.6	78.4	19.9	22.9	42.8	208.8	2.8	6.6	9.4	90.4	127.8	3.5	131.4	221.8
1991	252.124	84.6	78.9	20.8	23.9	44.7	208.2	2.7	6.8	9.5	87.3	130.4	3.4	133.8	221.1
1992	255.002	81.2	78.1	21.1	25.0	46.2	205.5	2.7	6.9	9.6	84.0	131.1	3.2	134.3	218.3
1993	257.753	77.5	76.1	20.6	26.7	47.3	200.8	2.7	6.9	9.6	80.1	130.3	3.0	133.3	213.4
1994	260.292	76.1	75.0	21.0	28.8	49.7	200.8	2.7	7.1	9.9	78.8	131.8	3.0	134.8	213.6
1995	262.761	72.6	70.5	22.0	31.9	53.9	197.0	2.7	7.3	10.0	75.3	131.7	2.8	134.5	209.8
1996	265.179	72.1	69.1	22.1	33.7	55.8	196.9	2.5	7.9	10.4	74.6	132.7	2.7	135.4	210.0
1997	267.636	70.2	66.7	22.5	34.4	56.8	193.7	2.5	8.1	10.6	72.7	131.6	2.6	134.2	206.9
Yogurt 3/		Total fluid milk products 1/	Cream and sour cream					Egg- nog	Total fluid cream products 1/	Total fluid milk and cream products 1/					
			Cream				Sour cream								Total 1/
			Half and half	Light	Heavy	Total 1/									
----- Pounds -----															
1970	0.8	269.9	2.9	0.4	0.5	3.8	1.1	4.9	0.3	5.2	275.1				
1971	1.1	270.4	2.7	0.3	0.5	3.6	1.2	4.8	0.4	5.1	275.6				
1972	1.3	268.4	2.6	0.3	0.5	3.4	1.3	4.7	0.5	5.2	273.5				
1973	1.4	263.7	2.6	0.4	0.6	3.6	1.3	4.9	0.4	5.2	268.9				
1974	1.5	255.1	2.4	0.4	0.5	3.4	1.5	4.8	0.4	5.2	260.3				
1975	2.0	256.0	2.4	0.4	0.6	3.3	1.6	5.0	0.4	5.3	261.3				
1976	2.1	254.7	2.4	0.3	0.6	3.4	1.6	5.0	0.4	5.4	260.1				
1977	2.3	252.1	2.4	0.3	0.6	3.3	1.7	5.0	0.4	5.4	257.5				
1978	2.5	248.5	2.4	0.3	0.6	3.3	1.7	5.0	0.4	5.4	253.8				
1979	2.4	245.0	2.4	0.3	0.6	3.3	1.8	5.1	0.4	5.5	250.5				
1980	2.5	239.9	2.4	0.2	0.7	3.4	1.8	5.2	0.4	5.6	245.5				
1981	2.4	236.0	2.5	0.2	0.7	3.4	1.8	5.3	0.4	5.7	241.7				
1982	2.6	229.7	2.5	0.3	0.7	3.5	1.9	5.4	0.4	5.9	235.6				
1983	3.2	229.7	2.6	0.3	0.8	3.7	2.1	5.8	0.5	6.2	235.9				
1984	3.6	230.8	2.8	0.3	0.9	4.0	2.2	6.3	0.5	6.7	237.6				
1985	4.0	233.6	3.0	0.4	1.0	4.4	2.3	6.7	0.5	7.2	240.8				
1986	4.2	232.8	3.2	0.4	1.1	4.7	2.4	7.0	0.5	7.5	240.3				
1987	4.3	230.8	3.1	0.4	1.1	4.7	2.4	7.1	0.5	7.6	238.4				
1988	4.5	226.8	3.0	0.4	1.2	4.6	2.5	7.1	0.5	7.6	234.4				
1989	4.2	228.4	3.1	0.4	1.3	4.8	2.5	7.3	0.5	7.8	236.2				
1990	4.0	225.8	3.0	0.4	1.3	4.6	2.5	7.1	0.5	7.6	233.4				
1991	4.2	225.4	3.1	0.3	1.3	4.6	2.6	7.3	0.4	7.7	233.1				
1992	4.2	222.5	3.2	0.3	1.3	4.8	2.7	7.5	0.5	8.0	230.5				
1993	4.3	217.7	3.2	0.4	1.4	4.9	2.7	7.6	0.4	8.0	225.7				
1994	4.7	218.3	3.2	0.3	1.4	4.9	2.8	7.7	0.4	8.1	226.3				
1995	5.1	214.9	3.2	0.4	1.5	5.1	2.9	8.0	0.4	8.4	223.3				
1996	4.8	214.9	3.3	0.4	1.7	5.4	2.9	8.3	0.4	8.7	223.6				
1997	5.1	212.1	3.3	0.4	1.9	5.7	3.0	8.7	0.4	9.1	221.1				

1/ Computed from unrounded data. 2/ Includes 2% reduced fat milk, light milk (1%, 0.5%, and buttermilk), and skim milk (fat-free). 3/ Excludes frozen.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 13--Selected cheeses: Per capita consumption, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products 1/												
		American			Italian								Miscellaneous	
		Ched- dar	Other 2/	Total 3/	Provo- lone	Romano	Par- mesan	Mozza- rella	Ricotta	Other	Total 3/	Swiss 4/	Brick	
Millions		Pounds												
1970	205.052	5.79	1.22	7.02	0.23	0.15	0.17	1.19	0.24	0.08	2.06	0.89	0.10	
1971	207.661	5.94	1.42	7.35	0.22	0.14	0.20	1.38	0.28	0.07	2.30	0.94	0.11	
1972	209.896	6.04	1.67	7.71	0.24	0.17	0.23	1.58	0.31	0.08	2.61	1.07	0.10	
1973	211.909	6.10	1.76	7.86	0.27	0.15	0.18	1.77	0.34	0.09	2.81	1.07	0.11	
1974	213.854	6.32	2.16	8.48	0.27	0.15	0.25	1.86	0.33	0.09	2.96	1.20	0.11	
1975	215.973	6.04	2.13	8.17	0.28	0.22	0.17	2.12	0.38	0.07	3.24	1.10	0.09	
1976	218.035	6.45	2.46	8.91	0.31	0.17	0.27	2.32	0.41	0.08	3.56	1.25	0.09	
1977	220.239	6.80	2.43	9.23	0.35	0.16	0.26	2.47	0.41	0.09	3.73	1.21	0.07	
1978	222.585	6.94	2.61	9.55	0.36	0.19	0.28	2.69	0.44	0.11	4.07	1.34	0.08	
1979	225.055	6.93	2.69	9.62	0.40	0.16	0.32	2.81	0.46	0.08	4.24	1.36	0.06	
1980	227.726	6.89	2.76	9.64	0.42	0.15	0.28	3.02	0.47	0.10	4.44	1.33	0.07	
1981	229.966	7.03	3.14	10.18	0.45	0.14	0.30	2.98	0.49	0.09	4.45	1.27	0.06	
1982	232.188	8.72	2.61	11.34	0.47	0.17	0.32	3.29	0.47	0.11	4.84	1.30	0.06	
1983	234.307	9.11	2.52	11.63	0.50	0.16	0.32	3.68	0.54	0.09	5.29	1.25	0.06	
1984	236.348	9.53	2.32	11.85	0.54	0.17	0.35	4.03	0.58	0.09	5.77	1.24	0.07	
1985	238.466	9.76	2.42	12.19	0.57	0.21	0.38	4.63	0.60	0.08	6.46	1.29	0.08	
1986	240.651	9.76	2.36	12.12	0.57	0.16	0.33	5.19	0.63	0.10	6.99	1.29	0.08	
1987	242.804	10.61	1.80	12.41	0.61	0.23	0.42	5.62	0.68	0.08	7.63	1.24	0.12	
1988	245.021	9.52	1.98	11.50	0.61	0.19	0.49	6.01	0.73	0.11	8.13	1.29	0.10	
1989	247.342	9.17	1.86	11.03	0.61	0.20	0.42	6.44	0.75	0.08	8.50	1.24	0.07	
1990	249.949	9.04	2.09	11.13	0.63	0.14	0.43	6.93	0.79	0.06	8.98	1.35	0.07	
1991	252.636	9.05	2.02	11.07	0.62	0.17	0.46	7.22	0.84	0.06	9.37	1.22	0.06	
1992	255.382	9.20	2.13	11.32	0.65	0.14	0.53	7.71	0.88	0.05	9.97	1.19	0.06	
1993	258.089	9.13	2.28	11.41	0.68	0.13	0.50	7.55	0.88	0.08	9.82	1.20	0.05	
1994	260.602	9.11	2.44	11.55	0.71	0.15	0.45	7.94	0.91	0.13	10.29	1.16	0.05	
1995	263.039	9.09	2.74	11.84	0.70	0.16	0.39	8.08	0.91	0.16	10.41	1.13	0.04	
1996	265.453	9.20	2.79	11.99	0.78	0.16	0.29	8.48	0.95	0.13	10.79	1.10	0.04	
1997	267.901	9.60	2.43	12.03	0.75	0.18	0.62	8.38	0.89	0.15	10.96	1.02	0.03	
Natural equivalent--continued 1/										Product weight of				
Miscellaneous--continued							Total			processed cheese products 7/				
Muenster	Cream and Neufchatel		Blue 5/	Other	Total 3/	In natural form	In processed products 6/	Total 3/	Cheese	Foods and spreads	Total			
Pounds														
1970	0.17	0.61	0.15	0.37	2.29	6.94	4.42	11.37	3.33	2.20	5.53			
1971	0.19	0.62	0.15	0.37	2.38	7.33	4.70	12.03	3.55	2.31	5.86			
1972	0.22	0.63	0.17	0.49	2.68	8.25	4.75	13.00	3.38	2.62	6.01			
1973	0.22	0.66	0.18	0.60	2.83	8.77	4.72	13.49	3.31	2.68	5.99			
1974	0.23	0.71	0.16	0.57	2.97	9.43	4.98	14.41	3.42	2.92	6.34			
1975	0.24	0.74	0.16	0.53	2.86	9.09	5.19	14.27	3.35	3.34	6.69			
1976	0.25	0.77	0.18	0.50	3.05	10.33	5.19	15.52	3.89	2.59	6.48			
1977	0.25	0.80	0.18	0.51	3.03	10.39	5.60	15.99	3.88	3.23	7.12			
1978	0.27	0.89	0.19	0.43	3.19	11.26	5.58	16.84	3.84	3.23	7.07			
1979	0.28	0.94	0.18	0.48	3.30	11.69	5.47	17.16	3.83	3.12	6.94			
1980	0.31	1.00	0.17	0.57	3.44	11.96	5.57	17.53	3.96	3.09	7.05			
1981	0.29	1.05	0.16	0.71	3.54	12.86	5.31	18.18	3.63	3.14	6.77			
1982	0.31	1.13	0.16	0.77	3.73	13.57	6.33	19.90	4.66	3.29	7.95			
1983	0.30	1.15	0.16	0.73	3.66	13.82	6.74	20.57	5.09	3.32	8.41			
1984	0.32	1.17	0.17	0.88	3.85	15.32	6.16	21.48	4.46	3.30	7.76			
1985	0.34	1.23	0.17	0.78	3.90	16.46	6.09	22.54	4.60	3.00	7.60			
1986	0.37	1.33	0.17	0.76	4.00	16.75	6.37	23.12	4.77	3.18	7.96			
1987	0.38	1.41	0.17	0.73	4.05	17.28	6.82	24.10	5.23	3.18	8.41			
1988	0.34	1.53	0.17	0.65	4.08	17.13	6.58	23.71	4.60	3.75	8.34			
1989	0.37	1.62	0.16	0.82	4.27	17.38	6.41	23.79	4.61	3.57	8.17			
1990	0.40	1.72	0.17	0.80	4.51	17.82	6.81	24.63	4.79	3.84	8.63			
1991	0.42	1.77	0.16	0.95	4.58	18.17	6.85	25.02	4.89	3.77	8.66			
1992	0.45	2.02	0.15	0.84	4.72	19.13	6.88	26.00	5.23	3.35	8.58			
1993	0.45	2.09	0.15	1.07	5.01	19.28	6.97	26.25	5.23	3.47	8.71			
1994	0.44	2.20	0.17	1.00	5.00	19.78	7.06	26.84	5.33	3.48	8.82			
1995	0.41	2.07	0.17	1.22	5.03	20.17	7.11	27.27	5.52	3.30	8.82			
1996	0.40	2.17	0.17	1.08	4.96	20.59	7.15	27.74	5.53	3.37	8.90			
1997	0.37	2.30	0.19	1.17	5.08	21.40	6.68	28.03	5.24	3.02	8.26			

1/ Excludes full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheese. 2/ Includes Colby, washed curd, stirred curd, Monterey, and Jack. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Includes imports of Gruyere and Emmenthaler. 5/ Includes Gorgonzola. 6/ Cheese content of processed cheese products.

7/ Total product weight of processed products is greater than the cheese content of processed products because processed cheese and cheese foods and spreads are made from natural cheese and other dairy products.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 14--Food fats and oils: Per capita consumption, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Butter	Margarine	Lard 1/	Edible beef tallow 1/	Shortening	Salad and cooking oils 2/	Other edible fats and oils 3/	Total, product weight 4/	Total fat content 5/		
										Animal	Vegetable	Total 3/
Pounds												

Millions												
1970	205.052	5.4	10.8	4.6	NA	17.3	15.4	2.3	55.8	14.1	38.5	52.6
1971	207.661	5.2	10.9	4.2	NA	16.8	15.6	2.3	55.0	14.4	37.4	51.8
1972	209.896	5.0	11.1	3.7	NA	17.6	16.8	2.3	56.6	13.3	40.0	53.4
1973	211.909	4.8	11.1	3.3	NA	17.0	17.7	2.6	56.5	11.6	41.7	53.3
1974	213.854	4.5	11.1	3.2	NA	16.9	18.1	1.7	55.5	11.9	40.5	52.4
1975	215.973	4.7	11.0	3.2	NA	17.0	17.9	2.0	55.8	10.8	41.9	52.6
1976	218.035	4.3	11.9	2.9	NA	17.7	19.5	2.0	58.3	10.1	45.0	55.1
1977	220.239	4.3	11.4	2.5	NA	17.2	19.1	1.9	56.4	10.6	42.7	53.3
1978	222.585	4.4	11.3	2.4	NA	17.8	20.1	2.0	58.0	10.8	44.1	54.9
1979	225.055	4.5	11.2	2.5	0.4	18.4	20.8	1.7	59.5	11.5	44.9	56.4
1980	227.726	4.5	11.3	2.6	1.1	18.2	21.2	1.5	60.3	12.3	44.8	57.2
1981	229.966	4.2	11.1	2.5	1.0	18.5	21.8	1.4	60.5	11.7	45.7	57.4
1982	232.188	4.3	11.0	2.5	1.3	18.6	21.9	1.6	61.3	11.4	46.8	58.2
1983	234.307	4.9	10.4	2.1	2.1	18.5	23.6	1.6	63.1	12.1	47.9	60.0
1984	236.348	4.9	10.4	2.1	1.7	21.3	22.5	1.7	64.6	12.5	49.1	61.6
1985	238.466	4.9	10.8	1.8	1.9	22.9	23.6	1.6	67.5	13.3	50.9	64.3
1986	240.651	4.6	11.4	1.7	1.8	22.1	24.4	1.7	67.7	12.6	51.9	64.5
1987	242.804	4.7	10.5	1.8	0.9	21.4	25.6	1.3	66.2	11.1	52.0	63.2
1988	245.021	4.5	10.3	1.8	0.8	21.5	26.3	1.3	66.5	10.8	52.7	63.6
1989	247.342	4.4	10.2	1.8	0.3	21.5	24.4	1.3	63.8	9.9	50.9	60.8
1990	249.949	4.4	10.9	1.9	0.5	22.2	24.8	1.2	65.9	9.7	53.1	62.8
1991	252.636	4.4	10.6	1.7	1.4	22.4	26.7	1.3	68.4	9.7	55.7	65.4
1992	255.382	4.4	11.0	1.7	2.4	22.4	27.2	1.4	70.4	10.6	56.8	67.4
1993	258.089	4.7	11.1	1.7	2.2	25.1	26.8	1.7	73.3	10.5	59.7	70.2
1994	260.602	4.8	9.9	2.3	2.4	24.1	26.3	1.6	71.5	11.4	57.2	68.6
1995	263.039	4.5	9.2	2.2	2.7	22.5	26.9	1.6	69.6	11.3	55.5	66.9
1996	265.453	4.3	9.2	2.3	3.0	22.3	26.1	1.4	68.6	11.1	54.7	65.8
1997 P	267.901	4.2	8.6	2.3	2.4	20.9	28.7	1.1	68.2	10.3	55.4	65.6

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary.

1/ Direct use excludes use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products. 2/ Includes edible rapeseed (canola) oil beginning in 1985, the year it was introduced to the U.S. market. 3/ Specialty fats used mainly in confectionery products and non-dairy creamers. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Fat content of butter and margarine is 80 percent of product weight.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 15--Fruits and vegetables (farm weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-97

Year	Fruit					Vegetables								Total fruit and vegetables 3/	
	Fresh 1/	Proc-essing 2/	Wine grapes	Total fruit 3/		Fresh 4/	Processing				Total vegetables 3/	Including wine grapes	Excluding wine grapes		
				Including wine grapes	Excluding wine grapes		Canning 5/	Freezing 6/	Dehy-drating 7/	Potatoes for chips 8/				Total processing vegetables	
Pounds															
1970	101.2	136.5	17.3	255.0	237.7	152.9	100.7	43.7	13.2	17.4	7.6	182.5	335.4	573.2	
1971	100.3	141.7	24.4	266.4	242.0	146.7	107.7	45.4	13.8	17.2	7.5	191.6	338.3	580.3	
1972	94.8	136.8	17.3	248.8	231.5	149.9	104.5	45.5	13.3	16.7	6.7	186.7	336.6	568.2	
1973	96.4	138.4	27.5	262.3	234.9	146.6	98.1	50.5	14.3	16.3	7.9	187.1	333.8	568.6	
1974	95.6	138.6	25.5	259.7	234.2	144.5	99.3	51.4	16.0	15.7	6.2	188.6	333.2	567.3	
1975	101.8	150.3	23.9	275.9	252.1	147.1	97.8	52.7	16.7	15.5	7.2	189.9	337.0	589.1	
1976	101.5	155.5	24.6	281.6	257.0	146.4	103.3	57.7	17.1	15.8	7.0	200.9	347.3	604.3	
1977	99.7	170.4	25.7	295.8	270.1	147.0	101.7	59.4	12.7	16.2	6.9	196.9	343.9	613.9	
1978	103.4	154.4	29.2	286.9	257.8	141.6	96.7	59.0	13.4	16.5	5.9	191.5	333.1	590.8	
1979	100.1	149.7	28.9	278.8	249.8	146.5	100.5	55.5	13.1	16.7	6.8	192.5	339.1	588.9	
1980	104.8	157.5	31.5	293.9	262.4	149.3	102.7	51.6	10.6	16.5	5.8	187.2	336.4	598.8	
1981	103.6	156.5	27.6	287.8	260.2	142.8	97.1	58.3	11.6	16.6	6.0	189.6	332.4	592.6	
1982	107.4	154.7	33.9	296.0	262.1	148.6	95.1	54.3	12.4	17.0	6.9	185.6	334.3	596.4	
1983	110.0	168.5	27.3	305.8	278.6	148.5	96.5	55.7	11.7	17.8	7.0	188.6	337.1	615.6	
1984	112.6	153.5	30.0	296.0	266.0	154.0	102.6	62.8	11.8	18.0	5.5	200.6	354.6	620.7	
1985	110.6	158.8	31.3	300.8	269.4	156.1	99.4	64.5	12.8	17.6	7.6	201.9	358.1	627.5	
1986	117.3	159.0	29.4	305.8	276.3	156.2	99.8	64.5	12.8	18.1	7.3	202.6	358.7	635.1	
1987	121.6	164.0	26.2	311.7	285.5	162.4	99.1	67.0	12.3	17.6	5.7	201.6	364.0	649.5	
1988	120.9	151.9	27.6	300.5	272.8	167.4	94.8	64.2	12.1	17.1	7.5	195.7	363.1	635.9	
1989	122.8	156.3	25.8	304.9	279.1	172.2	102.4	67.6	12.4	17.4	6.3	206.0	378.2	657.3	
1990	116.3	157.1	23.6	297.1	273.5	167.2	110.7	66.8	14.6	16.4	7.1	215.6	382.8	656.3	
1991	113.0	153.6	23.0	289.6	266.6	167.2	113.3	72.7	15.5	17.3	7.8	226.6	393.9	660.5	
1992	123.5	144.5	27.0	295.0	268.0	171.1	111.6	70.8	14.3	17.2	8.2	222.1	393.2	661.1	
1993	124.9	160.5	24.9	310.3	285.4	171.9	112.1	75.1	15.5	17.5	7.7	227.9	399.8	685.1	
1994	126.5	157.8	22.5	306.9	284.3	177.4	107.8	79.5	14.7	17.0	8.5	227.4	404.8	689.1	
1995	124.6	160.8	24.5	309.9	285.4	175.1	110.2	79.9	14.7	16.6	8.5	229.9	405.0	690.4	
1996	129.0	160.8	24.5	314.3	289.8	181.8	108.5	83.9	17.6	16.4	8.0	234.5	416.2	706.1	
1997	133.2	161.5	25.3	320.0	294.7	185.6	105.9	81.5	18.6	15.9	8.5	230.4	416.0	710.8	

1/ Includes oranges, tangerines, tangelos, lemons, limes, grapefruit, apples, apricots, avocados, bananas, cantaloups, cherries, cranberries, grapes, honeydews, kiwifruits, mangoes, nectarines, peaches, pears, pineapples, papayas, plums, prunes, strawberries, and watermelons. 2/ Includes apples, apricots, blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, cherries, dates, figs, grapefruit, grapes (excluding wine grapes), lemons, limes, loganberries, nectarines, olives, oranges, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, prunes, raspberries, strawberries, tangerines, tangelos, and temples. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Includes artichokes, asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole/endive, garlic, iceberg lettuce, leaf lettuce, lima beans (beginning 1992), mushrooms, onions, bell peppers, potatoes, radishes, romaine, spinach, sweet-sweetpotatoes, and tomatoes. 5/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, chile peppers, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickling, green peas, lima beans, mushrooms, spinach, and tomatoes. 6/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, green lima beans, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, green peas, green beans, miscellaneous vegetables. 7/ Includes potatoes and onions. 8/ Includes dry peas, lentils, and dry edible beans.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 16--Fresh and processed fruits (farm weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-97

Year	Fresh									
	Citrus			Noncitrus						Total fresh fruit 2/
	Oranges and temples	Other 1/	Total citrus 2/	Apples	Bananas	Grapes	Melons 3/	Other 4/	Total noncitrus 2/	
Pounds										
1970	16.2	12.7	28.8	17.0	17.4	2.9	21.6	13.5	72.3	101.2
1971	15.7	13.3	29.0	16.4	18.1	2.5	20.7	13.6	71.3	100.3
1972	14.5	12.7	27.2	15.5	17.9	2.5	20.3	11.3	67.6	94.8
1973	14.4	12.8	27.2	16.1	18.2	2.9	19.9	12.2	69.2	96.4
1974	14.4	12.7	27.1	16.4	18.5	3.1	17.6	12.8	68.5	95.6
1975	15.9	13.1	29.0	19.5	17.6	3.6	17.7	14.4	72.8	101.8
1976	14.7	13.8	28.5	17.1	19.3	3.5	18.9	14.2	73.0	101.5
1977	13.4	12.7	26.1	16.5	19.2	3.5	19.5	14.8	73.5	99.7
1978	13.4	12.8	26.2	17.9	20.2	3.1	20.1	15.9	77.2	103.4
1979	11.5	11.5	23.0	17.1	21.0	3.4	19.1	16.5	77.1	100.1
1980	14.3	11.8	26.1	19.2	20.8	4.0	17.9	16.9	78.8	104.8
1981	12.4	11.1	23.5	16.8	21.5	4.1	19.3	18.5	80.2	103.6
1982	11.7	11.7	23.4	17.5	22.5	5.7	22.0	16.2	84.0	107.4
1983	15.0	12.9	28.0	18.3	21.3	5.6	19.6	17.3	82.1	110.0
1984	11.9	10.7	22.5	18.4	22.2	6.1	23.9	19.5	90.1	112.6
1985	11.6	9.9	21.5	17.3	23.5	6.8	24.1	17.5	89.2	110.6
1986	13.4	10.8	24.2	17.8	25.8	7.1	24.6	17.8	93.1	117.3
1987	12.8	11.1	23.9	20.8	25.0	7.0	24.3	20.5	97.7	121.6
1988	13.9	11.5	25.4	19.8	24.3	7.7	23.8	19.9	95.5	120.9
1989	12.2	11.4	23.6	21.2	24.7	7.9	26.5	18.9	99.3	122.8
1990	12.4	9.0	21.4	19.6	24.4	7.9	24.6	18.5	95.0	116.3
1991	8.5	10.6	19.1	18.2	25.1	7.3	23.4	20.0	93.9	113.0
1992	12.9	11.4	24.4	19.3	27.3	7.2	25.4	20.0	99.1	123.5
1993	14.3	11.7	26.0	19.2	26.8	7.0	25.0	20.9	98.9	124.9
1994	13.1	11.9	25.0	19.6	28.1	7.3	25.9	20.7	101.5	126.5
1995	12.0	12.1	24.1	19.0	27.4	7.5	26.8	19.8	100.5	124.6
1996	12.8	12.2	24.9	19.0	28.0	6.9	30.1	20.0	104.1	129.0
1997	14.1	12.7	26.8	18.5	27.7	8.0	30.4	21.8	106.4	133.2
Processed										
Citrus			Noncitrus						Total processed fruit 2/	Total fruit 2/
Oranges and temples	Other 1/	Total citrus 2/	Apples	Grapes 5/	Pineapple	Other 6/	Total noncitrus 2/			
Pounds										
1970	67.4	14.7	82.2	14.4	8.6	11.1	20.3	54.4	136.5	237.7
1971	68.8	16.5	85.2	14.3	10.4	11.1	20.6	56.4	141.7	242.0
1972	71.8	16.8	88.6	12.5	6.8	10.6	18.3	48.2	136.8	231.5
1973	69.6	18.8	88.4	13.3	9.5	8.7	18.6	50.0	138.4	234.9
1974	72.5	16.3	88.8	14.0	9.7	7.8	18.3	49.9	138.6	234.2
1975	78.3	21.3	99.6	13.8	9.3	9.1	18.5	50.7	150.3	252.1
1976	87.4	15.0	102.4	12.6	12.5	9.1	18.9	53.1	155.5	257.0
1977	97.1	20.7	117.8	15.0	8.6	9.6	19.4	52.6	170.4	270.1
1978	78.3	22.8	101.1	17.5	9.1	9.4	17.3	53.3	154.4	257.8
1979	74.6	18.7	93.2	18.8	9.7	10.5	17.4	56.5	149.7	249.8
1980	81.0	16.6	97.6	20.4	11.7	10.6	17.3	60.0	157.5	262.4
1981	82.8	21.8	104.6	17.7	8.5	9.7	16.1	51.9	156.5	260.2
1982	75.0	19.6	94.5	22.0	11.6	9.8	16.7	60.2	154.7	262.1
1983	91.0	17.9	108.9	23.1	11.7	9.7	15.1	59.6	168.5	278.6
1984	80.3	11.1	91.3	25.7	12.1	9.1	15.2	62.1	153.5	266.0
1985	78.4	16.6	95.0	25.7	12.3	10.7	15.1	63.8	158.8	269.4
1986	82.4	12.8	95.3	24.9	11.1	12.0	15.7	63.7	159.0	276.3
1987	78.0	18.9	96.9	27.2	11.6	11.6	16.6	67.1	164.0	285.5
1988	72.4	10.5	82.9	27.2	14.1	11.5	16.3	69.0	151.9	272.8
1989	73.9	14.3	88.2	24.8	12.5	12.2	18.6	68.1	156.3	279.1
1990	72.0	15.1	87.1	28.0	11.8	12.7	17.6	70.0	157.1	273.5
1991	73.7	12.3	86.0	25.3	12.7	12.8	16.7	67.6	153.6	266.6
1992	63.5	10.9	74.4	27.3	11.4	13.3	18.0	70.1	144.5	268.0
1993	74.6	15.3	89.9	29.0	12.7	11.8	17.0	70.6	160.5	285.4
1994	72.5	15.3	87.8	29.5	11.8	10.7	18.1	70.0	157.8	284.3
1995	78.9	15.5	94.4	26.4	14.2	10.6	15.3	66.5	160.8	285.4
1996	76.7	17.3	94.0	27.9	11.6	10.6	16.7	66.9	160.8	289.8
1997	78.1	17.0	95.1	27.2	11.9	10.0	17.3	66.4	161.5	294.7

1/ Grapefruit, lemons, limes, tangelos, and tangerines. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Watermelon, cantaloupe, and honeydew. 4/ Apricots, avocados, cherries, cranberries, kiwifruit, mangoes, nectarines, peaches, pears, pineapples, papayas, plums, prunes, and strawberries. 5/ Excludes wine grapes. 6/ Apricots, blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, cherries, dates, figs, loganberries, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, raspberries, and strawberries.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 17--Fresh fruits (farm weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year 2/	Citrus						Noncitrus					
	Oranges and temples	Tangerines and tangelos	Lemons	Limes	Grape- fruit	Total 3/	Apples	Apricots	Avocados	Bananas	Cherries	Cran- berries
Pounds												
1970	16.2	2.2	2.1	0.2	8.2	28.8	17.0	0.1	0.8	17.4	0.5	0.2
1971	15.7	2.3	2.3	0.2	8.5	29.0	16.4	0.1	0.4	18.1	0.7	0.2
1972	14.5	2.1	1.9	0.2	8.6	27.2	15.5	0.1	0.8	17.9	0.4	0.2
1973	14.4	2.1	1.9	0.2	8.6	27.2	16.1	0.1	0.4	18.2	0.7	0.2
1974	14.4	2.2	2.0	0.2	8.2	27.1	16.4	0.1	0.7	18.5	0.6	0.1
1975	15.9	2.6	2.0	0.2	8.4	29.0	19.5	0.1	1.2	17.6	0.7	0.1
1976	14.7	2.4	1.9	0.2	9.3	28.5	17.1	0.1	0.7	19.3	0.8	0.2
1977	13.4	2.6	2.1	0.2	7.7	26.1	16.5	0.1	1.2	19.2	0.6	0.2
1978	13.4	2.1	2.1	0.2	8.3	26.2	17.9	0.1	1.1	20.2	0.5	0.2
1979	11.5	2.0	1.9	0.3	7.3	23.0	17.1	0.1	1.3	21.0	0.7	0.1
1980	14.3	2.2	1.9	0.4	7.3	26.1	19.2	0.1	0.8	20.8	0.7	0.1
1981	12.4	2.0	2.0	0.4	6.7	23.5	16.8	0.1	2.1	21.5	0.5	0.2
1982	11.7	2.1	2.1	0.4	7.2	23.4	17.5	0.1	1.6	22.5	0.5	0.2
1983	15.0	2.3	2.3	0.5	7.8	28.0	18.3	0.1	1.8	21.3	0.7	0.1
1984	11.9	2.1	2.2	0.5	6.0	22.5	18.4	0.1	2.2	22.2	0.7	0.1
1985	11.6	1.5	2.3	0.6	5.5	21.5	17.3	0.2	1.8	23.5	0.4	0.1
1986	13.4	1.6	2.5	0.6	6.1	24.2	17.8	0.1	1.5	25.8	0.5	0.1
1987	12.8	1.8	2.5	0.5	6.3	23.9	20.8	0.1	2.4	25.0	0.7	0.1
1988	13.9	1.8	2.5	0.6	6.7	25.4	19.8	0.2	1.6	24.3	0.5	0.1
1989	12.2	1.7	2.4	0.7	6.6	23.6	21.2	0.1	1.6	24.7	0.5	0.1
1990	12.4	1.3	2.6	0.7	4.4	21.4	19.6	0.2	1.1	24.4	0.4	0.1
1991	8.5	1.4	2.6	0.8	5.9	19.1	18.2	0.1	1.4	25.1	0.4	0.1
1992	12.9	1.9	2.5	1.0	5.9	24.4	19.3	0.2	1.4	27.3	0.5	0.1
1993	14.3	1.9	2.7	1.0	6.2	26.0	19.2	0.1	2.2	26.8	0.4	0.1
1994	13.1	2.1	2.7	1.0	6.1	25.0	19.6	0.1	1.3	28.1	0.5	0.1
1995	12.0	2.0	2.9	1.2	6.1	24.1	19.0	0.1	1.4	27.4	0.3	0.1
1996	12.8	2.2	2.9	1.2	5.9	24.9	19.0	0.1	1.6	28.0	0.4	0.1
1997	14.1	2.5	2.8	1.2	6.3	26.8	18.5	0.1	1.4	27.7	0.5	0.1
Noncitrus--continued												Total fresh fruit 3/
Grapes	Kiwifruit	Mangoes	Peaches and nectarines	Pears	Pine- apples	Papayas	Plums and prunes	Straw- berries	Melons	Total 3/		
Pounds												
1970	2.9	NA	0.1	5.8	1.9	0.7	0.1	1.5	1.7	21.6	72.3	101.2
1971	2.5	NA	0.1	5.7	2.5	0.6	0.1	1.3	1.8	20.7	71.3	100.3
1972	2.5	NA	0.1	3.9	2.3	0.8	0.1	1.1	1.7	20.3	67.6	94.8
1973	2.9	NA	0.1	4.3	2.6	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.6	19.9	69.2	96.4
1974	3.1	NA	0.1	4.3	2.5	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.8	17.6	68.5	95.6
1975	3.6	NA	0.2	5.0	2.7	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.8	17.7	72.8	101.8
1976	3.5	NA	0.2	5.1	2.8	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.7	18.9	73.0	101.5
1977	3.5	NA	0.1	5.1	2.4	1.4	0.3	1.5	1.9	19.5	73.5	99.7
1978	3.1	NA	0.2	6.1	2.3	1.4	0.3	1.5	2.1	20.1	77.2	103.4
1979	3.4	NA	0.2	6.7	2.3	1.5	0.2	1.6	1.9	19.1	77.1	100.1
1980	4.0	NA	0.2	7.1	2.6	1.5	0.2	1.5	2.0	17.9	78.8	104.8
1981	4.1	NA	0.2	6.9	2.8	1.6	0.2	1.7	2.2	19.3	80.2	103.6
1982	5.7	0.1	0.3	5.3	2.8	1.7	0.2	1.1	2.4	22.0	84.0	107.4
1983	5.6	0.1	0.4	5.4	3.0	1.7	0.2	1.4	2.3	19.6	82.1	110.0
1984	6.1	0.2	0.4	6.7	2.5	1.5	0.3	1.8	3.0	23.9	90.1	112.6
1985	6.8	0.1	0.4	5.5	2.8	1.5	0.2	1.4	3.0	24.1	89.2	110.6
1986	7.1	0.1	0.5	5.8	3.0	1.7	0.2	1.3	2.9	24.6	93.1	117.3
1987	7.0	0.2	0.6	6.0	3.5	1.6	0.2	1.9	3.1	24.3	97.7	121.6
1988	7.7	0.2	0.4	6.7	3.2	1.8	0.2	1.7	3.3	23.8	95.5	120.9
1989	7.9	0.3	0.5	5.9	3.2	2.0	0.1	1.4	3.3	26.5	99.3	122.8
1990	7.9	0.5	0.5	5.5	3.2	2.1	0.2	1.5	3.2	24.6	95.0	116.3
1991	7.3	0.4	0.9	6.4	3.2	1.9	0.2	1.4	3.6	23.4	93.9	113.0
1992	7.2	0.4	0.7	6.0	3.1	2.0	0.2	1.8	3.6	25.4	99.1	123.5
1993	7.0	0.6	0.9	6.0	3.4	2.1	0.3	1.3	3.6	25.0	98.9	124.9
1994	7.3	0.6	1.0	5.5	3.5	2.0	0.3	1.6	4.1	25.9	101.5	126.5
1995	7.5	0.6	1.1	5.4	3.4	1.9	0.4	0.9	4.2	26.8	100.5	124.6
1996	6.9	0.6	1.4	4.5	3.1	1.9	0.6	1.5	4.4	30.1	104.1	129.0
1997	8.0	0.5	1.5	5.7	3.5	2.4	0.5	1.5	4.2	30.4	106.4	133.2

NA = Not available.

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1 for everything except lemons, limes, and grapefruit, which use January 1 of the year indicated, and apples, grapes, and pears, which use January 1 of the year following that indicated. 2/ Citrus are on a crop-year basis beginning in year preceding that indicated. Noncitrus are on a calendar-year basis except apples, grapes, and pears, which are on a crop-year basis beginning in year indicated. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 18--Fresh fruits (retail-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year 2/	Citrus						Noncitrus					
	Oranges and temples	Tangerines and tangelos	Lemons	Limes	Grape- fruit	Total 3/	Apples	Apricots	Avocados	Bananas	Cherries	Cran- berries
Pounds												
1970	15.7	2.1	2.0	0.2	8.0	27.9	16.3	0.1	0.8	17.4	0.5	0.2
1971	15.3	2.2	2.2	0.2	8.3	28.1	15.8	0.1	0.4	18.1	0.6	0.2
1972	14.0	2.0	1.8	0.2	8.3	26.3	14.9	0.1	0.8	17.9	0.4	0.1
1973	14.0	2.0	1.9	0.2	8.3	26.3	15.5	0.1	0.4	18.2	0.7	0.2
1974	14.0	2.1	1.9	0.2	8.0	26.2	15.7	0.1	0.7	18.5	0.5	0.1
1975	15.4	2.4	1.9	0.2	8.1	28.0	18.7	0.1	1.2	17.6	0.7	0.1
1976	14.3	2.2	1.8	0.2	9.0	27.6	16.4	0.1	0.7	19.3	0.8	0.2
1977	13.0	2.5	2.0	0.2	7.5	25.3	15.9	0.1	1.1	19.2	0.6	0.2
1978	13.0	2.0	2.0	0.2	8.1	25.4	17.2	0.1	1.1	20.2	0.5	0.2
1979	11.2	1.9	1.8	0.3	7.1	22.2	16.5	0.1	1.2	21.0	0.6	0.1
1980	13.9	2.1	1.8	0.3	7.1	25.2	18.4	0.1	0.8	20.8	0.6	0.1
1981	12.0	1.9	1.9	0.4	6.5	22.7	16.2	0.1	2.0	21.5	0.5	0.2
1982	11.3	2.0	2.0	0.4	7.0	22.6	16.8	0.1	1.5	22.5	0.5	0.2
1983	14.6	2.1	2.2	0.5	7.6	27.0	17.5	0.1	1.7	21.3	0.7	0.1
1984	11.5	2.0	2.1	0.4	5.8	21.8	17.6	0.1	2.1	22.2	0.7	0.1
1985	11.2	1.4	2.2	0.5	5.3	20.8	16.6	0.1	1.7	23.5	0.4	0.1
1986	13.0	1.5	2.4	0.6	5.9	23.4	17.1	0.1	1.4	25.8	0.5	0.1
1987	12.4	1.7	2.4	0.5	6.2	23.1	20.0	0.1	2.2	25.0	0.7	0.1
1988	13.5	1.7	2.4	0.5	6.5	24.6	19.0	0.1	1.5	24.3	0.5	0.1
1989	11.8	1.6	2.3	0.7	6.4	22.8	20.4	0.1	1.5	24.7	0.5	0.1
1990	12.0	1.2	2.5	0.6	4.3	20.7	18.8	0.1	1.0	24.4	0.4	0.1
1991	8.2	1.3	2.5	0.7	5.7	18.4	17.5	0.1	1.3	25.1	0.4	0.1
1992	12.5	1.8	2.4	1.0	5.8	23.5	18.5	0.1	1.3	27.3	0.5	0.1
1993	13.8	1.8	2.5	0.9	6.0	25.1	18.4	0.1	2.0	26.8	0.4	0.1
1994	12.7	2.0	2.6	0.9	5.9	24.1	18.8	0.1	1.3	28.1	0.5	0.1
1995	11.6	1.9	2.8	1.1	5.9	23.3	18.2	0.1	1.3	27.4	0.3	0.1
1996	12.4	2.1	2.8	1.1	5.7	24.1	18.2	0.1	1.5	28.0	0.4	0.1
1997	13.6	2.4	2.7	1.1	6.1	25.9	17.7	0.1	1.3	27.7	0.5	0.1
Noncitrus--continued												Total fresh fruit 3/
Grapes	Kiwifruit	Mangoes	Peaches and nectarines	Pears	Pine- apples	Papayas	Plums and prunes	Straw- berries	Melons	Total 3/		
Pounds												
1970	2.6	NA	0.1	5.5	1.8	0.7	0.1	1.4	1.6	19.5	68.6	96.5
1971	2.3	NA	0.1	5.4	2.4	0.6	0.1	1.2	1.7	18.9	67.8	95.9
1972	2.3	NA	0.1	3.7	2.2	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.5	18.5	64.3	90.6
1973	2.6	NA	0.1	4.1	2.4	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.5	18.1	65.8	92.2
1974	2.9	NA	0.1	4.1	2.4	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.7	16.0	65.2	91.4
1975	3.3	NA	0.2	4.7	2.6	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.7	16.1	69.3	97.3
1976	3.2	NA	0.2	4.9	2.7	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.5	17.2	69.5	97.1
1977	3.2	NA	0.1	4.8	2.3	1.3	0.2	1.5	1.8	17.7	69.9	95.2
1978	2.8	NA	0.2	5.8	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.5	2.0	18.2	73.4	98.8
1979	3.1	NA	0.2	6.3	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.7	17.4	73.5	95.8
1980	3.6	NA	0.2	6.7	2.5	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.8	16.3	75.1	100.3
1981	3.7	NA	0.2	6.5	2.7	1.5	0.2	1.6	2.0	17.5	76.3	99.0
1982	5.2	0.1	0.3	5.1	2.7	1.6	0.2	1.0	2.2	20.0	79.9	102.5
1983	5.1	0.1	0.4	5.2	2.8	1.6	0.2	1.3	2.1	17.8	78.0	105.1
1984	5.5	0.1	0.4	6.4	2.4	1.4	0.2	1.7	2.7	21.8	85.6	107.4
1985	6.2	0.1	0.4	5.2	2.6	1.4	0.2	1.4	2.7	21.9	84.7	105.4
1986	6.5	0.1	0.5	5.5	2.8	1.6	0.2	1.2	2.7	22.4	88.6	112.0
1987	6.4	0.2	0.5	5.7	3.3	1.5	0.2	1.8	2.9	22.1	92.8	116.0
1988	7.0	0.2	0.4	6.4	3.1	1.7	0.1	1.6	3.1	21.6	90.7	115.3
1989	7.2	0.3	0.5	5.6	3.0	1.9	0.1	1.3	3.0	24.1	94.2	117.0
1990	7.2	0.4	0.5	5.3	3.1	1.9	0.2	1.5	3.0	22.4	90.2	110.9
1991	6.6	0.4	0.8	6.1	3.0	1.8	0.2	1.4	3.3	21.2	89.2	107.6
1992	6.5	0.4	0.6	5.7	3.0	1.9	0.2	1.7	3.3	23.0	94.2	117.7
1993	6.4	0.5	0.9	5.7	3.2	2.0	0.3	1.2	3.4	22.8	94.1	119.2
1994	6.7	0.5	0.9	5.2	3.3	1.9	0.3	1.5	3.8	23.5	96.5	120.6
1995	6.8	0.5	1.1	5.2	3.2	1.8	0.4	0.9	3.8	24.5	95.6	118.9
1996	6.3	0.5	1.3	4.3	2.9	1.8	0.5	1.4	4.0	27.3	98.7	122.8
1997	7.3	0.4	1.4	5.4	3.3	2.3	0.5	1.5	3.9	27.7	101.0	126.9

NA = Not available.

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1 for everything except lemons, limes, and grapefruit, which use January 1 of the year indicated, and apples, grapes, and pears, which use January 1 of the year following that indicated. 2/ Citrus are on a crop-year basis beginning in year preceding that indicated. Noncitrus are on a calendar-year basis except apples, grapes, and pears, which are on a crop-year basis beginning in year indicated. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 19--Canned fruits (product-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Crop year 2/	Apples and applesauce	Apricots	Cherries 3/	Olives	Peaches 4/ 5/	Pears 5/	Pineapples	Plums and prunes	Total 6/
Pounds									
1970	4.51	1.62	0.41	1.01	8.03	3.27	4.16	0.30	23.31
1971	4.21	1.35	0.41	1.06	8.11	3.98	4.18	0.35	23.65
1972	3.73	1.32	0.38	0.86	7.29	3.63	4.03	0.18	21.43
1973	4.77	1.52	0.25	0.96	6.92	4.01	3.28	0.28	21.98
1974	4.60	0.88	0.38	0.83	8.00	3.72	3.01	0.28	21.71
1975	3.80	1.35	0.32	1.02	7.03	3.86	3.50	0.24	21.13
1976	3.41	1.13	0.21	1.10	7.06	4.32	3.53	0.33	21.08
1977	3.91	1.10	0.26	1.18	7.29	4.46	3.51	0.23	21.94
1978	4.41	1.02	0.20	0.92	6.58	3.79	3.34	0.26	20.51
1979	4.73	0.97	0.19	0.48	6.72	4.64	3.66	0.19	21.58
1980	4.22	0.93	0.30	0.55	6.82	4.58	3.48	0.18	21.06
1981	3.48	0.69	0.23	0.62	5.54	4.37	3.19	0.20	18.32
1982	4.29	0.77	0.30	1.46	5.23	4.05	3.20	0.19	19.50
1983	4.11	0.61	0.19	1.08	4.34	3.64	3.24	0.15	17.36
1984	4.01	0.77	0.32	1.25	4.77	3.17	2.94	0.14	17.36
1985	4.21	0.80	0.28	1.39	4.73	3.21	3.31	0.17	18.10
1986	3.93	0.42	0.18	1.48	5.04	3.44	3.58	0.16	18.24
1987	4.31	0.63	0.28	1.33	4.74	3.88	3.03	0.17	18.38
1988	4.57	0.52	0.24	1.22	4.91	3.87	2.98	0.17	18.48
1989	4.27	0.78	0.27	1.42	4.65	3.71	3.24	0.20	18.54
1990	4.41	0.73	0.26	1.35	4.55	3.92	3.05	0.12	18.38
1991	4.14	0.48	0.22	0.89	4.79	3.42	3.11	0.09	17.13
1992	4.67	0.59	0.30	1.69	5.14	3.70	3.58	0.16	19.84
1993	4.13	0.52	0.33	1.38	4.85	3.38	3.28	0.11	17.98
1994	4.32	0.78	0.37	1.02	4.80	3.75	3.17	0.13	18.34
1995	3.97	0.20	0.31	0.95	3.63	2.99	2.79	0.07	14.92
1996	3.99	0.21	0.23	1.67	4.57	2.82	2.81	0.07	16.37
1997	4.60	0.49	0.29	1.24	4.98	3.53	2.77	0.12	18.01

1/ Uses U.S. total population January 1 of year following that indicated for everything except pineapples, which uses July 1. 2/ Beginning May 1 for apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, and plums; August 1 for apples, grapes, and olives. Pineapples are on a calendar-year basis. 3/ Sweet and tart cherries. 4/ Excludes spiced peaches. 5/ The peaches and pears used in fruit cocktail are included in the consumption estimates for peaches and pears. 6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 20--Frozen fruits (product-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Berries					Other					Total 2/	
		Black- berries	Rasp- berries	Straw- berries	Blue- berries	Other berries 1/	Total 2/	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Peaches		Total 2/3/
----- Pounds -----													
Millions													
1970	205.052	0.10	0.16	1.32	0.21	0.06	1.85	0.47	0.06	0.61	0.28	1.42	3.27
1971	207.661	0.16	0.16	1.43	0.18	0.07	2.00	0.53	0.07	0.68	0.26	1.54	3.54
1972	209.896	0.11	0.12	1.32	0.18	0.06	1.79	0.66	0.04	0.64	0.31	1.65	3.44
1973	211.909	0.08	0.10	1.23	0.16	0.05	1.62	0.61	0.08	0.81	0.23	1.73	3.35
1974	213.854	0.06	0.09	1.19	0.14	0.04	1.52	0.33	0.06	0.49	0.28	1.16	2.68
1975	215.973	0.08	0.09	1.38	0.19	0.04	1.78	0.45	0.07	0.44	0.28	1.24	3.02
1976	218.035	0.12	0.13	1.24	0.13	0.05	1.67	0.39	0.06	0.67	0.13	1.25	2.92
1977	220.239	0.12	0.13	1.18	0.13	0.04	1.60	0.44	0.07	0.62	0.28	1.41	3.01
1978	222.585	0.10	0.10	1.31	0.11	0.05	1.67	0.39	0.07	0.64	0.27	1.37	3.04
1979	225.055	0.06	0.08	1.22	0.13	0.03	1.52	0.33	0.06	0.52	0.21	1.12	2.64
1980	227.726	0.02	0.08	1.37	0.18	0.03	1.68	0.35	0.07	0.48	0.27	1.17	2.85
1981	229.966	0.04	0.08	1.31	0.17	0.02	1.62	0.37	0.05	0.49	0.19	1.10	2.72
1982	232.188	0.09	0.07	1.19	0.11	0.02	1.48	0.43	0.06	0.61	0.23	1.33	2.81
1983	234.307	0.08	0.07	1.25	0.04	0.04	1.48	0.32	0.07	0.62	0.31	1.32	2.80
1984	236.348	0.04	0.06	1.21	0.25	0.02	1.58	0.38	0.06	0.58	0.28	1.30	2.88
1985	238.466	0.06	0.10	1.18	0.22	0.02	1.58	0.35	0.07	0.58	0.41	1.41	2.99
1986	240.651	0.04	0.09	1.26	0.38	0.03	1.80	0.40	0.07	0.67	0.41	1.55	3.35
1987	242.804	0.05	0.07	1.27	0.26	0.02	1.67	0.53	0.08	1.00	0.27	1.88	3.55
1988	245.021	0.08	0.09	1.31	0.21	0.04	1.73	0.50	0.06	0.73	0.33	1.62	3.35
1989	247.342	0.11	0.17	1.38	0.30	0.03	1.99	0.48	0.07	0.74	0.44	1.73	3.72
1990	249.949	0.07	0.16	1.26	0.33	0.03	1.85	0.40	0.07	0.80	0.35	1.62	3.47
1991	252.636	0.08	0.13	1.40	0.32	0.04	1.97	0.45	0.06	0.58	0.39	1.48	3.45
1992	255.382	0.07	0.12	1.34	0.41	0.02	1.96	0.50	0.07	0.55	0.42	1.55	3.52
1993	258.089	0.11	0.12	1.32	0.48	0.01	2.04	0.36	0.06	0.68	0.28	1.39	3.42
1994	260.602	0.08	0.12	1.27	0.49	0.01	1.97	0.31	0.07	0.65	0.48	1.51	3.47
1995	263.039	0.12	0.16	1.45	0.46	0.01	2.21	0.46	0.06	0.64	0.45	1.62	3.83
1996	265.453	0.06	0.19	1.44	0.38	0.04	2.11	0.46	0.06	0.59	0.40	1.52	3.64
1997	267.901	0.08	0.12	1.24	0.33	0.03	1.80	0.49	0.08	0.56	0.38	1.51	3.31

1/ Includes boysenberries for all years, and loganberries until 1995. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Includes plums, prunes, and miscellaneous fruit and berries and noncitrus fruit puree less tart cherry.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 21--Dried fruits (product-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-97

Crop year 1/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Apples	Apricots	Dates 2/	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes 3/	Raisins	Total 4/
Millions		Pounds								
1970	206.466	0.11	0.06	0.26	0.22	0.02	0.01	0.69	1.25	2.62
1971	208.917	0.06	0.04	0.26	0.20	0.02	0.01	0.58	1.34	2.51
1972	210.985	0.08	0.04	0.25	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.49	0.96	1.98
1973	212.932	0.14	0.05	0.33	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.55	1.31	2.58
1974	214.931	0.11	0.03	0.26	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.51	1.39	2.48
1975	217.095	0.13	0.05	0.34	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.60	1.29	2.60
1976	219.179	0.13	0.06	0.33	0.17	0.02	0.01	0.53	1.28	2.53
1977	221.477	0.12	0.06	0.36	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.49	1.25	2.47
1978	223.865	0.12	0.04	0.34	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.43	1.10	2.22
1979	226.451	0.14	0.06	0.26	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.38	1.31	2.34
1980	228.937	0.10	0.03	0.14	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.43	1.46	2.31
1981	231.157	0.10	0.05	0.18	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.46	1.52	2.48
1982	233.322	0.11	0.08	0.26	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.42	1.52	2.56
1983	235.385	0.15	0.09	0.25	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.47	1.58	2.73
1984	237.468	0.16	0.09	0.32	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.48	1.90	3.13
1985	239.638	0.14	0.03	0.24	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.49	1.92	2.98
1986	241.784	0.10	0.08	0.15	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.46	1.83	2.78
1987	243.981	0.15	0.05	0.17	0.18	0.02	0.01	0.64	1.88	3.10
1988	246.224	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.60	2.07	3.31
1989	248.659	0.14	0.10	0.23	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.74	1.92	3.31
1990	251.370	0.10	0.07	0.23	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.63	1.80	3.05
1991	254.024	0.10	0.08	0.22	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.64	1.78	3.00
1992	256.836	0.15	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.53	1.62	2.75
1993	259.417	0.18	0.09	0.21	0.21	0.01	0.01	0.44	1.86	3.01
1994	261.865	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.01	0.01	0.52	1.73	2.97
1995	264.281	0.15	0.12	0.17	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.51	1.68	2.77
1996	266.753	0.16	0.10	0.16	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.67	1.60	2.84
1997	269.182	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.53	1.61	2.69

1/ Beginning July 1 for apples, apricots, peaches, and pears; September 1 for dates; and August 1 for figs, prunes, and raisins. 2/ Pits-in basis. 3/ Excludes quantities used for juice.

4/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 22--Selected fruit juices: Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Crop year	Orange	Grapefruit	Lemon	Lime	Total citrus	Apple	Grape	Pineapple	Cranberry	Prune	Total noncitrus	Total fruit juice
Gallons												
1970	3.81	0.68	0.09	0.01	4.59	0.53	0.22	0.27	--	0.13	1.14	5.73
1971	4.18	0.67	0.10	0.01	4.96	0.58	0.30	0.26	--	0.12	1.26	6.22
1972	4.19	0.71	0.15	0.01	5.07	0.45	0.19	0.25	--	0.11	1.00	6.07
1973	4.32	0.68	0.09	0.01	5.10	0.39	0.24	0.21	--	0.07	0.90	6.00
1974	4.66	0.69	0.24	0.01	5.60	0.49	0.25	0.18	--	0.10	1.02	6.63
1975	5.18	0.56	0.09	0.01	5.84	0.57	0.23	0.21	--	0.08	1.09	6.92
1976	5.01	0.75	0.17	0.01	5.94	0.52	0.22	0.21	--	0.09	1.04	6.98
1977	4.31	0.79	0.18	0.00	5.29	0.66	0.17	0.24	--	0.11	1.18	6.46
1978	4.46	0.76	0.10	0.00	5.32	0.80	0.30	0.24	--	0.09	1.44	6.76
1979	4.95	0.58	0.13	0.01	5.66	0.89	0.23	0.29	--	0.10	1.50	7.17
1980	4.72	0.72	0.25	0.01	5.69	1.08	0.25	0.31	--	0.09	1.73	7.42
1981	4.30	0.69	0.18	0.01	5.18	0.96	0.24	0.28	--	0.09	1.57	6.75
1982	5.78	0.61	0.17	0.01	6.56	1.21	0.24	0.29	--	0.10	1.84	8.40
1983	4.82	0.33	0.12	0.01	5.28	1.32	0.33	0.28	--	0.08	2.01	7.29
1984	4.81	0.61	0.15	0.01	5.57	1.53	0.29	0.27	--	0.06	2.15	7.72
1985	5.00	0.48	0.11	0.01	5.60	1.53	0.23	0.34	--	0.07	2.17	7.78
1986	5.22	0.68	0.21	0.01	6.12	1.52	0.22	0.39	--	0.07	2.20	8.32
1987	4.99	0.37	0.10	0.01	5.47	1.62	0.30	0.43	--	0.07	2.42	7.88
1988	5.09	0.60	0.11	0.01	5.80	1.60	0.27	0.43	--	0.06	2.35	8.15
1989	4.25	0.62	0.14	0.02	5.03	1.45	0.30	0.44	0.15	0.07	2.41	7.44
1990	4.65	0.41	0.13	0.02	5.22	1.73	0.28	0.50	0.14	0.04	2.68	7.90
1991	4.29	0.40	0.12	0.01	4.83	1.52	0.35	0.50	0.17	0.04	2.58	7.40
1992	5.19	0.59	0.17	0.01	5.96	1.57	0.38	0.48	0.17	0.03	2.62	8.58
1993	5.06	0.54	0.18	0.01	5.79	1.79	0.35	0.42	0.15	0.04	2.75	8.54
1994	5.38	0.64	0.12	0.02	6.17	1.79	0.29	0.35	0.19	0.04	2.66	8.83
1995	5.23	0.69	0.16	0.01	6.09	1.60	0.46	0.39	0.17	0.04	2.64	8.73
1996	5.43	0.62	0.16	0.02	6.24	1.72	0.38	0.39	0.18	0.03	2.70	8.94
1997	5.91	0.58	0.14	0.01	6.63	1.59	0.41	0.35	0.21	0.03	2.58	9.21

-- = Not available.

1/ Single-strength equivalent. Uses U.S. total population July 1 for pineapple, cranberry, and prune; July 1 of year following that indicated for orange and grapefruit; and January 1 of year following that indicated for everything else.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 23--Apples: Per capita utilized production plus imports and minus exports, farm-weight equivalent, by use, 1970-97 1/

Crop year 2/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Fresh 3/	Canned	Juice	Frozen	Dry	Other 4/	Total 5/
Millions		----- Pounds -----						
1970	206.466	17.02	5.64	6.36	0.98	0.90	0.70	31.60
1971	208.917	16.42	5.27	7.02	0.91	0.48	0.63	30.73
1972	210.985	15.53	4.67	5.44	1.12	0.64	0.65	28.03
1973	212.932	16.13	5.97	4.63	1.22	1.12	0.60	29.66
1974	214.931	16.40	5.75	5.91	0.85	0.91	0.95	30.77
1975	217.095	19.49	4.75	6.87	0.95	1.04	0.42	33.52
1976	219.179	17.08	4.26	6.30	1.01	1.07	0.33	30.05
1977	221.477	16.52	4.88	7.87	0.73	0.99	0.55	31.54
1978	223.865	17.95	5.51	9.57	0.93	0.99	0.83	35.77
1979	226.451	17.14	5.92	10.63	0.60	1.11	0.57	35.97
1980	228.937	19.20	5.27	13.01	0.73	0.82	0.72	39.75
1981	231.157	16.85	4.35	11.52	0.75	0.82	0.38	34.67
1982	233.322	17.54	5.37	14.58	0.82	0.85	0.50	39.65
1983	235.385	18.27	5.13	15.83	0.72	1.21	0.41	41.57
1984	237.468	18.35	5.01	18.40	0.83	1.26	0.43	44.28
1985	239.638	17.26	5.26	18.42	0.81	1.15	0.31	43.22
1986	241.784	17.84	4.91	18.18	1.06	0.83	0.38	43.21
1987	243.981	20.83	5.38	19.44	1.02	1.21	0.30	48.17
1988	246.224	19.84	5.71	19.15	1.08	1.21	0.27	47.25
1989	248.659	21.22	5.34	17.35	1.29	1.11	0.23	46.54
1990	251.370	19.60	5.51	20.70	1.21	0.76	0.29	48.07
1991	254.024	18.18	5.17	18.20	1.13	0.79	0.39	43.86
1992	256.836	19.25	5.84	18.84	0.96	1.21	0.61	46.70
1993	259.417	19.17	5.16	21.51	1.09	1.46	0.33	48.71
1994	261.865	19.58	5.40	21.51	1.16	1.55	0.51	49.72
1995	264.281	18.95	4.96	19.16	1.15	1.23	0.30	45.75
1996	266.753	19.01	4.99	20.67	1.00	1.26	0.23	47.16
1997	269.182	18.46	5.74	19.05	1.27	0.97	0.65	46.14

1/ Data only approximate the trend and general level of consumption over time. Year-to-year changes in processed items do not reflect changes in stocks, therefore the numbers do not reflect actual year-to-year changes in consumption. 2/ Beginning August 1. 3/ Numbers include shipments to the U.S. territories. 4/ Includes apples used for vinegar, wine, and fresh slices for pie making. 5/ Calculated from unrounded numbers.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 24--Grapes: Per capita utilized production plus imports and minus exports, farm-weight equivalent, by use, 1970-97 1/

Crop year 2/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Fresh 3/	Canned	Juice	Wine 4/	Dry (raisins)	Total 5/
----- Pounds -----							
	Millions						
1970	206.466	2.89	0.52	2.38	17.25	5.73	28.77
1971	208.917	2.53	0.56	3.29	24.40	6.61	37.39
1972	210.985	2.52	0.48	2.08	17.26	4.22	26.56
1973	212.932	2.88	0.55	2.62	27.46	6.30	39.82
1974	214.931	3.14	0.57	2.80	25.53	6.36	38.39
1975	217.095	3.61	0.49	2.52	23.86	6.32	36.79
1976	219.179	3.54	0.44	2.44	24.59	9.62	40.63
1977	221.477	3.54	0.49	1.92	25.72	6.23	37.90
1978	223.865	3.08	0.49	3.36	29.15	5.25	41.33
1979	226.451	3.45	0.53	2.54	28.94	6.69	42.15
1980	228.937	3.97	0.55	2.75	31.51	8.45	47.23
1981	231.157	4.05	0.36	2.62	27.59	5.54	40.17
1982	233.322	5.72	0.30	2.62	33.88	8.73	51.26
1983	235.385	5.59	0.30	3.68	27.26	7.80	44.63
1984	237.468	6.09	0.25	3.17	30.00	8.68	48.19
1985	239.638	6.84	0.38	2.56	31.31	9.37	50.47
1986	241.784	7.10	0.33	2.44	29.43	8.32	47.62
1987	243.981	7.05	0.33	3.33	26.15	8.02	44.87
1988	246.224	7.70	0.32	2.95	27.61	10.85	49.43
1989	248.659	7.94	0.32	3.37	25.78	8.82	46.23
1990	251.370	7.92	0.32	3.11	23.64	8.36	43.35
1991	254.024	7.26	0.32	3.91	23.02	8.52	43.03
1992	256.836	7.19	0.36	4.21	27.01	6.90	45.67
1993	259.417	7.05	0.35	3.86	24.93	8.55	44.74
1994	261.865	7.33	0.30	3.20	22.53	8.30	41.66
1995	264.281	7.52	0.27	5.04	24.47	8.95	46.25
1996	266.753	6.94	0.27	4.22	25.30	7.15	43.88
1997	269.182	8.05	0.33	4.49	33.16	7.12	53.15

1/ Data only approximate the trend and general level of consumption over time. Year-to-year changes in processed items do not reflect changes in stocks, therefore the numbers do not reflect actual year-to-year changes in consumption. 2/ Beginning August 1. 3/ Numbers include shipments to the U.S. territories. 4/ Since alcoholic beverages are not part of the official U.S. food supply series, the quantity of grapes used for wine making are subtracted from the total for grapes in table 16. 5/ Calculated from unrounded numbers.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 25--Pineapples: Per capita utilized production plus imports and minus exports, farm-weight equivalent, by use 1970-97 1/

Year	Fresh	Canned	Juice	Total 2/
Pounds				
1970	0.70	7.12	4.01	11.83
1971	0.65	7.14	3.94	11.73
1972	0.78	6.89	3.73	11.40
1973	0.92	5.61	3.08	9.60
1974	0.90	5.15	2.68	8.73
1975	1.03	5.98	3.12	10.12
1976	1.15	6.03	3.09	10.27
1977	1.36	5.99	3.57	10.93
1978	1.44	5.71	3.66	10.82
1979	1.46	6.25	4.30	12.01
1980	1.50	5.95	4.62	12.07
1981	1.56	5.46	4.24	11.26
1982	1.66	5.47	4.33	11.46
1983	1.68	5.53	4.19	11.41
1984	1.51	5.02	4.05	10.58
1985	1.48	5.66	5.08	12.22
1986	1.73	6.12	5.90	13.75
1987	1.63	5.17	6.41	13.22
1988	1.76	5.09	6.39	13.24
1989	1.96	5.55	6.65	14.16
1990	2.05	5.20	7.45	14.71
1991	1.92	5.31	7.53	14.76
1992	2.00	6.12	7.13	15.25
1993	2.05	5.60	6.24	13.90
1994	2.04	5.42	5.28	12.74
1995	1.93	4.77	5.80	12.51
1996	1.92	4.79	5.80	12.52
1997	2.38	4.73	5.26	12.37

1/ Per capita numbers do not reflect changes in stocks, therefore the numbers do not reflect year-to-year changes in consumption. However, the numbers do approximate the trend and level of consumption over time. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Calculated from unrounded numbers.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 26--Melons: Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Watermelon		Cantaloupe		Honeydew		Total 2/	
		Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail
----- Pounds -----									
Millions									
1970	205.052	13.5	12.1	7.2	6.6	0.9	0.8	21.6	19.5
1971	207.661	13.0	11.7	6.8	6.3	0.9	0.9	20.7	18.9
1972	209.896	12.3	11.1	7.0	6.4	1.0	1.0	20.3	18.5
1973	211.909	12.7	11.5	6.1	5.6	1.1	1.0	19.9	18.1
1974	213.854	11.3	10.2	5.3	4.9	1.0	0.9	17.6	16.0
1975	215.973	11.4	10.3	5.2	4.8	1.1	1.0	17.7	16.1
1976	218.035	12.6	11.4	5.3	4.9	1.0	0.9	18.9	17.2
1977	220.239	12.6	11.4	5.8	5.3	1.1	1.0	19.5	17.7
1978	222.585	11.9	10.7	6.6	6.1	1.6	1.4	20.1	18.2
1979	225.055	11.4	10.3	6.1	5.6	1.6	1.5	19.1	17.4
1980	227.726	10.7	9.6	5.8	5.4	1.4	1.3	17.9	16.3
1981	229.966	11.7	10.5	6.1	5.6	1.5	1.4	19.3	17.5
1982	232.188	12.5	11.2	7.7	7.1	1.8	1.7	22.0	20.0
1983	234.307	11.3	10.2	6.5	6.0	1.8	1.6	19.6	17.8
1984	236.348	14.4	13.0	7.7	7.1	1.8	1.7	23.9	21.8
1985	238.466	13.5	12.2	8.5	7.8	2.1	1.9	24.1	21.9
1986	240.651	12.8	11.5	9.4	8.7	2.4	2.2	24.6	22.4
1987	242.804	13.0	11.7	9.1	8.4	2.2	2.0	24.3	22.1
1988	245.021	13.5	12.2	7.9	7.2	2.4	2.2	23.8	21.6
1989	247.342	13.6	12.3	10.4	9.5	2.5	2.3	26.5	24.1
1990	249.949	13.3	12.0	9.2	8.5	2.1	1.9	24.6	22.4
1991	252.636	12.8	11.5	8.7	8.0	1.9	1.7	23.4	21.2
1992	255.382	14.8	13.3	8.5	7.8	2.1	1.9	25.4	23.0
1993	258.089	14.6	13.2	8.7	8.0	1.7	1.6	25.0	22.8
1994	260.602	15.5	13.9	8.6	7.9	1.8	1.7	25.9	23.5
1995	263.039	15.7	14.2	9.2	8.5	1.9	1.8	26.8	24.5
1996	265.453	17.4	15.6	10.6	9.8	2.1	1.9	30.1	27.3
1997	267.901	16.1	14.5	11.7	10.8	2.6	2.4	30.4	27.7

1/ Includes any processing uses. Excludes quantities produced in home gardens. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 27--Commercially produced fresh vegetables (farm weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year	Artichokes 2/	Asparagus	Bell peppers 2/	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts 2/	Cabbage	Carrots	Cauli- flower	Celery 2/	Sweet corn	Cucum- bers	Eggplant 2/	Escarole/ endive
Pounds													
1970	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.5	0.3	8.8	6.0	0.7	7.3	7.8	2.8	0.3	0.6
1971	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.7	0.3	8.9	6.1	0.7	7.3	7.5	2.8	0.3	0.6
1972	0.4	0.4	2.4	0.7	0.3	8.5	6.5	0.8	7.1	7.8	3.0	0.4	0.6
1973	0.4	0.4	2.5	0.8	0.3	9.0	6.7	0.8	7.6	7.9	2.7	0.4	0.6
1974	0.4	0.4	2.7	0.8	0.3	9.0	6.9	0.8	7.4	7.7	3.0	0.4	0.5
1975	0.4	0.4	2.5	1.0	0.3	9.1	6.4	0.9	6.9	7.8	2.8	0.4	0.5
1976	0.4	0.4	2.7	1.1	0.3	8.5	6.4	1.0	7.4	8.0	3.1	0.5	0.5
1977	0.4	0.3	2.8	1.2	0.3	8.6	5.3	1.1	7.0	7.6	3.5	0.4	0.5
1978	0.3	0.3	2.8	1.0	0.4	8.7	5.3	0.8	7.1	6.6	3.8	0.5	0.5
1979	0.5	0.3	2.9	1.2	0.4	8.2	5.9	1.1	7.1	6.5	3.8	0.5	0.5
1980	0.4	0.3	2.9	1.4	0.3	8.1	6.2	1.1	7.4	6.5	3.9	0.5	0.5
1981	0.6	0.3	2.8	1.7	0.4	8.2	6.1	1.4	7.3	6.2	4.0	0.5	0.4
1982	0.6	0.4	3.0	2.0	0.3	8.8	6.6	1.3	7.4	6.0	4.2	0.5	0.4
1983	0.5	0.4	3.3	2.0	0.3	8.3	6.5	1.4	7.0	6.1	4.5	0.5	0.4
1984	0.6	0.4	3.6	2.5	0.3	8.7	6.7	1.8	7.1	6.4	4.7	0.5	0.4
1985	0.7	0.5	3.8	2.6	0.3	8.8	6.5	1.8	6.9	6.4	4.4	0.5	0.4
1986	0.6	0.6	4.0	3.0	0.3	8.8	6.5	2.2	6.5	6.1	4.6	0.5	0.4
1987	0.7	0.6	4.2	3.1	0.3	9.2	8.3	2.1	6.6	6.3	5.1	0.5	0.3
1988	0.6	0.6	4.5	3.8	0.3	9.1	7.1	2.2	7.2	5.8	4.8	0.4	0.4
1989	0.7	0.6	4.7	3.8	0.3	8.7	8.1	2.3	7.5	6.5	4.8	0.4	0.3
1990	0.6	0.6	4.5	3.4	0.3	8.8	8.3	2.2	7.2	6.7	4.7	0.4	0.2
1991	0.6	0.6	5.1	3.1	0.3	8.5	7.7	2.0	6.8	5.9	4.6	0.4	0.2
1992	0.6	0.6	5.7	3.4	0.3	8.9	8.3	1.8	7.4	6.9	5.0	0.4	0.2
1993	0.5	0.6	6.2	2.9	0.4	9.7	8.2	1.7	7.1	7.0	5.3	0.4	0.2
1994	0.7	0.6	6.5	3.9	0.3	9.7	8.7	1.6	6.8	8.2	5.5	0.4	0.2
1995	0.5	0.6	6.3	4.4	0.3	8.7	9.0	1.4	6.4	7.8	5.7	0.4	0.2
1996	0.6	0.6	7.3	4.5	0.3	9.2	10.1	1.5	6.3	8.3	6.0	0.4	0.2
1997	0.5	0.7	7.2	5.2	0.3	10.2	12.5	1.6	6.0	8.1	6.3	0.4	0.2
	Garlic 2/	Lettuce		Mush- rooms	Onions	Potatoes	Radishes 2/	Snap beans	Spinach	Sweet- potatoes 2/	Tomatoes	Total 3/	
		Head	Romaine and leaf									Excluding potatoes and sweet- potatoes	Including potatoes and sweet- potatoes
Pounds													
1970	0.4	22.4	NA	NA	10.1	NA	0.5	1.5	0.3	NA	12.1	NA	NA
1971	0.3	22.4	NA	NA	10.7	NA	0.6	1.5	0.3	NA	11.3	NA	NA
1972	0.4	22.4	NA	NA	10.7	NA	0.5	1.5	0.3	NA	12.1	NA	NA
1973	0.5	23.1	NA	NA	10.2	NA	0.6	1.4	0.3	NA	12.5	NA	NA
1974	0.7	23.5	NA	NA	11.2	NA	0.5	1.4	0.3	NA	11.8	NA	NA
1975	0.7	23.5	NA	NA	10.5	NA	0.6	1.4	0.3	NA	12.0	NA	NA
1976	0.5	24.2	NA	NA	11.0	NA	0.6	1.4	0.3	NA	12.6	NA	NA
1977	0.6	25.8	NA	NA	11.1	NA	0.7	1.3	0.4	NA	12.4	NA	NA
1978	0.6	25.1	NA	NA	10.9	NA	0.5	1.3	0.3	NA	12.9	NA	NA
1979	0.9	25.1	NA	NA	11.4	NA	0.6	1.3	0.4	NA	12.4	NA	NA
1980	0.9	25.6	NA	NA	11.4	NA	0.6	1.3	0.4	NA	12.8	NA	NA
1981	0.7	24.9	NA	NA	10.7	NA	0.6	1.3	0.5	NA	12.3	NA	NA
1982	0.8	24.9	NA	NA	12.2	NA	0.5	1.3	0.5	NA	12.9	NA	NA
1983	1.0	22.4	NA	NA	12.2	NA	0.5	1.2	0.5	NA	13.5	NA	NA
1984	0.8	24.9	NA	NA	13.1	NA	0.5	1.3	0.5	NA	14.2	NA	NA
1985	1.1	23.7	3.3	NA	13.6	NA	0.5	1.3	0.7	NA	14.9	NA	NA
1986	0.8	21.9	2.4	NA	13.7	NA	0.5	1.3	0.6	NA	15.8	NA	NA
1987	1.2	25.7	2.5	NA	13.4	NA	0.4	1.2	0.6	NA	15.8	NA	NA
1988	1.1	27.0	3.2	NA	14.5	NA	0.5	1.2	0.6	NA	16.8	NA	NA
1989	1.0	28.7	3.6	NA	14.8	NA	0.6	1.2	0.6	NA	16.8	NA	NA
1990	1.3	27.8	3.8	NA	15.1	NA	0.6	1.1	0.8	NA	15.5	NA	NA
1991	1.5	26.1	4.0	NA	15.7	NA	0.5	1.1	0.8	NA	15.4	NA	NA
1992	1.5	25.9	4.7	NA	16.2	NA	0.5	1.5	0.8	NA	15.5	NA	NA
1993	1.8	24.6	4.9	NA	16.5	NA	0.4	1.5	0.8	NA	16.0	NA	NA
1994	1.9	24.3	5.2	NA	16.5	NA	0.4	1.6	0.7	NA	16.5	NA	NA
1995	1.9	22.5	5.8	NA	17.6	NA	0.3	1.7	0.6	NA	17.2	NA	NA
1996	2.4	23.3	5.9	NA	17.9	NA	0.3	1.4	0.5	NA	18.0	NA	NA
1997	2.1	24.3	6.1	NA	17.9	NA	0.4	1.4	0.6	NA	18.9	NA	NA

NA = Not available.

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes all uses. 3/ Includes small amounts of lima beans starting in 1992.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 28--Commercially produced fresh vegetables (retail-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year	Artichokes 2/	Asparagus	Bell peppers 2/	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts 2/	Cabbage	Carrots	Cauli- flower	Celery 2/	Sweet corn	Cucum- bers	Eggplant 2/	Escarole/ endive
Pounds													
1970	0.3	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.3	8.2	5.8	0.7	6.8	7.2	2.6	0.3	0.5
1971	0.4	0.3	2.1	0.7	0.3	8.3	5.9	0.6	6.8	6.9	2.6	0.3	0.5
1972	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.6	0.3	7.9	6.3	0.8	6.6	7.1	2.7	0.3	0.5
1973	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.7	0.2	8.3	6.5	0.7	7.0	7.3	2.5	0.4	0.5
1974	0.4	0.4	2.5	0.7	0.3	8.3	6.7	0.7	6.8	7.1	2.7	0.4	0.5
1975	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.9	0.3	8.4	6.3	0.8	6.5	7.2	2.6	0.4	0.5
1976	0.4	0.4	2.5	1.0	0.3	7.9	6.2	0.9	6.8	7.4	2.8	0.4	0.5
1977	0.3	0.3	2.6	1.1	0.3	8.0	5.2	1.0	6.6	7.0	3.2	0.4	0.4
1978	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.9	0.3	8.1	5.2	0.7	6.6	6.1	3.5	0.4	0.4
1979	0.4	0.2	2.7	1.1	0.3	7.7	5.7	1.0	6.6	6.0	3.5	0.4	0.5
1980	0.4	0.3	2.7	1.3	0.3	7.5	6.0	1.0	6.9	6.0	3.6	0.4	0.4
1981	0.5	0.3	2.6	1.5	0.3	7.7	5.9	1.3	6.8	5.7	3.7	0.4	0.4
1982	0.6	0.3	2.7	1.8	0.3	8.2	6.4	1.2	6.9	5.5	3.9	0.5	0.4
1983	0.5	0.4	3.1	1.9	0.3	7.7	6.3	1.3	6.5	5.7	4.2	0.5	0.4
1984	0.6	0.4	3.3	2.3	0.3	8.1	6.5	1.7	6.6	5.9	4.3	0.4	0.4
1985	0.6	0.4	3.5	2.4	0.3	8.2	6.3	1.7	6.4	5.9	4.0	0.4	0.4
1986	0.5	0.5	3.6	2.8	0.3	8.1	6.3	2.0	6.0	5.6	4.3	0.4	0.3
1987	0.6	0.5	3.9	2.8	0.2	8.6	8.0	2.0	6.1	5.8	4.7	0.4	0.3
1988	0.6	0.5	4.1	3.5	0.2	8.5	6.9	2.0	6.7	5.4	4.4	0.4	0.3
1989	0.6	0.5	4.3	3.5	0.3	8.1	7.8	2.1	7.0	6.0	4.4	0.4	0.3
1990	0.5	0.5	4.1	3.1	0.3	8.2	8.0	2.0	6.7	6.2	4.3	0.4	0.2
1991	0.5	0.5	4.7	2.8	0.3	7.9	7.5	1.8	6.3	5.5	4.2	0.4	0.2
1992	0.5	0.5	5.2	3.2	0.3	8.3	8.1	1.7	6.9	6.4	4.6	0.4	0.2
1993	0.5	0.5	5.7	2.6	0.3	9.0	7.9	1.5	6.6	6.5	4.9	0.3	0.2
1994	0.6	0.5	6.0	3.5	0.3	9.0	8.4	1.5	6.3	7.5	5.0	0.4	0.2
1995	0.5	0.5	5.8	4.0	0.3	8.1	8.8	1.3	6.0	7.2	5.3	0.3	0.2
1996	0.5	0.5	6.7	4.1	0.3	8.5	9.8	1.4	5.9	7.6	5.5	0.4	0.2
1997	0.5	0.6	6.7	4.8	0.3	9.5	12.1	1.5	5.6	7.4	5.8	0.4	0.2
Garlic 2/	Lettuce		Mush- rooms	Onions	Potatoes	Radishes 2/	Snap beans	Spinach	Sweet- potatoes 2/	Tomatoes	Total 3/		
	Head	Romaine and leaf									Excluding potatoes and sweet- potatoes	Including potatoes and sweet- potatoes	
Pounds													
1970	0.4	20.8	NA	NA	9.5	NA	0.5	1.5	0.3	NA	10.3	NA	NA
1971	0.2	20.8	NA	NA	10.1	NA	0.5	1.4	0.3	NA	9.6	NA	NA
1972	0.3	20.9	NA	NA	10.1	NA	0.5	1.4	0.2	NA	10.3	NA	NA
1973	0.4	21.5	NA	NA	9.6	NA	0.5	1.3	0.3	NA	10.6	NA	NA
1974	0.5	21.9	NA	NA	10.5	NA	0.5	1.3	0.2	NA	10.1	NA	NA
1975	0.6	21.9	NA	NA	9.9	NA	0.6	1.4	0.3	NA	10.2	NA	NA
1976	0.4	22.5	NA	NA	10.3	NA	0.6	1.4	0.3	NA	10.7	NA	NA
1977	0.5	24.0	NA	NA	10.4	NA	0.6	1.3	0.3	NA	10.5	NA	NA
1978	0.5	23.3	NA	NA	10.3	NA	0.5	1.2	0.3	NA	11.0	NA	NA
1979	0.8	23.3	NA	NA	10.8	NA	0.6	1.2	0.4	NA	10.6	NA	NA
1980	0.7	23.8	NA	NA	10.7	NA	0.5	1.2	0.4	NA	10.9	NA	NA
1981	0.5	23.2	NA	NA	10.1	NA	0.6	1.2	0.5	NA	10.5	NA	NA
1982	0.6	23.2	NA	NA	11.5	NA	0.5	1.2	0.5	NA	11.0	NA	NA
1983	0.8	20.9	NA	NA	11.4	NA	0.5	1.2	0.5	NA	11.4	NA	NA
1984	0.6	23.2	NA	NA	12.3	NA	0.5	1.3	0.5	NA	12.1	NA	NA
1985	0.9	22.0	3.0	NA	12.8	NA	0.5	1.2	0.6	NA	12.6	NA	NA
1986	0.6	20.4	2.2	NA	12.9	NA	0.4	1.2	0.5	NA	13.4	NA	NA
1987	0.9	23.9	2.3	NA	12.6	NA	0.4	1.1	0.5	NA	13.5	NA	NA
1988	0.9	25.1	3.0	NA	13.7	NA	0.5	1.1	0.5	NA	14.3	NA	NA
1989	0.8	26.7	3.3	NA	13.9	NA	0.6	1.1	0.6	NA	14.3	NA	NA
1990	1.1	25.8	3.5	NA	14.2	NA	0.6	1.0	0.7	NA	13.2	NA	NA
1991	1.2	24.3	3.7	NA	14.8	NA	0.5	1.1	0.7	NA	13.1	NA	NA
1992	1.2	24.1	4.4	NA	15.2	NA	0.5	1.4	0.7	NA	13.2	NA	NA
1993	1.5	22.9	4.6	NA	15.5	NA	0.4	1.4	0.7	NA	13.6	NA	NA
1994	1.5	22.6	4.9	NA	15.5	NA	0.4	1.5	0.6	NA	14.0	NA	NA
1995	1.5	20.9	5.4	NA	16.6	NA	0.3	1.6	0.5	NA	14.6	NA	NA
1996	1.9	21.7	5.5	NA	16.8	NA	0.3	1.3	0.5	NA	15.3	NA	NA
1997	1.7	22.6	5.6	NA	16.8	NA	0.4	1.3	0.5	NA	16.1	NA	NA

NA = Not available.

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes all uses. 3/ Includes small amounts of lima beans starting in 1992.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 29--Selected commercially grown vegetables for freezing (farm weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Aspar- agus	Snap beans	Broccoli	Carrots	Cauli- flower	Sweet corn	Green peas	Potatoes	Other 2/	Total for canning	
											Excluding potatoes	Including potatoes
----- Pounds -----												
Millions												
1970	205.052	0.3	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.5	5.8	1.9	NA	2.9	NA	NA
1971	207.661	0.3	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.6	5.5	2.1	NA	3.2	NA	NA
1972	209.896	0.2	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.5	5.4	2.0	NA	3.2	NA	NA
1973	211.909	0.2	1.7	1.0	1.6	0.6	6.0	1.9	NA	3.3	NA	NA
1974	213.854	0.2	1.5	1.1	1.8	0.7	5.9	2.0	NA	2.9	NA	NA
1975	215.973	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.6	6.3	1.9	NA	2.8	NA	NA
1976	218.035	0.3	1.5	1.1	1.7	0.6	5.9	1.9	NA	2.9	NA	NA
1977	220.239	0.2	1.4	1.2	1.8	0.7	7.4	1.8	NA	2.7	NA	NA
1978	222.585	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.8	6.3	1.8	NA	2.7	NA	NA
1979	225.055	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.9	0.7	6.8	1.9	NA	2.7	NA	NA
1980	227.726	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.8	6.4	1.8	NA	2.6	NA	NA
1981	229.966	0.1	1.7	1.5	1.9	0.9	6.3	1.7	NA	2.7	NA	NA
1982	232.188	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.9	5.8	1.7	NA	2.5	NA	NA
1983	234.307	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.8	6.6	1.8	NA	2.4	NA	NA
1984	236.348	0.1	1.8	1.8	2.1	0.9	8.0	2.0	NA	2.4	NA	NA
1985	238.466	0.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.9	7.9	2.1	NA	2.5	NA	NA
1986	240.651	0.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	0.9	7.6	1.9	NA	2.7	NA	NA
1987	242.804	0.1	1.7	2.2	2.1	0.9	7.8	1.7	NA	2.6	NA	NA
1988	245.021	0.1	1.7	2.4	2.3	0.9	8.7	1.9	NA	2.9	NA	NA
1989	247.342	0.1	2.0	2.2	2.5	0.8	8.4	2.0	NA	2.8	NA	NA
1990	249.949	0.1	1.9	2.2	2.3	0.8	8.6	2.2	NA	2.2	NA	NA
1991	252.636	0.1	1.8	2.3	2.4	0.6	9.4	2.3	NA	2.6	NA	NA
1992	255.382	0.1	1.7	2.4	2.3	0.7	9.0	2.0	NA	2.4	NA	NA
1993	258.089	0.1	1.8	2.3	2.8	0.7	9.8	1.9	NA	2.8	NA	NA
1994	260.602	0.1	2.0	2.3	2.8	0.6	9.2	2.2	NA	2.9	NA	NA
1995	263.039	0.1	1.7	2.6	2.6	0.6	10.5	2.1	NA	2.8	NA	NA
1996	265.453	0.1	1.9	2.6	2.9	0.5	10.5	1.9	NA	3.1	NA	NA
1997	267.901	0.1	1.8	2.3	2.6	0.4	10.4	2.0	NA	2.9	NA	NA

1/ Data could not be converted to product weight because statistics on the use of vegetables in end products such as tomatoes in catsup are not complete. 2/ Includes lima beans, spinach, and other vegetables for freezing.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 30--Selected commercially grown vegetables for canning (farm weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Aspar- agus	Snap beans	Cab- bage 2/	Carrots	Sweet corn	Cucum- bers 3/	Green peas	Mush- rooms	Chile peppers	Potatoes	Toma- toes 4/	Other 5/	Total for canning	
														Excluding tomatoes	Including tomatoes
Pounds -----															
Millions															
1970	205.052	0.6	4.7	2.3	2.1	14.3	5.7	3.2	NA	NA	NA	62.1	2.7	NA	NA
1971	207.661	0.6	4.6	2.5	2.0	14.8	5.5	3.2	NA	NA	NA	68.3	3.0	NA	NA
1972	209.896	0.6	4.6	2.2	2.4	15.0	5.4	3.1	NA	NA	NA	64.9	3.0	NA	NA
1973	211.909	0.6	4.9	2.1	2.3	14.5	5.7	3.4	NA	NA	NA	58.4	2.8	NA	NA
1974	213.854	0.5	4.9	2.3	2.0	13.5	5.7	2.9	NA	NA	NA	61.3	2.7	NA	NA
1975	215.973	0.6	4.4	2.1	1.9	12.0	6.1	2.8	NA	NA	NA	61.9	2.8	NA	NA
1976	218.035	0.5	4.9	2.2	1.9	13.1	6.1	2.9	NA	NA	NA	65.7	2.7	NA	NA
1977	220.239	0.5	4.8	2.2	1.9	14.1	5.8	3.0	NA	NA	NA	62.8	2.8	NA	NA
1978	222.585	0.4	4.8	2.1	1.6	13.4	6.0	2.9	NA	NA	NA	58.8	2.7	NA	NA
1979	225.055	0.3	4.7	2.1	1.8	12.7	5.8	2.6	NA	NA	NA	64.3	2.4	NA	NA
1980	227.726	0.4	4.6	2.0	1.7	13.0	5.4	2.7	NA	3.3	NA	63.6	2.6	NA	NA
1981	229.966	0.4	4.6	2.0	1.5	12.1	5.3	2.7	NA	3.6	NA	59.3	2.3	NA	NA
1982	232.188	0.3	4.2	1.7	1.1	11.6	5.1	2.5	NA	3.3	NA	60.1	1.8	NA	NA
1983	234.307	0.3	4.1	2.1	1.1	11.6	5.2	2.4	NA	3.5	NA	60.9	1.6	NA	NA
1984	236.348	0.3	3.7	1.7	1.8	10.2	5.2	2.0	NA	4.0	NA	68.5	1.6	NA	NA
1985	238.466	0.3	3.8	1.6	1.3	11.9	5.8	2.1	NA	4.3	NA	63.2	1.4	NA	NA
1986	240.651	0.3	3.9	1.6	1.0	12.1	5.3	2.2	NA	4.6	NA	63.6	1.5	NA	NA
1987	242.804	0.3	3.8	1.6	0.9	10.6	5.5	2.0	NA	4.6	NA	65.2	1.2	NA	NA
1988	245.021	0.3	3.8	1.4	1.0	10.4	5.3	1.8	NA	4.8	NA	61.3	1.3	NA	NA
1989	247.342	0.3	3.9	1.3	0.9	9.5	5.2	1.7	NA	5.4	NA	69.4	1.3	NA	NA
1990	249.949	0.3	3.7	1.2	1.1	11.0	5.0	1.9	NA	6.2	NA	75.4	1.4	NA	NA
1991	252.636	0.3	4.1	1.4	1.1	11.1	5.1	1.9	NA	6.2	NA	77.4	1.2	NA	NA
1992	255.382	0.3	4.0	1.2	1.7	11.9	4.6	2.1	NA	7.2	NA	73.7	1.4	NA	NA
1993	258.089	0.3	4.0	1.4	1.0	11.2	4.4	1.6	NA	7.1	NA	76.4	1.3	NA	NA
1994	260.602	0.2	3.8	1.2	1.3	10.2	4.7	1.5	NA	5.7	NA	73.6	1.8	NA	NA
1995	263.039	0.3	3.5	1.4	1.5	10.5	5.2	1.6	NA	5.0	NA	75.6	1.8	NA	NA
1996	265.453	0.2	3.8	1.2	1.5	10.5	4.1	1.5	NA	6.2	NA	74.2	1.6	NA	NA
1997	267.901	0.2	3.7	1.1	1.3	10.0	5.3	1.5	NA	5.2	NA	72.7	1.5	NA	NA

NA = Not available.

1/ Data could not be converted to product weight because statistics on the use of vegetables in end products such as tomatoes in catsup are not complete. 2/ Cabbage for sauerkraut.

3/ Cucumbers for pickling. 4/ Includes tomatoes for canned whole tomatoes, sauce, paste, juice, catsup, and chili sauce. 5/ Includes lima beans, beets, and spinach.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 31--Mushrooms: Per capita consumption, 1970-97

Crop year 1/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Fresh market		Processing		Total	
		Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail
----- Pounds -----							
	Millions						
1970	206.466	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.0
1971	208.917	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1
1972	210.985	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.1
1973	212.932	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.3
1974	214.931	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.4
1975	217.095	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.4
1976	219.179	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.6
1977	221.477	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.1	2.5	1.9
1978	223.865	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.7	2.1
1979	226.451	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.2	2.8	2.3
1980	228.937	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0	2.7	2.1
1981	231.157	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.9	2.3
1982	233.322	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	2.9	2.4
1983	235.385	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.2	3.4	2.7
1984	237.468	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	3.6	2.9
1985	239.638	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	3.6	2.9
1986	241.784	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.3	3.8	3.1
1987	243.981	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.1	3.5	2.9
1988	246.224	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.0	3.5	2.9
1989	248.659	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.0	3.5	2.9
1990	251.370	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.2	3.7	3.1
1991	254.024	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.2	3.7	3.0
1992	256.836	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.1	3.7	3.0
1993	259.417	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.2	3.7	3.1
1994	261.865	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.3	4.0	3.2
1995	264.281	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.2	3.9	3.1
1996	266.753	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.3	4.0	3.3
1997	269.182	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.2	4.0	3.2

1/ Crop year begins July 1 of year indicated and ends June 30 of the following year.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 32--Potatoes: Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Potatoes											
		Canned		Frozen		Chips and shoestrings		Dehydrated		Fresh		Total 2/ 3/	
		Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail
----- Pounds -----													
Millions													
1970	171.984	2.0	1.2	28.5	12.8	17.4	4.3	12.0	1.7	61.8	59.3	121.7	79.3
1971	174.882	2.1	1.3	30.1	13.9	17.2	4.2	12.3	1.7	56.1	53.8	117.8	74.9
1972	177.830	2.1	1.3	30.3	14.3	16.7	4.1	12.4	1.7	57.9	55.5	119.4	76.9
1973	180.671	2.2	1.4	34.2	16.4	16.3	4.0	13.1	1.8	52.4	50.3	118.2	73.9
1974	183.691	2.3	1.5	35.3	17.3	15.7	3.9	14.5	2.0	49.4	47.4	117.2	72.1
1975	186.538	2.0	1.3	37.1	18.6	15.5	3.8	14.7	2.1	52.6	50.5	121.9	76.3
1976	189.242	1.9	1.2	41.8	20.9	15.8	3.9	16.3	2.3	49.4	47.5	125.2	75.8
1977	191.889	2.2	1.4	42.2	21.1	16.2	4.0	11.4	1.6	50.1	48.1	122.1	76.2
1978	194.303	2.3	1.4	42.6	21.3	16.5	4.0	12.1	1.7	46.0	44.1	119.5	72.5
1979	196.560	2.1	1.3	38.5	19.3	16.7	4.1	11.2	1.6	49.3	47.4	117.8	73.7
1980	198.712	1.9	1.2	35.4	17.7	16.5	4.0	9.8	1.4	51.1	49.1	114.7	73.4
1981	200.706	1.8	1.1	41.5	20.7	16.6	4.1	10.8	1.5	45.8	44.0	116.5	71.4
1982	202.677	1.9	1.2	38.6	19.3	17.0	4.2	10.4	1.5	47.1	45.2	115.0	71.4
1983	205.052	1.9	1.2	39.2	19.6	17.8	4.4	10.0	1.4	49.8	47.8	118.7	74.4
1984	207.661	1.8	1.2	43.7	21.8	18.0	4.4	10.3	1.4	48.3	46.4	122.1	75.2
1985	209.896	1.9	1.2	45.4	22.7	17.6	4.3	11.2	1.6	46.3	44.5	122.4	74.3
1986	211.909	1.8	1.1	46.3	23.1	18.1	4.4	10.9	1.5	48.8	46.9	125.9	77.0
1987	213.854	1.8	1.1	47.9	23.9	17.6	4.3	10.8	1.5	47.9	46.0	126.0	76.8
1988	215.973	1.9	1.2	43.3	21.7	17.1	4.2	10.4	1.5	49.6	47.6	122.3	76.2
1989	218.035	2.0	1.3	46.8	23.4	17.4	4.3	10.8	1.5	50.0	48.0	127.0	78.5
1990	220.239	1.8	1.1	46.5	23.2	16.4	4.0	12.6	1.8	46.8	44.9	124.1	75.0
1991	222.585	1.7	1.1	51.2	25.6	17.3	4.2	13.9	1.9	50.4	48.4	134.5	81.2
1992	225.055	1.8	1.1	50.2	25.1	17.2	4.2	12.9	1.8	48.6	46.7	130.7	78.9
1993	227.726	1.7	1.1	52.9	26.4	17.5	4.3	13.5	1.9	49.3	47.3	134.9	81.0
1994	229.966	1.8	1.1	57.4	28.7	17.0	4.2	13.7	1.9	50.3	48.3	140.2	84.2
1995	232.188	2.0	1.2	56.9	28.5	16.6	4.1	13.4	1.9	49.2	47.3	138.1	83.0
1996	234.307	1.8	1.2	60.4	30.2	16.4	4.0	16.7	2.3	50.0	48.0	145.3	85.7
1997	236.348	1.6	1.0	59.0	29.5	15.9	3.9	17.7	2.5	47.9	46.0	142.1	82.9

1/ Data exclude home-garden products. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Excludes potato starch used in processed foods. Includes small amounts of potato flour.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 33--Pulses, vegetables for dehydrating, and potatoes for chips (farm weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year	Pulses			Vegetables for dehydrating			Potatoes for chips and shoestrings
	Dry edible beans 2/	Dry field peas and lentils	Total	Vegetables for dehydrating			
				Onions	Potatoes	Total	
Pounds							
1970	6.8	0.8	7.6	1.2	12.0	13.2	17.4
1971	6.8	0.7	7.5	1.5	12.3	13.8	17.2
1972	6.0	0.8	6.7	0.9	12.4	13.3	16.7
1973	7.4	0.6	7.9	1.2	13.1	14.3	16.3
1974	5.5	0.7	6.2	1.5	14.5	16.0	15.7
1975	6.8	0.4	7.2	2.0	14.7	16.7	15.5
1976	6.4	0.6	7.0	0.8	16.3	17.1	15.8
1977	6.4	0.4	6.9	1.3	11.4	12.7	16.2
1978	5.1	0.8	5.9	1.3	12.1	13.4	16.5
1979	6.4	0.4	6.8	1.9	11.2	13.1	16.7
1980	5.4	0.4	5.8	0.8	9.8	10.6	16.5
1981	5.4	0.6	6.0	0.8	10.8	11.6	16.6
1982	6.5	0.4	6.9	2.0	10.4	12.4	17.0
1983	6.5	0.4	7.0	1.7	10.0	11.7	17.8
1984	5.1	0.4	5.5	1.5	10.3	11.8	18.0
1985	7.1	0.5	7.6	1.6	11.2	12.8	17.6
1986	6.6	0.7	7.3	1.9	10.9	12.8	18.1
1987	5.2	0.5	5.7	1.5	10.8	12.3	17.6
1988	6.9	0.6	7.5	1.7	10.4	12.1	17.1
1989	5.9	0.4	6.3	1.6	10.8	12.4	17.4
1990	6.6	0.5	7.1	2.0	12.6	14.6	16.4
1991	7.3	0.5	7.8	1.6	13.9	15.5	17.3
1992	7.7	0.4	8.2	1.4	12.9	14.3	17.2
1993	7.4	0.3	7.7	2.0	13.5	15.5	17.5
1994	7.8	0.6	8.5	1.0	13.7	14.7	17.0
1995	7.7	0.7	8.5	1.3	13.4	14.7	16.6
1996	7.5	0.6	8.0	0.9	16.7	17.6	16.4
1997	7.8	0.7	8.5	0.9	17.7	18.6	15.9

1/ Calendar year basis except for dry field peas, beginning in September of year indicated. Uses U.S. total population, July 1 except for dry field peas, which use January 1 of the year following that indicated. 2/ Cleaned basis.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 34--Flour and cereal products: Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year	Wheat flour			Rye flour	Rice 3/	Corn products 4/				Oat products 5/	Barley products 6/	Total flour and cereal products 7/ 8/
	White and whole wheat	Durum flour 2/	Total			Flour and meal	Hominy and grits	Starch	Total			
Pounds												
1970	104.0	6.9	110.9	1.2	6.7	7.0	2.2	1.9	11.1	4.7	1.0	135.6
1971	103.7	6.8	110.5	1.1	7.6	6.7	1.8	1.9	10.4	4.7	0.8	135.1
1972	102.7	7.1	109.8	1.0	7.0	6.2	1.6	1.9	9.7	4.7	0.8	133.1
1973	105.0	7.8	112.8	1.3	6.9	5.9	1.9	2.0	9.8	4.7	0.8	136.3
1974	104.2	6.8	111.0	1.2	7.5	5.8	2.3	2.1	10.2	4.7	0.8	135.5
1975	107.7	6.8	114.5	1.0	7.6	6.0	2.7	2.1	10.8	4.4	0.9	139.1
1976	112.0	7.1	119.1	0.8	7.1	5.8	3.0	2.2	11.0	4.2	0.9	143.0
1977	108.0	7.5	115.5	0.7	7.5	6.6	3.3	2.3	12.2	4.1	0.9	140.9
1978	108.5	6.7	115.2	0.7	5.6	6.8	3.1	2.5	12.4	4.0	1.0	138.9
1979	109.1	7.3	116.4	0.7	9.4	7.1	3.0	2.7	12.8	3.9	1.0	144.1
1980	110.3	6.6	116.9	0.7	9.4	7.4	2.8	2.7	12.9	3.9	1.0	144.7
1981	109.7	6.1	115.8	0.7	10.9	7.7	2.7	2.9	13.3	3.8	1.0	145.6
1982	110.8	6.1	116.9	0.6	11.8	8.0	2.9	2.9	13.8	3.9	1.0	147.9
1983	111.3	6.4	117.7	0.7	9.8	8.4	3.0	3.3	14.7	3.8	1.0	147.6
1984	112.0	7.1	119.1	0.7	8.6	9.4	3.1	3.5	16.0	3.7	1.0	149.1
1985	116.5	8.1	124.6	0.7	9.1	10.3	3.2	3.7	17.2	4.0	1.0	156.6
1986	116.7	8.9	125.6	0.6	11.7	12.0	3.3	4.1	19.4	4.0	1.0	162.3
1987	119.2	10.6	129.8	0.6	13.8	14.0	3.4	4.3	21.7	4.4	0.9	171.3
1988	122.5	9.2	131.7	0.6	14.3	14.3	3.3	4.1	21.7	6.4	0.9	175.5
1989	120.3	9.3	129.6	0.6	15.2	14.6	3.1	4.1	21.8	6.4	0.8	174.5
1990	124.7	11.3	136.0	0.6	16.2	14.9	3.0	4.0	21.9	6.5	0.8	182.0
1991	125.6	11.3	136.9	0.6	16.8	15.2	2.8	4.0	22.0	6.5	0.7	183.6
1992	126.0	12.8	138.8	0.6	17.5	15.5	2.6	4.0	22.1	6.5	0.7	186.2
1993	130.2	13.1	143.3	0.6	17.6	15.7	2.6	4.0	22.3	6.5	0.7	191.0
1994	130.5	14.0	144.5	0.6	19.2	15.8	2.6	4.1	22.5	6.5	0.7	194.0
1995	128.9	12.9	141.8	0.6	20.1	16.0	2.6	4.1	22.7	6.5	0.7	192.5
1996	135.1	13.7	148.8	0.6	18.9	16.2	2.6	4.1	22.9	6.6	0.7	198.4
1997	137.2	12.5	149.7	0.6	19.5	16.4	2.6	4.1	23.1	6.5	0.7	200.1

1/ Consumption of most items at the processing level. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages and fuel. 2/ Semolina and durum flour in products such as macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles. Includes blended semolina since 1984. 3/ Milled basis. Rice consumption for marketing year beginning August prior to year indicated. 4/ Based on Census of Manufactures. See table 36 for data on corn sugar and corn syrup. 5/ Includes rolled oats, ready-to-eat oat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran. 6/ Includes barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract used in food processing. 7/ Computed from unrounded data. 8/ Excludes wheat not ground into flour.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 35--Breakfast cereals: Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year	Ready-to-eat	Ready-to-cook	Total 2/
Pounds			
1970	8.6	1.7	10.3
1971	8.6	1.9	10.5
1972	8.6	2.0	10.6
1973	8.7	2.2	10.9
1974	8.9	2.4	11.3
1975	9.0	2.6	11.6
1976	9.2	2.8	12.0
1977	9.4	2.9	12.3
1978	9.5	2.7	12.2
1979	9.6	2.5	12.1
1980	9.7	2.3	12.0
1981	9.8	2.2	12.0
1982	9.9	2.0	11.9
1983	10.1	2.1	12.2
1984	10.3	2.2	12.5
1985	10.5	2.3	12.8
1986	10.7	2.4	13.1
1987	10.7	2.6	13.3
1988	11.2	3.0	14.2
1989	11.8	3.2	14.9
1990	12.6	2.9	15.4
1991	13.4	2.7	16.1
1992	13.9	2.6	16.6
1993	14.6	2.7	17.3
1994	14.8	2.6	17.4
1995	14.6	2.5	17.1
1996	14.3	2.5	16.9
1997	14.3	2.6	16.9

1/ Based on Census of Manufactures. Estimates interpolated between noncensus years. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 36--Caloric and low-calorie sweeteners (dry weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Caloric sweeteners										Low-calorie sweeteners 4/				Total sweeteners 2/
		Cane and beet sugar deliveries 1/ Raw value		Refined value	HFCS	Corn sweeteners			Edible syrups 3/	Honey	Total caloric sweeteners 2/	Sac- charin	Aspar- tane	Total 2/		
						Glucose	Dextrose	Total 2/								
Pounds																
Millions																
1970	205.052	108.9	101.8	0.5	13.9	4.6	19.1	0.5	1.0	122.3	5.8	0	5.8	128.1		
1971	207.661	109.3	102.1	0.8	14.4	4.6	19.9	0.5	0.9	123.4	5.1	0	5.1	128.5		
1972	209.896	109.5	102.3	1.2	15.4	4.6	21.2	0.5	1.0	125.0	5.1	0	5.1	130.1		
1973	211.909	107.9	100.8	2.1	16.7	4.6	23.4	0.5	0.9	125.6	5.1	0	5.1	130.7		
1974	213.854	102.4	95.7	2.8	17.8	4.5	25.1	0.4	0.7	121.9	5.9	0	5.9	127.8		
1975	215.973	95.4	89.2	4.9	18.1	4.4	27.4	0.4	1.0	118.0	6.1	0	6.1	124.1		
1976	218.035	99.9	93.4	7.2	17.9	4.1	29.2	0.4	0.9	123.9	6.1	0	6.1	130.0		
1977	220.239	100.8	94.2	9.6	17.7	3.9	31.1	0.4	0.9	126.6	6.6	0	6.6	133.3		
1978	222.585	97.8	91.4	10.8	17.3	3.7	31.7	0.4	1.1	124.6	6.9	0	6.9	131.6		
1979	225.055	95.6	89.3	14.8	16.6	3.5	34.9	0.4	1.0	125.7	7.3	0	7.3	133.0		
1980	227.726	89.5	83.6	19.0	15.7	3.5	38.2	0.4	0.8	123.0	7.7	0	7.7	130.8		
1981	229.966	85.0	79.4	22.8	15.3	3.4	41.6	0.4	0.8	122.2	8.0	0.2	8.2	130.4		
1982	232.188	78.8	73.7	26.6	15.4	3.4	45.4	0.4	0.9	120.4	8.4	1.0	9.5	129.8		
1983	234.307	75.2	70.3	31.2	15.7	3.4	50.3	0.4	1.0	121.9	9.5	3.5	13.0	134.9		
1984	236.348	71.3	66.7	37.2	15.9	3.5	56.6	0.4	0.9	124.6	10.0	5.8	15.8	140.4		
1985	238.466	67.1	62.7	45.2	16.1	3.5	64.8	0.4	0.9	128.8	6.0	12.1	18.1	146.9		
1986	240.651	64.3	60.0	45.7	16.2	3.6	65.5	0.4	1.0	127.0	5.5	13.0	18.5	145.5		
1987	242.804	66.7	62.4	47.7	16.4	3.6	67.7	0.4	1.1	131.6	5.5	13.6	19.1	150.7		
1988	245.021	66.4	62.1	49.0	16.6	3.7	69.3	0.4	0.9	132.7	6.0	14.0	20.0	152.7		
1989	247.342	67.1	62.8	48.2	17.1	3.8	69.0	0.4	1.0	133.1	6.1	14.2	20.3	153.4		
1990	249.949	68.9	64.4	49.6	17.7	3.8	71.1	0.4	1.0	137.0	6.7	15.5	22.2	159.2		
1991	252.636	68.3	63.8	50.5	18.5	3.9	72.8	0.4	1.0	137.9	7.3	17.0	24.3	162.2		
1992	255.382	69.1	64.6	52.1	19.3	3.9	75.2	0.4	1.0	141.2	NA	NA	NA	NA		
1993	258.089	68.9	64.4	54.9	19.9	3.9	78.7	0.4	1.0	144.4	NA	NA	NA	NA		
1994	260.602	69.5	65.0	56.8	20.3	4.0	81.0	0.4	1.0	147.4	NA	NA	NA	NA		
1995	263.039	70.1	65.5	58.4	20.6	4.1	83.0	0.4	1.0	149.9	NA	NA	NA	NA		
1996	265.453	71.2	66.6	59.4	19.3	4.1	82.8	0.4	1.0	150.7	NA	NA	NA	NA		
1997	267.901	71.2	66.5	62.4	19.9	3.8	86.2	0.4	1.0	154.1	NA	NA	NA	NA		

NA = Not available.

1/ Sugar consumption is total U.S. sugar (cane and beet) deliveries for food and beverages; does not include sugar imported in blends and mixtures. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Contains estimates of sorgo, maple and sugarcane syrup, edible molasses, and edible refiner's syrup. 4/ Sugar-sweetness equivalent. Assumes saccharin is 300 times sweeter than sugar, and aspartame is 200 times sweeter than sugar.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 37--Candy and other confectionery products: Sales, value, and supply and utilization, with quantity, per capita consumption, and value of sugar use, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Manufacturers 1/			Supply and utilization						Sugar use in				
		Sales	Average value	Ship- ments	Imports 2/	Total supply and utilization	Exports 2/	Net change in invisible stocks 3/	Domestic disappearance 4/		Confectionery products 5/				
									Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total value		
		Millions	Mil. dols.	Cents per pounds	1,000 short tons										Cents per pound
----- Million pounds -----															
1970	205.052	1,950	48.5	4,020	125	4,145	15	45	4,085	19.9	10.86	10.6	233	10.7	
1971	207.661	2,014	51.0	3,950	121	4,071	19	-2	4,054	19.5	1,108	10.7	257	11.6	
1972	209.896	2,024	52.1	3,885	136	4,021	26	-12	4,007	19.1	1,101	10.5	246	11.2	
1973	211.909	2,186	56.2	3,889	139	4,028	34	63	3,931	18.6	1,120	10.6	278	12.4	
1974	213.854	2,839	75.9	3,740	153	3,893	39	45	3,809	17.8	1,093	10.2	589	26.9	
1975	215.973	2,898	84.3	3,438	132	3,570	34	-156	3,692	17.1	916	8.5	487	26.6	
1976	218.035	2,983	84.0	3,551	152	3,703	41	-13	3,675	16.9	1,000	9.2	389	19.5	
1977	220.239	3,675	99.3	3,700	120	3,820	44	72	3,704	16.8	967	8.8	263	13.6	
1978	222.585	3,847	107.2	3,588	134	3,722	50	-31	3,703	16.6	972	8.7	271	13.9	
1979	225.055	4,281	116.6	3,673	118	3,791	51	57	3,683	16.4	956	8.5	365	19.1	
1980	227.726	4,684	134.3	3,488	120	3,608	45	-105	3,668	16.1	994	8.7	523	26.3	
1981	229.966	5,171	142.5	3,630	123	3,753	56	-54	3,751	16.3	1,017	8.8	686	33.7	
1982	232.188	5,650	148.8	3,798	139	3,937	51	-45	3,931	16.9	1,013	8.7	545	26.9	
1983	234.307	5,983	147.2	4,064	171	4,235	48	15	4,172	17.8	1,048	8.9	564	26.9	
1984	236.348	6,610	155.0	4,265	245	4,510	52	82	4,376	18.5	1,077	9.1	564	26.2	
1985	238.466	7,092	163.9	4,326	297	4,623	54	92	4,477	18.8	1,079	9.0	596	27.6	
1986	240.651	7,280	173.3	4,201	302	4,503	55	-52	4,500	18.7	1,091	9.1	551	25.3	
1987	242.804	7,678	181.5	4,231	286	4,517	64	-119	4,572	18.8	1,190	9.8	596	25.0	
1988	245.021	8,278	181.1	4,570	263	4,833	97	-6	4,742	19.4	1,201	9.8	573	23.9	
1989	247.342	8,682	178.9	4,852	300	5,152	101	122	4,929	19.9	1,232	10.0	669	27.2	
1990	249.949	9,004	186.0	4,840	306	5,146	143	-65	5,068	20.3	1,241	9.9	652	26.3	
1991	252.636	9,710	194.6	4,989	311	5,300	152	-83	5,231	20.7	1,239	9.8	667	26.9	
1992	255.382	10,428	193.6	5,387	377	5,764	226	95	5,443	21.3	1,254	9.8	702	28.0	
1993	258.089	10,670	191.5	5,572	363	5,935	334	-19	5,620	21.8	1,368	10.6	706	25.8	
1994	260.602	10,837	188.5	5,750	395	6,145	322	-32	5,855	22.5	1,358	10.4	691	25.4	
1995	263.039	11,535	190.2	6,065	435	6,500	247	100	6,154	23.4	1,431	10.9	747	26.1	
1996	265.453	12,211	191.8	6,365	452	6,817	230	108	6,479	24.4	1,462	11.0	759	26.0	
1997	267.901	13,166	204.1	6,451	492	6,943	260	51	6,632	24.8	1,410	10.5	842	29.9	

P = Preliminary.

1/ Data on U.S. confectionery shipments, including chocolate and cocoa products, in "Confectionery Shipments, Sales, Average Value, and Per Capita Consumption," Confectionery Manufacturers' (Annual) Sales and Distribution (Surveys) 1967-88, U.S. Department of Commerce. Comparable data for 1989-95 from U.S. Department of Commerce News, "MA20D Confectionery," published annually around mid-August of the following year. 2/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division. 3/ Calculated as a residual. Negatives indicate increases in stock level during year; positives signify net withdrawals. 4/ Domestic disappearance for food use. 5/ Quantity estimated by the Economic Research Service, based on data from Crops Branch and Estimates Division, NASS, USDA. Comparable estimates beginning October 1991, based on data from Sweetener Analysis Division, ASCS, USDA.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service and U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 38--Coffee, tea, and cocoa: Per capita consumption, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Instant 1/		Regular		Total 2/		Tea, dry leaf equivalent	Cocoa	
		Green bean equivalent	Retail weight	Green bean equivalent	Retail weight	Green bean equivalent	Retail weight		Bean equivalent	Chocolate liquor equivalent 3/
----- Pounds -----										
Millions										
1970	205.052	2.0	0.68	11.6	9.7	13.6	10.4	0.73	3.9	3.1
1971	207.661	2.2	0.74	10.9	9.1	13.1	9.9	0.77	3.9	3.1
1972	209.896	2.3	0.77	11.3	9.5	13.7	10.3	0.78	4.3	3.5
1973	211.909	2.6	0.85	10.9	9.2	13.5	10.0	0.79	4.1	3.3
1974	213.854	2.6	1.02	10.2	8.6	12.8	9.6	0.79	3.7	2.9
1975	215.973	2.3	0.92	9.8	8.3	12.2	9.2	0.80	3.2	2.6
1976	218.035	2.5	1.00	10.0	8.4	12.5	9.4	0.82	3.7	3.0
1977	220.239	2.1	0.82	7.3	6.1	9.4	7.0	0.80	3.3	2.6
1978	222.585	2.1	0.84	8.4	7.1	10.5	7.9	0.77	3.3	2.7
1979	225.055	2.2	0.86	9.2	7.7	11.3	8.6	0.74	3.3	2.7
1980	227.726	2.2	0.86	8.1	6.8	10.3	7.7	0.78	3.4	2.7
1981	229.966	2.1	0.84	7.9	6.6	10.0	7.5	0.77	3.6	2.9
1982	232.188	2.2	0.87	7.7	6.5	9.9	7.4	0.74	3.7	3.0
1983	234.307	2.2	0.88	7.8	6.6	10.1	7.5	0.74	4.0	3.2
1984	236.348	2.3	0.90	8.0	6.7	10.2	7.6	0.76	4.3	3.4
1985	238.466	2.3	0.92	8.2	6.9	10.5	7.8	0.75	4.6	3.7
1986	240.651	2.3	0.92	8.2	6.9	10.5	7.8	0.76	4.8	3.8
1987	242.804	2.2	0.90	8.0	6.7	10.2	7.6	0.74	4.8	3.8
1988	245.021	2.1	0.84	7.7	6.5	9.8	7.3	0.74	4.8	3.8
1989	247.342	2.1	0.85	8.0	6.7	10.1	7.5	0.73	4.9	4.0
1990	249.949	2.1	0.85	8.2	6.9	10.3	7.7	0.73	5.4	4.3
1991	252.636	2.1	0.83	8.3	7.0	10.3	7.8	0.79	5.7	4.6
1992	255.382	2.0	0.78	8.1	6.8	10.0	7.6	0.86	5.7	4.6
1993	258.089	1.7	0.69	7.4	6.2	9.1	6.9	0.89	5.4	4.3
1994	260.602	1.5	0.61	6.7	5.6	8.2	6.2	0.88	4.8	3.9
1995	263.039	1.4	0.57	6.5	5.5	8.0	6.1	0.86	4.6	3.6
1996	265.453	1.5	0.62	7.2	6.1	8.9	6.7	0.83	5.3	4.2
1997	267.901	1.6	0.63	7.6	6.4	9.3	7.0	0.79	5.1	4.1

1/ Quantity processed for soluble use minus net exports. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Chocolate liquor is what remains after cocoa beans have been roasted and dehulled; it is sometimes called ground or bitter chocolate.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 39--Beverages: Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year	Milk			Tea 4/	Coffee 5/	Bottled water	Carbonated soft drinks			Selected fruit juices	Fruit drink cocktails, and ades	Canned iced tea	Vegetable juices
	Whole	Other 2/	Total 3/				Diet	Regular	Total				
Gallons													
1970	25.5	5.8	31.3	6.8	33.4	NA	2.1	22.2	24.3	5.7	NA	NA	NA
1971	25.0	6.3	31.3	7.2	32.2	NA	2.2	23.3	25.5	6.2	NA	NA	NA
1972	24.1	6.9	31.0	7.3	33.6	NA	2.3	23.9	26.2	6.1	NA	NA	NA
1973	23.0	7.5	30.5	7.4	33.3	NA	2.7	25.0	27.6	6.0	NA	NA	NA
1974	21.7	7.7	29.5	7.5	33.2	NA	2.9	24.7	27.6	6.6	NA	NA	NA
1975	21.1	8.4	29.5	7.5	31.4	NA	3.2	25.0	28.2	6.9	NA	NA	NA
1976	20.4	9.0	29.3	7.7	32.5	1.2	3.8	27.0	30.8	7.0	NA	NA	NA
1977	19.5	9.5	29.0	7.5	24.5	1.3	4.3	28.7	33.0	6.5	NA	NA	NA
1978	18.7	9.8	28.6	7.2	27.3	1.9	4.6	29.5	34.2	6.8	NA	NA	NA
1979	18.0	10.2	28.2	6.9	29.3	2.2	4.9	29.8	34.7	7.2	NA	NA	NA
1980	17.0	10.5	27.6	7.3	26.7	2.4	5.1	29.9	35.1	7.4	NA	NA	NA
1981	16.3	10.8	27.1	7.2	26.0	2.7	5.3	30.0	35.4	6.7	NA	NA	NA
1982	15.5	10.9	26.4	6.9	25.9	3.0	5.5	29.8	35.3	8.4	NA	NA	NA
1983	15.2	11.1	26.3	7.0	26.3	3.4	6.0	29.3	35.2	7.3	NA	NA	NA
1984	14.8	11.6	26.4	7.1	26.8	4.0	6.6	29.3	35.9	7.7	NA	NA	NA
1985	14.3	12.3	26.7	7.1	27.4	4.5	7.1	28.7	35.7	7.8	NA	NA	NA
1986	13.5	13.0	26.5	7.1	27.5	5.0	7.6	28.2	35.8	8.3	NA	NA	NA
1987	13.0	13.3	26.3	6.9	26.7	5.7	9.4	32.4	41.9	7.9	5.4	0.1	0.2
1988	12.3	13.5	25.8	7.0	25.6	6.5	10.1	34.5	44.7	8.2	5.7	0.1	0.3
1989	11.3	14.7	26.0	6.9	26.2	7.4	10.7	34.7	45.4	7.4	5.9	0.1	0.3
1990	10.5	15.2	25.7	6.9	26.9	8.0	10.7	35.6	46.3	7.9	6.3	0.1	0.3
1991	10.2	15.5	25.6	7.4	26.8	8.0	11.7	36.3	47.9	7.4	6.9	0.2	0.3
1992	9.8	15.6	25.3	8.1	25.9	8.2	11.6	36.9	48.5	8.6	6.5	0.2	0.3
1993	9.3	15.4	24.8	8.4	23.5	9.4	11.7	38.4	50.1	8.5	7.0	0.4	0.3
1994	9.2	15.6	24.8	8.2	21.1	10.7	11.8	39.6	51.3	8.8	7.4	0.6	0.3
1995	8.8	15.6	24.3	8.0	20.5	11.6	11.8	39.8	51.6	8.7	7.8	0.7	0.3
1996	8.7	15.7	24.4	7.8	22.5	12.5	11.7	40.3	52.0	8.9	8.0	0.7	0.3
1997	8.5	15.5	24.0	7.4	23.5	13.1	11.6	41.4	53.0	9.2	8.3	0.8	0.3
Alcoholic beverages													
Total resident population						Resident population, 21 years and over				Resident population, 18 years and over			
	Beer	Wine 7/	Distilled spirits	Total 3/	Beer	Wine 7/	Distilled spirits	Total 3/	Beer	Wine 7/	Distilled spirits	Total 3/	
Gallons													
1970		18.5	1.3	1.8	21.6	30.6	2.2	3.0	35.7	28.1	2.0	2.8	32.8
1971		18.9	1.5	1.8	22.3	31.2	2.4	3.0	36.7	28.6	2.2	2.8	33.6
1972		19.3	1.6	1.9	22.8	31.5	2.6	3.1	37.2	28.8	2.4	2.8	34.1
1973		20.1	1.6	1.9	23.6	32.4	2.7	3.1	38.2	29.7	2.4	2.9	35.0
1974		20.9	1.6	2.0	24.5	33.6	2.6	3.1	39.3	30.7	2.4	2.9	36.0
1975		21.3	1.7	2.0	25.0	33.9	2.7	3.1	39.7	31.0	2.5	2.9	36.3
1976		21.5	1.7	2.0	25.2	33.8	2.7	3.1	39.6	30.9	2.5	2.8	36.2
1977		22.4	1.8	2.0	26.1	34.8	2.8	3.1	40.7	31.8	2.6	2.8	37.2
1978		23.0	2.0	2.0	26.9	35.4	3.0	3.1	41.4	32.4	2.8	2.8	38.0
1979		23.8	2.0	2.0	27.8	36.2	3.0	3.0	42.3	33.3	2.8	2.8	38.8
1980		24.3	2.1	2.0	28.3	36.6	3.2	3.0	42.8	33.7	2.9	2.7	39.4
1981		24.6	2.2	2.0	28.8	36.9	3.3	2.9	43.1	34.0	3.0	2.7	39.7
1982		24.4	2.2	1.9	28.5	36.3	3.3	2.8	42.3	33.5	3.0	2.6	39.1
1983		24.2	2.3	1.8	28.3	35.7	3.3	2.7	41.8	33.1	3.1	2.5	38.7
1984		24.0	2.4	1.8	28.1	35.1	3.4	2.6	41.2	32.6	3.2	2.5	38.3
1985		23.8	2.4	1.8	28.0	34.6	3.5	2.6	40.7	32.3	3.3	2.4	38.0
1986		24.1	2.4	1.6	28.2	34.9	3.5	2.4	40.8	32.6	3.3	2.2	38.2
1987		24.0	2.4	1.6	28.0	34.6	3.5	2.3	40.4	32.4	3.2	2.2	37.8
1988		23.8	2.3	1.5	27.6	34.3	3.2	2.2	39.8	32.1	3.0	2.1	37.2
1989		23.6	2.1	1.5	27.2	33.9	3.1	2.2	39.1	31.7	2.9	2.0	36.6
1990		23.9	2.0	1.5	27.5	34.7	3.0	2.2	39.9	32.5	2.8	2.0	37.3
1991		23.1	1.8	1.4	26.4	33.9	2.7	2.0	38.6	31.8	2.5	1.9	36.2
1992		22.8	1.9	1.4	26.1	33.6	2.7	2.0	38.4	31.7	2.6	1.9	36.2
1993		22.6	1.7	1.3	25.7	33.6	2.6	2.0	38.2	31.7	2.4	1.9	36.0
1994		22.5	1.8	1.3	25.6	33.8	2.6	1.9	38.3	31.8	2.5	1.8	36.2
1995		22.1	1.8	1.2	25.1	33.4	2.7	1.9	38.0	31.4	2.6	1.8	35.8
1996		22.1	1.9	1.2	25.2	33.8	2.9	1.9	38.6	31.8	2.7	1.8	36.3
1997		22.0	2.0	1.2	25.2	33.9	3.0	1.9	38.9	31.9	2.8	1.8	36.5

NA = Not available.

1/ Carbonated soft drink, fruit drink, canned iced tea, vegetable juice, and alcoholic beverage per capita figures are calculated by ERS using industry data. Milk, soft drinks, fruit drinks, canned iced tea, vegetable juices, and alcoholic beverages use U.S. resident population, July 1. Coffee, tea, and fruit juices use U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes buttermilk. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Converted to fluid equivalent as follows: 200 6 ounce cups per pound of tea, dry leaf equivalent. 5/ Includes instant and decaffeinated coffee. Converted to fluid equivalent as follows: 60 6 ounce cups per pound of regular roasted coffee and 187.5 6 oz. cups per pound of instant coffee. 6/ Canned, bottled, and frozen (reconstituted). 7/ Beginning in 1983, includes wine coolers.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 40--Tree nuts and coconuts: Per capita consumption, 1970-97 1/

Year	Tree nuts (shelled basis)						Coconuts (dessicated)		
	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Macadamias	Pistachios		Other 2/	Total 3/
Pounds									
1970	0.34	0.05	0.40	0.34	0.01	0.04	0.56	1.74	0.47
1971	0.36	0.06	0.44	0.40	0.02	0.05	0.56	1.89	0.52
1972	0.36	0.07	0.43	0.38	0.01	0.03	0.67	1.96	0.56
1973	0.26	0.10	0.43	0.39	0.01	0.06	0.50	1.76	0.48
1974	0.26	0.04	0.39	0.42	0.02	0.05	0.40	1.58	0.44
1975	0.35	0.08	0.39	0.50	0.02	0.03	0.57	1.94	0.44
1976	0.42	0.07	0.33	0.51	0.02	0.04	0.51	1.91	0.45
1977	0.45	0.06	0.37	0.48	0.02	0.04	0.28	1.71	0.44
1978	0.39	0.08	0.39	0.37	0.02	0.04	0.42	1.71	0.47
1979	0.37	0.04	0.46	0.42	0.03	0.04	0.38	1.74	0.40
1980	0.42	0.05	0.43	0.50	0.03	0.05	0.32	1.79	0.39
1981	0.50	0.05	0.45	0.52	0.03	0.04	0.33	1.92	0.40
1982	0.59	0.07	0.49	0.47	0.04	0.05	0.46	2.16	0.40
1983	0.58	0.05	0.48	0.52	0.04	0.07	0.52	2.25	0.42
1984	0.68	0.06	0.54	0.48	0.04	0.11	0.47	2.37	0.42
1985	0.81	0.07	0.47	0.48	0.05	0.12	0.45	2.45	0.43
1986	0.53	0.03	0.54	0.49	0.05	0.11	0.47	2.21	0.46
1987	0.59	0.06	0.54	0.46	0.05	0.09	0.41	2.20	0.58
1988	0.65	0.07	0.50	0.50	0.05	0.12	0.40	2.29	0.49
1989	0.62	0.05	0.46	0.45	0.06	0.08	0.51	2.23	0.47
1990	0.74	0.07	0.49	0.45	0.06	0.11	0.50	2.42	0.48
1991	0.61	0.06	0.46	0.45	0.05	0.08	0.44	2.16	0.46
1992	0.59	0.08	0.35	0.47	0.05	0.10	0.58	2.22	0.50
1993	0.61	0.10	0.53	0.38	0.05	0.13	0.56	2.35	0.49
1994	0.58	0.07	0.49	0.45	0.06	0.14	0.50	2.28	0.51
1995	0.48	0.09	0.39	0.39	0.06	0.12	0.43	1.94	0.47
1996	0.49	0.02	0.50	0.31	0.06	0.06	0.53	1.97	0.49
1997	0.51	0.07	0.45	0.45	0.04	0.13	0.54	2.19	0.49

1/ Calendar year for coconuts; crop year beginning August 1 for walnuts; September 1 for pistachios, and July 1 for all others. Uses U.S. total population July 1 for coconuts; January 1 of the year following that indicated for all other items. 2/ Includes Brazil nuts, pignolias, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous tree nuts. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 41--Peanuts (kernel basis): Per capita consumption, 1970-97

Crop year 1/	U.S. total population January 1 of following year	Peanuts		Consumed in products			Total 5/
		Snack	Cleaned in shell 2/	Peanut butter 3/	Candy	Other 4/	
----- Pounds -----							
	Millions						
1970	206.466	1.1	0.4	2.7	1.2	0.1	5.5
1971	208.917	1.1	0.3	2.8	1.2	0.1	5.5
1972	210.985	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.2	0.1	5.7
1973	212.932	1.3	0.3	3.2	1.2	0.1	6.0
1974	214.931	1.3	0.4	3.1	1.0	0.1	5.8
1975	217.095	1.4	0.4	3.1	1.1	0.1	6.0
1976	219.179	1.1	0.5	2.9	1.0	0.1	5.6
1977	221.477	1.2	0.4	2.9	1.0	0.1	5.7
1978	223.865	1.3	0.4	3.0	1.2	0.1	5.9
1979	226.451	1.2	0.5	3.1	1.1	0.1	5.9
1980	228.937	0.9	0.3	2.6	1.0	0.1	4.8
1981	231.157	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.1	0.1	5.5
1982	233.322	1.3	0.5	2.9	1.2	0.1	6.0
1983	235.385	1.3	0.4	2.9	1.3	0.1	5.9
1984	237.468	1.3	0.4	3.0	1.2	0.1	6.1
1985	239.638	1.5	0.5	3.0	1.3	0.1	6.3
1986	241.784	1.6	0.4	2.9	1.3	0.2	6.4
1987	243.981	1.5	0.3	3.0	1.3	0.2	6.4
1988	246.224	1.5	0.4	3.5	1.3	0.1	6.9
1989	248.659	1.6	0.3	3.6	1.3	0.1	7.0
1990	251.370	1.4	0.3	2.9	1.2	0.2	6.0
1991	254.024	1.4	0.3	3.5	1.3	0.1	6.5
1992	256.836	1.4	0.4	3.1	1.3	0.1	6.2
1993	259.417	1.3	0.4	2.8	1.4	0.1	6.0
1994	261.865	1.1	0.5	2.7	1.3	0.1	5.8
1995	264.281	1.0	0.5	2.7	1.3	0.1	5.7
1996	266.753	1.1	0.5	2.7	1.3	0.1	5.7
1997	269.182	1.1	0.5	2.8	1.3	0.1	5.8

1/ Beginning August of year indicated. 2/ Domestic disappearance of roasting stock; shelled equivalent. 3/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for use in cookies and sandwiches but excludes peanut butter used in candy. 4/ Includes grated and granulated peanuts and peanut flour. 5/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 42--U.S. food supply: Nutrients and other food components, per capita per day, 1970-94 1/

Year	Food energy	Carbo-hydrate	Protein	Fat				Choles-terol	Vitamins				
				Total fat	Satu-rated Fat	Monoun-saturated fat	Polyun-saturated fat		Vitamin A	Caro-tenes	Vitamin E	Vitamin C	Thia-min
	Kilo-calories			Grams				Milligrams	Micrograms		Milligrams		
									Retinol equivalents		Alpha-TE	----- Milligrams -----	
1970	3,300	386	95	154	54	63	26	470	1,500	510	13.7	107	2.0
1971	3,300	387	96	154	55	63	26	470	1,510	520	13.5	108	2.0
1972	3,300	386	95	155	54	63	27	460	1,530	550	13.9	108	2.0
1973	3,200	390	94	150	52	61	27	440	1,520	580	14.4	106	2.0
1974	3,200	383	94	151	52	62	27	440	1,560	600	14.2	108	2.1
1975	3,200	385	93	146	50	59	27	430	1,550	620	14.4	112	2.2
1976	3,300	399	97	152	51	60	29	430	1,580	620	14.7	113	2.3
1977	3,300	398	96	149	51	59	28	430	1,530	580	14.2	112	2.3
1978	3,200	392	95	150	51	59	29	430	1,510	580	14.5	108	2.2
1979	3,300	400	96	151	51	60	30	430	1,530	610	14.6	109	2.3
1980	3,300	406	96	153	52	60	30	430	1,520	600	14.6	112	2.3
1981	3,300	394	96	153	51	61	30	430	1,510	600	14.7	109	2.3
1982	3,300	396	96	152	51	60	30	420	1,510	620	15.0	110	2.3
1983	3,300	400	97	157	53	62	31	430	1,500	600	15.4	115	2.3
1984	3,400	404	98	155	53	62	29	430	1,530	640	14.9	112	2.3
1985	3,500	420	101	163	55	65	32	430	1,520	630	16.2	114	2.4
1986	3,500	425	102	162	54	65	32	420	1,500	610	16.3	118	2.4
1987	3,500	436	103	160	53	64	32	420	1,530	640	16.4	115	2.5
1988	3,600	443	105	161	53	64	33	420	1,470	610	16.9	116	2.5
1989	3,500	445	104	156	51	63	32	410	1,500	640	16.5	115	2.6
1990	3,600	458	105	156	51	63	32	400	1,530	670	16.8	111	2.6
1991	3,600	464	107	155	50	63	32	400	1,500	640	17.0	115	2.6
1992	3,700	473	108	158	52	64	32	410	1,540	670	17.1	117	2.7
1993	3,700	482	108	161	52	66	32	410	1,530	670	17.6	122	2.7
1994	3,800	491	110	159	52	65	31	410	1,520	660	16.9	124	2.7
Vitamins--continued						Minerals							
	Riboflavin	Niacin	Vitamin B6	Folate	Vitamin B12	Calcium	Phos-phorus	Mag-nesium	Iron	Zinc	Copper	Potassium	
	----- Milligrams -----			--- Micrograms ---		----- Milligrams -----							
1970	2.3	22	2.0	279	9.5	890	1,460	320	15.4	12.2	1.6	3,510	
1971	2.3	22	2.0	280	9.5	890	1,470	320	15.6	12.3	1.6	3,500	
1972	2.3	22	2.0	279	9.4	890	1,470	330	15.6	12.2	1.6	3,490	
1973	2.3	22	1.9	284	8.9	880	1,440	330	15.8	11.8	1.6	3,460	
1974	2.3	23	2.0	276	9.2	850	1,430	320	18.1	12.0	1.6	3,410	
1975	2.3	24	1.9	298	8.8	840	1,430	320	19.8	11.8	1.7	3,440	
1976	2.5	26	2.0	303	9.1	890	1,480	330	23.8	12.3	1.7	3,530	
1977	2.4	25	2.0	302	9.0	880	1,470	320	23.3	12.2	1.7	3,460	
1978	2.4	25	1.9	291	8.7	880	1,460	320	23.0	12.0	1.6	3,410	
1979	2.4	25	2.0	299	8.5	890	1,480	330	16.1	11.9	1.7	3,480	
1980	2.4	25	2.0	292	8.4	870	1,460	320	16.0	11.8	1.7	3,440	
1981	2.4	26	2.0	292	8.5	860	1,460	320	16.2	11.9	1.7	3,400	
1982	2.4	25	2.0	298	8.2	870	1,460	330	16.4	11.9	1.7	3,430	
1983	2.4	26	2.0	301	8.4	890	1,490	330	17.4	12.1	1.7	3,490	
1984	2.5	26	2.0	295	8.5	900	1,500	330	18.4	12.1	1.7	3,500	
1985	2.5	27	2.1	310	8.5	920	1,540	350	19.1	12.5	1.8	3,590	
1986	2.5	27	2.1	313	8.4	930	1,570	350	19.2	12.6	1.8	3,650	
1987	2.5	27	2.1	304	8.5	930	1,580	350	19.3	12.5	1.8	3,590	
1988	2.5	28	2.1	316	8.3	930	1,600	360	19.8	12.7	1.8	3,630	
1989	2.5	28	2.2	308	8.2	920	1,600	360	19.8	12.6	1.8	3,630	
1990	2.6	28	2.2	311	8.2	940	1,620	370	20.2	12.7	1.8	3,650	
1991	2.5	28	2.2	321	8.2	940	1,630	380	20.5	12.8	1.9	3,690	
1992	2.6	29	2.3	326	8.3	950	1,660	380	20.8	13.0	1.9	3,750	
1993	2.6	29	2.3	329	8.0	950	1,650	380	20.9	13.0	1.9	3,750	
1994	2.6	29	2.3	331	8.1	960	1,680	380	21.2	13.2	1.9	3,780	

1/ Data are based on ERS estimates of per capita quantities of food available for consumption from "Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-94," (SB-928, ERS, USDA, April 1996), on imputed consumption data for foods no longer reported by ERS, and on estimates from USDA's Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP) of quantities of produce from home gardens. Historical data for this table are available from CNPP's Shirley Gerrior, (202) 606-4839, or Lisa Bente, (202) 208-2447.

Source: USDA/Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP).

Table 43--U.S. food supply: Nutrients contributed from major food groups, per capita per day, 1970 and 1994 1/

Food group	Food energy		Carbohydrates		Protein		Fat								Cholesterol	
	Kilo-calories	% of total	Grams	% of total	Grams	% of total	Total		Saturated		Monounsaturated		Polyunsaturated		Milli-grams	% of total
							Grams	% of total	Grams	% of total	Grams	% of total	Grams	% of total		
Meat, poultry, and fish																
1970	650	19.8	*	0.1	38	40.3	53	34.6	20	37.2	17	37.4	5	20.2	186	39.8
1994	540	14.3	*	0.1	43	39.3	39	24.5	14	26.4	24	25.7	5	14.9	181	43.8
Dairy products 2/																
1970	350	10.6	25	6.4	20	21.2	19	12.6	12	22.3	6	8.8	1	2.6	71	15.2
1994	350	9.3	23	4.7	21	19.3	20	12.3	12	23.6	6	8.6	1	2.1	67	16.1
Eggs																
1970	60	2.0	1	0.1	5	5.7	4	2.8	1	2.5	1	2.6	1	2.3	184	39.3
1994	50	1.3	*	0.1	4	3.8	3	2.1	1	2.0	2	2.0	1	1.5	142	34.4
Fats and oils 3/																
1970	580	17.8	*	**	*	0.1	66	42.7	18	32.7	37	45.0	17	62.9	27	5.7
1994	740	19.5	*	**	*	0.1	83	52.2	21	40.9	29	56.3	22	68.9	23	5.6
Fruits																
1970	100	2.9	24	6.1	1	1.2	1	0.4	*	0.2	*	0.3	*	0.5	0	0.0
1994	130	3.4	31	6.4	1	1.3	1	0.5	*	0.3	*	0.4	*	0.5	0	0.0
Citrus fruits																
1970	30	0.9	7	1.8	1	0.5	*	0.1	*	**	*	**	*	0.1	0	0.0
1994	40	1.0	9	1.9	1	0.6	*	0.1	*	**	*	**	*	0.1	0	0.0
Noncitrus fruits																
1970	70	2.1	17	4.3	1	0.7	1	0.3	*	0.2	*	0.3	*	0.4	0	0.0
1994	90	2.4	22	4.5	1	0.8	1	0.4	*	0.3	*	0.4	*	0.5	0	0.0
Legumes, soy, and nuts																
1970	100	2.9	9	2.2	5	5.4	5	3.4	1	1.9	3	3.7	2	5.9	0	0.0
1994	110	2.9	10	2.0	7	6.0	6	3.6	1	2.1	2	4.1	2	5.5	0	0.0
Vegetables 4/																
1970	170	5.2	39	10.1	5	5.8	1	0.5	*	0.2	*	0.1	*	1.2	0	0.0
1994	180	4.7	40	8.2	5	5.3	1	0.5	*	0.3	*	0.1	*	1.0	0	0.0
White potatoes																
1970	90	2.8	21	5.4	2	2.5	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.0	*	0.2	0	0.0
1994	100	2.6	22	4.5	3	2.3	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.0	*	0.2	0	0.0
Dark green, deep yellow																
1970	10	0.4	3	0.8	*	0.4	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	0.1	0	0.0
1994	10	0.4	3	0.6	*	0.4	*	0.1	*	**	*	*	*	0.1	0	0.0
Other vegetables																
1970	70	2.1	15	3.9	3	3.0	1	0.3	*	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.9	0	0.0
1994	70	1.8	15	3.1	3	2.6	1	0.3	*	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.7	0	0.0
Grain products																
1970	640	19.6	134	34.7	18	19.1	2	1.5	*	0.7	1	0.5	1	3.6	*	**
1994	950	25.1	199	40.5	26	23.7	4	2.2	1	1.1	*	1.0	1	4.5	*	**
Sugars and sweeteners																
1970	590	18.1	152	39.4	*	*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1994	690	18.3	184	37.3	*	*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Miscellaneous 5/																
1970	40	0.9	4	0.9	1	1.2	3	1.7	1	2.5	1	1.5	*	0.9	0	0.0
1994	50	1.2	4	0.9	1	1.2	4	2.3	2	3.4	1	1.9	*	1.1	0	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 43--U.S. food supply: Nutrients contributed from major food groups, per capita per day, 1970 and 1994 1/--continued

Food group	Vitamins																			
	Vitamin A		Carotene		Vitamin E		Vitamin C		Thiamin		Riboflavin		Niacin		Vitamin B6		Folate		Vitamin B12	
	Retinol equiv.	% of total	Retinol equiv.	% of total	Alpha TE	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total	Micro-grams	% of total	Micro-grams	% of total
Meat, poultry, and fish																				
1970	440	29.3	0	0.0	0.9	6.3	3	2.4	0.5	25.2	0.5	21.8	9.7	44.5	0.8	38.9	29	10.5	7.1	74.8
1994	325	21.4	0	0.0	0.8	4.8	3	2.0	0.5	18.7	0.5	18.1	11.1	38.2	0.8	36.4	24	7.4	5.9	72.9
Dairy products 2/																				
1970	256	17.0	16	3.2	0.5	3.8	4	4.0	0.2	9.6	0.8	36.4	0.5	2.1	0.2	11.7	26	9.4	1.8	19.0
1994	264	17.4	15	2.3	0.5	2.8	3	2.7	0.2	6.2	0.8	30.7	0.4	1.4	0.2	9.7	24	7.3	1.7	21.0
Eggs																				
1970	83	5.5	0	0.0	0.5	3.3	0	0.0	**	1.4	0.2	9.6	**	0.2	0.1	3.0	20	7.3	0.4	4.5
1994	64	4.2	0	0.0	0.4	2.1	0	0.0	**	0.8	0.2	6.5	**	0.1	0.1	2.0	16	4.8	0.3	4.1
Fats and oils 3/																				
1970	196	13.0	18	3.5	8.7	63.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	**	**	**	**	*	**	**	0.1
1994	178	11.7	16	2.4	11.5	67.8	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	**	0.1	**	**	**	**	*	0.1	**	0.1
Fruits																				
1970	46	3.1	46	9.1	0.5	4.0	42	39.2	**	4.7	**	2.6	0.6	2.7	0.1	9.1	27	9.8	0.0	0.0
1994	51	3.3	51	7.6	0.7	3.8	54	43.5	0.1	4.7	0.1	3.0	0.7	2.4	0.2	11.0	41	12.4	0.0	0.0
Citrus fruits																				
1970	8	0.5	8	1.6	0.1	0.9	27	24.9	**	2.5	**	0.7	0.2	0.7	**	1.6	19	6.9	0.0	0.0
1994	9	0.6	9	1.3	0.2	1.0	34	27.8	0.1	2.3	**	0.7	0.2	0.6	**	1.8	30	9.1	0.0	0.0
Noncitrus fruits																				
1970	38	2.6	38	7.6	0.4	3.1	15	14.3	**	2.2	**	1.9	0.4	2.0	0.1	7.4	8	2.9	0.0	0.0
1994	42	2.8	42	6.3	0.5	2.8	20	15.8	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	9.2	11	3.3	0.0	0.0
Legumes, soy, and nuts																				
1970	*	**	*	0.1	0.8	5.9	*	0.1	0.1	5.4	**	1.5	1.0	4.8	0.1	3.4	56	20.2	0.0	0.0
1994	1	**	*	0.1	0.9	5.5	*	0.1	0.1	4.7	**	1.7	1.2	4.0	0.1	3.8	67	20.1	0.0	0.0
Vegetables 4/																				
1970	406	27.0	406	80.1	1.1	8.1	53	49.9	0.2	12.6	0.1	6.4	3.0	13.6	0.5	23.4	78	27.9	0.0	0.0
1994	536	35.3	536	80.7	1.2	7.3	59	47.2	0.2	10.0	0.1	6.1	3.2	11.1	0.6	22.5	79	24.0	0.0	0.0
White potatoes																				
1970	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	0.5	19	18.2	0.1	5.7	**	1.4	1.6	7.4	0.3	12.9	14	4.9	0.0	0.0
1994	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	1.1	20	15.8	0.1	4.9	**	1.3	1.7	6.0	0.3	11.8	15	4.4	0.0	0.0
Dark green, deep yellow																				
1970	305	20.3	305	60.2	0.1	1.1	7	6.4	**	0.9	**	1.0	0.2	0.8	**	2.2	8	2.9	0.0	0.0
1994	431	28.4	431	64.9	0.2	0.4	12	9.4	**	0.8	**	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	2.4	10	3.1	0.0	0.0
Other vegetables																				
1970	101	6.7	101	19.8	0.9	6.5	27	25.4	0.1	6.0	0.1	4.1	1.2	5.5	0.2	8.4	56	20.1	0.0	0.0
1994	105	6.9	105	15.8	0.9	5.7	27	22.0	0.1	4.3	0.1	3.9	1.3	4.4	0.2	8.4	55	16.5	0.0	0.0
Grain products																				
1970	5	0.3	4	0.8	0.6	4.5	*	**	0.8	40.4	0.4	19.3	6.0	27.8	0.2	9.3	36	12.9	0.2	1.6
1994	10	0.7	9	1.4	0.9	5.1	*	**	1.5	54.5	0.8	31.0	11.7	40.2	0.3	12.8	72	21.8	0.2	1.9
Sugars and sweeteners																				
1970	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	**	**	0.2	**	1.2	**	**	**	0.3	*	**	0.0	0.0
1994	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	**	**	0.2	**	1.4	**	**	**	0.2	*	**	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous 5/																				
1970	72	4.8	17	3.3	0.1	0.7	5	4.5	**	0.6	**	1.1	1.0	4.4	**	0.9	6	2.0	0.0	0.0
1994	93	6.1	38	5.7	0.1	0.9	6	4.5	**	0.7	**	1.4	0.8	2.7	**	1.5	7	2.2	0.0	0.0

See footnotes at end of table

Continued--

Table 43--U.S. food supply: Nutrients contributed by major food groups, per capita per day, 1970 and 1994 1/--continued

Food group	Minerals													
	Calcium		Phosphorus		Magnesium		Iron		Zinc		Copper		Potassium	
	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total	Milli-grams	% of total
Meat, poultry, and fish														
1970	28	3.1	400	27.3	44	13.5	3.6	23.3	5.6	47.6	0.3	19.3	606	17.3
1994	32	3.3	415	24.8	49	12.8	3.4	16.3	5.5	41.5	0.3	14.0	633	16.7
Dairy products 2/														
1970	670	75.2	529	36.1	66	20.4	0.4	2.4	2.3	18.6	0.1	3.4	774	22.0
1994	698	72.8	550	32.8	63	16.4	0.4	2.1	2.5	18.9	0.1	2.8	702	18.5
Eggs														
1970	21	2.4	77	5.3	4	1.3	0.6	4.0	0.5	3.9	**	0.4	52	1.5
1994	16	1.7	60	3.6	3	0.9	0.5	2.3	0.4	2.8	**	0.3	41	1.1
Fats and oils 3/														
1970	2	0.2	2	0.1	*	**	**	0.1	**	0.1	**	0.1	2	0.1
1994	1	0.2	1	0.1	*	**	**	0.1	**	0.1	**	0.1	2	**
Fruits														
1970	22	2.5	24	1.7	20	6.0	0.5	3.2	0.1	1.3	0.1	6.9	327	9.3
1994	26	2.7	32	1.9	25	6.6	0.6	2.8	0.1	1.4	0.1	7.2	438	11.6
Citrus fruits														
1970	11	1.3	9	0.6	7	2.0	0.1	0.6	**	0.3	**	1.9	116	3.3
1994	12	1.3	13	0.8	9	2.2	0.1	0.5	**	0.4	**	2.0	153	4.0
Noncitrus fruits														
1970	11	1.2	15	1.0	13	4.0	0.4	2.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	5.1	212	6.0
1994	14	1.4	19	1.1	17	4.4	0.5	2.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	5.2	285	7.5
Legumes, soy, and nuts														
1970	34	3.8	77	5.3	40	12.3	1.4	9.4	0.7	6.0	0.3	16.2	271	7.7
1994	43	4.4	100	5.9	50	13.2	1.8	8.3	0.8	6.3	0.4	20.1	349	9.2
Vegetables 4/														
1970	58	6.5	119	8.1	54	16.7	2.2	14.3	1.0	7.6	0.4	24.0	972	27.7
1994	58	6.4	123	7.3	54	14.1	2.3	11.0	1.0	7.2	0.4	19.8	1,003	26.5
White potatoes														
1970	8	0.9	47	3.2	21	6.4	0.8	5.0	0.4	3.1	0.2	12.6	508	14.5
1994	9	0.9	47	2.8	20	5.3	0.9	4.0	0.4	2.9	0.2	9.5	501	13.2
Dark green, deep yellow														
1970	9	1.0	9	0.6	5	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.5	**	1.5	64	1.8
1994	9	1.0	11	0.7	5	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	**	1.2	77	2.0
Other vegetables														
1970	41	4.6	63	4.3	29	9.0	1.2	8.1	0.5	3.9	0.2	9.9	400	11.4
1994	43	4.5	65	3.9	29	7.5	1.2	6.0	0.5	3.7	0.2	9.1	425	11.2
Grain products														
1970	32	3.5	199	13.6	58	17.8	5.6	36.6	1.5	12.1	0.3	16.9	217	6.2
1994	47	4.9	350	20.8	98	25.5	10.7	50.5	2.4	18.4	0.4	23.3	365	9.7
Sugars and sweeteners														
1970	6	0.7	5	0.4	3	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	4.3	19	0.5
1994	8	0.8	6	0.3	3	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	4.2	22	0.6
Miscellaneous 5/														
1970	19	2.2	33	2.3	36	11.1	0.9	5.5	0.3	2.4	0.1	8.6	274	7.8
1994	28	2.9	42	2.5	37	9.6	1.2	5.7	0.4	3.0	0.2	8.4	231	6.1

* = Less than 1.0 but more than 0. ** = Less than 0.05 but more than 0.

1/ Percentages for food groups are based on aggregate nutrient data from table 42. 2/ Excludes butter. 3/ Includes butter. 4/ Total may not add due to rounding.

5/ Coffee, tea, spices, chocolate liquor equivalent of cocoa beans, and fortification not assigned to a particular group.

Source: USDA/Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP).

Table 44--Beef: Supply and utilization, 1970-98 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply				Utilization				Factors for converting carcass weight to --						
		Produc- tion	Imports 3/	Begin- ning stocks 4/	Total supply 5/	Exports 3/ 6/	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories 3/	Ending stocks 4/	Food disappearance 5/							
									Total		Per capita					
									Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight		
----- Million pounds -----																
----- Pounds -----																
----- Percent -----																
1970	205.052	21,684	1,792	353	23,829	101	6/	338	23,390	17,308	16,326	114.1	84.4	79.6	0.740	0.698
1971	207.661	21,904	1,734	338	23,976	117	6/	366	23,493	17,385	16,398	113.1	83.7	79.0	0.740	0.698
1972	209.896	22,413	1,960	366	24,739	114	6/	477	24,148	17,870	16,855	115.0	85.1	80.3	0.740	0.698
1973	211.909	21,278	1,990	477	23,745	144	6/	580	23,021	17,035	16,069	108.6	80.4	75.8	0.740	0.698
1974	213.854	23,137	1,615	580	25,332	115	6/	519	24,698	18,277	17,239	115.5	85.5	80.6	0.740	0.698
1975	215.973	23,975	1,758	519	26,252	110	6/	456	25,686	19,008	17,929	118.9	88.0	83.0	0.740	0.698
1976	218.035	25,969	2,073	456	28,498	87	71	606	27,733	20,523	19,358	127.2	94.1	88.8	0.740	0.698
1977	220.239	25,279	1,939	606	27,824	98	69	412	27,246	20,162	19,018	123.7	91.5	86.3	0.740	0.698
1978	222.585	24,241	2,297	412	26,950	160	54	529	26,207	19,393	18,292	117.7	87.1	82.2	0.740	0.698
1979	225.055	21,447	2,405	529	24,380	167	49	459	23,706	17,542	16,547	105.3	77.9	73.5	0.740	0.698
1980	227.726	21,643	2,064	459	24,166	173	47	432	23,513	17,400	16,412	103.3	76.4	72.1	0.740	0.698
1981	229.966	22,389	1,743	432	24,564	216	36	335	23,977	17,743	16,736	104.3	77.2	72.8	0.740	0.698
1982	232.188	22,536	1,939	335	24,811	250	55	388	24,118	17,847	16,834	103.9	76.9	72.5	0.740	0.698
1983	234.307	23,243	1,974	388	25,605	268	40	429	24,868	18,402	17,358	106.1	78.5	74.1	0.740	0.698
1984	236.348	23,598	1,823	429	25,850	323	47	472	25,007	18,505	17,455	105.8	78.3	73.9	0.740	0.698
1985	238.466	23,728	2,071	472	26,271	325	51	420	25,476	18,852	17,782	106.8	79.1	74.6	0.740	0.698
1986	240.651	24,371	2,129	420	26,919	516	52	412	25,940	18,936	17,898	107.8	78.7	74.4	0.730	0.690
1987	242.804	23,566	2,269	412	26,247	600	56	386	25,205	17,895	16,887	103.8	73.7	69.6	0.710	0.670
1988	245.021	23,589	2,379	386	26,353	680	64	422	25,188	17,757	16,800	102.8	72.5	68.6	0.705	0.667
1989	247.342	23,087	2,178	422	25,687	1,023	61	335	24,269	17,109	16,187	98.1	69.2	65.4	0.705	0.667
1990	249.949	22,743	2,356	335	25,434	1,006	69	397	23,961	16,893	15,982	95.9	67.6	63.9	0.705	0.667
1991	252.636	22,917	2,406	397	25,721	1,198	69	419	24,045	16,831	15,942	95.2	66.6	63.1	0.700	0.663
1992	255.382	23,086	2,440	419	25,945	1,324	76	360	24,185	16,930	16,035	94.7	66.3	62.8	0.700	0.663
1993	258.089	23,049	2,401	360	25,810	1,275	62	529	23,944	16,761	15,875	92.8	64.9	61.5	0.700	0.663
1994	260.602	24,386	2,369	529	27,284	1,611	58	548	25,067	17,422	16,569	96.2	66.9	63.6	0.695	0.661
1995	263.039	25,222	2,103	548	27,873	1,821	67	519	25,466	17,699	16,935	96.8	67.3	64.4	0.695	0.665
1996	265.453	25,525	2,073	519	28,117	1,877	56	377	25,807	18,065	17,265	97.2	68.1	65.0	0.700	0.669
1997	267.901	25,490	2,343	377	28,210	2,136	62	465	25,547	17,883	17,091	95.4	66.8	63.8	0.700	0.669
1998 P	270.290	25,762	2,611	465	28,838	2,158	62	395	26,223	18,356	17,543	97.0	67.9	64.9	0.700	0.669

P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Beginning 1989, trade data include veal. 4/ Cold-storage holdings in public and private warehouses and packing plants whose food products are normally stored for 30 days or more. Excluded are stocks in space maintained by wholesalers, jobbers, distributors, chain stores, locker plants containing individual lockers, meatpacker branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 7/ Source: "Reevaluation of Beef Carcass-to-Retail Weight Conversion Factor," AER-623, ERS, USDA, October 1989.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 45--Veal: Supply and utilization, 1970-98 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply			Utilization					Factors for converting carcass weight to --						
		Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance 4/							
									Per capita							
									Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight		
----- Million pounds ----- Pounds ----- Percent -----																
1970	205.052	588	24	10	622	3	5/	9	610	506	418	3.0	2.5	2.0	0.830	0.685
1971	207.661	547	22	9	578	4	5/	9	565	469	387	2.7	2.3	1.9	0.830	0.685
1972	209.896	458	36	9	503	10	5/	13	480	399	329	2.3	1.9	1.6	0.830	0.685
1973	211.909	357	31	13	401	8	5/	12	381	316	261	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.830	0.685
1974	213.854	486	31	12	529	15	5/	14	500	415	343	2.3	1.9	1.6	0.830	0.685
1975	215.973	873	24	14	911	14	5/	11	886	735	607	4.1	3.4	2.8	0.830	0.685
1976	218.035	852	22	11	884	2	9	11	863	716	591	4.0	3.3	2.7	0.830	0.685
1977	220.239	833	24	11	868	2	9	11	845	701	579	3.8	3.2	2.6	0.830	0.685
1978	222.585	631	25	11	667	2	4	9	651	541	446	2.9	2.4	2.0	0.830	0.685
1979	225.055	435	27	9	471	3	2	10	456	378	312	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.830	0.685
1980	227.726	400	21	10	432	2	1	9	419	348	287	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.830	0.685
1981	229.966	435	18	9	463	2	1	9	450	374	309	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.830	0.685
1982	232.188	448	19	9	476	2	2	7	465	386	318	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.830	0.685
1983	234.307	453	19	7	479	4	1	9	465	386	318	2.0	1.6	1.4	0.830	0.685
1984	236.348	495	24	9	528	6	1	14	508	421	348	2.1	1.8	1.5	0.830	0.685
1985	238.466	515	20	14	549	4	1	11	532	442	365	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.830	0.685
1986	240.651	524	27	11	562	5	1	7	549	456	376	2.3	1.9	1.6	0.830	0.685
1987	242.804	429	24	7	460	7	1	4	449	372	307	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.830	0.685
1988	245.021	396	27	4	427	10	2	5	409	340	280	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.830	0.685
1989	247.342	355	NA	5	360	NA	NA	4	357	296	244	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.830	0.685
1990	249.949	327	NA	4	331	NA	NA	6	325	270	223	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.830	0.685
1991	252.636	306	NA	6	312	NA	NA	7	305	253	209	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.830	0.685
1992	255.382	310	NA	7	317	NA	NA	5	312	259	214	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.830	0.685
1993	258.089	285	NA	5	290	NA	NA	4	286	237	196	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.830	0.685
1994	260.602	293	NA	4	297	NA	NA	7	290	241	199	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.830	0.685
1995	263.039	319	NA	7	326	NA	NA	7	319	265	219	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.830	0.685
1996	265.453	378	NA	7	385	NA	NA	7	378	314	259	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.830	0.685
1997	267.901	334	NA	7	341	NA	NA	8	333	276	228	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.830	0.685
1998 P	270.290	262	NA	8	270	NA	NA	5	265	220	182	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.830	0.685

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight except as noted in footnote 3. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Cold-storage holdings in public and private warehouses and packing plants whose food products are normally stored for 30 days or more. Excluded are stocks in space maintained by wholesalers, jobbers, distributors, chain stores, locker plants containing individual lockers, meatpacker branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. Stocks data are reported on a product-weight basis for all years. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 6/ Source: "Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products," AH-697, ERS, USDA, June 1992.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 46--Lamb: Supply and utilization, 1970-98 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply			Exports 5/	Ship-ments to U.S. terri-tories	Ending stocks 3/	Utilization						Factors for converting carcass weight to --																																				
		Produc-tion	Imports	Begin-nig stocks 3/				Total supply 4/	Food disappearance 4/				Per capita		Retail 6/	Boneless 6/																																		
									Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight																																				
----- Million pounds -----																	----- Pounds -----																	----- Percent -----																
Millions																																																		
1970	205.052	551	122	16	689	7	5/	19	663	590	436	3.2	2.9	2.1	0.890	0.658																																		
1971	207.661	555	103	19	677	8	5/	19	650	579	428	3.1	2.8	2.1	0.890	0.658																																		
1972	209.896	543	148	19	710	7	5/	16	688	612	452	3.3	2.9	2.2	0.890	0.658																																		
1973	211.909	512	53	16	581	6	5/	15	560	498	368	2.6	2.4	1.7	0.890	0.658																																		
1974	213.854	464	26	15	505	8	5/	14	483	430	318	2.3	2.0	1.5	0.890	0.658																																		
1975	215.973	411	27	14	452	8	5/	12	432	384	284	2.0	1.8	1.3	0.890	0.658																																		
1976	218.035	371	36	12	419	4	3	15	398	354	262	1.8	1.6	1.2	0.890	0.658																																		
1977	220.239	350	23	15	387	5	2	10	370	330	244	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.890	0.658																																		
1978	222.585	310	39	10	359	3	1	12	343	306	226	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658																																		
1979	225.055	291	44	12	347	1	2	11	333	296	219	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.890	0.658																																		
1980	227.726	318	33	11	362	1	3	9	348	310	229	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658																																		
1981	229.966	338	31	9	378	2	3	11	362	322	238	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658																																		
1982	232.188	365	21	11	397	2	2	9	384	342	253	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.890	0.658																																		
1983	234.307	375	18	9	402	1	2	11	388	345	255	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.890	0.658																																		
1984	236.348	379	20	11	410	2	3	7	398	354	262	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.890	0.658																																		
1985	238.466	359	36	7	403	1	2	13	387	344	254	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.890	0.658																																		
1986	240.651	338	41	13	392	1	2	13	376	335	247	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658																																		
1987	242.804	315	44	13	372	1	2	8	360	321	237	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.890	0.658																																		
1988	245.021	335	51	8	394	1	1	6	386	343	254	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658																																		
1989	247.342	347	46	6	399	5	1	8	385	343	254	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658																																		
1990	249.949	363	41	8	412	6	--	8	397	353	261	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658																																		
1991	252.636	363	41	8	412	10	--	6	396	353	261	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.890	0.658																																		
1992	255.382	348	50	6	404	8	1	8	387	344	255	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.890	0.658																																		
1993	258.089	337	53	8	398	8	1	8	381	339	251	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.890	0.658																																		
1994	260.602	308	49	8	365	9	--	11	345	307	227	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.890	0.658																																		
1995	263.039	287	64	11	362	6	--	8	348	310	229	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.890	0.658																																		
1996	265.453	268	73	8	349	6	1	9	333	296	219	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.890	0.658																																		
1997	267.901	260	83	9	352	5	--	14	333	296	219	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.890	0.658																																		
1998 P	270.290	250	107	14	371	5	--	12	354	315	233	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.890	0.658																																		

-- = Less than 0.05 million pounds. P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight except as noted in footnote 3. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Cold-storage holdings in public and private warehouses and packing plants whose food products are normally stored for 30 days or more. Excluded are stocks in space maintained by wholesalers, jobbers, distributors, chain stores, locker plants containing individual lockers, meatpacker branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. Stocks data are reported on a product-weight basis for all years. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 6/ Source: "Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products," AH-697, ERS, USDA, June 1992.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 47--Pork: Supply and utilization, 1970-98 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply			Exports 5/	Ship-ments to U.S. terri-tories 3/	Utilization						Factors for converting carcass weight to --			
		Produc-tion	Imports	Begin-nig stocks 3/			Total supply 4/	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance 4/							
									Per capita							
									Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Retail 6/	Boneless 6/
----- Million pounds -----														----- Percent -----		
Pounds																
1970	205.052	14,699	491	188	15,378	194	394	14,789	11,314	9,835	72.1	55.2	48.0	0.765	0.665	
1971	207.661	16,006	496	394	16,896	198	391	16,307	12,491	10,926	78.5	60.2	52.6	0.766	0.670	
1972	209.896	14,422	538	391	15,351	236	258	14,857	11,395	10,028	70.8	54.3	47.8	0.767	0.675	
1973	211.909	13,223	533	258	14,014	279	348	13,387	10,281	9,103	63.2	48.5	43.0	0.768	0.680	
1974	213.854	14,331	488	348	15,167	204	380	14,584	11,215	9,990	68.2	52.4	46.7	0.769	0.685	
1975	215.973	11,779	439	380	12,598	317	181	12,100	9,317	8,349	56.0	43.1	38.7	0.770	0.690	
1976	218.035	12,688	469	181	13,338	316	274	12,642	9,747	8,786	58.0	44.7	40.3	0.771	0.695	
1977	220.239	13,248	440	274	13,962	294	246	13,317	10,281	9,309	60.5	46.7	42.3	0.772	0.699	
1978	222.585	13,393	495	246	14,134	288	310	13,403	10,360	9,422	60.2	46.5	42.3	0.773	0.703	
1979	225.055	15,451	500	310	16,261	291	355	15,458	11,964	10,929	68.7	53.2	48.6	0.774	0.707	
1980	227.726	16,617	550	355	17,521	252	431	16,684	12,930	11,862	73.3	56.8	52.1	0.775	0.711	
1981	229.966	15,873	542	431	16,846	307	336	16,058	12,461	11,482	69.8	54.2	49.9	0.776	0.715	
1982	232.188	14,229	612	336	15,177	214	284	14,528	11,288	10,417	62.6	48.6	44.9	0.777	0.717	
1983	234.307	15,199	707	284	16,190	219	375	15,453	12,022	11,111	66.0	51.3	47.4	0.778	0.719	
1984	236.348	14,812	954	375	16,141	164	348	15,483	12,061	11,163	65.5	51.0	47.2	0.779	0.721	
1985	238.466	14,807	1,128	348	16,283	128	289	15,733	12,272	11,375	66.0	51.5	47.7	0.780	0.723	
1986	240.651	14,063	1,122	289	15,474	86	253	15,003	11,687	10,877	62.3	48.6	45.2	0.779	0.725	
1987	242.804	14,373	1,195	253	15,821	109	360	15,225	11,845	11,068	62.7	48.8	45.6	0.778	0.727	
1988	245.021	15,684	1,137	360	17,181	195	437	16,423	12,761	11,956	67.0	52.1	48.8	0.777	0.728	
1989	247.342	15,813	896	437	17,146	262	313	16,428	12,748	11,976	66.4	51.5	48.4	0.776	0.729	
1990	249.949	15,354	898	313	16,565	238	296	15,917	12,352	11,603	63.7	49.4	46.4	0.776	0.729	
1991	252.636	15,999	775	296	17,070	283	388	16,268	12,624	11,860	64.4	50.0	46.9	0.776	0.729	
1992	255.382	17,233	645	388	18,266	420	385	17,316	13,437	12,623	67.8	52.6	49.4	0.776	0.729	
1993	258.089	17,088	740	385	18,213	446	359	17,305	13,429	12,615	67.1	52.0	48.9	0.776	0.729	
1994	260.602	17,696	743	359	18,798	549	438	17,697	13,733	12,901	67.9	52.7	49.5	0.776	0.729	
1995	263.039	17,849	664	438	18,951	787	396	17,682	13,721	12,890	67.2	52.2	49.0	0.776	0.729	
1996	265.453	17,117	618	396	18,131	970	366	16,725	12,979	12,193	63.0	48.9	45.9	0.776	0.729	
1997	267.901	17,274	633	366	18,273	1,044	408	16,746	12,995	12,208	62.5	48.5	45.6	0.776	0.729	
1998 P	270.290	19,011	695	408	20,114	1,232	586	18,221	14,139	13,283	67.4	52.3	49.1	0.776	0.729	

P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Cold-storage holdings in public and private warehouses and packing plants whose food products are normally stored for 30 days or more. Excluded are stocks in space maintained by wholesalers, jobbers, distributors, chain stores, locker plants containing individual lockers, meatpacker branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces.

4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 6/ Source: "Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report," LPS-45, ERS, USDA, January 1991.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 48--Total red meat: Supply and utilization, 1970-98 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply				Utilization																					
		Produc- tion	Imports	Begin- ning stocks 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports 5/	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance 4/																		
									Total		Per capita																
									Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight													
----- Millions -----														----- Pounds -----													
Millions														Million pounds													
1970	205.052	37,522	2,429	567	40,518	305	5/	761	39,452	29,718	27,015	192.4	144.9	131.7													
1971	207.661	39,012	2,355	761	42,128	327	5/	785	41,016	30,924	28,139	197.5	148.9	135.5													
1972	209.896	37,836	2,682	785	41,303	367	5/	764	40,172	30,275	27,665	191.4	144.2	131.8													
1973	211.909	35,370	2,607	764	38,741	437	5/	955	37,349	28,131	25,801	176.2	132.8	121.8													
1974	213.854	38,418	2,160	955	41,533	342	5/	926	40,265	30,337	27,890	188.3	141.9	130.4													
1975	215.973	37,038	2,248	926	40,212	449	5/	659	39,104	29,444	27,169	181.1	136.3	125.8													
1976	218.035	39,880	2,600	659	43,139	410	189	905	41,636	31,339	28,997	191.0	143.7	133.0													
1977	220.239	39,710	2,425	905	43,040	398	185	679	41,778	31,473	29,149	189.7	142.9	132.3													
1978	222.585	38,575	2,856	679	42,110	454	192	860	40,604	30,600	28,387	182.4	137.5	127.5													
1979	225.055	37,624	2,975	860	41,459	461	211	835	39,952	30,181	28,007	177.5	134.1	124.4													
1980	227.726	38,978	2,668	835	42,481	429	205	882	40,965	30,988	28,791	179.9	136.1	126.4													
1981	229.966	39,035	2,334	882	42,251	527	185	691	40,848	30,901	28,765	177.6	134.4	125.1													
1982	232.188	37,578	2,592	691	40,860	468	210	688	39,495	29,863	27,822	170.1	128.6	119.8													
1983	234.307	39,270	2,717	688	42,675	493	185	824	41,173	31,156	29,042	175.7	133.0	123.9													
1984	236.348	39,284	2,821	824	42,929	495	198	841	41,395	31,342	29,227	175.1	132.6	123.7													
1985	238.466	39,409	3,255	841	43,505	458	186	733	42,129	31,910	29,777	176.7	133.8	124.9													
1986	240.651	39,296	3,318	733	43,347	608	187	684	41,868	31,414	29,400	174.0	130.5	122.2													
1987	242.804	38,683	3,533	684	42,900	718	186	758	41,238	30,433	28,500	169.8	125.3	117.4													
1988	245.021	40,004	3,594	758	44,356	887	193	870	42,406	31,201	29,290	173.1	127.3	119.5													
1989	247.342	39,602	3,120	870	43,592	1,290	205	659	41,438	30,496	28,661	167.5	123.3	115.9													
1990	249.949	38,787	3,295	659	42,741	1,250	182	707	40,600	29,867	28,070	162.4	119.5	112.3													
1991	252.636	39,585	3,222	707	43,515	1,481	200	820	41,014	30,061	28,270	162.3	119.0	111.9													
1992	255.382	40,977	3,135	820	44,932	1,752	222	758	42,200	30,970	29,126	165.2	121.3	114.1													
1993	258.089	40,759	3,194	758	44,711	1,729	166	900	41,916	30,766	28,937	162.4	119.2	112.1													
1994	260.602	42,683	3,161	900	46,744	2,169	172	1,004	43,399	31,702	29,896	166.5	121.6	114.7													
1995	263.039	43,677	2,831	1,004	47,512	2,614	153	930	43,815	31,995	30,272	166.6	121.6	115.1													
1996	265.453	43,288	2,764	930	46,982	2,853	127	759	43,243	31,654	29,935	162.9	119.2	112.8													
1997	267.901	43,358	3,059	759	47,176	3,185	137	895	42,959	31,450	29,746	160.4	117.4	111.0													
1998 P	270.290	45,285	3,413	895	49,593	3,395	137	998	45,063	33,030	31,241	166.7	122.2	115.6													

P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight basis except as noted in footnote 3. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Cold-storage holdings in public and private warehouses and packing plants whose food products are normally stored for 30 days or more. Excluded are stocks in space maintained by wholesalers, jobbers, distributors, chain stores, locker plants containing individual lockers, meatpacker branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. Lamb, mutton, and veal stocks data are reported on a product-weight basis for all years. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

5/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 49--Fresh and frozen fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization					
		Production	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
								Total	Per capita	
----- Million pounds -----										
Millions										
1970	205.052	615	890	233	1,738	81	251	1,406	6.9	
1971	207.661	630	864	251	1,745	102	242	1,401	6.7	
1972	209.896	623	1,060	242	1,925	96	335	1,494	7.1	
1973	211.909	657	1,091	335	2,083	147	373	1,563	7.4	
1974	213.854	658	902	373	1,933	112	344	1,477	6.9	
1975	215.973	717	982	344	2,043	135	290	1,618	7.5	
1976	218.035	788	1,147	290	2,225	154	296	1,775	8.1	
1977	220.239	814	1,130	296	2,240	205	335	1,700	7.7	
1978	222.585	911	1,156	335	2,402	271	338	1,793	8.1	
1979	225.055	957	1,169	338	2,464	337	367	1,760	7.8	
1980	227.726	1,023	1,013	367	2,403	324	296	1,783	7.8	
1981	229.966	1,026	1,097	296	2,419	377	264	1,778	7.7	
1982	232.188	1,082	1,159	264	2,505	388	298	1,819	7.8	
1983	234.307	1,035	1,306	298	2,639	345	340	1,954	8.3	
1984	236.348	1,105	1,300	340	2,745	337	295	2,113	8.9	
1985	238.466	1,228	1,459	295	2,982	379	280	2,323	9.7	
1986	240.651	1,214	1,546	280	3,040	430	264	2,346	9.7	
1987	242.804	1,425	1,740	264	3,429	495	354	2,580	10.6	
1988	245.021	1,537	1,559	354	3,450	671	338	2,441	10.0	
1989	247.342	1,799	1,566	338	3,703	839	349	2,515	10.2	
1990	249.949	1,763	1,575	349	3,687	1,022	273	2,392	9.6	
1991	252.636	2,164	1,619	273	4,056	1,313	305	2,438	9.7	
1992	255.382	2,355	1,564	305	4,224	1,408	306	2,510	9.8	
1993	258.089	2,403	1,649	306	4,358	1,437	305	2,616	10.1	
1994	260.602	2,388	1,691	305	4,384	1,413	275	2,696	10.3	
1995	263.039	2,358	1,724	275	4,357	1,433	310	2,614	9.9	
1996	265.453	2,251	1,864	310	4,425	1,494	291	2,640	9.9	
1997	267.901	2,194	1,960	291	4,445	1,486	322	2,637	9.8	

1/ Edible meat weight. Edible-weight finfish is equal to 45 percent of liveweight. Shellfish reported on a meat-equivalent basis. Includes cultivated catfish beginning in 1973.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce/National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, (301) 713-2328). ERS computed per capita figures.

Table 50--Canned fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization					
		Production 2/	Imports	Begin- ning stocks 3/	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance		
								Total	Per capita	
----- Million pounds -----										
Pounds										
1970	205.052	745	238	161	1,144	47	186	911	4.4	
1971	207.661	757	192	186	1,135	48	196	891	4.3	
1972	209.896	866	247	196	1,309	55	218	1,036	4.9	
1973	211.909	865	231	218	1,314	58	205	1,051	5.0	
1974	213.854	892	267	205	1,364	43	314	1,007	4.7	
1975 4/	215.973	748	162	299	1,209	51	246	912	4.2	
1976	218.035	846	217	246	1,309	55	329	925	4.2	
1977	220.239	864	178	329	1,371	55	320	996	4.5	
1978	222.585	1,018	191	320	1,529	68	359	1,102	5.0	
1979	225.055	903	198	359	1,460	81	300	1,079	4.8	
1980	227.726	891	212	300	1,403	106	326	971	4.3	
1981	229.966	921	204	326	1,451	102	301	1,048	4.6	
1982	232.188	806	224	301	1,331	71	270	990	4.3	
1983	234.307	855	258	270	1,383	74	216	1,093	4.7	
1984	236.348	1,009	316	216	1,541	64	326	1,151	4.9	
1985	238.466	812	414	326	1,552	61	306	1,185	5.0	
1986	240.651	878	439	306	1,623	81	249	1,293	5.4	
1987	242.804	891	429	249	1,569	55	257	1,257	5.2	
1988	245.021	839	429	257	1,525	63	266	1,196	4.9	
1989	247.342	969	533	266	1,768	138	372	1,258	5.1	
1990	249.949	876	458	372	1,706	100	335	1,271	5.1	
1991	252.636	897	513	335	1,745	148	366	1,231	4.9	
1992	255.382	768	469	366	1,603	178	259	1,166	4.6	
1993	258.089	925	382	259	1,566	127	285	1,154	4.5	
1994	260.602	896	419	285	1,600	138	295	1,167	4.5	
1995	263.039	1,017	378	295	1,690	140	321	1,229	4.7	
1996	265.453	972	354	321	1,647	155	306	1,186	4.5	
1997	267.901	864	387	321	1,572	129	271	1,172	4.4	

1/ Edible meat weight. Excludes the nonfish content of canned fishery products. 2/ Includes production from Puerto Rico and American Samoa. 3/ Canned fish stocks data include reported or estimated stocks for salmon, tuna, sardines, and mackerel. Salmon stocks include those at wholesale. Sardine stocks excluded beginning January 1, 1975. 4/ Beginning stocks do not equal previous year's ending stocks due to data revision.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce/National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, (301) 713-2328). ERS computed per capita figures.

Table 51--Cured fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization					
		Production	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
								Total	Per capita	
----- Million pounds -----										
Pounds										
1970	205.052	52	54	4	110	10	9	91	0.4	
1971	207.661	55	49	9	113	9	10	94	0.5	
1972	209.896	53	43	10	106	8	6	92	0.4	
1973	211.909	50	48	6	104	10	8	86	0.4	
1974	213.854	55	50	8	113	9	7	97	0.5	
1975	215.973	51	50	7	108	10	7	91	0.4	
1976	218.035	48	70	7	125	14	7	104	0.5	
1977	220.239	54	58	7	119	24	7	88	0.4	
1978	222.585	48	68	7	123	36	6	81	0.4	
1979	225.055	51	63	6	120	32	5	83	0.4	
1980	227.726	57	56	5	118	41	4	73	0.3	
1981	229.966	43	73	4	120	49	4	67	0.3	
1982	232.188	46	69	4	119	49	1	69	0.3	
1983	234.307	55	65	1	121	45	6	70	0.3	
1984	236.348	60	68	6	134	39	25	70	0.3	
1985	238.466	59	54	25	138	45	22	71	0.3	
1986	240.651	55	59	22	136	39	25	72	0.3	
1987	242.804	41	64	25	130	35	23	72	0.3	
1988	245.021	41	63	23	127	52	2	73	0.3	
1989	247.342	50	66	2	118	28	16	74	0.3	
1990	249.949	33	71	16	120	20	25	75	0.3	
1991	252.636	29	68	25	122	23	24	75	0.3	
1992	255.382	34	67	24	125	16	33	76	0.3	
1993	258.089	21	69	33	123	16	30	77	0.3	
1994	260.602	21	70	30	121	11	32	78	0.3	
1995	263.039	22	71	32	125	13	23	89	0.3	
1996	265.453	28	67	23	118	23	16	79	0.3	
1997	267.901	26	69	16	111	11	20	80	0.3	

1/ Edible meat weight. Excludes intermediate products that may be in the final stage of processing, including milk-cured salmon and green, salted cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce/National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, (301) 713-2328). ERS computed per capita figures.

Table 52--Total fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization				
		Production	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
								Total	Per capita
----- Million pounds -----									
Millions									
1970	205.052	1,412	1,182	398	2,992	138	446	2,408	11.7
1971	207.661	1,442	1,105	446	2,993	159	448	2,386	11.5
1972	209.896	1,542	1,350	448	3,340	159	559	2,622	12.5
1973	211.909	1,572	1,370	559	3,501	215	586	2,700	12.7
1974	213.854	1,605	1,219	586	3,410	164	665	2,581	12.1
1975 2/	215.973	1,516	1,194	650	3,360	196	543	2,621	12.1
1976	218.035	1,682	1,434	543	3,659	223	632	2,804	12.9
1977	220.239	1,732	1,366	632	3,730	284	662	2,784	12.6
1978	222.585	1,977	1,415	662	4,054	375	703	2,976	13.4
1979	225.055	1,911	1,430	703	4,044	450	672	2,922	13.0
1980	227.726	1,971	1,281	672	3,924	471	626	2,827	12.4
1981	229.966	1,990	1,374	626	3,990	528	569	2,893	12.6
1982	232.188	1,934	1,452	569	3,955	508	569	2,878	12.4
1983	234.307	1,945	1,629	569	4,143	464	562	3,117	13.3
1984	236.348	2,174	1,684	562	4,420	440	646	3,334	14.1
1985	238.466	2,099	1,927	646	4,672	485	608	3,579	15.0
1986	240.651	2,147	2,044	608	4,799	550	538	3,711	15.4
1987	242.804	2,357	2,233	538	5,128	585	634	3,909	16.1
1988	245.021	2,417	2,051	634	5,102	786	606	3,710	15.1
1989	247.342	2,818	2,165	606	5,589	1,005	737	3,847	15.6
1990	249.949	2,672	2,104	737	5,513	1,142	633	3,738	15.0
1991	252.636	3,090	2,200	633	5,923	1,484	695	3,744	14.8
1992	255.382	3,157	2,100	695	5,952	1,602	598	3,752	14.7
1993	258.089	3,349	2,100	598	6,047	1,580	620	3,847	14.9
1994	260.602	3,305	2,180	620	6,105	1,562	602	3,941	15.1
1995	263.039	3,397	2,173	602	6,172	1,586	654	3,932	14.9
1996	265.453	3,251	2,285	654	6,190	1,672	613	3,905	14.7
1997	267.901	3,084	2,416	628	6,128	1,626	613	3,889	14.5

1/ Edible meat weight. 2/ Beginning stocks do not equal previous year's ending stocks due to data revision.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce/National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, (301) 713-2328). ERS computed per capita figures.

Table 53--Young chicken (broilers): Supply and utilization, 1970-98 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply			Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks	Utilization						Factors for converting carcass weight to 4/ --		
		Produc- tion	Imports	Begin- ning stocks				Total supply 3/	Food disappearance 3/			Per capita				
									Carcass weight	Boneless weight	Total Retail weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight			Boneless weight

----- Million pounds -----																	----- Pounds -----						----- Percent -----	
1970	205.052	7,687		82	7,769	94	85	112	7,478	7,478	5,108	36.5	36.5	24.9	1.000	0.683								
1971	207.661	7,724		112	7,835	101	96	103	7,536	7,536	5,139	36.3	36.3	24.7	1.000	0.682								
1972	209.896	8,147		103	8,250	94	104	76	7,976	7,976	5,439	38.0	38.0	25.9	1.000	0.682								
1973	211.909	7,962		76	8,038	94	99	100	7,745	7,745	5,275	36.6	36.6	24.9	1.000	0.681								
1974	213.854	8,034		100	8,134	115	107	121	7,791	7,791	5,305	36.4	36.4	24.8	1.000	0.681								
1975	215.973	8,020		121	8,141	138	116	75	7,811	7,811	5,312	36.2	36.2	24.6	1.000	0.680								
1976	218.035	9,012		75	9,088	287	127	112	8,561	8,561	5,821	39.3	39.3	26.7	1.000	0.680								
1977	220.239	9,279		112	9,392	313	128	110	8,841	8,841	6,003	40.1	40.1	27.3	1.000	0.679								
1978	222.585	9,902		110	10,012	331	126	86	9,468	9,468	6,420	42.5	42.5	28.8	1.000	0.678								
1979	225.055	10,926		86	11,013	402	144	112	10,355	10,210	7,041	46.0	45.4	31.3	0.986	0.680								
1980	227.726	11,252		112	11,364	567	155	115	10,527	10,284	7,105	46.2	45.2	31.2	0.977	0.675								
1981	229.966	11,868		115	11,983	719	154	120	10,990	10,627	7,352	47.8	46.2	32.0	0.967	0.669								
1982	232.188	11,996		120	12,116	501	147	117	11,351	10,783	7,469	48.9	46.4	32.2	0.950	0.658								
1983	234.307	12,326		117	12,443	432	132	101	11,778	10,989	7,620	50.3	46.9	32.5	0.933	0.647								
1984	236.348	12,921		101	13,022	407	145	127	12,343	11,504	7,986	52.2	48.7	33.8	0.932	0.647								
1985	238.466	13,520		127	13,646	417	143	158	12,929	12,024	8,352	54.2	50.4	35.0	0.930	0.646								
1986	240.651	14,180		158	14,338	566	149	179	13,443	12,381	8,604	55.9	51.4	35.8	0.921	0.640								
1987	242.804	15,413		179	15,592	752	151	202	14,488	13,242	9,214	59.7	54.5	37.9	0.914	0.636								
1988	245.021	16,007		202	16,209	765	156	179	15,109	13,417	9,368	61.7	54.8	38.2	0.888	0.620								
1989	247.342	17,227		179	17,406	814	163	221	16,208	14,004	9,806	65.5	56.6	39.6	0.864	0.605								
1990	249.949	18,430		221	18,651	1,143	155	242	17,111	14,750	10,318	68.5	59.0	41.3	0.862	0.603								
1991	252.636	19,591		242	19,833	1,261	162	300	18,109	15,556	10,902	71.7	61.6	43.2	0.859	0.602								
1992	255.382	20,904	1	300	21,205	1,489	189	368	19,159	16,668	11,649	75.0	65.3	45.6	0.870	0.608								
1993	258.089	22,015	1	368	22,384	1,966	140	358	19,920	17,550	12,251	77.2	68.0	47.5	0.881	0.615								
1994	260.602	23,666	1	358	24,025	2,876	110	458	20,581	18,008	12,596	79.0	69.1	48.3	0.875	0.612								
1995	263.039	24,827	1	458	25,286	3,894	105	560	20,727	18,012	12,602	78.8	68.5	47.9	0.869	0.608								
1996	265.453	26,124	4	560	26,688	4,420	106	641	21,521	18,702	13,085	81.1	70.5	49.3	0.869	0.608								
1997	267.901	27,041	5	641	27,687	4,664	97	607	22,319	19,395	13,570	83.3	72.4	50.7	0.869	0.608								
1998 P	270.290	27,584	5	607	28,196	4,516	97	712	22,871	19,875	13,906	84.6	73.5	51.4	0.869	0.608								

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook carcass weight. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Source: "Updated Conversion Factors and Retail and Boneless Weight Broiler Consumption Series," Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Situation and Outlook series, ERS, USDA, LDP-P-12, Nov. 18, 1996.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 54--Other chicken: Supply and utilization, 1970-98 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply			Utilization					Factors for converting carcass weight to 4/ --						
		Produc- tion	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply 3/	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 3/			Percent				
									Total			Per capita		----- Pounds -----		
									Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Retail	Boneless
----- Million pounds -----																
----- Pounds -----																
----- Percent -----																
1970	205.052	778		28	806	3	1	52	750	512	3.7	3.7	2.5	1.000	0.683	
1971	207.661	792		52	844	3	2	45	794	542	3.8	3.8	2.6	1.000	0.682	
1972	209.896	740		45	785	6	2	35	743	506	3.5	3.5	2.4	1.000	0.682	
1973	211.909	700		35	735	7	3	47	678	462	3.2	3.2	2.2	1.000	0.681	
1974	213.854	702		47	749	9	3	54	683	465	3.2	3.2	2.2	1.000	0.681	
1975	215.973	578		54	632	17	2	39	574	390	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.000	0.680	
1976	218.035	616		39	655	35	2	42	576	391	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.000	0.680	
1977	220.239	593		42	635	36	4	29	566	385	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.000	0.679	
1978	222.585	540		29	569	30	18	15	506	343	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.000	0.678	
1979	225.055	579		15	594	36	15	30	513	349	2.3	2.2	1.5	0.986	0.680	
1980	227.726	551		30	581	53	6	21	501	338	2.2	2.1	1.5	0.977	0.675	
1981	229.966	653		21	674	44	3	29	599	401	2.6	2.5	1.7	0.967	0.669	
1982	232.188	621		29	650	23	3	18	605	398	2.6	2.5	1.7	0.950	0.658	
1983	234.307	577		18	595	18	10	18	549	355	2.3	2.2	1.5	0.933	0.647	
1984	236.348	559		18	577	26	2	12	536	347	2.3	2.1	1.5	0.932	0.647	
1985	238.466	525		12	537	21	1	13	502	324	2.1	2.0	1.4	0.930	0.646	
1986	240.651	556		13	569	16	3	8	542	347	2.3	2.1	1.4	0.921	0.640	
1987	242.804	571		8	579	15	2	11	550	350	2.3	2.1	1.4	0.914	0.636	
1988	245.021	556		11	567	26	3	14	525	325	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.888	0.620	
1989	247.342	531		14	545	24	19	6	496	300	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.864	0.605	
1990	249.949	523		6	530	25	13	9	483	291	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.862	0.603	
1991	252.636	508		9	516	28	18	10	460	277	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.859	0.602	
1992	255.382	520		10	530	41	13	10	466	283	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.870	0.608	
1993	258.089	515		10	525	56	12	8	449	396	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.881	0.615	
1994	260.602	509		8	517	90	12	14	401	245	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.875	0.612	
1995	263.039	496	3	14	513	99	4	7	403	245	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.869	0.608	
1996	265.453	491		7	498	265	11	6	216	188	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.869	0.608	
1997	267.901	510		6	516	384	28	7	97	84	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.869	0.608	
1998 P	270.290	524		7	531	430	28	6	67	58	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.869	0.608	

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook carcass weight. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Source: "Updated Conversion Factors and Retail and Boneless Weight Broiler Consumption Series," Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Situation and Outlook series, ERS, USDA, LDP-P-12, Nov. 18, 1996.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 55--Total chicken: Supply and utilization, 1970-98 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply			Utilization												
		Produc- tion	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply 3/	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 3/			Per capita					
									Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight	Retail weight	Boneless weight			
----- Million pounds -----															----- Pounds -----		
1970	205.052	8,464		110	8,574	97	86	164	8,228	8,228	5,620	40.1	40.1	27.4	27.4		
1971	207.661	8,516		164	8,679	103	98	148	8,330	8,330	5,681	40.1	40.1	27.4	27.4		
1972	209.896	8,887		148	9,036	100	106	111	8,718	8,718	5,946	41.5	41.5	28.3	28.3		
1973	211.909	8,662		111	8,773	101	102	147	8,423	8,423	5,736	39.7	39.7	27.1	27.1		
1974	213.854	8,736		147	8,883	125	110	175	8,473	8,473	5,770	39.6	39.6	27.0	27.0		
1975	215.973	8,598		175	8,773	155	118	115	8,386	8,386	5,702	38.8	38.8	26.4	26.4		
1976	218.035	9,628		115	9,742	322	129	155	9,136	9,136	6,213	41.9	41.9	28.5	28.5		
1977	220.239	9,872		155	10,026	349	132	139	9,407	9,407	6,387	42.7	42.7	29.0	29.0		
1978	222.585	10,442		139	10,581	361	144	102	9,974	9,974	6,762	44.8	44.8	30.4	30.4		
1979	225.055	11,505		102	11,607	438	159	142	10,867	10,715	7,390	48.3	47.6	32.8	32.8		
1980	227.726	11,803		142	11,945	620	161	136	11,027	10,774	7,443	48.4	47.3	32.7	32.7		
1981	229.966	12,521		136	12,657	763	157	149	11,588	11,206	7,753	50.4	48.7	33.7	33.7		
1982	232.188	12,617		149	12,766	524	150	135	11,956	11,358	7,867	51.5	48.9	33.9	33.9		
1983	234.307	12,902		135	13,038	449	142	119	12,327	11,501	7,976	52.6	49.1	34.0	34.0		
1984	236.348	13,480		119	13,599	433	147	139	12,880	12,004	8,333	54.5	50.8	35.3	35.3		
1985	238.466	14,044		139	14,183	437	144	171	13,431	12,491	8,676	56.3	52.4	36.4	36.4		
1986	240.651	14,736		171	14,907	582	152	187	13,985	12,880	8,950	58.1	53.5	37.2	37.2		
1987	242.804	15,984		187	16,171	767	153	213	15,038	13,745	9,564	61.9	56.6	39.4	39.4		
1988	245.021	16,563		213	16,776	791	159	192	15,634	13,883	9,693	63.8	56.7	39.6	39.6		
1989	247.342	17,758		192	17,951	838	182	228	16,704	14,432	10,106	67.5	58.3	40.9	40.9		
1990	249.949	18,953		228	19,181	1,168	168	250	17,594	15,166	10,609	70.4	60.7	42.4	42.4		
1991	252.636	20,099		250	20,349	1,289	180	311	18,569	15,951	11,179	73.5	63.1	44.2	44.2		
1992	255.382	21,423	1	311	21,735	1,530	202	378	19,625	17,074	11,932	76.8	66.9	46.7	46.7		
1993	258.089	22,530	1	378	22,909	2,022	152	366	20,369	17,945	12,527	78.9	69.5	48.5	48.5		
1994	260.602	24,175	1	366	24,542	2,966	122	472	20,982	18,359	12,841	80.5	70.4	49.3	49.3		
1995	263.039	25,323	4	472	25,799	3,993	109	567	21,130	18,362	12,847	80.3	69.8	48.8	48.8		
1996	265.453	26,615	4	567	27,186	4,685	117	647	21,737	18,889	13,216	81.9	71.2	49.8	49.8		
1997	267.901	27,551	5	647	28,203	5,048	125	614	22,416	19,480	13,629	83.7	72.7	50.9	50.9		
1998 P	270.290	28,108	5	614	28,727	4,946	125	718	22,938	19,933	13,946	84.9	73.7	51.6	51.6		

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook carcass weight. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 56--Turkey: Supply and utilization, 1970-98 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply			Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks 4/	Utilization				Factors for converting carcass weight to boneless weight 6/			
		Produc- tion 3/	Imports	Begin- ning stocks 4/				Total supply 5/	Food disappearance 5/						
									Total		Per capita				
									Carcass weight	Boneless weight	Carcass weight			Boneless weight	
----- Million pounds -----														----- Pounds -----	
Percent															
1970	205.052	1,729		192	1,921	35	8	219	1,659	1,310	8.1	6.4	0.790		
1971	207.661	1,772		219	1,991	23	4	223	1,741	1,376	8.4	6.6	0.790		
1972	209.896	1,909		223	2,132	36	5	208	1,883	1,487	9.0	7.1	0.790		
1973	211.909	1,908		208	2,116	50	4	281	1,781	1,407	8.4	6.6	0.790		
1974	213.854	1,890		281	2,171	40	3	275	1,854	1,464	8.7	6.8	0.790		
1975	215.973	1,755		275	2,030	47	5	195	1,783	1,408	8.3	6.5	0.790		
1976	218.035	2,016		195	2,211	65	6	203	1,936	1,530	8.9	7.0	0.790		
1977	220.239	1,946		203	2,149	54	2	168	1,925	1,521	8.7	6.9	0.790		
1978	222.585	2,003		168	2,171	51	6	175	1,939	1,532	8.7	6.9	0.790		
1979	225.055	2,200		175	2,375	50	7	240	2,078	1,641	9.2	7.3	0.790		
1980	227.726	2,370		240	2,610	75	6	198	2,331	1,841	10.2	8.1	0.790		
1981	229.966	2,536		198	2,734	63	5	238	2,428	1,918	10.6	8.3	0.790		
1982	232.188	2,472		238	2,711	51	5	204	2,451	1,936	10.6	8.3	0.790		
1983	234.307	2,590		204	2,794	47	7	162	2,578	2,037	11.0	8.7	0.790		
1984	236.348	2,601		162	2,763	27	7	125	2,604	2,057	11.0	8.7	0.790		
1985	238.466	2,817		125	2,943	27	7	150	2,758	2,179	11.6	9.1	0.790		
1986	240.651	3,155		150	3,305	27	4	178	3,097	2,446	12.9	10.2	0.790		
1987	242.804	3,701		178	3,880	33	4	266	3,576	2,825	14.7	11.6	0.790		
1988	245.021	3,879		266	4,145	51	5	250	3,839	3,033	15.7	12.4	0.790		
1989	247.342	4,136		250	4,385	41	10	236	4,099	3,238	16.6	13.1	0.790		
1990	249.949	4,514		236	4,750	54	12	306	4,378	3,459	17.5	13.8	0.790		
1991	252.636	4,603		306	4,909	122	19	264	4,504	3,558	17.8	14.1	0.790		
1992	255.382	4,777		264	5,041	202	15	272	4,553	3,597	17.8	14.1	0.790		
1993	258.089	4,798		272	5,069	244	12	249	4,564	3,606	17.7	14.0	0.790		
1994	260.602	4,937		249	5,186	280	15	254	4,637	3,663	17.8	14.1	0.790		
1995	263.039	5,069	2	254	5,325	348	17	271	4,689	3,704	17.8	14.1	0.790		
1996	265.453	5,401	1	271	5,673	438	13	328	4,894	3,866	18.4	14.6	0.790		
1997	267.901	5,412	1	328	5,741	598	15	415	4,713	3,723	17.6	13.9	0.790		
1998 P	270.290	5,215	1	415	5,631	438	15	309	4,869	3,847	18.0	14.2	0.790		

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook carcass weight. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Includes the quantity sold from and consumed on farms where produced. 4/ Stocks data in terms of product weight as reported. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Conversion factor estimate is based on data from "Composition of Foods: Poultry Products... Raw, Processed, Prepared," AH-8-5, Science and Education Administration, USDA, revised August 1979.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 57--Eggs: Supply and utilization, 1970-98 1/

Year	U. S. total population, July 1 2/	Supply			Utilization										Factors for converting farm to retail weight			
		Produc- tion	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply 3/	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Hatching	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 3/								
										Farm weight			Retail weight					
										Total	Number	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita		
----- Million dozen -----																		
Millions										Millions	Number	Pounds	Mil. lbs.	Pounds	Mil. lbs.	Percent		
1970	205.052	5,704	27	34	5,765	16	29	402	39	5,278	63,341	308.9	8,287	40.4	8,107	39.5	0.9783	
1971	207.661	5,806	10	39	5,855	15	30	389	58	5,363	64,355	309.9	8,420	40.5	8,240	39.7	0.9787	
1972	209.896	5,742	1	58	5,801	24	32	391	53	5,300	63,604	303.0	8,321	39.6	8,147	38.8	0.9790	
1973	211.909	5,502	13	53	5,568	24	25	392	34	5,093	61,118	288.4	7,996	37.7	7,831	37.0	0.9793	
1974	213.854	5,461	13	34	5,508	33	23	366	42	5,043	60,520	283.0	7,918	37.0	7,757	36.3	0.9797	
1975	215.973	5,382	5	42	5,429	35	27	372	28	4,967	59,602	276.0	7,798	36.1	7,642	35.4	0.9800	
1976	218.035	5,377	3	28	5,408	37	28	419	21	4,903	58,831	269.8	7,697	35.3	7,545	34.6	0.9803	
1977	220.239	5,408	14	21	5,442	67	24	427	24	4,901	58,809	267.0	7,694	34.9	7,546	34.3	0.9807	
1978	222.585	5,608	11	24	5,644	97	24	466	20	5,037	60,441	271.5	7,908	35.5	7,757	34.9	0.9810	
1979	225.055	5,777	9	20	5,807	78	26	498	19	5,187	62,240	276.6	8,143	36.2	7,991	35.5	0.9813	
1980	227.726	5,806	5	19	5,830	143	24	499	19	5,145	61,744	271.1	8,078	35.5	7,930	34.8	0.9817	
1981	229.966	5,825	5	19	5,849	234	23	507	17	5,067	60,808	264.4	7,956	34.6	7,813	34.0	0.9820	
1982	232.188	5,802	2	17	5,822	158	27	506	20	5,111	61,328	264.1	8,024	34.6	7,882	33.9	0.9823	
1983	234.307	5,659	23	20	5,703	86	27	500	9	5,081	60,972	260.2	7,977	34.0	7,839	33.5	0.9827	
1984	236.348	5,709	32	9	5,750	58	28	530	11	5,123	61,478	260.1	8,043	34.0	7,907	33.5	0.9830	
1985	238.466	5,710		11	5,721	71	30	548	11	5,062	60,741	254.7	7,947	33.3	7,814	32.8	0.9833	
1986	240.651	5,766	14	11	5,791	102	28	567	10	5,084	61,007	253.5	7,982	33.2	7,852	32.6	0.9837	
1987	242.804	5,869	6	10	5,885	111	25	599	14	5,135	61,618	253.8	8,062	33.2	7,933	32.7	0.9840	
1988	245.021	5,803	5	14	5,823	142	26	606	15	5,034	60,410	246.6	7,904	32.3	7,780	31.8	0.9843	
1989	247.342	5,621	25	15	5,661	92	32	642	11	4,885	58,622	237.0	7,670	31.0	7,552	30.5	0.9847	
1990	249.949	5,687	9	11	5,707	101	36	678	12	4,880	58,558	234.3	7,661	30.7	7,546	30.2	0.9850	
1991	252.636	5,801	2	12	5,815	154	19	709	13	4,919	59,034	233.7	7,724	30.6	7,608	30.1	0.9850	
1992	255.382	5,905	4	13	5,922	157	18	732	13	5,002	60,021	235.0	7,853	30.7	7,735	30.3	0.9850	
1993	258.089	6,006	5	13	6,024	159	17	770	11	5,068	60,815	235.6	7,957	30.8	7,837	30.4	0.9850	
1994	260.602	6,179	4	11	6,193	188	24	805	15	5,161	61,934	237.7	8,103	31.1	7,981	30.6	0.9850	
1995	263.039	6,231	4	15	6,250	209	23	847	11	5,159	61,913	235.4	8,100	30.8	7,979	30.3	0.9850	
1996	265.453	6,378	5	11	6,394	253	23	864	9	5,246	62,949	237.1	8,236	31.0	8,112	30.6	0.9850	
1997	267.901	6,473	7	9	6,489	228	30	895	7	5,329	63,943	238.7	8,366	31.2	8,240	30.8	0.9850	
1998 P	270.290	6,659	6	7	6,672	219	30	923	8	5,492	65,906	243.8	8,623	31.9	8,493	31.4	0.9850	

P = Preliminary.

1/ Includes shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of dried and frozen eggs. 2/ Excludes the U.S. territories. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 58--All dairy products: Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply					Utilization					Food disappearance			Per capita					
		Production			Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Shipments to U.S. territories 4/	Non-food use 4/	Ending stocks 2/	Total		Per capita						
		Milk production	Fed to calves	For human use								USDA donations	Commercial sales	USDA donations	Commercial sales					
----- Million pounds -----																			----- Pounds -----	
Millions																				
1970	205.052	117,007	1,702	115,305	1,874	5,192	122,371	442	552	4/	5,776	4,960	110,641	115,601	24.2	539.6	563.8			
1971	207.661	118,566	1,635	116,931	1,346	5,776	124,053	2,552	568	4/	5,073	5,089	110,771	115,860	24.5	533.4	557.9			
1972	209.896	120,025	1,624	118,401	1,694	5,073	125,168	1,528	677	4/	5,502	4,527	112,934	117,461	21.6	538.0	559.6			
1973	211.909	115,491	1,584	113,907	3,860	5,502	123,269	664	638	4/	4,401	3,706	113,860	117,566	17.5	537.3	554.8			
1974	213.854	115,586	1,558	114,028	2,923	4,401	121,352	579	576	4/	5,788	1,503	112,906	114,409	7.0	528.0	535.0			
1975	215.973	115,398	1,566	113,832	1,669	5,788	121,289	552	496	4/	3,803	2,325	114,113	116,438	10.8	528.4	539.1			
1976	218.035	120,180	1,567	118,613	1,943	3,803	124,359	510	520	4/	5,651	477	117,201	117,678	2.2	537.5	539.7			
1977	220.239	122,654	1,541	121,113	1,968	5,651	128,732	468	527	4/	8,761	3,015	115,961	118,976	13.7	526.5	540.2			
1978	222.585	121,461	1,497	119,964	2,310	8,761	131,035	380	602	4/	8,907	2,327	118,819	121,146	10.5	533.8	544.3			
1979	225.055	123,350	1,442	121,908	2,305	8,907	133,120	401	620	4/	8,723	2,397	120,979	123,376	10.7	537.6	548.2			
1980	227.726	128,406	1,395	127,011	2,109	8,723	137,843	431	562	18	13,126	4,405	119,301	123,706	19.3	523.9	543.2			
1981	229.966	132,770	1,418	131,352	2,329	13,126	146,807	3,343	586	11	18,552	4,236	120,079	124,315	18.4	522.2	540.6			
1982	232.188	135,505	1,521	133,984	2,477	18,552	155,013	5,320	624	13	20,296	7,298	121,462	128,760	31.4	523.1	554.6			
1983	234.307	139,588	1,520	138,068	2,617	20,296	160,981	3,313	577	17	22,851	11,892	122,331	134,223	50.8	522.1	572.9			
1984	236.348	135,351	2,129	133,222	2,741	22,851	158,814	3,851	634	20	16,784	10,938	126,587	137,525	46.3	535.6	581.9			
1985	238.466	143,012	1,745	141,267	2,776	16,784	160,827	4,986	566	21	13,682	11,315	130,257	141,572	47.4	546.2	593.7			
1986	240.651	143,124	1,714	141,410	2,732	13,682	157,824	2,001	546	21	12,922	9,641	132,693	142,334	40.1	551.4	591.5			
1987	242.804	142,709	1,599	141,110	2,490	12,922	156,522	2,446	602	19	7,473	10,717	135,265	145,982	44.1	557.1	601.2			
1988	245.021	145,034	1,589	143,445	2,394	7,473	153,312	1,582	615	8	8,378	6,689	136,040	142,729	27.3	555.2	582.5			
1989	247.342	143,893	1,496	142,397	2,498	8,378	153,273	3,995	779	4	9,036	5,345	134,114	139,459	21.6	542.2	563.8			
1990	249.949	147,721	1,484	146,237	2,690	9,036	157,963	1,886	651	2	13,359	4,230	137,835	142,065	16.9	551.5	568.4			
1991	252.636	147,697	1,480	146,217	2,625	13,359	162,201	2,845	619	1	15,840	4,884	138,012	142,896	19.3	546.3	565.6			
1992	255.382	150,885	1,436	149,449	2,521	15,840	167,810	7,569	578	930	14,214	3,788	140,731	144,519	14.8	551.1	565.9			
1993	258.089	150,582	1,408	149,174	2,806	14,214	166,194	7,894	552	1	9,570	3,862	144,315	148,177	15.0	559.2	574.1			
1994	260.602	153,664	1,305	152,359	2,880	9,570	164,809	5,725	613	1	5,760	3,507	149,203	152,710	13.5	572.5	586.0			
1995	263.039	155,425	1,230	154,195	2,935	5,760	162,890	4,321	683	1	4,168	1,530	152,187	153,717	5.8	578.6	584.4			
1996	265.453	154,259	1,190	153,069	2,944	4,168	160,181	2,075	612	1	4,714	1	152,778	152,779	--	575.5	575.5			
1997	267.901	156,630	1,166	155,464	2,900	4,714	163,078	2,094	760	3	4,887	3	155,332	155,334	0.0	579.8	579.8			

-- = Less than 0.01 pound.

1/ Milk equivalent of all dairy products calculated on a milkfat basis. 2/ Excludes cream and bulk condensed milk. 3/ Government and commercial. 4/ This is product for human use that is fed to animals or lost. Before 1980 this category is included in food disappearance. 1992 includes 926 million pounds of Commodity Credit Corporation supplies destroyed by fire.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 59--American cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization					Pounds	
		Pro- duction	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
									USDA donations 2/		Total
----- Million pounds -----											
----- Pounds -----											
1970	205.052	1,428	16	265	1,709	4	12	254	46	1,439	7.0
1971	207.661	1,518	17	254	1,789	4	16	242	75	1,527	7.4
1972	209.896	1,652	15	242	1,909	4	17	269	46	1,619	7.7
1973	211.909	1,678	28	269	1,975	4	16	290	4	1,665	7.9
1974	213.854	1,862	112	290	2,264	5	24	421	43	1,814	8.5
1975	215.973	1,660	16	421	2,097	5	19	308	73	1,765	8.2
1976	218.035	2,054	14	308	2,376	6	16	412	25	1,942	8.9
1977	220.239	2,047	16	412	2,475	7	12	423	117	2,033	9.2
1978	222.585	2,079	18	423	2,520	4	12	379	70	2,125	9.5
1979	225.055	2,194	18	379	2,591	5	15	407	42	2,164	9.6
1980	227.726	2,381	18	407	2,806	5	13	592	181	2,196	9.6
1981	229.966	2,648	20	592	3,260	19	12	889	198	2,340	10.2
1982	232.188	2,759	18	889	3,666	37	15	982	474	2,632	11.3
1983	234.307	2,932	22	982	3,936	42	9	1,161	645	2,724	11.6
1984	236.348	2,648	24	1,161	3,833	59	12	961	560	2,801	11.9
1985	238.466	2,855	20	961	3,836	70	9	851	636	2,906	12.2
1986	240.651	2,798	23	851	3,672	49	9	697	560	2,917	12.1
1987	242.804	2,717	15	697	3,429	35	12	370	607	3,012	12.4
1988	245.021	2,757	18	370	3,145	24	10	293	257	2,818	11.5
1989	247.342	2,674	20	293	2,987	6	16	237	67	2,728	11.0
1990	249.949	2,894	21	237	3,152	9	13	347	21	2,783	11.1
1991	252.636	2,769	21	347	3,137	6	15	319	61	2,797	11.1
1992 3/	255.382	2,937	18	319	3,274	14	17	350	6	2,892	11.3
1993	258.089	2,957	20	350	3,327	8	16	359	19	2,944	11.4
1994	260.602	2,974	17	359	3,350	11	20	310	4	3,009	11.5
1995	263.039	3,131	20	310	3,461	16	24	307	0	3,114	11.8
1996	265.453	3,281	26	307	3,614	26	25	380	0	3,183	12.0
1997	267.901	3,285	25	380	3,690	32	24	410	0	3,224	12.0

1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 13). Includes cheddar, Colby, washed curd, Monterey, and Jack. Excludes full-skim American. 2/ Domestic disappearance from Government sources. May not match Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) commitments. 3/ Disappearance excludes 1 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 60--Other cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization				Food disappearance		
		Production	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks	Total	Per capita	
----- Million pounds -----											
Pounds											
1970	205.052	773	145	52	970	3	5	70	892	4.4	
1971	207.661	856	119	70	1,045	3	6	65	971	4.7	
1972	209.896	952	164	65	1,181	3	6	62	1,110	5.3	
1973	211.909	1,008	202	62	1,272	3	7	68	1,194	5.6	
1974	213.854	1,075	204	68	1,347	3	4	73	1,267	5.9	
1975	215.973	1,152	163	73	1,388	4	5	61	1,318	6.1	
1976	218.035	1,267	193	61	1,521	3	10	67	1,441	6.6	
1977	220.239	1,311	194	67	1,572	3	16	64	1,489	6.8	
1978	222.585	1,441	224	64	1,729	6	22	78	1,623	7.3	
1979	225.055	1,523	230	78	1,831	7	20	106	1,698	7.5	
1980	227.726	1,603	213	106	1,922	8	20	99	1,795	7.9	
1981	229.966	1,629	228	99	1,956	8	21	87	1,840	8.0	
1982	232.188	1,782	251	87	2,120	26	22	83	1,989	8.6	
1983	234.307	1,888	265	83	2,236	10	26	105	2,095	8.9	
1984	236.348	2,026	282	105	2,413	8	29	101	2,275	9.6	
1985	238.466	2,226	283	101	2,610	16	30	94	2,470	10.4	
1986	240.651	2,411	272	94	2,777	8	31	92	2,646	11.0	
1987	242.804	2,628	250	92	2,970	8	33	90	2,839	11.7	
1988	245.021	2,815	234	90	3,139	9	33	105	2,992	12.2	
1989	247.342	2,941	256	105	3,302	15	37	93	3,157	12.8	
1990	249.949	3,167	277	93	3,537	17	36	111	3,373	13.5	
1991	252.636	3,286	276	111	3,673	20	31	98	3,524	13.9	
1992	255.382	3,552	267	98	3,917	18	29	121	3,749	14.7	
1993	258.089	3,571	300	121	3,992	33	22	107	3,830	14.8	
1994	260.602	3,760	315	107	4,182	44	26	127	3,985	15.3	
1995	263.039	3,786	317	127	4,230	46	19	105	4,060	15.4	
1996	265.453	3,937	308	105	4,350	45	17	107	4,181	15.8	
1997	267.901	4,044	285	107	4,436	51	29	70	4,286	16.0	

1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 13). Includes Romano, Parmesan, mozzarella, ricotta, other Italian cheeses, Swiss, brick, Muenster, cream, Neufchatel, blue, Gorgonzola, Edam, Gouda, imports of Gruyere and Emmenthaler, and miscellaneous cheeses.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 61-- Total cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization					Food disappearance		Per capita
		Pro- duction	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Ending stocks	Total			
									USDA donations 2/	Total		
----- Million pounds -----												
----- Millions -----												
1970	205.052	2,201	161	317	2,679	7	17	324	46	2,331	11.4	
1971	207.661	2,374	136	324	2,834	7	22	307	75	2,498	12.0	
1972	209.896	2,604	179	307	3,090	7	23	331	46	2,729	13.0	
1973	211.909	2,686	230	331	3,247	7	23	358	4	2,859	13.5	
1974	213.854	2,937	316	358	3,611	8	28	494	43	3,081	14.4	
1975	215.973	2,812	179	494	3,485	9	24	369	73	3,083	14.3	
1976	218.035	3,321	207	369	3,897	9	26	479	25	3,383	15.5	
1977	220.239	3,358	210	479	4,047	10	28	487	117	3,522	16.0	
1978	222.585	3,520	242	487	4,249	10	34	457	70	3,748	16.8	
1979	225.055	3,717	248	457	4,422	12	35	513	42	3,862	17.2	
1980	227.726	3,984	231	513	4,728	13	33	691	181	3,991	17.5	
1981	229.966	4,277	248	691	5,216	27	33	976	198	4,180	18.2	
1982	232.188	4,541	269	976	5,786	63	37	1,065	474	4,621	19.9	
1983	234.307	4,820	287	1,065	6,172	52	35	1,266	645	4,819	20.6	
1984	236.348	4,674	306	1,266	6,246	67	41	1,062	560	5,076	21.5	
1985	238.466	5,081	303	1,062	6,446	86	39	945	636	5,376	22.5	
1986	240.651	5,209	295	945	6,449	57	40	789	560	5,563	23.1	
1987	242.804	5,345	265	789	6,399	43	45	460	607	5,851	24.1	
1988	245.021	5,572	252	460	6,284	33	43	398	257	5,810	23.7	
1989	247.342	5,615	276	398	6,289	21	53	330	67	5,885	23.8	
1990	249.949	6,061	298	330	6,689	26	49	458	21	6,156	24.6	
1991	252.636	6,055	297	458	6,810	26	46	417	61	6,321	25.0	
1992 3/	255.382	6,489	285	417	7,191	32	46	471	6	6,641	26.0	
1993	258.089	6,528	320	471	7,319	41	38	466	19	6,774	26.2	
1994	260.602	6,734	332	466	7,532	55	46	437	4	6,994	26.8	
1995	263.039	6,917	337	437	7,691	62	43	412	0	7,174	27.3	
1996	265.453	7,218	334	412	7,964	71	42	487	0	7,364	27.7	
1997	267.901	7,329	310	487	8,126	83	53	480	0	7,510	28.0	

1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 13). Includes all types of cheese except full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheese. 2/ Domestic disappearance from Government sources. May not match Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) commitments. 3/ Disappearance excludes 1 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 63--Nonfat dry milk: Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization							Food disappearance		
		Production 1/	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. terri- tories	Nonfood use 2/	Ending stocks	Total		Per capita		
										USDA donations 3/	Total			
----- Million pounds -----														
Pounds														
1970	205.052	1,444	2	222	1,668	416	16	12	138	126	1,086	5.3		
1971	207.661	1,418	2	138	1,558	358	17	5	90	130	1,088	5.2		
1972	209.896	1,223	2	90	1,315	282	23	5	45	107	960	4.6		
1973	211.909	917	267	45	1,229	18	19	3	75	58	1,114	5.3		
1974	213.854	1,020	115	75	1,210	9	18	4	294	46	885	4.1		
1975	215.973	1,001	2	294	1,297	113	6	5	469	36	704	3.3		
1976	218.035	926	2	469	1,397	126	8	13	486	21	764	3.5		
1977	220.239	1,107	2	486	1,595	156	8	24	678	31	729	3.3		
1978	222.585	920	2	678	1,600	261	9	55	585	50	690	3.1		
1979	225.055	909	2	585	1,496	185	12	74	486	50	739	3.3		
1980	227.726	1,161	5	486	1,652	289	9	81	587	43	686	3.0		
1981	229.966	1,314	3	587	1,904	456	15	50	890	49	493	2.1		
1982	232.188	1,400	2	890	2,292	448	12	58	1,282	59	492	2.1		
1983	234.307	1,500	2	1,282	2,784	769	8	77	1,406	91	524	2.2		
1984	236.348	1,161	2	1,406	2,569	617	16	92	1,248	118	596	2.5		
1985	238.466	1,390	3	1,248	2,641	984	10	96	1,011	120	540	2.3		
1986	240.651	1,284	2	1,011	2,297	909	17	95	687	136	589	2.4		
1987	242.804	1,058	3	687	1,748	856	27	85	177	149	603	2.5		
1988	245.021	980	2	177	1,159	417	18	38	53	103	633	2.6		
1989	247.342	875	3	53	931	321	16	19	49	9	526	2.1		
1990	249.949	879	1	49	929	23	14	7	162	14	723	2.9		
1991	252.636	878	1	162	1,041	149	15	6	215	22	656	2.6		
1992	255.382	872	2	215	1,089	278	4	24	81	24	702	2.7		
1993	258.089	954	1	81	1,036	305	1	6	90	11	634	2.5		
1994	260.602	1,231	1	90	1,322	271	1	5	131	18	914	3.5		
1995	263.039	1,233	1	131	1,365	362	2	6	85	18	910	3.5		
1996	265.453	1,062	5	85	1,152	70	1	5	71	5	1,005	3.8		
1997	267.901	1,218	7	71	1,296	258	2	5	125	12	907	3.4		

1/ Human food only. 2/ Fed to animals or wasted. 1992 includes 13 million pounds of Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) supplies destroyed by fire. 3/ Domestic disappearance from Government sources. May not match CCC commitments.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 65--Lard (direct use): Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization				Food disappearance		
		Production 1/	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Indirect use 2/	Total	Per capita	
----- Million pounds -----											
----- Pounds -----											
1970	205.052	1,913	--	70	1,983	419	82	543	939	4.6	
1971	207.661	1,960	--	82	2,042	345	100	717	880	4.2	
1972	209.896	1,550	--	100	1,650	189	51	623	787	3.7	
1973	211.909	1,254	--	51	1,305	122	44	435	704	3.3	
1974	213.854	1,366	--	44	1,410	182	36	511	681	3.2	
1975	215.973	1,012	--	36	1,048	88	28	244	688	3.2	
1976	218.035	1,060	--	28	1,088	181	34	235	638	2.9	
1977	220.239	1,038	--	34	1,072	182	29	304	557	2.5	
1978	222.585	1,006	--	29	1,035	120	38	347	530	2.4	
1979	225.055	1,129	--	38	1,167	96	50	452	569	2.5	
1980	227.726	1,207	--	50	1,257	92	49	527	589	2.6	
1981	229.966	1,159	--	49	1,208	150	37	448	573	2.5	
1982	232.188	1,011	--	37	1,048	103	37	322	586	2.5	
1983	234.307	973	--	37	1,010	89	34	399	488	2.1	
1984	236.348	939	--	34	973	89	39	354	491	2.1	
1985	238.466	927	--	39	966	105	35	400	426	1.8	
1986	240.651	876	--	35	911	104	22	368	417	1.7	
1987	242.804	863	--	22	885	107	33	304	441	1.8	
1988	245.021	932	--	33	965	127	37	368	433	1.8	
1989	247.342	935	--	37	972	110	32	388	442	1.8	
1990	249.949	919	3	32	954	97	25	364	468	1.9	
1991	252.636	952	3	25	980	121	37	393	429	1.7	
1992	255.382	1,025	2	37	1,064	136	23	480	425	1.7	
1993	258.089	1,005	3	23	1,031	114	38	430	449	1.7	
1994	260.602	1,034	3	38	1,075	137	41	298	599	2.3	
1995	263.039	1,040	1	41	1,082	124	38	336	584	2.2	
1996	265.453	998	1	38	1,037	101	19	312	605	2.3	
1997	267.901	993	1	19	1,013	90	22	285	616	2.3	

-- = Not available.

1/ Production includes estimates of federally inspected lard, other commercial lard, and estimates of onfarm lard production until 1976. The period 1977-78 includes federally inspected and onfarm lard production. Since 1980, only federally inspected lard production is included. 2/ Lard use in indirect food use such as table spreads and baking and frying fats. Includes some lard used in nonfood use.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 66--Margarine: Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization				Food disappearance	
		Produc- tion	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports 2/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Total	Per capita	
----- Million pounds -----										
1970	205.052	2,230	52	2,282	13	2/	46	2,223	10.8	
1971	207.661	2,290	46	2,336	13	2/	57	2,266	10.9	
1972	209.896	2,364	57	2,421	13	2/	69	2,339	11.1	
1973	211.909	2,359	69	2,428	13	2/	61	2,354	11.1	
1974	213.854	2,398	61	2,459	15	2/	64	2,380	11.1	
1975	215.973	2,399	64	2,463	5	12	60	2,386	11.0	
1976	218.035	2,628	60	2,688	6	14	67	2,601	11.9	
1977	220.239	2,535	67	2,602	7	13	80	2,502	11.4	
1978	222.585	2,520	80	2,600	7	15	70	2,508	11.3	
1979	225.055	2,553	70	2,623	7	18	81	2,517	11.2	
1980	227.726	2,593	81	2,674	8	16	74	2,576	11.3	
1981	229.966	2,577	74	2,651	17	16	61	2,557	11.1	
1982	232.188	2,596	61	2,657	13	18	62	2,564	11.0	
1983	234.307	2,451	62	2,513	12	15	55	2,431	10.4	
1984	236.348	2,481	55	2,536	9	16	55	2,456	10.4	
1985	238.466	2,603	55	2,658	9	15	61	2,573	10.8	
1986	240.651	2,789	61	2,850	8	15	81	2,746	11.4	
1987	242.804	2,554	81	2,636	8	14	63	2,551	10.5	
1988	245.021	2,549	63	2,614	8	15	62	2,529	10.3	
1989	247.342	2,531	62	2,594	7	13	61	2,513	10.2	
1990	249.949	2,768	61	2,830	7	15	92	2,716	10.9	
1991	252.636	2,698	92	2,791	9	19	91	2,672	10.6	
1992	255.382	2,818	91	2,910	13	18	75	2,804	11.0	
1993	258.089	2,892	75	2,969	15	18	66	2,870	11.1	
1994	260.602	2,623	66	2,693	21	17	67	2,588	9.9	
1995	263.039	2,490	62	2,557	36	42	58	2,421	9.2	
1996	265.453	2,480	58	2,544	29	39	44	2,432	9.2	
1997	267.901	2,367	44	2,418	29	42	50	2,297	8.6	

1/ Product weight. 2/ Shipments to U.S. territories included under exports before 1975.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 67--Shortening: Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization				Pounds		
		Production		Begin- ning stocks 1/	Total supply	Exports 2/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 1/	Food disappearance			
		Vegetable oil	Animal fat						Total		Total	Per capita
----- Million pounds -----												
----- Millions -----												
1970	205.052	NA	NA	3,588	139	3,727	37	2/	133	3,557	17.3	
1971	207.661	NA	NA	3,515	133	3,648	31	2/	128	3,489	16.8	
1972	209.896	NA	NA	3,731	128	3,859	33	2/	127	3,699	17.6	
1973	211.909	NA	NA	3,636	127	3,763	35	2/	115	3,613	17.0	
1974	213.854	NA	NA	3,703	115	3,818	61	2/	134	3,623	16.9	
1975	215.973	2,839	874	3,713	134	3,847	43	13	125	3,666	17.0	
1976	218.035	3,033	896	3,929	125	4,054	51	14	128	3,861	17.7	
1977	220.239	2,873	968	3,841	128	3,969	46	14	113	3,796	17.2	
1978	222.585	2,939	1,076	4,015	113	4,128	34	17	107	3,970	17.8	
1979	225.055	3,177	1,029	4,206	107	4,313	25	17	132	4,139	18.4	
1980	227.726	3,116	1,062	4,178	132	4,310	29	13	131	4,137	18.2	
1981	229.966	3,252	1,039	4,291	131	4,422	40	12	120	4,250	18.5	
1982	232.188	3,449	930	4,379	120	4,499	34	10	133	4,322	18.6	
1983	234.307	3,454	909	4,363	133	4,496	20	11	131	4,334	18.5	
1984	236.348	3,954	1,114	5,068	131	5,199	30	9	129	5,031	21.3	
1985	238.466	4,304	1,201	5,505	129	5,634	30	12	127	5,465	22.9	
1986	240.651	4,238	1,136	5,374	127	5,501	36	10	137	5,318	22.1	
1987	242.804	4,232	1,005	5,237	137	5,374	31	10	139	5,194	21.4	
1988	245.021	4,241	1,087	5,328	139	5,467	40	12	145	5,270	21.5	
1989	247.342	4,288	1,027	5,315	145	5,460	19	13	119	5,309	21.5	
1990	249.949	4,730	860	5,590	119	5,709	21	13	116	5,559	22.2	
1991	252.636	5,004	720	5,724	116	5,840	35	8	147	5,650	22.4	
1992	255.382	4,988	731	5,719	147	5,866	33	10	101	5,722	22.4	
1993	258.089	5,818	706	6,524	101	6,625	37	7	94	6,487	25.1	
1994	260.602	5,658	676	6,334	95	6,429	32	14	90	6,293	24.1	
1995	263.039	5,316	659	5,975	90	6,065	33	12	106	5,914	22.5	
1996	265.453	5,327	603	5,929	106	6,035	40	3	81	5,911	22.3	
1997	267.901	5,034	622	5,656	81	5,737	39	3	91	5,604	20.9	

NA = Not available.

1/ Excludes quantities held by consuming factories. 2/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 67--Shortening: Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization				Pounds		
		Production		Begin- ning stocks 1/	Total supply	Exports 2/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 1/	Food disappearance			
		Vegetable oil	Animal fat						Total		Total	Per capita
----- Million pounds -----												
----- Millions -----												
1970	205.052	NA	NA	3,588	3,727	37	2/	133	3,557	17.3		
1971	207.661	NA	NA	3,515	3,648	31	2/	128	3,489	16.8		
1972	209.896	NA	NA	3,731	3,859	33	2/	127	3,699	17.6		
1973	211.909	NA	NA	3,636	3,763	35	2/	115	3,613	17.0		
1974	213.854	NA	NA	3,703	3,818	61	2/	134	3,623	16.9		
1975	215.973	2,839	874	3,713	3,847	43	13	125	3,666	17.0		
1976	218.035	3,033	896	3,929	4,054	51	14	128	3,861	17.7		
1977	220.239	2,873	968	3,841	3,969	46	14	113	3,796	17.2		
1978	222.585	2,939	1,076	4,015	4,128	34	17	107	3,970	17.8		
1979	225.055	3,177	1,029	4,206	4,313	25	17	132	4,139	18.4		
1980	227.726	3,116	1,062	4,178	4,310	29	13	131	4,137	18.2		
1981	229.966	3,252	1,039	4,291	4,422	40	12	120	4,250	18.5		
1982	232.188	3,449	930	4,379	4,499	34	10	133	4,322	18.6		
1983	234.307	3,454	909	4,363	4,496	20	11	131	4,334	18.5		
1984	236.348	3,954	1,114	5,068	5,199	30	9	129	5,031	21.3		
1985	238.466	4,304	1,201	5,505	5,634	30	12	127	5,465	22.9		
1986	240.651	4,238	1,136	5,374	5,501	36	10	137	5,318	22.1		
1987	242.804	4,232	1,005	5,237	5,374	31	10	139	5,194	21.4		
1988	245.021	4,241	1,087	5,328	5,467	40	12	145	5,270	21.5		
1989	247.342	4,288	1,027	5,315	5,460	19	13	119	5,309	21.5		
1990	249.949	4,730	860	5,590	5,709	21	13	116	5,559	22.2		
1991	252.636	5,004	720	5,724	5,840	35	8	147	5,650	22.4		
1992	255.382	4,988	731	5,719	5,866	33	10	101	5,722	22.4		
1993	258.089	5,818	706	6,524	6,625	37	7	94	6,487	25.1		
1994	260.602	5,658	676	6,334	6,429	32	14	90	6,293	24.1		
1995	263.039	5,316	659	5,975	6,065	33	12	106	5,914	22.5		
1996	265.453	5,327	603	5,929	6,035	40	3	81	5,911	22.3		
1997	267.901	5,034	622	5,656	5,737	39	3	91	5,604	20.9		

NA = Not available.

1/ Excludes quantities held by consuming factories. 2/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 68--Salad and cooking oils: Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply					Utilization			
		Produc- tion	Imports		Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
			Olive oil	Edible rapeseed oil 1/					Total	Per capita
----- Million pounds -----										
	Millions									Pounds
1970	205.052	3,389	62		71	3,522	293	76	3,153	15.4
1971	207.661	3,500	62		76	3,638	320	76	3,242	15.6
1972	209.896	3,871	67		76	4,014	398	86	3,530	16.8
1973	211.909	3,893	60		86	4,039	218	74	3,747	17.7
1974	213.854	4,111	53		74	4,238	280	97	3,861	18.1
1975	215.973	3,967	48		97	4,112	161	91	3,860	17.9
1976	218.035	4,343	62		91	4,496	149	104	4,243	19.5
1977	220.239	4,347	54		104	4,505	193	105	4,207	19.1
1978	222.585	4,862	62		105	5,029	422	123	4,484	20.1
1979	225.055	5,100	53		123	5,276	445	141	4,690	20.8
1980	227.726	5,167	57		141	5,365	406	122	4,837	21.2
1981	229.966	5,370	61		122	5,553	435	110	5,008	21.8
1982	232.188	5,450	64		110	5,624	421	123	5,080	21.9
1983	234.307	5,775	71		123	5,969	332	113	5,524	23.6
1984	236.348	5,614	87		113	5,814	403	92	5,319	22.5
1985	238.466	5,939	105	6	92	6,142	410	112	5,620	23.6
1986	240.651	6,036	114	40	112	6,302	284	147	5,871	24.4
1987	242.804	6,334	140	66	147	6,687	330	135	6,222	25.6
1988	245.021	6,409	179	124	135	6,847	276	123	6,448	26.3
1989	247.342	6,123	157	100	123	6,503	337	126	6,040	24.4
1990	249.949	6,036	213	155	126	6,530	214	121	6,195	24.8
1991	252.636	6,310	208	377	121	7,016	137	136	6,743	26.7
1992	255.382	6,491	252	412	136	7,291	245	100	6,946	27.2
1993	258.089	6,470	267	454	100	7,291	259	125	6,907	26.8
1994	260.602	6,547	278	481	125	7,431	487	98	6,846	26.3
1995	263.039	6,725	270	582	98	7,675	515	94	7,066	26.9
1996	265.453	6,641	249	606	94	7,590	541	115	6,934	26.1
1997	267.901	7,433	360	593	115	8,501	706	106	7,689	28.7

1/ Edible rapeseed (canola) oil was introduced to the U.S. market in 1985. 2/ Includes shipments to U.S. territories.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 69--Peanuts (farmers' stock basis): Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Year 1/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Supply			Utilization					Food disappearance				
		Produc- tion	Imports	Begin- ning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports	Seed, loss, shrinkage, and residual 3/	Crush	Ending stocks 3/	Kernel basis 4/				
										Farmers' stock basis	Total	Per capita		
----- Million pounds -----													Pounds	
1970	206.466	2,983	1	353	3,337	290	277	799	453	1,518	1,141	5.5		
1971	208.917	3,005	2	453	3,460	552	187	814	392	1,515	1,139	5.5		
1972	210.985	3,275	2	392	3,669	521	257	850	429	1,612	1,212	5.7		
1973	212.932	3,474	1	429	3,904	709	247	683	553	1,712	1,287	6.0		
1974	214.931	3,668	1	553	4,222	740	82	590	1,146	1,664	1,251	5.8		
1975	217.095	3,847	1	1,146	4,994	434	313	1,447	1,060	1,740	1,308	6.0		
1976	219.179	3,739	1	1,060	4,800	783	666	1,108	608	1,635	1,229	5.6		
1977	221.477	3,715	1	608	4,324	1,025	556	487	581	1,675	1,259	5.7		
1978	223.865	3,952	1	581	4,534	1,141	521	527	586	1,759	1,323	5.9		
1979	226.451	3,968	1	586	4,555	1,057	522	571	628	1,777	1,336	5.9		
1980	228.937	2,303	401	628	3,332	503	505	446	413	1,465	1,102	4.8		
1981	231.157	3,982	2	413	4,397	576	795	573	757	1,696	1,275	5.5		
1982	233.322	3,440	2	757	4,199	681	463	342	864	1,849	1,390	6.0		
1983	235.385	3,296	2	864	4,162	744	564	387	611	1,856	1,395	5.9		
1984	237.468	4,406	2	611	5,019	860	199	625	1,424	1,911	1,437	6.1		
1985	239.638	4,123	2	1,424	5,549	1,043	826	812	845	2,023	1,521	6.3		
1986	241.784	3,697	2	845	4,544	663	291	514	1,003	2,073	1,559	6.4		
1987	243.981	3,616	2	1,003	4,621	618	539	560	833	2,071	1,557	6.4		
1988	246.224	3,981	2	833	4,816	688	217	814	843	2,254	1,695	6.9		
1989	248.659	3,990	2	843	4,835	989	209	624	701	2,312	1,738	7.0		
1990	251.370	3,603	27	701	4,331	652	287	689	683	2,020	1,519	6.0		
1991	254.024	4,927	5	683	5,615	997	253	1,103	1,055	2,207	1,659	6.5		
1992	256.836	4,284	2	1,055	5,341	951	27	891	1,350	2,122	1,595	6.2		
1993	259.417	3,392	2	1,350	4,744	550	375	670	1,061	2,088	1,560	6.0		
1994	261.865	4,247	74	1,061	5,382	878	315	982	1,198	2,009	1,511	5.8		
1995	264.281	3,461	153	1,198	4,812	824	238	999	758	1,993	1,498	5.7		
1996	266.753	3,661	127	758	4,546	666	362	692	795	2,031	1,527	5.7		
1997	269.182	3,537	141	795	4,473	681	410	544	754	2,084	1,567	5.8		

1/ Beginning August of year indicated. 2/ August 1 stocks in all positions; includes oil-stock peanuts, as reported by National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Current estimates for farm use and local sales are not available, so these are now included as part of the residual. 4/ Computed by dividing farmers' stock basis figure by 1.33.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 70--Fresh citrus fruits (farm weight): Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply			Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Total supply 3/	Exports	Total	Food disappearance 3/		
						Per capita 4/		
						Farm	Retail	
----- Million pounds -----							----- Pounds -----	
1970	6,914	111	7,025	1,109	5,903	28.8	27.9	
1971	6,951	112	7,064	1,035	6,017	29.0	28.1	
1972	7,012	117	7,129	1,418	5,693	27.2	26.3	
1973	7,125	132	7,256	1,475	5,760	27.2	26.3	
1974	7,326	120	7,446	1,648	5,781	27.1	26.2	
1975	8,215	98	8,313	2,046	6,250	29.0	28.0	
1976	8,217	65	8,282	2,057	6,207	28.5	27.6	
1977	7,687	130	7,817	2,055	5,748	26.1	25.3	
1978	7,550	102	7,652	1,815	5,827	26.2	25.4	
1979	7,089	161	7,250	2,074	5,162	23.0	22.2	
1980	8,190	107	8,298	2,364	5,923	26.1	25.2	
1981	7,643	98	7,741	2,344	5,389	23.5	22.7	
1982	7,339	112	7,450	2,018	5,427	23.4	22.6	
1983	8,867	92	8,959	2,410	6,541	28.0	27.0	
1984	7,255	128	7,383	2,063	5,317	22.5	21.8	
1985	6,972	109	7,081	1,967	5,111	21.5	20.8	
1986	7,801	191	7,992	2,173	5,817	24.2	23.4	
1987	8,081	161	8,241	2,440	5,800	23.9	23.1	
1988	8,378	183	8,561	2,350	6,211	25.4	24.6	
1989	8,347	175	8,522	2,704	5,818	23.6	22.8	
1990	7,327	184	7,510	2,179	5,331	21.4	20.7	
1991	6,307	343	6,650	1,846	4,805	19.1	18.4	
1992	8,359	298	8,657	2,450	6,208	24.4	23.5	
1993	8,920	297	9,217	2,526	6,691	26.0	25.1	
1994	8,668	372	9,040	2,545	6,495	25.0	24.1	
1995	8,635	449	9,084	2,751	6,333	24.1	23.3	
1996	8,732	445	9,177	2,567	6,610	24.9	24.1	
1997	9,389	499	9,888	2,719	7,169	26.8	25.9	

1/ Includes oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, tangerines, tangelos, temples, and mandarins. 2/ Beginning in year preceding that indicated. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, for oranges, tangerines, tangelos, temples, and mandarins and January 1 for everything else.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 71--Fresh apples (farm weight): Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Crop year 1/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Supply		Exports	Utilization			
		Production 2/	Imports		Total supply 3/	Food disappearance 3/		
						Total	Per capita	
						Farm	Retail	
Millions		----- Million pounds -----			----- Pounds -----			
1970	206.466	3,532	95	102	3,627	3,513	17.0	16.3
1971	208.917	3,484	80	119	3,564	3,431	16.4	15.8
1972	210.985	3,342	104	150	3,446	3,277	15.5	14.9
1973	212.932	3,539	90	182	3,629	3,434	16.1	15.5
1974	214.931	3,691	79	233	3,770	3,526	16.4	15.7
1975	217.095	4,357	119	236	4,476	4,230	19.5	18.7
1976	219.179	3,916	103	268	4,019	3,744	17.1	16.4
1977	221.477	3,860	124	317	3,983	3,658	16.5	15.9
1978	223.865	4,210	157	337	4,368	4,017	17.9	17.2
1979	226.451	4,289	153	545	4,442	3,881	17.1	16.5
1980	228.937	4,934	177	697	5,111	4,395	19.2	18.4
1981	231.157	4,442	150	683	4,592	3,895	16.8	16.2
1982	233.322	4,537	198	630	4,734	4,092	17.5	16.8
1983	235.385	4,621	234	544	4,854	4,300	18.3	17.5
1984	237.468	4,655	242	528	4,897	4,358	18.4	17.6
1985	239.638	4,222	315	390	4,536	4,136	17.3	16.6
1986	241.784	4,464	310	446	4,774	4,314	17.8	17.1
1987	243.981	5,610	263	781	5,873	5,082	20.8	20.0
1988	246.224	5,230	256	603	5,487	4,884	19.8	19.0
1989	248.659	5,822	228	774	6,050	5,276	21.2	20.4
1990	251.370	5,515	230	818	5,745	4,927	19.6	18.8
1991	254.024	5,447	303	1,132	5,750	4,618	18.2	17.5
1992	256.836	5,767	259	1,082	6,026	4,944	19.3	18.5
1993	259.417	6,124	239	1,391	6,363	4,972	19.2	18.4
1994	261.865	6,366	287	1,527	6,653	5,126	19.6	18.8
1995	264.281	5,843	383	1,217	6,227	5,009	19.0	18.2
1996	266.753	6,215	373	1,518	6,589	5,070	19.0	18.2
1997	269.182	5,823	356	1,209	6,180	4,970	18.5	17.7

1/ Beginning in August of year indicated. 2/ Commercial production only. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 72--Other fresh noncitrus fruits (farm weight): Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Year 2/	Supply			Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Total supply 3/	Exports	Food disappearance 3/		
					Total	Farm	Per capita 4/ Retail
----- Million pounds -----							
1970	7,715	4,108	11,823	470	11,349	55.3	52.2
1971	7,743	4,241	11,983	562	11,418	54.9	52.1
1972	7,139	4,282	11,421	484	10,931	52.0	49.4
1973	7,446	4,366	11,813	547	11,260	53.1	50.4
1974	7,192	4,517	11,709	551	11,153	52.1	49.5
1975	7,776	4,331	12,107	578	11,523	53.3	50.6
1976	7,958	4,791	12,749	536	12,211	55.9	53.1
1977	8,259	4,886	13,145	571	12,571	57.0	54.1
1978	8,688	5,260	13,948	766	13,178	59.2	56.2
1979	8,875	5,502	14,377	858	13,513	60.0	57.1
1980	8,957	5,504	14,461	878	13,577	59.6	56.7
1981	9,858	5,659	15,518	945	14,567	63.3	60.1
1982	10,094	6,272	16,366	930	15,431	66.4	63.0
1983	9,830	6,046	15,877	917	14,958	63.8	60.5
1984	11,333	6,580	17,912	950	16,960	71.7	68.0
1985	11,130	6,959	18,089	939	17,147	71.9	68.1
1986	11,300	7,839	19,139	1,000	18,136	75.3	71.5
1987	11,874	7,991	19,865	1,190	18,672	76.8	72.8
1988	11,920	7,848	19,768	1,215	18,553	75.7	71.7
1989	12,231	8,542	20,773	1,454	19,319	78.1	73.9
1990	11,794	8,498	20,292	1,444	18,847	75.4	71.4
1991	11,695	8,929	20,623	1,482	19,141	75.8	71.8
1992	12,625	9,382	22,007	1,580	20,427	79.9	75.7
1993	12,948	9,331	22,279	1,652	20,627	79.7	75.7
1994	13,192	10,008	23,199	1,845	21,355	82.0	77.7
1995	13,037	10,173	23,211	1,732	21,479	81.5	77.4
1996	13,478	10,866	24,343	1,751	22,592	85.1	80.5
1997	14,376	11,303	25,679	2,098	23,581	87.9	83.2

1/ Includes apricots, avocados, bananas, cantaloupes, cherries, cranberries, grapes, honeydew, kiwifruit, mangos, melons, nectarines, papayas, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, prunes, strawberries, and watermelon. 2/ All noncitrus fruit are on a calendar-year basis except grapes and pears, which are on a crop-year (beginning July of year indicated) basis.

3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1 for everything except grapes and pears, which use January 1 of the year following that indicated.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 74--Total tree nuts (shelled basis): Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Crop year 2/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Supply			Utilization					
		Marketable production 3/	Imports	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply 4/	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 4/		
								Total	Per capita	
----- Million pounds -----										
Pounds										
1970	206.466	298.3	149.1	84.9	532.3	96.8	75.7	359.8	1.74	
1971	208.917	373.6	151.8	75.7	601.1	124.3	81.2	395.5	1.89	
1972	210.985	316.5	177.8	81.2	575.5	105.2	55.9	414.4	1.96	
1973	212.932	409.6	152.4	55.9	617.9	115.6	127.7	374.6	1.76	
1974	214.931	392.7	116.4	127.7	636.8	144.7	152.9	339.3	1.58	
1975	217.095	427.8	167.0	152.9	747.6	189.5	136.8	421.3	1.94	
1976	219.179	452.6	161.4	136.8	750.8	218.1	114.5	418.1	1.91	
1977	221.477	547.3	106.4	114.5	768.2	233.2	156.2	378.8	1.71	
1978	223.865	403.2	124.8	156.2	684.1	174.6	127.3	382.2	1.71	
1979	226.451	612.2	121.9	127.3	861.5	294.3	172.5	394.6	1.74	
1980	228.937	567.1	101.1	172.5	840.7	262.0	169.1	409.7	1.79	
1981	231.157	736.6	92.6	169.1	998.2	279.7	275.4	443.1	1.92	
1982	233.322	654.3	123.3	275.4	1,053.0	234.3	315.0	503.7	2.16	
1983	235.385	510.0	147.0	315.0	972.0	219.3	222.4	530.3	2.25	
1984	237.468	850.4	139.9	222.4	1,212.7	318.1	331.5	563.1	2.37	
1985	239.638	761.7	151.1	331.5	1,244.3	393.0	265.1	586.2	2.45	
1986	241.784	553.5	143.0	265.1	961.6	240.6	186.2	534.8	2.21	
1987	243.981	1,000.6	132.4	186.2	1,319.2	426.1	356.8	536.3	2.20	
1988	246.224	940.6	126.7	356.8	1,424.1	456.1	404.7	563.3	2.29	
1989	248.659	794.6	169.8	404.7	1,369.1	488.2	326.2	554.7	2.23	
1990	251.370	961.5	198.4	326.2	1,486.1	522.6	354.0	609.6	2.42	
1991	254.024	848.9	171.1	354.0	1,373.9	563.7	262.5	547.7	2.16	
1992	256.836	860.3	228.1	262.5	1,350.8	544.0	237.0	569.9	2.22	
1993	259.417	947.1	214.5	237.0	1,398.7	508.4	279.7	610.6	2.35	
1994	261.865	1,061.4	218.9	279.7	1,560.1	629.2	334.1	596.8	2.28	
1995	264.281	770.4	204.0	334.1	1,308.4	543.8	251.9	512.8	1.94	
1996	266.753	821.9	212.8	251.9	1,286.5	605.9	156.4	524.2	1.97	
1997	269.182	1,211.0	242.1	156.4	1,609.6	692.9	326.9	589.8	2.19	

1/ Includes almonds, filberts, pecans, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pignolias, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, macadamias, and miscellaneous tree nuts. Excludes coconuts. 2/ Crop year begins August 1 for walnuts; September 1 for pistachios, and July 1 for all others. 3/ Excludes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, sent to oil mills, and culls and blows not used. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 75--Fresh market potatoes (farm weight): Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Exports 2/	Utilization		
		Production 1/	Imports 2/	Total supply		Food disappearance		
						Total	Per capita	
							Farm	Retail
		----- Million pounds -----			----- Pounds -----			
Millions								
1970	205.052	12,812.0	172.3	12,984.3	310.7	12,673.6	61.8	59.3
1971	207.661	11,783.4	148.4	11,931.8	288.4	11,643.4	56.1	53.8
1972	209.896	12,451.5	75.6	12,527.1	383.8	12,143.3	57.9	55.5
1973	211.909	11,484.4	85.5	11,569.9	461.9	11,108.0	52.4	50.3
1974	213.854	10,873.1	187.7	11,060.8	507.0	10,553.8	49.4	47.4
1975	215.973	11,693.4	142.0	11,835.4	465.7	11,369.7	52.6	50.5
1976	218.035	12,089.4	53.2	12,142.6	1,361.5	10,781.2	49.4	47.5
1977	220.239	11,615.8	106.4	11,722.2	693.4	11,028.9	50.1	48.1
1978	222.585	10,487.9	150.1	10,638.0	406.6	10,231.3	46.0	44.1
1979	225.055	11,360.7	159.4	11,520.1	414.7	11,105.5	49.3	47.4
1980	227.726	11,698.0	218.4	11,916.4	274.6	11,641.7	51.1	49.1
1981	229.966	10,549.0	392.4	10,941.4	398.6	10,542.8	45.8	44.0
1982	232.188	10,765.4	478.4	11,243.8	305.2	10,938.6	47.1	45.2
1983	234.307	11,600.9	349.1	11,950.0	283.2	11,666.7	49.8	47.8
1984	236.348	11,450.1	325.1	11,775.2	360.3	11,414.9	48.3	46.4
1985	238.466	10,965.7	405.9	11,371.6	329.9	11,041.7	46.3	44.5
1986	240.651	11,744.8	344.5	12,089.3	340.6	11,748.7	48.8	46.9
1987	242.804	11,600.2	402.8	12,003.0	363.2	11,639.8	47.9	46.0
1988	245.021	12,095.2	483.4	12,578.6	422.0	12,156.6	49.6	47.6
1989	247.342	12,172.8	670.3	12,843.1	467.8	12,375.3	50.0	48.0
1990	249.949	11,334.8	683.9	12,018.7	327.3	11,691.4	46.8	44.9
1991	252.636	12,452.1	616.3	13,068.4	341.7	12,726.7	50.4	48.4
1992	255.382	12,558.1	401.6	12,959.7	537.9	12,421.7	48.6	46.7
1993	258.089	12,548.6	712.6	13,261.2	539.3	12,721.8	49.3	47.3
1994	260.602	13,132.9	642.8	13,775.7	655.0	13,120.7	50.3	48.3
1995	263.039	12,848.7	684.9	13,533.6	583.9	12,949.6	49.2	47.3
1996	265.453	12,887.5	986.5	13,874.0	610.1	13,263.9	50.0	48.0
1997	267.901	12,735.5	764.8	13,500.3	670.3	12,830.0	47.9	46.0

1/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Represents crop year utilization for the past season and the current season distributed on a calendar year basis using NASS potato marketing distributions. 2/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 76--Potatoes for freezing (farm weight): Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply					Utilization			
		Production 2/	Imports 3/	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports 3/	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
								Total	Per capita	
									Farm	Retail
Millions		----- Million pounds -----					----- Pounds -----			
1970	205.052	6,185.9	--	880.9	7,066.8	--	1,217.3	5,849.5	28.5	12.8
1971	207.661	6,355.1	--	1,217.3	7,572.4	--	1,317.3	6,255.1	30.1	13.9
1972	209.896	6,402.7	--	1,317.3	7,720.0	--	1,354.5	6,365.5	30.3	14.3
1973	211.909	6,991.3	--	1,354.5	8,345.8	--	1,098.6	7,247.2	34.2	16.4
1974	213.854	7,842.4	--	1,098.6	8,941.0	--	1,386.9	7,554.1	35.3	17.3
1975	215.973	7,997.5	--	1,386.9	9,384.4	--	1,364.4	8,020.0	37.1	18.6
1976	218.035	9,252.6	--	1,364.4	10,617.0	--	1,500.8	9,116.2	41.8	20.9
1977	220.239	9,454.6	--	1,500.8	10,955.4	--	1,659.5	9,295.9	42.2	21.1
1978	222.585	9,494.5	12.6	1,659.5	11,166.6	106.2	1,554.9	9,474.4	42.6	21.3
1979	225.055	8,874.0	32.9	1,554.9	10,461.8	133.5	1,624.4	8,665.5	38.5	19.3
1980	227.726	8,088.1	21.8	1,624.4	9,734.3	168.7	1,459.8	8,062.6	35.4	17.7
1981	229.966	9,664.1	30.0	1,459.8	11,153.9	192.8	1,377.4	9,540.3	41.5	20.7
1982	232.188	9,330.3	44.3	1,377.4	10,752.0	219.4	1,534.6	8,968.8	38.6	19.3
1983	234.307	9,400.5	53.1	1,534.6	10,988.2	242.7	1,545.9	9,182.0	39.2	19.6
1984	236.348	10,767.2	99.5	1,545.9	12,412.6	280.9	1,784.6	10,325.9	43.7	21.8
1985	238.466	11,259.7	138.2	1,784.6	13,182.4	291.7	2,024.6	10,829.1	45.4	22.7
1986	240.651	11,195.2	147.1	2,024.6	13,366.9	393.1	1,788.1	11,137.2	46.3	23.1
1987	242.804	11,968.2	187.8	1,788.1	13,944.1	492.0	1,765.1	11,620.1	47.9	23.9
1988	245.021	11,302.4	203.8	1,765.1	13,271.3	618.2	1,977.4	10,611.5	43.3	21.7
1989	247.342	11,957.4	208.4	1,977.4	14,143.2	726.6	1,834.7	11,581.9	46.8	23.4
1990	249.949	12,300.7	276.4	1,834.7	14,411.8	843.2	1,951.5	11,617.1	46.5	23.2
1991	252.636	13,412.8	341.1	1,951.5	15,705.4	819.6	1,940.0	12,945.8	51.2	25.6
1992	255.382	13,335.9	391.3	1,940.0	15,667.2	927.7	1,926.3	12,813.3	50.2	25.1
1993	258.089	14,203.7	581.0	1,926.3	16,711.0	1,055.5	2,012.8	13,642.7	52.9	26.4
1994	260.602	15,788.6	619.3	2,012.8	18,420.7	1,276.1	2,193.2	14,951.4	57.4	28.7
1995	263.039	15,980.3	710.1	2,193.2	18,883.6	1,668.4	2,247.5	14,967.7	56.9	28.5
1996	265.453	16,782.4	908.6	2,247.5	19,938.5	1,715.1	2,196.8	16,026.6	60.4	30.2
1997	267.901	16,447.7	1,394.5	2,196.8	20,039.0	1,918.9	2,327.1	15,793.0	59.0	29.5

1/ All product weight, or retail weight data were converted to a fresh-weight basis using a factor of 2.0. 2/ Frozen use as reported by National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

3/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 77--Tomatoes for processing (farm weight): Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization			
		Production 1/ -----	Imports 2/ 3/	Beginning stocks 4/	Total supply	Exports 2/ 3/	Ending stocks 4/	Food disappearance	
								Total 5/	Per capita
----- Million pounds -----									
Pounds									
1970	205.052	11,017.9	696.0	9,655.0	21,368.9	104.6	8,527.9	12,736.3	62.1
1971	207.661	11,031.1	698.6	8,527.9	20,257.6	82.9	5,987.9	14,186.8	68.3
1972	209.896	11,607.4	932.1	5,987.9	18,527.4	95.9	4,815.6	13,615.9	64.9
1973	211.909	11,869.1	803.0	4,815.6	17,487.7	271.1	4,835.8	12,380.8	58.4
1974	213.854	14,039.7	348.2	4,835.8	19,223.7	335.1	5,773.3	13,115.3	61.3
1975	215.973	17,007.5	253.0	5,773.3	23,033.9	210.1	9,447.1	13,376.7	61.9
1976	218.035	12,943.5	415.2	9,447.1	22,805.8	249.4	8,242.1	14,314.3	65.7
1977	220.239	15,558.3	466.1	8,242.1	24,266.6	256.0	10,186.2	13,824.4	62.8
1978	222.585	12,735.4	415.3	10,186.2	23,336.8	313.4	9,782.8	13,097.5	58.8
1979	225.055	14,659.0	308.3	9,782.8	24,750.1	389.0	9,746.4	14,470.9	64.3
1980	227.726	12,421.2	205.6	9,746.4	22,373.2	333.3	7,442.1	14,486.3	63.6
1981	229.966	11,432.3	534.8	7,442.1	19,409.1	341.0	5,315.3	13,641.4	59.3
1982	232.188	14,598.0	1,405.9	5,315.3	21,319.2	290.8	7,002.9	13,959.3	60.1
1983	234.307	14,059.7	1,239.8	7,002.9	22,302.4	262.5	7,706.6	14,279.8	60.9
1984	236.348	15,362.3	1,274.1	7,706.6	24,343.1	226.8	7,869.6	16,192.3	68.5
1985	238.466	14,354.3	1,055.9	7,869.6	23,279.8	192.6	7,971.8	15,078.2	63.2
1986	240.651	14,796.9	1,118.9	7,971.8	23,887.6	207.3	8,295.2	15,309.3	63.6
1987	242.804	15,215.4	883.3	8,295.2	24,393.8	230.6	8,262.0	15,831.2	65.2
1988	245.021	14,819.8	892.3	8,262.0	23,974.1	326.3	8,536.2	15,017.6	61.3
1989	247.342	18,968.9	1,499.1	8,536.2	29,004.3	489.0	11,350.4	17,164.9	69.4
1990	249.949	20,710.5	1,069.5	11,350.4	33,130.4	789.0	13,503.3	18,838.1	75.4
1991	252.636	21,746.0	761.7	13,503.3	36,010.9	975.3	15,489.1	19,546.5	77.4
1992	255.382	17,554.9	450.0	15,489.1	33,494.0	1,571.5	13,088.2	18,834.3	73.7
1993	258.089	19,353.1	555.7	13,088.2	32,996.9	1,700.5	11,575.8	19,720.7	76.4
1994	260.602	23,084.6	858.5	11,575.8	35,518.9	1,856.5	14,490.3	19,172.1	73.6
1995	263.039	22,572.1	703.6	14,490.3	37,766.0	2,015.9	15,864.3	19,885.8	75.6
1996	265.453	22,817.5	482.8	15,864.3	39,164.6	2,202.9	17,264.2	19,697.5	74.2
1997	267.901	19,945.3	706.0	17,264.2	37,915.5	2,671.5	15,762.2	19,481.8	72.7

1/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 2/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. 3/ All product weight, or retail weight, data were converted to a fresh-weight basis using Whole=1.553; Paste=5.432; Sauce=3.247; Juice=1.527; Catsup=2.457. 4/ Stocks estimated based on a weighted average January 1 stocks to pack. Source: California League of Food Processors. Stocks for 1989-91 were estimated by ERS based on past relationship to production. After 1991, stocks based on estimates published by the California League of Food Processors. December 1 stocks data for 1994 to the present were adjusted to January 1 by removing an estimate of December shipments. 5/ Includes shipments to U.S. territories from 1978-88.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 78--Wheat (grain equivalent): Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Marketing year 1/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Supply			Utilization						Food disappearance 4/		
		Produc- tion	Imports 2/	Beginning stocks 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports 2/	Seed	Feed 5/	Ending stocks 3/	Total	Per capita 6/		
----- Million bushels -----												Pounds	
Millions													
1970	206.466	1,351.6	1.4	982.6	2,335.6	740.8	62.1	192.8	822.8	517.1	150.3		
1971	208.917	1,618.6	1.1	822.8	2,442.5	609.8	63.2	262.4	983.4	523.7	150.4		
1972	210.985	1,546.2	1.3	983.4	2,530.9	1,135.1	67.4	199.5	597.1	531.8	151.2		
1973	212.932	1,710.8	2.6	597.1	2,310.5	1,217.0	84.0	125.1	340.1	544.3	153.4		
1974	214.931	1,781.9	3.4	340.1	2,125.4	1,018.5	92.0	34.9	435.0	545.0	152.1		
1975	217.095	2,126.9	2.4	435.0	2,564.3	1,172.9	100.0	37.3	665.6	588.5	162.6		
1976	219.179	2,148.8	2.7	665.6	2,817.1	949.5	92.0	74.4	1,113.2	588.0	161.0		
1977	221.477	2,045.5	1.9	1,113.2	3,160.6	1,123.8	80.0	192.5	1,177.8	586.5	158.9		
1978	223.865	1,775.5	1.9	1,177.8	2,955.2	1,194.2	87.0	157.5	924.1	592.4	158.8		
1979	226.451	2,134.1	2.1	924.1	3,060.3	1,375.3	101.0	85.9	902.0	596.1	157.9		
1980	228.937	2,380.9	2.5	902.0	3,285.4	1,513.8	113.0	59.0	989.1	610.5	160.0		
1981	231.157	2,785.4	2.8	989.1	3,777.3	1,770.7	110.0	134.8	1,159.4	602.4	156.4		
1982	233.322	2,765.0	7.6	1,159.4	3,932.0	1,508.7	97.0	194.8	1,515.1	616.4	158.5		
1983	235.385	2,419.8	3.8	1,515.1	3,938.7	1,426.4	100.0	371.1	1,398.6	642.6	163.8		
1984	237.468	2,594.8	9.4	1,398.6	4,002.8	1,421.4	98.0	407.2	1,425.2	651.0	164.5		
1985	239.638	2,424.1	16.3	1,425.2	3,865.6	909.1	93.0	284.2	1,905.0	674.3	168.8		
1986	241.784	2,090.6	21.3	1,905.0	4,016.8	998.5	84.0	401.2	1,820.9	712.2	176.7		
1987	243.981	2,107.7	16.1	1,820.9	3,944.7	1,587.9	85.0	290.2	1,260.8	720.7	177.2		
1988	246.224	1,812.2	22.7	1,260.8	3,095.7	1,414.9	103.0	150.5	701.6	725.8	176.9		
1989	248.659	2,036.6	22.5	701.6	2,760.7	1,232.0	104.3	139.1	536.5	748.9	180.7		
1990	251.370	2,729.8	36.4	536.5	3,302.6	1,069.5	92.9	482.3	868.1	789.8	188.5		
1991	254.024	1,980.1	40.7	868.1	2,888.9	1,282.3	97.7	244.4	475.0	789.5	186.5		
1992	256.836	2,466.8	70.0	475.0	3,011.8	1,353.6	99.1	193.6	530.7	834.8	195.0		
1993	259.417	2,396.4	108.8	530.7	3,035.9	1,227.7	96.3	271.7	568.5	871.7	201.6		
1994	261.865	2,321.0	91.9	568.5	2,981.4	1,188.3	89.2	344.3	506.6	853.0	195.4		
1995	264.281	2,182.6	67.9	506.6	2,757.1	1,241.1	104.0	153.1	376.0	882.9	200.4		
1996	266.753	2,285.1	92.3	376.0	2,753.4	1,001.4	103.1	313.8	443.6	891.5	200.5		
1997	269.182	2,526.6	94.9	443.6	3,065.1	1,040.2	92.2	294.3	723.3	915.1	204.0		

1/ Beginning June 1 of year indicated. 2/ Includes flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent. 3/ Includes stocks on farms, in terminal markets, interior mills, elevators, warehouses, merchant mills, and Commodity Credit Corporation holdings. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Residual; includes feed use and negligible quantities used for distilled spirits. 6/ Bushels converted at 60 pounds.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 79--Wheat flour: Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply				Utilization			
		Wheat ground	Mill-feed production	Flour produced 1/	Flour and products imports 2/	Total supply	Exports		Food disappearance
							Flour	Products 2/	
		1,000 bushels	1,000 tons			1,000 hundredweight			Pounds
	Millions								
1970	205.052	563,714	4,409	253,094	325	253,419	26,054	14	227,351
1971	207.661	555,092	4,279	249,810	341	250,151	20,685	15	229,451
1972	209.896	557,801	4,303	250,441	477	250,918	20,335	19	230,564
1973	211.909	567,287	4,395	254,661	550	255,211	16,107	26	239,078
1974	213.854	562,962	4,483	251,097	665	251,762	14,453	33	237,276
1975	215.973	582,675	4,701	258,985	621	259,606	12,364	22	247,220
1976	218.035	618,284	4,920	275,077	604	275,681	16,064	44	259,573
1977	220.239	618,125	4,787	275,784	604	276,388	22,053	37	254,298
1978	222.585	621,321	4,860	277,950	773	278,723	22,170	43	256,510
1979	225.055	636,375	4,945	284,051	823	284,874	22,927	86	261,861
1980	227.726	628,559	4,866	282,655	904	283,559	17,378	54	266,127
1981	229.966	634,381	5,045	283,966	1,166	285,132	18,655	84	266,393
1982	232.188	653,206	5,228	290,907	1,496	292,403	20,926	154	271,323
1983	234.307	698,951	5,655	311,587	1,590	313,177	37,315	150	275,712
1984	236.348	675,274	5,426	299,832	2,028	301,860	20,179	162	281,519
1985	238.466	700,151	5,556	313,815	2,087	315,902	18,614	143	297,146
1986	240.651	737,537	5,799	326,316	2,252	328,568	26,160	124	302,283
1987	242.804	767,507	6,260	341,565	2,663	344,228	28,880	144	315,204
1988	245.021	769,699	6,163	344,154	2,727	346,881	24,097	185	322,599
1989	247.342	761,021	6,072	342,762	3,337	346,099	25,265	180	320,654
1990	249.949	788,186	6,109	354,348	3,623	357,971	17,872	273	339,826
1991	252.636	808,966	6,436	362,311	4,070	366,381	20,044	440	345,897
1992	255.382	833,339	6,707	370,829	5,037	375,866	20,719	619	354,528
1993	258.089	871,408	6,951	387,419	6,233	393,652	23,241	548	369,863
1994	260.602	884,707	7,186	392,519	9,048	401,567	24,234	734	376,599
1995	263.039	869,296	7,144	388,689	9,306	397,995	24,343	716	372,936
1996	265.453	878,070	7,042	397,776	8,847	406,623	11,003	714	394,906
1997	267.901	885,843	6,886	404,143	9,190	413,333	11,229	1,033	401,071

1/ Commercial production of wheat flour, whole wheat, industrial, and durum flour and farina reported by the Bureau of Census. 2/ Macaroni and noodle products (flour equivalent); reporting methods changed in 1990.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 80--Rye (grain equivalent): Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Marketing year 1/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Supply			Utilization										
		Produc- tion	Imports 2/	Beginning stocks 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports 2/	Nonfood use 5/	Ending stocks 3/	Total	Food disappearance 4/					
										Total 6/	Flour 7/				
----- Million bushels -----														----- Pounds -----	
Millions															
1970	206.466	36.8	1.1	29.3	67.2	0.1	20.8	40.8	5.5	1.5	1.2				
1971	208.917	49.2	0.3	40.8	90.3	5.4	25.0	54.6	5.3	1.4	1.1				
1972	210.985	28.3	0.2	54.6	83.1	0.2	24.5	53.5	4.9	1.3	1.0				
1973	212.932	24.7	--	53.5	78.2	31.6	19.6	21.0	6.0	1.6	1.3				
1974	214.931	17.5	--	21.0	38.5	8.7	12.3	11.6	5.9	1.5	1.2				
1975	217.095	15.9	0.7	11.6	28.2	1.0	13.4	9.1	4.7	1.2	1.0				
1976	219.179	14.9	0.7	9.1	24.7	0.2	11.7	8.9	3.9	1.0	0.8				
1977	221.477	16.5	0.1	8.9	25.5	--	13.1	8.8	3.6	0.9	0.7				
1978	223.865	24.1	0.1	3.9	28.1	0.4	15.0	9.0	3.7	0.9	0.7				
1979	226.451	21.9	--	9.0	30.9	2.4	13.0	12.0	3.5	0.9	0.7				
1980	228.937	16.0	--	12.0	28.0	7.5	12.9	4.0	3.6	0.9	0.7				
1981	231.157	18.2	0.4	4.0	22.6	1.5	14.6	3.0	3.5	0.8	0.7				
1982	233.322	19.5	3.0	3.0	25.5	0.2	16.2	5.8	3.3	0.8	0.6				
1983	235.385	27.0	1.6	5.8	34.4	1.0	18.7	11.2	3.5	0.8	0.7				
1984	237.468	32.4	0.6	11.2	44.2	0.4	20.5	19.8	3.5	0.8	0.7				
1985	239.638	20.4	2.2	19.8	42.4	0.2	16.8	21.9	3.5	0.8	0.7				
1986	241.784	19.1	1.0	21.9	41.9	0.5	19.4	18.6	3.5	0.8	0.6				
1987	243.981	19.5	1.2	18.6	39.3	0.5	16.4	18.9	3.5	0.8	0.6				
1988	246.224	14.7	0.2	18.9	33.8	3.4	16.6	10.3	3.5	0.8	0.6				
1989	248.659	13.6	--	10.3	23.9	0.8	14.0	5.6	3.5	0.8	0.6				
1990	251.370	10.2	3.9	5.6	19.7	0.2	12.7	3.3	3.5	0.8	0.6				
1991	254.024	9.7	4.5	3.3	17.5	0.1	12.4	1.5	3.5	0.8	0.6				
1992	256.836	11.4	3.1	1.5	16.0	--	11.0	1.6	3.4	0.7	0.6				
1993	259.417	10.3	4.6	1.6	16.5	--	12.0	1.0	3.5	0.8	0.6				
1994	261.865	11.3	4.4	1.0	16.7	--	11.9	1.5	3.3	0.7	0.6				
1995	264.281	10.1	3.8	1.5	15.4	--	11.2	0.9	3.3	0.7	0.6				
1996	266.753	9.0	4.3	0.9	14.2	--	10.0	0.8	3.4	0.7	0.6				
1997	269.182	8.9	4.5	0.8	14.2	0.1	9.8	0.8	3.5	0.7	0.6				

-- = Fewer than 50,000 bushels.

1/ Beginning June 1 of year indicated. 2/ Includes flour in terms of rye. 3/ Includes stocks on farms, at terminals, and in interior mills and elevators. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

5/ Residual; includes seed, feed, and negligible quantities used for distilled spirits. 6/ Bushels converted at 56 pounds. 7/ Factor for converting grain equivalent to flour is .80.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 81--Rice: Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Year 2/	U.S. total population, January 1	Supply			Utilization								Food disappearance			
		Produc- tion 3/	Imports	Beginning stocks 4/	Total supply 5/	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. territories	Nonfood use 6/	Ending stocks 4/	Total rough basis	Milled basis					
											Per capita	Milling rates 7/				
----- Million hundredweight -----																
Pounds																
Percent																
1970	203.849	90.8	1.3	16.2	108.3	56.9	4.6	11.5	16.4	18.9	13.7	6.7	72.3			
1971	206.466	83.8	1.5	16.4	101.7	46.5	3.6	11.5	18.6	21.5	15.8	7.6	73.3			
1972	208.917	85.8	1.1	18.6	105.5	56.9	5.4	11.7	11.4	20.1	14.7	7.0	72.9			
1973	210.985	85.4	0.6	11.4	97.4	54.0	5.0	13.2	5.1	20.1	14.6	6.9	72.8			
1974	212.932	92.8	0.2	5.1	98.1	49.7	3.8	14.5	7.8	22.3	16.0	7.5	71.7			
1975	214.931	112.4	0.1	7.8	120.3	69.5	6.0	15.1	7.1	22.6	16.3	7.6	71.9			
1976	217.095	128.4	--	7.1	135.5	56.5	5.9	14.4	36.9	21.8	15.3	7.1	70.4			
1977	219.179	115.6	0.1	36.9	152.6	65.6	6.4	17.3	40.5	22.8	16.4	7.5	72.1			
1978	221.477	99.2	0.1	40.5	139.8	72.8	5.6	16.1	27.4	17.9	12.4	5.6	69.3			
1979	223.865	133.2	0.1	27.4	160.7	75.7	4.0	19.7	31.6	29.7	21.0	9.4	70.7			
1980	226.451	131.9	0.1	31.6	163.6	82.6	3.6	22.1	25.7	29.6	21.3	9.4	71.8			
1981	228.937	146.2	0.2	25.7	172.1	91.4	3.9	25.8	16.5	34.5	25.0	10.9	72.5			
1982	231.157	182.7	0.4	16.5	199.6	82.0	4.7	26.1	49.0	37.8	27.3	11.8	72.2			
1983	233.322	153.6	0.7	49.0	203.3	68.9	5.1	25.6	71.5	32.2	22.9	9.8	71.2			
1984	235.385	99.7	0.9	71.5	172.1	70.3	4.7	21.7	46.9	28.5	20.3	8.6	71.1			
1985	237.468	138.8	1.6	46.9	187.3	62.1	4.6	24.7	64.7	31.2	21.7	9.1	69.6			
1986	239.638	134.9	2.2	64.7	201.8	58.7	6.1	20.2	77.3	39.5	28.0	11.7	70.8			
1987	241.784	133.4	2.6	77.3	213.3	84.2	5.4	25.4	51.4	46.9	33.4	13.8	71.2			
1988	243.981	129.6	3.0	51.4	184.0	72.2	5.1	25.5	31.4	49.8	34.8	14.3	69.9			
1989	246.224	159.9	3.8	31.4	195.1	85.9	5.1	25.1	26.7	52.3	37.4	15.2	71.5			
1990	248.659	154.5	4.4	26.7	185.6	77.1	4.5	22.1	26.3	55.6	40.4	16.2	72.6			
1991	251.370	156.1	4.8	26.3	187.2	70.9	5.1	27.9	24.6	58.7	42.3	16.8	72.0			
1992	254.024	159.4	5.3	24.6	189.3	66.4	4.2	28.4	27.4	62.9	44.4	17.5	70.5			
1993	256.836	179.7	6.1	27.4	213.2	77.0	4.6	27.7	39.4	64.4	45.1	17.6	70.0			
1994	259.417	156.1	6.9	39.4	202.5	75.3	3.9	30.2	25.8	67.3	49.8	19.2	74.0			
1995	261.865	197.8	7.3	25.8	230.8	98.9	2.8	26.7	31.2	71.2	52.8	20.1	74.1			
1996	264.281	173.9	7.4	31.3	212.6	83.0	7.2	27.6	25.0	69.8	49.8	18.9	71.4			
1997	266.753	171.3	10.0	25.0	206.3	78.4	6.0	20.7	27.2	74.0	51.9	19.5	70.2			

-- = Less than 0.05 million hundredweight, or less than 5,000,000 pounds.

1/ Includes milled rice converted to rough basis at the annual extraction rate. 2/ Beginning August 1 of year preceding that indicated. 3/ Major rice-producing States only. 4/ Includes stocks on farms, at mills, in warehouses, in ports, and in transit. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Residual; includes seed, use in beer production, and statistical discrepancy caused by losses in storage, handling, and processing, and statistical errors in converting milled to a rough equivalent. 7/ The factor used to convert rough basis to milled basis, the rice milling rate, varies year-to-year based on the quality of the crop. Its estimation is derived from aggregate data furnished by the Rice Miller's Association, Monthly State Statistical Statements.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 82--Corn (grain equivalent): Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Year 1/	U.S. total population 2/	Supply			Utilization					Pounds	
		Produc- tion	Imports 3/	Beginning stocks 4/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Nonfood use 5/	Ending stocks 4/	Food disappearance		
									Million bushels		Total
----- Million bushels -----											
Millions											
1970	205.052	4,152.0	3.0	4,383.0	8,538.0	582.0	3,968.0	3,769.0	219.0	12,264.0	59.8
1971	207.661	5,646.0	2.0	3,769.0	9,417.0	520.0	3,956.0	4,704.0	237.0	13,272.0	63.9
1972	209.896	5,579.0	1.0	4,704.0	10,284.0	893.0	4,301.0	4,834.0	256.0	14,336.0	68.3
1973	211.909	5,671.0	1.0	4,834.0	10,506.0	1,321.0	4,418.0	4,488.0	279.0	15,624.0	73.7
1974	213.854	4,701.0	1.0	4,488.0	9,190.0	1,195.0	4,059.0	3,641.0	295.0	16,520.0	77.2
1975 1/	217.095	5,840.8	1.5	558.0	6,400.3	1,664.4	3,735.9	633.2	366.8	20,540.8	94.6
1976	219.179	6,289.2	2.4	633.2	6,924.8	1,645.1	3,757.3	1,135.6	386.8	21,660.8	98.8
1977	221.477	6,505.0	2.4	1,135.6	7,643.0	1,896.4	3,896.5	1,435.9	414.2	23,195.2	104.7
1978	223.865	7,267.9	1.2	1,435.9	8,705.0	2,113.1	4,446.2	1,709.5	436.2	24,427.2	109.1
1979	226.451	7,928.1	0.7	1,709.5	9,638.4	2,401.5	4,741.5	2,034.3	461.0	25,816.0	114.0
1980	228.937	6,639.4	0.8	2,034.3	8,674.5	2,391.1	4,493.7	1,392.1	397.7	22,268.4	97.3
1981	231.157	8,118.7	0.6	1,392.1	9,511.3	1,996.8	4,560.0	2,536.6	417.9	23,402.4	101.2
1982	233.322	8,235.1	0.5	2,536.6	10,772.2	1,821.3	4,966.2	3,523.1	461.5	25,844.0	110.8
1983	235.385	4,174.3	1.7	3,523.1	7,699.1	1,886.4	4,280.2	1,006.3	526.2	29,464.4	125.2
1984	237.468	7,672.1	1.7	1,006.3	8,680.2	1,850.3	4,597.9	1,648.2	583.8	32,692.8	137.7
1985	239.638	8,875.5	9.9	1,648.2	10,533.6	1,227.3	4,649.2	4,039.5	617.5	34,580.0	144.3
1986	241.784	8,225.8	1.8	4,039.5	12,267.0	1,492.5	5,242.7	4,881.7	650.1	36,405.6	150.6
1987	243.981	7,131.3	3.4	4,881.7	12,016.4	1,716.4	5,363.0	4,259.1	677.9	37,962.4	155.6
1988	246.224	4,928.7	2.8	4,259.1	9,190.6	2,025.8	4,542.1	1,930.4	692.3	38,766.0	157.4
1989	248.659	7,532.0	1.9	1,930.4	9,464.3	2,368.2	5,037.7	1,344.5	713.9	39,975.6	160.8
1990	251.370	7,934.0	3.4	1,344.5	9,281.9	1,724.6	5,300.2	1,521.2	735.9	41,207.6	163.9
1991	254.024	7,474.8	19.6	1,521.2	9,015.7	1,584.1	5,568.1	1,100.3	763.1	42,733.0	168.2
1992	256.836	9,476.7	7.1	1,100.3	10,584.1	1,663.3	6,016.7	2,113.0	791.2	44,305.5	172.5
1993	259.417	6,336.5	20.8	2,113.0	8,470.3	1,328.3	5,460.9	850.1	830.9	46,530.7	179.4
1994	261.865	10,102.7	9.6	850.1	10,962.4	2,177.5	6,365.6	1,557.8	861.6	48,247.1	184.2
1995	264.281	7,373.9	16.5	1,557.8	8,948.2	2,227.8	5,409.6	425.9	884.9	49,551.6	187.5
1996	266.753	9,293.4	13.3	425.9	9,732.6	1,795.1	6,135.0	883.2	919.4	51,483.6	193.0
1997	269.182	9,365.6	10.0	883.2	10,258.8	1,625.0	6,723.1	948.7	962.0	53,872.0	200.1

1/ Years before 1975 are calendar years; 1975 and beyond are marketing years. 2/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, before 1975, and January 1 of the year following that indicated for 1975 and beyond. 3/ Includes grain and primary products before 1975, but grain only in 1975 and thereafter. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. 4/ Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors. 5/ Residual; includes corn used for alcoholic beverages, industrial products, seed, and feed. 6/ Bushels converted at 56 pounds.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 83--Oats (grain equivalent): Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Marketing year 1/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Supply			Utilization								
		Produc- tion	Imports 2/	Beginning stocks 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports 2/	Nonfood use 5/	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance 4/				
									Total	Per capita			
										Total 6/	Flour 7/		
----- Million bushels -----												----- Pounds -----	
Millions													
1970	206.466	915.0	2.0	548.0	1,465.0	19.0	831.0	570.0	45.0	7.8	4.7		
1971	208.917	878.0	3.0	570.0	1,451.0	21.0	788.0	597.0	45.0	7.8	4.7		
1972	210.985	691.0	3.0	597.0	1,291.0	19.0	763.0	463.0	46.0	7.8	4.7		
1973	212.932	659.0	0.0	463.0	1,122.0	57.0	711.0	308.0	46.0	7.8	4.7		
1974	214.931	601.0	0.0	308.0	909.0	19.0	618.0	225.0	47.0	7.9	4.7		
1975	217.095	639.0	0.5	224.0	863.5	12.3	602.4	204.8	44.0	7.3	4.4		
1976	219.179	540.4	1.4	204.8	746.6	8.3	531.6	164.3	42.4	7.0	4.2		
1977	221.477	752.8	2.1	164.3	919.2	10.0	554.1	313.1	42.0	6.8	4.1		
1978	223.865	581.7	0.6	313.1	895.3	10.3	564.0	280.0	41.0	6.6	4.0		
1979	226.451	526.7	0.8	280.0	807.5	2.8	527.6	236.4	40.7	6.5	3.9		
1980	228.937	458.8	1.1	236.4	696.4	8.8	469.5	177.0	41.0	6.4	3.9		
1981	231.157	509.5	1.5	177.0	688.0	2.7	492.2	151.9	41.2	6.4	3.8		
1982	233.322	592.6	3.5	151.9	748.1	0.8	485.8	219.8	41.7	6.4	3.9		
1983	235.385	476.5	29.9	219.8	726.2	0.9	503.4	180.9	40.9	6.3	3.8		
1984	237.468	473.7	33.6	180.9	688.2	0.5	466.8	179.9	41.0	6.2	3.7		
1985	239.638	518.5	27.2	179.9	725.6	1.2	496.7	183.7	44.0	6.6	4.0		
1986	241.784	385.0	32.4	183.7	601.0	0.9	422.4	132.7	45.0	6.7	4.0		
1987	243.981	373.7	45.7	132.6	552.0	0.5	389.7	112.0	49.8	7.3	4.4		
1988	246.224	217.4	62.9	112.0	392.3	0.6	220.7	98.3	72.7	10.6	6.4		
1989	248.659	373.6	66.4	98.3	538.3	0.8	306.6	156.9	74.0	10.7	6.4		
1990	251.370	357.7	63.4	156.9	578.0	0.6	330.8	171.2	75.3	10.8	6.5		
1991	254.024	243.9	74.8	171.2	489.8	1.9	283.6	127.7	76.6	10.9	6.5		
1992	256.836	294.2	55.0	127.7	476.9	5.7	280.6	113.2	77.4	10.8	6.5		
1993	259.417	206.8	106.8	113.2	426.8	3.0	240.0	105.5	78.3	10.9	6.5		
1994	261.865	229.0	93.2	105.5	427.7	1.0	246.9	100.6	79.2	10.9	6.5		
1995	264.281	162.0	80.5	100.6	343.1	2.1	194.7	66.3	80.0	10.9	6.5		
1996	266.753	155.3	97.5	66.3	319.1	2.5	168.5	66.7	81.4	11.0	6.6		
1997	269.182	176.1	110.0	66.7	352.8	2.0	188.6	80.8	81.4	10.9	6.5		

1/ Beginning June 1 of year indicated. 2/ Includes oats and oat products before 1975, but oats only in 1975 and thereafter. 3/ Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Feed, seed, alcohol, and residual. 6/ Bushels converted at 36 pounds. 7/ Factor for converting grain equivalent to oat products (includes rolled oats, ready-to-eat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran) is 0.60.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 84--Barley (grain equivalent): Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Marketing year 1/	U.S. total population, January 1 of following year	Supply			Utilization								
		Produc- tion	Imports 2/	Beginning stocks 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports 2/	Nonfood use 5/	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance 4/				
									Total 6/	Per capita Flour 7/			
----- Million bushels -----												----- Pounds -----	
Millions													
1970	206.466	416.0	10.0	269.0	695.0	85.0	419.0	184.0	7.0	1.6	1.0		
1971	208.917	463.0	12.0	184.0	659.0	41.0	404.3	208.0	5.7	1.3	0.8		
1972	210.985	422.0	17.0	208.0	647.0	71.0	378.4	192.0	5.6	1.3	0.8		
1973	212.932	417.0	9.0	192.0	618.0	93.0	373.2	146.0	5.8	1.3	0.8		
1974	214.931	299.0	20.0	146.0	465.0	42.0	325.0	92.0	6.0	1.3	0.8		
1975	217.095	379.2	12.6	92.0	483.8	22.8	326.1	128.4	6.5	1.4	0.9		
1976	219.179	383.0	8.6	128.4	520.0	64.8	322.0	126.4	6.8	1.5	0.9		
1977	221.477	427.8	6.4	126.4	560.6	55.5	325.1	173.1	6.9	1.5	0.9		
1978	223.865	454.8	6.7	173.1	634.6	24.6	374.5	228.0	7.4	1.6	1.0		
1979	226.451	383.2	7.2	228.0	618.4	52.8	365.9	192.1	7.5	1.6	1.0		
1980	228.937	361.1	5.9	192.1	559.1	75.7	338.6	137.3	7.5	1.6	1.0		
1981	231.157	473.5	6.9	137.3	617.7	98.4	363.9	147.8	7.6	1.6	1.0		
1982	233.322	515.9	8.4	147.8	672.1	44.2	403.6	216.7	7.6	1.6	1.0		
1983	235.385	508.3	5.0	216.7	730.0	88.8	444.1	189.4	7.7	1.6	1.0		
1984	237.468	598.0	7.4	189.4	794.9	71.7	468.1	247.4	7.7	1.6	1.0		
1985	239.638	590.2	6.2	247.4	843.9	19.7	489.1	327.2	7.8	1.6	1.0		
1986	241.784	608.5	6.7	327.2	942.4	133.6	464.7	336.3	7.8	1.5	1.0		
1987	243.981	521.5	11.3	336.3	869.1	121.0	419.6	321.1	7.4	1.5	0.9		
1988	246.224	290.0	10.5	321.1	621.6	78.9	339.2	196.4	7.1	1.4	0.9		
1989	248.659	404.2	13.1	196.4	613.7	84.0	362.1	160.8	6.7	1.3	0.8		
1990	251.370	422.2	13.5	160.8	596.5	80.6	374.1	135.4	6.4	1.2	0.8		
1991	254.024	464.3	24.5	135.4	624.2	94.5	395.1	128.6	6.0	1.1	0.7		
1992	256.836	455.1	11.4	128.6	595.1	80.3	357.5	151.2	6.1	1.1	0.7		
1993	259.417	398.0	71.5	151.2	620.7	66.1	409.6	138.9	6.2	1.1	0.7		
1994	261.865	374.9	65.9	138.9	579.6	66.2	394.5	112.6	6.3	1.2	0.7		
1995	264.281	359.6	40.7	112.6	512.9	62.4	344.5	99.6	6.4	1.2	0.7		
1996	266.753	395.8	36.8	99.6	532.2	30.8	385.4	109.5	6.5	1.2	0.7		
1997	269.182	374.5	40.0	109.5	524.0	80.0	325.7	111.9	6.4	1.1	0.7		

1/ Beginning June 1 of year indicated. 2/ Includes barley and barley products before 1975, but barley only in 1975 and thereafter. 3/ Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Feed, seed, alcohol, and residual. 6/ Bushels converted at 48 pounds. 7/ Factor for converting grain equivalent to barley products (includes barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract used in food processing) is 0.63.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 85--Total cane and beet sugar (raw value): Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply					Utilization					Food disappearance 3/			
		Produc- tion	Receipts from offshore			Begin- ning stocks 2/	Total supply 3/	Exports 4/	Net change in invisible stocks 5/	Refining loss adjust- ment	Nonfood use 6/	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance 3/		
			Foreign	Puerto Rico	Total								Total	Refined 7/	
															Per capita
----- 1,000 short tons -----															
Millions															
1970	205.052	5,874	5,296	353	5,649	2,869	14,392	66	185	60	2,835	83	11,163	20,865	101.8
1971	207.661	5,815	5,587	144	5,731	2,835	14,381	89	-7	70	2,823	61	11,345	21,206	102.1
1972	209.896	6,015	5,459	149	5,608	2,823	14,446	50	-21	45	2,823	62	11,487	21,471	102.3
1973	211.909	6,061	5,329	79	5,408	2,823	14,292	26	91	69	2,646	31	11,429	21,363	100.8
1974	213.854	5,662	5,770	157	5,927	2,646	14,235	72	305	51	2,854	8	10,945	20,458	95.7
1975	215.973	6,300	3,882	96	3,978	2,854	13,132	216	-277	35	2,856	0	10,302	19,256	89.2
1976	218.035	6,798	4,658	203	4,861	2,856	14,515	76	-24	72	3,498	0	10,893	20,361	93.4
1977	220.239	6,089	6,138	102	6,240	3,498	15,827	35	188	14	4,491	0	11,099	20,746	94.2
1978	222.585	5,602	4,683	52	4,735	4,491	14,828	48	29	108	3,754	0	10,889	20,353	91.4
1979	225.055	5,793	5,027	47	5,074	3,754	14,621	73	-12	103	3,701	0	10,756	20,105	89.3
1980	227.726	5,736	4,495	178	4,673	3,701	14,110	689	72	78	3,082	0	10,189	19,045	83.6
1981	229.966	6,224	5,025	49	5,074	3,082	14,380	1,191	-94	53	3,461	0	9,769	18,260	79.4
1982	232.188	5,934	2,964	80	3,044	3,461	12,439	137	28	53	3,068	0	9,153	17,108	73.7
1983	234.307	5,680	3,080	67	3,147	3,068	11,895	300	141	72	2,570	0	8,812	16,471	70.3
1984	236.348	5,890	3,444	24	3,468	2,570	11,928	447	-18	58	3,005	8	8,428	15,753	66.7
1985	238.466	5,967	2,797	36	2,833	3,005	11,805	481	-69	122	3,126	142	8,003	14,959	62.7
1986	240.651	6,267	2,223	31	2,254	3,126	11,647	582	51	28	3,225	30	7,731	14,450	60.0
1987	242.804	7,309	1,546	12	1,558	3,225	12,092	604	145	18	3,195	27	8,103	15,146	62.4
1988	245.021	7,087	1,388	19	1,407	3,195	11,689	458	-58	12	3,132	9	8,136	15,207	62.1
1989	247.342	6,841	1,913	12	1,925	3,132	11,898	614	-11	38	2,947	6	8,304	15,521	62.8
1990	249.949	6,334	2,765	--	2,765	2,947	12,046	654	-5	43	2,729	10	8,615	16,103	64.4
1991	252.636	7,136	2,595	--	2,595	2,729	12,460	735	12	40	3,039	12	8,622	16,116	63.8
1992	255.382	7,501	2,254	--	2,254	3,039	12,794	703	23	--	3,225	17	8,826	16,497	64.6
1993	258.089	7,766	2,016	--	2,016	3,225	13,007	568	53	--	3,486	14	8,886	16,609	64.4
1994	260.602	7,619	1,771	--	1,771	3,486	12,876	666	1	--	3,136	12	9,061	16,936	65.0
1995	263.039	7,932	1,759	--	1,759	3,113	12,804	617	42	--	2,905	18	9,222	17,237	65.5
1996	265.453	7,234	2,922	0	2,922	2,905	13,061	456	-56	--	3,191	19	9,452	17,667	66.6
1997	267.901	7,392	2,657	0	2,657	3,191	13,240	353	-33	--	3,367	21	9,533	17,818	66.5

-- = Not available.

1/ Excludes the refined sugar contained in imported sugar blends and mixtures (particularly sugar-sweetened tea mixes and flavored sugar, largely beverage bases). Deliveries by primary distributors for consumption in the United States can be derived by adding the net change in invisible stocks to quantities used for food. 2/ Stocks in hands of primary distributors (processors and importers). 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Includes shipments to Puerto Rico and deliveries of sugar for use in sugar-containing products for export under re-export program. 5/ Holdings of wholesalers, retailers, and industrial users. Negative number indicates a stock drawdown. Calculated as a residual. 6/ Includes use in polyhydric alcohol. In 1985, also includes use of 127,000 short tons in fuel ethanol. 7/ To convert raw value to refined sugar, divide by 1.07.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 86--High fructose corn syrup (HFCS) (dry weight): Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population July 1	Supply				Exports	Shipments to U.S. terri- tories	Non- food use	Utilization														
		Production		Imports	Total supply 1/				Total			Food disappearance 1/											
		HFCS -42	HFCS -55						HFCS -42	HFCS -55	Total	HFCS -42	HFCS -55	Total									
Millions		----- 1,000 short tons -----														----- Mil. lbs. -----				----- Pounds -----			
1970	205.052	57	0	57	0	57	0	0	1	56	0	56	112	0	112	0.5	0.0	0.5					
1971	207.661	87	0	87	0	87	0	0	1	86	0	86	171	0	171	0.8	0.0	0.8					
1972	209.896	123	0	123	0	123	0	0	2	121	0	121	242	0	242	1.2	0.0	1.2					
1973	211.909	222	0	222	0	222	0	0	4	218	0	218	437	0	437	2.1	0.0	2.1					
1974	213.854	299	0	299	0	299	0	0	4	295	0	295	591	0	591	2.8	0.0	2.8					
1975	215.973	532	0	532	0	532	0	0	5	527	0	527	1,054	0	1,054	4.9	0.0	4.9					
1976	218.035	787	0	787	0	787	1	0	4	782	0	782	1,564	0	1,564	7.2	0.0	7.2					
1977	220.239	1,049	15	1,064	0	1,064	2	0	5	1,042	15	1,057	2,084	30	2,114	9.5	0.1	9.6					
1978	222.585	1,108	100	1,208	0	1,208	4	0	6	1,099	99	1,198	2,198	199	2,397	9.9	0.9	10.8					
1979	225.055	1,374	300	1,674	0	1,674	4	0	10	1,362	298	1,660	2,724	595	3,320	12.1	2.6	14.8					
1980	227.726	1,555	626	2,181	0	2,181	7	1	14	1,538	621	2,158	3,075	1,241	4,317	13.5	5.5	19.0					
1981	229.966	1,622	1,052	2,674	1	2,675	6	2	42	1,591	1,034	2,626	3,183	2,069	5,251	13.8	9.0	22.8					
1982	232.188	1,630	1,507	3,137	5	3,142	1	4	47	1,604	1,486	3,090	3,208	2,972	6,180	13.8	12.8	26.6					
1983	234.307	1,673	1,968	3,641	79	3,720	2	10	53	1,663	1,992	3,655	3,327	3,984	7,311	14.2	17.0	31.2					
1984	236.348	1,731	2,602	4,333	132	4,465	4	15	46	1,730	2,669	4,399	3,460	5,338	8,798	14.6	22.6	37.2					
1985	238.466	1,839	3,422	5,262	187	5,449	3	19	41	1,847	3,539	5,386	3,695	7,077	10,772	15.5	29.7	45.2					
1986	240.651	1,864	3,472	5,336	228	5,564	4	17	45	1,870	3,628	5,498	3,740	7,257	10,996	15.5	30.2	45.7					
1987	242.804	2,042	3,629	5,671	202	5,873	4	23	54	2,045	3,747	5,792	4,090	7,494	11,584	16.8	30.9	47.7					
1988	245.021	2,360	3,571	5,931	183	6,115	12	24	80	2,333	3,665	5,998	4,666	7,331	11,997	19.0	29.9	49.0					
1989	247.342	2,384	3,537	5,922	185	6,106	51	36	59	2,350	3,610	5,960	4,701	7,220	11,921	19.0	29.2	48.2					
1990	249.949	2,551	3,707	6,258	178	6,436	138	32	63	2,542	3,660	6,202	5,084	7,321	12,405	20.3	29.3	49.6					
1991	252.636	2,661	3,790	6,451	159	6,610	140	33	61	2,702	3,674	6,376	5,405	7,347	12,752	21.4	29.1	50.5					
1992	255.382	2,797	3,862	6,660	193	6,853	107	32	62	2,801	3,852	6,652	5,601	7,703	13,304	21.9	30.2	52.1					
1993	258.089	2,936	4,184	7,120	189	7,310	114	42	68	2,892	4,194	7,086	5,783	8,388	14,172	22.4	32.5	54.9					
1994	260.602	3,027	4,484	7,511	137	7,648	125	58	67	2,991	4,407	7,398	5,983	8,813	14,796	23.0	33.8	56.8					
1995	263.039	3,102	4,772	7,874	79	7,953	111	91	76	3,064	4,611	7,676	6,128	9,223	15,351	23.3	35.1	58.4					
1996	265.453	3,076	5,081	8,157	123	8,281	224	98	70	3,041	4,848	7,888	6,081	9,695	15,776	22.9	36.5	59.4					
1997	267.901	3,187	5,490	8,677	116	8,793	276	82	73	3,172	5,190	8,362	6,344	10,379	16,723	23.7	38.7	62.4					

1/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 87--Glucose syrup (dry weight): Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Net change in stocks 3/	Total use 4/	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. territories	Non- food use	Food disappearance 2/			
		Pro- duction 1/	Imports	Total supply 2/						Total	Total	Per capita	
----- 1,000 short tons -----													
----- Mil. lbs. -----													
1970	205.052	1,477	0	1,477	2	1,475	6	0.0	43	1,426	2,852	13.9	
1971	207.661	1,518	0	1,518	-39	1,557	6	0.0	52	1,498	2,997	14.4	
1972	209.896	1,650	0	1,650	-32	1,682	6	0.0	57	1,619	3,238	15.4	
1973	211.909	1,851	0	1,851	-1	1,852	6	0.0	72	1,774	3,548	16.7	
1974	213.854	2,063	0	2,063	81	1,982	8	0.2	67	1,907	3,813	17.8	
1975	215.973	2,081	1	2,082	57	2,025	5	0.4	60	1,959	3,918	18.1	
1976	218.035	1,970	2	1,971	-56	2,027	8	0.6	69	1,950	3,899	17.9	
1977	220.239	2,054	0	2,054	26	2,028	5	0.8	79	1,944	3,887	17.7	
1978	222.585	2,084	0	2,084	11	2,073	4	0.9	147	1,920	3,841	17.3	
1979	225.055	2,088	0	2,088	56	2,031	4	1.7	157	1,869	3,738	16.6	
1980	227.726	1,906	0	1,906	-66	1,972	8	2.3	170	1,792	3,585	15.7	
1981	229.966	1,949	0	1,949	-38	1,987	4	2.1	218	1,763	3,526	15.3	
1982	232.188	1,981	0	1,981	2	1,978	3	3.4	186	1,786	3,573	15.4	
1983	234.307	2,028	1	2,030	-8	2,037	5	1.5	198	1,834	3,667	15.7	
1984	236.348	2,089	1	2,090	18	2,072	2	0.2	187	1,883	3,765	15.9	
1985	238.466	2,143	0	2,143	-2	2,146	2	0.2	224	1,919	3,839	16.1	
1986	240.651	2,177	3	2,180	1	2,179	2	0.2	224	1,952	3,905	16.2	
1987	242.804	2,236	0	2,236	-6	2,243	3	0.4	251	1,988	3,975	16.4	
1988	245.021	2,327	0	2,327	-17	2,344	14	0.8	292	2,037	4,075	16.6	
1989	247.342	2,425	1	2,426	-13	2,438	13	8.5	308	2,110	4,219	17.1	
1990	249.949	2,561	2	2,563	-13	2,575	19	6.0	341	2,209	4,418	17.7	
1991	252.636	2,710	9	2,719	-24	2,743	35	12.0	364	2,332	4,663	18.5	
1992	255.382	2,878	13	2,891	40	2,851	30	2.3	357	2,462	4,924	19.3	
1993	258.089	2,966	15	2,981	13	2,968	33	13.8	355	2,566	5,131	19.9	
1994	260.602	3,072	13	3,085	-5	3,090	39	16.3	390	2,645	5,290	20.3	
1995	263.039	3,197	13	3,210	22	3,187	43	5.8	432	2,707	5,413	20.6	
1996	265.453	3,000	21	3,021	-51	3,073	82	5.7	425	2,560	5,120	19.3	
1997	267.901	3,225	28	3,253	47	3,207	82	0.4	455	2,669	5,339	19.9	

1/ Includes estimates for glucose syrup solids and maltodextrin, as well as glucose syrup. 2/ Computed from unrounded numbers. 3/ A negative number indicates a stock drawdown, its absolute value is added to total supply to compute total use. A positive number indicates a stock buildup; it is subtracted from total supply. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 88--Dextrose (dry weight): Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization									
		Pro- duction	Imports	Total supply 1/	Net change in stocks 2/	Total use 1/	Exports	Ship- ments to U.S. territories	Non- food use	Food disappearance 1/				
										Total	Per capita			
----- 1,000 short tons -----														
Millions														
1970	205.052	564	0	565	-7	571	13	0	87	471	942	4.6		
1971	207.661	593	0	593	20	574	11	0	80	482	964	4.6		
1972	209.896	567	0	567	-17	585	24	0	76	485	969	4.6		
1973	211.909	628	0	629	11	618	30	0	98	489	979	4.6		
1974	213.854	638	1	639	9	631	30	1	113	486	973	4.5		
1975	215.973	590	2	592	2	589	30	2	85	473	946	4.4		
1976	218.035	584	0	584	3	581	25	4	100	452	904	4.1		
1977	220.239	561	0	561	-5	566	22	5	110	429	857	3.9		
1978	222.585	554	0	555	-4	559	16	7	125	410	821	3.7		
1979	225.055	539	0	539	-6	545	21	6	119	399	798	3.5		
1980	227.726	548	0	548	6	542	25	3	120	393	787	3.5		
1981	229.966	523	0	523	-8	531	24	3	115	390	779	3.4		
1982	232.188	493	0	493	-2	495	14	1	88	392	783	3.4		
1983	234.307	494	3	497	-2	499	13	1	87	398	796	3.4		
1984	236.348	511	10	522	3	519	15	3	94	408	816	3.5		
1985	238.466	498	12	510	-7	516	8	0	90	418	836	3.5		
1986	240.651	527	7	535	5	529	9	0	89	430	861	3.6		
1987	242.804	553	5	558	-1	559	15	0	102	441	882	3.6		
1988	245.021	594	5	599	1	598	33	0	114	452	903	3.7		
1989	247.342	609	5	614	-7	621	31	4	123	464	928	3.8		
1990	249.949	645	6	650	4	647	41	3	124	479	957	3.8		
1991	252.636	658	6	664	14	650	46	6	110	489	977	3.9		
1992	255.382	642	5	647	-11	658	33	9	124	492	984	3.9		
1993	258.089	669	4	673	-3	676	24	7	146	500	1,000	3.9		
1994	260.602	701	5	706	-4	710	34	3	158	515	1,031	4.0		
1995	263.039	745	15	760	4	756	51	3	168	535	1,069	4.1		
1996	265.453	778	1	779	2	777	67	3	169	539	1,077	4.1		
1997	267.901	745	1	746	-12	758	74	12	160	511	1,023	3.8		

1/ Computed from unrounded numbers. 2/ A negative number indicates a stock drawdown; its absolute value is added to total supply to compute total use. A positive number indicates a stock buildup; it is subtracted from total supply.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 89--Coffee (green bean equivalent): Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Utilization							
		Production	Imports 1/	Total supply 2/	Net change in stocks 3/	Total use 2/	Exports	Total 2/	Food disappearance			
									Green bean equivalent	Per capita Retail		
----- Million pounds -----											----- Pounds -----	
Millions												
1970	205.052	6	2,667	2,673	-161	2,834	39	2,795	13.6	10.4		
1971	207.661	4	2,942	2,946	186	2,760	36	2,724	13.1	9.9		
1972	209.896	4	2,874	2,878	-44	2,922	53	2,869	13.7	10.3		
1973	211.909	3	2,977	2,980	63	2,917	64	2,853	13.5	10.0		
1974	213.854	2	2,603	2,605	-182	2,787	52	2,735	12.8	9.6		
1975	215.973	2	2,767	2,769	71	2,698	72	2,626	12.2	9.2		
1976	218.035	2	2,718	2,720	-66	2,786	55	2,731	12.5	9.4		
1977	220.239	2	1,992	1,994	-148	2,142	81	2,061	9.4	7.0		
1978	222.585	2	2,495	2,497	87	2,410	63	2,347	10.5	7.9		
1979	225.055	2	2,656	2,658	23	2,635	83	2,552	11.3	8.6		
1980	227.726	2	2,443	2,445	42	2,403	65	2,338	10.3	7.7		
1981	229.966	2	2,248	2,250	-121	2,371	73	2,298	10.0	7.5		
1982	232.188	2	2,352	2,354	-8	2,362	60	2,302	9.9	7.4		
1983	234.307	2	2,439	2,441	35	2,406	50	2,356	10.1	7.5		
1984	236.348	2	2,411	2,413	-50	2,463	45	2,418	10.2	7.6		
1985	238.466	2	2,551	2,553	11	2,542	43	2,499	10.5	7.8		
1986	240.651	2	2,644	2,646	73	2,573	45	2,528	10.5	7.8		
1987	242.804	2	2,690	2,692	163	2,529	47	2,482	10.2	7.6		
1988	245.021	2	2,072	2,074	-372	2,446	42	2,404	9.8	7.3		
1989	247.342	3	2,686	2,689	140	2,549	58	2,491	10.1	7.5		
1990	249.949	3	2,716	2,719	81	2,638	55	2,583	10.3	7.7		
1991	252.636	3	2,555	2,557	-118	2,675	62	2,613	10.3	7.8		
1992	255.382	2	2,943	2,945	287	2,658	99	2,559	10.0	7.6		
1993	258.089	3	2,445	2,448	-17	2,464	120	2,344	9.1	6.9		
1994	260.602	4	2,048	2,052	-228	2,280	148	2,132	8.2	6.2		
1995	263.039	5	2,251	2,256	44	2,212	112	2,100	8.0	6.1		
1996	265.453	6	2,559	2,566	83	2,482	133	2,350	8.9	6.7		
1997	267.901	9	2,677	2,686	45	2,641	157	2,484	9.3	7.0		

1/ Excludes re-exports of green coffee to foreign countries. 2/ May not add due to rounding. 3/ A negative number indicates a stock drawdown; its absolute value is added to total supply to compute total use. A positive number indicates a stock buildup; it is subtracted from total supply.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 90--Tea (dry leaf equivalent): Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply			Net change in stocks 1/ 1/	Utilization			Food disappearance		
		Domestic production	Imports	Total supply		Total use	Exports	Total	Per capita		
----- Million pounds -----										Pounds	
1970	205.1	0	137	137	-13	150	1	149	0.73		
1971	207.7	0	175	175	14	161	1	160	0.77		
1972	209.9	0	151	151	-13	164	1	163	0.78		
1973	211.9	0	173	173	5	168	1	167	0.79		
1974	213.9	0	178	178	7	171	1	170	0.79		
1975	216.0	0	159	159	-15	174	2	172	0.80		
1976	218.0	0	181	181	1	180	1	179	0.82		
1977	220.2	0	202	202	24	178	2	176	0.80		
1978	222.6	0	152	152	-25	177	5	172	0.77		
1979	225.1	0	175	175	4	171	5	166	0.74		
1980	227.7	0	185	185	2	183	5	178	0.78		
1981	230.0	0	190	190	8	182	5	177	0.77		
1982	232.2	0	170	170	-7	177	5	172	0.74		
1983	234.3	0	171	171	-8	179	5	174	0.74		
1984	236.3	0	195	195	11	184	5	179	0.76		
1985	238.5	0	177	177	-8	185	5	180	0.75		
1986	240.7	0	200	200	11	189	7	182	0.76		
1987	242.8	0	171	171	-15	186	6	180	0.74		
1988	245.0	0	199	199	11	188	6	182	0.74		
1989	247.3	0	196	196	3	194	13	181	0.73		
1990	249.9	0	179	179	-17	196	13	184	0.73		
1991	252.6	0	209	209	-8	217	18	199	0.79		
1992	255.4	0	257	257	16	242	21	220	0.86		
1993	258.1	0	274	274	9	264	34	231	0.89		
1994	260.6	0	256	256	-4	259	31	229	0.88		
1995	263.0	0	245	245	-3	248	23	225	0.86		
1996	265.5	0	239	239	-2	240	20	220	0.83		
1997	267.9	0	228	228	-3	231	20	211	0.79		

1/ A negative number indicates a stock drawdown; its absolute value is added to total supply to compute total use. A positive number indicates a stock buildup; it is subtracted from total supply.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 91--Cocoa (bean equivalent): Supply and utilization, 1970-97 1/

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Supply		Net change in stocks 2/	Total supply	Utilization					
		Production	Imports			Total use	Exports	Food disappearance			
								Total	Per capita		
								Bean equivalent	Chocolate liquor equivalent 3/		
----- Million pounds -----										----- Pounds -----	
Millions											
1970	205.052	0	840	840	27	813	16	797	3.9	3.1	
1971	207.661	0	907	907	81	826	14	812	3.9	3.1	
1972	209.896	0	933	933	4	929	16	913	4.3	3.5	
1973	211.909	0	814	814	-79	893	20	873	4.1	3.3	
1974	213.854	0	725	725	-77	802	20	782	3.7	2.9	
1975	215.973	0	756	756	43	713	16	697	3.2	2.6	
1976	218.035	0	833	833	2	831	19	812	3.7	3.0	
1977	220.239	0	695	695	-55	750	23	727	3.3	2.6	
1978	222.585	0	856	856	84	772	27	745	3.3	2.7	
1979	225.055	0	748	748	-25	773	24	749	3.3	2.7	
1980	227.726	0	713	713	-84	797	30	767	3.4	2.7	
1981	229.966	0	944	944	89	855	31	824	3.6	2.9	
1982	232.188	0	849	849	-53	902	36	866	3.7	3.0	
1983	234.307	0	967	967	6	961	29	932	4.0	3.2	
1984	236.348	0	999	999	-53	1,052	41	1,011	4.3	3.4	
1985	238.466	0	1,235	1,235	99	1,136	29	1,107	4.6	3.7	
1986	240.651	0	1,119	1,119	-46	1,165	17	1,148	4.8	3.8	
1987	242.804	0	1,266	1,266	74	1,192	25	1,167	4.8	3.8	
1988	245.021	0	1,162	1,162	-54	1,216	51	1,165	4.8	3.8	
1989	247.342	0	1,211	1,211	-109	1,321	97	1,224	4.9	4.0	
1990	249.949	0	1,552	1,552	66	1,486	136	1,350	5.4	4.3	
1991	252.636	0	1,646	1,646	70	1,577	128	1,449	5.7	4.6	
1992	255.382	0	1,610	1,610	0	1,610	151	1,459	5.7	4.6	
1993	258.089	0	1,690	1,690	109	1,581	190	1,392	5.4	4.3	
1994	260.602	0	1,381	1,381	-61	1,442	184	1,258	4.8	3.9	
1995	263.039	0	1,272	1,272	-130	1,403	203	1,200	4.6	3.6	
1996	265.453	0	1,691	1,691	70	1,622	213	1,409	5.3	4.2	
1997	267.901	0	1,570	1,570	-16	1,587	227	1,360	5.1	4.1	

1/ Includes the cocoa bean equivalent of such semiprocessed products as cocoa butter and sweetened chocolate. 2/ A negative number indicates a stock drawdown; its absolute value is added to total supply to compute total use. A positive number indicates a stock buildup; it is subtracted from total supply. 3/ Chocolate liquor is what remains after cocoa beans have been roasted and dehulled; it is sometimes called ground or bitter chocolate.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 92--Spices and herbs: Supply and utilization, 1970-97

Year	U.S. total population, July 1	Production			Supply						
		Mustard seed 1/	Dried chile peppers 2/	Total	Imports for consumption 3/						
					Anise seed	Dried capsicum peppers	Caraway seed	Cassia and Cinnamon 4/	Celery seed	Cloves 5/	Coriander seed
Millions		----- 1,000 pounds -----									
1970	205.052	27,126	29,280	56,406	350	14,010	7,424	8,552	4,018	2,105	3,088
1971	207.661	28,976	27,560	56,536	540	13,842	6,099	14,136	4,205	3,027	2,787
1972	209.896	30,825	36,980	67,805	740	13,260	7,292	14,020	3,713	2,896	3,499
1973	211.909	32,675	35,320	67,995	696	13,585	3,916	16,500	3,340	1,887	3,811
1974	213.854	34,524	42,920	77,444	527	14,020	4,821	16,376	4,642	3,447	3,938
1975	215.973	34,905	43,980	78,885	890	9,076	5,416	12,904	4,291	2,308	5,447
1976	218.035	35,287	48,740	84,027	1,054	11,469	6,162	18,470	3,235	1,956	6,299
1977	220.239	35,668	56,980	92,648	831	9,107	5,995	21,417	4,193	2,718	5,526
1978	222.585	36,049	53,180	89,229	1,078	9,840	6,810	18,970	4,761	2,524	9,433
1979	225.055	32,638	59,960	92,598	1,085	11,515	7,906	21,171	4,739	2,912	7,277
1980	227.726	29,226	70,220	99,446	1,177	11,397	6,838	22,026	4,594	2,106	8,553
1981	229.966	25,815	79,580	105,395	1,156	11,725	6,683	20,571	4,499	2,082	10,281
1982	232.188	22,403	67,520	89,923	1,366	13,010	7,916	21,128	4,319	2,440	9,902
1983	234.307	23,419	70,501	93,920	1,439	15,958	7,362	22,506	5,095	1,479	9,223
1984	236.348	24,435	74,560	98,995	1,896	17,306	8,758	30,682	4,796	2,361	13,978
1985	238.466	25,450	79,860	105,310	2,135	16,466	7,931	27,994	5,618	2,475	5,438
1986	240.651	26,466	88,200	114,666	1,854	16,696	7,662	26,877	5,712	1,916	6,981
1987	242.804	17,324	88,944	106,268	2,626	20,392	8,629	32,426	4,272	2,239	7,258
1988	245.021	17,179	92,084	109,263	1,709	22,301	6,211	23,465	4,965	2,554	13,047
1989	247.342	17,033	106,592	123,625	2,438	41,163	7,597	32,620	6,396	2,501	5,330
1990	249.949	16,888	134,570	151,458	2,170	43,992	6,800	24,077	4,856	4,080	4,763
1991	252.636	16,743	130,570	147,313	2,448	38,703	8,151	31,586	5,850	2,514	5,371
1992	255.382	14,504	154,062	168,566	2,267	59,318	7,207	34,336	5,878	2,548	5,101
1993	258.089	12,382	149,736	162,118	2,950	51,767	8,565	31,797	6,851	2,745	4,794
1994	260.602	12,998	116,682	129,680	2,844	49,275	8,356	35,114	5,962	2,907	5,287
1995	263.039	18,304	110,670	128,974	2,863	48,298	7,330	34,413	3,932	3,294	5,520
1996	265.453	14,601	125,306	139,907	2,971	68,161	9,272	37,695	4,453	2,113	6,294
1997	267.901	59,405	125,186	184,591	2,671	64,540	6,921	38,569	4,611	3,154	6,836
Supply--continued											
Imports for consumption 3/--continued											
Cumin seed	Fennel seed	Ginger root	Mace	Mustard seed	Nutmeg	Paprika	Pepper, black and white	Pimento (allspice)	Poppy seed	Sage	
----- 1,000 pounds -----											
1970	5,240	978	5,209	517	85,322	3,934	12,665	47,847	1,565	6,593	2,336
1971	5,145	1,235	4,475	578	96,979	3,629	9,432	59,275	888	4,897	2,810
1972	7,423	1,251	5,895	590	105,661	4,734	13,915	52,274	1,359	7,741	3,249
1973	6,771	1,458	6,950	582	79,392	4,318	14,309	55,437	1,319	5,404	3,552
1974	6,456	1,384	6,977	570	81,266	4,215	26,091	56,140	1,721	4,092	2,845
1975	5,526	1,671	6,167	448	78,163	3,807	14,557	55,061	1,285	4,474	2,348
1976	7,388	1,923	8,317	668	91,269	4,267	13,441	58,428	1,724	5,597	2,879
1977	7,536	1,491	7,326	453	73,185	4,145	10,388	58,370	1,450	9,197	3,075
1978	7,360	1,997	7,918	565	74,431	4,686	11,035	62,946	1,875	5,918	2,887
1979	12,793	2,553	9,483	583	63,219	5,305	12,274	60,071	1,075	5,213	3,244
1980	7,993	2,616	9,195	470	70,287	4,527	7,761	72,389	1,621	5,866	4,306
1981	10,420	3,122	9,653	1,119	82,304	4,856	9,919	68,600	1,879	6,266	3,299
1982	8,889	3,042	10,594	493	75,383	5,394	9,015	67,490	1,158	7,305	3,210
1983	7,039	3,840	8,028	620	77,412	4,602	11,111	69,756	1,676	6,836	3,376
1984	9,700	4,379	9,915	517	92,217	4,455	14,726	84,480	1,915	9,581	4,182
1985	8,688	3,545	12,404	690	99,735	4,701	19,062	71,101	1,540	7,847	4,405
1986	7,300	4,490	10,764	423	96,098	3,755	12,379	83,206	1,424	10,558	4,660
1987	10,359	5,292	10,744	699	114,804	4,730	11,612	80,118	1,919	8,325	4,388
1988	8,103	3,847	10,291	367	103,130	3,354	10,738	69,611	1,976	8,141	3,655
1989	10,378	6,195	11,961	648	117,900	2,635	9,252	83,232	2,487	9,172	4,505
1990	10,297	6,400	15,764	652	137,912	3,772	9,078	86,940	2,231	7,396	3,652
1991	8,850	5,454	17,971	400	139,112	4,097	8,564	97,999	2,302	10,998	4,991
1992	14,187	6,954	18,515	485	140,945	3,715	6,784	102,971	1,899	10,762	5,323
1993	11,532	5,966	18,125	497	136,925	4,070	9,085	92,693	2,530	11,381	4,063
1994	15,044	6,197	32,603	341	168,766	5,178	9,909	109,434	2,227	12,386	4,233
1995	9,618	7,040	34,254	317	155,103	4,306	13,498	90,169	2,018	13,496	5,298
1996	14,828	6,285	31,587	267	184,694	3,638	18,680	106,892	2,707	13,762	4,552
1997	14,459	7,536	30,503	322	162,233	4,242	15,575	114,731	2,338	11,547	4,426

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 92--Spices and herbs: Supply and utilization, 1970-97--continued

Year	Supply--continued					Utilization				
	Imports for consumption 3/--continued					Total use	Exports	Shipments to Puerto Rico 7/	Food disappearance	
	Sesame seed	Tumeric	Vanilla beans	Other spices 6/	Total net imports				Total	Per capita
----- 1,000 pounds ----- Pounds										
1970	42,661	4,214	2,239	9,730	270,597	327,003	7,956	1,089	317,958	1.6
1971	45,442	3,137	1,855	7,844	292,257	348,793	5,575	1,154	342,064	1.6
1972	47,220	3,413	2,366	9,700	312,211	380,016	6,730	1,000	372,286	1.8
1973	52,804	2,353	2,357	9,527	290,268	358,263	7,202	956	350,105	1.7
1974	57,260	3,490	2,153	9,554	311,985	389,429	9,066	879	379,484	1.8
1975	44,639	2,577	2,122	9,586	272,763	351,648	6,861	1,010	343,777	1.6
1976	63,159	3,520	2,236	10,333	323,794	407,821	8,093	1,252	398,476	1.8
1977	63,516	2,461	3,425	10,214	306,019	398,667	9,691	1,218	387,758	1.8
1978	70,547	4,055	2,613	8,666	320,915	410,144	25,038	2,522	382,584	1.7
1979	70,766	3,395	1,095	10,140	317,814	410,412	23,632	2,045	384,735	1.7
1980	69,602	3,415	756	13,801	331,296	430,742	21,014	2,316	407,412	1.8
1981	83,673	4,106	1,411	16,616	364,240	469,635	20,033	2,300	447,302	1.9
1982	73,221	3,537	1,948	27,871	358,631	448,554	22,172	2,361	424,021	1.8
1983	94,333	3,528	2,155	33,803	391,177	485,097	25,880	2,319	456,898	1.9
1984	81,038	3,944	1,855	31,796	434,477	533,472	26,206	2,117	505,149	2.1
1985	82,307	4,630	1,638	30,666	421,016	526,326	19,420	1,625	505,281	2.1
1986	80,061	4,422	2,311	37,653	427,202	541,868	28,937	2,749	510,182	2.1
1987	80,507	4,258	3,059	37,320	455,976	562,244	31,513	2,479	528,252	2.2
1988	73,074	3,598	2,682	40,826	417,645	526,908	31,673	2,694	492,541	2.0
1989	89,317	4,734	2,441	55,189	508,091	631,716	40,622	11,543	579,552	2.3
1990	94,531	3,728	2,150	64,450	539,691	691,149	63,547	14,669	612,932	2.5
1991	80,381	4,121	2,889	59,263	542,014	689,327	63,892	6,468	618,968	2.5
1992	77,317	5,745	2,775	56,311	571,343	739,909	68,687	3,968	667,254	2.6
1993	81,199	4,392	2,936	66,709	561,572	723,690	80,638	2,790	640,262	2.5
1994	89,321	3,815	2,744	74,792	646,736	776,416	89,203	2,173	685,039	2.6
1995	86,763	4,481	3,264	70,947	606,221	735,195	102,819	2,134	630,241	2.4
1996	102,652	4,797	3,360	72,726	702,386	842,293	76,198	(3,327)	769,423	2.9
1997	93,981	4,505	4,846	67,290	665,835	850,426	76,121	1,097	773,209	2.9

1/ Production in preceding year minus estimated quantity used for seed. 2/ California and, beginning in 1976, New Mexico. 3/ Imports for consumption of specified ground and unground condiments, as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce. 4/ Includes cassia, cassia buds, and cass vera. 5/ Includes stems. 6/ Includes basil, cardamom seeds, capers, curry and curry powder products, dill, fenugreek seeds, laurel (bay) leaves, marjoram, mint leaves, organum, parsley, rosemary, savory, thyme, mixed spices, and other spices and spice seeds (ground and unground) not individually reported. Before 1996, includes inshipments from Puerto Rico. 7/ From 1996 on, the figures represent net shipments (outshipments to Puerto Rico minus inshipments from Puerto Rico).

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 93--Import share of food disappearance for selected foods, selected years 1/

Item	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent														
Red meat:	6.5	7.7	7.9	8.6	8.5	7.5	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.3	6.5	6.4	7.1
Beef	8.8	8.1	8.2	9.0	9.4	9.0	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.5	8.3	8.0	9.2
Veal	5.1	3.7	4.9	5.5	6.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pork	3.3	7.2	7.5	7.8	6.9	5.5	5.6	4.8	3.7	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.8
Lamb	9.5	9.4	10.9	12.2	13.3	11.9	10.3	10.4	12.9	13.9	14.2	18.4	21.9	24.9
Fish and shellfish: 2/	45.3	53.8	55.1	57.1	55.3	56.3	56.3	58.8	56.0	54.6	55.3	55.3	58.5	62.1
Fresh and frozen 3/	56.8	62.8	65.9	67.4	63.9	62.3	65.8	66.4	62.3	63.0	62.7	66.0	70.6	74.3
Canned 4/	21.8	34.9	34.0	34.1	35.9	42.4	36.0	41.7	40.2	33.1	35.9	30.8	29.8	33.0
Eggs	0.1	--	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dairy products: 5/	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Cheese: 6/	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.1
American	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Other	11.9	11.5	10.3	8.8	7.8	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.4	6.6
Condensed & evaporated milk	--	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	--	1.0
Nonfat dry milk	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8
Fats and oils:														
Butter	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.1
Salad and cooking oils 7/	1.2	2.0	2.6	3.3	4.7	4.3	5.9	8.7	9.6	10.4	11.1	12.1	12.3	12.4
Fresh fruits:	24.2	28.0	29.5	28.5	28.0	29.4	30.6	33.5	31.5	30.6	32.3	33.5	34.1	34.0
Citrus:	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.4	7.1	4.8	4.4	5.7	7.1	6.7	7.0
Oranges	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.9	6.4	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7
Tangerines	8.5	4.2	5.5	7.3	8.2	8.8	11.4	13.2	8.5	8.4	7.4	8.9	7.8	11.5
Lemons	0.1	1.9	5.5	3.6	2.0	2.2	3.6	3.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.1	4.2
Limes	42.8	38.2	50.2	48.6	55.3	57.9	53.0	62.2	68.2	77.3	97.0	96.7	95.5	95.2
Grapefruit	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.7
Noncitrus:	31.6	34.2	36.3	34.7	34.6	35.7	36.7	38.9	38.0	37.4	38.9	39.9	40.6	40.8
Apples	4.0	7.6	7.2	5.2	5.2	4.3	4.7	6.6	5.2	4.8	5.6	7.7	7.4	7.2
Apricots	0.4	3.8	13.4	15.9	7.3	8.1	5.5	8.4	7.1	6.7	6.4	11.1	16.2	4.7
Avocados	2.5	0.8	4.4	0.7	3.2	2.7	11.0	10.6	14.6	3.2	15.1	11.4	13.2	15.5
Bananas	100.1	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Cantaloupe	12.8	12.2	14.1	13.5	17.0	18.6	23.0	27.5	22.1	20.3	23.4	25.3	26.2	29.3
Cherries	1.0	4.1	1.7	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.7	3.2	2.6	5.1	3.7	1.7
Cranberries	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Grapes	13.6	28.3	31.5	39.7	34.4	40.5	37.6	37.6	38.9	37.2	40.6	38.8	42.2	41.2
Honeydew	8.2	8.6	10.7	14.6	14.6	21.8	22.3	33.3	20.6	26.2	24.4	24.4	23.0	23.2
Kiwi	NA	53.0	50.5	64.2	52.5	53.7	60.3	56.4	44.8	35.8	42.1	57.0	60.1	59.0
Mangoes	75.8	84.3	93.2	93.4	93.9	91.6	97.4	94.3	97.1	105.3	106.4	104.7	104.8	105.0
Papayas	3.4	4.8	6.4	5.7	8.9	17.5	26.0	31.2	37.8	43.0	52.1	74.9	86.2	82.9
Peaches	0.6	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.7	8.0	7.0	7.7	6.0	6.9	7.0	8.2	6.0
Pears	3.2	8.3	9.7	8.5	11.2	11.7	12.5	16.3	17.7	16.5	11.6	14.1	20.8	16.0
Pineapples	44.3	33.8	40.9	37.4	41.9	44.7	49.0	52.4	53.3	52.9	54.4	54.0	58.4	70.4
Plums & prunes	0.5	8.9	11.1	8.2	9.5	13.1	13.4	14.6	12.3	14.9	11.6	20.4	11.8	12.4
Strawberries	2.8	1.3	1.9	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.5	2.6	3.3	4.1	5.4	5.8	2.8
Watermelon	8.5	6.8	6.4	9.8	7.9	10.7	6.9	7.2	5.6	5.7	6.7	8.1	9.9	11.7
Processing fruit:														
Canning:	11.5	18.3	17.7	17.3	17.5	19.0	16.4	18.8	18.4	20.5	19.1	20.8	21.2	18.8
Apples	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	2.4
Apricots	0.1	4.1	10.3	5.0	6.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.4	5.9	0.8	1.6	4.0	0.5
Cherries	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.8	2.3
Olives	69.0	46.0	44.3	53.2	44.9	36.4	32.7	45.1	27.2	34.9	43.4	45.3	29.4	43.6
Peaches	--	5.6	3.1	4.8	8.2	7.4	2.7	6.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.2	5.1	3.6
Pears	--	4.7	0.6	0.1	NA	0.4	0.1	--	--	0.5	0.4	0.1	5.2	2.2
Pineapples	58.2	66.7	64.9	72.0	75.1	80.9	79.3	80.6	83.3	90.1	89.7	89.2	88.6	89.3
Plums & prunes	4.4	5.2	5.1	2.8	2.1	2.2	5.3	7.2	3.7	7.6	5.4	10.4	9.0	5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 93--Import share of food disappearance for selected foods, selected years 1/--continued

Item	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent														
Processing fruit:--continued														
Juice:	14.2	47.8	46.4	38.6	39.2	34.1	47.6	35.4	34.4	32.8	35.1	25.0	30.5	27.7
Citrus:	9.2	44.6	41.2	37.9	31.3	27.2	41.4	26.4	24.6	22.2	27.7	13.0	16.8	16.2
Orange	10.6	51.6	45.4	44.0	34.0	30.4	46.3	27.9	26.1	24.3	30.6	14.0	18.8	17.6
Grapefruit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9	1.5	4.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1
Lemon	NA	2.7	33.2	10.5	12.2	22.3	55.4	47.2	34.9	27.5	23.9	20.0	17.9	22.7
Lime	NA	21.2	20.9	43.6	18.2	57.1	60.5	61.6	52.8	52.8	92.8	97.4	93.0	95.7
Noncitrus:	31.4	56.4	59.9	40.2	58.0	51.3	59.0	53.7	52.3	55.7	51.3	52.9	61.2	55.2
Apple	31.0	59.9	64.4	41.9	63.8	55.0	63.9	57.0	52.8	59.7	54.8	53.7	63.4	59.4
Grape	1.9	13.5	11.7	10.8	24.1	31.3	37.2	37.0	47.9	27.2	22.4	41.0	58.8	43.4
Pineapple	56.7	70.1	69.6	54.5	57.5	67.5	72.0	73.3	72.4	82.9	79.8	83.6	81.7	81.0
Cranberry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.6	10.9	9.8	9.2	7.5	11.2	12.6	9.0	8.3
Prune	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3	6.0	5.9	23.6	37.0	27.8	14.4	14.0
Fresh vegetables:														
Artichokes	5.4	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.7	7.5	7.5	5.8	8.2	7.8	9.5	11.0	10.3
Asparagus	20.6	23.2	29.5	26.3	23.1	24.4	25.7	22.3	28.3	33.5	40.4	40.2	42.5	43.8
Lima beans	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	2.4	0.4	0.9	4.7	5.0
Snap beans	8.5	8.5	10.9	9.1	10.5	10.4	11.2	10.4	6.3	6.4	5.8	8.6	10.9	12.5
Broccoli	0.2	0.7	1.2	3.0	3.9	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	4.3	2.3	3.7	4.5	5.1
Brussels sprouts	14.0	28.8	21.5	43.8	30.3	32.7	30.7	21.6	38.9	30.0	27.6	27.0	28.9	36.7
Cabbage	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.7	4.0	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.1	3.4	3.3	3.2
Carrots	7.8	9.5	7.4	4.9	6.8	6.2	5.9	7.0	6.3	5.8	7.0	9.3	8.3	6.7
Cauliflower	2.8	3.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.8	2.6	2.5	3.7	4.3	8.5
Celery	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.1	1.6	3.3	3.4	4.2
Sweet corn	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1
Cucumbers	36.0	36.3	38.6	38.7	36.3	38.3	33.7	33.1	34.2	36.8	38.4	38.1	42.9	39.5
Eggplant	33.9	29.3	31.8	30.1	38.8	38.4	36.0	42.0	35.2	41.6	44.1	56.0	58.8	56.0
Escarole	2.4	6.7	8.2	9.0	11.6	8.6	8.8	10.7	13.0	7.6	8.2	9.8	5.8	7.7
Garlic	12.2	14.0	24.4	13.9	14.5	17.4	17.0	19.1	17.0	25.6	20.2	19.4	15.9	15.2
Head lettuce	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.6
Romaine lettuce	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.8
Mushrooms	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.0	3.3
Onions	5.5	8.7	8.0	11.9	11.9	10.0	10.1	12.5	10.2	12.0	12.7	10.4	13.2	12.0
Peppers	26.5	23.7	18.9	19.4	18.3	21.0	19.7	16.9	13.5	16.8	15.5	19.1	19.5	20.4
Potatoes	1.9	3.7	2.9	3.5	4.0	5.4	5.8	4.8	3.2	5.6	4.9	5.3	7.4	6.0
Radishes	12.1	12.0	16.8	20.3	19.8	14.9	16.5	19.6	21.4	30.4	35.1	41.8	31.9	25.1
Spinach	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	2.1	2.9	3.4
Sweetpotatoes	1.3	3.7	4.6	4.7	5.4	6.0	5.2	5.1	5.7	6.4	5.3	6.2	6.2	5.6
Tomatoes	22.3	24.0	25.8	23.9	19.8	20.8	20.5	20.4	10.9	22.3	20.3	30.2	34.0	32.2
Vegetables for canning:														
Asparagus	2.6	7.5	7.7	6.5	6.8	9.3	7.0	5.5	4.4	5.1	5.8	4.9	5.1	5.6
Snap beans	11.8	9.2	8.8	11.3	8.3	5.5	3.2	3.1	2.7	5.6	3.4	2.6	4.6	5.0
Cabbage for sauerkraut	0.1	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4
Carrots	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.7	1.0	0.9	1.3
Sweet corn	--	--	--	--	--	6.8	4.6	3.6	2.2	3.8	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.4
Cucumbers	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.1
Mushrooms	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.8	3.2	4.2
Peas	44.5	63.2	65.5	59.6	52.3	49.9	48.0	48.0	46.8	52.7	57.2	50.3	56.5	59.4
Chile peppers	1.4	3.8	2.8	3.6	7.6	9.0	4.1	4.7	3.3	4.2	5.3	3.8	3.0	4.4
Potatoes	27.5	35.6	32.5	32.2	33.1	38.1	35.5	32.3	28.5	32.1	23.3	26.6	36.7	31.7
Tomatoes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
Tomatoes	1.4	7.0	7.3	5.6	5.9	8.7	5.7	3.9	2.4	2.8	4.5	3.5	2.5	3.6
Vegetables for freezing:														
Asparagus	1.0	2.6	3.0	4.0	4.2	5.9	6.0	5.7	7.1	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.8	11.3
Lima beans	8.7	4.3	8.4	1.5	3.0	2.3	6.1	10.2	13.0	33.2	10.4	20.2	21.3	17.1
Snap beans	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	0.2	--	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Broccoli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.1	3.1	2.3	1.3	2.7	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.9
Carrots	9.1	22.2	38.6	48.1	40.0	60.7	57.8	62.3	81.8	74.9	68.6	76.4	78.3	79.7
Cauliflower	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.7	2.1
Sweet corn	7.8	23.8	27.0	36.5	31.1	46.2	46.9	46.3	36.1	42.9	60.6	37.8	45.7	56.8
Green peas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3	3.4	2.0	2.5	3.0	5.1	2.6	3.0	3.6
Potatoes	2.3	3.9	4.2	5.3	8.7	12.8	7.6	6.4	6.2	7.7	6.8	5.8	7.1	7.5
Potatoes	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.1	4.3	4.1	4.7	5.7	8.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 93--Import share of food disappearance for selected foods, selected years 1/--continued

Item	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent														
Vegetables for dehydrating:	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.6	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6
Potatoes	0.3	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.5
Onions	0.5	0.3	0.2	--	0.7	12.1	19.1	11.8	11.9	11.4	5.4	1.3	0.9	3.3
Potatoes for chips	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.2	0.1
Pulses:	4.1	4.7	4.6	6.7	4.8	7.8	6.5	4.9	4.4	4.7	5.8	5.1	6.6	6.3
Dry beans	3.8	3.4	3.0	4.2	3.8	6.7	5.3	4.1	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.8
Dry peas and lentils	8.1	24.3	20.1	32.6	17.3	24.0	23.7	15.8	21.0	31.3	32.5	14.8	35.9	21.6
Tree nuts:														
Almonds	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.1
Filberts	36.5	26.7	46.2	26.1	47.1	57.6	57.3	41.3	42.7	30.4	64.9	48.9	49.1	52.2
Pecans	1.0	12.6	8.4	9.9	2.2	8.7	24.9	16.0	33.9	17.4	25.7	27.2	21.0	26.9
Walnuts	--	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.7	1.2	0.6	2.2	0.3	1.9
Macadamias	--	13.8	14.3	19.0	20.1	25.1	32.2	22.4	35.0	29.6	31.4	38.2	36.0	62.4
Pistachios	10.8	52.0	20.2	9.5	2.9	10.9	3.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.3	6.2	2.7
Flour and cereal products:														
Wheat 8/	0.4	2.4	3.0	2.2	3.1	3.0	4.6	5.2	8.4	12.5	10.8	7.7	10.4	10.4
Wheat flour 9/	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3
Rye 10/	NA	62.9	28.6	34.3	5.7	NA	111.4	128.6	91.2	131.4	133.3	115.2	126.5	128.6
Rice 11/	0.3	5.1	5.6	5.5	6.0	7.3	7.9	8.2	8.5	9.5	10.3	10.2	10.6	13.5
Corn 12/	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.6	0.9	2.5	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.0
Barley 12/	78.2	80.1	85.5	152.7	148.0	195.2	210.6	408.7	187.0	1152.8	1045.5	635.9	566.2	625.0
Oats 12/	2.8	61.9	71.9	91.8	86.5	89.7	84.2	97.6	71.0	136.4	117.7	100.6	119.8	135.1
Coffee 13/	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Tea	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cocoa	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spices and herbs	81.3	83.3	83.7	86.3	84.8	87.7	88.1	87.6	85.6	87.7	94.4	96.2	91.3	86.1
Tropical oils 14/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caloric sweeteners:														
Cane and beet sugar 15/	39.1	29.6	22.0	12.2	12.2	16.1	24.9	22.4	18.6	17.7	13.6	19.1	30.9	27.9
Corn sweeteners:														
High fructose syrup	--	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.7	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.4
Glucose syrup	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0
Dextrose	--	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.8	0.1	0.1
Honey	19.7	49.0	38.6	21.4	21.8	31.6	29.4	30.5	35.3	37.6	37.1	29.6	34.8	33.8
Edible syrups 16/	46.8	59.0	74.9	74.2	72.0	58.9	55.7	50.5	55.6	67.8	70.0	63.6	67.1	66.9

-- Less than 0.05. NA = Not available.

1/ Calculated from supply and utilization balance sheets. Import share is the total quantity imported divided by the quantity available for domestic human food consumption (disappearance). A portion of the imports of some commodities is exported; therefore, the ratios presented here may overstate the importance of imports in domestic consumption for some commodity groups. Similarly, a portion of the imports of some commodities is diverted to such nonfood uses as feed, seed, alcohol and fuel production, and industrial uses. This too can cause the ratios presented here to overstate the importance of imports in food disappearance. 2/ Excludes game fish consumption. 3/ Includes cultivated catfish beginning in 1975. 4/ Excludes the nonfish content of canned fishery products. 5/ Milk equivalent of all dairy products calculated on a milkfat basis. 6/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. Includes all type of cheese except full-skim American, and cottage, pot, and baker's cheeses. 7/ Olive and canola oil imports. 8/ Flour and other wheat products included. Grain equivalent. 9/ Includes flour equivalent of macaroni products. 10/ Includes flour imports in terms of rye. 11/ Rough equivalent. Includes milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate. 12/ Grain-equivalent. 13/ Kona coffee, grown in Hawaii, accounts for about 0.1-0.2 percent of total U.S. coffee consumption. 14/ Includes palm kernel oil, palm oil, and coconut oil. 15/ Import share is the quantity of imports for domestic consumption (net of re-exports) divided by domestic food consumption (disappearance). 16/ Includes maple syrup, edible refiner's syrups, and edible molasses.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 94--Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, 1970-97

Year	Special indexes and groups					Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers					
	Commodities			Services	All items less food	Food	Alcoholic beverages	Housing			
	Durables	Non-durables	Total					Shelter	Fuel & other utilities	Household furnishings & operations	Total
1982-84=100											
1970	44.1	40.8	41.7	35.0	39.0	39.2	52.1	35.5	29.1	46.8	36.4
1971	46.0	42.1	43.2	37.0	40.8	40.4	54.2	37.0	31.1	48.6	38.0
1972	46.9	43.5	44.5	38.4	42.0	42.1	55.4	38.7	32.5	49.7	39.4
1973	48.1	47.5	47.8	40.1	43.7	48.2	56.8	40.5	34.3	51.1	41.2
1974	51.5	54.0	53.5	43.8	48.0	55.1	61.1	44.4	40.7	56.8	45.8
1975	57.4	58.3	58.2	48.0	52.5	59.8	65.9	48.8	45.4	63.4	50.7
1976	60.9	60.5	60.7	52.0	56.0	61.6	68.1	51.5	49.4	67.3	53.8
1977	64.4	64.0	64.2	56.0	59.6	65.5	70.0	54.9	54.7	70.4	57.4
1978	68.6	68.6	68.8	60.8	63.9	72.0	74.1	60.5	58.5	74.7	62.4
1979	75.4	77.2	76.6	67.5	71.2	79.9	79.9	68.9	64.8	79.9	70.1
1980	83.0	87.6	86.0	77.9	81.5	86.8	86.4	81.0	75.4	86.3	81.1
1981	89.6	95.2	93.2	88.1	90.4	93.6	92.5	90.5	86.4	93.0	90.4
1982	95.1	97.8	97.0	96.0	96.3	97.4	96.7	96.6	94.9	98.0	96.9
1983	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.4	99.7	99.4	100.4	99.1	100.2	100.2	99.5
1984	105.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.0	103.2	103.0	104.0	104.8	101.9	103.6
1985	106.8	104.8	105.4	109.9	108.0	105.6	106.4	109.8	106.5	103.8	107.7
1986	106.6	103.5	104.4	115.4	109.8	109.0	111.1	115.8	104.1	105.2	110.9
1987	108.2	107.5	107.7	120.2	113.6	113.5	114.1	121.3	103.0	107.1	114.2
1988	110.4	111.8	111.5	125.7	118.3	118.2	118.6	127.1	104.4	109.4	118.5
1989	112.2	118.2	116.7	131.9	123.7	125.1	123.5	132.8	107.8	111.2	123.0
1990	113.4	126.0	122.8	139.2	130.3	132.4	129.3	140.0	111.6	113.3	128.5
1991	116.0	130.3	126.6	146.3	136.1	136.3	142.8	146.3	115.3	116.0	133.6
1992	118.6	132.8	129.1	152.0	140.8	137.9	147.3	151.2	117.8	118.0	137.5
1993	121.3	135.1	131.5	157.9	145.1	140.9	149.6	155.7	121.3	119.3	141.2
1994	124.8	136.8	133.8	163.1	149.0	144.3	151.5	160.5	122.8	121.0	144.8
1995	128.0	139.3	136.4	168.7	153.1	148.4	153.9	165.7	123.7	123.0	148.5
1996	129.4	143.5	139.9	174.1	157.5	153.3	158.5	171.0	127.5	124.7	152.8
1997	128.7	146.4	141.8	179.4	161.1	157.3	162.8	176.3	130.8	125.4	156.8
Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers--continued											All items
Apparel and upkeep	Transportation			Medical care	Entertainment	Other goods and services					
	Private	Public	Total			Tobacco products	Personal care	Personal & educational expenses	Total		
1982-84=100											
1970	59.2	37.5	35.2	37.5	34.0	47.5	43.1	43.5	35.5	40.9	38.8
1971	61.1	39.4	37.8	39.5	36.1	50.0	44.9	44.9	38.8	42.9	40.5
1972	62.3	39.7	39.3	39.9	37.3	51.5	47.4	46.0	41.0	44.7	41.8
1973	64.6	41.0	39.7	41.2	38.8	52.9	48.7	48.1	43.0	46.4	44.4
1974	69.4	46.2	40.6	45.8	42.4	56.9	51.1	52.8	45.4	49.8	49.3
1975	72.5	50.6	43.5	50.1	47.5	62.0	54.7	57.9	48.7	53.9	53.8
1976	75.2	55.6	47.8	55.1	52.0	65.1	57.0	61.7	51.9	57.0	56.9
1977	78.6	59.7	50.0	59.0	57.0	68.3	59.8	65.7	55.2	60.4	60.6
1978	81.4	62.5	51.5	61.7	61.8	71.9	63.0	69.9	59.4	64.3	65.2
1979	84.9	71.7	54.9	70.5	67.5	76.7	66.8	75.2	64.1	68.9	72.6
1980	90.9	84.2	69.0	83.1	74.9	83.6	72.0	81.9	70.9	75.2	82.4
1981	95.3	93.8	85.6	93.2	82.9	90.1	77.8	89.1	79.7	82.6	90.9
1982	97.8	97.1	94.9	97.0	92.5	96.0	86.5	95.4	90.3	91.1	96.5
1983	100.2	99.3	99.5	99.3	100.6	100.1	103.4	100.3	100.0	101.1	99.6
1984	102.1	103.6	105.7	103.7	106.8	103.8	110.1	104.3	109.7	107.9	103.9
1985	105.0	106.2	110.5	106.4	113.5	107.9	116.7	108.3	119.1	114.5	107.6
1986	105.9	101.2	117.0	102.3	122.0	111.6	124.7	111.9	128.6	121.4	109.6
1987	110.6	104.2	121.1	105.4	130.1	115.3	133.6	115.1	138.5	128.5	113.6
1988	115.4	107.6	123.3	108.7	138.6	120.3	145.8	119.4	147.9	137.0	118.3
1989	118.6	112.9	129.5	114.1	149.3	126.5	164.4	125.0	158.1	147.7	124.0
1990	124.1	118.8	142.6	120.5	162.8	132.4	181.5	130.4	170.2	159.0	130.7
1991	128.7	121.9	148.9	123.8	177.0	138.4	202.7	134.9	183.7	171.6	136.2
1992	131.9	124.6	151.4	126.5	190.1	142.3	219.8	138.3	197.4	183.3	140.3
1993	133.7	127.5	167.0	130.4	201.4	145.8	228.4	141.5	210.7	192.9	144.5
1994	133.4	131.4	172.0	134.3	211.0	150.1	220.0	144.6	223.2	198.5	148.2
1995	132.0	136.3	175.9	139.1	220.5	153.9	225.7	147.1	235.5	206.9	152.4
1996	131.7	140.0	181.9	143.0	228.2	159.1	232.8	150.1	247.5	215.4	156.9
1997	132.9	141.0	186.7	144.3	234.6	162.5	243.7	152.7	259.7	224.8	160.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 95--Consumer Price Index for food, major groups, 1970-97

Year	Food at home																Food away from home	All food
	Meats, poultry, and fish				Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Fruits and vegetables			Cereals and bakery products	Sugar and sweets	Non-alcoholic beverages	Total				
	Meats 1/	Poultry	Fish	Total				Fresh	Pro- cessed	Total								
1982-84=100																		
1970	43.8	53.2	31.3	43.3	65.6	44.7	39.2	37.7	37.2	37.8	37.1	30.5	27.1	39.9	37.5	39.2		
1971	43.5	53.5	34.5	43.4	56.6	46.1	42.7	39.2	39.6	39.7	38.8	31.6	28.1	40.9	39.4	40.4		
1972	48.1	54.2	37.6	47.6	56.2	46.8	43.1	41.4	41.0	41.6	39.0	32.1	28.0	42.7	41.0	42.1		
1973	60.0	76.0	43.1	59.6	83.6	51.2	46.8	48.8	44.3	47.4	43.5	34.0	30.1	49.7	44.2	48.2		
1974	61.1	72.1	49.7	60.9	83.9	60.7	66.4	52.6	58.1	55.2	56.5	51.8	35.9	57.1	49.8	55.1		
1975	66.3	79.7	53.9	66.1	82.4	62.6	73.5	53.8	60.7	56.9	62.9	65.3	41.3	61.8	54.5	59.8		
1976	66.4	76.4	60.2	66.7	90.0	67.7	64.3	55.1	62.3	58.4	61.5	57.9	49.4	63.1	58.2	61.6		
1977	64.9	76.9	66.7	66.3	87.1	69.5	70.8	62.6	64.3	63.8	62.5	60.8	74.4	66.8	62.6	65.5		
1978	77.0	84.9	73.0	77.4	82.4	74.2	77.6	70.7	71.1	70.9	68.1	68.3	78.7	73.8	68.3	72.0		
1979	90.1	89.1	80.1	88.9	90.2	82.8	83.7	76.1	77.2	76.6	74.9	73.6	82.6	81.8	75.9	79.9		
1980	92.7	93.7	87.5	92.2	88.6	90.9	89.3	81.8	82.6	82.1	83.9	90.5	91.4	88.4	83.4	86.8		
1981	96.0	97.5	94.8	96.0	95.9	97.4	98.8	91.6	92.5	92.0	92.3	97.7	95.3	94.8	90.9	93.6		
1982	100.7	95.8	98.2	99.9	93.3	98.8	96.1	96.7	97.4	97.0	96.5	97.5	97.9	98.1	95.8	97.4		
1983	99.5	97.0	99.3	99.2	97.7	100.0	97.4	96.4	98.4	97.3	99.6	99.3	99.8	99.1	100.0	99.4		
1984	99.8	107.3	102.5	100.9	109.1	101.3	106.6	106.9	104.3	105.7	103.9	103.2	102.3	102.8	104.2	103.2		
1985	98.9	106.2	107.5	100.5	91.0	103.2	108.9	109.7	107.0	108.4	107.9	105.8	104.3	104.3	108.3	105.6		
1986	102.0	114.2	117.4	104.9	97.2	103.3	106.5	113.0	105.3	109.4	110.9	109.0	110.4	107.3	112.5	109.0		
1987	109.6	112.6	129.9	111.7	91.5	105.9	108.1	126.8	109.0	119.1	114.8	111.0	107.5	111.9	117.0	113.5		
1988	112.2	120.7	137.4	115.6	93.6	108.4	113.1	136.1	117.6	128.1	122.1	114.0	107.5	116.6	121.8	118.2		
1989	116.7	132.7	143.6	121.4	118.5	115.6	121.2	147.7	125.0	138.0	132.4	119.4	111.3	124.2	127.4	125.1		
1990	128.5	132.5	146.7	130.3	124.1	126.5	126.3	161.0	132.7	149.0	140.0	124.7	113.5	132.3	133.4	132.4		
1991	132.5	131.5	148.3	133.3	121.2	125.1	131.7	174.1	130.2	155.8	145.8	129.3	114.1	135.8	137.9	136.3		
1992	130.7	131.4	151.7	132.3	108.3	128.5	129.8	171.0	133.7	155.4	151.5	133.1	114.3	136.8	140.7	137.9		
1993	134.6	136.9	156.6	136.6	117.1	129.4	130.0	178.6	131.5	159.0	156.6	133.4	114.6	140.1	143.2	140.9		
1994	135.4	141.5	163.7	138.6	114.3	131.7	133.5	186.7	134.5	165.0	163.0	135.2	123.2	144.1	145.7	144.3		
1995	135.5	143.5	171.6	139.9	120.5	132.8	137.3	206.0	137.5	177.7	167.5	137.5	131.7	148.8	149.0	148.4		
1996	140.2	152.4	173.1	144.8	142.1	142.1	140.5	211.8	144.4	183.9	174.0	143.7	128.6	154.3	152.7	153.3		
1997	144.4	156.6	177.1	149.0	140.0	145.5	141.7	215.4	147.9	187.5	177.6	147.8	133.4	158.1	157.0	157.3		

1/ Beef, veal, lamb, mutton, pork, and processed meat. 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 96--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-97

Year	Meats										
	Beef and veal					Pork					
	Ground beef 1/	Chuck roast	Round roast	Round steak	Sirloin steak	Total 2/	Bacon	Chops	Ham	Other pork including sausage	Total
1970	47.0	42.8	48.2	45.8	42.4	43.5	41.9	49.1	NA	NA	45.4
1971	48.4	44.2	50.5	47.8	44.7	45.5	35.5	45.5	NA	NA	41.1
1972	52.7	48.4	54.9	52.0	48.1	49.7	43.0	52.4	NA	NA	47.6
1973	66.6	61.1	63.9	61.6	54.8	59.6	59.3	65.6	NA	NA	63.3
1974	67.5	61.1	66.2	63.5	56.7	61.3	59.0	65.8	NA	NA	63.0
1975	62.3	62.6	69.2	66.5	61.7	61.9	79.3	77.8	NA	NA	77.1
1976	61.6	59.0	65.8	63.1	59.6	59.9	77.4	77.3	NA	NA	78.1
1977	60.2	58.4	64.8	62.8	59.9	59.5	71.0	76.0	NA	NA	73.9
1978	76.2	72.0	77.0	75.0	73.7	73.1	81.7	84.2	87.0	81.3	83.4
1979	101.7	94.8	94.9	93.2	89.7	93.1	75.8	87.0	88.1	85.7	84.7
1980	104.6	99.8	101.3	98.9	96.2	98.4	73.5	82.9	85.5	83.2	81.9
1981	102.6	101.1	101.4	99.5	98.3	99.2	83.3	91.0	90.8	91.0	89.5
1982	102.1	101.8	101.4	101.5	99.3	100.6	102.2	100.5	100.6	101.1	101.0
1983	99.4	98.7	98.9	99.3	99.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	101.0	99.9	100.1
1984	98.4	99.6	99.7	99.2	101.7	100.3	97.9	99.9	98.3	99.0	98.8
1985	95.9	95.6	95.8	97.0	99.7	98.2	101.3	98.7	99.8	97.6	99.1
1986	94.9	95.0	94.9	98.4	102.3	98.8	108.5	109.5	107.4	104.9	107.2
1987	100.2	103.8	100.8	105.3	111.2	106.3	114.6	120.5	115.8	113.5	116.0
1988	103.4	108.1	104.4	110.6	120.0	112.1	100.9	118.8	116.5	111.4	112.5
1989	108.6	116.8	112.3	116.6	126.0	119.3	95.8	122.7	117.3	112.8	113.2
1990	118.1	130.3	119.9	125.1	130.6	128.8	113.4	140.2	132.4	129.3	129.8
1991	119.9	135.8	124.8	129.5	133.5	132.4	119.8	141.7	139.9	132.3	134.1
1992	118.9	137.1	125.9	129.9	132.4	132.3	104.6	138.9	135.6	127.1	127.8
1993	121.7	141.9	129.0	134.4	138.5	137.1	110.8	144.6	137.9	129.4	131.7
1994	119.7	140.3	126.7	133.0	137.5	136.0	118.1	144.2	139.3	131.3	133.9
1995	116.1	138.7	126.7	130.4	138.7	134.9	120.0	144.2	139.6	132.8	134.8
1996	114.3	140.0	125.2	129.3	137.6	134.5	148.9	153.0	149.2	143.7	148.2
1997	116.4	142.3	127.1	130.1	139.0	136.8	164.0	155.2	156.3	151.6	155.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 96--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-97--continued

Year	Poultry		Dairy products				Fats and oils	Fruits				Pro- cessed vege- tables	
	Fresh whole chicken	Total 2/	Fresh milk and cream	Cheese	Ice cream 3/	Total 2/		Fresh fruits			Pro- cessed fruits		
								Apples	Bananas	Oranges 4/			Total 2/
1982-84=100													
1970	52.4	53.2	NA	NA	NA	44.7	39.2	37.1	39.0	30.6	35.6	38.4	36.6
1971	52.9	53.5	NA	NA	NA	46.1	42.7	39.6	36.7	33.7	37.8	40.6	39.2
1972	53.4	54.2	NA	NA	NA	46.8	43.1	42.2	39.1	33.6	39.8	41.8	40.9
1973	77.1	76.0	NA	NA	NA	51.2	46.8	50.3	40.8	37.7	44.6	43.5	45.4
1974	72.3	72.1	NA	NA	NA	60.7	66.4	56.4	45.8	39.8	48.5	50.3	64.7
1975	81.4	79.7	NA	NA	NA	62.6	73.5	56.4	57.4	41.4	51.8	59.7	62.2
1976	76.9	76.4	NA	NA	NA	67.7	64.3	54.0	58.2	41.2	51.7	59.3	65.4
1977	77.3	76.9	NA	NA	NA	69.5	70.8	64.1	63.2	47.0	59.4	62.2	66.6
1978	85.6	84.9	76.8	71.8	68.2	74.2	77.6	80.1	70.7	64.0	71.0	68.9	73.4
1979	87.2	89.1	85.6	80.6	76.2	82.8	83.7	79.1	79.8	76.2	79.8	77.0	77.4
1980	94.4	93.7	93.2	88.7	86.4	90.9	89.3	92.1	91.5	72.6	84.8	82.1	83.1
1981	96.5	97.5	98.6	96.1	95.9	97.4	98.8	84.3	97.6	81.4	89.4	91.7	93.2
1982	94.8	95.8	99.3	98.5	97.9	98.8	96.1	98.8	96.1	104.4	99.3	96.7	98.2
1983	96.3	97.0	99.9	100.2	99.7	100.0	97.4	94.6	106.0	83.1	95.1	98.1	98.6
1984	109.0	107.3	100.8	101.3	102.4	101.3	106.6	106.6	97.9	112.4	105.6	105.2	103.3
1985	104.5	106.2	102.3	103.2	105.8	103.2	108.9	113.1	99.9	119.7	116.3	109.5	104.4
1986	115.4	114.2	101.8	103.5	107.4	103.3	106.5	130.6	105.0	108.6	118.7	106.3	104.2
1987	113.3	112.6	104.0	105.9	111.1	105.9	108.1	131.0	104.2	135.9	132.0	110.6	107.1
1988	125.1	120.7	106.4	109.2	113.3	108.4	113.1	134.2	119.2	144.6	143.0	122.0	112.2
1989	137.1	132.7	114.4	117.6	118.8	115.6	121.2	140.5	131.3	147.0	152.4	125.9	124.2
1990	134.9	132.5	126.5	131.2	126.8	126.5	126.3	147.5	138.2	160.6	170.9	136.9	127.5
1991	131.7	131.5	122.4	132.8	128.5	125.1	131.7	172.8	145.0	249.4	193.9	131.8	128.5
1992	131.9	131.4	127.1	135.5	130.9	128.5	129.8	179.5	139.9	176.2	184.2	137.7	128.8
1993	138.0	136.9	128.7	135.3	131.7	129.4	130.0	169.0	135.5	190.1	188.8	132.3	130.8
1994	140.1	141.5	132.2	136.4	134.8	131.7	133.5	174.0	143.6	189.9	201.2	133.1	136.6
1995	142.2	143.5	132.3	137.9	137.5	132.8	137.3	183.5	153.8	224.5	219.0	137.2	138.3
1996	152.6	152.4	142.4	144.7	144.6	142.1	140.5	202.3	159.0	239.3	234.4	145.2	143.9
1997	158.5	156.6	144.9	147.7	150.6	145.5	141.7	199.6	159.6	226.1	236.3	148.8	147.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 96--Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-97--continued

Year	Vegetables--continued				Cereal and bakery products		Beverages							
	Fresh vegetables				bakery products		Nonalcoholic beverages				Alcoholic beverages			
	Potatoes	Lettuce	Tomatoes	Total 2/	White bread	Total 2/	Carbonated drinks 5/	Coffee	Other noncarbonated drinks	Total 2/	Beer and ale	Distilled spirits	Wine	
1982-84=100														
1970	38.0	35.4	46.3	39.4	43.1	37.1	NA	31.7	NA	27.1	49.2	NA	49.7	
1971	36.7	40.5	51.2	40.4	44.4	38.8	NA	32.6	NA	28.1	51.0	NA	52.0	
1972	39.6	40.7	51.5	42.9	44.6	39.0	NA	32.1	NA	28.0	51.5	NA	54.0	
1973	58.8	49.9	53.0	52.4	50.1	43.5	NA	35.7	NA	30.1	52.3	NA	57.5	
1974	71.8	50.6	60.3	56.2	62.6	56.5	NA	42.5	NA	35.9	57.3	NA	62.7	
1975	57.7	49.6	63.6	55.6	65.5	62.9	NA	46.4	NA	41.3	63.4	NA	65.5	
1976	62.6	56.5	63.5	58.0	64.3	61.5	NA	63.8	NA	49.4	65.0	NA	67.0	
1977	63.8	56.2	74.9	65.3	64.3	62.5	NA	112.9	NA	74.4	66.0	NA	68.9	
1978	66.3	76.5	72.5	70.5	68.6	68.1	70.8	107.2	74.7	78.7	69.6	82.0	75.6	
1979	63.6	80.0	80.5	72.6	76.8	74.9	77.3	101.8	80.0	82.6	76.9	85.1	82.4	
1980	81.0	77.8	81.9	79.0	85.9	83.9	86.6	111.6	85.9	91.4	84.8	89.8	89.5	
1981	109.5	84.4	94.7	93.7	93.2	92.3	95.3	96.2	94.2	95.3	90.9	94.9	96.2	
1982	92.7	100.7	93.5	94.2	96.7	96.5	97.8	98.5	97.6	97.9	95.2	98.2	100.4	
1983	91.3	103.2	100.8	97.6	100.0	99.6	100.3	98.8	99.1	99.8	100.7	100.4	100.5	
1984	116.0	96.1	105.7	108.2	103.3	103.9	101.8	102.7	103.3	102.3	104.2	101.4	99.1	
1985	101.6	106.1	103.6	103.5	105.8	107.9	102.8	105.5	107.9	104.3	106.7	105.3	100.2	
1986	96.1	112.7	111.3	107.7	107.7	110.9	103.6	132.7	109.4	110.4	108.7	113.3	102.4	
1987	116.0	136.4	116.8	121.6	110.7	114.8	105.7	116.2	111.6	107.5	110.9	114.4	105.7	
1988	119.1	148.6	123.1	129.3	118.6	122.1	105.7	115.0	113.8	107.5	114.4	116.1	107.8	
1989	153.5	151.5	136.2	143.1	129.4	132.4	108.4	120.4	118.6	111.3	118.2	119.9	110.9	
1990	162.6	150.3	160.8	151.1	136.4	140.0	112.1	117.5	125.0	113.5	123.6	125.7	114.4	
1991	144.6	159.8	153.1	154.4	139.3	145.8	113.0	115.3	129.1	114.1	138.4	139.2	129.9	
1992	141.5	155.7	171.8	157.9	146.2	151.5	114.9	110.7	131.3	114.3	143.5	141.5	132.6	
1993	154.6	178.2	168.0	168.4	152.2	156.6	115.9	109.8	131.9	114.6	143.2	143.2	134.0	
1994	174.3	170.3	173.5	172.3	159.0	163.0	115.7	140.4	133.0	123.2	143.4	144.3	133.3	
1995	174.7	221.2	188.3	193.1	165.5	167.5	119.5	163.1	134.6	131.7	143.9	145.7	133.6	
1996	180.6	185.7	198.2	189.2	177.5	174.0	119.9	149.2	137.5	128.6	147.4	147.5	139.3	
1997	174.2	200.1	213.6	194.6	183.8	177.6	118.3	168.0	140.5	133.4	148.2	150.8	145.5	

NA = Not available.

1/ Excludes canned ground beef. 2/ Includes items not shown. 3/ Includes related products. 4/ Includes tangerines. 5/ Excludes diet colas.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 97--Consumer Price Index for food, 1987-97, quarterly

Year and quarter		Food at home									
		Meat, poultry, and fish				Eggs	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Fruits and vegetables		
		Meat	Poultry	Fish	Total				Fresh	Pro-cessed	Total
1982-84=100											
1987	I	106.8	116.1	127.6	109.9	97.5	105.5	108.3	123.9	107.3	116.8
	II	108.7	112.9	128.9	110.9	87.9	105.5	108.1	131.7	108.9	122.0
	III	111.9	112.1	130.8	113.4	90.4	105.8	108.2	124.6	109.8	118.1
	IV	111.1	109.2	132.3	112.5	90.3	106.8	107.7	126.9	109.8	119.5
1988	I	110.4	108.8	136.7	112.4	87.8	107.3	109.4	133.4	113.1	124.7
	II	112.1	114.8	137.1	114.6	83.5	107.2	111.0	134.0	116.5	126.4
	III	113.3	131.4	137.3	118.1	100.8	108.2	114.5	139.4	119.1	130.7
	IV	112.9	127.9	138.3	117.3	102.1	110.6	117.6	137.7	121.7	130.7
1989	I	114.6	129.2	143.7	121.3	113.7	113.3	120.2	145.1	123.6	135.9
	II	115.8	136.8	142.8	122.5	113.6	113.8	121.6	151.7	124.9	140.3
	III	117.3	136.1	144.8	122.5	117.5	114.9	121.5	147.8	126.2	138.5
	IV	119.1	128.6	143.0	121.4	129.1	120.4	121.4	146.2	125.3	137.2
1990	I	123.3	131.3	149.2	126.6	133.4	126.5	123.7	174.0	128.9	155.2
	II	127.1	132.8	147.3	129.2	119.2	124.9	124.9	158.2	134.0	147.8
	III	130.6	134.5	145.3	132.0	116.4	126.9	127.4	155.9	134.9	146.9
	IV	132.8	131.3	147.5	133.4	127.6	127.8	129.3	155.8	132.9	146.0
1991	I	133.1	132.0	149.8	134.0	132.8	125.1	132.7	173.4	130.9	155.7
	II	133.2	131.8	147.3	133.7	115.8	124.3	132.4	188.0	130.5	164.2
	III	132.6	132.0	146.4	133.2	117.6	124.6	131.6	169.7	129.8	153.0
	IV	131.2	130.2	149.8	132.2	118.6	126.4	130.3	165.3	129.7	150.4
1992	I	130.5	129.2	152.7	131.9	110.2	128.0	130.6	174.9	133.8	157.7
	II	130.5	129.7	151.4	131.9	103.3	127.4	130.1	172.0	134.7	156.3
	III	130.5	133.3	151.1	132.4	106.2	129.1	129.8	166.4	134.3	152.9
	IV	131.1	133.5	151.5	133.0	113.5	129.5	128.9	170.8	132.2	154.6
1993	I	132.5	134.5	157.5	134.7	117.4	129.0	130.4	179.9	131.5	159.8
	II	134.5	136.1	156.4	136.3	119.4	128.6	129.9	180.7	130.5	159.8
	III	135.5	137.2	154.2	137.0	115.3	130.1	130.2	171.0	131.4	154.4
	IV	136.0	140.0	158.3	138.3	116.3	129.7	129.5	182.7	132.6	161.9
1994	I	136.2	140.3	162.0	138.8	118.8	131.7	131.8	186.3	134.5	164.7
	II	135.9	142.1	162.6	139.0	111.3	132.0	133.4	181.9	134.6	162.2
	III	134.9	143.0	163.9	138.6	112.9	131.6	134.5	183.8	135.0	163.5
	IV	134.4	140.7	166.2	138.1	114.1	131.6	134.5	194.9	133.8	169.6
1995	I	135.1	141.6	170.2	139.2	114.9	132.3	136.7	206.0	136.2	177.2
	II	134.5	142.3	171.9	139.1	110.5	132.4	136.9	210.8	137.5	180.5
	III	134.9	143.7	171.6	139.6	121.0	132.7	137.6	202.8	138.7	176.3
	IV	137.3	146.2	172.8	141.8	135.5	134.0	137.9	204.4	137.6	176.8
1996	I	137.6	148.5	173.3	142.4	144.3	136.7	139.8	209.4	140.7	181.0
	II	137.4	149.5	173.1	142.4	135.6	138.1	140.2	214.6	143.7	185.3
	III	141.5	154.3	171.7	145.9	138.3	144.4	141.0	208.9	147.1	183.2
	IV	144.2	157.4	174.3	148.7	150.4	149.1	141.0	214.4	146.3	186.2
1997	I	143.9	157.5	177.4	148.8	145.9	146.7	142.5	216.1	148.2	188.0
	II	143.9	156.2	176.7	148.6	134.1	145.1	142.0	212.0	148.1	185.5
	III	145.2	156.8	176.3	149.5	135.8	143.4	141.6	213.8	148.4	186.7
	IV	144.4	156.1	178.2	149.1	144.0	146.8	140.8	219.9	147.1	189.8

Continued--

Table 97--Consumer Price Index for food, 1987-97, quarterly--continued

Year and quarter		Food at home--continued				Food away from home	All food	All items less food	Consumer Price Index
		Cereals and bakery products	Sugar and sweets	Nonalcoholic beverages	Total				
1982-84=100									
1987	I	113.2	110.4	110.8	110.9	115.5	112.4	111.5	111.6
	II	114.5	110.9	107.8	112.0	116.4	113.3	113.1	113.1
	III	115.3	111.3	105.9	112.2	117.6	113.9	114.5	114.4
	IV	116.2	113.3	105.5	112.4	118.6	114.4	115.6	115.4
1988	I	118.6	112.3	107.4	114.0	119.7	115.8	116.1	116.1
	II	120.3	112.7	107.5	115.2	121.1	117.1	117.6	117.5
	III	123.6	114.8	107.2	118.1	122.5	119.5	119.0	119.1
	IV	126.0	116.2	108.0	118.9	123.7	120.4	120.3	120.3
1989	I	128.8	117.7	110.7	122.0	125.2	122.9	121.4	121.7
	II	131.3	118.4	111.6	124.1	126.7	124.7	123.4	123.7
	III	134.0	120.5	111.5	124.9	128.2	125.8	124.4	124.7
	IV	135.5	121.0	111.3	125.9	129.5	126.9	125.6	125.9
1990	I	137.3	122.8	112.9	131.7	131.0	131.1	127.4	128.0
	II	139.4	124.2	112.8	131.2	133.0	131.5	128.8	129.3
	III	141.2	125.4	114.2	132.7	134.3	132.9	131.3	131.6
	IV	142.0	126.4	114.3	133.7	135.4	133.9	133.6	133.7
1991	I	144.3	127.6	115.6	136.0	136.2	135.7	134.6	134.8
	II	145.4	129.0	114.8	137.1	137.5	136.9	135.3	135.6
	III	146.3	129.9	112.9	135.3	138.7	136.2	136.7	136.7
	IV	147.3	130.7	113.1	135.0	139.3	136.2	137.9	137.7
1992	I	149.3	132.4	115.4	136.8	139.9	137.6	138.9	138.7
	II	151.0	133.1	114.6	136.6	140.4	137.6	140.2	139.8
	III	152.7	133.8	114.1	136.7	141.0	137.9	141.4	140.9
	IV	152.9	132.9	112.9	137.2	141.5	138.4	142.5	141.9
1993	I	154.3	133.1	114.5	139.2	142.2	139.9	143.7	143.1
	II	156.1	133.2	114.6	140.0	142.9	140.7	144.8	144.2
	III	157.5	133.4	114.1	139.6	143.6	140.7	145.6	144.8
	IV	158.3	133.7	115.2	141.4	144.2	142.1	146.5	145.8
1994	I	160.7	135.3	116.0	143.1	144.6	143.3	147.3	146.7
	II	162.7	135.4	115.6	143.0	145.3	143.5	148.4	147.6
	III	164.5	135.2	128.7	144.6	145.9	144.7	149.7	148.9
	IV	164.2	134.9	132.3	145.7	146.8	145.7	150.4	149.6
1995	I	165.2	135.9	133.3	147.9	147.8	147.4	151.5	150.9
	II	167.0	137.1	132.0	148.7	148.6	148.2	152.9	152.2
	III	168.5	138.4	131.3	148.6	149.4	148.5	153.7	152.9
	IV	169.2	138.7	130.3	149.8	150.2	149.6	154.3	153.6
1996	I	171.9	141.8	129.9	151.9	150.9	151.1	155.7	155.0
	II	173.7	143.1	129.2	153.1	152.0	152.3	157.3	156.5
	III	174.8	144.9	128.0	154.9	153.1	153.8	158.0	157.4
	IV	175.4	143.7	127.2	157.2	154.6	155.9	158.9	158.5
1997	I	176.6	146.8	128.8	157.8	155.6	156.5	160.1	159.6
	II	177.3	148.0	133.4	157.4	156.4	156.6	160.8	160.2
	III	178.3	148.5	136.6	158.3	157.4	157.5	161.4	160.8
	IV	178.3	147.8	134.8	159.1	158.6	158.5	162.0	161.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 98--Average retail food prices, individual items, 1986-97

Item	Unit	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Cereals and bakery products:													
Flour, white, all purpose	lb.	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.29	0.30
Rice, white, long grain, uncooked	lb.	0.45	0.40	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.53	0.51	0.55	0.53	0.55	0.57
Spaghetti and macaroni	lb.	0.74	0.73	0.80	0.87	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.83	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.87
Bread, white, pan	lb.	0.56	0.55	0.61	0.67	0.69	0.71	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.79	0.88	0.87
Bread, French	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.51	1.53	1.50	1.54
Bread, whole wheat, pan	lb.	0.87	0.88	0.93	NA	NA	1.07	1.06	1.08	1.14	1.15	1.25	1.28
Cookies, chocolate chip	lb.	1.99	2.00	2.12	2.38	2.61	2.70	2.78	2.46	2.54	2.47	2.58	2.61
Crackers, soda, salted	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.39	1.44	1.53	1.55
Red meats:													
Ground chuck, 100% beef	lb.	1.63	1.71	1.76	1.83	1.97	1.97	1.92	1.94	1.86	1.84	1.80	1.84
Ground beef, 100% beef	lb.	1.23	1.31	1.36	1.44	1.59	1.60	1.53	1.57	1.48	1.37	1.37	1.40
Ground beef, lean and extra lean	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.16	2.16	2.22	2.18	2.10	2.04	2.06
Chuck roast, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	1.59	1.68	1.73	1.88	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.10	2.13	2.07	2.06	NA
Chuck roast, graded and ungraded, excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.24	2.22	2.27	2.20	2.15	2.14	2.15
Chuck roast, USDA Choice, boneless	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.56	2.50	2.54	2.45	2.43	2.42	2.43
Round roast, U.S. Choice, boneless	lb.	2.44	2.53	2.63	2.76	2.93	3.02	2.98	3.06	2.98	2.88	2.80	2.82
Round roast, graded and ungraded excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.82	2.81	2.89	2.81	2.75	2.67	2.68
Rib roast, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	3.26	3.53	3.89	4.17	4.49	4.70	4.64	4.85	4.79	4.96	5.38	5.15
Steak, T-bone, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	3.97	4.24	4.72	5.07	4.99	5.38	5.37	5.66	5.83	5.97	5.78	5.90
Steak, rib eye, U.S. Choice, boneless	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.21	6.09	6.41	6.37	6.41	5.81	5.78
Steak, round, U.S. Choice, boneless	lb.	2.77	2.89	2.99	3.12	3.32	3.41	3.38	3.40	3.25	3.21	3.12	3.10
Steak, round, graded and ungraded, excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.17	3.11	3.19	3.12	3.00	2.96	3.00
Steak, sirloin, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	2.96	3.13	3.29	3.57	3.67	3.74	3.81	3.91	3.77	NA	NA	NA
Steak, sirloin, graded and ungraded, excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.90	3.81	3.89	3.78	3.70	3.63	3.62
Steak, sirloin, U.S. Choice, boneless	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.29	4.22	4.41	4.25	4.23	4.21	4.21
Short ribs, any primal source, bone-in	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.64	2.62	2.69	2.70	NA	NA	NA
Beef for stew, boneless	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.59	2.58	2.59	2.53	2.50	2.50	2.51
Bacon, sliced	lb.	2.08	2.14	1.88	1.77	2.12	2.22	1.92	1.93	1.99	1.99	2.47	2.68
Chops, center cut, bone-in	lb.	2.59	2.82	2.77	2.85	3.26	3.26	3.15	3.24	3.22	3.21	3.41	3.48
Chops, boneless	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.26	4.22	4.08
Ham, rump or shank half, bone-in, smoked	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.67	1.61	1.59	1.64	1.56	1.87	1.94
Ham, boneless, excluding canned	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.91	2.74	2.73	2.61	2.55	2.70	2.79
Shoulder picnic, bone-in, smoked	lb.	1.06	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.28	1.30	1.22	1.16	1.13	1.11	1.23	1.28
Sausage, fresh, loose	lb.	1.91	1.99	1.97	2.00	2.35	2.41	2.21	2.11	1.98	1.91	2.01	2.15
Other meats													
Frankfurters, all meat or all beef	lb.	1.93	1.99	2.02	2.06	2.29	2.35	2.24	2.11	2.11	2.03	2.08	2.27
Bologna, all beef or mixed	lb.	2.17	2.19	2.24	2.28	2.51	2.59	2.47	2.38	2.29	2.31	2.33	2.37
Lamb and mutton, bone-in	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.57	3.35	3.18	3.31	NA	NA	NA
Poultry:													
Chicken, fresh, whole	lb.	0.84	0.78	0.85	0.93	0.90	0.88	0.87	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.97	1.00
Chicken, breast, bone-in	lb.	1.85	1.80	1.93	2.09	2.07	2.06	2.04	2.08	2.06	1.98	2.03	2.04
Chicken legs, bone-in	lb.	1.17	1.09	1.14	1.21	1.19	1.15	1.12	1.10	1.13	1.16	1.24	1.23
Turkey, frozen, whole	lb.	1.07	1.01	0.96	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.05
Fish:													
Tuna, light, chunk	lb.	2.00	1.97	2.16	2.08	2.06	2.07	2.03	1.97	2.04	1.99	1.97	2.01
Eggs:													
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0.87	0.78	0.79	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.86	0.91	0.86	0.93	1.11	1.06
Eggs, grade AA, large	doz.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.14	1.24	1.27

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 98--Average retail food prices, individual items, 1986-97--continued

Item	Unit	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Dairy:													
Milk, fresh, whole, fortified	1/2 gal.	1.11	1.14	1.16	1.27	1.42	1.37	1.39	1.39	1.44	1.43	1.56	1.59
Milk, fresh, whole, fortified	gal.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.48	2.62	2.61
Milk, fresh, lowfat, fortified	1/2 gal.	1.08	1.08	1.11	1.18	NA	1.31	1.36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Milk, fresh, lowfat, fortified	gal.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.29	2.41	2.40
Butter, salted, grade AA, stick	lb.	2.15	2.17	2.16	2.13	1.99	1.94	1.83	1.66	1.60	1.61	2.05	2.17
American processed cheese	lb.	2.60	2.69	2.78	2.93	NA	3.43	3.32	3.09	3.07	3.07	3.34	3.45
Cheddar cheese, natural	lb.	3.05	3.06	3.17	3.20	NA	3.55	3.57	3.34	3.35	3.39	3.25	3.22
Ice cream, prepackaged, bulk	1/2 gal.	2.36	2.46	2.46	2.60	2.60	2.58	2.58	2.53	2.63	2.65	2.86	2.92
Yogurt, natural, fruit flavored	1/2 pint	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.65	0.61	0.59	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.66
Fresh fruits:													
Apples, Red Delicious	lb.	0.77	0.73	0.73	0.69	0.72	0.89	0.89	0.83	0.80	0.84	0.93	0.91
Bananas	lb.	0.38	0.36	0.42	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.49	0.49
Oranges, Navel	lb.	0.48	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.58	0.78	0.57	0.54	0.54	0.60	0.62	0.60
Oranges, Valencia	lb.	0.46	0.58	0.59	0.60	NA	0.92	0.56	0.65	0.59	0.65	0.70	0.63
Cherries	lb.	1.27	1.35	1.63	1.15	1.75	2.26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Grapefruit	lb.	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.66	0.62	0.61	0.53	0.51	0.55	0.57	0.56
Grapes, Thompson Seedless	lb.	1.14	1.17	1.16	1.20	1.26	1.40	1.29	1.47	1.51	1.55	1.69	1.71
Lemons	lb.	0.82	0.90	0.93	1.00	1.07	1.23	1.01	1.08	1.11	1.14	1.11	1.25
Peaches	lb.	0.68	0.67	0.68	0.84	0.88	0.96	0.89	0.95	0.95	1.09	1.18	1.05
Pears, Anjou	lb.	0.77	0.74	0.63	0.73	0.76	0.84	0.83	0.86	0.80	0.77	0.92	0.99
Strawberries, dry pint	12 oz.	0.83	0.96	1.00	1.04	1.14	1.11	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.32	1.17	1.36
Fresh vegetables:													
Potatoes, white	lb.	0.24	0.28	0.26	0.34	0.37	0.33	0.31	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.36
Lettuce, iceberg	lb.	0.53	0.62	0.63	0.60	0.58	0.60	0.58	0.66	0.61	0.80	0.65	0.69
Tomatoes, field grown	lb.	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.91	1.08	1.01	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.16	1.21	1.29
Broccoli	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.86	0.91	0.98
Cabbage	lb.	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.36	0.41	0.37	0.43	0.40	0.40
Carrots, short trimmed and topped	lb.	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.45	0.47	0.43	0.44	0.53	0.51	0.51
Celery	lb.	0.47	0.46	0.51	0.53	0.49	0.52	0.51	0.60	0.50	0.68	0.51	0.58
Cucumbers	lb.	0.51	0.57	0.57	0.66	0.60	0.65	0.67	0.62	0.60	0.68	0.70	0.66
Onions, dry yellow	lb.	0.31	0.42	0.38	0.36	0.39	0.43	0.42	0.48	0.46	0.46	0.44	0.48
Peppers, sweet	lb.	0.90	0.90	0.79	0.96	1.13	1.11	1.06	1.15	1.13	1.37	1.28	1.34
Processed fruits and vegetables:													
Apple sauce, any variety, all sizes	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.76	0.77	0.84
Orange juice, frozen concentrate	16 oz.	1.54	1.53	1.82	1.86	2.15	1.84	1.89	1.63	1.61	1.61	1.70	1.73
Peaches, any variety, all sizes	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.88	0.92	0.95
Beans, dried, any type, all sizes	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.68	0.69	0.72
Corn, canned, any style, all sizes	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.64	0.70	0.74
Potatoes, frozen, French fried	lb.	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.75	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.90	0.94
Tomatoes, canned, any type, all sizes	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.64	0.67	0.68
Sugar:													
Sugar, white, all sizes	lb.	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.40	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.43
Sugar, white, 33-80 oz. package	lb.	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.41	0.42
Fats and oils:													
Margarine, stick	lb.	0.79	0.69	0.73	0.82	0.84	0.87	0.85	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.81	0.83
Margarine, soft tub	lb.	1.02	0.97	1.04	1.17	NA	1.29	1.30	1.18	1.15	1.04	1.00	NA
Shortening, vegetable oil blends	lb.	0.87	0.78	0.85	0.93	0.92	0.87	0.83	0.80	0.85	0.89	0.87	0.87
Peanut butter, creamy, all sizes	lb.	1.60	1.80	1.79	1.81	1.89	2.15	1.94	1.79	1.85	1.80	1.79	1.78
Other:													
Cola, nondiet, per 2 liter	67.6 oz.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.05	1.02	1.01
Coffee, 100% ground roast, all sizes	lb.	3.43	2.79	2.77	3.07	2.97	2.81	2.58	2.47	3.40	NA	3.41	4.11
Coffee, instant, plain, regular, all sizes	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.56	9.96	10.35
Potato chips	lb.	2.68	2.75	2.62	2.86	2.96	2.96	2.90	2.88	2.97	3.01	3.06	3.13

NA = Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 99--Food expenditures by families and individuals as a share of disposable personal income, 1970-97

Year	Disposable personal income	Expenditures for food					
		At home 1/		Away from home 2/		Total 3/	
	----- Billion dollars -----		Pct.	Bil. dol.	Pct.	Bil. dol.	Pct.
1970	727.1	74.2	10.2	26.4	3.6	100.6	13.8
1971	790.2	78.1	9.9	28.1	3.6	106.2	13.4
1972	855.3	84.4	9.9	31.3	3.7	115.8	13.5
1973	965.0	93.1	9.7	34.9	3.6	128.0	13.3
1974	1,054.2	105.4	10.0	38.5	3.7	143.9	13.7
1975	1,159.2	115.2	9.9	45.9	4.0	161.1	13.9
1976	1,273.0	123.1	9.7	52.6	4.1	175.7	13.8
1977	1,401.4	131.8	9.4	58.5	4.2	190.3	13.6
1978	1,580.1	145.3	9.2	67.5	4.3	212.8	13.5
1979	1,769.5	162.2	9.2	76.9	4.3	239.1	13.5
1980	1,973.3	179.1	9.1	85.2	4.3	264.4	13.4
1981	2,200.2	191.0	8.7	95.8	4.4	286.8	13.0
1982	2,347.3	198.4	8.5	104.5	4.5	302.9	12.9
1983	2,522.4	209.0	8.3	113.7	4.5	322.7	12.8
1984	2,810.0	220.9	7.9	121.9	4.3	342.8	12.2
1985	3,002.0	230.7	7.7	128.6	4.3	359.3	12.0
1986	3,187.6	239.3	7.5	137.9	4.3	377.2	11.8
1987	3,363.1	249.0	7.4	146.3	4.3	395.3	11.8
1988	3,640.8	261.9	7.2	157.6	4.3	419.5	11.5
1989	3,894.5	280.9	7.2	165.5	4.3	446.4	11.5
1990	4,166.8	306.0	7.3	177.6	4.3	483.6	11.6
1991	4,343.7	319.5	7.4	183.1	4.2	502.6	11.6
1992	4,626.7	321.6	7.0	192.0	4.2	513.6	11.1
1993	4,829.3	327.7	6.8	204.9	4.2	532.6	11.0
1994	5,052.7	344.6	6.8	214.7	4.2	559.3	11.1
1995	5,355.7	360.4	6.7	222.6	4.2	583.1	10.9
1996	5,608.3	376.0	6.7	230.1	4.1	606.2	10.8
1997	5,885.2	390.3	6.6	239.1	4.1	629.4	10.7

1/ Food purchases from grocery stores and other retail outlets, including purchases with food stamps and WIC vouchers and food produced and consumed on farms (valued at farm prices) because the value of these foods is included in personal income. Excludes government-donated foods.

2/ Purchases of meals and snacks by families and individuals, and food furnished employees since it is included in personal income. Excludes food paid for by government and business, such as donated foods to schools, meals in prisons and other institutions, and expense-account meals.

3/ Total may not add due to rounding.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 100--Household expenditures for food in relation to income, after taxes, by income group, 1996 1/

Income group	Percentage of total households	Average number of persons in household	Food expenditures as a percentage of income after taxes
	Percent 2/	Number	Percent
Under \$5,000 3/	5.6	1.7	132.8
\$5,000 - 9,999	11.2	1.7	34.2
\$10,000 - 14,999	10.9	2.1	26.7
\$15,000 - 19,999	9.3	2.3	21.3
\$20,000 - 29,999	15.2	2.5	17.7
\$30,000 - 39,999	11.9	2.7	15.4
\$40,000 - 49,999	9.1	2.9	13.7
\$50,000 - 69,999	13.0	3.1	12.0
\$70,000 and over	13.8	3.1	8.7
Total households	100.0	2.5	14.1

1/ Data are only for those households who reported at least one major source of income and thus were designated as complete income reporters. However, households may not have provided a full accounting of all income from all sources and nonmoney income is not included in the Consumer Expenditure Survey but is included in disposable personal income (table 99). Under-reporting of income would cause an upward bias in the estimate of the percentage of income spent on food. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ Includes negative incomes of households reporting business losses.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Prices, "Consumer Expenditure Survey." Percentages computed by USDA.

Table 101--Percent of total personal consumption expenditures spent on food and alcoholic beverages that were consumed at home, by selected countries, 1994

Country	Percent of total personal consumption expenditures		Personal consumption expenditures	
	Food 2/	Alcoholic beverages	Total 3/	Food
	----- Percent -----		----- Dollars per person -----	
United States 1/				
ERS estimate	7.4	1.0	17,489	1,294
PCE estimate	8.4	1.7	17,489	1,469
Canada	10.3	2.4	11,581	1,193
United Kingdom	11.2	6.1	11,192	1,254
Netherlands	11.4	1.4	13,147	1,499
Hong Kong	12.3	0.7	12,602	1,550
Luxembourg (1991)	12.5	1.3	13,781	1,723
Singapore	13.8	1.6	9,268	1,279
Belgium	13.9	1.3	14,023	1,949
Sweden	14.6	2.7	12,217	1,784
Denmark	14.7	2.5	15,045	2,212
France	14.8	1.9	13,874	2,053
Australia	14.9	4.4	11,624	1,732
Austria	15.3	1.9	13,735	2,101
New Zealand	15.4 4/	NA	8,908	1,372
Finland	15.5	3.9	10,690	1,657
Puerto Rico	16.8	2.4	6,792	1,141
Italy	17.2	1.0	10,991	1,890
Germany	17.3 4/	NA	12,327	2,133
Japan	17.6 5/	NA	21,830	3,842
Spain (1993)	18.2	1.4	7,753	1,411
Ireland	19.0	12.0	8,157	1,550
Iceland	19.0	2.8	13,838	2,629
Norway (1993)	19.8	3.1	12,371	2,449
Israel	20.5	0.9	9,117	1,869
Portugal (1993)	23.2	3.1	5,238	3,557
Thailand	23.3	3.8	1,360	317
Switzerland	24.4 5/	NA	21,349	3,886
Fiji (1991)	24.4	3.6	1,352	918
Mexico	24.5	2.5	3,267	1,101
South Africa	27.5	6.5	1,846	508
Hungary	27.5	6.3	2,376	653
Cyprus	28.3	3.5	5,964	1,688
Korea, Republic of	29.1 5/	NA	4,596	1,544
Colombia (1992)	29.6	3.7	890	263
Peru (1990)	31.0 5/	NA	1,160	788
Greece	31.7	2.9	5,390	1,709
Malta (1993)	32.3	4.2	4,632	1,496
Ecuador (1993)	32.8	3.2	935	307
Bolivia	34.8 4/	NA	640	240
Venezuela	38.2 4/	NA	1,964	737
Sri Lanka	49.3	1.8	220	108
India	51.3	0.5	195	100
Philippines	55.6 4/	NA	659	364

NA = Not available.

1/ Two sets of figures are shown for the United States. The first, and we believe most accurate, set is based on ERS estimates of U.S. food and beverage expenditures by families and individuals. The second set is based on the U.S. Department of Commerce estimates of personal consumption expenditures (PCE) for food and beverages, and is used by the UN. The ERS estimate is lower than the PCE estimate partly because it excludes pet food, ice, and prepared feed, which are included in the PCE estimates. The ERS estimates also deduct more from grocery store sales for nonfoods, such as drugs and household supplies, in arriving at the estimate for food purchases for at-home consumption. 2/ Includes nonalcoholic beverages. 3/ Consumer expenditures for goods and services. 4/ Food includes nonalcoholic and alcoholic beverages. 5/ Food includes nonalcoholic and alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

Source: Computed by Birgit Meade ((202) 694-5159), ERS, mainly from data provided by the United Nations (UN) System of National Accounts.

Table 102--Food and alcoholic beverages: Total expenditures, 1970-97 1/

Year	Food at home			Food away from home			All food 2/	Alcoholic beverages		
	Sales	Home production and donations	Total 2/	Sales	Supplied and donated 3/	Total 2/		Packaged	Drinks	Total 2/
Million dollars										
1970	73,441	4,086	77,527	33,777	5,806	39,583	117,110	12,934	9,069	22,003
1971	77,366	4,080	81,446	36,096	6,155	42,251	123,697	14,092	9,553	23,645
1972	83,636	4,297	87,933	40,440	6,147	46,587	134,520	15,060	9,576	24,636
1973	92,069	5,217	97,286	45,162	7,488	52,650	149,936	16,205	10,573	26,778
1974	104,138	6,114	110,252	48,924	9,121	58,045	168,297	17,735	11,316	29,051
1975	113,875	5,975	119,850	57,848	10,261	68,109	187,959	19,268	12,526	31,794
1976	121,686	6,149	127,835	65,638	11,195	76,833	204,668	20,406	13,590	33,996
1977	130,524	6,808	137,332	72,773	12,062	84,835	222,167	21,673	14,960	36,633
1978	143,879	7,204	151,083	82,229	13,855	96,084	247,167	23,330	16,668	39,998
1979	160,491	7,712	168,203	93,869	15,302	109,171	277,374	26,101	18,893	44,994
1980	177,363	8,415	185,778	103,119	17,177	120,296	306,074	29,383	20,656	50,039
1981	189,240	9,043	198,283	113,053	17,861	130,914	329,197	31,407	22,255	53,662
1982	196,652	8,931	205,583	121,514	18,262	139,776	345,359	32,741	22,708	55,449
1983	207,132	9,258	216,390	132,304	18,579	150,883	367,273	35,485	23,709	59,194
1984	218,937	8,610	227,547	141,869	19,177	161,046	388,593	36,777	24,774	61,551
1985	228,689	6,998	235,687	149,838	18,993	168,831	404,518	38,199	25,846	64,045
1986	237,246	7,185	244,431	162,307	19,388	181,695	426,126	40,012	27,632	67,644
1987	247,093	7,536	254,629	179,890	19,036	198,926	453,555	40,470	29,982	70,452
1988	259,916	7,619	267,535	196,897	20,355	217,252	484,787	41,025	31,658	72,683
1989	278,895	7,684	286,579	209,858	21,650	231,508	518,087	43,121	32,501	75,622
1990	303,903	7,706	311,609	225,204	23,004	248,209	559,818	46,440	34,629	81,069
1991	317,292	7,334	324,627	231,411	24,187	255,598	580,225	47,311	35,190	82,501
1992	319,254	7,202	326,456	239,696	25,212	264,908	591,364	46,329	36,216	82,545
1993	325,305	6,819	332,124	252,761	25,700	278,461	610,585	46,030	36,875	82,905
1994	341,914	7,197	349,111	263,184	26,476	289,660	638,771	47,576	37,528	85,104
1995	357,571	7,099	364,670	271,155	27,176	298,331	663,001	48,227	39,015	87,242
1996	372,937	7,157	380,095	280,332	27,892	308,224	688,318	50,109	40,767	90,876
1997	387,171	7,422	394,593	291,445	28,829	320,275	714,868	51,928	42,601	94,530

1/ See "Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector," AER-575, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 1987, for a description of USDA total food expenditures. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Includes child nutrition subsidies.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 103--Food at home: Total expenditures, 1970-97 1/

Year	Food sales				Home production and donations	Total sales 4/
	Food stores 2/	Other stores 3/	Home delivery and mail order	Farmers, manufacturers, and wholesalers		
Million dollars						
1970	65,480	3,765	2,383	1,813	4,086	77,527
1971	69,161	4,004	2,373	1,828	4,080	81,446
1972	75,520	3,865	2,423	1,828	4,297	87,933
1973	83,200	4,556	2,294	2,019	5,217	97,286
1974	94,529	5,079	2,233	2,297	6,114	110,252
1975	103,624	5,739	1,976	2,536	5,975	119,850
1976	110,793	6,283	1,886	2,724	6,149	127,835
1977	118,256	7,070	2,264	2,934	6,808	137,332
1978	130,568	7,705	2,385	3,221	7,204	151,083
1979	145,943	8,416	2,567	3,565	7,712	168,203
1980	161,439	9,261	2,762	3,901	8,415	185,778
1981	172,227	10,138	2,729	4,146	9,043	198,283
1982	179,144	10,677	2,616	4,215	8,931	205,583
1983	187,313	12,831	2,676	4,312	9,258	216,390
1984	197,060	14,599	2,785	4,493	8,610	227,547
1985	204,924	16,360	2,768	4,637	6,998	235,687
1986	210,393	19,271	2,910	4,672	7,185	244,431
1987	217,682	20,761	3,383	5,267	7,536	254,629
1988	227,353	22,882	4,043	5,638	7,619	267,535
1989	241,862	26,341	4,602	6,090	7,684	286,579
1990	262,078	30,158	5,336	6,331	7,706	311,609
1991	271,211	33,692	5,785	6,604	7,334	324,627
1992	270,098	36,006	6,404	6,747	7,202	326,456
1993	272,587	38,659	7,058	7,000	6,819	332,124
1994	285,902	40,596	8,362	7,054	7,197	349,111
1995	293,204	47,976	8,812	7,579	7,099	364,670
1996	302,933	52,396	9,788	7,821	7,157	380,095
1997	309,594	58,878	10,337	8,362	7,422	394,593

1/ See "Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector," AER-575, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 1987, for a description of USDA total food expenditures. 2/ Excludes sales to restaurants and institutions. 3/ Includes eating and drinking establishments, trailer parks, commissary stores, and military exchanges. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 104--Food away from home: Total expenditures, 1970-97 1/

Year	Eating and drinking places 2/	Hotels and motels 3/	Retail stores, direct selling 4/	Recreational places 4/	Schools and colleges 5/	All other 6/	Total 7/
Million dollars							
1970	22,617	1,894	3,325	721	4,475	6,551	39,583
1971	24,166	2,086	3,626	762	4,990	6,621	42,251
1972	27,167	2,390	3,811	832	5,370	7,017	46,587
1973	31,265	2,639	4,218	963	5,605	7,960	52,650
1974	34,029	2,864	4,520	1,167	6,287	9,178	58,045
1975	41,384	3,199	4,952	1,369	7,060	10,145	68,109
1976	47,536	3,769	5,341	1,511	7,854	10,822	76,833
1977	52,491	4,115	5,663	2,606	8,413	11,547	84,835
1978	60,042	4,863	6,323	2,810	9,034	13,012	96,084
1979	68,872	5,551	7,157	2,921	9,914	14,756	109,171
1980	75,883	5,906	8,158	3,040	11,115	16,194	120,296
1981	83,358	6,639	8,830	2,979	11,357	17,751	130,914
1982	90,390	6,888	9,256	2,887	11,692	18,663	139,776
1983	98,710	7,660	9,827	3,271	12,338	19,077	150,883
1984	105,836	8,409	10,315	3,489	12,950	20,047	161,046
1985	111,760	9,168	10,499	3,737	13,534	20,133	168,831
1986	121,699	9,665	11,116	4,059	14,401	20,755	181,695
1987	136,029	11,117	12,121	4,237	14,300	21,122	198,926
1988	149,282	11,905	13,297	4,952	14,929	22,887	217,252
1989	158,604	12,179	14,575	5,841	15,728	24,581	231,508
1990	169,663	12,508	16,223	6,859	16,767	26,189	248,209
1991	173,672	12,460	16,939	7,489	17,959	27,080	255,598
1992	178,939	13,205	17,502	8,401	18,983	27,878	264,908
1993	188,861	13,613	18,334	9,044	20,152	28,456	278,461
1994	195,262	14,416	19,822	9,552	21,434	29,174	289,660
1995	199,349	15,149	21,198	10,402	22,310	29,923	298,331
1996	204,352	16,011	22,897	11,266	23,017	30,680	308,224
1997	211,434	17,447	24,077	11,875	23,756	31,687	320,275

1/ See "Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector," AER-575, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 1987, for a description of USDA total food expenditures. 2/ Includes tips. 3/ Includes vending machine operators but not vending machines operated by organizations. 4/ Motion picture theaters, bowling alleys, pool parlors, sport arenas, camps, amusement parks, golf and country clubs (includes concessions beginning in 1977). 5/ Includes school food subsidies. 6/ Military exchanges and clubs; railroad dining cars; airlines; food service in manufacturing plants, institutions, hospitals, boarding houses, fraternities and sororities, and civic and social organizations; and food supplied to military forces, civilian employees, and child daycare. 7/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 105--Alcoholic beverages: Total expenditures, 1970-97 1/

Year	Packaged alcoholic beverages at home				Alcoholic drinks away from home				Total 2/
	Liquor stores	Food stores	All other	Total 2/	Eating and drinking places 3/	Hotels and motels 3/	All other	Total 2/	
Million dollars									
1970	7,671	4,199	1,064	12,934	7,652	760	657	9,069	22,003
1971	8,506	4,484	1,102	14,092	8,026	849	678	9,553	23,645
1972	8,810	5,137	1,113	15,060	7,911	961	704	9,576	24,636
1973	9,236	5,715	1,254	16,205	8,747	1,069	757	10,573	26,778
1974	9,948	6,432	1,355	17,735	9,371	1,167	778	11,316	29,051
1975	10,681	7,068	1,519	19,268	10,324	1,315	887	12,526	31,794
1976	11,170	7,519	1,717	20,406	11,088	1,555	947	13,590	33,996
1977	11,686	8,041	1,946	21,673	11,981	1,713	1,266	14,960	36,633
1978	12,179	8,929	2,222	23,330	13,342	2,023	1,303	16,668	39,998
1979	13,528	10,093	2,480	26,101	15,152	2,306	1,435	18,893	44,994
1980	14,977	11,590	2,816	29,383	16,722	2,450	1,484	20,656	50,039
1981	15,648	12,618	3,141	31,407	17,976	2,751	1,528	22,255	53,662
1982	15,984	13,379	3,378	32,741	18,371	2,849	1,488	22,708	55,449
1983	16,818	14,789	3,878	35,485	19,038	3,051	1,620	23,709	59,194
1984	15,997	16,622	4,158	36,777	19,863	3,220	1,691	24,774	61,551
1985	17,058	16,989	4,152	38,199	20,659	3,371	1,816	25,846	64,045
1986	17,350	17,631	5,031	40,012	22,291	3,406	1,935	27,632	67,644
1987	17,283	18,197	4,990	40,470	23,204	3,691	3,087	29,982	70,452
1988	17,007	18,721	5,298	41,025	24,436	3,855	3,367	31,658	72,683
1989	17,292	19,824	6,004	43,121	25,004	3,839	3,659	32,501	75,622
1990	18,597	21,158	6,685	46,440	26,771	3,823	4,035	34,629	81,069
1991	19,123	21,183	7,005	47,311	27,301	3,687	4,202	35,190	82,501
1992	18,428	20,921	6,980	46,329	27,839	3,774	4,602	36,216	82,545
1993	18,178	20,699	7,154	46,030	28,262	3,814	4,799	36,875	82,905
1994	18,557	21,787	7,232	47,576	28,553	3,993	4,982	37,528	85,104
1995	18,381	22,276	7,571	48,227	29,486	4,222	5,307	39,015	87,242
1996	19,208	23,138	7,764	50,109	30,673	4,463	5,631	40,767	90,876
1997	20,298	23,579	8,051	51,928	31,774	4,863	5,964	42,601	94,530

1/ See "Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector," AER-575, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 1987, for a description of USDA total food expenditures. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Includes tips.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 106--Food expenditures, by source of funds, 1970-97

Year	Families and individuals 1/	Produced at home	Governments 2/	Businesses 3/	Total 4/
Million dollars					
1970	97,650	3,811	4,358	11,291	117,110
1971	102,646	3,819	5,286	11,946	123,697
1972	111,453	4,072	5,810	13,185	134,520
1973	123,707	5,065	6,472	14,692	149,936
1974	137,792	6,025	8,544	15,936	168,297
1975	153,369	5,956	10,251	18,383	187,959
1976	167,246	6,128	10,905	20,389	204,668
1977	182,198	6,775	11,260	21,934	222,167
1978	204,311	7,163	12,254	23,439	247,167
1979	227,483	7,665	15,173	27,053	277,374
1980	250,606	8,335	17,860	29,273	306,074
1981	270,837	8,953	19,469	29,938	329,197
1982	286,697	8,534	19,577	30,551	345,359
1983	305,277	8,005	22,046	31,945	367,273
1984	325,830	7,403	22,068	33,292	388,593
1985	342,564	5,929	21,905	34,120	404,518
1986	360,923	6,158	22,105	36,940	426,126
1987	379,339	6,504	21,861	45,851	453,555
1988	402,685	6,795	22,914	52,393	484,787
1989	428,396	6,899	24,387	58,404	518,087
1990	462,430	7,313	27,290	62,785	559,818
1991	477,452	6,849	32,020	63,904	580,225
1992	485,172	6,758	35,626	63,808	591,364
1993	502,611	6,383	37,143	64,448	610,585
1994	527,787	6,805	38,549	65,631	638,771
1995	551,186	6,814	38,757	66,245	663,001
1996	574,279	6,839	38,722	68,479	688,318
1997	600,864	7,166	35,758	71,080	714,868

Note: The figures in this table differ from those in table 99. This table breaks down total food expenditures in table 102 by source of funds. Table 99 deals only with the portions of total expenditures that are paid out of personal income.

1/ Excludes food purchased with food stamps and WIC vouchers, which is included in table 101. 2/ Includes food stamps and WIC vouchers. 3/ Includes philanthropic donations. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Table 107--Population: Total, resident, and civilian, 1970-98 1/

Year	Total, including Armed Forces overseas		Resident		Civilian	
	January 1	July 1	January 1	July 1	January 1	July 1
Millions						
1970	203.849	205.052	202.717	203.984	200.466	201.895
1971	206.466	207.661	205.546	206.827	203.499	204.866
1972	208.917	209.896	208.224	209.284	206.324	207.511
1973	210.985	211.909	210.410	211.357	208.580	209.600
1974	212.932	213.854	212.418	213.342	210.676	211.636
1975	214.931	215.973	214.428	215.465	212.738	213.788
1976	217.095	218.035	216.609	217.563	214.957	215.894
1977	219.179	220.239	218.706	219.760	217.046	218.106
1978	221.477	222.585	220.995	222.095	219.358	220.467
1979	223.865	225.055	223.378	224.567	221.769	222.969
1980	226.451	227.726	225.945	227.225	224.374	225.621
1981	228.937	229.966	228.446	229.466	226.821	227.818
1982	231.157	232.188	230.645	231.664	229.000	229.995
1983	233.322	234.307	232.803	233.792	231.138	232.097
1984	235.385	236.348	234.868	235.825	233.188	234.110
1985	237.468	238.466	236.938	237.924	235.255	236.219
1986	239.638	240.651	239.109	240.133	237.410	238.412
1987	241.784	242.804	241.267	242.289	239.525	240.550
1988	243.981	245.021	243.462	244.499	241.732	242.817
1989	246.224	247.342	245.705	246.819	244.022	245.131
1990	248.659	249.949	248.143	249.440	246.464	247.799
1991	251.370	252.636	250.689	252.124	249.237	250.513
1992	254.024	255.382	253.593	255.002	252.001	253.417
1993	256.836	258.089	256.486	257.753	254.983	256.280
1994	259.417	260.602	259.098	260.292	257.665	258.880
1995	261.865	263.039	261.575	262.761	260.209	261.409
1996	264.281	265.453	264.010	265.179	262.703	263.893
1997	266.753	267.901	266.487	267.636	265.223	266.384
1998	269.182	270.290	268.922	270.029	267.689	268.802

1/ Estimates for July 1, 1980, and thereafter are based on the April 1, 1990, population as enumerated in the 1990 census.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.