

Figure 1

Estimating U.S. food consumption

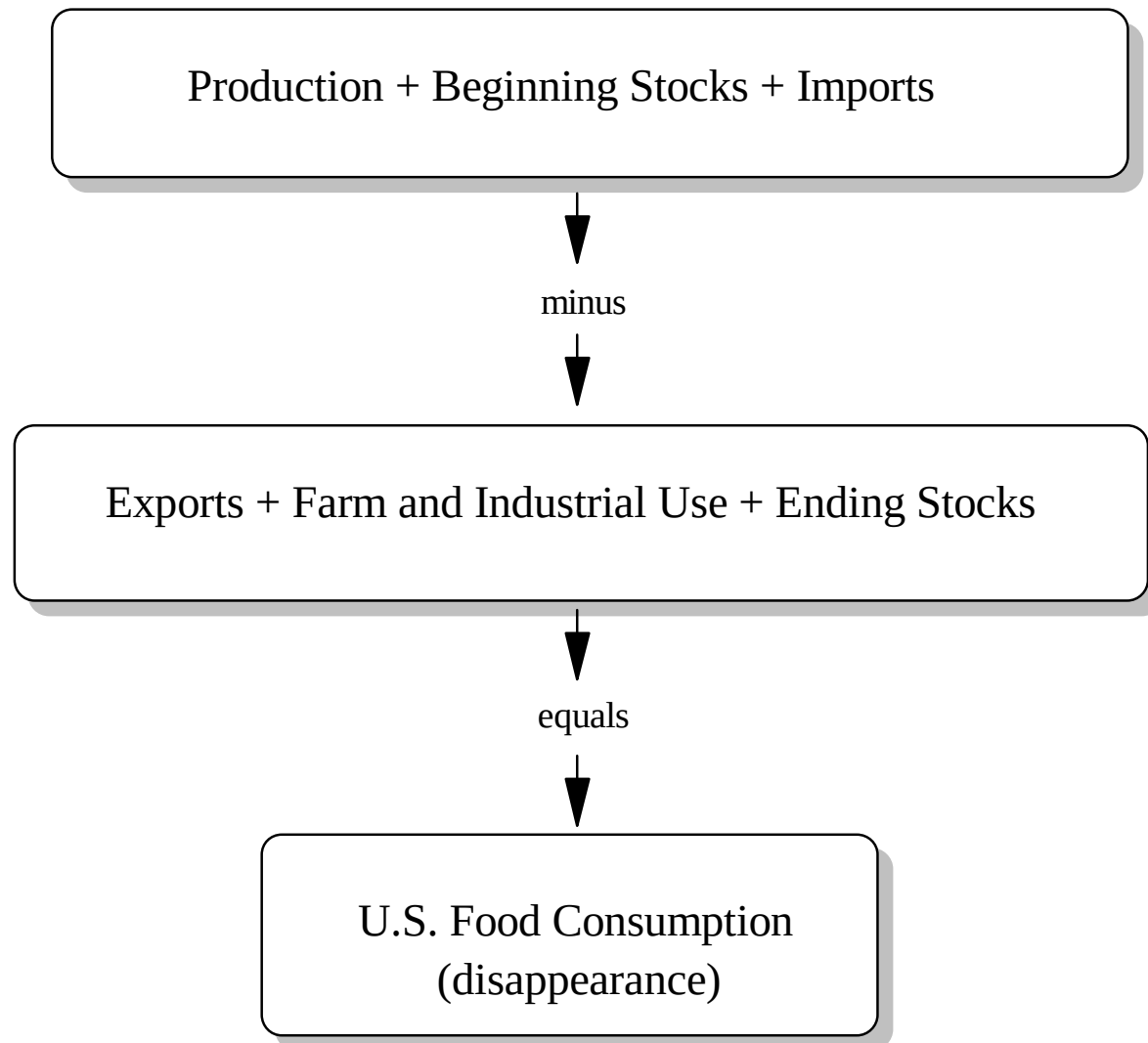
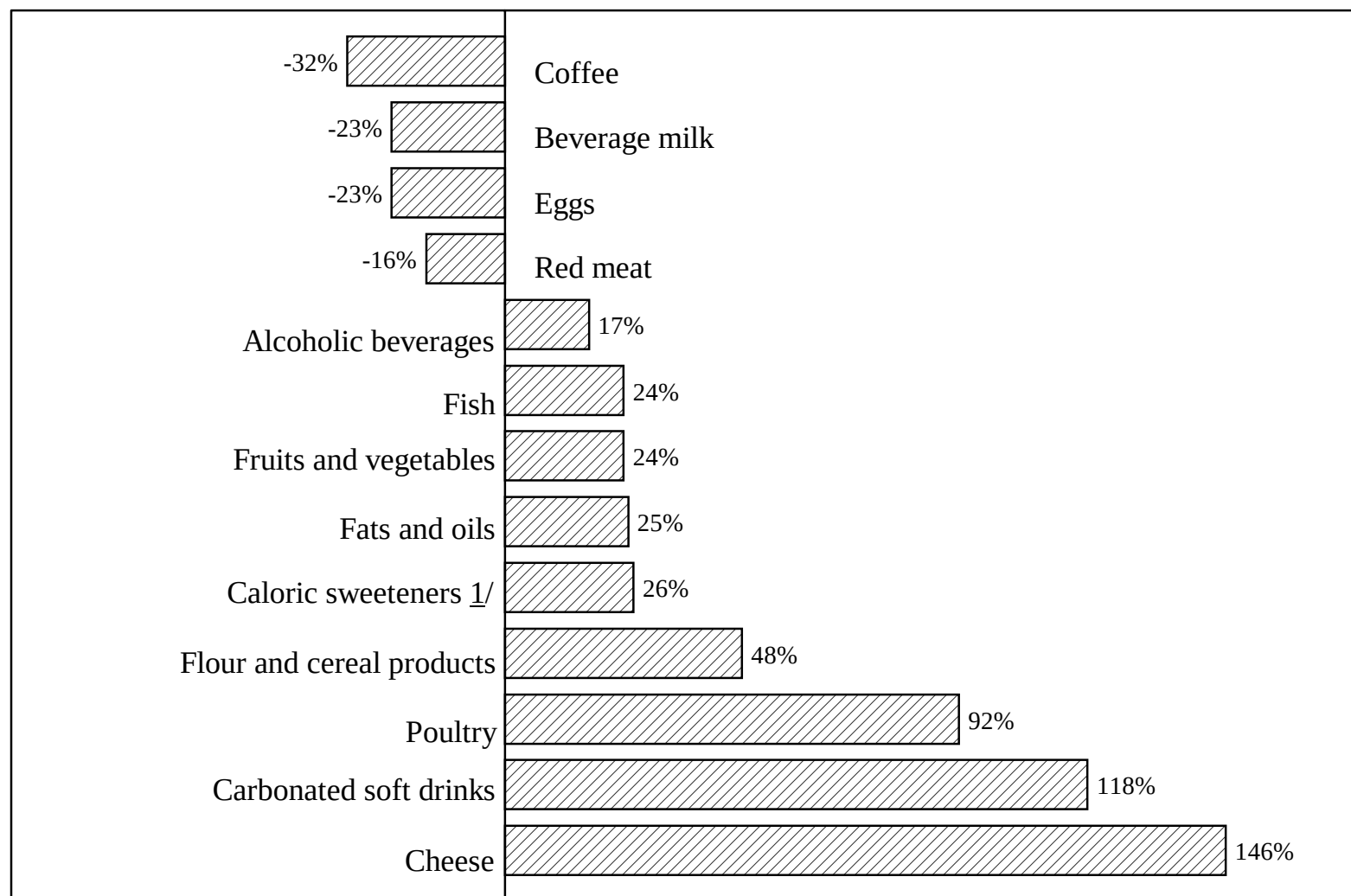


Figure 2

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



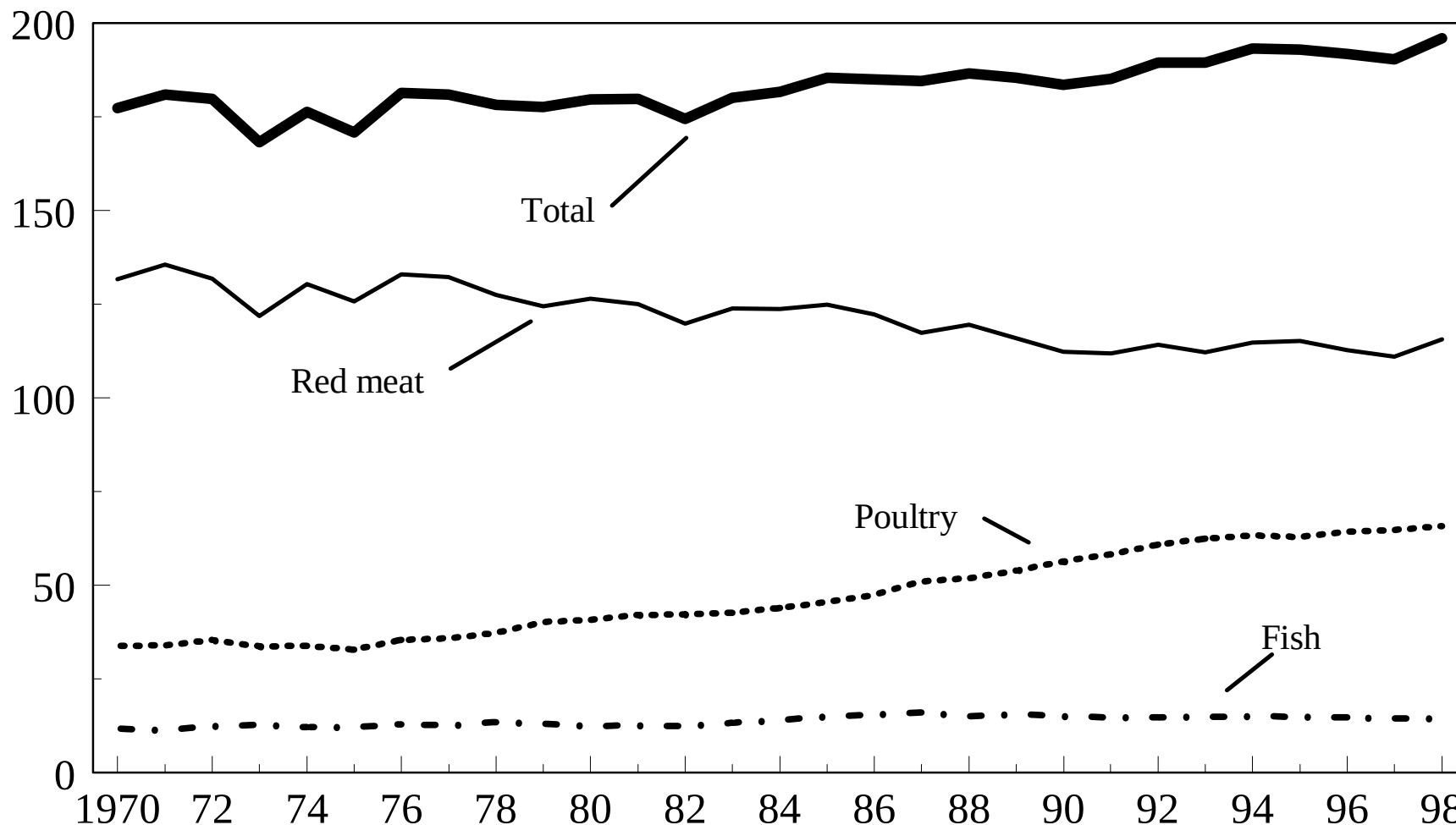
1/ Includes caloric sweeteners used in soft drinks.

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/}



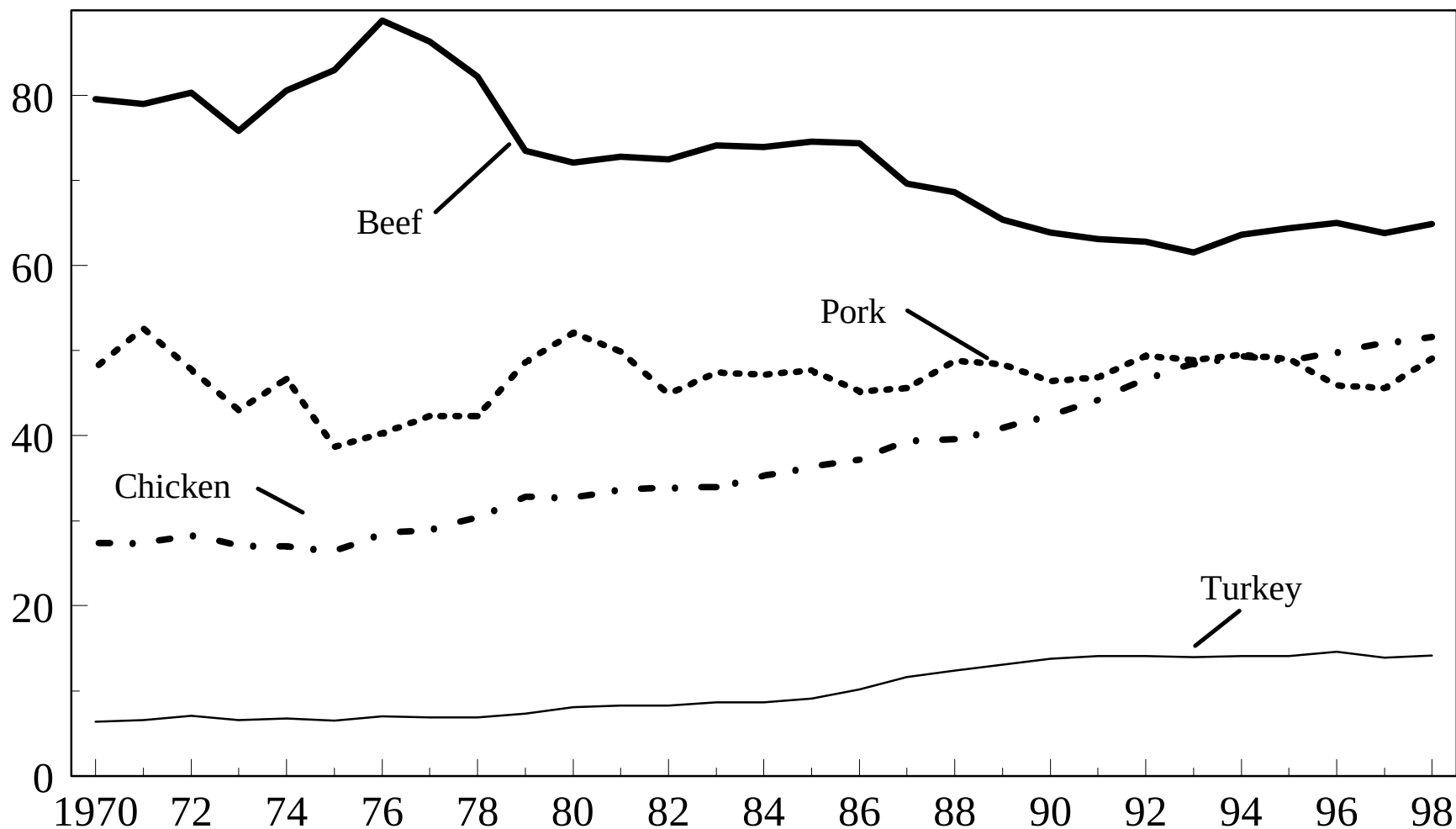
^{1/} Boneless, trimmed equivalent.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 4

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

Pounds per capita ^{1/}



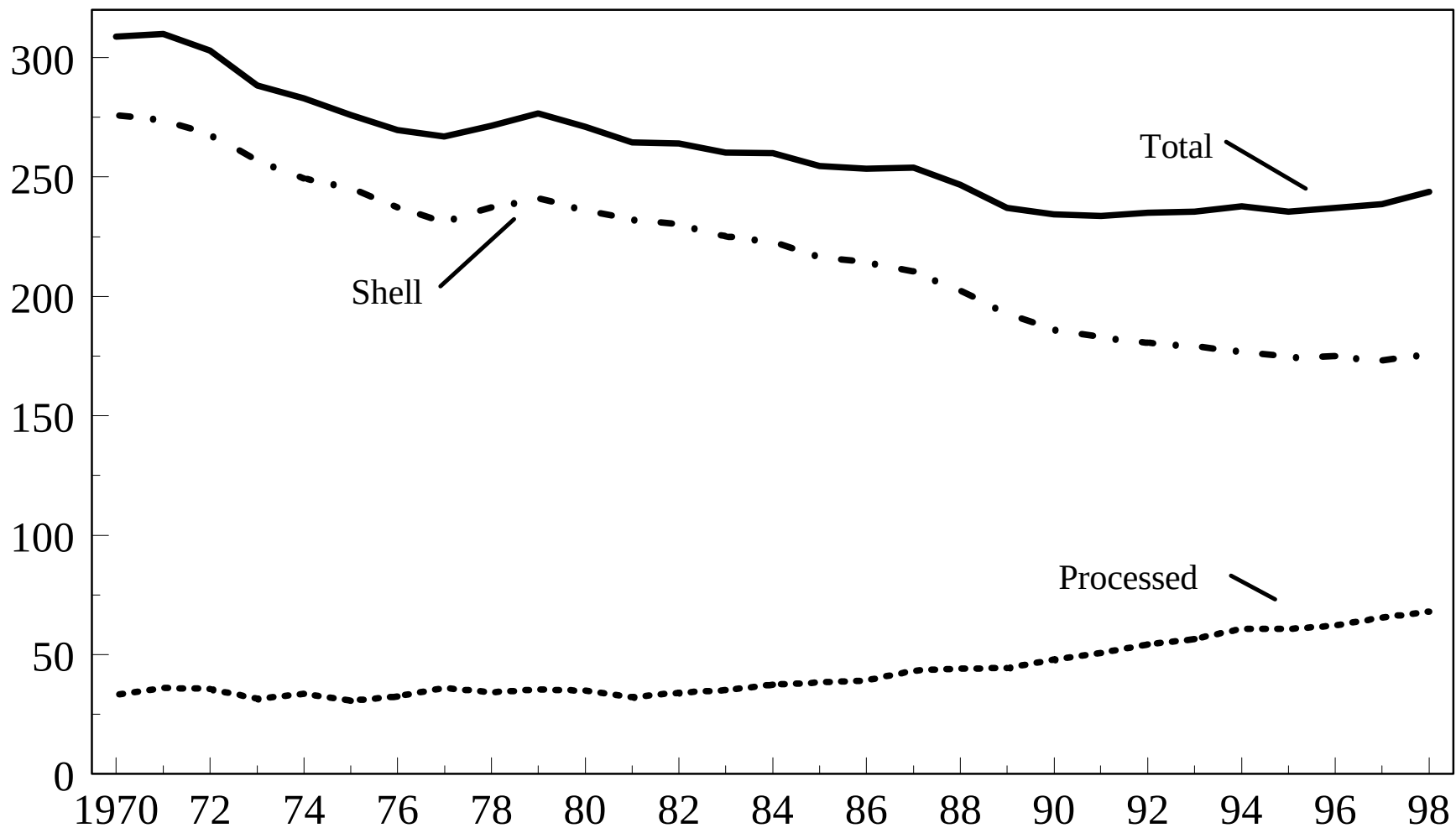
^{1/} Boneless, trimmed equivalent.

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

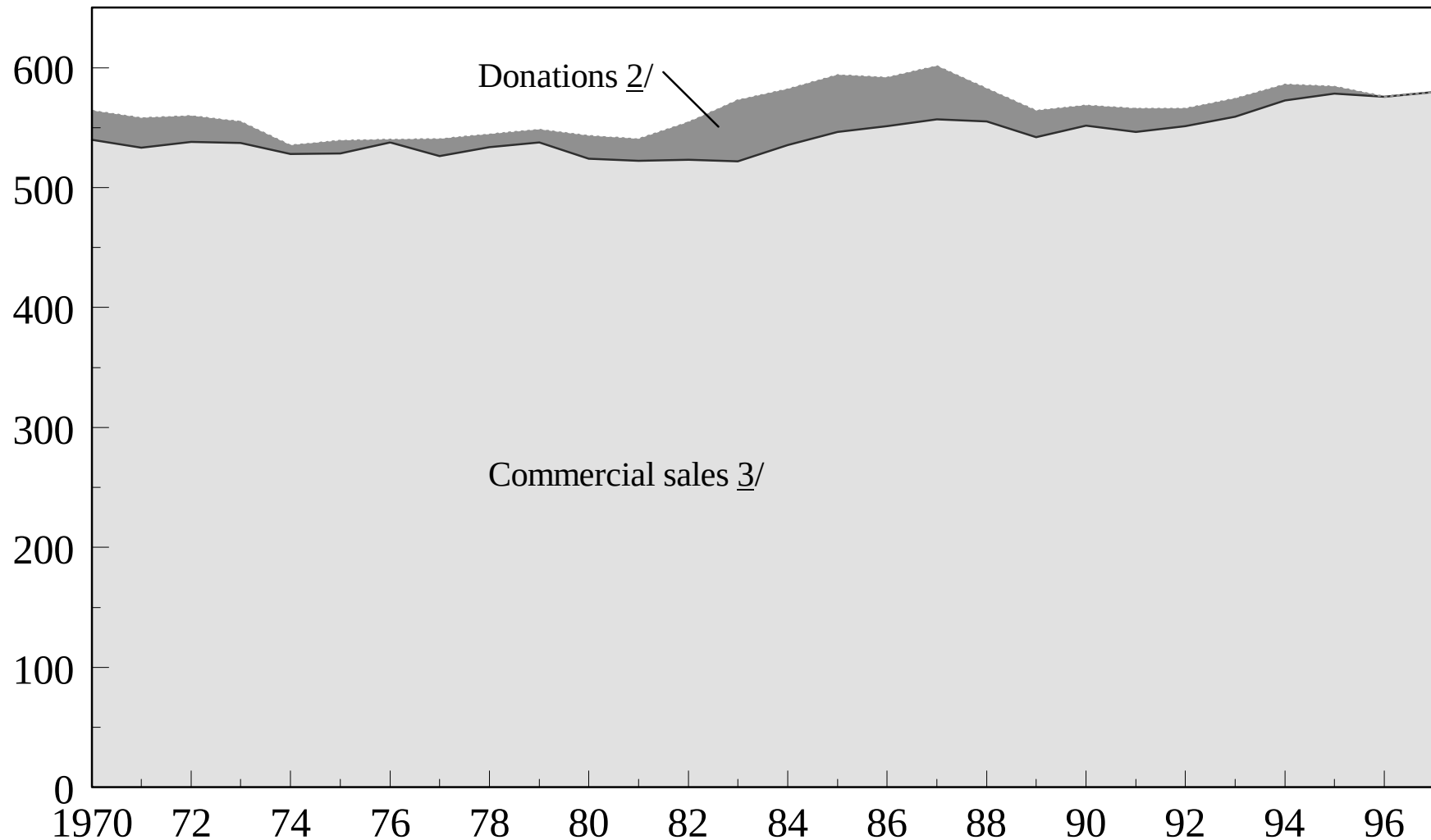


Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

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.

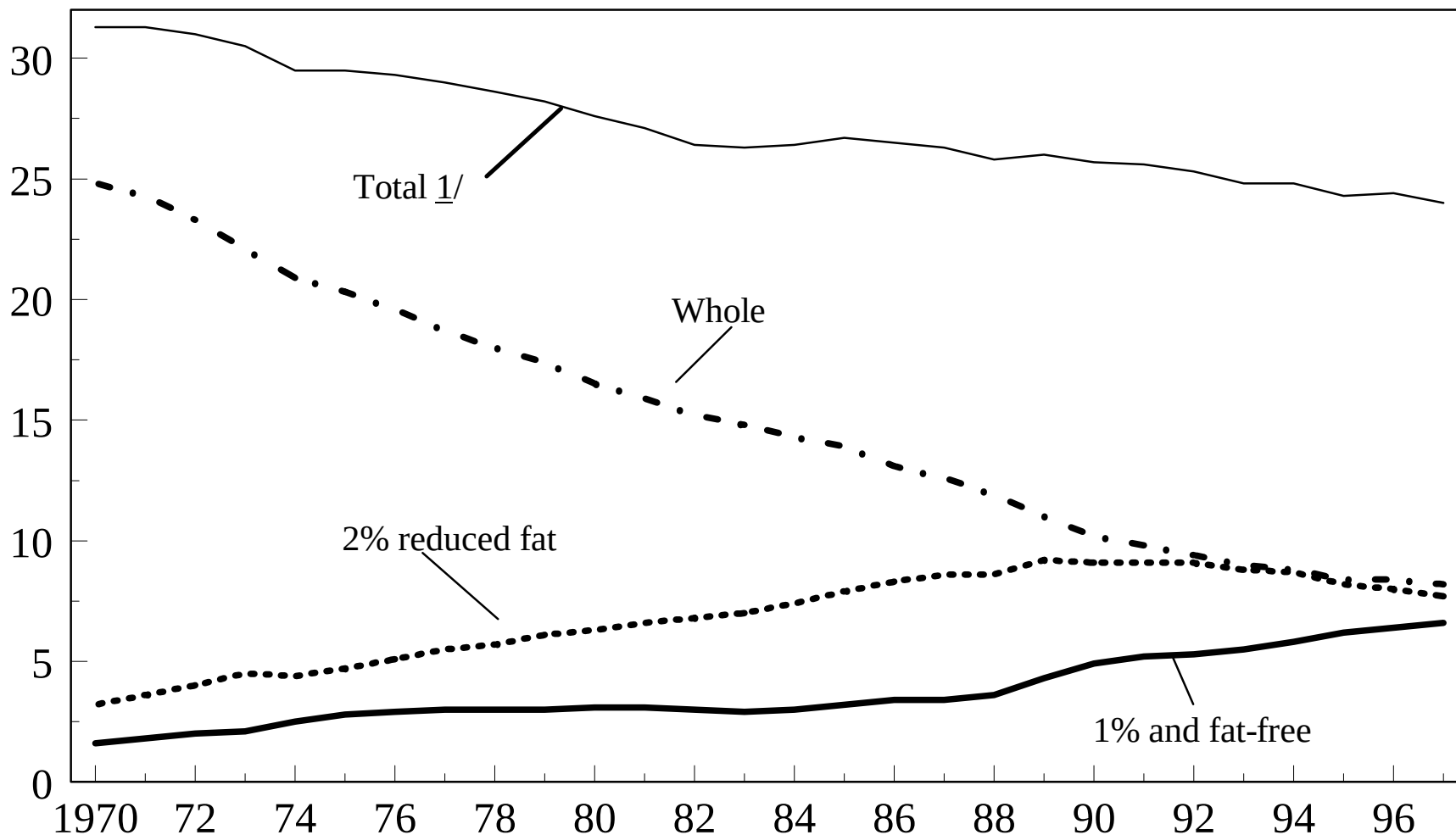
3/ Includes milk produced and consumed on farms.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 7

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

Gallons per capita



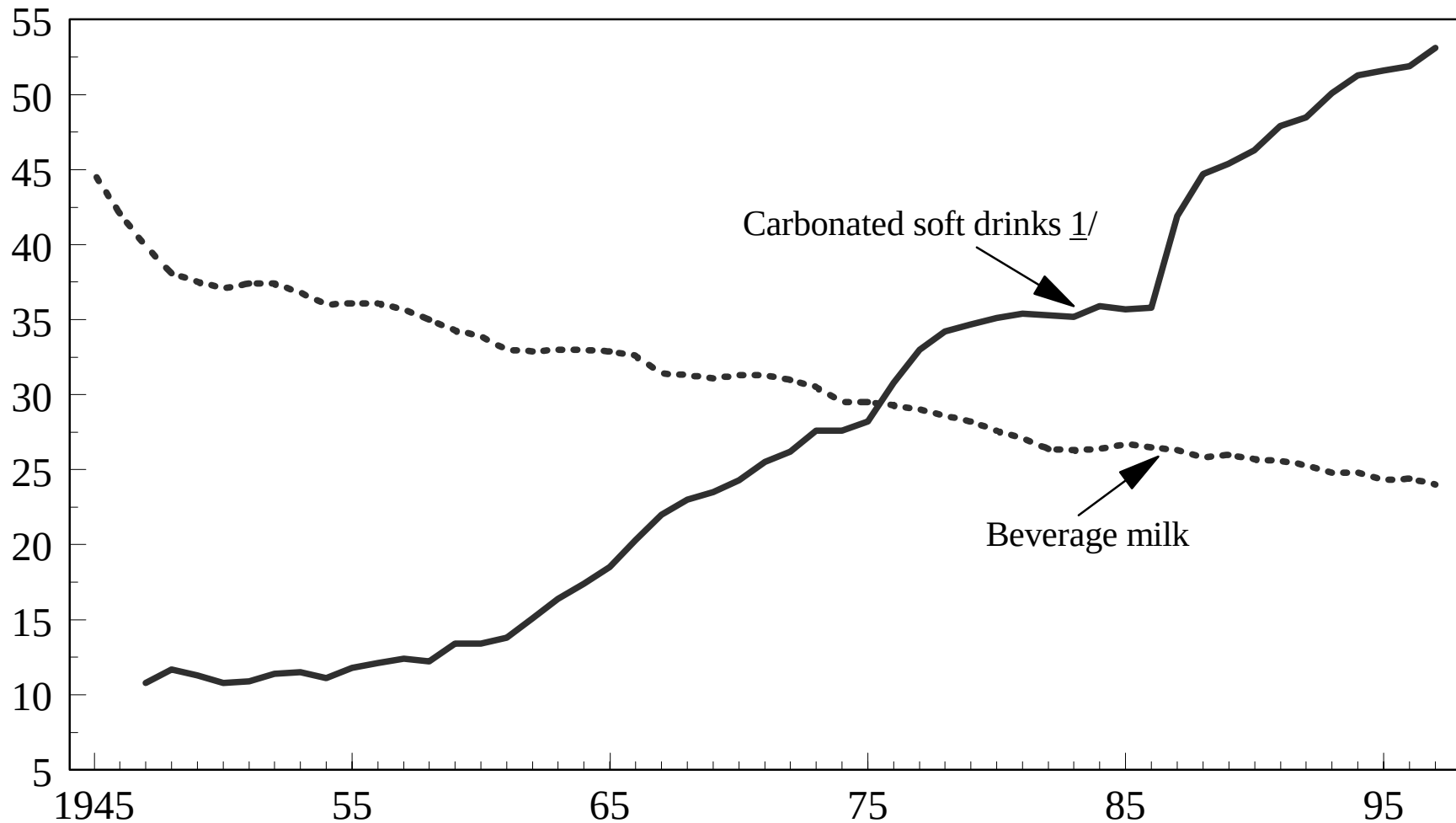
1/ Includes flavored milk and buttermilk.

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



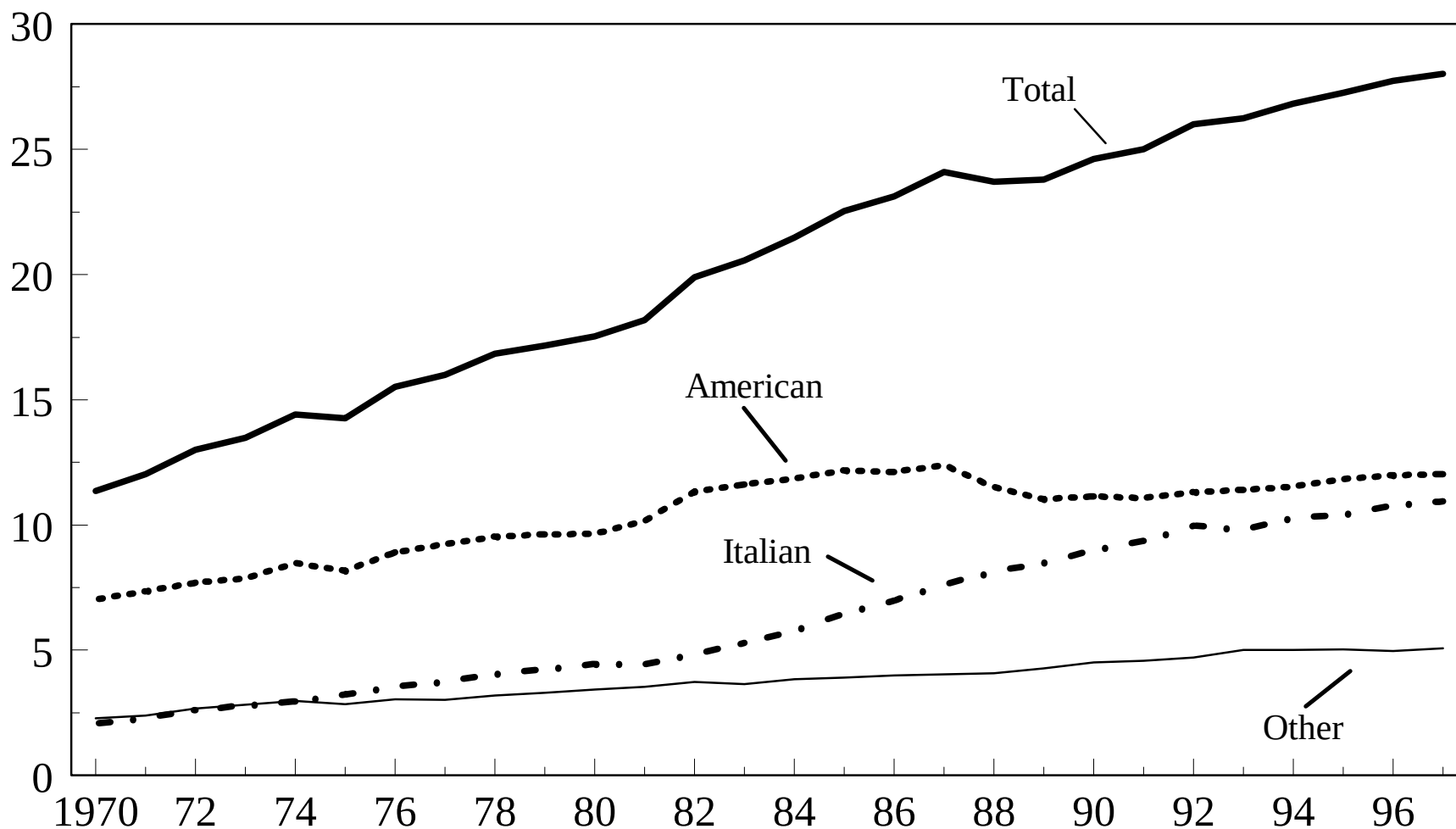
1/ 1947 is the first year for which data on soft drink consumption is available.

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



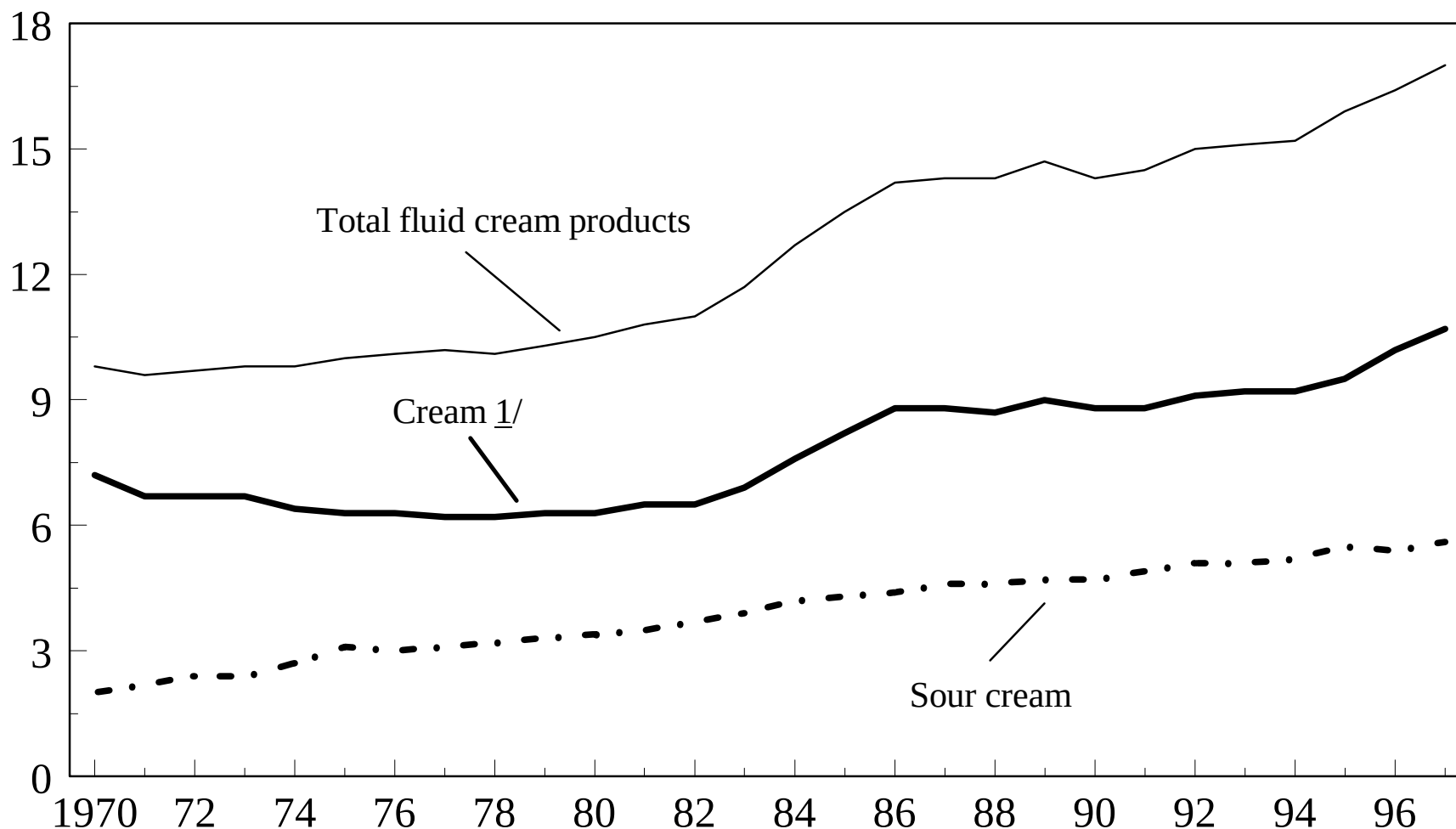
1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. Excludes full-skim American and cottage-type cheeses.

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



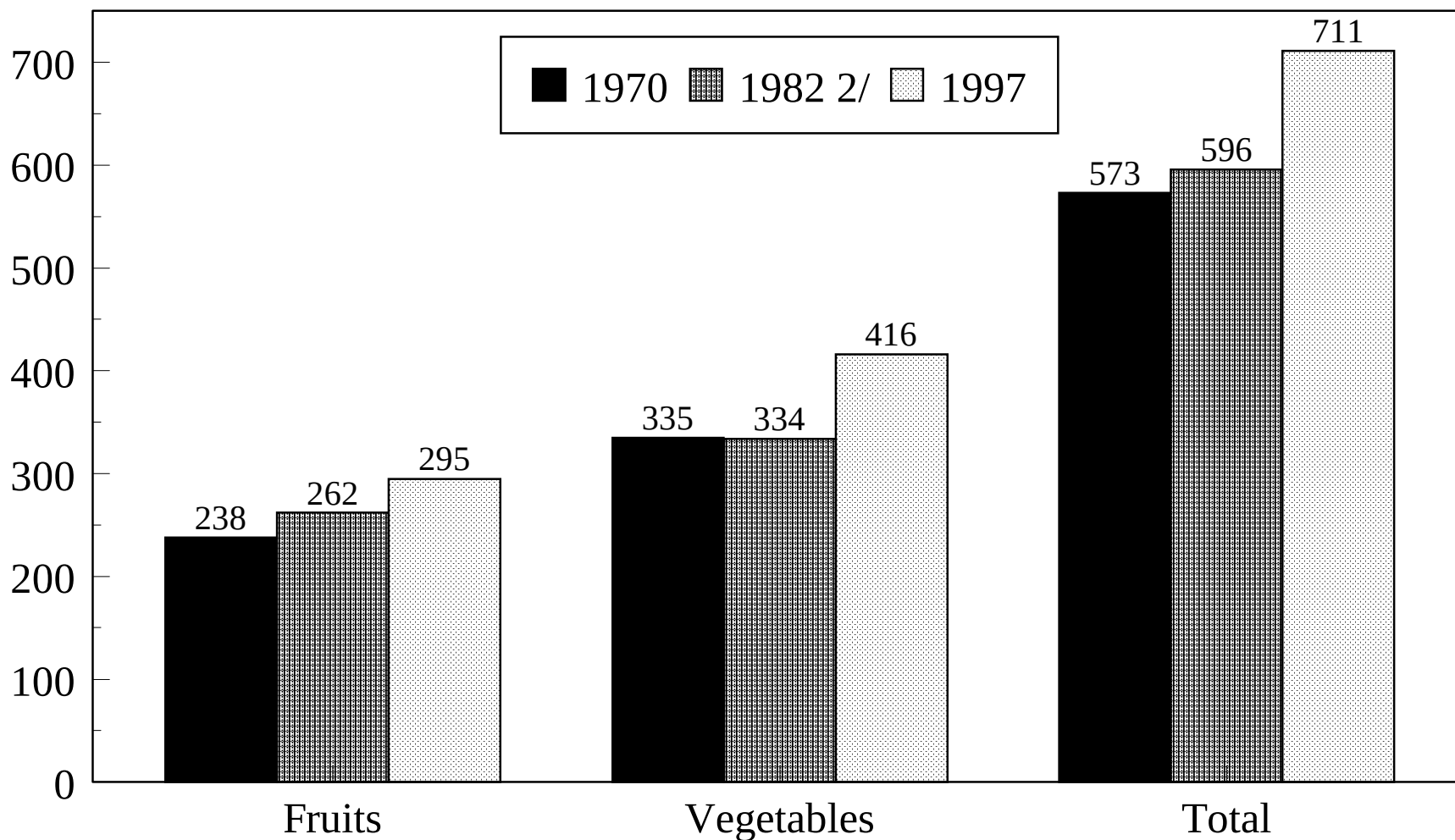
1/ Half and half, light, and heavy.

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

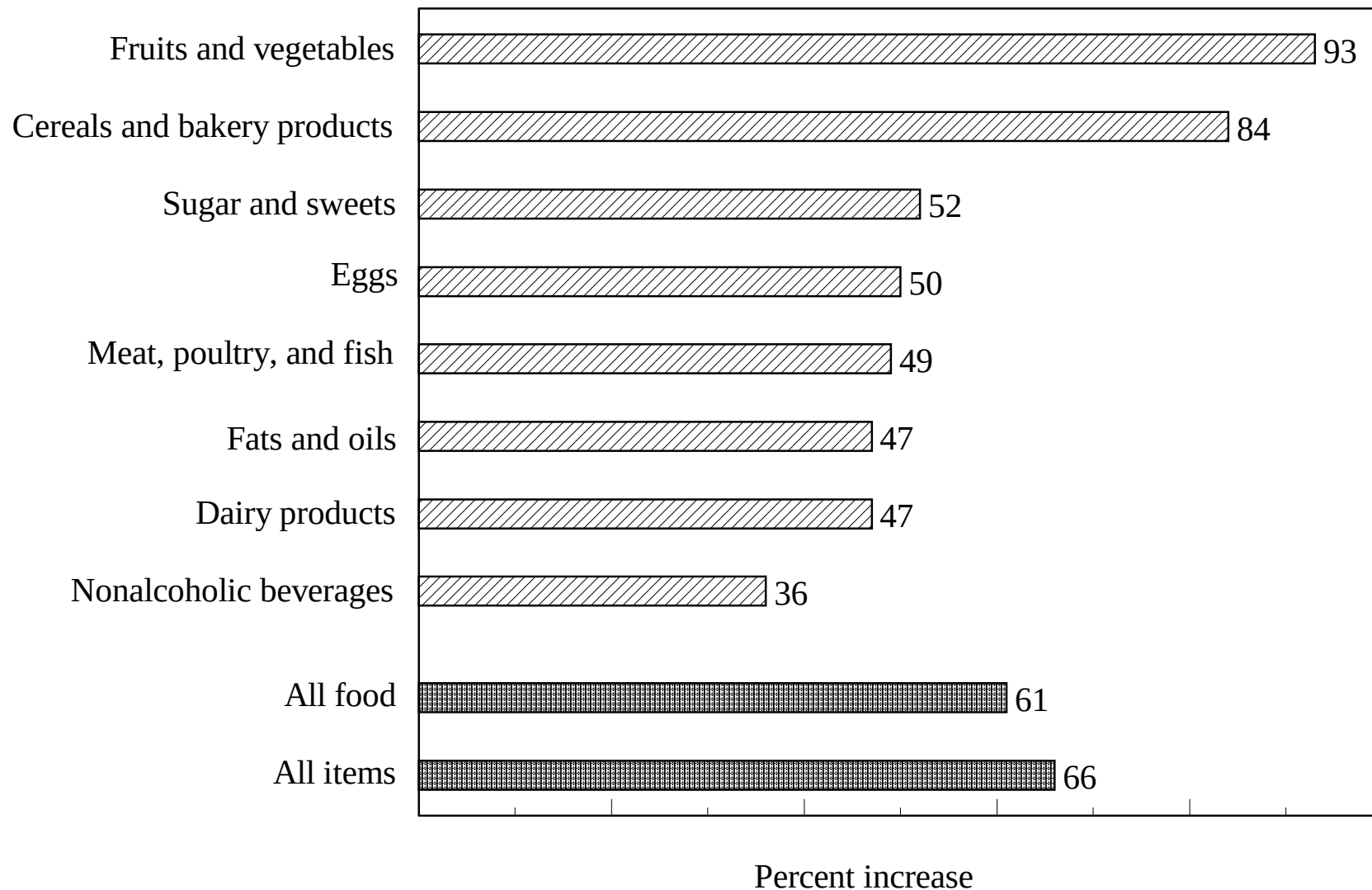


1/ Fresh-weight equivalent. 2/ Publication of *Diet, Nutrition, and Cancer*, which emphasized the importance of fruits and vegetables in the daily diet.

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

Figure 12

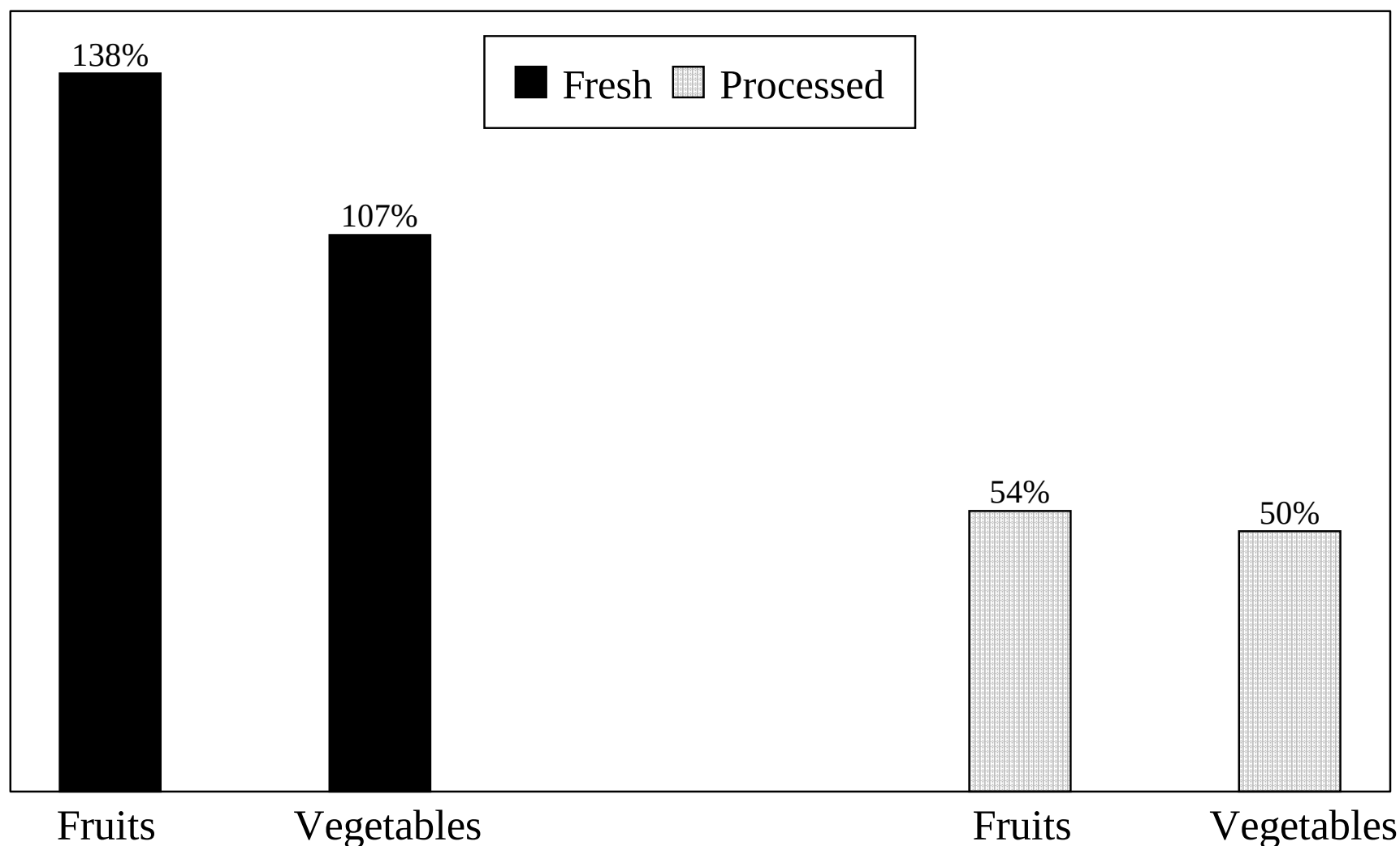
Fruits and vegetables have led in retail price increases, 1982-97



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

Figure 13

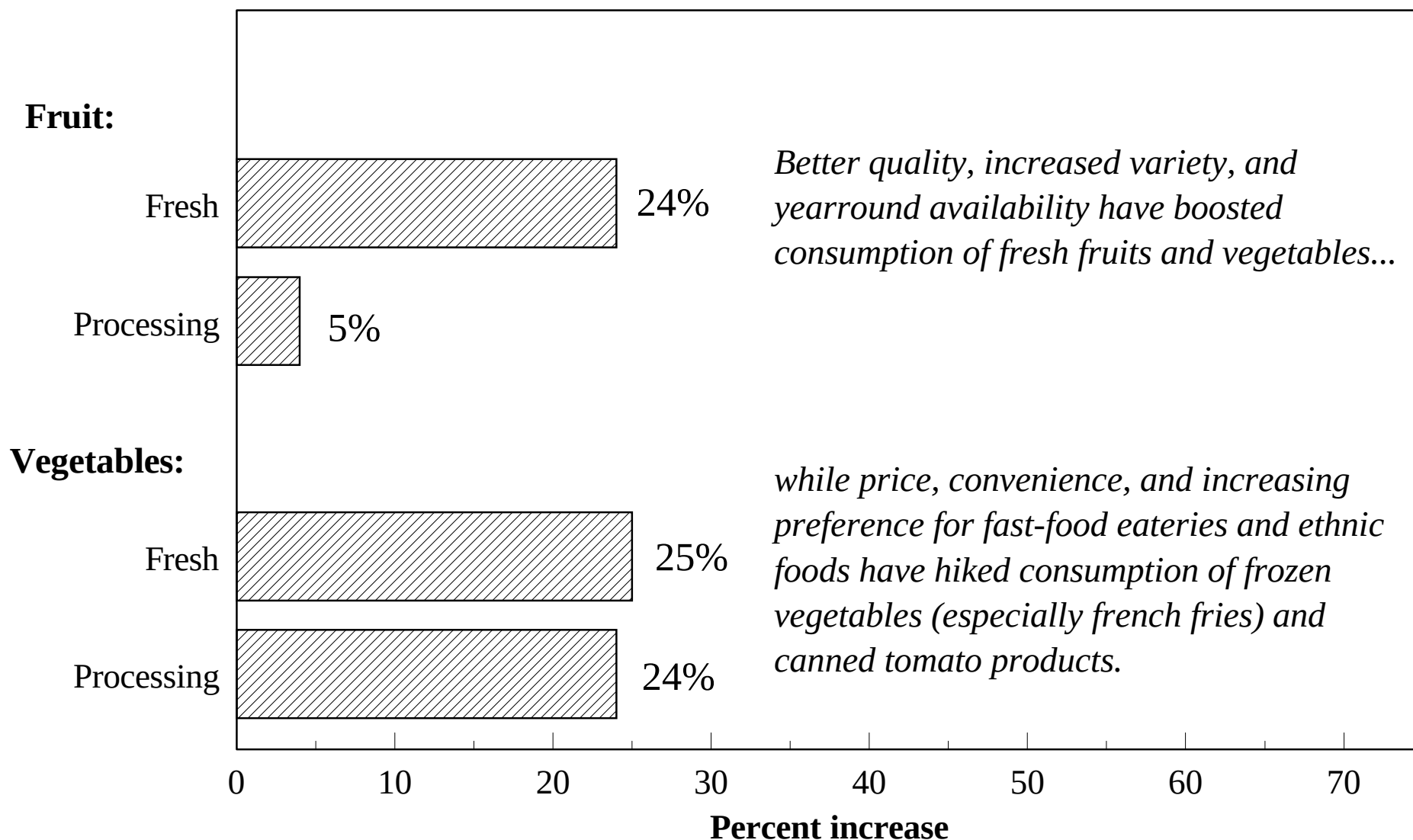
Price increases for fresh fruits and vegetables were more than double those for processed, 1982-97



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

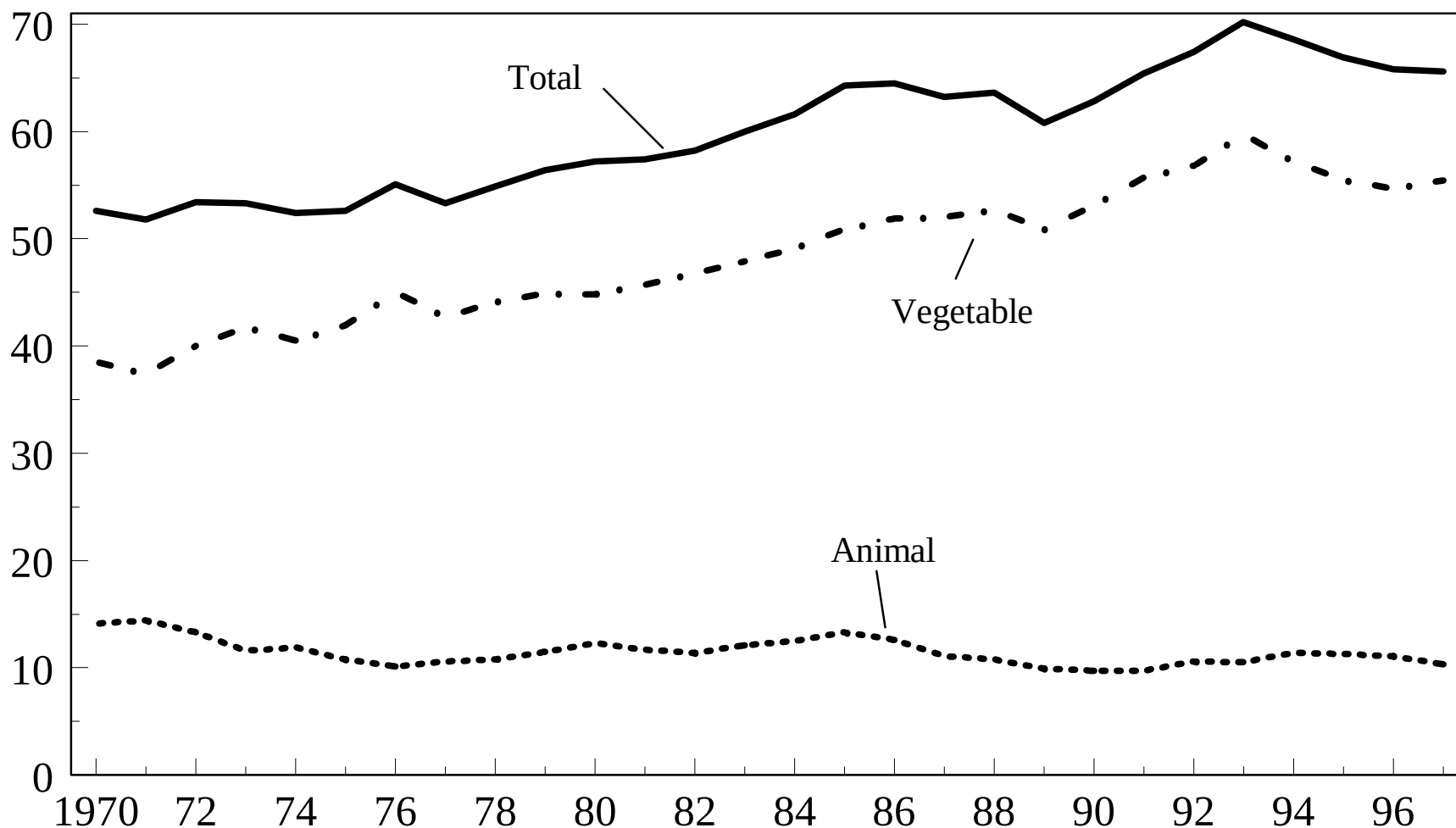


Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

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

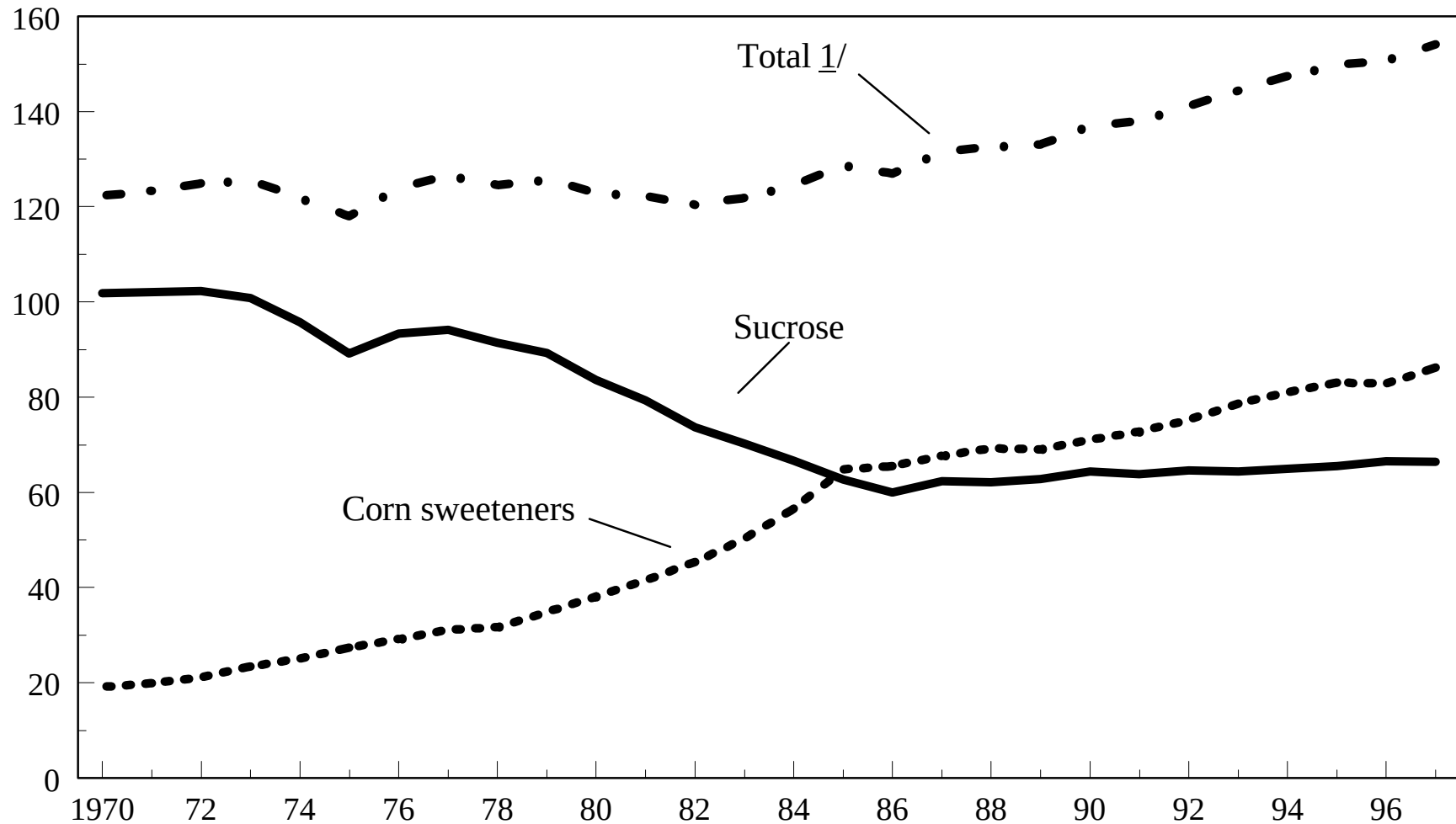


Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 16

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

Pounds per capita (dry weight)



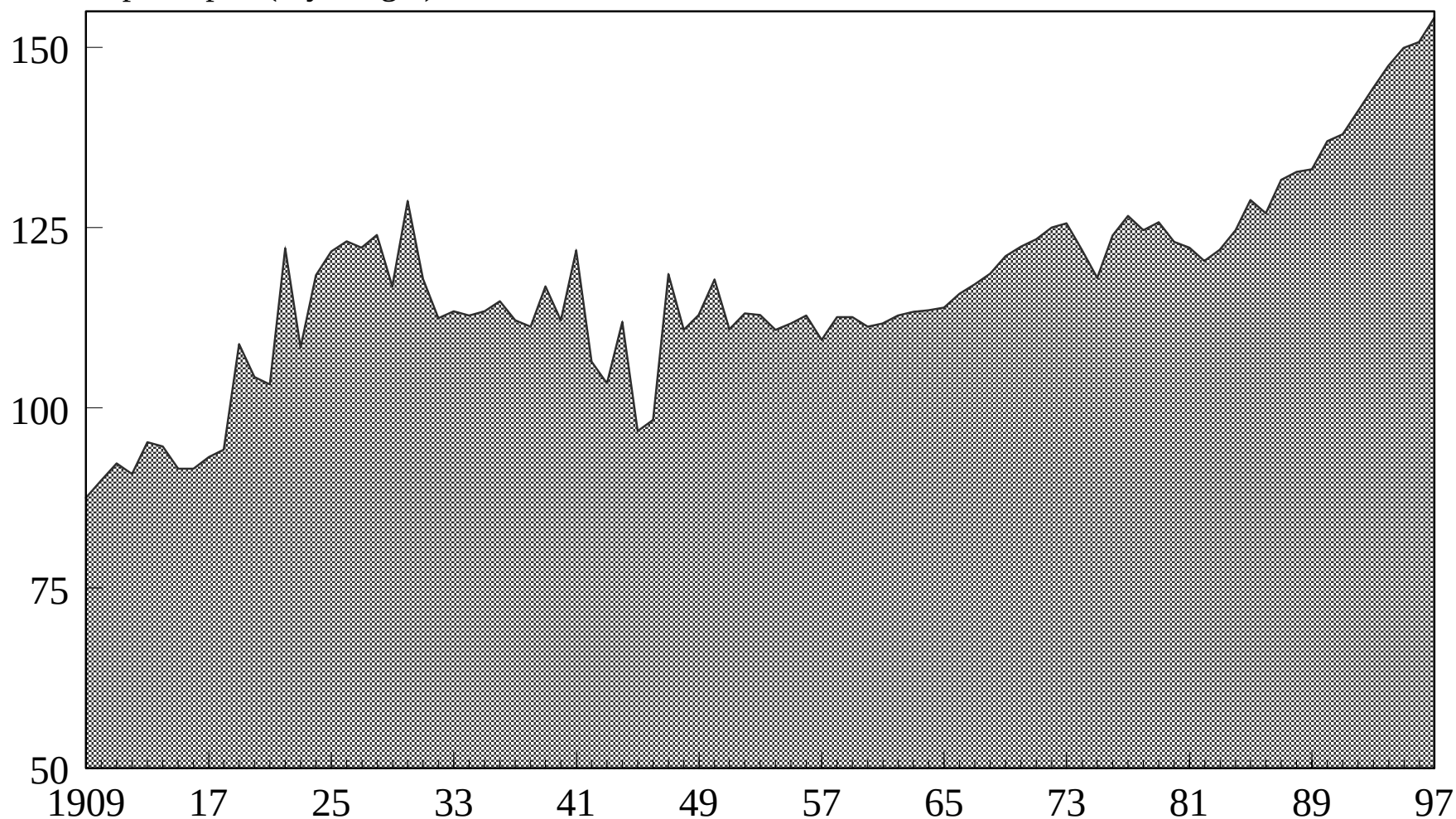
^{1/} Includes honey, molasses, and other refiner's syrups.

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)

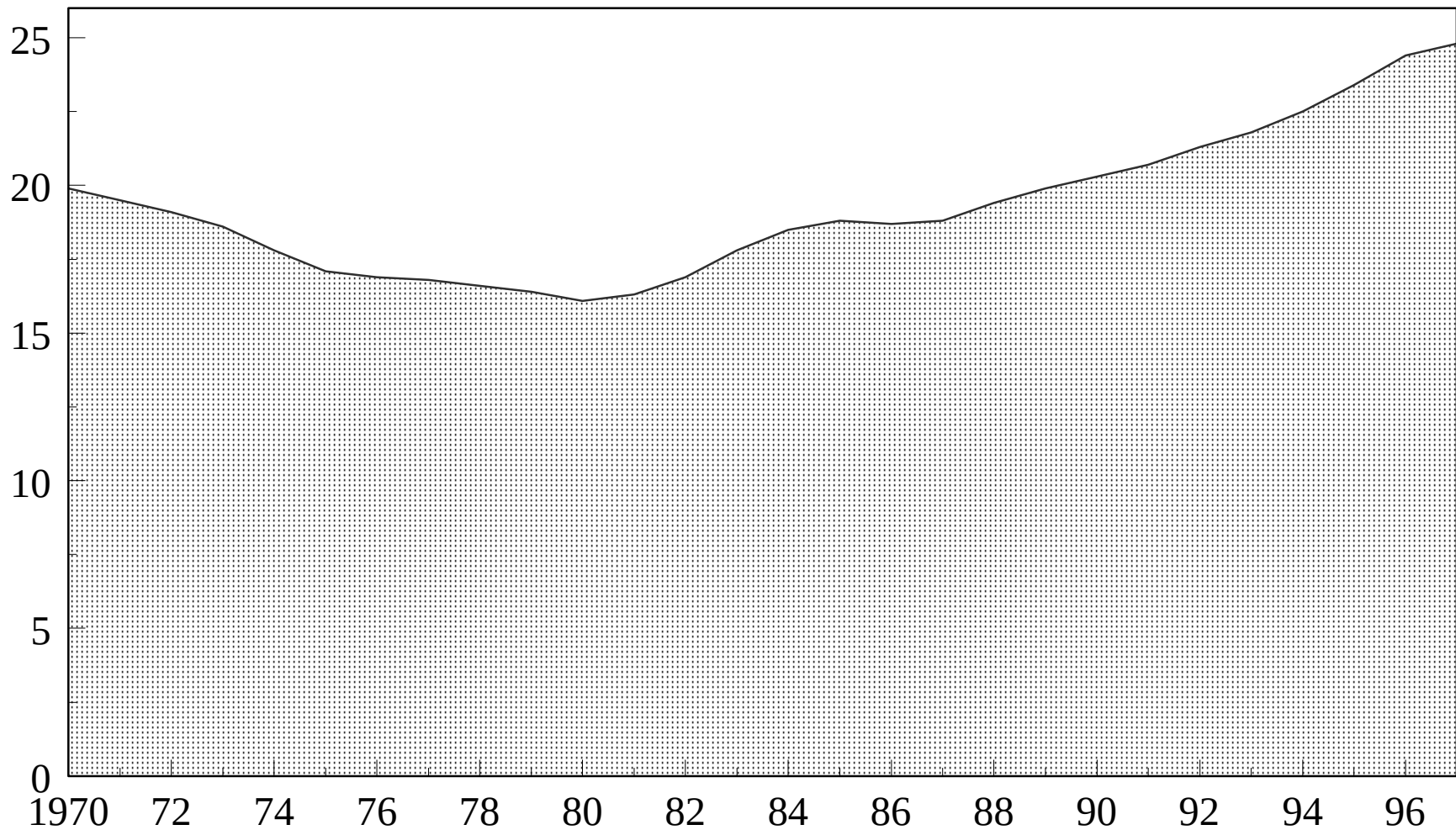


Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 18

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

Pounds per capita

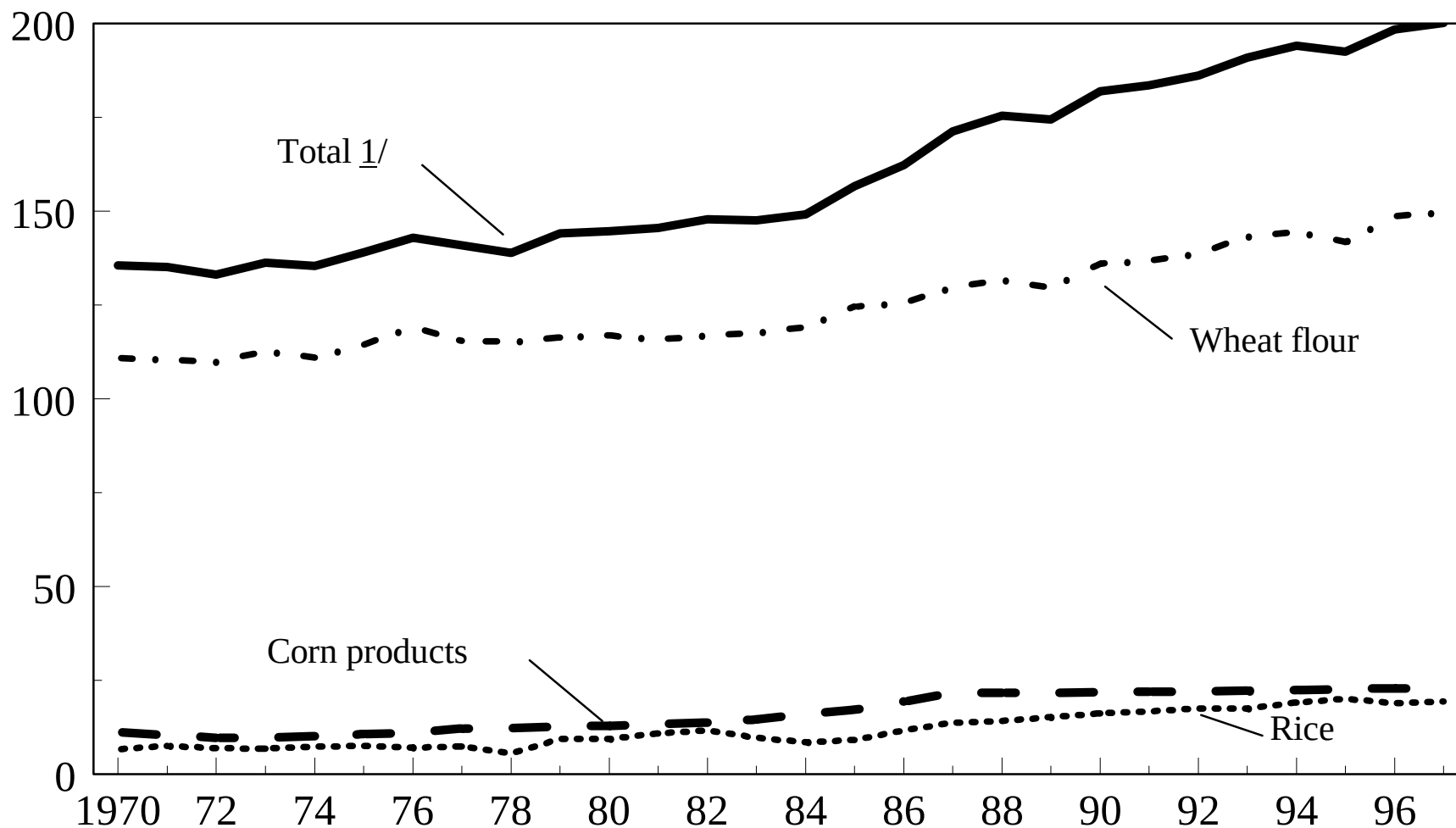


Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 19

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

Pounds per capita

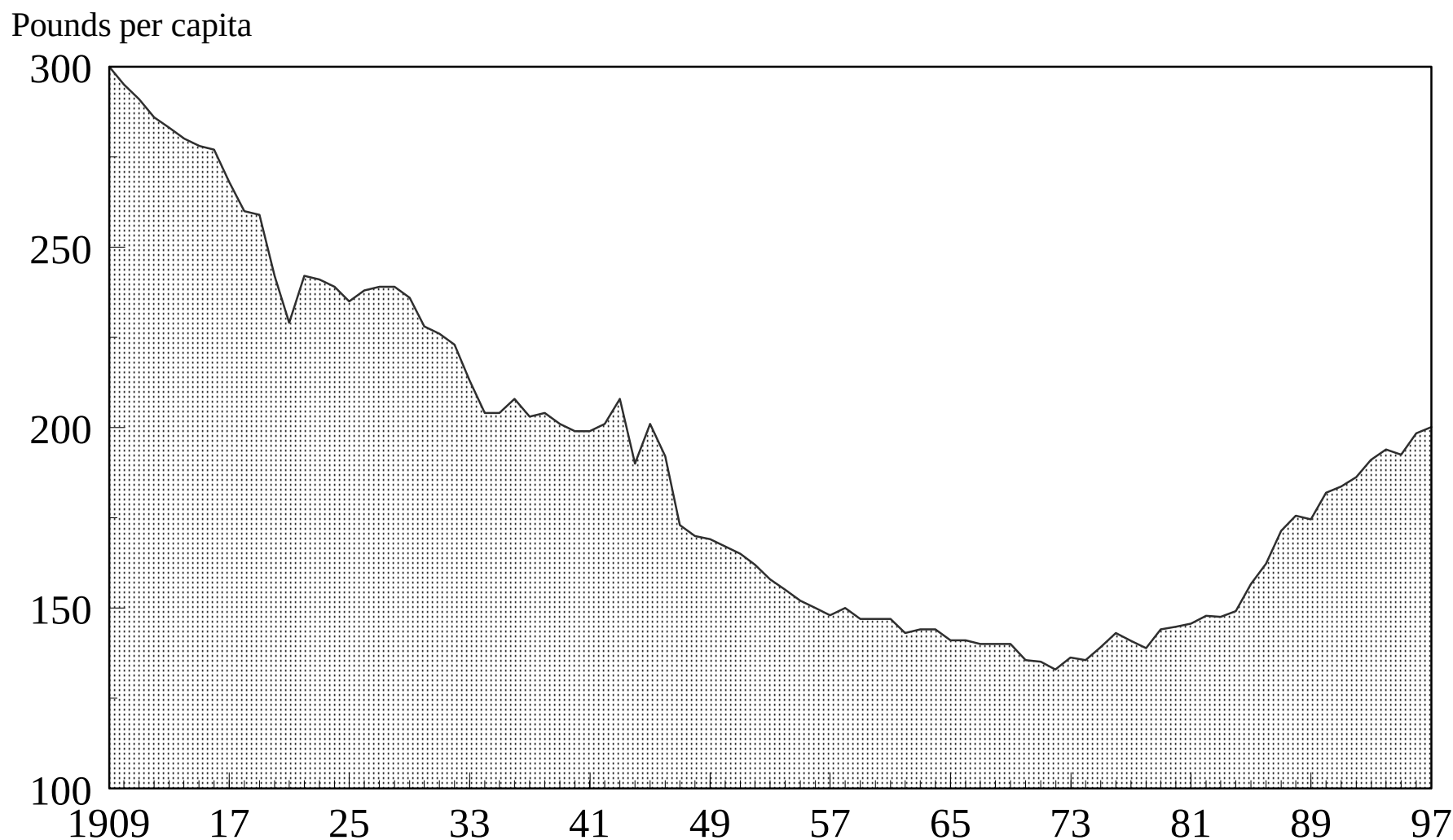


1/ Includes oat, rye, and barley products.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 20

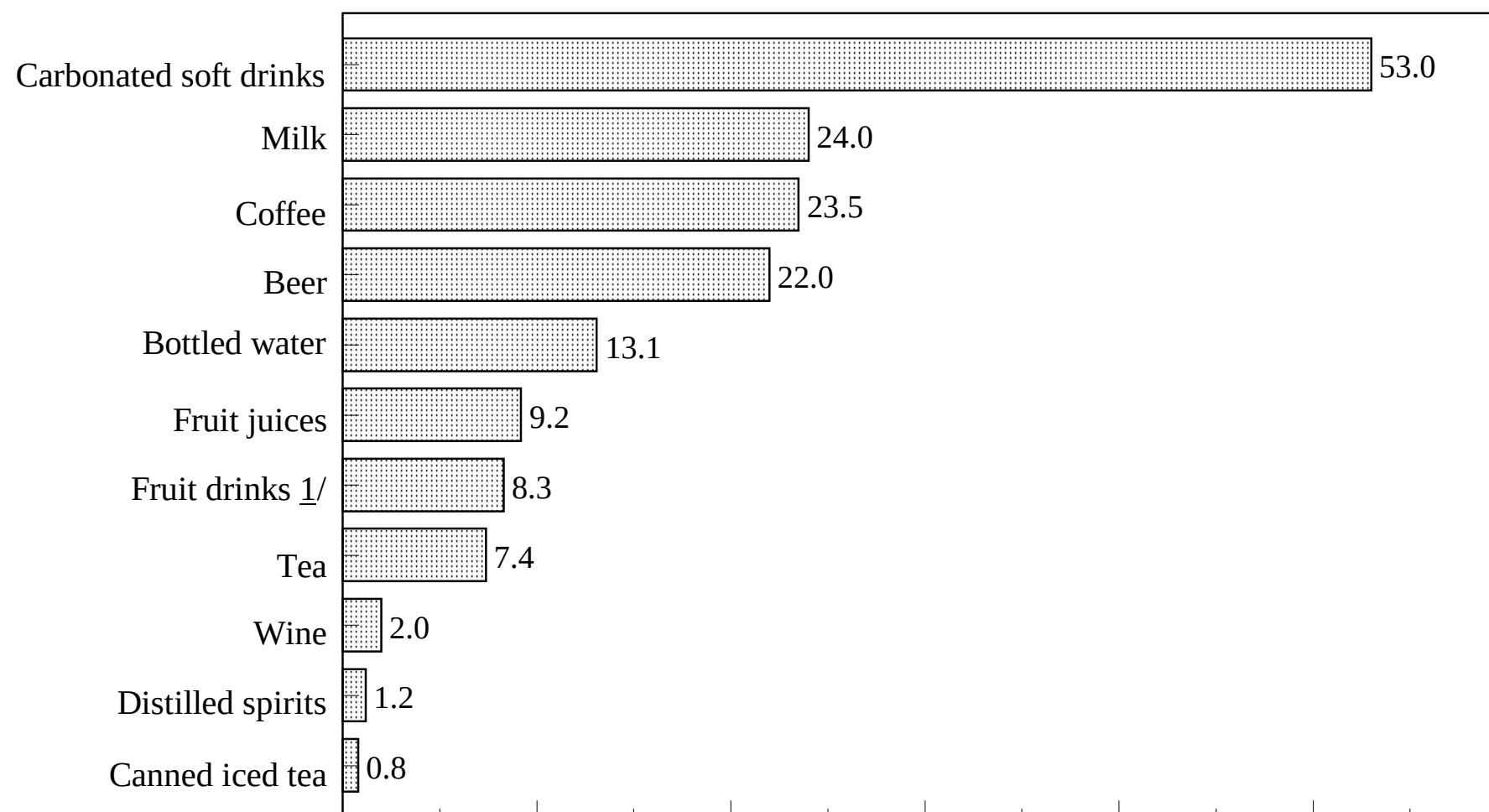
In 1997, Americans consumed 100 pounds less of flour and cereal products than did their counterparts in 1909



Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 21

Per capita beverage consumption, gallons in 1997

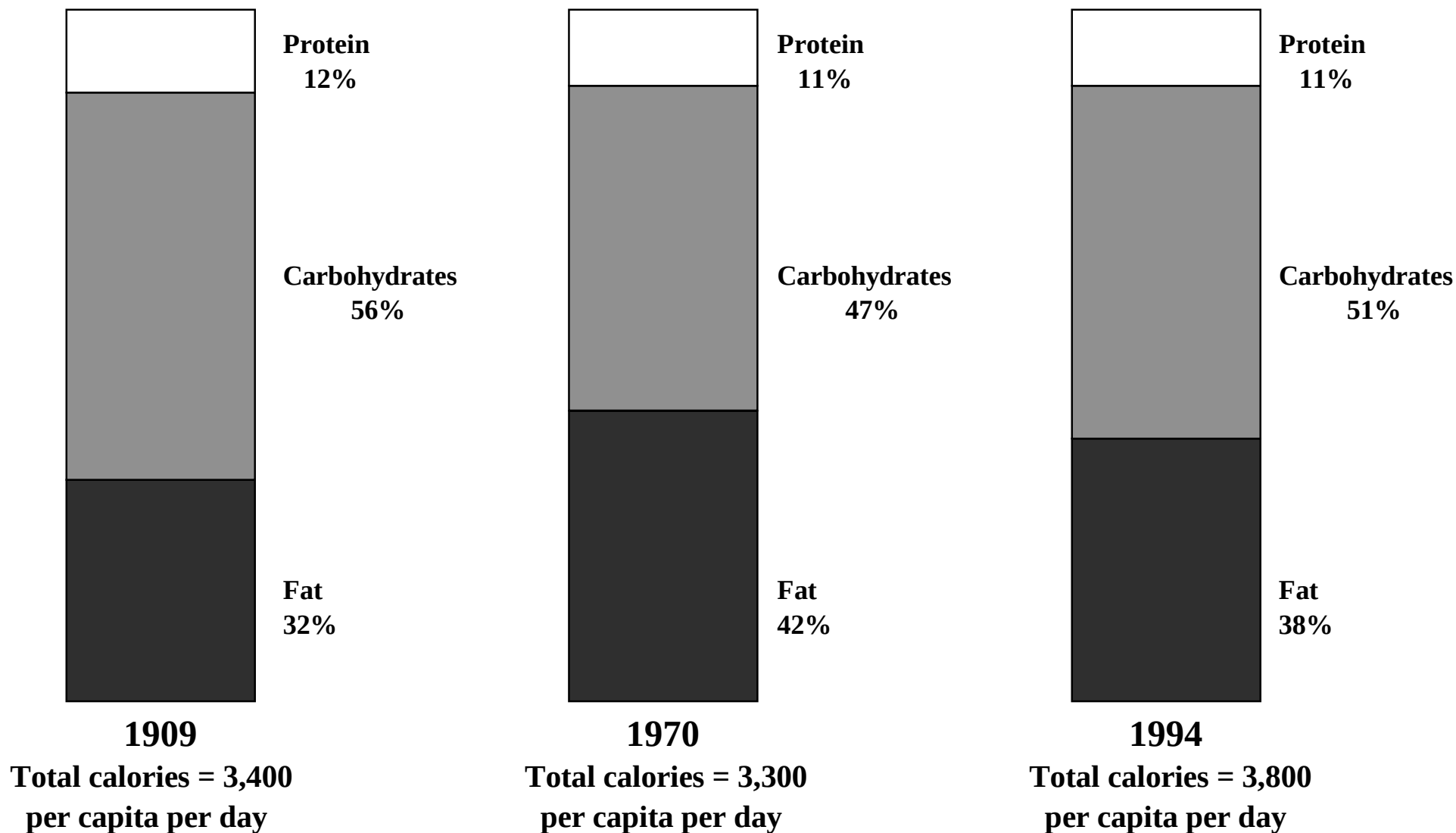


1/ Includes fruit cocktails and ades.

Source: USDA/Economic Research Service.

Figure 22

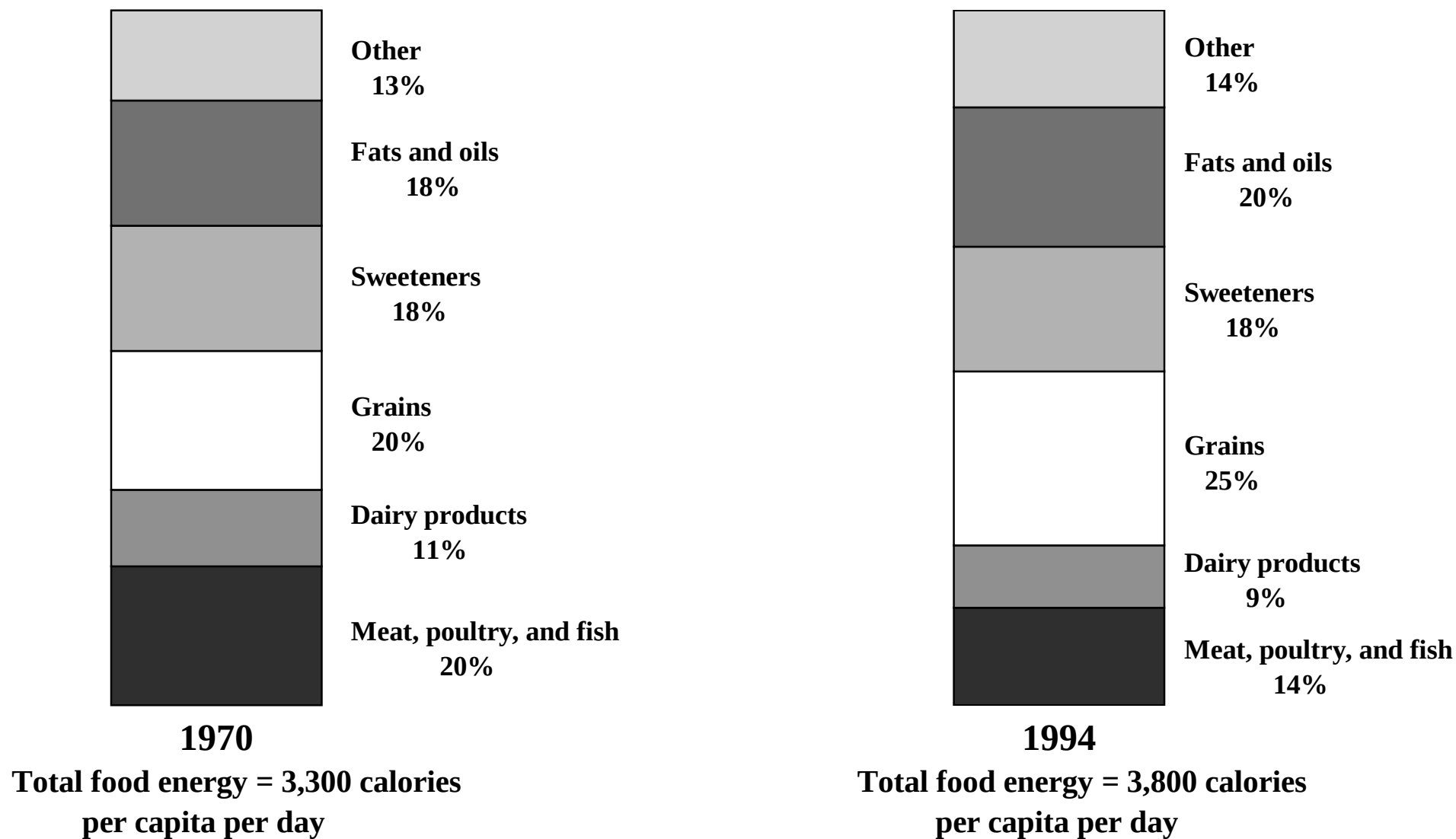
Sources of food energy in the U.S. food supply: Fat consumption as a percentage of total calories has declined since 1970 but remains well above the 1909 level



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

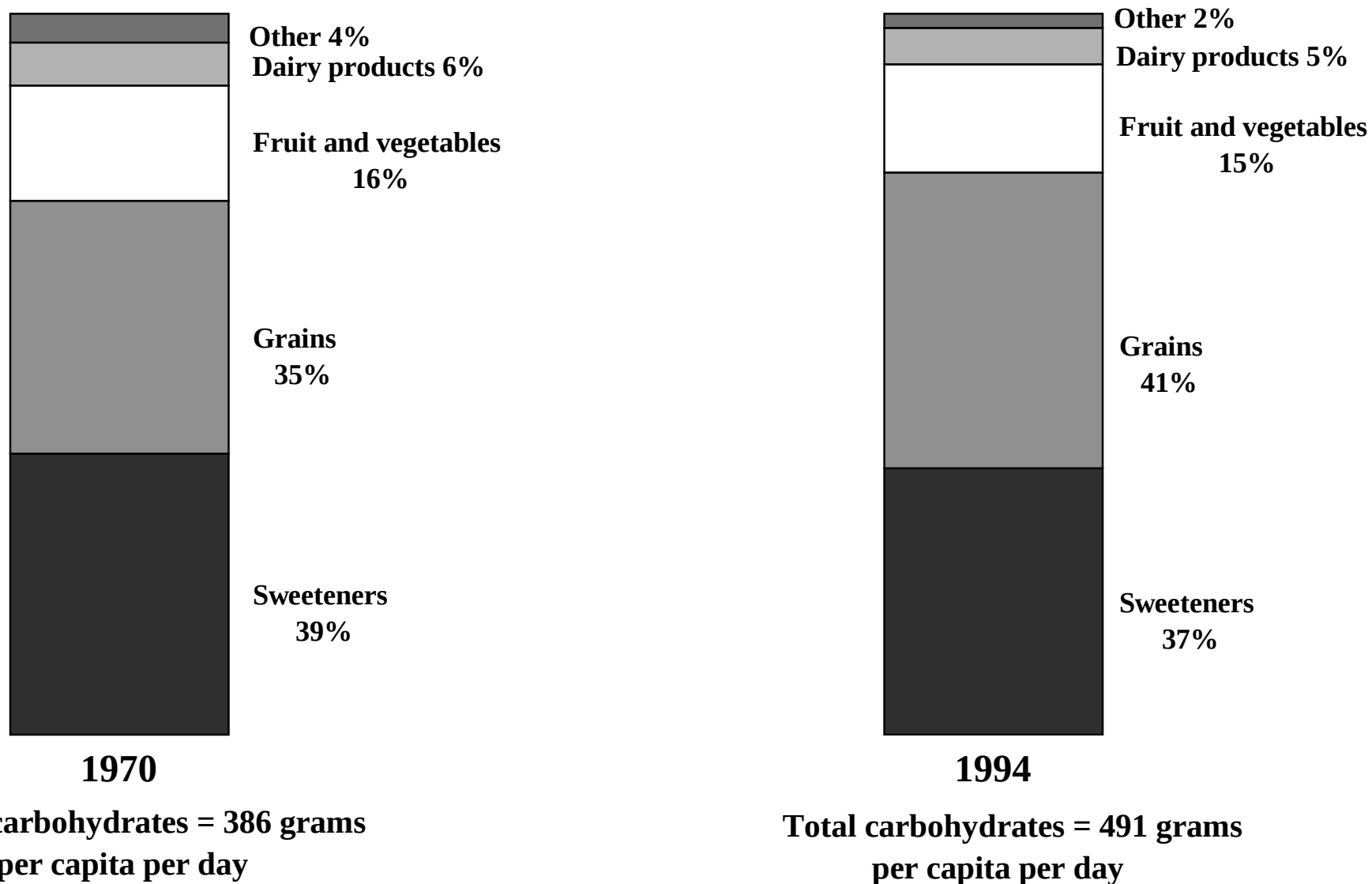


Figure 25

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

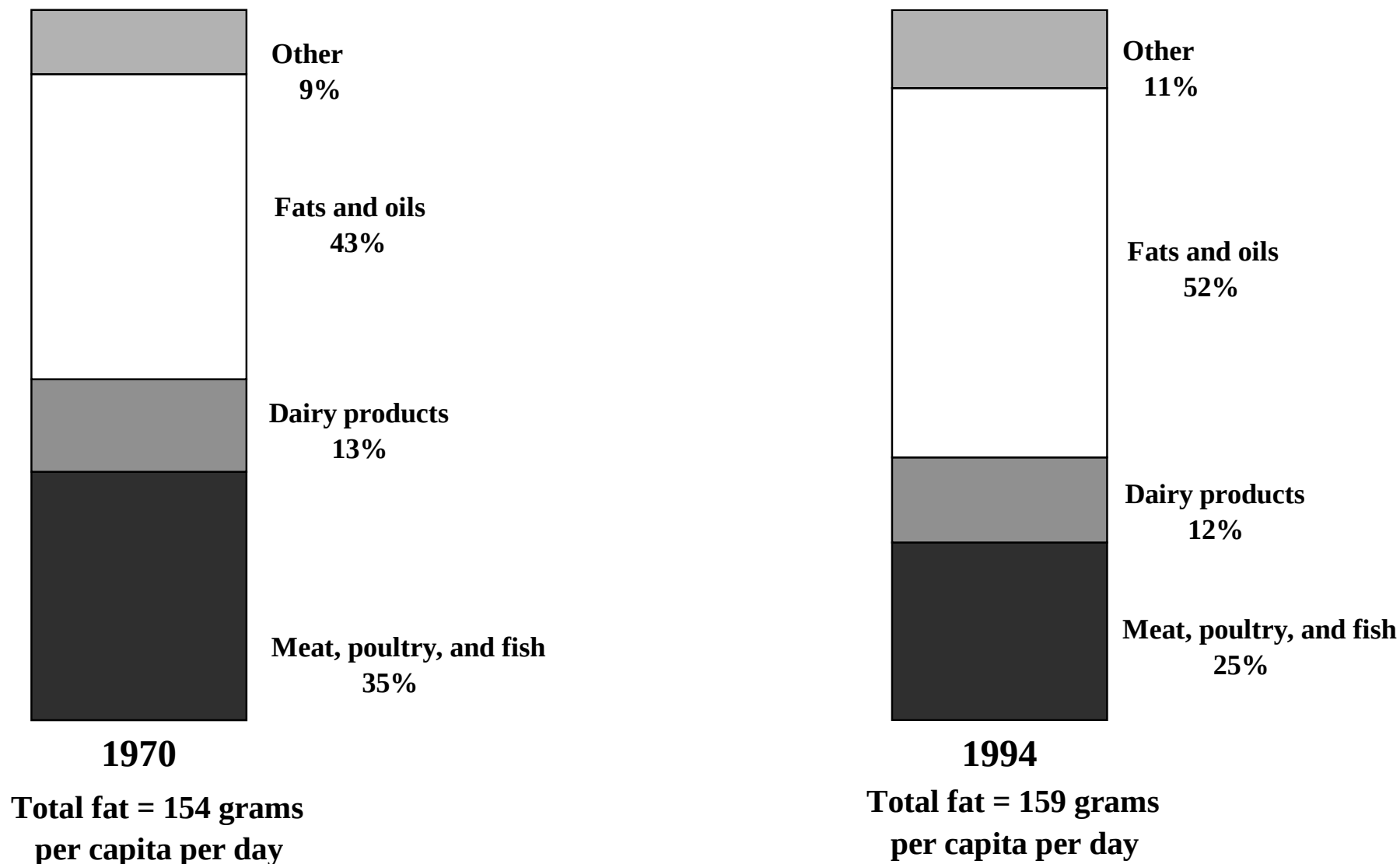
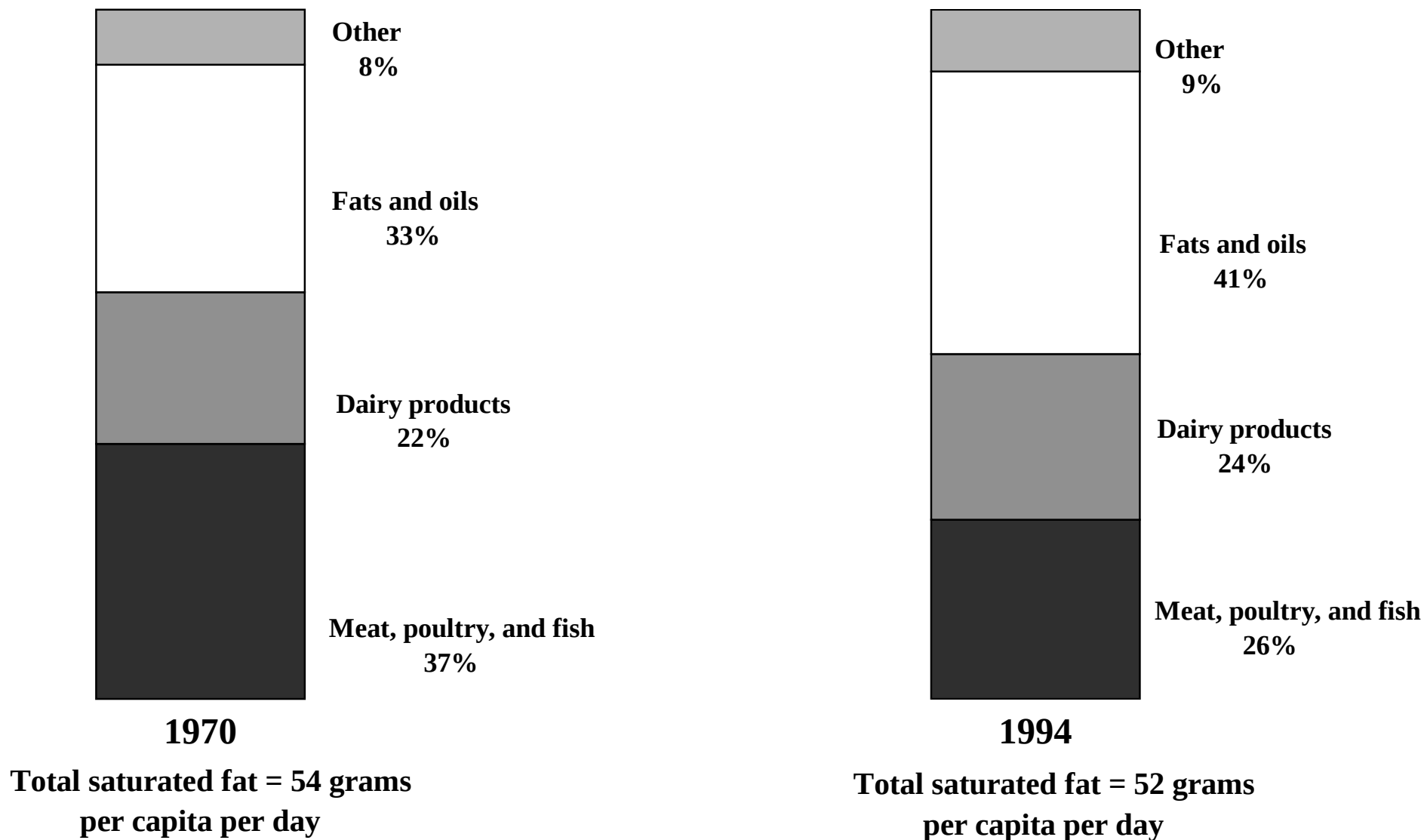


Figure 26

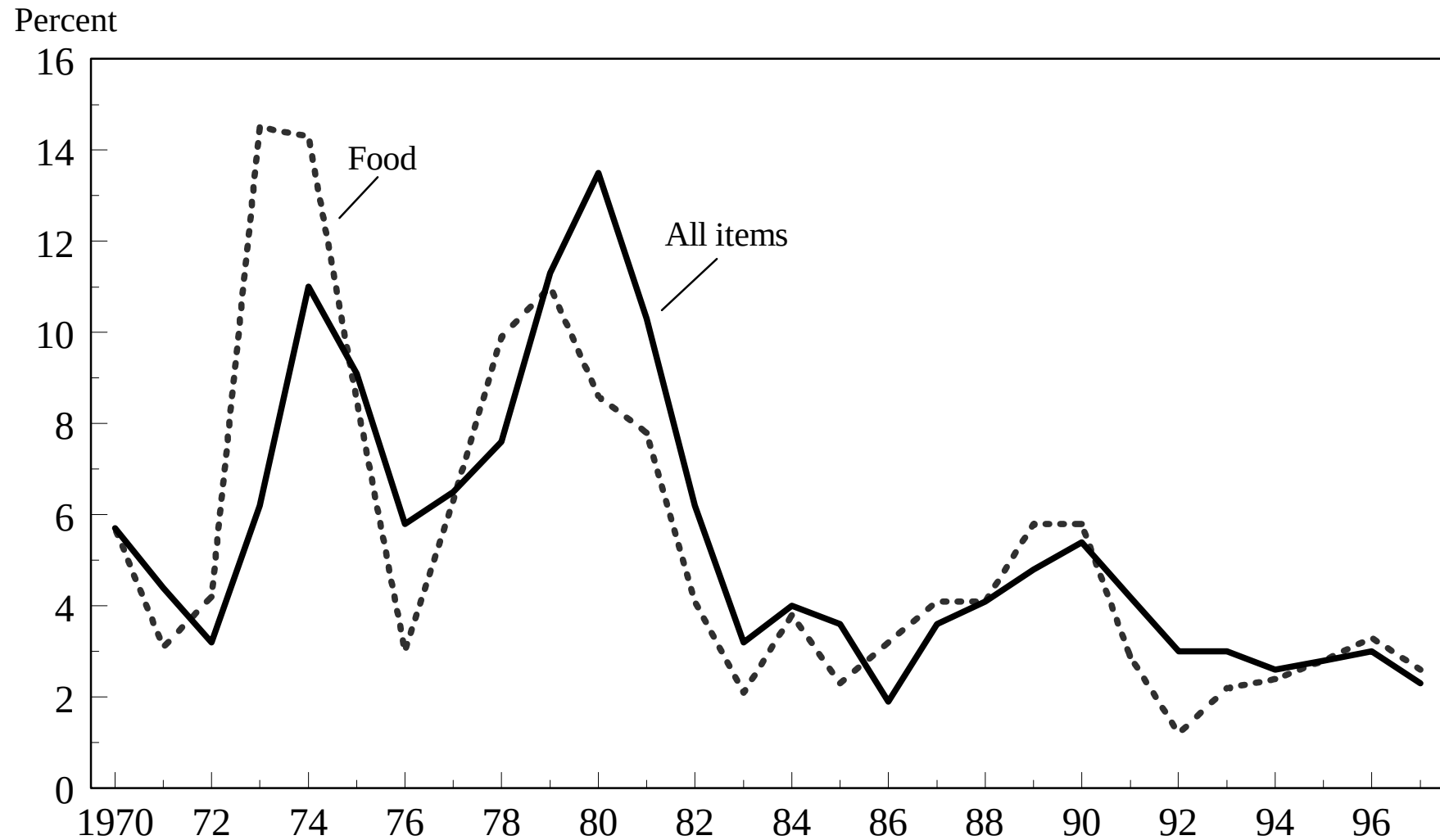
Meat, poultry, and fish contributed 30 percent less saturated fat to the U.S. food supply in 1994 than in 1970



Source: USDA/Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion.

Figure 27

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

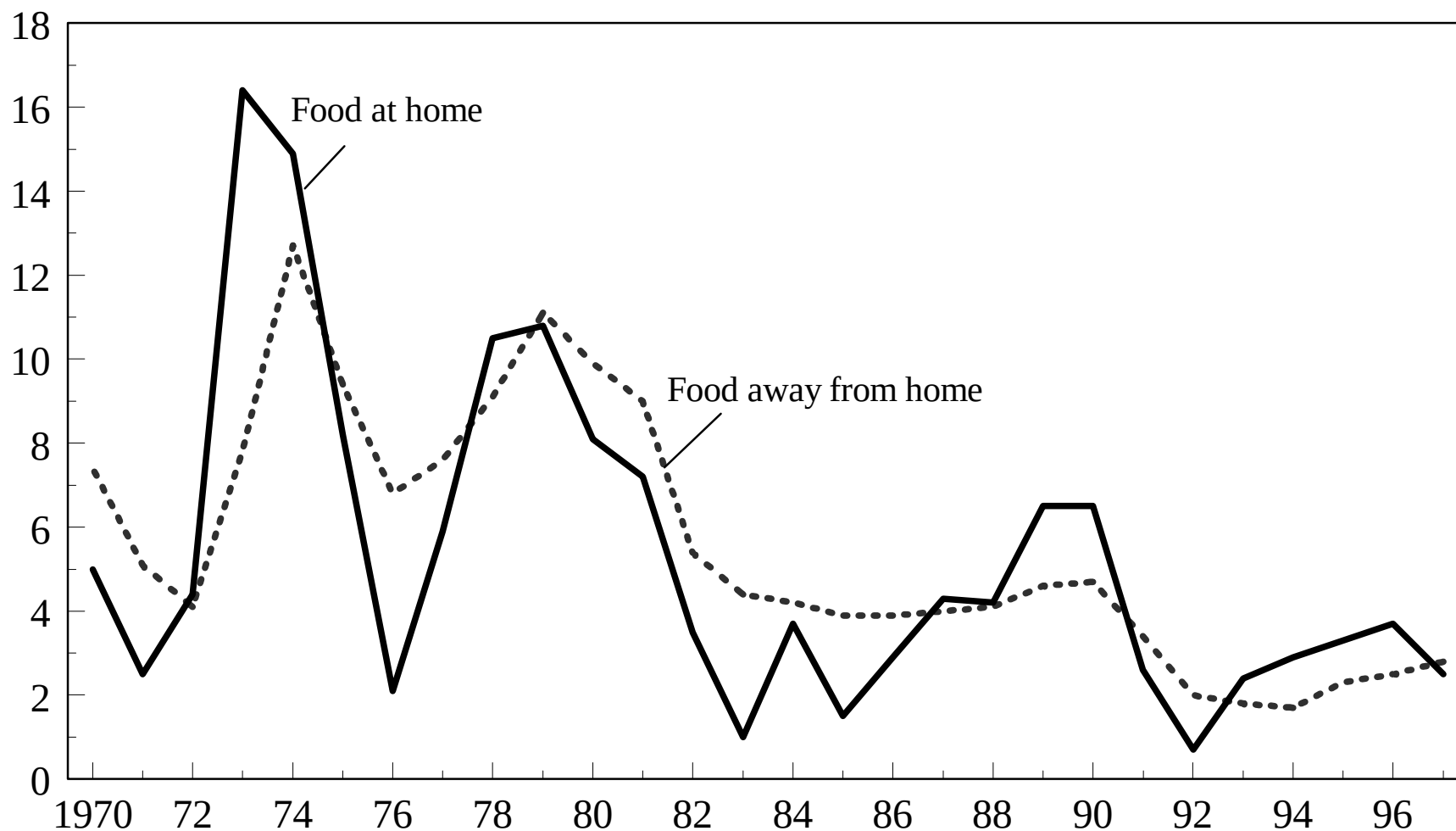


Source: U.S. Department of Labor/Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 28

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

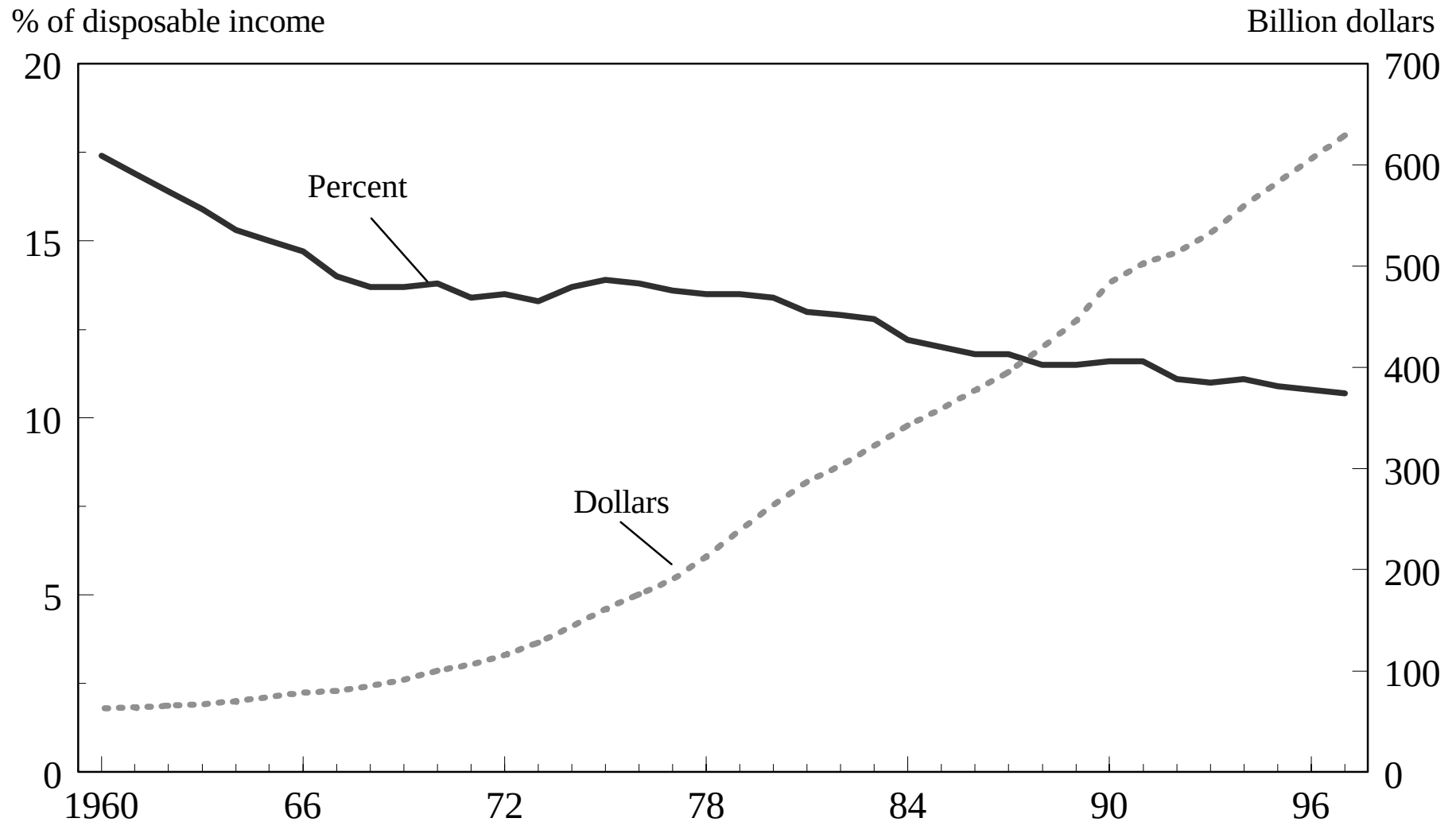
Percent



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

Figure 29

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



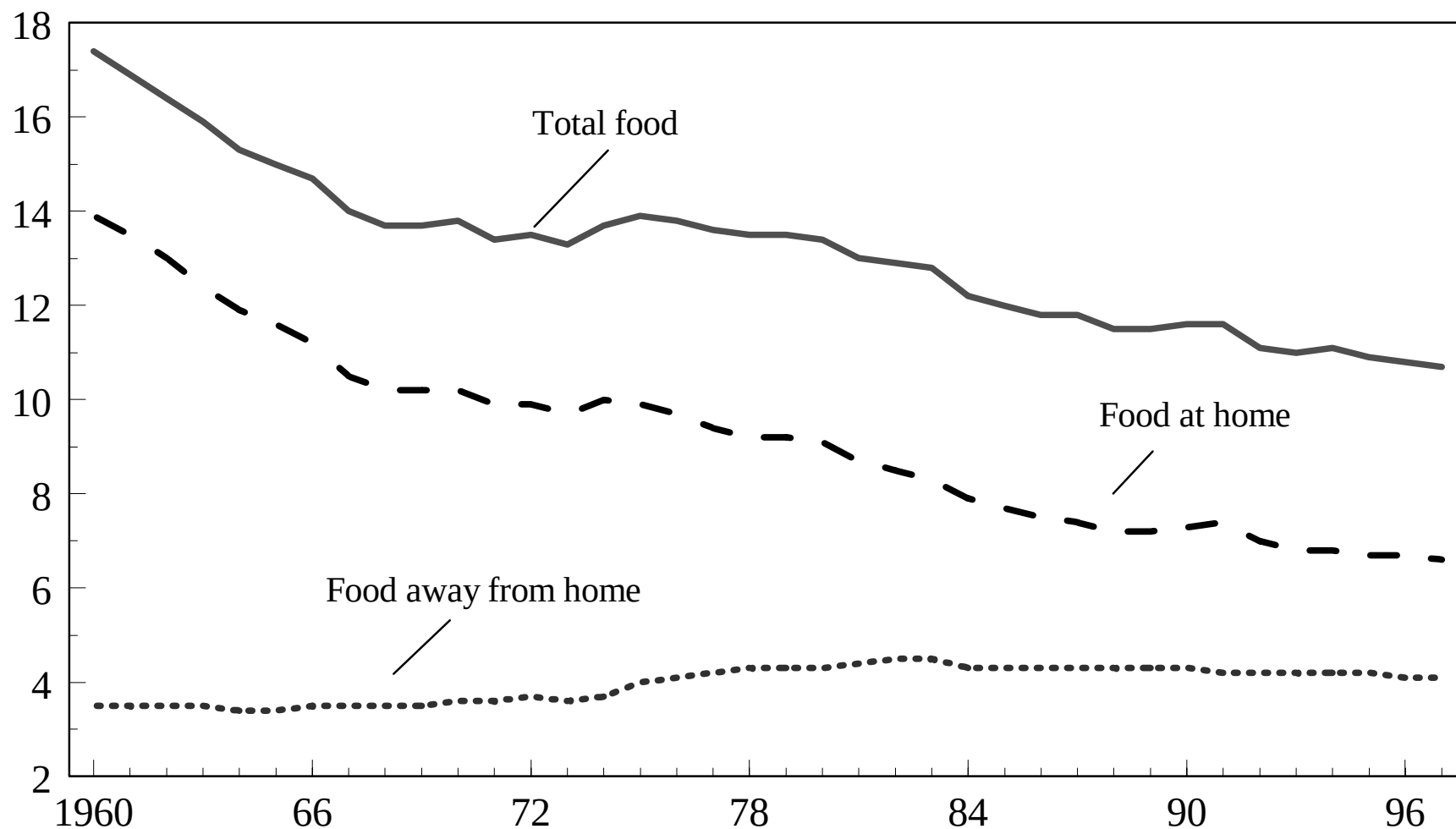
1/ Total food expenditures have been increasing, yet the percent of income spent for food has been decreasing.

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.