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Tools for Community Self-determination

### **U.S. Food Market Highlights:**

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#### Food markets

Total U.S. food consumption (2004): \$600-900 billion.<sup>1</sup>

Total retail food sales in U.S. (2003): \$450 billion<sup>2</sup>

Estimated share of these sales that accrues to farmers (2003): \$40 billion.<sup>3</sup>

Estimated retail food sales at Wal-Mart and Sam's Club: \$80 billion.<sup>4</sup>

Percent of food industries that lack competitiveness (2002): 85%.<sup>5</sup>

Month in which it is estimated the U.S. will become a permanent food importer (2005): December.<sup>6</sup>

### Employment

Total U.S. food retail employment (2003): 3.4 million.<sup>7</sup>

Retail sales per employee (2003): \$127,000

Total U.S. farm proprietor and labor employment (2002): 3.0 million.<sup>8</sup>

Farm sales per worker (2002): \$66,000

### **Commodity sales**

Total farm commodity sales in U.S. (2002): \$200 billion.9

U.S. Government payments to commodity producers (2002): \$11 billion.<sup>10</sup>

Estimated value of food produced in gardens nationally for private use (1994): \$19 billion.<sup>11</sup>

Value of U.S. corn crop (2002): \$18 billion.<sup>12</sup>

# **Direct Sales**

Food sold directly from farms to consumers (2002): \$812 million.<sup>13</sup> (Many consider this USDA count low).

Average distance traveled by an item of food in the Midwest (2001): 1,500 miles.<sup>14</sup>

# **Energy use**

Percent of U.S. energy consumption devoted to food production, processing and distribution (1976): 17%.<sup>15</sup>

Annual cost of this energy used in food system, at current consumption rates (2005): \$139 billion.<sup>16</sup>

# Natural and organic food sales

Estimated natural-foods-store market for Atkins-certified foods in U.S. (2004): \$485 million.<sup>17</sup>

*Estimated sales of "natural" products (2003):* \$43 billion.<sup>18</sup> (excludes superstore chain sales. Includes food plus supplements, personal care items, etc.)

*Estimated sales of "natural" foods (2003):* \$18 billion.<sup>19</sup> (included in total product sales listed above, excludes superstore chain sales)

*Estimated sale of "organic" foods (2005):* \$13.8 billion.<sup>20</sup> (excludes superstore chain sales)

Current growth rate in organic sales (2002): 16%.<sup>21</sup>

Current growth rate in organic sales in Europe (2002), seen by some as indicator for future rates in U.S.: 7.8%.<sup>22</sup>

Current growth rate for supermarket food sales (2003): 2-3%<sup>23</sup>

Supermarket share of organic food sales (2003): 37%<sup>24</sup>

Estimated total potential market for organic foods: \$15 to \$100 billion by 2030.

### **School lunches**

*Percent of public school students in the U.S. whose families earn so little they qualify for free and reduced school lunch (2000).* 50%.<sup>25</sup>

Percent of U.S. households that are "food insecure:" (that is, who are not sure at some point during they year from where their next meal may come (2000).  $10\%^{26}$ 

### Health and weight concerns

Percent of U.S. adults who are overweight or obese (1998): 65%.<sup>27</sup>

Percent of elderly seeking medical care who are undernourished: (1996): 50%<sup>28</sup>

Percentage of deaths in the industrial world that are related to diet: (2000): 50%.<sup>29</sup>

Number of Americans who die from food poisoning each year (2001): 5,000.<sup>30</sup>

Number of obese people in the world (2006): 300 million<sup>31</sup>

Number of overweight people in the world (2006): 1 billion<sup>32</sup>

Number of hungry people in the world (2006): 600 million<sup>33</sup>

Number of U.S. coronary cases that could be prevented by eating 1% less fat (1999): 30,000<sup>34</sup>

*Number of gastrointestinal diseases treated each year in the U.S. (2001).* 76 million (one for every four Americans).<sup>35</sup>

Annual medical costs of obesity in U.S. (2002): \$118 billion. (this is 14% of what Americans pay for food each year.)<sup>36</sup>

#### **Credit sources**

Amount of money spent by U.S. farmers paying interest on farm debt (1913-2005): \$1.366 trillion (in 2005 dollars).<sup>37</sup>

Amount of money directed to farmers by all federal programs (1933-2005): \$775 billion (in 2005 dollars).<sup>38</sup>

*Farmer interest payments (money flowing out of farm sector) less federal farm payments (money returned to farm sector) (1913-2005):* \$591 billion (in 2005 dollars).<sup>39</sup>

*Ratio of the average size of a bank in the U.S. to what economists consider the most efficient size (2000).* 1000 times larger.<sup>40</sup>

### For further details, see also:

Meter, Ken (2003). *Food with the Farmer's Face on it: Emerging Community-Based Food Systems.* Media guide published by W. K. Kellogg Foundation. Available at http://www.wkkfweb.org/FSRDFullGuide.pdf.

Meter, Ken, and Jon Rosales (2001). *Finding Food in Farm Country*. University of Minnesota— Experiment in Rural Cooperation, in partnership with Community Design Center and Crossroads Resource Center. Available at http://www.crcworks.org/ff.pdf.

To see recent findings from this and other "Finding Food in Farm Country" studies, see http://www.crcworks.org/fffc.pdf.

To view related materials: http://www.crcworks.org/rural.html.

#### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Estimates of food consumption: Figure of \$895 million from USDA Economic Research Service, viewed December 5, 2005, at http://ers.usda.gov/Briefing/CPIFoodAndExpenditures/Data/table1.htm. Estimate of \$610 million using Bureau of Labor Statistics data on consumer expenditures for food, ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ce/standard/2004/region.txt, viewed February 7, 2006.

<sup>2</sup> Food Marketing Institute, which uses data from *Progressive Grocer*. Viewed at www.fmi.org/facts\_figs/keyfacts/decade.htm on January 2, 2005.

<sup>3</sup> Stewart Smith calculates that overall, 9% of the retail value of food is received by the farmer. Smith, Stewart (1992). *Farming Activities and Family Farms: Getting the Concepts Right*. Presented to U.S. Congress Symposium, Agricultural Industrialization and Family Farms, October 21. Cited in Mamen, Katy, *et. al., Ripe for Change*. International Society for Ecology and Culture, January; and in Halweil, Brian (2004). *Eat Here*. Norton. Food Marketing Institute uses a higher ERS estimate of \$133 billion, a 19% return to farmers on \$709 billion of total food sales, but this seems implausible since total farm sales are only \$200 billion including all commodities. Moreover, much retail food is sourced abroad. Viewed at www.fmi.org/facts\_figs/keyfacts/farm.htm on January 2, 2005.

<sup>4</sup> *Feedstuffs* (2004). July 5, 5. Wal-Mart and Sam's Club are the top two food retailers in the U.S, after less than 20 years in the retail food business.

<sup>5</sup> Heffernan, William & Mary Hendrickson (2002). "Concentration in Agricultural Markets." Natiojnal Farmers Union. Available from the Agribusiness Accountability Initiative at http://www.agribusinessaccountability.org/pdfs/48\_Concentration%20in%20Agricultural%20Markets.pdf, viewed April 26, 2004. Other researchers further note that food prices are consistently higher due to this concentration of power. Lopez, Rigoberto A; Azzam, Azzeddine M; & Lirón-España, Carmen (2002). "Market Power and Efficiency: A Structural Approach." *Review of Industrial Organization* 20:115-126.

<sup>6</sup> Adamy, Janet (2005). "Agriculture: What's for Dinner? Imports." Wall Street Journal, January 31, R6.

<sup>7</sup> Food Marketing Institute. Viewed at www.fmi.org/facts\_figs/keyfacts/decade.htm on January 2, 2005.

<sup>8</sup> Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts (2002). http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/reis/.

<sup>9</sup> USDA/NASS Agriculture Census (2002). http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/.

<sup>10</sup> Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts (2002). http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/reis/.

<sup>11</sup> Dahlberg, K. A. (1994). "Localizing Local Food Systems." *Neighborhood Works*, February /March.

<sup>12</sup> USDA/NASS Agriculture Census (2002).

<sup>13</sup> USDA/NASS Agriculture Census (2002).

<sup>14</sup> Pirog, Rich; Timothy van Pelt, Kamyar Enshayan & Ellen Cook (2001). "Food, Fuel and Freeways: An Iowa perspective on how far food travels, fuel usage, and greenhouse gas emissions." Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture, Iowa State University, June. ERS energy study by Lasley, 1974.

<sup>15</sup> Federal Energy Administration (1976). "Energy Use in the Food System," Number FE 1.2:F73, May, p. III-14.

<sup>16</sup> Calculated from ratio determined by FEA study cited above, using current Department of Energy data for energy consumption (\$694 billion in 2001 -- DOE Table 1.5 Energy Consumption, Expenditures, and Emissions Indicators, 1949-2004, http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html, viewed Nov. 27, 2005). Bureau of Labor Statistics data on consumer expenditures for food, ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ce/standard/2004/region.txt, viewed February 7, 2006..

<sup>17</sup> Traynor Spencer, Marty and Patrick Rea (2004). "Natural Product Sales Top \$42 billion. *Natural Foods Merchandiser*, June, 1.

<sup>18</sup> Traynor Spencer and Rea, 1.

<sup>19</sup> Traynor Spencer and Rea, 1.

<sup>20</sup> Gray, Steven (2006). "Organic Food Goes Mass Market," *Wall Street Journal* May 4, D1, citing data from the *Nutrition Business Journal*. *NBJ* projects organic sales of \$15.5 billion in 2006. In 2002, *Natural Foods Merchandiser* stated that organic food sales were \$10 billion. *Natural Foods Merchandiser*, XXIII:6, 1. Retrieved from www.naturalfoodsmerchandiser.com/ November 10, 2004.

<sup>21</sup> Gray, Steven (2006). "Organic Food Goes Mass Market," *Wall Street Journal* May 4, D1, citing data from the *Nutrition Business Journal*. *NBJ* projects organic sales growth rate of \$12 % in 2006. Marty Traynor-Spencer, *Natural Foods Merchandiser*, in a Nov. 19, 2004, telephone conversation reported a growth rate of 17% in 2002.

<sup>22</sup> *Natural Foods Merchandiser*, XXIV:9, 22. Retrieved from www.naturalfoodsmerchandiser.com/, November 10, 2004. Organic Monitor, the source of international data on organics, considers European rates as leading indicators of U.S. growth, and projects EU growth of 5-7 percent in upcoming years.

<sup>23</sup> Hansen, Nanette (2004). "Organic food sales see healthy growth; Mainstream food companies promote natural brands," MSNBC news report, December 3. Viewed at http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/6638417/ on January 2, 2005. Food Marketing Institute, using data from *Progressive Grocer*, lists a 10-year growth rate of 4.8 % from 1993-2003 for all supermarket items, including nonfood items. Viewed at www.fmi.org/facts\_figs/keyfacts/decade.htm on January 2, 2005.

<sup>24</sup> Hansen, Nanette (2004). "Organic food sales see healthy growth; Mainstream food companies promote natural brands," MSNBC news report, December 3. Viewed at http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/6638417/ on January 2, 2005.

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<sup>27</sup> Flegal, Kim. et. al. (1998). "Overweight and Obesity in the United States, Prevalence and Trends, 1960-1994," International Journal of Obesity, August. Cited in Gardner, Gary; & Halweil, Brian (2000). "Overfed and Underfed: The Global Epidemic of Malnutrition." World Watch Institute: Worldwatch Paper 150, March, 9. <sup>28</sup> Wellman, N. S. et. al (1996). "Elder Insecurities: Poverty, Hunger, and Malnutrition." American Dietetic Association hunger line, cited in Pothukuchi & Kaufman, 7.

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