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# Vegetables and Pulses Outlook

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## U.S. Production of Vegetables Remains Flat

U.S. production of commercial vegetables and dry pulses (including mushrooms, potatoes, and sweet potatoes) totaled 127 billion pounds in 2015, down less than 1 percent from previous year. During the same period, imports and stocks carried over from the previous crop rose 2 percent while exports declined 3 percent.

The modest gains from imports and carryover stocks did not, however, translate to higher domestic use. Instead, stocks going into 2016 rose, supported by increased canning production. As a result of the increased ending stocks, net domestic use (disappearance or availability) declined about 2 percent from last year to 118.5 billion pounds in 2015. On a per-capita-use basis, the total volume of vegetables and pulses averaged 375 pounds in 2015—down 3 percent from last year and 12 percent from a peak in 2000. Canning vegetables, particularly tomato products, accounted for a majority of the decline in domestic vegetable use in 2015. The decline in total vegetable and pulse use between 2000 and 2015 was mainly driven by potatoes, followed by tomatoes and head lettuce.

The U.S. vegetable trade deficit widened in 2015 as a strong dollar and weak global demand placed pressure on U.S. exports. In 2015, about 22 percent of vegetables consumed domestically was imported while 13 percent was exported to foreign destinations. Import share of domestic use of vegetables has nearly tripled in the last two decades from 8 percent in 1995 to 22 percent in 2015. The U.S. dry pulse industry, on the other hand, as it has for decades, experienced a trade surplus.

**Keywords:** Vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, lettuce, dry beans, dry peas, lentils, pulses, mushrooms, area, production, consumption, per capita use, prices, exports, imports, trade

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# Industry Overview

Table 1—U.S. vegetable and pulse industry at a glance, 2013-15<sup>1</sup>

Item	Unit	2013	2014	2015p	Percent Change 2014-15
<i>Area harvested</i>	1,000 acres	6,126	6,499	6,949	6.9
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh (excluding melons)	1,000 acres	1,431	1,388	1,372	-1.1
Processing	1,000 acres	1,053	1,098	1,076	-2.0
Potatoes	1,000 acres	1,051	1,051	1,053	0.2
Dry beans, peas and lentils	1,000 acres	2,474	2,824	3,292	16.6
Other <sup>2</sup>	1,000 acres	116	138	156	13.1
<i>Production</i>	Million cwt	1,218	1,276	1,272	-0.3
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh (excluding melons)	Million cwt	360	358	348	-2.9
Processing	Million cwt	344	386	388	0.6
Potatoes	Million cwt	435	442	440	-0.4
Dry beans, peas and lentils	Million cwt	46	50	54	7.9
Other <sup>2</sup>	Million cwt	34	39	41	5.1
<i>Crop value</i>	\$ millions	19,746	19,293	20,412	5.8
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh (excluding melons)	\$ millions	10,579	9,890	11,074	12.0
Processing	\$ millions	2,126	2,357	2,282	-3.2
Potatoes	\$ millions	4,017	3,928	3,848	-2.0
Dry beans, peas and lentils	\$ millions	1,323	1,296	1,263	-2.5
Other <sup>2</sup>	\$ millions	1,701	1,823	1,945	6.7
<i>Unit value</i> <sup>3</sup>	\$/cwt	16.21	15.13	16.05	6.1
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh (excluding melons)	\$/cwt	29.38	27.59	31.82	15.4
Processing	\$/cwt	6.18	6.11	5.88	-3.8
Potatoes	\$/cwt	9.24	8.88	8.74	-1.7
Dry beans, peas and lentils	\$/cwt	28.91	25.73	23.26	-9.6
Other <sup>2</sup>	\$/cwt	50.53	47.24	47.96	1.5
<i>Trade</i>					
<i>Imports</i>	\$ millions	11,250	11,461	11,905	3.9
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh (excluding melons)	\$ millions	6,368	6,377	6,599	3.5
Processing <sup>4</sup>	\$ millions	2,744	2,868	3,097	8.0
Potatoes & products	\$ millions	1,176	1,164	1,134	-2.6
Dry beans, peas and lentils	\$ millions	216	266	254	-4.4
Other <sup>5</sup>	\$ millions	745	786	821	4.4
<i>Exports</i>	\$ millions	6,725	6,993	6,758	-3.4
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh (excluding melons)	\$ millions	2,130	2,159	2,058	-4.7
Processing <sup>4</sup>	\$ millions	1,651	1,825	1,797	-1.6
Potatoes & products	\$ millions	1,675	1,701	1,669	-1.9
Dry beans, peas and lentils	\$ millions	744	781	700	-10.3
Other <sup>5</sup>	\$ millions	525	527	534	1.2
<i>Per-capita use</i>	Pounds	381.9	385.1	375.0	-2.6
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh (excluding melons)	Pounds	140.6	141.7	139.7	-1.5
Processing	Pounds	110.6	113.0	101.6	-10.1
Potatoes & products	Pounds	113.3	112.1	113.7	1.4
Dry beans, peas and lentils	Pounds	7.2	7.0	8.5	21.2
Other <sup>2</sup>	Pounds	10.1	11.3	11.6	2.6

p = preliminary. <sup>1</sup>Total rounded. <sup>2</sup>Includes sweet potatoes and mushrooms. <sup>3</sup>Ratio of total value to total production. <sup>4</sup>Includes canned, frozen, and dried. Excludes potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms. <sup>5</sup>Other includes mushrooms and vegetable seed.

All trade data are on a calendar-year basis. Note: Hundredweight (cwt), a unit of measure equal to 100 pounds.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service, using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production, Acreage, Agricultural Prices, Crop Values, Mushrooms, and Potatoes*; and from U.S. trade data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

## Production

Largely unchanged from a year earlier, the United States produced about 127 billion pounds of all commercial vegetables and pulses (including mushrooms and potatoes), with a value of \$20 billion and area harvested of about 6.9 million acres in 2015. The three leading crops produced during that period were potatoes (44 billion pounds), tomatoes (32 billion pounds), and lettuce (8.1 billion pounds), which combined accounted for two-third of total production volume. During this period, production value rose 6 percent from a year earlier due to robust domestic prices for most fresh-market crops.

### *Fresh-Market vegetables*

Excluding potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms, in 2015, the United States produced 34.8 billion pounds of fresh vegetables, down 3 percent from a year earlier as area harvested declined. As California entered its fourth year of drought, there was reduced State production. Still, California continued to lead the country in fresh-market production accounting for 54 percent of annual fresh-market vegetable output in the United States. Florida regained its position as the second largest source of fresh-market vegetables, with 3 percent of output. Arizona, which ranked second in terms of production volume last year, saw production drop 10 percent in 2015. The three largest crops, in terms of production, were onions, head lettuce, and sweet corn, which combined accounted for 40 percent of the total production.

Table 2--Annual U.S. production of selected fresh-market vegetables

Commodity	2013	2014	2015	Change
	----- Million pounds -----			2014-15
				Percent
Artichokes <sup>1</sup>	95.9	94.9	87.8	-7
Asparagus <sup>1</sup>	76.2	74.3	68.5	-8
Beans, snap	425.2	372.0	395.2	6
Broccoli <sup>1</sup>	2,136.0	2,060.0	1,940.8	-6
Cabbage	2,175.0	2,114.1	2,011.3	-5
Carrots	2,425.5	2,537.9	2,428.2	-4
Cauliflower <sup>1</sup>	666.2	636.1	672.1	6
Celery	1,800.3	1,839.3	1,803.0	-2
Corn, sweet	2,856.1	2,464.9	2,795.2	13
Cucumbers	760.3	689.5	672.5	-2
Garlic <sup>1</sup>	386.7	386.8	382.5	-1
Lettuce				
Head	4,515.0	4,591.8	4,310.8	-6
Leaf	1,265.0	1,298.4	1,233.5	-5
Romaine	2,662.0	2,467.9	2,542.1	3
Onions <sup>1</sup>	6,965.2	6,981.5	6,738.0	-3
Peppers, bell <sup>1</sup>	1,443.3	1,553.6	1,647.8	6
Peppers, chile <sup>1</sup>	421.0	462.5	403.4	-13
Pumpkins <sup>1</sup>	1,122.1	1,301.9	753.8	-42
Spinach	561.9	591.9	607.6	3
Squash <sup>1</sup>	614.9	601.7	601.6	0
Tomatoes	2,639.1	2,728.0	2,702.6	-1
<b>Selected total</b>	<b>36,012.9</b>	<b>35,849.0</b>	<b>34,798.3</b>	<b>-3</b>

<sup>1</sup> All uses.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Farm value increased 12 percent to \$11 billion in 2015 due to higher prices for a range of fresh-market vegetables. Tomatoes, head lettuce, and romaine lettuce, which claimed the highest values, created \$1.2 billion, \$1.2 billion, and \$1 billion of farm value. California growers accounted for \$6.6 billion, or 59 percent, of fresh-market vegetables farm value, followed by Florida with 9 percent.

### ***Processing-Market Vegetables***

Production of vegetables for the processing market (excluding potatoes and mushrooms) totaled 38.8 billion pounds in 2015—up 1 percent from 2014. Although the majority of individual processing crops registered as such declined, gains in production volume of snap beans, green peas, broccoli, and tomatoes more than offset the decreased production in other crops. The modest gain in production, which resulted in increased inventories for next year’s use, did not translate to higher domestic use for 2015, however.

Despite ongoing drought and water shortages in California, where about 97 percent of tomatoes for the processing market are grown, output volume rose 1 percent to 29.5 billion pounds as harvested area expanded. Processing tomatoes which are used for canned products such as sauces, paste, soup, juice, and ketchup, continued to expand reaching an all-time high for the second consecutive year.

During the same period, the value of production for processing vegetables fell 3 percent to \$2.3 billion in 2015 due to lower prices for many commodities. For instance, prices received by growers for processing tomatoes, processing sweet corn and cucumbers for pickles, among others, dropped.

The top three crops in terms of processing-vegetable farm value were tomatoes (\$1.4 billion), sweet corn (\$255 million), and snap beans (\$179 million). The top three processing vegetable States were California (\$1.4 billion), Wisconsin (\$158 million), and Washington (\$130 million). Minnesota, which was ranked third in 2014, dropped to fourth place.

Table 3--Annual U.S. production of selected processing vegetables

Item	2013	2014	2015	Change 2014-15
	----- Million pounds -----			Percent
Beans, lima	97.2	100.8	100.5	0
Beans, snap	1,333.6	1,362.5	1,529.8	12
Carrots	703.9	643.6	588.0	-9
Corn, sweet	5,103.7	5,135.6	4,976.2	-3
Cucumbers	946.3	1,073.8	1,066.9	-1
Peas, green	712.1	725.7	822.6	13
Spinach	177.4	180.6	150.4	-17
Tomatoes	25,263.0	29,274.6	29,508.7	1
Dual uses:				
Asparagus	14.2	17.5	15.5	-11
Broccoli	69.6	69.0	78.4	14
Cauliflower	9.0	7.5	4.8	-36
<b>Selected total</b>	<b>34,430.0</b>	<b>38,591.3</b>	<b>38,841.9</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

## Highlights From Other Markets

### Potatoes

- Potato production decreased slightly (less than 1 percent) from last year to 44 billion pounds. During this period, harvested area rose slightly while average yield per acre declined 3 hundredweight (cwt). Idaho (30 percent of production output), Washington (23 percent), and Wisconsin (6 percent) remained the top producing States in 2015.
- Production value fell 2 percent to \$3.8 billion, due to decreased prices for majority of potato States, including the top three producing States.

### Sweet potatoes

- Production of sweet potatoes in 2015 increased 5 percent from last year to 3.1 billion pounds. Harvested area rose 13 percent to 153,100 acres while yield per acre dropped 16 cwt from last year. Top producing States were North Carolina (50 percent of national production) followed by California (20 percent) and Mississippi (12 percent).
- Both North Carolina and Mississippi experienced reduced yields. In California, acreage remained stable despite drought and water shortages.

### Dry pulses

- The combined production of dry beans, dry peas, and lentils totaled 5.4 billion pounds in 2015, up 8 percent from last year. The rise in production was due to a 17-percent increase in area harvested. However, average yield decreased for most crops.
- Production of dry edible beans reached 3 billion pounds, up 4 percent from last year due to increased harvested area and yield.
- Production of dry peas (Austrian and wrinkled seeds included) increased 5 percent from 2014 to 1.9 billion pounds in 2015. Record planted and harvested acreage offset a decline in yield.
- Production of lentils rebounds and jumps 53 percent from 2014 to 528 million pounds in 2015. Harvested area, second highest on record, increased while yield declined.

Table 4--Annual U.S. production of dry pulse crops

Commodity	2013	2014	2015	Change
				2014-15
	Million pounds			Percent
Dry beans	2,460	2,891	3,012	4
Pinto	849	989	955	-3
Navy (pea)	340	427	456	7
Great Northern	152	239	92	-62
Black	255	384	560	46
Red kidney, all	168	233	280	20
Lima, all	37	49	48	-2
Blackeye	64	48	57	19
Garbanzo (chickpeas)	356	281	252	-10
Small red	55	71	111	56
Pink	48	37	34	-7
Small white	2	4	12	174
Other <sup>1</sup>	136	132	157	20
Dry Peas and lentils	2,114	2,145	2,420	13
Dry edible peas <sup>2</sup>	1,612	1,801	1,893	5
Lentils	502	345	528	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,574</b>	<b>5,036</b>	<b>5,432</b>	<b>8</b>

<sup>1</sup>Bean classes included vary. Includes cranberry beans. <sup>2</sup>Dry peas include Austrian winter and wrinkle seed peas.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

## U.S. International Trade

Global markets are important outlets for U.S. vegetable and pulse production. In calendar year 2015, the United States exported \$6.8 billion in vegetable and pulse products and imported \$11.9 billion. About a quarter of fresh-market vegetable use (including potatoes and mushrooms) was imported, while 20 percent of processed vegetables and 21 percent of the dry pulse markets were supplied by imports in 2015. At the same time, fresh-vegetable exports, as a share of supply, remain relatively steady at approximately 7 percent while dry-pulse exports expanded. When aggregated, the United States has had a negative net vegetable-and-pulse trade balance since 2001.

### *Fresh Vegetables (including potatoes and mushrooms)*

- The U.S. trade deficit widened as the value of imports of fresh vegetables exceeded exports. Imports of fresh-market vegetables increased 4 percent from 2014 to \$7 billion in 2015. Mexico accounted for 69 percent of import value in 2015 followed by Canada (17 percent), Peru (5 percent) and China (1 percent). Import volume from Mexico expanded while volume from Canada declined.
- The value of fresh-market vegetable exports decreased 6 percent to \$2.2 billion in 2015 due to shrinking market shares in Japan and Mexico. Exports to the top foreign destinations—Canada, Mexico, and Japan—dropped 8 percent to \$87 million as Mexico alone decreased 17 percent to \$1.9 billion. Canada now accounts for 77 percent of U.S. fresh-vegetable export value.
- In 2015, about 25 percent of fresh vegetables utilized in the United States were imported, compared with 9 percent in the early 1990s.
- In terms of volume, fresh-vegetable imports rose 1 percent to 14 billion pounds while exports fell 4 percent to 4.4 billion pounds in 2015, likely due to a strong U.S. dollar and weak global demand.

### *Processing Vegetables (including potatoes and mushrooms)*

- The United States continues to be a net importer of canned, frozen, and dried vegetables (including mushrooms and potatoes). Import value, which totaled \$4.1 billion in 2015, exceeded export value by \$834 million. The gain in import value continues to be driven by canned and dried and dehydrated.
- In terms of volume, processing vegetable imports rose 4 percent to 11.5 billion pounds while exports fell 1 percent to 17.3 billion pounds in 2015.
- In 2015, about 20 percent of processing vegetables utilized in the U.S were imported compared with 7 percent in the early 1990s.

### *Dry Pulses*

- The United States remains a net exporter of dry pulse crops (excluding seeds), with a \$446 million trade surplus in 2015.
- Between 2014 and 2015, export value of dry pulse crops declined (for dry beans, peas, and lentils) 10 percent to \$700 million due reduced market share in many countries including the top four foreign destinations (India, Mexico, Canada, and Spain).
- Imports during this period also declined, from \$265 million in 2014 to \$254 million in 2015. Likewise, volume of imports also declined during this period, from 653 million pounds in 2014 to 637 million pounds in 2015.

- Top suppliers in 2015 were, Canada, which accounted for 50 percent of import volume followed by Mexico (12 percent), China (9 percent) and India (4 percent). Import volume from Mexico expanded while Canada declined.

Table 5--Vegetable and dry pulse trade shares by year

	2013	2014	2015
<b>Percent of Use Imported<sup>1</sup></b>			
Fresh vegetables	22.9	24.3	24.5
Canned vegetables	15.6	15.2	18.2
Frozen vegetables	27.3	27.6	27.3
Other processing <sup>3</sup>	7.3	6.8	6.8
Dry beans, peas, and lentils	26.5	29.8	21.1
<b>Percent of Supply Exported<sup>2</sup></b>			
Fresh vegetables	7.4	7.0	6.7
Canned vegetables	15.1	16.0	15.0
Frozen vegetables	15.4	16.0	15.5
Other processing <sup>3</sup>	18.6	18.8	21.0
Dry beans, peas, and lentils	34.9	38.3	31.5

<sup>1</sup>Percent of annual utilization imported. <sup>2</sup>Percent of annual supply exported. <sup>3</sup>Includes dehydrated and chip products.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service

## Per-Capita Use

The modest increase in U.S. domestic supply of vegetable-and-pulse volume did not translate to higher domestic use, due to, in part, decreased fresh-market crops, increased stocks carried-forward from 2015, and expansion of exports. According to preliminary data, per capita use (also called disappearance and availability) of vegetables and pulses in the United States averaged 375 pounds in 2015; down 3 percent from 2014 and 12 percent from the peak of 425 pounds in 2000. Canning vegetables, particularly tomato products, accounted for majority of the decline in domestic vegetable use between 2014 and 2015.

The disappearance data measure supplies of commodities moving through production and trade channels for domestic use. The data do not directly measure food intake but they serve as useful indicators for understanding consumption trends over time. In addition, the data are not adjusted for spoilage and other losses. Thus, when used in this manner, the data provide an upper bound on the amount of food available for domestic use and consumption.

The decline in total vegetable-and-pulse use between 2000 and 2015 was mainly driven by potatoes, followed by processing tomatoes and head lettuce. Per-capita use of potatoes for all uses (fresh-market and processing markets) declined 17 percent, from 138 pounds in 2000 to 114 in 2015. Likewise, processing-tomatoes and head lettuce use decreased 12 percent and 44 percent over the same period. The decline in processing tomatoes was mainly from 2014 to 2015 due to increased inventory holding for the upcoming year. The drop in lettuce use, in part, is attributed to consumers switching to dark-green and leafy products like collard greens, kale, and romaine lettuce.

The expansion of exports also contributed to the overall decline of vegetable and pulse use in domestic market. Between 2000 and 2015, the percent of U.S. vegetable-and-pulse supply exported to foreign markets increased about 50 percent. In particular, exports of canned (mainly processed tomatoes) and frozen vegetables (mainly frozen potatoes) increased 117 percent and 53 percent, respectively, during the same period.

Figure 1  
Average per-capita U.S. vegetables-and-pulses use, 2000-2015<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>2015 data are preliminary. Includes potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms.  
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from *Vegetables and Pulses Yearbook* (March 2016).



**Fresh Vegetables**—Per-capita use of fresh vegetables (including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms) averaged 181 pounds in 2015—down 1 percent from 2014, but fairly steady since 2009-11. In 2015, per-capita use increased for many fresh-market crops—sweet corn, bell peppers, cauliflower, and romaine lettuce, among others. In contrast, use of asparagus, cabbage, leafy greens, and head lettuce, among others, declined.

Reduced domestic production, particularly in California, where the majority of fresh-market vegetables are grown, contributed to the decline in domestic use of fresh-market vegetables.

In terms of share, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, all lettuce, and bell peppers accounted for a 60-percent share of fresh vegetables available for consumption in 2015.

Table 6--Fresh-market vegetables: Per-capita disappearance (net domestic use)<sup>1</sup>

Selected items	2013	2014	2015p	Percent change
----Pounds per capita----				
Artichokes, all	1.3	1.4	1.4	-2
Asparagus	1.4	1.6	1.5	-11
Bell pepper	10.0	10.7	11.1	4
Broccoli	6.9	6.6	6.6	0
Cabbage	6.9	6.7	6.3	-6
Carrots	8.0	8.5	8.3	-2
Cauliflower	1.3	1.3	1.4	9
Celery	5.5	5.5	5.4	-2
Cucumbers	7.3	7.4	7.5	2
Eggplants	0.8	0.8	0.8	-5
Garlic, all	2.0	1.9	1.9	0
Leafy greens <sup>2</sup>	2.3	2.8	2.4	-14
Head lettuce	14.1	14.5	13.5	-7
Romaine/ leafy lettuce	11.4	10.8	11.0	2
Onions, bulb	18.5	18.3	18.6	1
Snap beans	1.6	1.5	1.6	8
Spinach	1.6	1.7	1.7	3
Squash	4.4	4.6	4.6	1
Sweet corn	8.9	7.6	8.6	13
Tomatoes <sup>3</sup>	20.2	20.5	20.6	0
Others <sup>4</sup>	6.2	6.9	4.8	-31
Subtotal	140.6	141.7	139.7	-1
Mushrooms 3/	2.7	2.7	3.0	9
Potatoes 3/	34.5	33.5	34.0	1
Sweet potatoes, all	6.3	7.5	7.5	0
Total	181.5	182.8	181.2	-0.9

p = preliminary. <sup>1</sup>Disappearance (use) is a proxy for calendar year consumption. <sup>2</sup>Collards, kale, mustard greens and turnip greens. <sup>3</sup>Includes both domestic and imported hothouse tomatoes.

<sup>4</sup>Includes Brussels sprouts, escarole, endive, okra, lima beans, and pumpkins.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Vegetables and Pulses Yearbook* (March 2016).

**Vegetables for Processing**—In 2015, per-capita processed-vegetable use (potatoes and mushrooms included) averaged 182 pounds—down 5 percent from 2014. Canning vegetables, particularly processing tomatoes, accounted for majority of the decline in domestic use. Although production of vegetables for processing use increased (particularly to a record level for processing tomatoes), output contributed to increased inventories to carry-forward into 2016. For instance, ending stocks of canning vegetables rose 22 percent above the previous year thus driving 2015 domestic use of processing vegetables down. The rise in stocks may have been supported by decreased domestic prices and weak global demand.

In contrast to the majority of processing crops, per-capita use of potatoes for the processing market increased a modest 2 percent, from 79 pounds in 2014 to 80 pounds in 2015.

The overall decline in per capita use of processing vegetables continues a long-term trend. Historically, use of processing vegetables declined 15 percent between 2000 and 2015, mainly due to a drop in processing-potatoes use followed by sweet corn, tomatoes, pickles, and snap beans. In terms of share, processing potatoes and tomatoes accounted for a 75-percent share of vegetables for processing.

Table 7--Vegetables for processing: Per-capita disappearance (net domestic use)<sup>1</sup>

Selected items	2013	2014	2015p	Percent change
----Pounds per capita----				
<b>Canning</b>				
Asparagus	0.1	0.1	0.1	-8
Beets	0.6	0.6	0.6	-2
Cabbage	1.0	1.0	1.0	2
Carrots	0.8	0.7	0.7	-5
Chile peppers <sup>2</sup>	7.0	7.2	7.1	-1
Cucumbers <sup>3</sup>	3.2	3.9	3.4	-12
Green peas	0.9	0.7	0.8	14
Snap beans	2.9	2.8	2.9	6
Spinach	0.1	0.1	0.1	8
Sweet corn	5.8	5.8	5.3	-7
Tomatoes	65.9	67.2	56.2	-16
Other canning	1.9	1.8	1.8	3
Subtotal	90.1	91.8	80.1	-13
<b>Freezing</b>				
Asparagus	0.1	0.1	0.1	21
Broccoli	2.5	2.6	2.6	0
Carrots	1.7	1.2	1.4	14
Cauliflower	0.3	0.4	0.3	-4
Green peas	1.5	1.6	1.5	-6
Snap beans	2.1	1.8	1.9	8
Spinach	0.7	0.8	0.7	-7
Sweet corn	7.0	7.7	8.0	4
Other freezing	3.6	3.8	3.6	-5
Subtotal	19.5	19.8	20.1	1
<b>Processing</b>	109.6	111.6	100.2	
Mushrooms for processing	1.1	1.0	1.1	2
Onions for dehydrating	0.9	1.4	1.4	-1
Potatoes for processing 4/	78.8	78.5	79.7	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>190.5</b>	<b>192.6</b>	<b>182.4</b>	<b>-5</b>

p = preliminary. <sup>1</sup>Disappearance (also called use and availability) is a proxy for calendar year consumption.

<sup>2</sup>Fresh and all processing uses of chiles. <sup>3</sup>For pickling. <sup>4</sup>Includes french fries and other frozen potato products, chips, and others.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Vegetables and Pulses Yearbook* (March 2016).

**Dry Pulse Crops**—Per-capita use for dry pulse crops (dry beans, dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas) is on the rise, reaching 8 pounds in 2015. With the exception of pinto beans and chickpeas (garbanzo beans), gains in per-capita use were noted for the rest of the classes of pulses. Per-capita use of black beans notably rose 13 percent from last year, due to increased production. Garbanzos, which ranked second in terms of use in 2013, declined 9 percent.

Compared with vegetables, the volumes in dry pulse markets are relatively small. Also, much of production output, about a third, goes to the export markets.

Table 8--Dry pulses: Per-capita disappearance (net domestic use) 1/

Selected items	2013	2014	2015p	Percent change
----Pounds per capita----				
Dry beans				
Black	0.8	0.9	1.0	13
Garbanzo (hickpeas)	0.9	0.7	0.6	-9
Great Northern	0.2	0.3	0.3	16
Pinto	2.3	2.7	2.6	-2
Red kidney	0.4	0.4	0.5	35
Other dry beans	1.3	0.9	1.8	106
Subtotal	5.8	5.7	6.8	19
Dry peas and lentils	1.3	1.3	1.3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>

p = preliminary. 1/ Disappearance (also called use and availability) is a proxy for calendar year consumption.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Vegetables and Pulses Yearbook* (March 2016).

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## Vegetables and Pulses Data

Vegetable and Pulses Data provides users with comprehensive statistics on fresh and processed vegetables and pulses in the United States, as well as global production and trade data for these sectors. It harmonizes and integrates data from the ERS market outlook program with data collected by different Federal and international statistical agencies to facilitate analyses of economic performance over time, and across domestic and foreign markets.

The data are currently organized in three sections:

[Yearbook Tables](#), in Excel and a single PDF file, contain a time series of annual data for U.S. farm acreage, production, prices, trade, per capita use, and more. Eventually, data contained in the Vegetables and Pulses Yearbook tables will be encompassed in the Data by Category and Data by Commodity series.

[Data by Category](#) (e.g. price, trade production) provides current import and export data, producer and retail price indexes, and a few retail prices.

[Data by Commodity](#) provides current import and export data for more than 40 individual fresh and processed vegetable and pulse commodities.

## Web Sites

**ERS Vegetables and Pulses Data:** The home page for Vegetables and Pulses data. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/vegetables-and-pulses-data.aspx>

**Vegetables and Pulses Topics Page:** This ERS site contains some background information on the U.S. vegetable and dry pulses sectors, special articles, and links to more vegetable and pulses information. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/crops/vegetables-pulses.aspx>

**Organic Production:** This site contains ERS collected data from USDA-accredited State and private certification groups. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/organic-production.aspx>

**USDA AMS Market News:** Agricultural Marketing Service's web site containing fresh shipments, f.o.b. and terminal market prices, weekly truck rates, annual reports, and more. <https://www.marketnews.usda.gov/mnp/fv-home>

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<http://www.fas.usda.gov/gats/default.aspx>

**NASS Vegetables:** Links to USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service's annual reports on vegetables & melons.  
<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1183>

**FAS Fruit and Vegetable Analysis Page:** USDA, Foreign Agricultural Services page with special articles, country horticultural reports, presentation and charts, data, and links.  
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