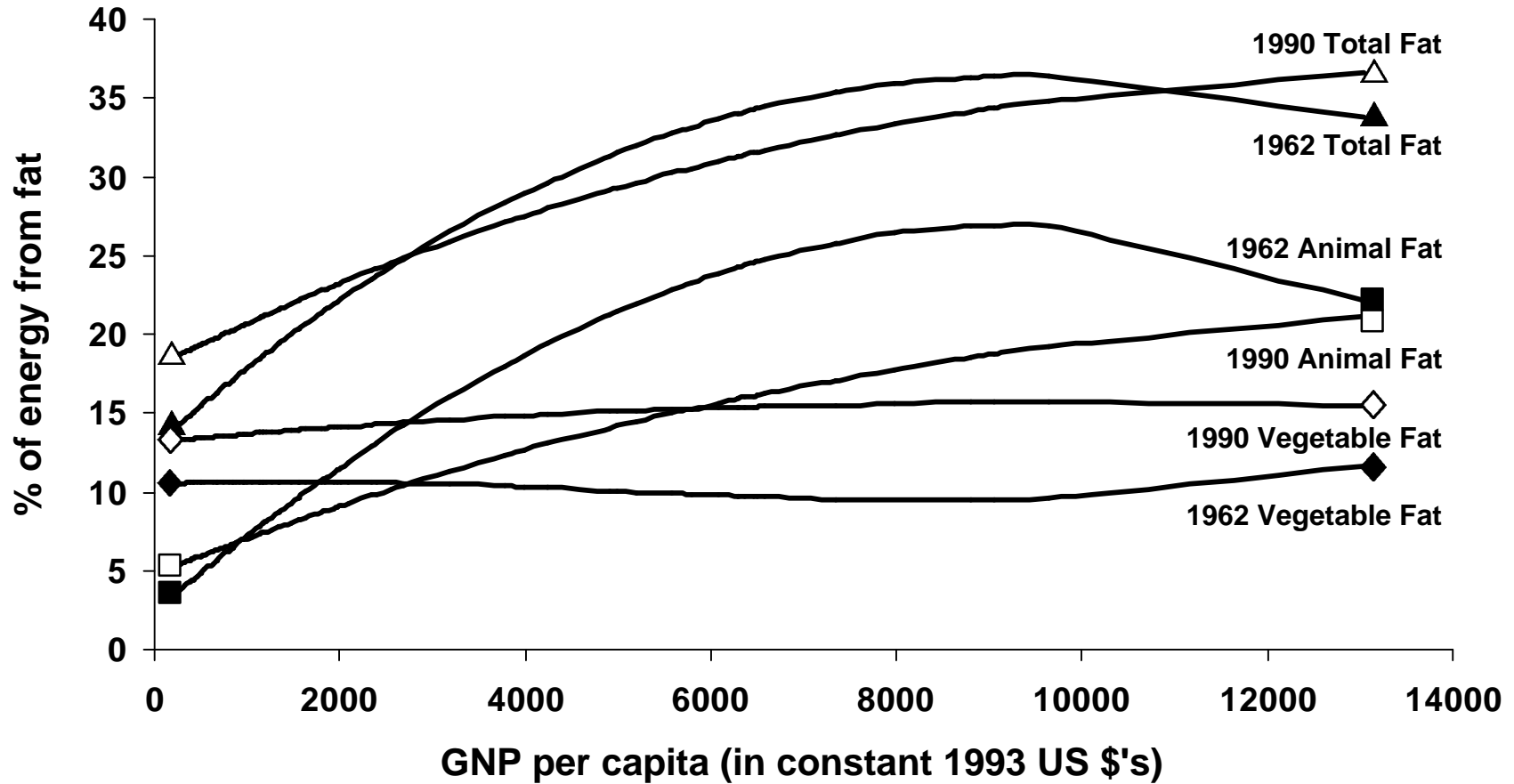
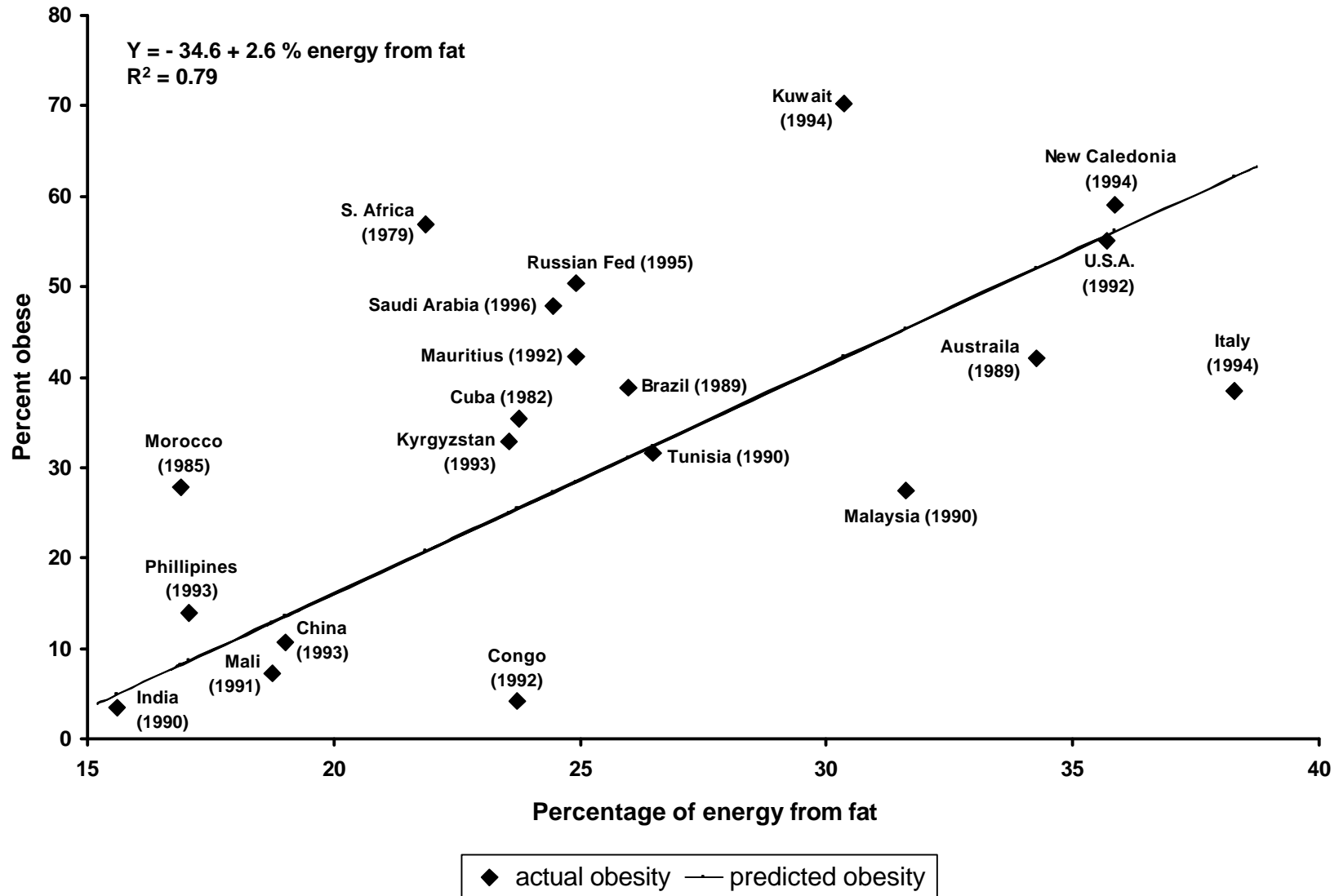


**Figure 1: Relationship between the Percentage of Energy from Fat and GNP per capita, 1962 and 1990**

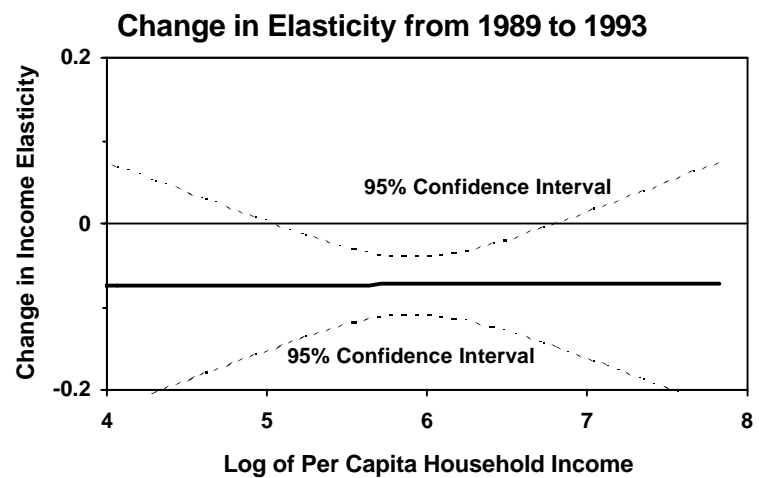
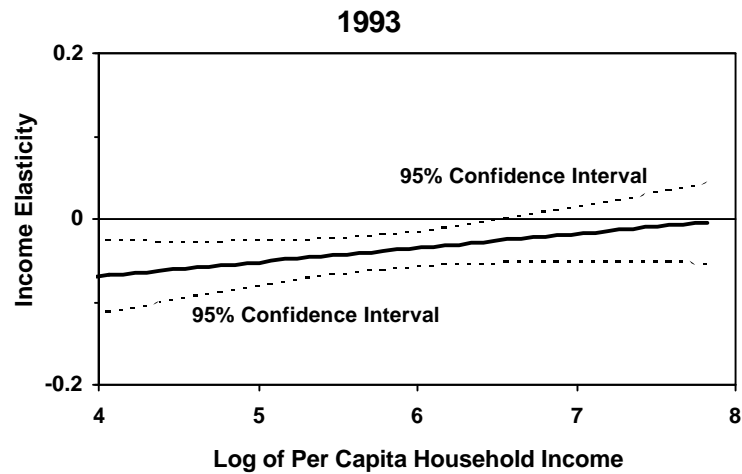
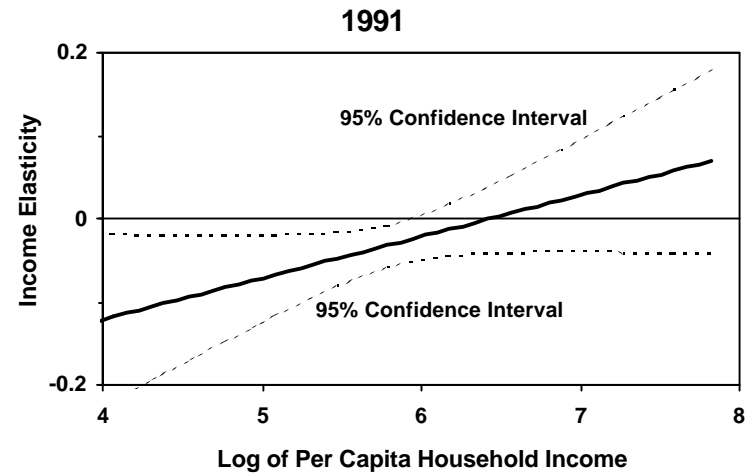
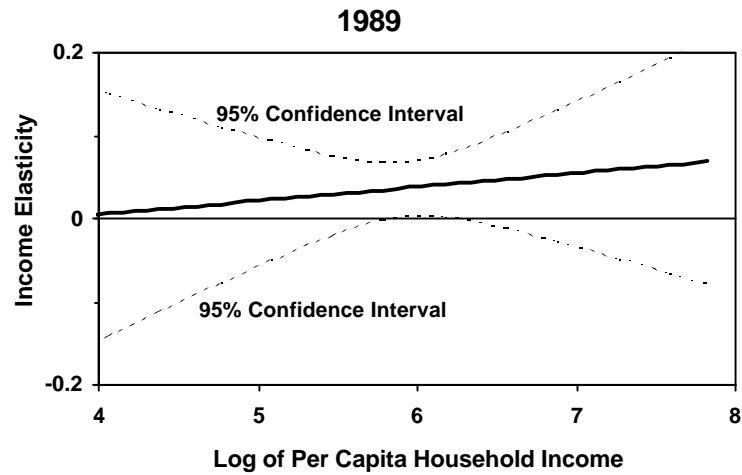


Source: Regressions run with food balance data from FAO and GNP data from the World Bank

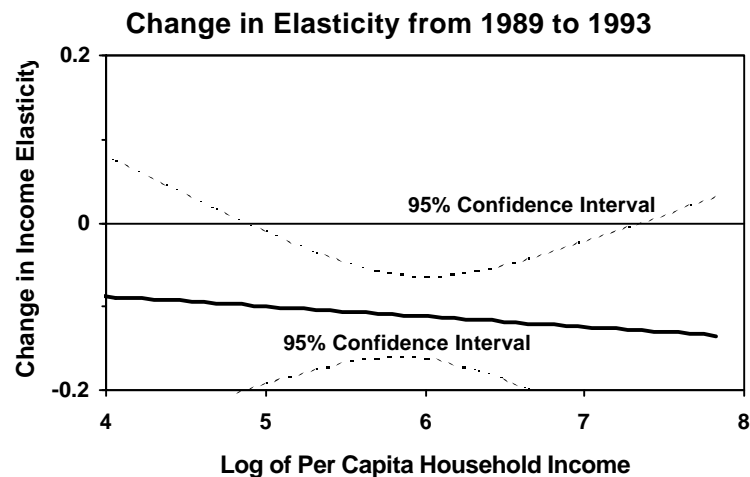
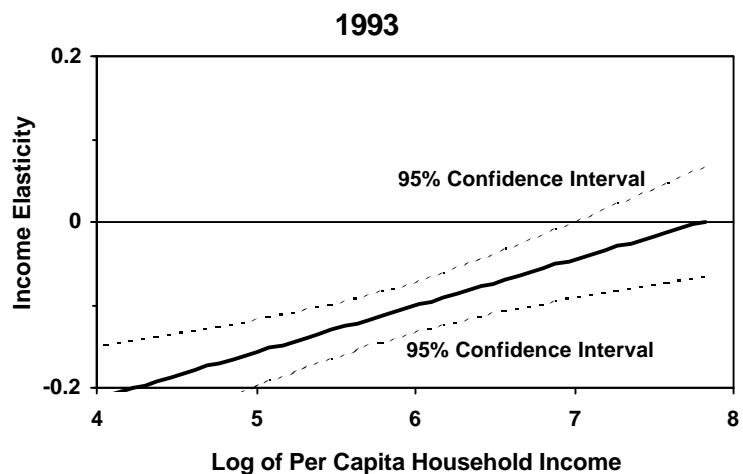
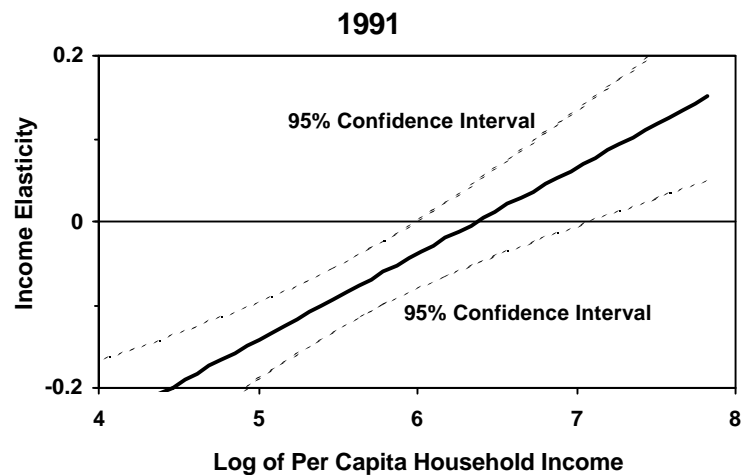
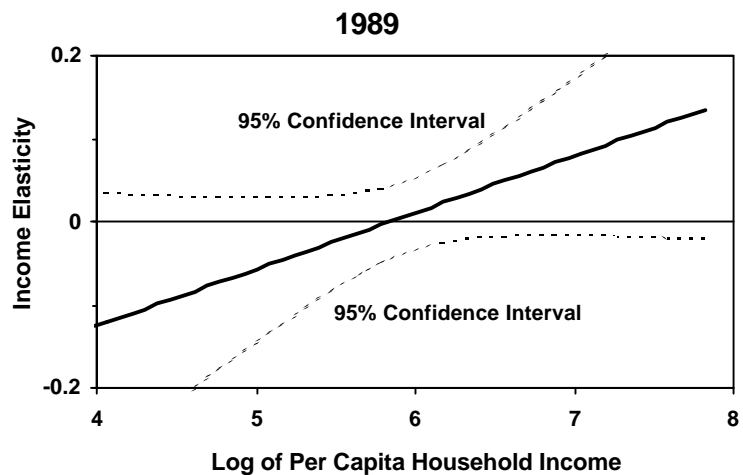
**Figure 2. The Relationship between the Percentage of the Population That is Obese and the Proportion of Energy Intake from Fat**



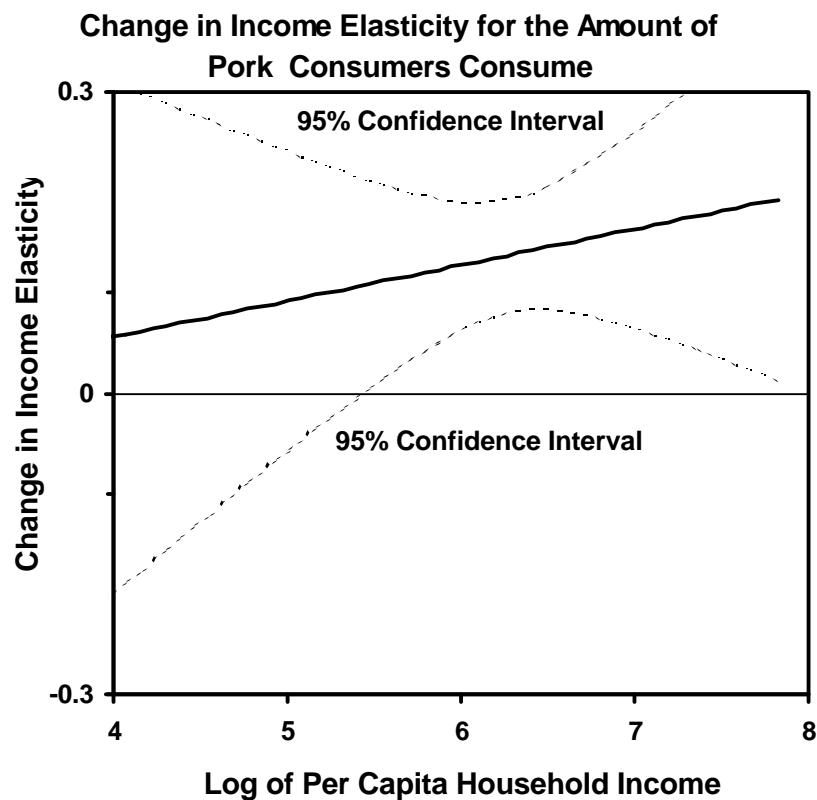
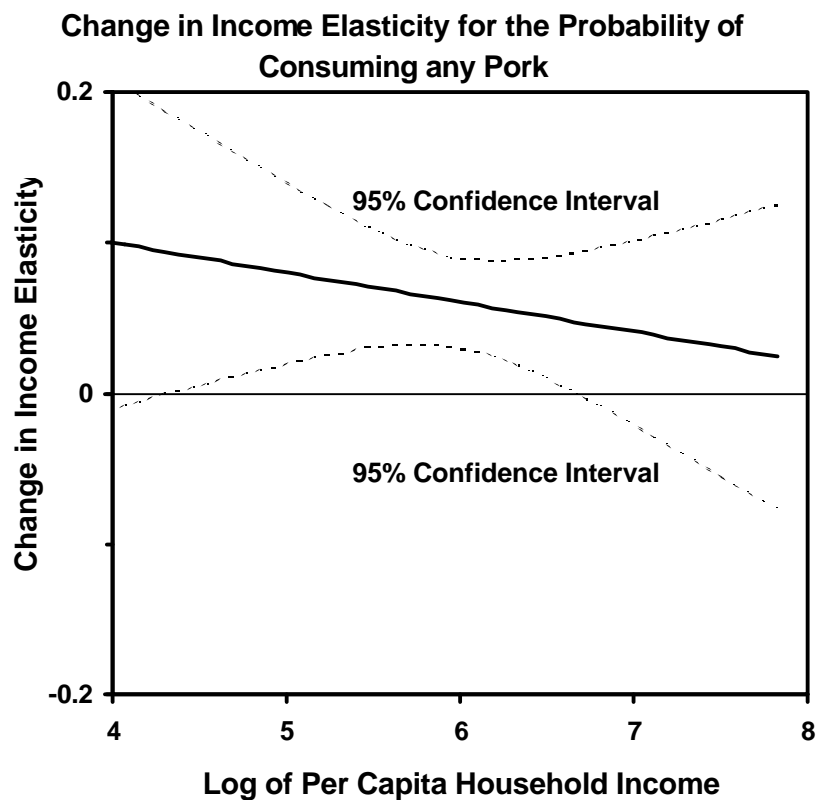
**Figure 3: Income Elasticities for the Probability of Consuming Wheat Flour, among Adults Aged 20-45 in China, 1989-93**



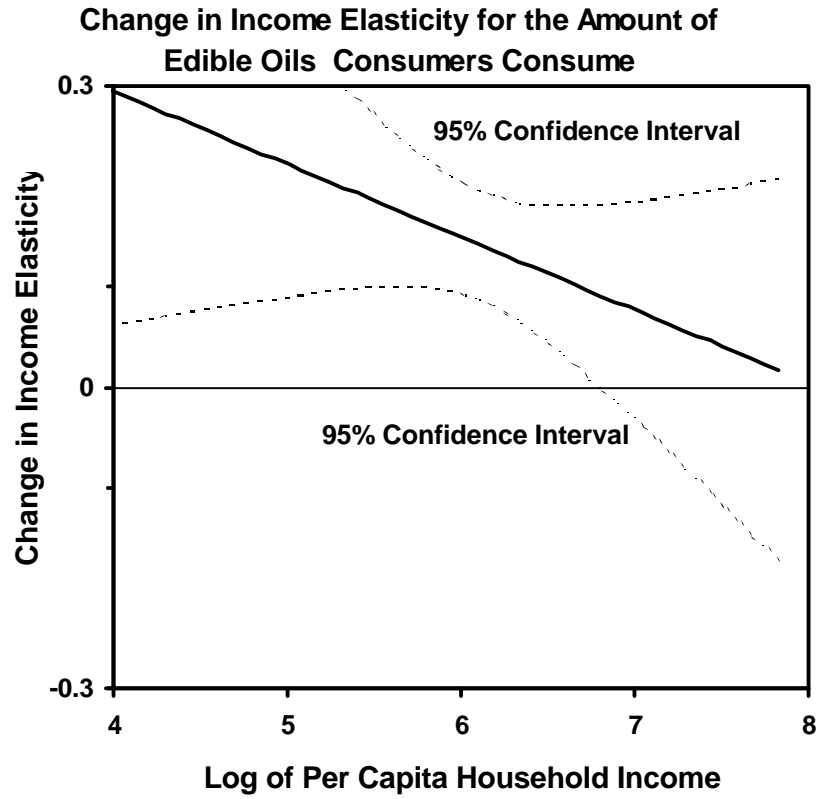
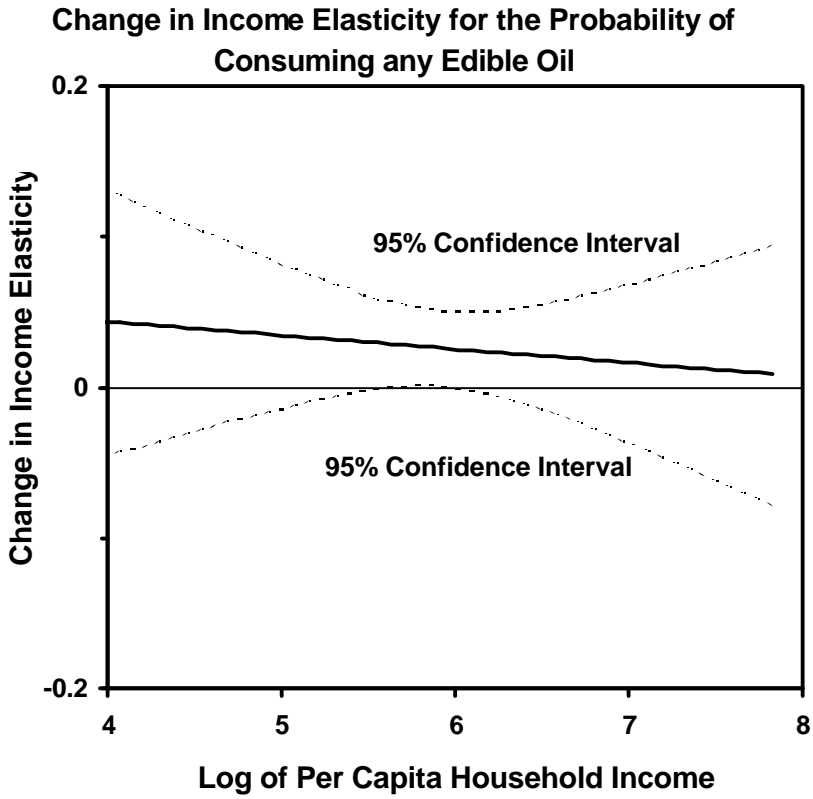
**Figure 4: Income Elasticities for the Amount of Wheat Products Consumed, among Adults Aged 20-45 who Consume any Wheat Products in China, 1989-93**



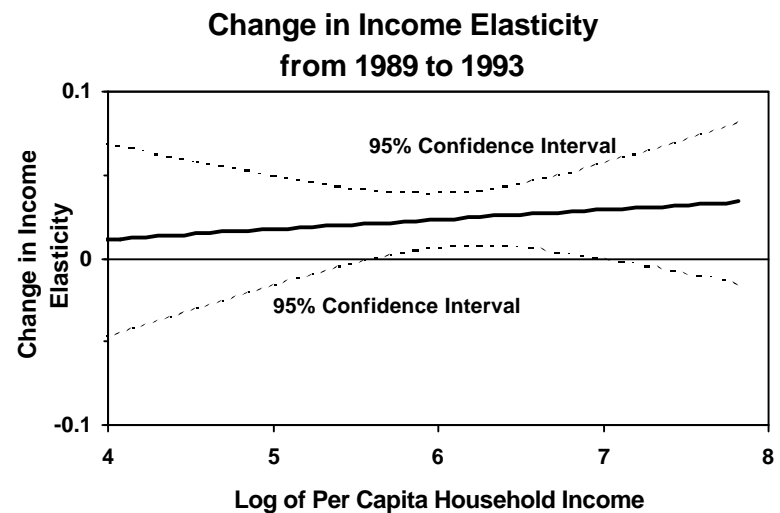
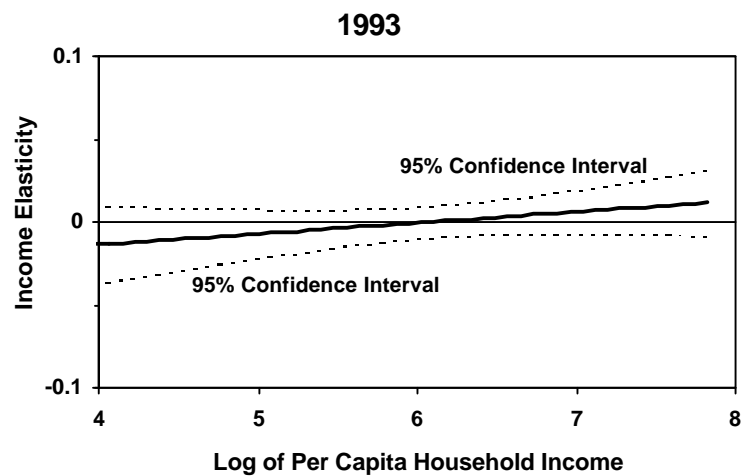
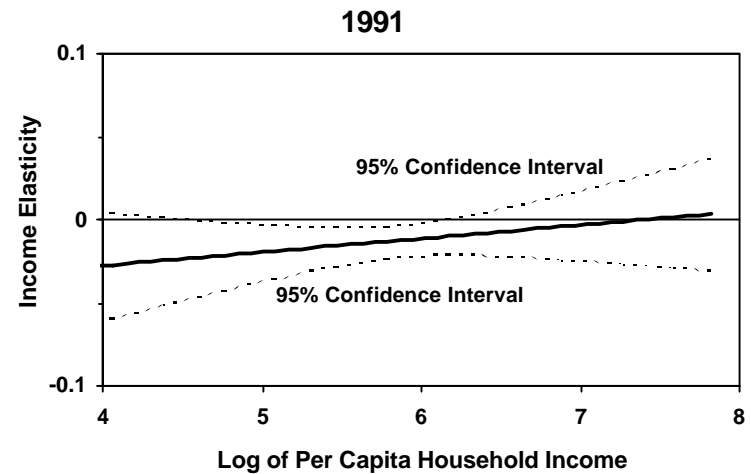
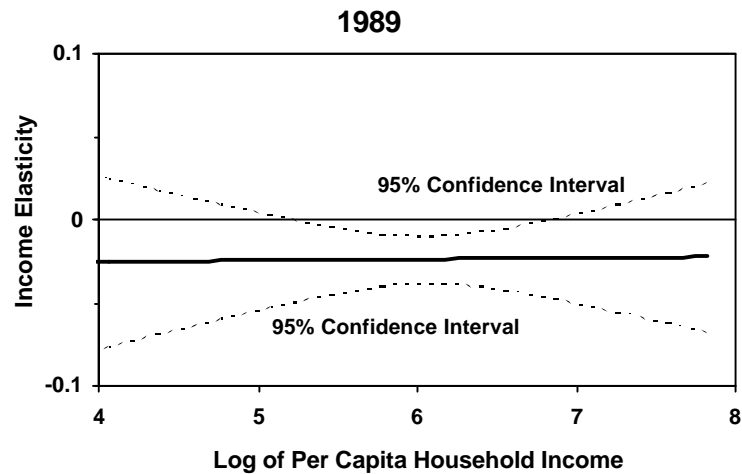
**Figure 5: Changes in Income Elasticities Pork Consumption among Adults Aged 20-45 in China from 1989 to 1993**



**Figure 6: Changes in Income Elasticities for Edible Oils Consumption among Adults Aged 20-45 in China from 1989 to 1993**



**Figure 7: Income Elasticities for Total Energy Intake among Adults Aged 20-45 in China, 1989-93**



**Figure 8: Changes in Income Elasticities for Total Fat and Protein Intake among Adults Aged 20-45 in China from 1989 to 1993**

