CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels

Five Regions

Urban and Village Series

Miscellaneous Publication No. 452 U. S. Department of Agriculture
In cooperation with th. ork Projects Administration

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Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels

Five Regions

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FOREWORD

This volume provides information on the food of village and city families. In addition to data on expenditures for food and amounts consumed by families in 140 villages and 20 small cities, it presents an analysis of the nutritive value of diets of families keeping food records in all of the nonfarm communities—villages, small cities, middle-sized cities, large cities, and metropolitan areas—that were surveyed in the study of consumer purchases, whether the field work was conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics or by the Bureau of Home Economics. Another report deals with the food of farm families. Still other publications present facts on family income, patterns of family consumption, and expenditures for other major budget categories, such as clothing, automobile, and medical care (see p. 256).

The study of consumer purchases was undertaken to provide comprehensive data on the consumption of American families at different income levels. It was conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, with the cooperation of the National Resources Planning Board, the Work Projects Administration, and the Central Statistical Board. Plans for the study were formulated by the National Resources Planning Board and the two operating bureaus, with the advice of the two other cooperating agencies. The project was financed by the Work Projects Administration.

The study was administered under the guidance of a steering committee composed of Stuart A. Rice, chairman, representing the Work Projects Administration; Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics; Isador Lubin, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Gardiner C. Means, National Resources Planning Board; and Morris A. Copeland, Central Statistical Board. Details of administration were formulated and procedures were coordinated by a technical subcommittee on which each of the five agencies had representation. Membership was as follows: Hildegarde Kneeland, National Resources Planning Board, chairman; Day Monroe, Bureau of Home Economics; Faith M. Williams, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Milton Forster, Work Projects Administration; and Samuel J. Dennis and W. M. Hoad, Central Statistical Board.

The following members of the staff of the Economics Division assisted the authors in the preparation of this report: Callie Mae Coons, Dorothy S. Brady, Jana Glenn, Orrea Pye, Kathryn Cronister, and Margaret Perry. Special help on tabulation plans was given by Elizabeth Phelps and Karl Benson. Assistance in the supervision of statistical work was given by William Weinfeld, Sarah Hallock, Don Heiser, and Margery Gray.

Acknowledgment is made of the excellent work of the field supervisory staff during the period of field collection. Much credit for the reliability of the data is due to the editing staff and the conscientious field agents who obtained the schedules, as well as to the families that cooperated in providing the information requested. Acknowledgment is made also of the help given by State and district officials of the Work Projects Administration, by representatives of the State colleges and universities and the extension service in agriculture and home economics, and by the local organizations and officials of the communities in which the survey was conducted.

Grateful acknowledgment also is made of the generous cooperation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in making available the food records collected in communities included in their survey to this Bureau for the analysis of the nutritive value and adequacy of diets of city families.

LOUISE STANLEY, *Chief.*

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Food consumption is a subject of universal and perennial interest. About half of the income of families in the lowest third of the income scale goes for food. Even those in the highest third put more than a fifth of their incomes into this item of the budget. The way food money is spent, the choices that families make, is of much concern to all interested in human welfare; there is a close relationship between dietary adequacy and health. Producers also have an interest in the volume and kind of food eaten by the population. Such facts bear directly on the activities and incomes of farmers, workers in food industries, and persons engaged in transportation and other distributive services.

Information regarding the diets of families living in different parts of the United States was obtained as part of the 1935–36 study of consumer purchases. This report, one in a series for that study as a whole, considers the relationships between income and family composition on the one hand, and the money value of food and the quantities consumed of different types of food, on the other, among families in 140 villages and 20 small cities. Another report published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (U. S. Bur. Labor Statis. Bul. 648, Tech. Ser. Vol. II, Food) presents comparable tabular data for families living in 9 small cities, 14 middle-sized cities, 6 large cities, and 2 metropolitan areas. The present volume by the Bureau of Home Economics affords information also on the nutritive value and adequacy of diets of families living in villages and in cities of differing size—small, middle-sized, and large. (The data from large and middle-sized cities and from 10 of the 29 small cities are from food records collected in the field by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and kindly put at the disposal of the Bureau of Home Economics for editing, tabulation, and analysis.) Information on food consumption and dietary levels of farm families may be found in another report of this series (U. S. Dept. Agr., Misc. Pub. 405, Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels, Farm Series).

All of the families asked to cooperate in the study of consumer purchases included a husband and wife, both native-born. Only white families were studied except in the Southeast, and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where a separate study of Negroes also was made. Only those families were included in which the husband and wife had been married at least a year and had kept house in the community studied for at least 9 months of the report year. None had had the equivalent of more than one roomer and/or boarder for 52 weeks of the report year, and none had received relief during that period.

The eligibility requirements just mentioned, and others, minor in character, served to eliminate from this study relatively more of the families with low incomes in each community than of those in the higher income classes. Common observation and special studies of the excluded groups indicate that the groups studied—the native-white,

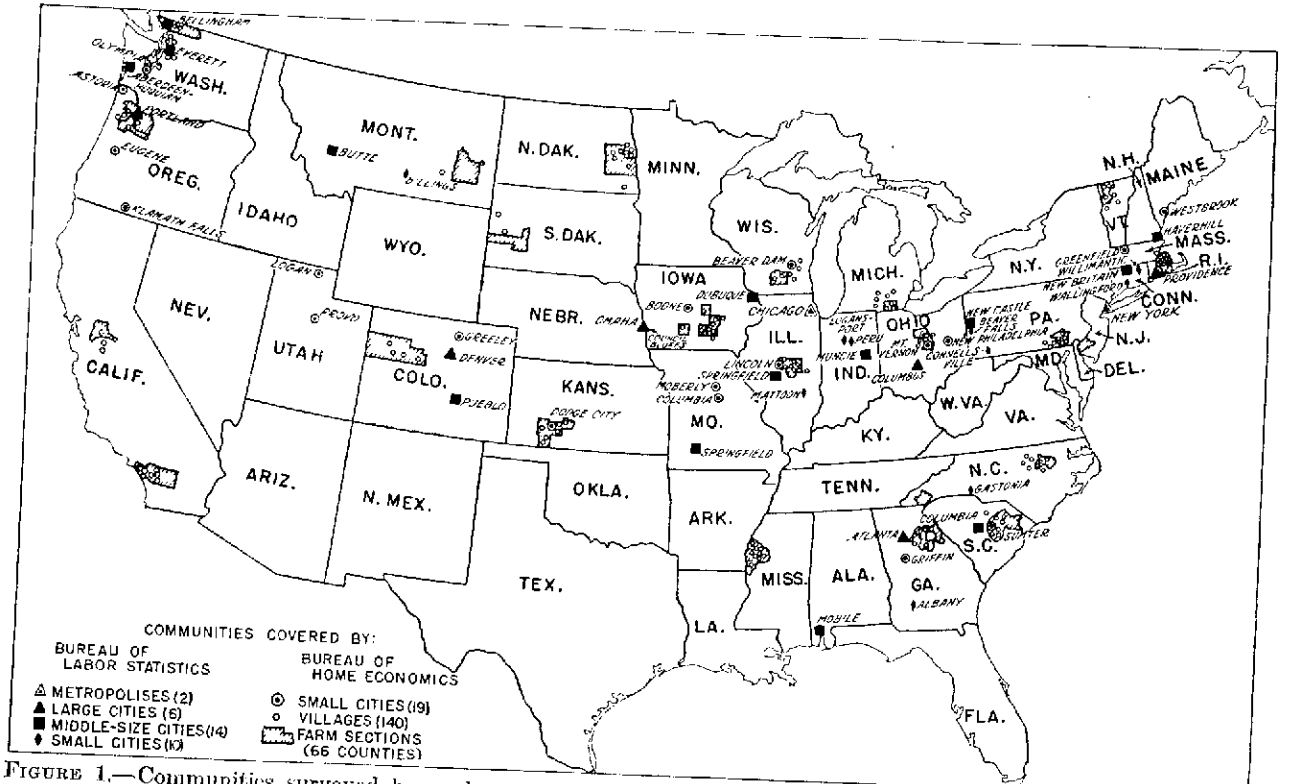

FIGURE 1.—Communities surveyed by each agency in the study of consumer purchases. For the analysis of consumption, data for some communities were transferred from one agency to the other; see page 233 and table 50.

unbroken, nonrelief families—generally are in better circumstances than those omitted from the study—the foreign-born and the broken families, those receiving relief, the one-person families, the very large families, and Negro families (included in the Southeast). The differences between the groups studied and the total population should be recognized in using the expenditure and consumption data of this volume. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Applicability of Data from the Consumption Sample.)

The villages and small cities included in the study are situated in five broad geographic regions—the New England, the Middle Atlantic and North Central, the Plains and Mountain, the Pacific, and the Southeast.[1] Within these regions the villages chosen are closely associated with the counties selected for the study of farm families. They are located either in the same or in nearby counties where agricultural conditions were similar. Each group of small cities selected was chosen to be representative of some of the outstanding characteristics of the area; for example, the group might include one with a State university or college; one that was an important marketing center for an agricultural area; and one that was an active industrial city. Economic activities, cultural patterns, proportion of native-white families in the population, and relationship to other cities within the region were among the factors considered in selecting specific cities for this study. Figure 1 shows the geographic location of the communities surveyed in this study by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This report on food is based on the following information obtained by interviewing the families:

1. Expenditures for food to be prepared and served at home; expenditures for food and meals eaten away from home; the money value of food that was home-produced or received as gift or pay; the quantities of different types of foods that were canned at home, and whether half or more of the various products thus canned were home-produced. These data, pertaining to some 12-month period in 1935–36, were summarized in 6 analysis units for village families and in 5 units for small-city families. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Analysis Units for Food Data.)

2. The quantity and money value of different classes and articles of food consumed at home by the household during a 7-day period sometime in 1936 or 1937. These data were obtained from the families giving information on expenditures for food who were also willing and able to keep the necessary records or to estimate the approximate quantities of food consumed.

The figures on quantity and money value of groups of food consumed in a week afforded by one of the supplementary schedules—the food-estimate schedule or so-called check list—were summarized for villages and small cities separately in four analysis units each. One unit included families in the North—in villages of the New England and the Middle Atlantic and North Central regions or in small cities of the North Central region; a second, families in the West—the Plains and Mountain and the Pacific regions; and a third and a fourth unit included, respectively, white and Negro families in the Southeast. In

[1] Some of these regions do not correspond to the census classification, and hence have been given distinctive names, as Southeast or Plains and Mountain. Even when the names are identical, as New England, not all of the States listed by the census were included in this study. See Methodology and Appraisal, Communities and Population Groups Included in the Sample.

presenting the details of consumption, food item by food item, the analysis units of the North and West were combined into single units—one for villages and one for small cities.

Figures derived from the 7-day records of household food consumption were summarized by level of money value of food for several regional-urbanization-color groups. The quantities of food consumed by each group are given for major classes of food, and the nutritive value of diets is presented in terms of food energy, protein, three mineral elements, and four vitamins.

The communities grouped together in the analysis of data from the three schedules (expenditure schedule, food-estimate schedule or check list, and food record) are shown in table 51 in the Methodology and Appraisal. It will be noted that whereas data from all types of schedules are presented for village and small-city families, data from food records are shown also for families living in middle-sized and in large cities.

SECTION 1. SUMMARY

The food of nonrelief families in villages and small cities accounted for about a third of the money value of their living. Most of this sum represented expenditures for food to be prepared at home; not much food was home-produced or received as gift or pay; and but little money was spent for meals in restaurants, lunches at work or school, or meals while traveling or on vacation.

Food of Native-White Families in Villages and Cities

Money Value of All Food

The relationship between money value of food and income may be illustrated by figures from communities of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. As income rose, the money value of food increased fairly steadily. In the income class $250–$499 in villages, the average value of the food of families consisting of husband and wife only was $183; in the class $1,000–$1,249, $335; and in the class $2,500–$2,999, $458. In small cities the corresponding figures for families of husband and wife were consistently higher—$204, $364, and $506. Although the more well-to-do families in both types of community had food that was appreciably higher in money value than that of the less prosperous, the proportion of money expenditures for current living that was absorbed by food purchases decreased with income. Village families consisting only of husband and wife spent 42 percent of their money for living for food when incomes were in the class $250–$499 but only 22 percent when incomes were in the class $2,500–$2,999.

The average value of food in every income class increased with size of family. Thus in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, village families consisting of husband, wife, and no others with incomes in the class $1,000–$1,249 had food valued at $335 for the year; families of husband, wife, and two children under 16 years, at $415; and families of husband, wife, and three or four children under 16 years, at $463. The increases from one family-type group to another were insufficient to maintain the larger families at so costly a diet level as that maintained by families consisting only of husband and wife. Much higher incomes are needed by large families to maintain dietary levels comparable to those of small families, as is shown when comparisons are made on a food-expenditure-unit basis. (See Glossary, Food-expenditure Unit.) In the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, for example, village families of two—husband and wife—with incomes in the class $500–749 had food valued at an average of 10.7 cents per expenditure unit-meal. Food of equally high value per unit-meal was had by families of four—husband, wife, and two children under 16—only when incomes reached or exceeded the income class $1,000–$1,249; and by families of five or six persons,

not until the income class $1,750–$1,999 was achieved. These facts are shown for three family-type groups in figure 2.

The money value of the family food supply appears to be much more related to income and family size than to family occupation. Only among families of two persons—husband and wife—did there seem to be an occupational difference. The food of wage earners tended to be of slightly higher money value than that of other occupational groups in the same income classes. In part this difference may have been due to the workers' higher food-energy requirements and in part, to differing living standards.

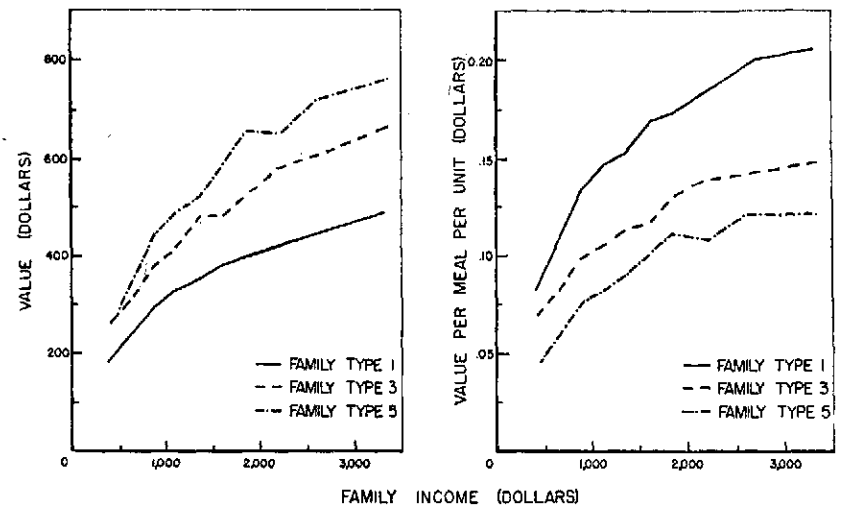

FIGURE 2.—Money value of food: Average value of food per family and per unit-meal for families of specified types, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit, 1935–36. (Family type 1 consists of husband and wife only; type 3, of husband, wife, and 2 children under 16 years of age; type 5, of husband, wife, 1 child under 16 years, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others.)

The amounts of food received without direct expenditure were more closely related to size of community, family type, and region than to income. Village families generally produced more food for household use than those living in small cities in the same region. The larger families with their greater food needs, especially those with a member 16 years or older in addition to husband and wife, raised more food at home than families of husband and wife only, or husband and wife with 1 or 2 young children. Home-produced food contributed markedly more to the table of village families in the Southeast than in other regions.

Some regional differences were found in the level of money expenditures for food. In villages, New England families led with higher expenditures for food than were made by families of comparable type and income in other regions studied; Pacific families followed next; and families in the Southeast generally spent least for food. However, because home food production programs were more extensive in the Southeast than elsewhere, it was only in the lower income classes that families in villages of the Southeast stood at the bottom

of the list in total money value of food—i. e., purchases plus value of food received without direct money outlays. In small cities, expenditures for food tended to be lower in the Plains and Mountain region than elsewhere on a family basis, although on a food-expenditure-unit basis they were equally low in the Southeast, where the average size of family was larger.

Expenditures for food away from home were relatively low both in villages and in small cities. It might be expected that the city family would have somewhat larger outlays for lunches at work or school, but in no region were there distinct differences between villages and small cities in the amounts so spent. Average expenditures for food away from home by families with incomes under $500 were seven dollars or less a year; at the relatively high income level $2,500–$2,999, expenditures were between $51 and $105 in the region studied. Meals away from home accounted for most of these sums, except in the Southeast where expenditures for between-meal food and drink were relatively large. As would be expected, the burden of expenditures for board at school fell on the families with children of high school and college age. Such expenditures were incurred by relatively more families with incomes of $2,000 and over than by those with lower incomes, and by relatively more families in villages and small cities of the Southeast, in villages in the Plains and Mountain region, and in small cities of the Pacific Northwest than in other communities studied.

Quantities Consumed of Major Food Groups

Two groups of food—vegetables and fruit, and meat, poultry, and fish—competed for first place in the share of the expenditures for food eaten at home by village and small-city households in each of three broad regional groups. At each income level these food groups each took, as a rule, from a fifth to a fourth of the food money. Milk, cheese, and cream taken together and grain products accounted for the next largest shares, about a sixth each. As income rose, a decreasing proportion was spent for grain products and fats, and a decreasing or unchanging proportion for sugars; in most analysis units, the relative expenditures for dairy products and meat increased.

Food-spending patterns differed but slightly with size or composition of family. Greater differences in the budgeting of food money than now exist among income classes and family-type groups would be necessary if families were to obtain the best returns in food value for their expenditures.

Income and family type affected the level of consumption of some food groups more than others. Generally as incomes rose, the greatest increases in per capita consumption were found in fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, and in meat, poultry, and fish; the smallest increases, if not a decline, were found in grain products and potatoes. For example, among families of husband, wife, and one or two children under 16 years in villages of the New England and the Middle Atlantic and North Central regions, the average consumption of fresh fruit was 1.8 pounds per person per week in the income class $500–$999; 2.2 pounds in the class $1,000–$1,499; 3.1 pounds in the class $1,500–$1,999; and 3.4 pounds in the class $2,000–$2,999. Corresponding figures for potatoes were 3.6; 3.3; 3.1; and 3.0 pounds, respectively, in the four

income classes. As family size increased at a given income level the change in the consumption pattern was the reverse of that found for families of similar composition with income increases. The per capita consumption of families consisting only of husband and wife was most closely approximated by that of families of other types with respect to grain products and potatoes, and least closely, with respect to fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, eggs, and meat.

Eggs, dairy products, succulent vegetables, and fruit play an important role in determining dietary adequacy. These food groups tend to provide families with most of the calcium, the vitamin A value, the ascorbic acid, and the riboflavin of their diets, as well as with a large share of the high-quality protein. It is in these nutrients that diets often are relatively deficient; the foods supplying them, therefore, are often called protective foods.

Some of the regional similarities and differences noted in the consumption of protective foods are as follows: Egg consumption per capita varied little from the North (the New England and the Middle Atlantic and North Central regions) to the West (the Plains and Mountain and the Pacific regions) to the Southeast, or from village to small city, in the summer months of 1936. About a half dozen eggs per person per week, or somewhat fewer, were consumed by families in the income class $1,000–$1,499. Milk consumption tended to be lower in the Southeast than elsewhere. In the income class $1,000–$1,499 the average quantity consumed was about a pint per person per day in the North and West and a little less than a pint in the Southeast. Average consumption of milk was somewhat less in small cities than in villages of the Southeast. More fresh fruit and vegetables other than potatoes were used in the Southeast and in the West than in the North. Although fresh fruit and vegetables were supplemented with canned and dried products at every season, the latter were used in small proportions in summer months. Home canning was practiced by half to three-fourths or more of the white families included in the consumption sample, in both villages and small cities. In most communities families canned more fruit than vegetables.

The level of consumption of the cheap energy-yielding foods derived from plant sources—especially grain products and potatoes—and the choices made within these groups followed typical regional patterns both in villages and cities. A few may be noted. In the Southeast, the average consumption of grain products was nearly twice as high as in the North and West, and a smaller proportion was purchased as baked goods. Of the total bread purchased, less than a tenth was made in part or entirely from whole-wheat or rye flours in the Southeast; in the North and West the proportion was about one-eighth in the villages and about one-fifth in the small cities studied. Potato consumption was highest in the New England and the Middle Atlantic and North Central regions, averaging during the summer months, 3 pounds per person per week both for village and for small-city families in the income class $1,000–$1,499. The corresponding averages in the Plains and Mountain and the Pacific regions were a little over 2 pounds in each type of community, and in the Southeast, but slightly more than 1 pound.

Fats and meat give a "staying" quality and a flavor to meals and have an appetite appeal to most persons. These two groups of food

are by no means interchangeable so far as nutritive values are concerned; both supply food energy, but the leaner cuts of meat, poultry, and fish are important also for high-quality protein, and for certain minerals and vitamins. More chicken, pork, and fish were used in the Southeast than elsewhere, but less beef, veal, and lamb. Less butter was consumed in the Southeast than in the North and West but more of other fatty foods.

Nutritive Value of Diets

In evaluating the adequacy of the diets of a group of families there is need not only for figures on the average nutritive value of the food of the group, but also for facts as to the variation in diets among the individual families comprising the group. Generous diets on the part of a few may raise group averages considerably, but this liberality confers no benefit on the less fortunate. The significance of this may be appreciated from the following figures which show how many families reported diets that failed to provide recommended levels of adequacy with respect to several nutrients, although the averages indicated a fairly satisfactory food supply for the group as a whole (village families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region with money value of food in the class $2.08–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit). Thus, in this group 46 percent reported diets that provided less than 3,000 calories per nutrition unit per day; 66 percent, diets that supplied less than 0.68 gram of calcium; 54 percent, diets that furnished less than 6,000 International Units of vitamin A; 36 percent, diets that contained less than 1.5 milligrams of thiamin; and 48 percent, diets that provided less than 1.8 milligrams of riboflavin per nutrition unit per day. In small or in middle-sized and large cities in the same region, corresponding proportions were even higher.

In every community studied, diets of low money value were likely to be of poor nutritive quality. In Middle Atlantic and North Central villages, for example, diets valued in the range $1.38–$2.07 per week per food-expenditure unit furnished the following average quantities per nutrition unit per day: 2,610 calories; 61 grams of protein; 0.47 gram of calcium; 1.08 grams of phosphorus; 11.7 milligrams of iron; 4,000 International Units of vitamin A value; 1.2 milligrams of thiamin; 40 milligrams of ascorbic acid; and 1.4 milligrams of riboflavin. All of these figures are below the allowances believed desirable for good nutrition. (See p. 252.) However, it was probably in calcium that the most widespread deficiency occurred. In the several village and city analysis units usually over 40 percent and sometimes as many as 70 percent of the diets within this money-value-of-food class furnished less than 0.45 gram of calcium per nutrition unit per day.

As village and city families had more money for food, the foods they bought provided increased quantities of every nutrient considered, but the rate of increase was not the same for all nutrients. It tended to be least for calories and greatest for ascorbic acid. This reflects the fact that per capita consumption of inexpensive sources of calories such as grain products, potatoes, sugars, and fats other than butter increase but little as food expenditures rise, whereas the per capita consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables increases markedly.

Comparatively few regional differences seem to exist in the average nutritive value of diets obtained for the same expenditure by families in different parts of the country. The few noted are summarized

here: In the Southeast, diets tended to be slightly higher than elsewhere in food energy, calcium, phosphorus, iron, and usually in protein and thiamin. Larger average quantities of ascorbic acid were more likely to be found in diets of the Pacific or Plains and Mountain regions than in those of other regions. Families in small cities of the Plains and Mountain region generally had larger average quantities of calcium than any other regional group in villages or cities of the North and West.

Within each region, families living in different-sized communities obtained about the same average returns in nutritive value for a given expenditure for food. When averages for diets from families in villages, small cities, middle-sized and large cities within a given region are compared at the same level of money value of food ($2.08–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit), differences between averages usually were small. In comparisons of this kind for three regions the difference between highest and lowest average values for various nutrients was greatest, 35 percent, in the case of vitamin A in the North Central region; next greatest, 30 percent, for ascorbic acid in the Pacific region; and as large as 27 and 23 percent for calcium and phosphorus in the Southeast. In all other comparisons the differences between highest and lowest averages seldom exceeded 16 percent. There was a tendency for families in villages to have diets of higher average energy value than those in cities, although differences between averages were small.

In addition to classifying families according to the richness of their diets with respect to each nutrient, an attempt has been made to grade diets as good, fair, and poor so as to take several nutrients into account at one time, and thus to provide an over-all picture of the quality of the diet. (See p. 55 for specifications.)

The proportion of families with good diets and with poor was about the same whether the families lived in villages, in small cities, in middle-sized cities, or in large cities, provided they had food about equal in money value. Thus at a usual level of money value of food ($2.08–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit) a few families, not exceeding 11 percent, in each type of community in the North and West had diets graded good, and about a third, diets that were considered poor.

In every community the percentage of diets graded good rose markedly as money value of food per expenditure unit increased, while the percentage graded poor fell. Approximately three-fourths of the village and city families in the North and West had diets graded poor when their food was valued in the class $1.38–$2.07 per food-expenditure unit per week. About a third, an eighth, and less than a twentieth, respectively, had poor diets when the value of food fell in the three successively higher money-value classes.

Without much thought or planning, liberal-cost diets are likely to be more adequate than those of low cost, because they usually include more milk, eggs, meat, vitamin-C-rich fruit, and green, leafy vegetables. With more money for food, naturally, larger quantities and more expensive forms and varieties of food may be purchased. Fortunately many of the protective foods are among those that most families enjoy and use freely when they can afford them.

Even liberal expenditures for food do not guarantee adequate diets, however, and at every level of money value of food, some families

succeed in obtaining better diets than others. The figures below show how different may be the quality of diets in villages and cities of the North and West among families with food valued at a relatively high level—$2.77–$3.45 per food-expenditure unit per week:

Quality of diet:	*Percentage of families*
Good	24
Fair	64
Poor	12

As would be expected from the increased quantities of milk, butter, succulent vegetables, and fresh fruit usually found in diets associated with higher incomes, there generally was an increasing proportion of diets graded good as incomes rose (fig. 3). However, the improvement

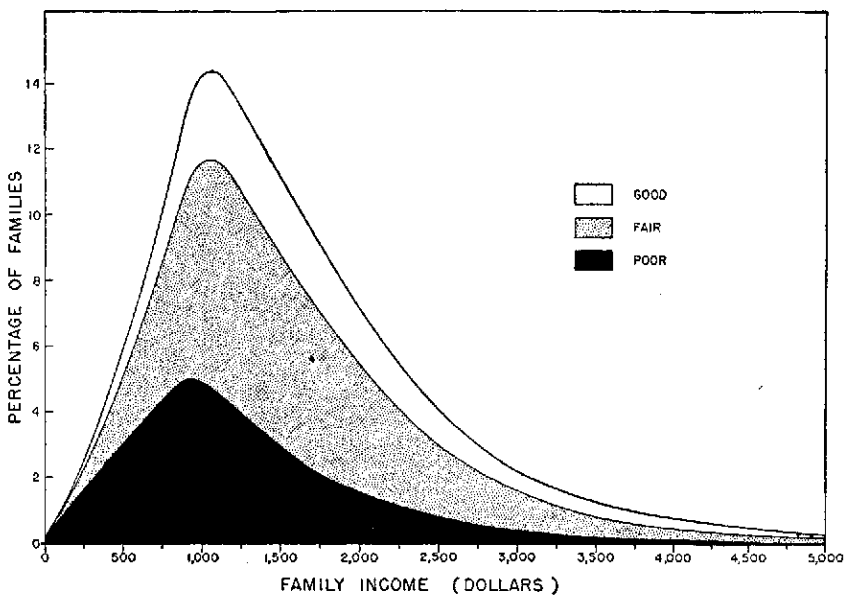

FIGURE 3.—Grade of diet by income: Proportion of families having diets graded good, fair, and poor, types 2 and 3, by income, nonrelief white families in the village-city analysis unit of the North and West, 1936–37. (Family types 2 and 3 include husband and wife and one or two children under 16.)

in diets as incomes doubled was much less marked than the improvement that accompanied a doubling of the expenditures for each person's food. The proportion of income that is spent for food decreases as incomes rise, hence doubling family funds does not mean a twofold increase in food outlays per capita. Furthermore, there is a wide variation in food expenditures among families in the same income class, and an income increase does not automatically bring a proportional decrease in the relative number spending too little for an adequate diet, or making unwise food choices.

Within a given income class, the smaller the family the larger the amount of money usually available for the food of each person, and the greater the quantities of protective foods commonly purchased for each family member. But given the same amount of money for food per food-expenditure unit, relatively more of the larger families than smaller succeeded in achieving fair or good diets, especially at the

lower food-spending levels. This may well be due to the economies that the larger families can effect through large-scale buying and food preparation.

With their higher incomes and smaller families, business, professional, and clerical workers afford more money for the food of each person than do wage earners. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that a larger proportion of the families in the former occupational groups had good diets than have those of wage earners. For example, among business and professional families in the North and West, half of whom had incomes above $2,080, 29 percent had good diets; among wage-earner families, half of whom had incomes below $1,310, only 18 percent had good diets. But with food of equal money value per food-expenditure unit, there was less difference in the proportions in each occupational group having food of each diet quality than might be expected (see fig. 4).

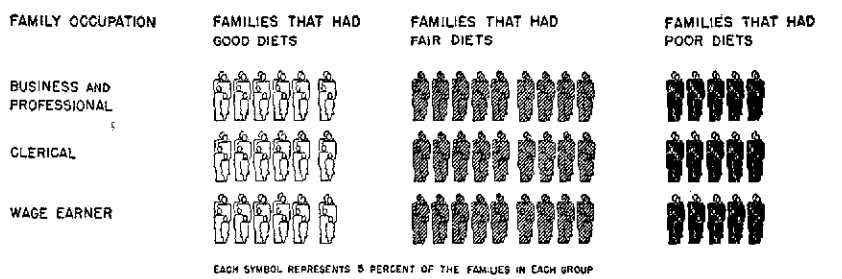

FIGURE 4.— Grade of diet by occupation, comparable money-value-of-food groups: Proportion of families having diets graded good, fair, and poor, by occupation, families equally distributed by money-value-of-food class within the range $1.38–$4.83 per week per food-expenditure unit, nonrelief white families in the village-city analysis unit of the North and West, 1936–37.

Food of Native-Negro Families in Villages and Cities of the Southeast

Trends in food consumption with income and family size among Negro families in the Southeast were similar to those already discussed for white families. As incomes rose, outlays for food increased. The larger families spent more dollars for food than the smaller, but not enough more, as a rule, to maintain an equally high dietary level. Money outlays for food per food-expenditure unit were about the same among village as among small-city Negro families in the same income and family-type groups, although village families fared better than those in small cities because they obtained more food without direct expenditure.

In small cities, Negro families spent considerably less money for food and lived on a lower dietary plane than did white families in comparable income and family-type groups. In villages, however, there was relatively little difference in money value of food between Negro and white families of the same income and family types—the smaller money expenditures of the Negroes were almost balanced by the larger amounts of food received as gift or in payment for services. Differences between the two racial groups were greater both in villages and cities than is suggested by comparisons at a given income class for a

given family-type group. Incomes of the nonrelief Negro families included in the consumption samples were relatively low—in villages less than $1,500; in small cities, less than $2,000; few families in either type of community had incomes above $1,250. These low incomes meant relatively low dietary levels.

Negro families spent relatively more of their food money for meat and less for milk, vegetables, and fruit than did white families of comparable income and family type in the same communities. They consumed fewer eggs, much less milk, and, as a rule, fewer potatoes, other vegetables, and fruit. On the other hand, they consumed about the same amounts of grain products, and in income classes above $500, as much or more meat, poultry, or fish.

Within food groups the market choices of the Negro families differed somewhat from those of the white. For example, Negro families bought smaller quantities of baked goods, but more corn meal, hominy, and rice than white families of comparable income in the same communities. They bought less butter, but more salt side of pork; they bought more dry cowpeas but fewer fresh peas, snap beans, and tomatoes.

Relatively fewer of the Negro than white families in villages canned food at home, and only about 60 percent as much food was canned by Negroes as by white families in the same income classes. Differences between the two racial groups in the quantities canned were less for fruit than for other products. The average quantities of all types of food canned by Negroes were small, however—less than 50 quarts per family in income classes under $1,000.

The diets of a large proportion of Negro families in villages and cities were of poor quality. The food expenditures of many were at levels so low as to make it difficult and sometimes impossible to obtain adequate diets. For example, a large proportion of families (41 percent in villages, 39 in small cities, and 24 in middle-sized and large cities) were in the money-value-of-food class $0.69–$1.37 per week per food-expenditure unit; the diets selected by these families usually were deficient in all respects. Probably the deficiencies in calcium, vitamin A value, ascorbic acid, and riboflavin should be considered most severe not only because of low averages at this level of money value of food but because shortages in these nutrients were least apt to be corrected as food expenditures became more liberal.

As incomes rose, Negro families in villages and cities tended to obtain diets of better quality nutritionally, as was true of white families. The trend is much more marked, however, when diets are classified by money value of food instead of by income. As Negro families had more money for the food of each person, the proportion that got good or fair diets increased consistently, whereas the proportion that got poor diets decreased. This was true whether Negro families were classified by family type or by occupation. However, somewhat fewer, relatively, of the business, professional, and clerical families than of wage-earner families had poor diets, when they had the same amounts of money for the food of each person. The former may have had more opportunities to broaden their knowledge of food values and human needs, and their relatively higher incomes may have enabled them to use their food money more advantageously than those less well off. Good diets differed from poor at the same cost level chiefly in their higher content of protective foods.

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SECTION 2. FOOD OF NATIVE-WHITE FAMILIES IN VILLAGES AND SMALL CITIES

Money Value of Food in a 12-Month Period

Money Value of Food in Middle Atlantic and North Central Villages and in North Central Small Cities

Food represents a larger share of the money value of family living than does any other major item in the budget. The 3,044 nonrelief native-white village families included in the consumption sample in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region [1] had food averaging $431 in value. For a comparable population group in small cities (though with a slightly higher general income level), the average was $470 for 3,107 families in the North Central region. These amounts represented about a third of the money value of the current living of these groups. However, in the budgets of village and small-city families in the population as a whole, food is more prominent than these figures suggest. Because the nonrelief native-born families included in this study represent a higher economic level than the general population (see Methodology and Appraisal, The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population), the proportion of their dollars, though not the number, that was spent for food tends to be smaller than that for all families living in the communities studied.

The total money value of food was distributed among various items as follows, by families comprising husband, wife, and two children under 16 years of age in the income class $1,000–$1,249:

Item:	*Nonrelief white families in—* *Middle Atlantic and North Central villages*	*North Central small cities*
Money value of all food	$415	$434
Purchased	388	415
For home preparation	379	401
As food away from home	9	14
Board at school	1	0
Meals at work	1	7
Meals at school	0	(1)
Other meals	3	3
Between-meal food and drink	4	4
Obtained without direct payment	27	19
Home-produced	20	9
As gift or pay	7	10

[1] $0.50 or less.

[1] Special analyses have been made of the data obtained in Middle Atlantic and North Central villages and in North Central small cities; a large number of schedules were collected there to provide for a detailed study of consumption by income and family type. See also Consumer Purchases Study, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Urban and Village series, U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 396.

Expenditures for food to be prepared at home (including food prepared in summer homes or family vacation camps) represented a little more than 90 percent of the money value of the total food supply of each of these two groups. Outlays for food away from home were relatively small, and lower for village than for small-city families—an average of $9 for the year as compared with $14. The village families spent less than the comparable city group for meals at work. Neither group of families received much food without direct expenditure; those in villages, an average of $27 worth, and those in small cities, $19. About 70 percent of the village families but fewer than 40 percent of the small-city families raised some food for home use. Higher land values in the cities and the stricter sanitary ordinances necessary in the more congested communities would reduce the proportion that could have gardens or keep poultry or a cow.

Money Value of All Food in Relation to Income and Family Type

As incomes rose, the money value of the food of village and small-city families in communities of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region increased fairly steadily but not in proportion to spending power. In the income class $250–$499, the average value of the food of village families consisting of husband and wife was $183; in the class $1,000–$1,249, $335; and in the class $2,500–$2,999, $458. Corresponding figures for small-city families of husband and wife were consistently higher—$204, $364, and $506. Although the more well-to-do families had food that was appreciably higher in money value than that of the less prosperous, the proportion of money expenditures for current living that was absorbed by food purchases decreased with income, as is shown below for families of husband and wife only:

Family-income class	*Percentage of total money expenditures for living spent for food in—*	
	Villages	*Small cities*
$250–$499	42	43
$1,000–$1,249	31	34
$2,500–$2,999	22	24

Ways of spending and consumption patterns of families are affected not only by the size of their incomes but also by the number and age of persons their incomes must support. To make possible a study of consumption as affected by family composition, families have been classified in so-called type groups on the basis of the number of members other than husband and wife and their ages—whether they were under 16 years or were 16 or older.

The classification of a large number of families in a few groups implies that each group will present considerable variation in the age and, to some extent, in the number of family members. By definition, however, some groups vary less than others. In some (types 1, 2, and 3), the number of persons was rigidly specified and those other than the husband and wife had to be in a given age class, i. e., under 16. Definitions of other types allowed greater flexibility both as to number and age of family members. The seven types for which consumption data are presented are described in figure 5; dotted lines are used where variation in age class or in number of persons, or in both, is permitted by definition. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Classification of Families by Type.)

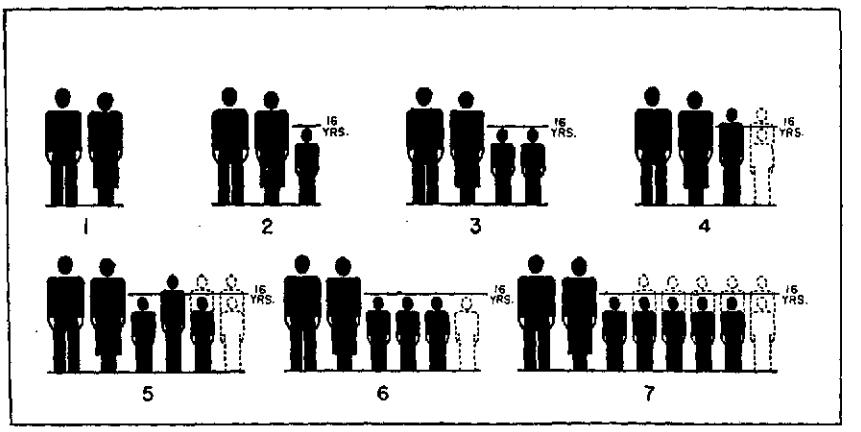

FIGURE 5.—Definitions of family types: Illustration of the definitions of the seven types used in the classification of families in the consumption sample. Possible variations in the number and age class of persons other than husband and wife are indicated by dotted lines.

The two-person families (type 1) outnumbered each of the other type-groups; the large families of type 7 were least numerous. In Middle Atlantic and North Central villages families in the consumption sample were distributed among the type groups as follows: Type 1, 27 percent, type 2, 17; type 3, 13; type 4, 21; type 5, 10; type 6, 8; and type 7, 4 percent. The average number of persons per family in each type group, and the number other than husband and wife that were 16 years or older and under 16 are shown below:

Family type:	*Average number [1] of persons*		
	Total	*16 years or over [2]*	*Under 16 years*
1	2.02	----	----
2	3.01	----	1.00
3	4.00	----	2.00
4	3.47	1.19	.28
5	5.37	1.58	1.78
6	5.25	----	3.25
7	7.29	1.42	3.87

[1] Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between the average for all members and the amount obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of the averages for persons under 16 and 16 or older. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons other than husband or wife. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.
[2] Exclusive of husband and wife.

Ranked by the total money value of their food supply, type 1 village families (husband and wife only) stood at the bottom of the list, having food of the lowest average money value in each of the 10 income classes presented as shown in table 1. In 9 of the 10 income classes, type 2 families (three members) stood next to the bottom, and the large type 7 families, with an average of 7.29 persons, in all classes stood at the top. In 6 of the 10 income classes, families of type 5 (five or six members) stood next to the top and type 6, type 3, and type 4 families in this order held the intermediate positions.

The ranking of families differing in type was almost reversed when the average value of food was considered on a food-expenditure-unit basis rather than on a family basis. These units take account of differences in the money value of food consumed by persons differing in age and activity. (See Glossary, Food-expenditure Unit.) At each income level average values per unit-meal usually were highest among the smallest families—those of type 1—and next highest among families of type 2. The largest families, those of type 7, generally stood at the foot of the list. Families of types 4 and 3 competed for the third and fourth places; families of types 6 and 5, for fifth and sixth places. Thus, although at each income level the food of the larger families had a higher total dollar value and represented a larger share of the family's value of living than it did among the smaller families, the money value of each person's food was markedly lower among the larger than among the smaller families.

A very large sample is required to give a clear-cut, quantitative expression of the variations in the average money value of food for a given family-type group at higher and lower income levels, and between family-type groups at the same income level. The consumption sample of the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages included 3,044 families, and that of the North Central small cities, 3,107; yet these numbers proved insufficient to show smooth trends for the 7 family-type groups within each income glass as well as for the several income classes within each family-type group.

TABLE 1.—MONEY VALUE OF ALL FOOD: *Average money value of all food per family per year and per food-expenditure unit-meal, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Family type 1	Family type 2	Family type 3	Family type 4	Family type 5	Family type 6	Family type 7
	Average money value of all food per family per year						
All incomes [2]	$326	$403	$450	$452	$550	$502	$616
250–499	183	212	264	253	278	[3] 330	[3] 380
500–749	241	301	316	318	343	319	420
750–999	300	339	387	352	447	410	484
1,000–1,249	335	375	415	421	495	463	579
1,250–1,499	354	403	483	442	527	552	613
1,500–1,749	387	462	490	468	587	560	676
1,750–1,999	401	501	523	521	660	625	702
2,000–2,499	425	531	584	546	654	631	810
2,500–2,999	458	524	618	626	722	793	912
3,000–3,999	492	669	668	692	762	632	899
	Average money value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal						
All incomes [2]	$0.143	$0.128	$0.111	$0.115	$0.092	$0.096	$0.080
250–499	.082	.073	.069	.072	.047	[3] .060	[3] .050
500–749	.107	.098	.082	.084	.057	.062	.059
750–999	.134	.110	.099	.095	.076	.080	.066
1,000–1,249	.147	.121	.105	.107	.082	.089	.076
1,250–1,499	.154	.129	.115	.113	.091	.107	.078
1,500–1,749	.170	.145	.118	.118	.100	.108	.088
1,750–1,999	.174	.152	.130	.131	.112	.117	.089
2,000–2,499	.184	.165	.140	.135	.108	.117	.106
2,500–2,999	.202	.164	.143	.156	.121	.140	.122
3,000–3,999	.206	.208	.149	.166	.122	.121	.107

[1] Includes families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.
[2] Includes income classes $4,000–$4,999 and $5,000–$9,999.
[3] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

The relation between income and money value of food cannot be measured merely by comparing averages for money value of food that are derived by pooling the data obtained from families of all types combined for each successive income class, because average size of the nonrelief families surveyed tended to increase with income.[2] The increases in values resulting from such a procedure would be due not only to higher incomes, but in part to the increasing proportion of families of larger size in progressively higher income classes. To avoid this complication, figures obtained by standardizing the distribution of families by type within income classes have been used to study the relative increases in money value of food associated with higher incomes. The various family-type groups were assumed to have equal frequencies in all income classes—i. e., within each income class, a simple average was obtained of the average value of food for families of each type.

With the distribution of families by type thus standardized, the average money value of food of village families in the income class $1,000–$1,249 was 37 percent higher than that of families in the class $500–$749; and in the class $1,500–$1,749, 61 percent higher than in the class $500–$749, as shown in table 2. (For families distributed by type as found within each income class in the consumption sample, these percentages would be 43 and 70, respectively.) As incomes rose, the average money value of food of families of each type increased at approximately the same relative rate. The measurement of the percentage increase as determined from the standardized distribution can, therefore, be taken as fairly representative of any one type.

Even with a standardized distribution of families by type, however, relative increases in money value of food with income were somewhat more marked on a family basis (just shown) than on a food-expenditure-unit basis. The difference appears to be due to the fact that the number of food-expenditure units to which households were equivalent tended to increase with income among families of some types. This may reflect an increasing prevalence of household help to be fed from family food supplies as income rose, and relatively more children who were comparatively older (except in the type 1 group). Per expenditure-unit-meal, the averages for money value of food of village families (standardized with respect to type) in income classes $1,000–$1,249 and $1,500–$1,749 were 33 and 54 percent greater, respectively, than that of families in the class $500–$749 (table 2).

The magnitude of the increases in the dollar value of the family food supply from one family type to another may be seen by considering data derived by standardizing the distribution of families by income within each type group. (Income classes were assumed to have equal frequencies in all family-type groups, and a simple average was obtained of the average value of food for each income class within a family-type group.) Thus obtained, the average money value of the family food supply for type 3 village families was almost a third (31 percent) greater than that of families of type 1, and the food of type 7 families, 75 percent greater than that of families of type 1. Among family-type groups including approximately the same number

[2] Families differing in type were unevenly distributed by income in the consumption sample; in villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, 44 percent of the type 1 families had incomes under $1,000, but only 24 percent of those of type 5 had incomes so low. In the North Central small cities, 26 percent of the type 1 families had incomes under $1,000 as compared with 19 percent of those of type 5.

of persons (types 5 and 6), the type group having the higher percentage of family members 16 years of age or older (type 5), had food of the higher money value.

The increases in the money value of food from one family-type group to another were insufficient to maintain the larger families at as costly a diet level as that maintained by families consisting only of husband and wife. This is shown when comparisons are made on the basis of money value per food-expenditure unit. On this basis and with a standardized income distribution, the average money value of the food of village families of types 3 and 4 were 74 and 73 percent, respectively, of that of type 1 families, and that of families of type 7 only 53 percent of that of type 1 families (table 2).

TABLE 2.—RELATIVE MONEY VALUE OF FOOD, STANDARDIZED AND ACTUAL DISTRIBUTIONS: *Relative money value per family and per food-expenditure unit of all food, purchased food, and home-produced food, by income and by family type, standardized and actual distributions, Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class and family type	Relative money value of food, standardized distribution[2] of families, by income and by family type—						Relative money value of food, actual distribution of families in sample, by income and by family type—					
	Per family			Per food-expenditure unit			Per family			Per food-expenditure unit		
	All food	Purchased food	Home produced food	All food	Purchased food	Home produced food	All food	Purchased food	Home produced food	All food	Purchased food	Home produced food
	Income class $500–$749=100											
All types:												
$500–$749	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
$750–$999	120	126	93	120	125	89	124	130	82	115	120	71
$1,000–$1,249	137	141	106	133	138	106	143	148	109	123	128	86
$1,250–$1,499	149	158	109	143	151	100	158	167	95	130	138	71
$1,500–$1,749	161	170	99	154	164	97	170	180	100	140	149	86
$1,750–$1,999	174	178	204	165	170	169	183	190	159	150	157	114
$2,000–$2,499	185	196	128	174	184	111	189	201	95	161	172	71
	Family type 1=100											
All incomes:												
Type 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	119	121	87	86	87	67	124	125	100	90	90	62
3	131	133	92	74	75	50	138	140	100	78	79	50
4	126	124	144	73	73	89	139	138	144	80	80	88
5	152	151	156	59	59	59	169	167	178	64	65	62
6	146	147	130	64	64	63	154	155	133	67	68	62
7	175	169	289	53	50	87	189	185	250	56	56	75

[1] Includes families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.
[2] For the income comparison, family-type groups have been assumed to have equal frequencies within each income class; for the family-type comparison, income classes have been assumed to have equal frequencies within each family-type group.

Thus, in any given income class, the larger the family, the cheaper the type of diet to which it tends to resort. Much higher incomes are needed by the larger families to maintain dietary levels comparable to those of the smaller families. Whereas village families of two persons (type 1) had food valued at an average of 10.7 cents per expenditure unit-meal when incomes were in the class $500–$749, type 3 families had food of so high an average value only when their incomes reached or exceeded the class $1,000–$1,249; type 6, when

incomes reached or exceeded the class $1,250–$1,499, and type 7, not until the income class $2,000–$2,499 was achieved (table 1).

Money Value of All Food in Relation to Occupation

In villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central States, 958 families in business and professional occupations, 432 families of clerical workers, and 1,654 wage earners' families were included in the consumption sample. The money value of the food of these three groups averaged $469, $439, and $406, respectively. The differences reflected income differences more than family size, food needs, or standards of living. The average income of the business and professional families studied was $1,791; of clerical families, $1,487; and of the wage-earner group, $1,114. Average size of family for the three groups was 3.42, 3.52, and 3.65 persons, respectively.

Consistent differences in the money value of the family food supply between occupational groups classified by income and family type appeared only among families of type 1, as is shown in table 3. In both villages and small cities, wage-earner families of type 1 tended to have food of somewhat higher money value than the other occupational groups. It may be that higher food-energy requirements of the wage worker as compared with the business or professional worker are responsible for the higher food outlays of type 1 wage-earner families. It may be, too, that food stands somewhat higher in the scale of wants of families of wage earners than of families of business and professional occupations of comparable economic status. Also contributing to a tendency toward higher money value of food in wage-earning than in business and professional occupations may be the larger proportion of families which included more than one earner, as well as the somewhat larger proportion of the husbands found in the age groups under 50 years in the former than in the latter occupational group.

TABLE 3.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD BY FAMILY OCCUPATION: *Average money value of food per family, by occupation for selected family types and income classes, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and North Central small-city analysis units,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and occupation	Village families in income class—			Small-city families in income class—		
	$750–$999	$1,250–$1,499	$1,750–$1,999	$750–$999	$1,250–$1,499	$1,750–$1,999
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Family type 1:						
Business and professional	293	328	397	289	346	427
Clerical	282	341	401	285	370	417
Wage-earner	306	380	422	318	399	414
Family type 3:						
Business and professional	373	443	534	318	393	471
Clerical	410	465	491	399	482	561
Wage-earner	385	519	523	362	504	540
Family type 5:						
Business and professional	485	504	639	438	552	687
Clerical	357	540	647	409	585	531
Wage-earner	443	534	684	424	518	698

[1] Includes families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. For additional information on money value of food or expenditures for food as related to occupation, see the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, Urban and Village Series, U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 396.

Money Value of Food Home-Produced and Received as Gift or Pay

Almost all of the food of village and small-city families was purchased—little was home-produced or received as gift or pay. In villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central States, food received without direct expenditure accounted for less than 8 percent of the value of all food; in small cities, less than 4 percent. While the average value of home-produced food was small on an all-family basis, for some families it added substantially to the purchased supply, and doubtless was of help in improving the nutritive quality of their diets.

Most village and small-city families having any home-produced food had a vegetable garden, a berry patch, or a few fruit trees. Other kinds of food were produced by relatively few. In the income class $1,000–$1,499, only 12 percent of the village families in this region and 4 percent of the small-city families reported eggs produced for home use; fewer than 6 percent in either type of community had home-produced milk. The proportion growing some food for home use decreased as incomes increased in both types of communities. In small cities, for example, half or more of the families in income classes under $1,250 engaged in this activity; in income classes of $2,000 and over, the proportion was less than a third.

Families in villages produced more food for home use than did those of comparable type groups and income classes in small cities—generally from 2 to 3 times as much (measured in money value). Thus, in the income class $1,000–$1,249, village families had an average of $24 worth of home grown products per family; small-city families, $11. The quantities raised were small, as a rule—the average total value seldom reached one cent per food-expenditure unit-meal for any income class or family type group in either type of community.

Little food was received as gift or pay by families either in villages or small cities. Neither the proportion receiving such food nor its average value seemed to be related to income class or family type. For the consumption sample as a whole, 31 percent of the village families in this region and 25 percent of those in small cities received food as gift or pay, and the average value of such products was $11 and $9 in a year, respectively.

Expenditures for Food Away from Home

Money expenditures for food by village and small-city families were chiefly for materials to use in the home preparation of meals; not much was spent for meals away from home. The average outlay for all food away from home by Middle Atlantic and North Central village families in the income class $1,000–$1,249 amounted to $13, accounting for less than 4 percent of their money expenditures for all food. The average outlay of corresponding North Central small-city families was also $13—3 percent of their total food expenditures. The proportion of the food money spent for food away from home increased with income. In small cities it accounted for less than 1 percent of the total for families with incomes below $500 as contrasted with more than 10 percent for families with incomes of $2,000 and over. Family type differences in expenditures for all food away from home were not marked, but type 4 families generally spent more than those of other type groups in comparable income classes.

Included in expenditures for food away from home were: Board at school; meals purchased and eaten at school, at work, in restaurants, or while traveling or on vacation; and between-meal food and drink, such as ice cream, candy, and beverages. Expenditures for most items in this category tended to increase with income at a more rapid rate than expenditures for food purchased to be prepared and eaten at home, especially as incomes rose above $750.

Expenditures for board at school and for meals at school were incurred by relatively few families; distances generally were short enough in villages and small cities that most pupils could come home for noon meals; some may have carried lunches. Only a small proportion of families—less than 3 percent—had children boarding at school or college. As would be expected, expenditures for board at school were made chiefly by families of types 4 and 5—type groups including at least one person 16 years or older in addition to husband and wife. Such outlays were also made by a few families of types 2, 3, and 6 with children under 16 years at boarding or preparatory schools. An occasional type 1 family had expenditures for board at school in connection with graduate study or short professional or technical courses. Expenditures for board at school were incurred chiefly by the more well-to-do; very few families with incomes under $1,000 had outlays for this item.

For all family-type groups in both villages and small cities in this region, expenditures for meals while traveling or on vacation were among the larger items in the food-away-from-home class. About as many families spent something for between-meal food, such as ice cream, candy, or peanuts, as for any other of the items included in the category of food away from home, but the average amounts spent were small. A smaller percentage of families reported expenditures for soft or other drinks between meals than for between-meal food, but the amounts spent for between-meal beverages averaged $3 as compared with less than $2 for between-meal food.

Money Value of Food in Villages and Small Cities of Other Regions

Money Value of All Food

Since the money value of a family's food supply is greatly influenced both by income and by family size, it is necessary to keep in mind in making interregional comparisons, that the village and small-city communities included in this study differed in general income level, and that the groups eligible for the consumption sample seldom included the majority of families in the communities surveyed. The consumption sample included proportionally more families of relatively large size in some sections than in others, and a more adequate representation of high-income families in some sections than others. Consequently, comparisons should not be made from one community to another on the basis of the "all-incomes" lines shown in the tables in Appendix B, but rather, at a specific income level for a specific family type. The reader should also be aware in making intersectional comparisons of the money value of food that there were differing proportions of food purchased and home-produced, especially in villages, and differing retail price levels (and sales taxes) in the various communities included (see Methodology and Appraisal, Interregional Comparisons).

In each of the several regions, the money value of food increased as incomes rose but at varying rates. The rate of increase was greatest in the Southeast both in villages and in small cities. Within a given income class, as family size increased from one family-type group to another, the average money value of food on an expenditure-unit basis decreased, and decreased at a rate that was remarkably similar from region to region. This is shown by the following figures which compare the average value of food of families of two type-groups with that of type 1 families, assuming the same distribution of families of different type groups in three selected income classes.

Analysis unit:	*Relative money value of food (food-expenditure-unit basis), income range $750–$1,499, families of types—*		
	1	*2 and 3*	*4 and 5*
Villages:			
New England	100	76	64
Middle Atlantic and North Central	100	78	67
Plains and Mountain	100	78	67
Pacific	100	81	71
Southeast	100	77	68
Small cities:			
North Central	100	76	63
Plains and Mountain	100	73	66
Pacific	100	78	68
Southeast	100	77	63

Thus regardless of type of community or region, the food of families with 1 or 2 children under 16 years (types 2 and 3) was valued on a food-expenditure-unit basis at about three-fourths the amount of the food of type 1 families. The food of those with at least one person 16 years or older and 0 to 3 others in addition to husband and wife (types 4 and 5), was worth approximately two-thirds as much per expenditure unit as that of type 1 families.

Differences in the money value of food from one family-type group to another do not merely measure the economies possible to the larger families because of buying and cooking on a larger scale; they may reflect differences in the qualities as well as in the proportions in which various kinds of food are purchased. Within the income range just discussed, the value of the food of type 1 families was such as would represent a moderate-cost diet; that of families in the type group 2 and 3, a low-cost diet. Fully adequate diets can, of course, be had at differing cost levels, but unless families take special care in food selection and preparation when food allowances are relatively small it is unlikely that they will be fed as adequately from the nutritive standpoint as are families with diets relatively much higher in money value.

In villages food of higher average money value was reported by families in New England and on the Pacific coast than by those of similar incomes in other regions. In small cities, the money value of food in the Pacific region tended to exceed that of the three other regions (New England not included) for which data are presented in this volume.

The food of village families was lower in money value than that of small-city families of the same type and income class in three regions—North Central, Pacific, and Southeast, but as a rule, higher in the Plains and Mountain region. The differences were small, however, seldom as much as 10 percent (table 4).

Regional differences in outlays for purchased food followed a pattern similar to that noted above for the money value of total food supplies—purchased, home-produced, and received as gift or pay. In villages, New England families led with higher money expenditures for food than were made by families of comparable family type and income in other regions studied; Pacific families followed next, while families in the Southeast generally spent least for food. In small cities, expenditures for food tended to be lower in the Plains and Mountain region than elsewhere when considered on a family basis, although on an expenditure-unit-meal basis, money outlays by families in the Southeast with their larger average size tended to be about as low as in the Plains and Mountain region (see table 4).

TABLE 4.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD BY REGION: *Average money value of all food, purchased food, and food received without direct expenditure per family per year, and average expenditure per food-expenditure unit-meal, family types 1–5 combined, selected income classes, 9 analysis units in 22 States,* [1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class and region	Villages						Small cities					
	Average [2] money value of food					Average expenditure per food-expenditure unit-meal [2]	Average [2] money value of food					Average expenditure per food-expenditure unit-meal [2]
		Purchased			Received without direct expenditure [3]			Purchased			Received without direct expenditure [3]	
	All	All	At home	Away from home			All	All	At home	Away from home		
	Dol.	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
$750–$999:												
New England	381	348	343	5	33	0.113						
North Central	348	320	311	9	28	.102	349	331	325	6	18	0.107
Plains and Mountain	354	322	306	16	32	.103	335	301	287	14	34	.096
Pacific	355	324	310	14	31	.108	368	333	316	17	35	.113
Southeast	338	275	260	15	63	.083	349	321	308	13	28	.093
$1,500–$1,749:												
New England	520	496	471	25	24	.157						
North Central	468	440	412	28	28	.126	475	452	424	28	23	.135
Plains and Mountain	462	429	390	39	33	.126	445	418	387	31	27	.122
Pacific	483	455	420	35	28	.130	495	465	429	36	30	.142
Southeast	464	401	365	35	63	.106	498	478	444	34	20	.130
$2,500–$2,999:												
New England	626	586	535	51	40	.159						
North Central	584	552	482	70	32	.154	596	579	488	91	17	.166
Plains and Mountain	581	547	482	65	34	.138	586	562	489	73	24	.145
Pacific	589	565	496	69	24	.159	629	605	500	105	24	.169
Southeast	670	546	450	96	124	.122	609	580	505	75	29	.137

[1] Includes families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. For similar data by family type and income see U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 396.
[2] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class.
[3] Includes food home-produced for family use and food received as gift or pay.

The lower money expenditures for food generally found in villages as compared with small cities were compensated in part by the fact that more food was home-produced in villages than in cities in the same area. There appears to be an exception in the Pacific region; for that region tables in this report show home production in small cities to exceed that in villages. The explanation is that the small-city sample represents only the Pacific Northwest, whereas the village sample includes communities in Central and Southern California as well as in

Washington and Oregon. Home food production was conducted on a much larger scale in villages of the latter area than in the former, and families in villages in Washington and Oregon produced more food for home consumption than those in small cities of the same section. Therefore, the exception that is suggested by the Pacific region data is not real.

In villages, region and family type are more closely related than income to differences in the amounts of food received without direct expenditure. Home-produced food contributed markedly more to the food of villagers in the Southeast than in other regions. The larger families with their greater food needs, especially those with a member 16 years or older in addition to husband and wife—types 4 and 5 combined and 6 and 7 combined—raised more food at home than families of type 1 or types 2 and 3.

The amounts of food received as gift or in payment for services by village families were larger in the Plains and Mountain region and in the Southeast than elsewhere. Neither in villages nor in small cities was there any consistent relationship between this item and income. In the Southeast there was no clear-cut difference from one family type to another, but in other regions, the average amounts received by type 1 village families generally were lower than those received by families of other type-groups. In small cities, on the other hand, the amounts of food received as gift or pay apparently were unrelated to family type.

Expenditures for Food Away from Home

Expenditures for food away from home (including board at school) were relatively low in both villages and small cities in every region. It might be expected that the city family would have somewhat larger outlays for lunches at work or school, but in no region were there large differences in the amounts so spent.

In each region expenditures for food away from home rose with income but the increase was more rapid in some units than in others. Averages were seven dollars or less a year in income classes under $500; at the relatively high income level $2,500–$2,999, expenditures were between $51 and $105 in the 9 units (city and village). Meals away from home accounted for the bulk of these expenditures, except in the Southeast where expenditures for between-meal food and drink were comparatively large; in every income class expenditures for these latter items were consistently higher in the Southeast than in villages and small cities of other regions.

As a rule families of types 4 and 5 had larger expenditures for food away from home than those of other types. Their expenditures for meals at work and while traveling were about as high as those of other type groups; in addition they made substantial average outlays for board at school. Among families of types 4 and 5, the proportions having expenditures for board at school were highest in villages of the Southeast and Plains and Mountain regions, and in small cities of the Pacific Northwest. Five percent or fewer of the families in the consumption sample with incomes under $1,000 or in the class $1,000–$1,999 incurred expenditures for board at school except in villages of the Plains and Mountain and Southeast regions. The proportion was substantially greater in each analysis unit among families with

incomes of $2,000 or over than with incomes under $2,000. Since relatively few in any community had expenditures for board at school, the average expenditures on an all-family basis were low, ranging for families of types 4 and 5 in the income class $1,000–$1,999 from $1 in two small-city units to $13 in villages of the Southeast (table 5).

TABLE 5.—BOARD AT SCHOOL: *Percentage of families having expenditures for board at school, and average expenditures during a year, by income for families of types 4 and 5, 9 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures[2]	Average expenditures based on—	
			All families[3]	Families having expenditures[3]
VILLAGES				
New England				
	No.	*Pct.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All incomes	264	5	12	250
Under 1,000	33	0	0	.....
1,000–1,999	152	4	10	246
2,000 or over	79	9	22	254
Middle Atlantic and North Central				
All incomes	951	7	10	151
Under 1,000	251	2	1	83
1,000–1,999	504	5	7	133
2,000 or over	196	18	31	171
Plains and Mountain				
All incomes	317	14	20	151
Under 1,000	75	7	6	95
1,000–1,999	153	7	8	120
2,000 or over	89	31	54	172
Pacific				
All incomes	464	6	10	175
Under 1,000	87	2	3	[4] 126
1,000–1,999	241	3	3	103
2,000 or over	136	12	27	215
Southeast				
All incomes	693	18	30	160
Under 1,000	143	1	1	[4] 90
1,000–1,999	306	11	13	118
2,000 or over	244	38	67	177
SMALL CITIES				
North Central				
	No.	*Pct.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All incomes	1,036	5	7	152
Under 1,000	190	1	2	[4] 190
1,000–1,999	485	1	1	65
2,000 or over	361	11	18	166
Plains and Mountain				
All incomes	460	3	4	148
Under 1,000	55	0	0	.....
1,000–1,999	214	2	1	48
2,000 or over	191	5	9	192
Pacific				
All incomes	509	10	21	204
Under 1,000	54	2	4	[4] 225
1,000–1,999	216	3	4	114
2,000 or over	239	18	40	217
Southeast				
All incomes	435	8	15	184
Under 1,000	79	0	0	.....
1,000–1,999	212	3	4	114
2,000 or over	144	20	40	201

[1] Includes families in the consumption sample whose expenditures were analyzed in detail. See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

[2] Percentages and averages in this column are based on the number of families in each income class.

[3] Averages in this column are based on the number of families incurring expense for board at school.

[4] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Averages based on the number of families having expenditures for board at school give a better idea of what a family might expect in estimating the magnitude of such outlays or in planning ahead

for them. These are shown in table 5 for families of types 4 and 5. In each analysis unit the average amounts spent by families incurring expenditures increased less rapidly with income than did the percentage spending for this item. The average amounts spent seldom more than doubled between the classes of income shown in table 5, whereas the percentage of families having expenditures usually increased several times. In the income class $1,000–$1,999, the average expenditures for board at school ranged from $48 for small-city families in the Plains and Mountain region to $246 for families in New England villages. The low averages for some communities may be explained by the fact that the figures refer to money outlays for board and do not include the money value of food received as gift or pay. Many college students are able to earn part or all of their food, as by waiting on table or in some cooperative living arrangement; occasionally students benefit from very low rates for board offered by friends or relatives. Contributing also to a low average figure based on a few cases are the expenditures of students in school for less than the usual school term.

Dietary Patterns as Shown by 7-Day Schedules

Families in the United States have an amazing, perhaps an unequalled, variety of high-quality foods from which to plan their meals. Village and city families may select from products assembled not only from the length and breadth of this country, but from the corners of the earth. No two families make exactly the same choices. Each follows to some extent the pattern of food habits handed down from past generations. These reflect family preferences, available food supplies, and the family's economic situation. Changes in food habits are taking place, however, with the newer scientific knowledge about diet, the new products that come to market, and an increased understanding of how other people live.

Something of the variation in the content and nutritive quality of diets of families in villages and cities is shown in this volume. The following pages consider the food of families in terms of the quantities consumed of the several important foods or groups of food and the proportion of the money value of food representing major food classes; the next section discusses the nutritive value of diets in terms of chemical substances.

Consumption of Groups of Food in Relation to Income and Family Type

Within income classes or family-type groups the consumption of individual articles of food or of groups of food differ more than the money value of the food supply as a whole. Many combinations of major classes of food, as well as choices among hundreds of individual foods differing in price, may be made to provide the three dozen or so chemical substances that the body needs for its nourishment.

The information in this volume on the quantities of food consumed is derived from two supplementary food schedules, food-estimate schedules (the so-called food check lists) and food records, both of which covered a 7-day period sometime in 1936 or early 1937. The former consisted of estimates made by the family of the quantities consumed of various items of food; the latter, accounts (by weight)

of the food brought into the house for family use from day to day, coupled with an inventory of stocks on hand at the beginning and the end of the 7-day period of study. The estimates of food consumption have been used as a basis for the report of this section on consumption in relation to income and family type. The food records served as a basis for evaluating dietary adequacy (section 3).

Most of the supplementary schedules furnishing estimates of consumption in a 7-day period were obtained during the period March to November, inclusive; those collected in this period have been pooled for a study within regions of the relationships between income, family type, and food consumption. But because schedule collection did not proceed uniformly in the several local offices, the months within this period of time were not equally represented in all analysis units. (See Methodology and Appraisal, table 55.) As a consequence, averages based on March–November data cannot be used in making interregional comparisons of the consumption of any item that is seasonal. Although modern methods and facilities for storing, preserving, shipping, and marketing food products have greatly reduced the influence of season on the availability of foods in villages and cities, it is believed that regional comparisons should be based only on data obtained in the same season. Only in summer months—June, July, and August—were enough schedules collected in this study to provide averages satisfactory for regional comparisons.

Data shown in Appendix tables on the consumption of families in income classes at the extremes of the income distribution should not be given undue weight in interpreting trends in consumption with changes in income. There were relatively few families in the highest income classes. In the lowest income classes there were two groups of families—those whose incomes chanced to be low in the year of the study, but whose assets enabled them to maintain the higher living levels to which they were accustomed; and those whose incomes usually were low and who had adjusted their levels of living accordingly. Consequently, consumption in relation to income is discussed in this section chiefly on the basis of averages relating to the income range $500 to $3,000. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Data for Low-income Families.)

In interpreting data on quantities of food, it should also be kept in mind that the supplementary schedules report the food consumption of the household rather than that of the economic family. Average household size for each income and family-type group is given in table 29 for each analysis unit. The number of persons per household also differed from one income class to another for each family-type group; hence, it is somewhat easier to interpret consumption figures on a per capita than on a household basis.

Income affects the consumption of some foods or groups of food more than others. The rate of increase in per capita consumption with rising income was greatest for fresh fruit among village families of types 2 and 3 living in the North (the New England and the Middle Atlantic and North Central regions) as table 6 shows. The rate of increase was next greatest for fresh vegetables, milk, and meat, poultry, and fish. There was a decline in the consumption of potatoes, as income rose.

In the West (the Plains and Mountain and the Pacific regions), the rate of increase with rising income in the per capita consumption

TABLE 6.—RELATIVE CONSUMPTION OF SPECIFIED FOOD GROUPS: *Relative per capita consumption of specified food groups, by family type for income class $1,000–$1,499 and by income for family types 2 and 3, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Households	Eggs	Milk equivalent [2]	Fats [3]	Meat, poultry, fish [4]	Grain products, as flour equivalent [5]	Sugar, sirups, preserves	Potatoes, sweet potatoes	Fresh vegetables	Fresh fruit
	Income class $1,000–$1,499 (family type 1=100)									
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL	*No.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Type 1	107	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Types 2 and 3	171	66	88	77	67	92	81	100	65	63
Types 4 and 5	124	71	76	89	69	105	87	99	54	61
Types 6 and 7	37	72	84	78	51	94	78	103	38	54
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC										
Type 1	65	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Types 2 and 3	95	76	88	74	66	71	93	88	72	70
Types 4 and 5	72	79	67	74	68	81	107	92	61	83
SOUTHEAST										
Type 1	69	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Types 2 and 3	122	62	91	76	77	85	74	75	75	60
Types 4 and 5	111	62	94	78	75	91	81	80	79	68
Types 6 and 7	39	41	88	69	65	94	74	76	67	54
	Family types 2 and 3 (income class $1,000–$1,499=100)									
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL										
$500–$999	108	96	90	105	86	108	106	109	84	84
$1,000–$1,499	171	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
$1,500–$1,999	83	107	118	108	130	107	104	95	142	145
$2,000–$2,999	51	113	132	106	127	113	113	90	140	158
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC										
$500–$999	68	89	80	91	97	106	99	109	61	92
$1,000–$1,499	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
$1,500–$1,999	59	80	95	102	99	98	94	79	123	156
$2,000–$2,999	49	104	96	101	126	93	104	89	122	168
SOUTHEAST										
$500–$999	114	83	97	98	89	112	100	116	84	108
$1,000–$1,499	122	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
$1,500–$1,999	87	115	108	102	112	99	110	105	112	123
$2,000–$2,999	70	144	113	98	112	89	97	92	116	143

[1] Data in this table are from food-estimate schedules furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

[2] Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products (except butter) are equivalent so far as proteins and minerals are concerned.

[3] Includes butter, but does not include bacon or salt side.

[4] Includes bacon and salt side.

[5] Two-thirds of the weight of baked goods has been added to that of flour, meals, and cereals.

of major food groups was greatest for fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, and meat, poultry, and fish, while the per capita consumption of grain products and potatoes declined. In the Southeast the most marked increases in per capita consumption with income rise were in eggs and in fresh fruit and vegetables. In this region also, the per capita consumption of grain products and potatoes declined as incomes rose.

In the three corresponding small-city analysis units, the relative increases in per capita consumption with rising incomes were greatest for fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, and meat, poultry, and fish; they were least marked (or showed a decline) for grain products, potatoes, sugars, and fats.

The quantities consumed by families in the different type groups increased with family size; although the rates of increase differed for the various kinds of food, for no food group were the increases proportional to the increase in numbers to be fed. On a per capita basis, in the income class $1,000–$1,499, the food supplies of village families of type 1 were most nearly approximated by those of other family types with respect to grain products, and (in the North and West) potatoes; they were approximated least closely with respect to eggs, meat, poultry, and fish, fresh fruit, and fresh vegetables. For example, in the New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central region, families of types 6 and 7 combined reported a per capita consumption of fresh fruit about half as great as that of families of type 1, while their consumption of potatoes was 3 percent greater.

In small cities similar trends in consumption with family size were observed in the North and West. In the Southeast, per capita consumption was best maintained by the larger families with respect to grain products and potatoes, and least well maintained, with respect to milk and fresh fruit.

Proportion of Money Spent for Major Food Groups in Relation to Income and Family Type

Two groups of food—vegetables and fruit, and meat, poultry, and fish—competed for first place in the share of expenditures for food eaten at home among village and small-city households in each of the three broad regional groups. At each income level these foods each took from a fifth to a fourth of the money, as a rule. In the analysis units of the West (the Plains and Mountain and the Pacific regions), the proportion spent for vegetables and fruit generally was highest; in the Southeast, that spent for meat, poultry, and fish. Milk, cheese, and cream taken together and grain products accounted for the next largest shares, about a sixth each. The proportion spent for dairy products other than butter usually exceeded that spent for grain products except at the lower income levels. These facts are shown for village families in table 7.

Food-spending patterns were very similar in villages and small cities of the same region. As incomes rose, a decreasing proportion was spent for grain products and fats, and a decreasing or unchanging proportion for sugars. In most analysis units the relative expenditures for dairy products and meat increased; the proportion spent for other food classes remained fairly constant or increased slightly.

TABLE 7.—MONEY VALUE OF CLASSES OF FOOD: *Average money value of food per household per week and percentage distribution by class of food, by family type for income class $1,000–$1,499 and by income for family types 2 and 3, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,[1] March–November 1936*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Households	Money value of all food	Percentage distribution of money value by class of food: Eggs	Milk, cheese, cream	Fats[2]	Meat, poultry, fish[3]	Grain products	Sugar, sirups, preserves	Vegetables, fruit	Miscellaneous items
			Income class $1,000–$1,499							
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Type 1	107	7.33	5	14	9	26	12	5	22	7
Types 2 and 3	171	8.56	5	15	9	23	15	5	21	7
Types 4 and 5	124	9.15	5	13	10	24	16	5	21	6
Types 6 and 7	37	11.05	6	16	10	20	15	6	21	6
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC										
Type 1	65	6.65	5	15	10	24	11	4	25	6
Types 2 and 3	95	8.53	5	17	10	22	12	5	23	6
Types 4 and 5	72	8.92	5	13	10	22	14	5	24	7
SOUTHEAST										
Type 1	69	6.23	6	12	10	25	14	5	22	6
Types 2 and 3	122	7.55	5	15	10	26	14	5	20	5
Types 4 and 5	111	8.73	5	16	10	25	14	5	20	5
Types 6 and 7	39	11.34	3	16	11	24	15	7	20	4
			Family types 2 and 3							
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL										
$0–$499	9	6.24	4	14	10	18	17	9	22	6
$500–$999	108	7.07	5	15	10	21	16	6	20	7
$1,000–$1,499	171	8.56	5	15	9	23	15	5	21	7
$1,500–$1,999	83	9.86	5	15	8	25	13	5	23	6
$2,000–$2,999	51	11.23	5	17	8	24	12	5	22	7
$3,000–$4,999	12	11.81	3	16	9	26	11	4	23	8
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC										
$500–$999	68	7.38	5	16	10	22	13	6	23	5
$1,000–$1,499	95	8.53	5	17	10	22	12	5	23	6
$1,500–$1,999	59	9.35	4	16	10	20	13	5	26	6
$2,000–$2,999	49	9.89	4	16	9	23	10	5	27	6
$3,000–$4,999	5	12.24	5	21	8	18	10	4	28	6
SOUTHEAST										
$0–$499	29	5.45	4	15	12	21	17	6	20	5
$500–$999	114	6.23	4	15	11	25	15	6	19	5
$1,000–$1,499	122	7.55	5	15	10	26	14	5	20	5
$1,500–$1,999	87	8.84	5	14	10	27	13	5	21	5
$2,000–$2,999	70	10.06	6	16	9	25	12	4	22	6
$3,000–$4,999	27	12.46	5	13	9	30	10	4	23	6

[1] Data in this table are from food-estimate schedules furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All percentages are based on the money value of all food for households in each family type or income class.

[2] Does not include bacon or salt side.

[3] Includes bacon and salt side. See table 36 for data on bacon and salt side for the North and West and Southeast analysis units. Data are not available for the units of the North and West analyzed separately.

Spending patterns differed but slightly with family size; generally the greatest differences within an income class were found between the type 1 families of husband and wife and the large families of types 6 and 7 combined. For example, as shown for village families in an intermediate income class $1,000–$1,499, there was a tendency for small families to spend relatively less than large families for milk and grain products, but relatively more for meat, poultry, and fish and for vegetables and fruit. The assortment chosen by the smaller families represents the more expensive type of diet. The differences in the spending patterns of families were less marked from one family type to another and from one income class to another than are necessary if families are to secure the best returns in nutrition for their food expenditures.

Interregional Comparison of Quantities Consumed of Major Food Groups

Food choices probably are as divergent between the analysis unit of the North and West (New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions) on the one hand, and the Southeast on the other, as between any two parts of the country. There are characteristic differences even when the food of white village families is considered under three broad classes: (A) Selected food groups that include many of the so-called protective foods; (B) other groups of foods of plant origin; (C) other groups of foods chiefly of animal origin.

The food groups included in each class and the average quantities consumed per person in a week in summer months are shown below for white village families of types 1 to 5 combined, in the income class $1,000–$1,499, in each of two analysis units:

Classes and groups of food:	*Pounds consumed per person per week in summer in villages in the—*	
	North and West	*Southeast*
Class A	16.0	14.5
Eggs	.8	.6
Milk, fluid, or its equivalent in other forms	7.6	6.8
Butter	.4	.3
Succulent vegetables, fresh and canned	3.0	3.3
Fruit, fresh [1] and canned	4.2	3.5
Class B	7.2	7.5
Grain products (flour equivalent)	2.8	4.8
Sugars, sirups, preserves	1.7	1.5
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	2.6	1.2
Dry mature beans, peas	.1	(4)
Class C	3.1	3.5
Fats, oils [2]	.7	1.3
Meat,[3] poultry, fish	2.4	2.2

[1] Includes also the fresh equivalent of dried fruit.
[2] Excludes butter, but includes bacon and salt side.
[3] Excludes bacon and salt side.
[4] 0.05 pound or less.

In both regions figures for families in small cities are of the same order of magnitude as those for villages.

The regional difference in total consumption of each of the three classes of food amounted only to about a tenth or less in the above

illustration. But the kind of meals that could be served by the families would differ considerably, owing to the variations in the quantities of the several groups of food included in each class. The families in the North and West had a third more eggs and butter, almost an eighth more milk, and more than twice as many potatoes; the families in the Southeast had almost 75 percent more grain products and twice as much of fats other than butter.

Foods of Class A—Groups Including Many of the Protective Foods

Because the food groups included in Class A—eggs, dairy products, vegetables and fruit—tend to provide families with most of the calcium, the vitamin A value, the ascorbic acid, and the riboflavin of their diets, as well as a large share of the high-quality protein, they play an important role in determining dietary adequacy. It is in these nutrients that diets often are relatively deficient; the foods supplying them, therefore, are often called protective foods.

Egg consumption per capita varied little from region to region or from village to small city in the summer months of 1936. About half a dozen eggs per person per week, or somewhat fewer, were consumed by families of types 1 to 5 combined, in the income class $1,000–$1,499. Village families were more likely to have eggs from home poultry flocks than small-city dwellers. During the period March–November 1936, 9 percent of the families of types 2 and 3 combined in the income group mentioned above had eggs from their own hens or received them as gift or pay in villages of the North and West. For white families in the Southeast in the same family type and income group, the corresponding figure was 13 percent. In small cities only 4 and 3 percent, respectively, of comparable families had eggs without direct expenditure.

Milk consumption in summer months tended to be somewhat lower in the Southeast than elsewhere on a per capita basis, and in the Southeast, lower in small cities than in villages. This is shown below for families of types 1 to 5 combined with incomes in the class $1,000–$1,499:

Analysis unit:	*Quarts of milk (or its equivalent) consumed per person per week in—*	
	Small cities	*Villages*
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central	3. 4	3. 4
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	3. 6	3. 7
Southeast	2. 7	3. 1

Slightly more of the milk consumed was in fresh fluid form, and less was in the form of evaporated or dry milk or cheese in villages than in small cities. Fresh milk accounted for somewhat more than three-fourths of the total milk consumed in the former communities, and three-fourths or less in the latter. But counting milk in all forms, the average quantity consumed was but little more than a pint a person a day at an intermediate income level $1,000–$1,499, even in regions where consumption was highest. It was less than a pint a person a day in the Southeast among families in the income class $1,000–$1,499, and an even smaller amount in the lower income classes.

Smaller quantities of fresh fruit and vegetables other than potatoes were used in the North than in the West or in the Southeast during

June, July, and August. This is shown below for families in the type group and income class just discussed:

Analysis unit:	Pounds consumed per person per week— Fresh fruit	Fresh vegetables
Villages:		
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central	2.6	2.0
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	4.4	2.7
Southeast	3.3	3.0
Small cities:		
North Central	3.1	1.8
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	4.2	3.1
Southeast	4.1	3.2

Although fresh vegetables and fruit were supplemented with canned and dried products at every season, the latter were used in small proportions in summer months. Home canning was practiced by half to three-fourths or more of the white families included in the consumption sample in both villages and small cities. In most analysis units families canned more fruit than vegetables, perhaps because it is easier to attain satisfactory results in home canning of fruit than in the canning of vegetables except tomatoes.

As incomes rose, the percentage of families canning any food at home remained fairly constant. The average quantities canned by these families (table 37) declined in small cities of the North Central and Pacific regions, but in village analysis units the trends with income varied. In the Middle Atlantic and North Central village unit, the quantities canned increased with income, as is shown below for two income levels, all family types combined:

Family-income class:	Quarts canned per household in— Middle Atlantic and North Central villages	North Central small cities
$500–$749	154	130
$2,500–$2,999	171	100

Within an income class, the quantities canned were consistently larger in villages than in small cities, except in the Plains and Mountain region. As family size increased, the canning program was enlarged—more among village than among small-city families. Even in villages, however, the increase in the quantities canned was not in proportion to the number of family members.

Tomatoes, green beans, and corn were the vegetables most frequently canned at home, in both villages and small cities of the North and West, if one may judge from the kind of canned vegetables reported as consumed without direct expense during some week of March through November. In the Southeast, relatively few families reported the consumption of home-produced canned goods during that period; by those reporting, tomatoes were most frequently listed. Favorite fruits for home canning appeared to be peaches and pears in the North and West, and peaches in the Southeast.

Foods of Class B—Other Foods of Plant Origin

Both in villages and in small cities the consumption of the cheap energy-yielding foods derived from plants—especially grain products

and potatoes—followed regional patterns in some respects. The consumption of grain products was relatively high in the Southeast, and of potatoes, in the North. This is shown below for families of types 1 to 5 combined, in the income class $1,000–$1,499, according to schedules obtained in the summer months:

Analysis unit:	Pounds consumed per person per week		
	Grain products	Sugar, sirups, preserves	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes
Villages:			
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central	2.9	1.6	3.0
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	2.5	1.7	2.1
Southeast	4.8	1.5	1.2
Small cities:			
North Central	2.6	1.6	3.0
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	2.7	1.6	2.2
Southeast	4.9	1.5	1.2

The choices within these three food groups also differed somewhat from region to region. For example, a smaller proportion of grain products was purchased as baked goods in the Southeast than elsewhere. Less than 10 percent of the bread purchased in this region was part whole wheat or rye; in the North and West the proportion was about one-eighth in villages and somewhat more, but less than one-fifth, in small cities. Less than 2 percent of the flour purchased in either region was whole wheat or rye. In the North and West jellies and jams were used in larger quantities than sirups and molasses. In the Southeast the tendency was in the opposite direction except among 2-person families. In the North and West many more potatoes than sweetpotatoes were purchased; sweetpotatoes were more prominent in diets of the Southeast than in diets of the North and West.

Foods of Class C—Other Foods Chiefly of Animal Origin

Foods in class C—meats and fats—give a "staying" quality to the diet and a flavor that appeals to the appetite of most persons. These foods are by no means interchangeable so far as nutritive values are concerned; both groups supply food energy, but the leaner cuts of meat, poultry, and fish are important also for high-quality protein and for certain minerals and vitamins.

More poultry and pork products were used in the Southeast than elsewhere, but less beef, veal, and lamb. Some of the regional differences are illustrated below for families of types 1–5 combined, with incomes in the class $1,000–$1,499:

Analysis unit:	Pounds consumed in summer months per person per week		
	Poultry	Pork, fresh and cured	Other meat
Villages:			
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central	0.14	0.53	1.48
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	.53	.40	1.54
Southeast	.51	.93	.97
Small cities:			
North Central	.23	.55	1.52
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	.23	.42	1.49
Southeast	.47	.88	.77

Comparatively little of the food from animal sources was home-produced even in villages. Wage-earner families in villages of the Southeast were more likely to have a few chickens than were other occupational groups in that region, or than wage earners in other sections of the country. But chickens and pigs can easily be a public nuisance in congested communities, and much of the profit of small-scale production for home use is lost if feed must be purchased rather than grown at home.

SECTION 3. NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS OF NATIVE-WHITE FAMILIES IN VILLAGES AND CITIES

In this section, the nutritive value of diets is presented with respect to food energy, protein, calcium, phosphorus, total iron, vitamin A value, thiamin, ascorbic acid, and riboflavin. Many other nutrients are equally important but not included here; for some there is little danger of shortage in present-day diets; for others common foods are not the chief source; for still others too little is known of their distribution in common food materials to make possible an estimate of their concentration in diets.

Even for the nutrients included in this analysis, the estimates of their concentration in diets are considered but tentative. They are based on information obtained from actual records of the kinds and quantities of food had by each household during one week (see Glossary, Supplementary Schedule, Food Record) and on average figures for food composition compiled from many sources and probably of unequal validity. The latter were applied to the quantities of food brought into the house and available for consumption, with adjustments made to correct for average quantities of refuse, but with no deductions for kitchen or plate waste, and without adequate deductions for the frequent and sometimes large losses of nutritive value in storing, cooking, and serving food. These include losses of minerals and vitamins through the discarding of cooking water; through destruction due to heat or oxidation; and also losses of all nutrients through waste of edible materials, especially fats and carbohydrates, in the preparing and serving of meals. As a result, the nutritive value of the food as reported is probably above the value of the diets as eaten, and the dietary picture presented probably is optimistic.

Human Requirements for Nutrients Discussed in this Report

Food Energy

Food energy is needed to carry on the internal work of the body and to provide fuel for all external activity. Fats, carbohydrates, and proteins all contribute to the energy value of the diet. The energy requirements of normal adults vary with body size and build, and with the severity of muscular work. Thus, a man doing heavy farm labor may require nearly twice as much food energy as his brother who spends his day in an office. In old age, requirements tend to lessen because muscular activity declines and internal processes are somewhat slower. Children need more energy in proportion to their size than adults. Not only does the internal work of their bodies proceed at a higher rate of speed than with adults, but there must be an extra supply of food to provide for the growth of new

tissue. The relatively great physical activity of children contributes still further to their energy needs.

Dietary allowances of calories for normal adults are usually planned at a level at which intake will just about balance the probable energy output. Studies of food consumption and energy expenditure indicate that a man weighing 70 kilograms (154 pounds) doing moderately active work is likely to require from 2,700 to 3,300 calories a day. Table 56 shows the relative allowances in calories that have been used in this study in determining the number of moderately active men to which families differing in composition would be equivalent so far as food-energy needs are concerned. In assigning an energy factor to an adult, account was taken of age, height, and daily activity as reported in the food record. Consequently, the calorie content of the diets of any group of families, when expressed on a food-energy-unit basis, should be directly comparable to that of other groups; the differences in energy needs of adults in different occupations have already been allowed for in the scale of relatives. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Measurement of Household Size in Dietary Analyses, Nutrition Units.)

Protein

Proteins are essential to the structure of various tissues, particularly muscle, and to many of the regulatory mechanisms of the body. Balance experiments on normal subjects have shown that nitrogen equilibrium can be established on very low levels of intake, but that there is considerable variation in the minimum amount needed by different individuals. The results indicate that the adult's average minimum requirement is probably a little over two-thirds of a gram of protein per kilogram of body weight (44 to 55 grams per adult per day). To allow for individual variations in need and for differences in the biological value of food proteins, dietary allowances for adults are usually set about 50 percent above average maintenance requirements. For protein, then, the adult allowance would be about 1 gram per kilogram of body weight, averaging 65 to 75 grams per adult per day.

Growing children need more protein per unit of body weight than do adults. The requirement varies with the rate of growth, being as high as 2½ to 3 grams per kilogram for very young children and gradually declining as age increases.

Calcium and Phosphorus

Of the several minerals required for normal nutrition, calcium and phosphorus are needed in relatively large quantities. They are the chief constituents of bone and teeth and for this reason there should be an abundant supply during the period of growth. About 99 percent of the body calcium is in the skeletal structure, but the other 1 percent fulfills an extremely important role in the fluids and soft tissues of the body. Phosphorus is an essential constituent of all living cells. It participates in many of the chemical reactions that control metabolism.

The problem of determining the calcium and phosphorus requirements of normal adults has been approached by means of balance experiments. Two decades ago a study of the evidence available

indicated that 0.45 gram of calcium and 0.88 gram of phosphorus were the average intakes necessary for the maintenance of a 70-kilogram person. In setting up dietary allowances, it has been customary to add to these basic figures a 50-percent margin of safety to allow for individual variations in requirement and for fluctuation in the mineral content of foods. On this basis 0.68 gram of calcium and 1.32 grams of phosphorus have been widely recommended as daily allowances for normal adults.

There is now reason to believe that to be generous, the allowances of calcium for adults should be higher than 0.68 gram a day. How much should be considered an optimal amount is not clearly established as yet. It must be high enough to provide liberally for those individuals whose requirements are higher than the average and to allow for differences in the availability of the calcium in various foods.

The calcium requirement of women is greatly increased during pregnancy and lactation. The Health Organisation of the League of Nations recommends a daily allowance of 1.5 grams to provide for the normal and extra demands on the maternal organism in these periods.

Children need relatively large amounts of calcium to provide for skeletal development. An allowance of 1 gram per child per day has for some time been considered adequate. Recent studies of calcium retention in children furnish additional evidence that this is sufficient, at least until the period of rapid growth at puberty. It should always be kept in mind, however, that efficient use of dietary calcium can be made only when there is at the same time an ample supply of phosphorus and of vitamin D. A daily intake of 1 gram of phosphorus has been found to give good retention and this has been generally used as a suggested allowance for children. Since the phosphorus requirement for maintenance increases with body weight, the allowance for children probably should be increased during adolescence until the adult level is reached.

Iron

Iron is needed for the formation of hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying pigment of the blood. It also functions as an activator of certain chemical processes in body tissues. From some of the earlier balance experiments on normal individuals, it appeared that the minimum daily iron requirement of adults averaged about 10 milligrams. The addition of a 50-percent margin of safety brought this figure to 15 milligrams, an allowance that has been used for a number of years in planning and evaluating diets. The accumulation of more recent experimental data indicates that this allowance may have been unnecessarily high. Some investigators consider that an allowance of 12 milligrams is adequate for both men and women; others have suggested that women should receive larger amounts to provide for increased needs during the reproductive period of life. Conclusions regarding human requirements may undergo still further change as more becomes known of the factors affecting the utilization of iron in different foods.

Children should be liberally supplied with iron, although the experimental evidence showing requirements at different ages is comparatively meager. Balance studies on a small number of infants indicate a minimum requirement of about 0.5 milligram per kilogram

of body weight. In studies with preschool children, intakes of 0.6 milligram per kilogram have been shown to provide good retention. Few data are available concerning the iron requirements of older children and it is usually assumed that their needs are similar to those of adults.

Vitamin A Value

Vitamin A is needed for growth and reproduction and for the maintenance of health and vigor at all ages. It seems to be essential for the normal functioning of epithelial tissues. One of the early signs of a deficiency is night blindness, an impaired ability of the eye to adapt to dim light. With a serious deficiency over prolonged periods an eye disease, xerophthalmia, may develop in children. Vitamin A deficiency may also lead to lowered resistance to infections, especially those of the respiratory passages.

Human requirements for vitamin A have been studied by observing the minimum intake that will just prevent nutritional night blindness. In studies of 10 subjects made by the Bureau of Home Economics, it took from 25 to 60 International Units of vitamin A per kilogram per day to support normal visual adaptation when the vitamin A was supplied almost entirely by fish liver oil. The average lies between 40 and 50 International Units per kilogram, which for a 70-kilogram man would mean approximately 3,000 International Units per day. Since there are wide variations in the requirement or in the utilization of vitamin A as well as of beta-carotene or other substances that the body can convert into vitamin A, and since a margin for storage is advisable, it would seem well to set the goal for diet planning at a level at least twice the average indicated for vitamin A from fish oil.

Thiamin (Vitamin B_1)

Thiamin (vitamin B_1) plays an essential role in the metabolism of carbohydrate and therefore in the normal oxidative processes of all body cells. It is required for growth, for the maintenance of appetite, and for the normal functioning of the gastrointestinal tract. A deficiency adversely affects the peripheral nervous system. Severe and prolonged shortage of thiamin results in a disease called beriberi, while a milder deficiency over a long period results in vague signs of ill-health which only recently have been recognized as related to lack of this vitamin.

The relation of thiamin to energy metabolism and especially to the intermediary breakdown of carbohydrate seems consistent with the findings that the requirement for thiamin is less when diets contain considerable fat than when most of the calories are derived from carbohydrate and protein; the requirement is more closely related to the nonfat calories than to total calories of the diet.

One of the first estimates of human requirements for vitamin B_1 was based on studies of the thiamin content of diets known to be associated with the presence or absence of beriberi. Such figures would tend to be minimum, not optimum. Additional research concerning the physiologic function and mode of action of thiamin demonstrates that there is a wide margin between the quantities needed to prevent disease and those conducive to optimum nutrition.

From data now available, it would appear that a mixed diet providing from 200 to 250 International Units of thiamin probably would prevent obvious symptoms of deficiency in a 70-kilogram adult doing moderately active muscular work. In planning diets, allowances may well be set two or three times higher than such a minimum. This would mean a level of intake of from 1.5 to 2.0 milligrams of thiamin (500 to 666 International Units) for a 70-kilogram adult requiring about 3,000 calories or about 20 International Units per 100 calories. That this is none too high is indicated by the recent work of Williams, Mason, Wilder, and Smith [1] who studied the effect of graded doses of thiamin in the diets of two women. They found that no clear-cut evidence of nutritional deficiency occurred when the intake was as high as 0.95 milligram. However, when the intake reached 2 milligrams a day there was striking improvement in the nutritional state of the subjects.

Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)

Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) was first recognized as a constituent of foods that would prevent or cure scurvy. Later work has shown that its chief physiologic function is concerned with the intercellular substances. In this capacity ascorbic acid is closely related to the development and maintenance of the structure of the teeth, bones, and various connective tissues. There is evidence also that a mild deficiency of ascorbic acid may interfere with the normal functioning of the blood-serum complement, thus reducing resistance to bacterial invasion.

There is a wide range between the level of intake needed to prevent scurvy and that required for tissue saturation. The average quantity needed to protect against specific symptoms of deficiency in adults appears to be between 25 and 30 milligrams per day. There is less agreement as to what shall be considered an optimal intake, but in diet planning it probably would be well to provide at least twice and possibly three times this amount. Per unit of body weight, requirements appear to be greater for young children than for adults. Pregnancy and lactation also increase the need for vitamin C.

Riboflavin

Riboflavin is a yellow pigment that functions as a constituent of an oxidative enzyme involved in cell respiration. Although the need for riboflavin has long been clearly demonstrated for experimental animals, it is only recently that a riboflavin deficiency in human beings has been recognized. Among the several characteristic symptoms in humans are a cheilosis (lesions at the corners of the mouth) and keratitis (ocular changes). These conditions have been found to appear in patients on diets low in riboflavin and have been cured by the administration of the crystalline vitamin.

Less is known of the minimum or optimum human requirements for riboflavin than for vitamin A, thiamin, or ascorbic acid. Until human symptoms of the deficiency were recognized there was no criterion for determining minimum needs. In the absence of actual measurements of requirement, dietary allowances for essential

[1] WILLIAMS, R. D.; MASON, H. L.; WILDER, R. M.; and SMITH, B. F. OBSERVATIONS ON INDUCED THIAMIN (VITAMIN B_1) DEFICIENCY IN MAN. Arch. Int. Med. 66: 785-799. 1940.

factors are sometimes based on the quantities furnished by mixed diets of natural foods believed to be adequate in other respects. On this basis, an adult allowance of 1.5 to 2.0 milligrams of riboflavin has been suggested as a reasonable level to use in planning diets. This amount probably provides a fair margin of safety above average maintenance requirements, but future work must answer the question as to optimal allowance.

Nutritive Value of Diets in Relation to Money Value of Food

In this analysis of the nutritive value of diets, food records have been classified according to the money value of diets per food-expenditure unit. This method of classification involves fewer categories and can therefore be used with smaller numbers of cases than would be required for a complete classification by family type and income. It has the added advantage of showing up most strikingly the relationships between money value of food, consumption of major food groups, and nutritive value of diets.

TABLE 8.—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONEY VALUE OF FOOD (7-DAY RECORD): *Percentage distribution of households by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 18 analysis units in 28 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Households	Households having food with money value[2] per week per food-expenditure unit of—							
		Under $0.69	$0.69–$1.37	$1.38–$2.07	$2.08–$2.76	$2.77–$3.45	$3.46–$4.14	$4.15–$4.83	$4.84–or over
VILLAGES	*No.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
New England	71	0	0	4	21	35	20	14	6
Middle Atlantic and North Central	175	0	2	20	36	27	10	3	2
Plains and Mountain	45	0	0	4	27	33	18	11	7
Pacific	147	0	0	9	32	31	15	5	8
Southeast	256	(3)	4	27	30	17	11	4	7
SMALL CITIES									
New England	128	0	2	11	22	22	17	12	14
East North Central	179	0	2	14	29	27	21	6	1
West North Central	89	0	0	15	24	26	15	13	7
Plains and Mountain	163	0	2	13	33	24	18	6	4
Pacific	148	0	1	10	18	28	23	10	10
Southeast	83	0	8	16	28	27	10	7	4
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES									
New England	173	0	0	2	13	29	27	12	17
East North Central	420	(3)	4	19	23	29	13	6	6
West North Central	252	0	2	12	34	23	16	7	6
Plains and Mountain	257	0	(3)	11	24	26	22	11	6
Pacific	374	0	(3)	8	29	32	17	6	8
Southeast	239	0	1	13	32	25	16	8	5
METROPOLIS									
Chicago	180	0	0	3	18	28	23	16	12

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

[2] Adjusted to June–August 1936 price level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

[3] 0.50 percent or less.

In most analysis units, approximately half of the families furnishing food records were in two money-value-of-food classes, $2.08–$2.76 and $2.77–$3.45 per week per food-expenditure unit. One of these classes, $2.08–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit, is numerically important in all analysis units and hence is given special emphasis in this discussion. The distribution of families that kept food records classified according to the money value of their food is given in table 8.

In this section the nutritive values of diets are discussed in terms of average quantities of food energy and eight nutrients per day for corresponding nutrition units. Dietary allowances for a moderately active man with respect to each nutrient form the basic values of the various nutrition units. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Nutrition Units.) For selected analysis units and several levels of money value of food, text tables show the average quantities of each nutrient furnished by diets and the distribution of households according to the content of their diets in each nutrient. In the Appendix complete data are presented nutrient by nutrient, for all analysis units.

Food Energy

At a usual level of money value of food ($2.08–$2.76 per unit per week) most diets provided fairly well for the energy needs of the families studied. Average values for groups of village and city families were between 2,600 and 3,800 calories, with most of the averages around 3,000 calories per nutrition unit per day. At lower levels of money value of food, however, diets were likely to be low in calories. For example, in Middle Atlantic and North Central villages, diets in the money-value class $1.38–$2.07 furnished an average of 2,610 calories per energy unit per day (table 9). The diets of three-fourths of this group of families supplied less than 3,000 calories, the suggested allowance for a moderately active man. For about a third of the families, the energy value of the diet was even less than 2,400 calories per energy unit per day (table 10). At relatively high levels of money value of food, a large proportion of diets furnished more than 3,300 calories per energy unit and many furnished 4,200 calories or more (table 44). These high figures greatly exceed probable needs, and consequently suggest considerable household waste.

Protein

When food expenditures were moderately high, protein usually was well supplied in the diets of the village and city families furnishing food records. However, at the lower levels of money value of food, low average values were not uncommon. The few village families studied in the Southeast that were in the money-value-of-food class $0.69–$1.37 per food-expenditure unit per week obtained an average of 56 grams of protein per nutrition unit per day (table 9). At the next higher money-value level, $1.38–$2.07 per week per food-expenditure unit, families in villages of the Southeast had an average of 70 grams of protein per nutrition unit per day. Corresponding groups in the Middle Atlantic and North Central and the Pacific regions had diets furnishing an average of 61 and 62 grams respectively, per unit per day. At this level of money value about three-fourths of the Middle Atlantic and North Central group and nearly half of the Pacific

and Southeast groups obtained less than 67 grams of protein per day per nutrition unit (table 10). In other words, diets of many families failed to provide a liberal margin of safety over average minimum requirements.

When families had food worth as much as $2.08 per week per food-expenditure unit, there was less likelihood of a protein shortage. Usually two-thirds or more of the diets represented in table 10 provided at least 67 grams of protein per day per nutrition unit.

The increase in the protein content of the diet with increasing money value of food is related to a greater consumption of all foods, but particularly of meat, eggs, and milk. These foods supply proteins of high quality that can effectively supplement those of poorer quality found in grains and other foods of vegetable origin. Consequently as the money value of diets increased, there was an increase in the quality as well as in the quantity of the protein they furnished.

TABLE 9.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS BY MONEY VALUE OF FOOD: *Average quantities of specified nutrients per nutrition unit per day, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 6 selected analysis units in 16 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value[2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Phosphorus	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamin	Ascorbic acid	Riboflavin
VILLAGES										
Middle Atlantic and North Central:	*No.*	*Cal.*	*Gm.*	*Gm.*	*Gm.*	*Mg.*	*I. U.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*
1.38–2.07	35	2,610	61	0.47	1.08	11.7	4,000	1.18	40	1.44
2.08–2.76	63	3,190	79	.62	1.38	14.4	5,800	1.59	58	1.92
2.77–3.45	47	3,630	88	.67	1.51	16.9	6,800	2.03	77	2.19
3.46–4.14	16	3,790	100	.79	1.68	18.3	9,400	2.10	78	2.58
Pacific:										
1.38–2.07	13	2,560	62	.54	1.14	12.0	5,400	1.27	50	1.65
2.08–2.76	47	3,150	79	.63	1.36	14.5	8,800	1.57	78	1.92
2.77–3.45	45	3,710	91	.74	1.60	16.7	8,000	1.92	86	2.19
3.46–4.14	22	4,350	111	1.08	2.02	19.6	11,600	2.04	105	3.06
Southeast:										
0.69–1.37	10	2,550	56	.39	1.22	11.8	6,500	1.12	38	.87
1.38–2.07	69	3,230	70	.66	1.60	14.4	6,600	1.52	40	1.47
2.08–2.76	79	3,830	87	.79	1.84	16.6	7,600	1.89	52	1.86
2.77–3.45	44	4,200	95	.85	1.95	18.5	9,000	2.10	73	2.19
3.46–4.14	27	5,180	119	1.05	2.32	21.7	10,500	2.42	95	2.73
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES										
East North Central:										
1.38–2.07	78	2,370	61	.39	1.03	11.4	4,600	1.30	52	1.33
2.08–2.76	48	2,770	73	.54	1.24	13.2	7,000	1.48	64	1.74
2.77–3.45	122	3,400	85	.63	1.46	15.6	7,200	1.81	78	2.07
3.46–4.14	28	4,070	103	.82	1.77	18.5	9,100	2.07	98	2.44
4.15–4.83	27	4,450	117	.89	1.92	20.3	10,300	2.29	98	2.73
Pacific:										
1.38–2.07	29	2,490	62	.45	1.07	11.3	7,700	1.17	57	1.47
2.08–2.76	54	2,830	75	.60	1.28	12.8	7,100	1.36	68	1.85
2.77–3.45	120	3,330	89	.73	1.53	15.9	9,000	1.70	87	2.29
3.46–4.14	31	3,830	103	.82	1.72	18.2	12,000	1.82	108	2.60
4.15–4.83	22	4,080	117	.95	2.02	20.8	13,300	2.39	106	3.10
Southeast:										
1.38–2.07	32	2,740	62	.53	1.29	11.8	6,400	1.16	39	1.25
2.08–2.76	38	3,330	77	.62	1.50	15.4	7,400	1.73	57	1.72
2.77–3.45	59	3,780	90	.77	1.73	17.3	10,500	1.82	67	2.15
3.46–4.14	38	4,010	102	.87	1.91	20.6	13,800	2.06	87	2.55
4.15–4.83	19	5,400	129	1.07	2.54	24.7	12,200	2.61	94	2.74

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the number of households in each class.

[2] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

TABLE 10.—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY QUANTITY OF NUTRIENTS: *Distribution of households by quantity of specified nutrients per nutrition unit per day, 2 selected levels of money value of food per food-expenditure unit per week, 6 selected analysis units in 16 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Nutrient and quantity per nutrition unit per day	Villages						Middle-sized and large cities					
	Middle Atlantic and North Central		Pacific		Southeast		East North Central		Pacific		Southeast	
	$1.38–$2.07	$2.08–$2.76	$1.38–$2.07	$2.08–$2.76	$1.38–$2.07	$2.08–$2.76	$1.38–$2.07	$2.08–$2.76	$1.38–$2.07	$2.08–$2.76	$1.38–$2.07	$2.08–$2.76
Food energy, in calories:	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Under 2,400	31	11	31	9	12	4	53	23	42	26	31	13
2,400–2,999	46	35	38	34	24	8	35	44	45	40	35	22
3,000 or over	23	54	31	57	64	88	12	33	13	34	34	65
Protein, in grams:												
Under 44	3	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	6	0
44–66	71	21	46	19	48	9	66	21	59	31	50	21
67 or over	26	79	54	81	51	91	26	79	41	69	44	79
Calcium, in grams:												
Under 0.45	40	28	38	13	28	13	71	27	45	13	35	19
0.45–0.67	57	38	54	48	35	34	24	54	48	57	43	47
0.68 or over	3	34	8	39	37	53	5	19	7	30	22	34
Phosphorus, in grams:												
Under 0.88	9	6	8	0	1	0	28	0	17	0	9	0
0.88–1.31	85	45	46	51	29	13	64	69	73	63	44	32
1.32 or over	6	49	46	49	70	87	8	31	10	37	47	68
Iron, in milligrams:												
Under 8.0	6	0	0	0	1	0	5	2	7	0	9	0
8.0–11.9	48	25	54	15	38	13	63	33	56	54	38	21
12.0 or over	46	75	46	85	61	87	32	65	37	46	53	79
Vitamin A value, in International Units:												
Under 3,000	45	12	8	0	33	10	29	8	7	0	25	8
3,000–5,999	46	42	69	32	35	50	53	50	42	33	37	40
6,000 or over	9	46	23	68	32	40	18	42	51	67	38	52
Thiamin, in milligrams:												
Under 1.00	23	5	23	6	17	5	20	6	31	6	31	8
1.00–1.49	71	31	46	40	44	35	55	35	59	70	57	29
1.50 or over	6	64	31	54	39	60	25	59	10	24	12	63
Ascorbic acid, in milligrams:												
Under 25	9	3	8	0	13	8	10	6	7	0	19	3
25–49	68	30	54	11	66	41	53	32	24	20	53	37
50 or over	23	67	38	89	21	51	37	62	69	80	28	60
Riboflavin, in milligrams:												
Under 1.20	28	8	8	0	41	11	44	2	28	0	41	5
1.20–1.79	60	40	77	41	33	50	47	65	52	41	53	55
1.80 or over	12	52	15	59	26	39	9	33	20	59	6	40

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

Calcium

In general, the diets of the village and city families furnishing food records tended to be low in calcium. This was especially true of the low-cost diets. In the money-value-of-food class $1.38–$2.07 per week per food-expenditure unit, diets of families in villages and in middle-sized and large cities in three regions usually furnished average quantities of calcium ranging from 0.39 to 0.54 gram per unit per day (table 9). These quantities are close to average minimum requirements and suggest that a serious calcium deficiency existed among a rather large proportion of families.

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At a more usual level of money value of food ($2.08–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit), average values were higher but still usually below the suggested allowance, 0.68 gram per nutrition unit per day. There were a few exceptions, however. In small cities of the Plains and Mountain region an unusually high average consumption of milk resulted in a high calcium average for the group, 0.74 gram per nutrition unit per day. Similar averages (0.79 and 0.76 gram) were found for villages and small cities of the Southeast where the calcium in other foods is augmented by the use of self-rising flour (table 45). Among individual families at this level of money value of food, the proportion obtaining less than 0.68 gram per unit per day was very large; it ranged from 47 to 73 percent in village analysis units; from 40 to 96 percent in small city units; and from 66 to 84 percent in middle-sized and large city units.

At successively higher levels of money value of food, group averages increased and a larger proportion of families obtained a generous calcium supply. It is significant, however, that freely chosen diets, even at a fairly high cost level, do not automatically provide as adequately for calcium needs as for those of most other nutrients.

Phosphorus

Low-cost diets frequently do not furnish as much phosphorus as is believed desirable. However, the quantities are seldom below average minimum requirement as is the case with calcium. For example, at a usual level of money value of food ($2.08–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit), the average phosphorus content of the diets of village and large city families in three regions was close to or above 1.32 grams per nutrition unit per day (table 9), but in villages and cities of the North Central and Pacific regions from one-half to two-thirds of the diets furnished less than this quantity (table 10). Thus while a severe deficiency of phosphorus did not often occur, a large proportion of diets furnished only a limited supply.

Iron

Many of the families studied had a liberal supply of iron in their diets. On the other hand a large proportion obtained quantities too small to be considered compatible with good nutrition. These families were more likely to be found at the low than at the relatively high levels of money value of food. For example, among village families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central and the Pacific regions, with diets valued in the range $1.38–$2.07 per expenditure unit per week, 54 percent of each group obtained less than 12 milligrams of iron per nutrition unit per day (table 10). In the next higher class ($2.08–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit) only 25 and 15 percent, respectively, of the village families in these regions had less than 12 milligrams.

Vitamin A Value

At the most usual food-expenditure levels, diets of village and city families cannot be counted upon to provide liberal quantities of vitamin A. In the money-value-of-food class $2.08–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit, village families in the Middle Atlantic and

North Central regions obtained an average of 5,800 International Units of vitamin A value per nutrition unit per day (table 9). Twelve percent, however, had diets furnishing less than 3,000 International Units and 42 percent, from 3,000 to 6,000 International Units per nutrition unit per day (table 10). In middle-sized and large cities of the East North Central region, 58 percent of the families in the money-value-of-food class mentioned had less than 6,000 International Units, although the average for the group was 7,000 Units per nutrition unit per day. While an intake below 6,000 International Units of vitamin A value may not mean a deficiency, it does indicate that the margin of safety over average minimum requirements is not so generous as seems advisable.

With larger outlays for food, diets are more likely to contain ample quantities of vitamin A, because more food dollars are spent for foods that are good sources of this vitamin, such as dairy products and green-colored and yellow vegetables. However, even when there is money enough to buy these foods, not all families make good selections. For example, in the relatively high money-value-of-food class $2.77–$3.45 per week per food-expenditure unit, in six analysis units the proportion of diets furnishing less than 6,000 International Units per nutrition unit a day was as follows:

Region:	*Percentage of diets furnishing less than 6,000 International Units of vitamin A value per unit per day in—*	
	Villages	*Large and middle-sized cities*
North Central [1]	55	38
Pacific	25	14
Southeast	46	26

Thiamin

If the thiamin content of diets is considered in terms of values per nutrition unit, the data from this study indicate that in all parts of the country there are many families with diets low in this nutrient. The more limited the food expenditures the more likely is this to be true. For example, at a rather low level of money value of food ($1.38–$2.07 per week per food-expenditure unit), the average thiamin content of the diets ranged from 1.2 to 1.5 milligrams per nutrition unit per day in the six analysis units represented in table 9. From about a sixth to a third of these families obtained less than 1.0 milligram per unit per day (table 10).

At a more usual level of money value of food ($2.08–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit), average values for groups of families were close to or slightly above 1.5 milligrams per nutrition unit per day, a fair but not generous level of intake. Having less than this quantity were about two-fifths of the families in five of the six analysis units included in table 10; in middle-sized and large cities of the Pacific region, three-fourths of the families obtained less than 1.5 milligrams of thiamin per unit per day.

It is important also to study the thiamin content of diets in relation to their energy value. As stated earlier, the need for thiamin is probably related more closely to nonfat than to total calories. But

[1] Middle Atlantic and North Central villages and East North Central cities.

in ordinary mixed diets the average proportion of calories from fat remains fairly constant (a little over a third) at different food-expenditure levels; hence it is satisfactory for practical purposes to compare the thiamin content with the total energy value of the diet. In table 47 averages are expressed as International Units per 100 calories as well as per nutrition unit.

The thiamin content of the village and city diets, expressed as average values per 100 calories, increased but slightly if at all with increased money value of food. This is in direct contrast to the relationship found when averages are given on a nutrition-unit basis, as shown by the following figures from diets in middle-sized and large cities of the East North Central region:

Money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit:	*Average thiamin content in International Units—*	
	Per nutrition unit	*Per 100 calories*
$0.69–$1.37	310	15
$1.38–$2.07	430	18
$2.08–$2.76	500	18
$2.77–$3.45	600	18
$3.46–$4.14	690	17
$4.15–$4.83	760	17

In most analysis units the average thiamin content of diets per 100 calories was between 14 and 19 International Units, quantities which are well above the point where obvious signs of thiamin deficiency might be expected to occur. Only a small proportion of diets furnished less than 10, or more than 30, International Units per 100 calories. The largest proportion, usually from 60 to 80 percent, furnished from 10 to 20 units (table 47). These figures throw considerable light on the extent to which American diets furnish adequate quantities of thiamin. The low average values per nutrition unit were almost always associated with low-calorie diets, which may explain why an obvious deficiency disease due to shortage of thiamin appears relatively infrequently in this country. However, the distribution figures serve to emphasize the large proportion of families that fail to secure from their diets a supply of thiamin that could be considered generous.

Ascorbic Acid

The ascorbic acid content of family diets was relatively less generous than that of some of the other dietary essentials. At a usual level of money value of food ($2.08–$2.76 per week per expenditure unit), the diets of village families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast regions provided averages of 58 and 52 milligrams per nutrition unit per day; for city families in the same regions, the averages were 64 and 57 milligrams (table 9). Obtaining less than 50 milligrams at this money-value-of-food level, were 33 and 49 percent, respectively, of the village families in the two regions and 38 and 40 percent, respectively, of those living in middle-sized and large cities (table 10). Although diets providing 50 milligrams of ascorbic acid per unit per day can be expected to meet average minimum requirements, it should be emphasized that the actual intake is probably somewhat below the quantities which the uncooked food materials are estimated to contain.

As pointed out earlier, the average ascorbic acid values of diets increased rapidly as the money value of food became greater. Diets in the money-value-of-food class $3.46–$4.14 per unit per week contained about twice as much ascorbic acid as those in the class $1.38–$2.07 (tables 9 and 48). The natural inclination to buy more fresh fruit when the food budget permits probably accounts for the higher ascorbic acid content in the higher cost dietaries.

Riboflavin

In general, the riboflavin content of village and city family dietaries was fairly generous if 1.5 to 2.0 milligrams per adult per day is a satisfactory allowance. However, at a low level of money value of food ($1.38–$2.07 per week per expenditure unit), a considerable number of diets in some localities furnished less than 1.2 milligrams per nutrition unit. For example, the proportion furnishing less than 1.2 milligrams was over 40 percent among families living in middle-sized and large cities in the East North Central region and in villages and middle-sized and large cities in the Southeast; in small cities of the New England, West North Central, and Southeast regions, the proportion was over half (table 48). In other analysis units the proportion of diets furnishing less than this quantity was smaller.

The averages per nutrition unit and per kilogram increased steadily with increasing money for food. So did the proportion of families attaining at least 1.8 milligrams per nutrition unit per day, as is shown by the following figures for village families in three regions:

	Percentage of diets furnishing more than 1.8 milligrams of riboflavin per nutrition unit per day		
Money-value-of-food class:	*Middle Atlantic and North Central*	*Pacific*	*Southeast*
$1.38–$2.07	12	15	26
$2.08–$2.76	52	59	39
$2.77–$3.45	74	87	64

All Nutrients

That their diets provided increased quantities of every nutrient considered, as families had more money for food, has been shown by the preceding discussion. This improvement in quality of diet reflects the greater variety as well as the greater abundance of foods consumed. However, not all of the several nutrients showed the same rate of increase. Calories tended to increase least; ascorbic acid, most. Such differences in rate of increase with rising food expenditures are consistent with changes in the consumption of those food groups that are important sources of food energy and ascorbic acid. As food expenditures rose there were only small to moderate increases in the consumption of grain products and fats, but relatively large increases in the quantities of fruit and fresh vegetables. In progressing from a low level of money value of food ($1.38–$2.07 per week per unit) to a relatively high level ($3.46–$4.14 per week per unit), the percentage increases in the average quantity of each nutrient for the six analysis units included in table 9 ranged as follows:

Nutrient:	*Range in percentage increases among six units*
Food energy	45– 72
Protein	64– 79
Calcium	59–110
Phosphorus	45– 77
Iron	51– 75
Vitamin A value	56–135
Thiamin	56– 78
Ascorbic acid	88–138
Riboflavin	77–104

The nutrients showing the greatest increases are those which are most often inadequately supplied at the lower levels of money value of food.

Nutritive Value of Diets in Relation to Degree of Urbanization and Region

Families living in communities of different sizes seem to obtain about the same returns in average nutritive value for a given food expenditure. To illustrate the similarity, average values for diets in three regions from villages, small cities, middle-sized and large cities, and a metropolis (Chicago) are brought together for comparison in table 11; all families were in the money-value-of-food class $2.08–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit. In the North Central region the largest difference among averages was that for vitamin A value in which the highest average was 35 percent greater than the lowest. In the Pacific region the greatest difference between highest and lowest averages was 30 percent, for ascorbic acid. In the Southeast, the greatest differences were in calcium and phosphorus, and for these the highest averages were 27 and 23 percent, respectively, above the lowest. Averages for other nutrients did not differ by more than 16 percent among communities in any region.

Further interurbanization comparisons of the nutritive value of diets of groups at other levels of food expenditure and in other regions may be made from data shown in appendix tables. Although it is only in the North Central region that a metropolis can be included, there are 19 possible comparisons of averages (from 3 to 5 food-expenditure groups in each of 5 regions) representing 3 degrees of urbanization—villages, small cities, and middle-sized and large cities combined (tables 44–48). In 17 out of these 19 comparisons the diets of families in the middle-sized and large cities had the lowest average energy value; 11 times out of 19 the food-energy averages were highest for village families. There also was a tendency for diets of village families to be highest in protein, calcium, phosphorus and iron. But diets of middle-sized and large city families were most likely to be highest in vitamin A value. The comparisons just discussed are made on the basis of a constant money value of food. Of course, no such similarity in average nutritive values would be found between groups of families unclassified as to the money value of their food.

Regional differences in nutritive value of diets are shown by the averages on a nutrition-unit basis for communities of each degree of urbanization at each of three levels of food expenditure in table 12.

TABLE 11.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS, INTERURBANIZATION COMPARISON: *Average quantities of specified nutrients per nutrition unit per day, village and city families in the money-value-of-food* [1] *class $2.08–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit, 3 selected regions,*[2] *1936–37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Region and degree of urbanization	Households	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Phosphorus	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamin	Ascorbic acid	Riboflavin
NORTH CENTRAL	*No.*	*Cal.*	*Gm.*	*Gm.*	*Gm.*	*Mg.*	*I. U.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*
Villages	63	3,190	79	0.62	1.38	14.4	5,800	1.59	58	1.92
Small cities	53	3,030	76	.54	1.31	14.2	5,200	1.63	56	1.69
Middle-sized and large cities	48	2,770	73	.54	1.24	13.2	7,000	1.48	64	1.74
Metropolis (Chicago)	32	2,900	78	.54	1.35	14.5	5,900	1.72	56	1.88
PACIFIC										
Villages	47	3,150	79	.63	1.36	14.5	8,800	1.57	78	1.92
Small cities	26	2,880	76	.61	1.30	13.1	7,700	1.35	60	1.91
Middle-sized and large cities	54	2,830	75	.60	1.28	12.8	7,100	1.36	68	1.85
SOUTHEAST										
Villages	79	3,530	87	.79	1.84	16.6	7,600	1.89	52	1.86
Small cities	24	3,740	81	.76	1.74	15.6	8,500	1.85	60	1.91
Middle-sized and large cities	38	3,330	77	.62	1.50	15.4	7,400	1.73	57	1.72

[1] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.
[2] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the number of households in each class.

In general, the quality of the diets obtained for similar amounts of money was much the same in different parts of the country. However, even when differences among averages are relatively small, the regular appearance of highest averages for a particular region may be considered indicative of a trend.

Diets from the Southeast were highest in average calorie value, in calcium, in phosphorus, and in iron in each of the six comparisons afforded by table 12; in five of the six, their average protein content was highest or equal to the highest. The association of these dietary essentials probably is attributable to grain products which are important sources of each (table 13). The fact that a large proportion—probably about half [2]—of the flour used in the Southeast was self-rising, accounts for the higher calcium and phosphorus averages in diets from this region. Grain products are consumed in larger quantity in the Southeast than elsewhere. For example, at a moderate food-expenditure level ($2.08–$2.76 per week per unit), average consumption of these foods by village families in this region amounted to nearly 5 pounds per person per week as compared to a little less than 3 pounds for families in the North and West. In five of the six comparisons in table 12, diets from the Southeast were also highest in average thiamin content, probably the result of a greater use of pork and of lightly milled corn meal.

Larger average quantities of ascorbic acid were obtained by village families in the Pacific region than by those in other parts of the country at the same levels of money value of food. This difference

[2] On many food records no distinction was made between self-rising and ordinary flour. However, information obtained from those records in which self-rising flour was reported separately from other grain products together with data from trade sources indicated that about half of the total flour consumed in the Southeast was self-rising. Estimates of the nutritive value of diets from this region are based on this assumption.

TABLE 12.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS, INTERREGIONAL COMPARISON: *Average quantities of specified nutrients per nutrition unit per day, 11 selected analysis units at 3 levels of money value of food,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Money value[2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit, degree of urbanization, and region	Households	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Phosphorus	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamin	Ascorbic acid	Riboflavin
	No.	*Cal.*	*Gm.*	*Gm.*	*Gm.*	*Mg.*	*I. U.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*
$1.38–$2.07:										
Villages:										
Middle Atlantic and North Central	35	2,610	61	0.47	1.08	11.7	4,000	1.18	40	1.44
Pacific	13	2,560	62	.54	1.14	12.0	5,400	1.27	50	1.65
Southeast	69	3,250	70	.66	1.60	14.4	5,600	1.52	49	1.47
Middle-sized and large cities:										
East North Central	78	2,370	61	.39	1.03	11.4	4,600	1.30	52	1.33
West North Central	31	2,450	62	.43	1.04	11.0	5,300	1.19	44	1.52
Plains and Mountain	28	2,460	66	.46	1.10	11.4	4,600	1.16	50	1.48
Pacific	29	2,490	62	.45	1.07	11.3	7,700	1.17	57	1.47
Southeast	32	2,740	62	.53	1.29	11.8	6,400	1.16	39	1.25
$2.08–$2.76:										
Villages:										
New England	15	2,990	75	.60	1.28	12.6	5,100	1.36	46	1.77
Middle Atlantic and North Central	63	3,190	79	.62	1.38	14.4	5,800	1.59	58	1.92
Plains and Mountain	12	2,980	70	.49	1.24	13.7	6,200	1.58	50	1.65
Pacific	47	3,150	79	.63	1.36	14.5	8,800	1.57	78	1.92
Southeast	79	3,830	87	.79	1.84	16.6	7,600	1.89	52	1.86
Middle-sized and large cities:										
New England	23	2,650	76	.59	1.29	13.4	6,800	1.58	62	1.82
East North Central	48	2,770	73	.54	1.24	13.2	7,000	1.48	64	1.74
West North Central	42	3,010	76	.56	1.28	13.1	5,500	1.55	52	1.88
Plains and Mountain	31	2,840	72	.54	1.25	13.3	7,000	1.49	69	1.78
Pacific	54	2,830	75	.60	1.28	12.8	7,100	1.36	68	1.85
Southeast	38	3,330	77	.62	1.50	15.4	7,400	1.73	57	1.72
$2.77–$3.45:										
Villages:										
New England	25	3,360	80	.66	1.46	15.9	7,800	1.88	63	2.13
Middle Atlantic and North Central	47	3,630	88	.67	1.51	16.0	6,800	2.03	77	2.19
Plains and Mountain	15	3,240	79	.68	1.34	13.4	6,700	1.48	70	1.89
Pacific	45	3,710	91	.74	1.60	16.7	8,000	1.92	86	2.19
Southeast	44	4,200	95	.85	1.95	18.5	9,600	2.10	73	2.19
Middle-sized and large cities:										
New England	51	3,220	90	.67	1.50	16.3	9,300	1.76	74	2.25
East North Central	122	3,400	85	.63	1.46	15.6	7,200	1.81	78	2.07
West North Central	58	3,190	86	.64	1.42	15.0	6,900	1.81	68	2.17
Plains and Mountain	68	3,180	86	.60	1.40	15.2	7,700	1.71	69	2.08
Pacific	120	3,330	89	.73	1.53	15.9	9,900	1.70	87	2.29
Southeast	59	3,780	90	.77	1.73	17.3	10,500	1.82	67	2.15

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the number of households in each class.

[2] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

undoubtedly reflects the greater abundance and lower prices of fresh fruit and vegetables in villages on the West coast. Among cities of the several regions differences in quantities of ascorbic acid were less marked, but the averages were highest for those either in the Pacific or the Plains and Mountain region.

Larger average quantities of calcium were had by families in small cities of the Plains and Mountain region at three of the more usual levels of money value of food than by any other regional group in villages or cities in the North and West. Likewise, at each money-value level a larger proportion of these families obtained the suggested allowance, 0.68 gram per nutrition unit per day, than in other regions of the North and West (table 45). The higher calcium supply in these diets is directly associated with a higher consumption of milk, which seems to be characteristic only of the small cities studied—not of the Plains and Mountain region as a whole.

Diets purchased for the same amount of money in different parts of the country differed more widely in their average vitamin A value than in their content of other nutrients. This is because vitamin A and its precursors are so unequally distributed in foods. Some foods contain none at all; others, moderate amounts; while still other foods such as liver, spinach, kale, and other green leaves contain enormous quantities. The inclusion of one or more of these vitamin A-rich foods by even a few families in a group can greatly influence the average for the group. In general, the vitamin A averages were likely to be highest in diets in the Southeast and Pacific regions and lowest in those in the North and East. This is due in part to the greater abundance and more liberal use of green, leafy vegetables in the former areas. The larger quantities of sweetpotatoes consumed in the South than in the North and West contributes still further to the higher vitamin A values found in the South.

TABLE 13.—CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD GROUPS TO NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS: *Proportion of each nutrient furnished by specified groups of foods in diets in the money-value-of-food class $2.08–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit, 3 selected village analysis units in 13 States,[1] 1936–37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and food group	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Phosphorus	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamin	Ascorbic acid	Riboflavin
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All food	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eggs	2	6	3	5	9	6	3	0	7
Milk, cheese, cream	13	21	70	35	9	17	14	7	43
Butter, other fats	17	1	1	1	1	18	4	0	1
Meat, poultry, fish	9	30	2	19	27	10	29	1	26
Grain products	28	28	9	20	21	3	15	(2)	5
Sugar, sirups, preserves	16	(2)	2	(2)	2	0	0	(2)	0
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	5	4	3	7	11	2	10	22	6
Dried vegetables, nuts	2	3	2	4	5	(2)	4	(2)	1
Tomatoes, citrus fruit	1	1	2	1	2	9	4	25	2
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	1	2	2	2	4	24	4	14	3
Other vegetables and fruit	5	2	4	4	8	10	4	31	5
Miscellaneous	1	2	(2)	2	1	1	(2)	(2)	1

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 13.—CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD GROUPS TO NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS: *Proportion of each nutrient furnished by specified groups of foods in diets in the money-value-of-food class $2.08–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit, 3 selected village analysis units in 13 States,*[1] *1936–37*—Continued

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and food group	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Phosphorus	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamin	Ascorbic	Riboflavin
PACIFIC									
All food	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 100
Eggs	2	8	4	6	10	5	4	0	8
Milk, cheese, cream	12	20	64	32	8	11	13	4	41
Butter, other fats	18	2	1	1	2	13	4	0	1
Meat, poultry, fish	9	28	2	18	23	6	23	1	24
Grain products	28	28	9	21	22	1	17	(2)	5
Sugar, sirups, preserves	15	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	0	(2)	0
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	4	3	2	6	9	1	16	13	5
Dried vegetables, nuts	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	0	(2)
Tomatoes, citrus fruit	1	1	2	2	3	9	4	21	2
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	2	3	6	4	7	26	8	17	6
Other vegetables and fruit	7	4	8	7	12	27	8	44	8
Miscellaneous	1	1	(2)	1	1	1	1	(2)	(2)
SOUTHEAST									
All food	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eggs	2	5	2	4	7	5	3	0	7
Milk, cheese, cream	9	18	55	25	7	10	12	6	44
Butter, other fats	24	2	(2)	2	3	12	6	0	1
Meat, poultry, fish	8	25	1	14	21	7	30	(2)	22
Grain products	36	38	29	44	35	(2)	24	(2)	5
Sugar, sirups, preserves	13	(2)	1	(2)	4	(2)	0	1	0
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	2	2	1	2	4	16	7	12	4
Dried vegetables, nuts	1	2	1	2	3	(2)	3	0	1
Tomatoes, citrus fruit	(2)	1	1	1	2	8	3	23	2
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	2	4	7	3	9	35	9	36	9
Other vegetables and fruit	2	2	2	2	4	6	3	22	4
Miscellaneous	1	1	(2)	1	1	1	(2)	(2)	1

[1] Data in this table are from food furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages studied in each region. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.
[2] 0.50 percent or less.

Other differences in nutritive-value averages could hardly be considered regional but rather the composite result of the food choices during one week by the particular groups of families studied. Indeed, it is astonishing that the average values are so similar when one considers the variety of foods that go to make up the usual family dietary, and the fact that some foods are used in greater quantity in some parts of the country than others.

Some regional differences in food habits are reflected in the figures showing the proportion of each nutrient furnished by specified food groups. This point is illustrated by data from diets of village families in the money-value class $2.08–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit (table 13). Although in the Middle Atlantic and North Central and Pacific regions diets furnished about the same number of calories and almost identical average quantities of protein, calcium, phosphorus, iron, thiamin, and riboflavin (see tables 44–48), the proportions of the various nutrients furnished by specified food groups were in some respects quite different for the two village units. For example, meat, poultry, and fish supplied 29 percent of the total thiamin in the diets from the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, but only 23

percent in those from the Pacific coast. This difference is due not to variations in the total consumption of meat, poultry, and fish but to the larger proportion that was pork in the Northeast as compared with the Pacific region. Grain products are more prominent in family diets in the Southeast than elsewhere and hence contribute a larger proportion of calories, protein, calcium, phosphorus, iron, and thiamin than in other regions among families at corresponding levels of money value of food. The greater consumption of sweetpotatoes in the Southeast also shows up in their contribution to vitamin A value—16 percent of the total coming from potatoes and sweetpotatoes taken as a group, as compared with 2 percent in diets of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region and 1 percent in diets of the Pacific region. These illustrations show that differences in food habits throughout the length and breadth of the country result in differences in major sources of nutrients—a fact that emphasizes also the possibility of obtaining equally good diets from many different combinations of foods.

Classification of Diets by Grade

Nutritional well-being demands that the diet provide adequate amounts and suitable proportions of each of the required nutrients in wholesome, digestible, and attractive form. Liberal quantities of one nutrient do not compensate for less than minimal quantities of another, although there are some well-known interrelationships in function.

From data supplied by their food records, families have been classified according to the richness of their diets with respect to each nutrient, as described in preceding pages. In addition, an attempt has been made to grade diets so as to take several nutrients into account at one time, and thus to provide an over-all picture of the quality of the diet. Any such grading must, of course, be regarded as provisional and highly tentative. Scientific knowledge is still too fragmentary to make possible a thorough-going appraisal of the nutritive adequacy of diets. To do so would necessitate more information than is now available regarding both nutritive values of food as commonly eaten and human nutritional needs. Since relatively little is known either of minimal or optimal food requirements, specifications for the grading of diets are somewhat arbitrary.

Diets of families were first classified into four groups—poor, fair, good, and excellent—in preliminary analyses of these data. To escape classification as poor, and to merit classification as fair, or good, a diet had to meet or exceed the following specifications per nutrition unit per day:

Nutrient:	*Quantity per nutrition unit per day*
Protein	50 grams.
Calcium	0.45 gram.
Phosphorus	0.88 gram.
Iron	10 milligrams.
Vitamin A value	3,000 International Units.
Thiamin (vitamin B_1)	1.0 milligram or 333 International Units.
Ascorbic acid (vitamin C)	30 milligrams or 600 International Units.
Riboflavin	0.9 milligram.

A diet was classed as poor if it failed to meet the above specifications with respect to one or more nutrients; as fair, if it met or exceeded the quantities of each nutrient specified above, but by less than a 50-percent margin with respect to one or more nutrients; as good, if it provided at least a 50-percent margin beyond the specifications listed for each nutrient but less than 100-percent margin in the case of the vitamins. A diet was classed as excellent if it provided per nutrition unit per day, the following nutrients in at least the quantities listed:

Nutrient:	*Quantity per nutrition unit per day*
Protein	75 grams.
Calcium	0.68 gram.
Phosphorus	1.32 grams.
Iron	15 milligrams.
Vitamin A value	6,000 International Units.
Thiamin (vitamin B_1)	2.0 milligrams or 666 International Units.
Ascorbic acid (vitamin C)	60 milligrams.
Riboflavin	1.8 milligrams.

Because the diets of relatively few village and city families could meet the specifications for the excellent grade, good and excellent diets have been grouped together in this publication, thus providing three grades instead of the four used in the companion volume on farm family food consumption and dietary levels (Misc. Pub. 405).

Criteria other than those described above might have been selected that would have imposed higher or lower standards for each grade of diet and thus classified relatively more or fewer families in each category. Probably, however, most scientists working in the field would agree that any diet classed as poor by the specifications listed above could be improved to the advantage of human welfare, and that the lower limits of the definition for an excellent diet are very modest with respect to some of the nutrients.

Grade of Diet in Relation to Money Value of Food

There is a clear-cut association between money value of food and grade of diet, as defined in preceding paragraphs. The percentage of diets graded good rose markedly as money value of food per expenditure unit increased, while the percentage graded poor fell, both for village and city families and both in the North and West and in the Southeast. In the North and West, for example, none of the diets were graded good and 73 percent were graded poor when money value of food per food-expenditure unit per week was in the range \$1.38–\$2.07, whereas 24 percent were graded good and only 12 percent graded poor when money value fell within the range \$2.77–\$3.45 (table 14). This would be expected from the trends in the purchase of protective foods with increases in expenditures for food.

Liberal-cost diets are likely to be more adequate than those of low cost because they tend to include more milk, eggs, meat, vitamin C-rich fruit, and green, leafy vegetables. With more money for meals, larger quantities and more expensive forms and varieties of food are purchased. Fortunately, many of the protective foods are among those that most families enjoy and use freely when they can afford them. Thus among small-city families in three money-value-of-food classes, the per capita consumption per week of these five groups of food was found to be as follows:

Food:	*Average quantities per person per week in diets when value per expenditure unit per week was—*		
	$1.38–$2.07	*$2.77–$3.45*	*$4.15–$4.83*
Milk (or its equivalent)—pints	4	7	9
Eggs—number	3	5	8
Meat, poultry, fish—pounds	1½	2½	3½
Tomatoes, citrus fruit—do	1	1½	3
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables—do	1	1½	2

Even liberal expenditures for food do not guarantee adequate diets, however, and at every level of money value of food, some families succeed in obtaining better diets than others. The homemaker who is a good manager and a good cook, who keeps up-to-date on food values and nutrition and applies this knowledge to her meal planning is likely to keep her family well fed. She knows how to buy food economically, to prepare it appetizingly, and to serve it attractively. Without such skills in market and kitchen, a family may be aware of the importance of good nutrition, but be unable to achieve it within the limits of its resources.

TABLE 14.—GRADE OF DIET BY FAMILY TYPE AND MONEY VALUE OF FOOD: *Percentage of households having diets of specified grades, by family type and money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 2 village-city analysis units in 28 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and money value[2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	North and West[3]				Southeast			
	Households	Proportion of households with diets graded—			Households	Proportion of households with diets graded—		
		Good	Fair	Poor		Good	Fair	Poor
All types:	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1.38–2.07	305	0	27	73	114	4	30	66
2.08–2.76	530	6	61	33	140	22	47	31
2.77–3.45	779	24	64	12	121	39	47	14
3.46–4.14	151	52	44	4	38	55	42	3
4.15–4.83	229	69	28	3	33	70	21	0
Type 1:								
1.38–2.07	31	0	16	84	10	10	20	70
2.08–2.76	69	1	56	43	18	6	50	44
2.77–3.45	132	23	63	14	31	35	49	16
3.46–4.14	36	53	39	8	8	50	50	0
4.15–4.83	85	71	27	2	9	89	11	0
Types 2 and 3:								
1.38–2.07	87	0	25	75	31	3	29	68
2.08–2.76	205	11	60	29	58	26	36	38
2.77–3.45	350	25	64	11	46	44	41	15
3.46–4.14	71	60	39	1	17	59	35	6
4.15–4.83	96	68	28	4	14	86	14	0
Type 4:								
1.38–2.07	57	0	28	72	24	0	21	79
2.08–2.76	117	5	57	38	20	20	65	15
2.77–3.45	166	23	66	11	28	32	57	11
3.46–4.14	36	42	52	6	9	44	56	0
4.15–4.83	39	64	33	3	6	50	50	0
Types 5, 6, and 7:								
1.38–2.07	130	0	30	70	49	4	37	59
2.08–2.76	139	4	66	30	44	25	50	25
2.77–3.45	131	22	68	10	16	44	44	12
3.46–4.14	8	38	62	0	4	75	25	0
4.15–4.83	9	78	22	0	4	75	25	0

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. For this table, 2 village-city analysis units have been formed by pooling the records from families in villages, small, middle-sized, and large cities, and Chicago. For specifications used in grading diets, see p. 55.
[2] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.
[3] New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

TABLE 15.—GRADE OF DIET BY DEGREE OF URBANIZATION: *Percentage of households having diets of specified grade, by degree of urbanization and money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, village and city families in the North and West,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Degree of urbanization	Households	Proportion of households with diets graded—			Households	Proportion of households with diets graded—		
		Good	Fair	Poor		Good	Fair	Poor
	Money-value-of-food [2] class $1.38–$2.07				Money-value-of-food [2] class $2.08–$2.76			
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Village	53	0	25	75	125	8	62	30
Small city	88	0	27	73	180	11	57	32
Middle-sized city	41	0	37	63	70	4	65	31
Large city	124	0	24	76	157	1	60	39
	Money-value-of-food [2] class $2.77–$3.45				Money-value-of-food [2] class $4.15–$4.83			
Village	132	28	59	13	29	56	41	3
Small city	181	29	63	8	63	77	21	2
Middle-sized city	133	20	63	17	31	77	23	0
Large city	336	22	67	11	112	63	33	4

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. For specifications used in grading diets, see p. 55.

[2] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

The figures below show how different the quality of diets may be from family to family in villages and cities of the North and West, each with food valued in the range $2.77–$3.45 per food-expenditure unit per week:

Quality of diet:	*Percentage of families*
Good	24
Fair	64
Poor	12

Since some foods appease obvious hunger without satisfying "hidden hungers," it is easy to understand why people may seem to have enough to eat without being well-fed. The uninformed may measure a food's value only by its capacity to satisfy appetite. Few families with poor diets are short of calories. They are short in protective foods. Thus among village families with diets graded poor, more failed to meet the minimum levels suggested for a fair diet with respect to calcium and ascorbic acid than any other dietary factor. Generally, however, diets that were graded poor were deficient in more than one nutrient. Of the nutrients considered in this study, vitamin A and iron as well as calcium and ascorbic acid were most often provided in very meager quantities. Many diets in the Southeast probably were also deficient in the pellagra-preventive factor, nicotinic acid. No estimate was made of the value of diets with respect to this nutrient; sufficient quantitative data on the distribution of this nutrient in foods were not available. Thiamin (vitamin B_1) probably was inadequately provided more often than the figures indicate, inasmuch as losses of thiamin in food preparation could not be fully accounted for in this study. Certainly diets more often failed to meet specifications set for the "good" diet with respect to thiamin than with respect to vitamin A—indeed, in the villages of the North and West, more often than with respect to any other vitamin studied.

Grade of Diet in Relation to Degree of Urbanization

When families were classified according to money value of food, the proportion with good diets and poor was about the same, whether they lived in villages, or in small, middle-sized, or large cities (table 15). Any apparent superiority of one degree of urbanization over another at a given level of money value of food is probably accidental, since such differences are not consistently found at other levels. With food valued in the class $1.38–$2.07 per week per expenditure unit, none of the families in villages, small cities, middle-sized or large cities had diets that could be graded good, and about three-fourths (or two-thirds in the case of middle-sized cities) had diets that had to be graded poor. At the next higher level of money value of food ($2.08–$2.76 per week per unit), a few families—not exceeding 11 percent in each type of community—had good diets and about a third, poor diets.

Grade of Diet in Relation to Income, Family Type, and Occupation

To study the relation of grade of diet to income, family type, and occupation, the data from families living in all nonfarm communities were combined within broad regional groups. This combination was possible because of the similarity in the distribution of families by grade of diet within each money-value-of-food class, regardless of degree of urbanization.

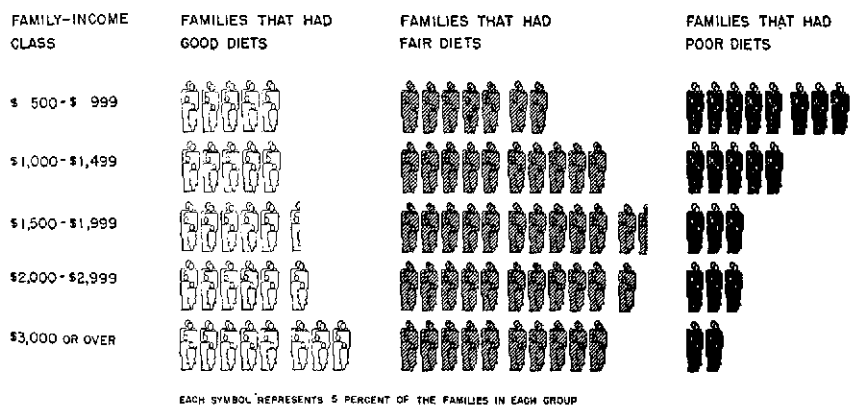

FIGURE 6.—Grade of diet by income: Proportion of families in 5 income classes having diets graded good, fair, and poor, nonrelief white families of types 2 and 3 in the village-city analysis unit of the North and West, 1936–37.

As incomes rose there generally was an increasing proportion of diets graded good, as would be expected from the larger quantities of milk, butter, succulent vegetables, and fresh fruit usually found in diets that are provided by higher incomes. (See Consumption of Groups of Food in Relation to Income and Family Type.) This improvement in diets with increasing income is shown in table 16, and for families in the North and West, in figure 6. The number of cases in the North and West was sufficient to show this trend not only for all family types combined, but for separate type groups also. The

tendency was less apparent in the Southeast, probably because there were many fewer cases. The improvement in diet as incomes doubled was much less marked than the improvement that accompanied a doubling of the expenditure for each person's food since with rising incomes the proportion spent for food decreased.

TABLE 16.—GRADE OF DIET BY FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME: *Percentage of households having diets of specified grades, by family type and income, 2 village-city analysis units in 28 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	North and West[2]				Southeast			
	Households	Proportion of households with diets graded—			Households	Proportion of households with diets graded—		
		Good	Fair	Poor		Good	Fair	Poor
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All types:								
500–999	315	18	44	38	83	12	37	51
1,000–1,499	540	20	48	32	103	36	33	31
1,500–1,999	476	22	56	22	99	32	42	26
2,000–2,999	485	25	56	19	99	34	45	21
Type 1:								
500–999	89	19	48	33	15	13	60	27
1,000–1,499	106	34	43	23	21	52	24	24
1,500–1,999	62	35	49	16	15	40	33	27
2,000–2,999	67	37	50	13	14	21	58	21
Types 2 and 3:								
500–999	125	23	38	39	37	19	32	49
1,000–1,499	219	23	50	27	35	37	43	20
1,500–1,999	225	27	58	15	41	32	32	36
2,000–2,999	173	31	56	13	26	53	35	12
Type 4:								
500–999	56	16	46	38	9	0	44	56
1,000–1,499	104	17	51	32	27	30	26	44
1,500–1,999	93	16	59	25	15	40	47	13
2,000–2,999	112	24	57	19	23	26	57	17
Types 5, 6, and 7:								
500–999	45	7	46	47	22	5	27	68
1,000–1,499	111	5	45	50	20	25	35	40
1,500–1,999	96	9	52	39	28	25	57	18
2,000–2,999	133	12	59	29	36	31	38	31

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. For this table, 2 village-city analysis units have been formed by pooling the records from families in villages, small, middle-sized, and large cities, and Chicago. For specifications used in grading diets, see p. 55.
[2] New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

In general, within an income class, the smaller the family the more money is available for the food of each person, and the larger the quantities of protective foods that are purchased, as has been discussed earlier in this report. There was a tendency, therefore, for a greater proportion of the smaller families to have diets of good grade and a lesser proportion, diets of poor grade than was true for the larger families. This is illustrated below by data from village and city families with incomes in the class $500–$999:

Analysis unit and family-type group:	*Percentage of diets graded—*		
	Good	*Fair*	*Poor*
North and West:			
Type 1	19	48	33
Types 2 and 3	23	38	39
Types 5, 6, and 7	7	46	47

Analysis unit and family-type group—Continued.	Percentage of diets graded—		
	Good	Fair	Poor
Southeast:			
Type 1	13	60	27
Types 2 and 3	19	32	49
Types 5, 6, and 7	5	27	68

A similar tendency is shown in figure 7 for North and West families of three sizes equally distributed by income class within the range $500–$1,999.

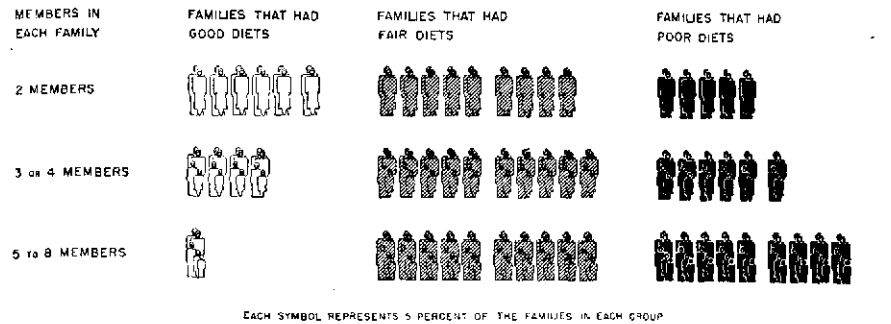

FIGURE 7.— Grade of diet by family size, comparable income groups: Proportion of families of three sizes having diets graded good, fair, and poor, families equally distributed by income class within the range $500–$1,999, nonrelief white families in the village-city analysis unit of the North and West, 1936–37.

Although the larger families fared less well than the smaller on a given income, relatively more of the larger families than the smaller succeeded in obtaining fair or good diets when they had the same amount of money for food per food-expenditure unit (table 17). This is especially true at the lower food-spending levels, and may well be due to the economies that the larger families can effect through larger-scale buying and preparing of food. When five food-spending levels are averaged together (weighting each level equally), similar results are obtained and are shown in figure 8.

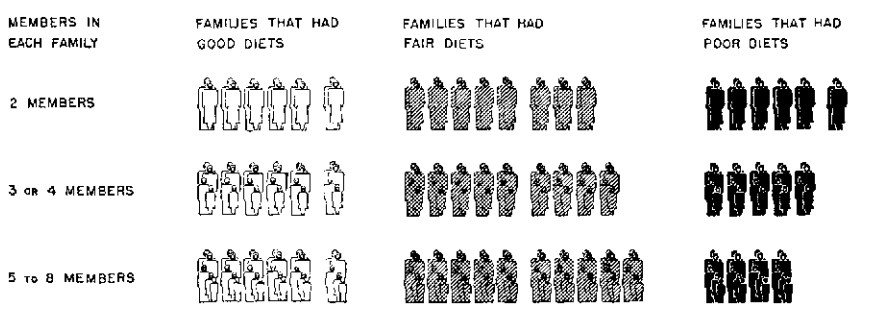

FIGURE 8.—Grade of diet by family size, comparable money-value-of-food groups: Proportion of families of three sizes having diets graded good, fair, and poor, families equally distributed by money-value-of-food class within the range $1.38–$4.83 per week per food-expenditure unit, nonrelief white families in the village-city analysis unit of the North and West, 1936–37.

TABLE 17.—GRADE OF DIET BY FAMILY SIZE AND MONEY VALUE OF FOOD: *Percentage of households having diets graded fair or good, by family size and money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 2 village-city analysis units in 28 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Region and family size (type)	Households having diets graded fair or good with money value of food [2] per unit per week in the class—		
	$1.38–$2.07	$2.08–$2.76	$2.77–$3.45
North and West: [3]	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
2 persons (type 1)	16	57	86
3 or 4 persons (types 2, 3, and 4)	26	68	89
5 to 8 persons (types 5, 6, and 7)	30	70	90
Southeast:			
2 persons (type 1)	30	56	84
3 or 4 persons (types 2, 3, and 4)	27	68	86
5 to 8 persons (types 5, 6, and 7)	41	75	88

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. For this table, 2 village-city analysis units have been formed by pooling the records from families in villages, small, middle-sized, and large cities, and Chicago. For specifications used in grading diets, see p. 55.
[2] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.
[3] New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

TABLE 18.—GRADE OF DIET BY FAMILY OCCUPATION: *Percentage of households having diets of specified grades, by occupation and income, and by occupation and money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 2 village-city analysis units in 28 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, and money-value-of-food [2] class (dollars)	Business, professional, and clerical families having diets graded—				Wage-earner families having diets graded—			
	Any	Good	Fair	Poor	Any	Good	Fair	Poor
Income class:								
North and West [3]:	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
500–999	97	19	42	39	205	19	43	38
1,000–1,499	253	24	48	28	278	17	48	35
1,500–1,999	293	25	57	18	180	19	53	28
2,000–2,999	359	27	56	17	124	21	54	25
Southeast:								
500–999	33	21	36	43	47	6	38	56
1,000–1,499	60	36	32	32	41	37	34	29
1,500–1,999	77	35	40	25	22	23	45	32
2,000–2,999	86	28	49	23	12	67	25	8
Money-value-of-food class:								
North and West [3]:								
1.38–2.07	133	0	29	71	168	0	26	74
2.08–2.76	284	6	64	30	235	7	56	37
2.77–3.45	481	25	66	9	285	23	62	15
3.46–4.14	102	54	43	3	48	50	44	6
4.15–4.83	159	70	27	3	68	65	32	3
Southeast:								
1.38–2.07	65	2	35	63	46	7	24	69
2.08–2.76	90	24	48	28	46	17	44	39
2.77–3.45	95	38	46	16	26	42	50	8

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. For this table, 2 village-city analysis units have been formed by pooling the records from families in villages, small, middle-sized, and large cities, and Chicago. For specifications used in grading diets, see p. 55.
[2] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.
[3] New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

Families in the higher income classes are somewhat more likely to buy satisfactory diets than those with fewer economic resources, even with the same expenditures for food. Not only do family members in the higher income classes usually have the advantage of a longer period of formal education, but they are the more likely to have radios and periodicals that bring up-to-date information on food values and selection from the nutritional point of view. In addition they are more likely to have the resources and storage spaces that are needed for buying food on a relatively large scale.

The tendency toward better diets in the higher of two broad income classes is indicated by the slightly higher proportions of families having fair or good diets with equivalent amounts for the food of each person as shown below:

Region and family-income class:	*Percentage of families with diets graded good or fair when food per unit per week was valued in class—*		
	$1.38–$2.07	*$2.08–$2.76*	*$2.77–$3.45*
North and West:			
Under $1,500	25	62	87
$1,500 or over	31	72	89
Southeast:			
Under $1,000	21	67	80
$1,000 or over	42	69	87

Although the difference is less marked than might be expected, it is great enough, especially at the lower levels of expenditure for food, to constitute a challenge to the educational programs in food selection and meal planning.

With their higher incomes and smaller families, the white collar group—business and professional, or clerical workers—tends on the whole to spend more money for the food of each person than do wage earners as a group. But when the families in each occupation that spend the same amount for food per food-expenditure unit are compared there is less difference than might be expected in the proportions having diets in each quality grade (table 18). This is illustrated below for families living in villages and cities of the North and West, equally distributed in 5 food-spending classes within the range $1.38–$4.83 per expenditure unit per week:

Family occupation:	*Percentage of diets graded—*		
	Good	*Fair*	*Poor*
Business and professional	31	46	23
Clerical	31	44	25
Wage-earner	29	44	27

Whatever differences exist in the proportion graded poor may reflect differences in income distribution, and accompanying differences in opportunities for increasing knowledge regarding nutritive requirements and food values, and for buying food advantageously.

SECTION 4. FOOD OF NATIVE-NEGRO FAMILIES IN VILLAGES AND CITIES OF THE SOUTHEAST

Money Value of Food in a 12-Month Period

The relationships between food consumption, income, and family size among Negro families in villages and small cities of the Southeast were similar to those already discussed for white families in this region. As incomes rose, outlays for food increased. At each income level, the larger families spent more dollars for food than the smaller, but not enough more, as a rule, to maintain an equally high dietary level. Village families spent about the same sums for food per food-expenditure unit-meal as did small-city families in the same income classes and of the same family types; but they fared better because they had more food that was home-produced or given them as payment for services or as a gift.

Expenditures for food to be prepared at home represented a large share of the money value of the total food supply of Negro families; their expenditures for food away from home were small and they received relatively little food without direct expenditure. These points are illustrated by the following figures showing distribution of money value of food consumed by nonrelief Negro families of types 2 and 3 with incomes in the class $500–$749:

Item:	*Nonrelief Negro families in—*	
	Villages	*Small cities*
Money value of all food	$272	$231
Purchased	227	208
For home preparation	218	201
Food away from home:		
Board at school	0	0
Meals at work	1	4
Meals at school	(1)	1
Other meals	1	0
Between-meal food and drink	7	2
Obtained without direct expenditure	45	23
Home-produced	30	(2)
As gift or pay	15	(2)

[1] $0.50 or less.

[2] Food obtained without direct expenditure was not separated into the 2 subgroups—home-produced and that received as gift or pay—for the Southeast small-city analysis units.

Negro families in small cities spent considerably less money for food and lived on a lower dietary plane than did white families in comparable income and family-type groups. But in villages the smaller money expenditures of the Negroes were almost balanced by the larger amounts of food received without direct expenditure, so that there was relatively little difference in money value of food

between Negro and white families of the same income and family type. Thus among village families of types 2 and 3, the average money value of food of Negro and white groups was as follows in three selected income classes:

Color group and item:	Average money value of food in income classes—		
	$250–$499	$500–$749	$750–$999
Negro:			
All food	$202	$272	$345
Purchased food	151	227	274
Food received without direct payment	51	45	71
White:			
All food	219	285	345
Purchased food	194	251	293
Food received without direct payment	25	34	52

Dietary Patterns as Shown by 7-Day Schedules

Negro families tended to spend relatively more of their food money for meat and less for milk and for vegetables and fruit than white families of comparable income and family type in the same communities. They consumed many fewer eggs, much less milk, and, as a rule, fewer potatoes, other vegetables, and fruit. On the other hand, they consumed about the same amounts of grain products as white families of comparable income and family type, and with incomes above $500, as much or more meat, poultry, or fish. Negro families differed somewhat from white in their choices of foods within specific groups. In purchases of the grain products group, for example, they bought smaller quantities of baked goods, but more corn meal, hominy, and rice than white families of comparable income in the same communities. They bought less butter, but more salt side (pork); they bought more dry cowpeas, but fewer fresh peas, snap beans, and tomatoes.

The quantities of food consumed at home in some week during the period March–November 1936, by Negro families of types 2 and 3 combined, in the income class $500–$999 are shown below:

Classes and groups of food:	Pounds consumed per household per week in—	
	Villages	Small cities
Class A—Groups including many of the protective foods	29. 6	24. 6
Eggs	1. 2	1. 2
Fluid milk or its equivalent in other forms	14. 6	8. 8
Butter	. 7	. 6
Succulent vegetables, fresh and canned	7. 5	5. 8
Fruit, fresh [1] and canned	5. 6	8. 2
Class B—Other foods of plant origin	28. 5	22. 7
Grain products (flour equivalent)	18. 2	15. 5
Sugars, sirups, preserves	5. 1	4. 4
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	4. 3	2. 4
Dry mature beans, peas, nuts	. 9	. 4
Class C—Other foods chiefly of animal origin	11. 4	10. 0
Fats, oils [2]	4. 6	3. 7
Meat,[3] poultry, fish	6. 8	6. 3

[1] Includes also the fresh equivalent of dried fruit.
[2] Excludes butter, but includes bacon and salt side.
[3] Excludes bacon and salt side.

Both in villages and small cities the rate of increase in consumption as income rose was greatest for fresh fruit and vegetables, eggs, dairy products, and meat; the rate of increase was least for grain products and fats other than butter. As family size increased the diets of the larger families most nearly resembled those of type 1 families with respect to the per capita consumption of grain products; they were least similar with respect to fresh fruit and vegetables, butter, eggs, and meat. Thus, the lower the income and the larger the family, the less satisfactory were diets likely to be with respect to the protective foods.

Relatively fewer of the Negro than white families in villages canned food at home, conserving garden surpluses for later use, and the average quantities canned by Negroes that did any canning were only about 60 percent as high as those canned by white families in the same income classes. The average quantities of all types of products canned by the Negro families who did any canning were small—fewer than 50 quarts per family in income classes under $1,000. Differences in the quantities canned by the two color groups were smaller for fruit than for any other food.

From the standpoint of nutrition, the most important difference between the diets of village and city Negro families was in milk. Even in villages, where milk consumption was the higher, average quantities used were low. Among village families of types 2 and 3 in the income class $500–$999, for example, the average was but little more than a cup per person per day; among comparable families in small cities, the average was about three-fourths of a cup.

Dietary differences were greater between the Negro and white population groups both in villages and cities than is suggested by comparisons at a given income class for a given family-type group. The relatively low incomes of Negro families meant relatively low food expenditures. Of the Negro families keeping food records the proportion with diets in various money-value-of-food classes is shown below for villages and cities:

Money value of food per expenditure unit per week:	*Percentage of Negro families having food in specified money-value classes, in—*		
	Villages	*Small cities*	*Middle-sized and large cities*
Under $0.69	5	6	4
$0.69–$1.37	41	39	24
$1.38–$2.07	26	25	38
$2.08–$2.76	19	18	16
$2.77–$3.45	6	9	13
$3.46–$4.14	1	3	4
$4.15 or over	2	0	1

Relatively more Negro than white families were in the lower money-value-of-food classes in each group of communities. In villages, diets valued at less than $2.08 per week per food-expenditure unit, were had by 72 percent of the nonrelief Negro families, but by only 31 percent of the nonrelief white families providing records; in small cities corresponding proportions were 70 and 24 percent; and in middle-sized and large cities, 66 and 14 percent, respectively, for Negro and white families. Low expenditures generally mean diets inadequate in some respects since the nutritive quality is greatly affected by

differences in quantities of protective foods that different amounts of money can buy. At every food-spending level, however, some families succeed in getting better diets than others.

Nutritive Value of Diets

The nutritive value of the diets of Negro families living in villages and cities in the Southeast is indicated by the average quantities of various nutrients they provided, shown in table 19 for families with food valued in several money-value classes. These data indicate that village families in each money-value-of-food class obtained higher returns in nutritive value than did small-city families; although differences were sometimes small, the trend was consistent. The average quantities of nutrients obtained by families in middle-sized and large cities were sometimes lower, sometimes intermediate between, and sometimes higher than the figures for village or small-city families. Highest averages for food energy, protein, calcium, phosphorus, and iron were found in village diets; highest averages for vitamin A value, ascorbic acid, and riboflavin usually were found in diets of families in middle-sized and large cities.

TABLE 19.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS OF NEGRO FAMILIES: *Average quantities of specified nutrients per nutrition unit per day, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit and degree of urbanization, 3 Southeast Negro analysis units in 6 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Money value [2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit and degree of urbanization	Households	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Phosphorus	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamin	Ascorbic acid	Riboflavin
	No.	*Cal.*	*Gm.*	*Gm.*	*Gm.*	*Mg.*	*I. U.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*
$0.69–$1.37:										
Villages	84	2,770	54	0.41	1.25	12.2	6,500	1.17	30	0.78
Small cities	27	2,450	49	.27	1.00	10.8	5,600	1.12	29	.74
Middle-sized and large cities	34	2,370	52	.35	1.07	10.8	8,800	1.07	34	.99
$1.38–$2.07:										
Villages	53	3,760	78	.71	1.73	16.7	8,200	1.71	43	1.32
Small cities	17	3,520	69	.45	1.39	13.6	5,100	1.66	38	1.23
Middle-sized and large cities	54	3,320	73	.49	1.42	14.7	13,200	1.73	44	1.49
$2.08–$2.76:										
Villages	39	4,460	101	.87	2.13	19.9	10,500	2.35	52	1.86
Small cities	12	3,670	86	.60	1.65	16.5	7,300	1.93	44	1.60
Middle-sized and large cities	23	3,850	93	.67	1.75	18.4	15,200	1.99	58	1.96
$2.77–$3.45:										
Villages	13	5,520	137	1.20	2.85	25.5	11,700	2.81	71	2.67
Middle-sized and large cities	18	4,620	109	.81	2.01	21.2	16,600	2.43	75	2.42

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in the Southeast; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the number of households in each class.
[2] Adjusted to June-August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

Diets of low money value were likely to be deficient in many respects, but the deficiencies were more severe for some nutrients than for others. In the money-value-of-food class $0.69–$1.37 per food-expenditure unit per week, only for vitamin A value were the averages close to or in excess of the allowance suggested as a dietary goal.

For calcium, the averages for families in all three types of communities—villages, small cities, and middle-sized or large cities—were below 0.45 gram per nutrition unit per day; for other nutrients the average values were low, approaching probable minimum requirements but providing little or no margin of safety. The poor quality of these diets is even more apparent when individual families are considered. The following figures show the percentage of families in this food-money class ($0.69–$1.37 per unit per week) obtaining less than certain restricted quantities of each nutrient:

Nutrient and specified quantity per nutrition unit per day:	*Percentage of Negro families having less than specified quantities of nutrients in—*		
	Villages	*Small cities*	*Middle-sized and large cities*
Food energy, 2,400 calories	24	44	52
Protein, 44 grams	19	30	21
Calcium, 0.45 gram	63	89	79
Phosphorus, 0.88 gram	7	26	32
Iron, 8 milligrams	14	11	12
Vitamin A value, 3,000 International Units	54	37	6
Thiamin, 1.0 milligram	31	49	41
Ascorbic acid, 25 milligrams	46	52	35
Riboflavin, 1.2 milligrams	84	85	65

Many Negro families in this money-value-of-food class ($0.69–$1.37 per unit per week) actually did not have enough to eat, as evidenced by the proportion of diets (a fourth to a half) furnishing fewer than 2,400 calories per nutrition unit per day. The proportion was twice as great in middle-sized and large cities as in villages. With respect to protein, from a fifth to a third of these low-cost diets furnished less than 44 grams per unit per day. Food energy and protein were likely to be well supplied, however, among families with higher food expenditures.

One of the most serious deficiencies in diets valued in the range $0.69–$1.37 per week per expenditure unit was in calcium. The proportion of diets furnishing less than 0.45 gram per nutrition unit per day varied from 63 percent in the villages to 89 percent in small cities. Many of these diets furnished even less than 0.34 gram per nutrition unit per day. Although the calcium content of diets tended to increase as food expenditures rose, a calcium shortage was more likely to persist into the upper expenditure levels than was the case with food energy, protein, phosphorus, or iron.

Diets of Negro families were likely to be seriously low in phosphorus and iron only at the lowest level of money value of food studied ($0.69–$1.37 per week per food-expenditure unit). However, both at this level and the next higher one, there was a fairly large proportion of diets that failed to provide liberal quantities of these two minerals.

The figures for the vitamin A content of the diets illustrate forcibly the limited value of averages; when used alone they often fail to disclose the true situation. The diets of the families in all three types of communities and in all three money-value-of-food classes provided quantities of vitamin A that averaged well above 4,500 International Units per nutrition unit per day. However, both in the lowest money-value class ($0.69–$1.37 per week per food-expenditure unit), and also in the next higher, about half of the village families and more

than a third of those in small cities reported diets furnishing fewer than 3,000 International Units per nutrition unit per day—approximately the average amount needed to prevent nutritional night blindness. In middle-sized and large cities, however, only 6 and 11 percent of the families in these two money-value classes had diets of such low vitamin A value. At each level of money value of food, some families in each community had food that furnished an average of 12,000 or more International Units per nutrition unit per day during the week of the survey. A few such high values can greatly affect the average for the group, thus obscuring the real situation with regard to inadequacy of diets in vitamin A values.

The average quantities of thiamin furnished by diets ranged from slightly over 1 milligram per nutrition unit per day in the money-value-of-food class $0.69–$1.37 per week per food-expenditure unit to well above 2 milligrams in the class $2.77–$3.45. With food valued in the class $0.69–$1.37 per unit per week, 31 percent of the village families, 49 percent of the small-city families, and 41 percent of those in middle-sized and large cities received less than 1 milligram of thiamin per nutrition unit per day. Expressed in relation to energy value, the proportion of these diets furnishing less than 10 International Units of thiamin per 100 calories was 18, 22, and 15 percent, respectively, for villages, small cities, and middle-sized and large cities. In the next higher food-money class, a smaller proportion of families had less than 1 milligram per nutrition unit, but the proportion having less than 10 International Units per 100 calories was about the same as at the lower money-value-of-food level. In general, it appears that a relatively small proportion of the Negro families had diets dangerously low in thiamin, but that a large proportion failed to obtain a liberal supply.

The ascorbic acid content of Negro diets usually was low. In the money-value-of-food class $0.69–$1.37 per week per food-expenditure unit, the averages in communities differing in size were approximately 30 milligrams per nutrition unit per day, which is about the amount needed to protect against symptoms of deficiency. Less than 25 milligrams of ascorbic acid per nutrition unit per day was provided in diets of about half of the families in villages and small cities and a third of those in the middle-sized and large cities with food in this money-value class.

As food expenditures increased there was an improvement in the ascorbic acid content of diets, but many individual families still were very inadequately supplied with this nutrient. In the money-value-of-food class $1.38–$2.07, 26 percent of the diets of village families, 18 percent in small cities, and 19 percent in middle-sized and large cities had less than 25 milligrams per nutrition unit per day; in each group, almost half of the diets furnished between 25 and 50 milligrams. However, even 50 milligrams is not a generous allowance. Many authorities consider that diets, to be satisfactory, should furnish 100 milligrams of ascorbic acid per man per day.

The adequacy of diets in respect to riboflavin is difficult to evaluate, because little is known of the minimum or optimum human requirements for this vitamin. Even compared to the modest dietary allowance suggested in this study (1.5 to 2.0 milligrams per nutrition unit per day), the averages for individual families suggest the need for widespread improvement of diets with respect to riboflavin. In the

food-money class $0.69–$1.37 per unit per week, 84 and 85 percent of the village and small-city families obtained less than 1.2 milligrams per nutrition unit per day; in middle-sized and large cities, the proportion was 65 percent. Fewer than 10 percent had as much as 1.8 milligrams per unit per day. A large proportion of families had diets furnishing small quantities of riboflavin even in the upper food-expenditure classes.

TABLE 20.—CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD GROUPS TO NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS OF NEGRO FAMILIES: *Proportion of each nutrient furnished by specified groups of foods in diets in 2 money-value-of-food classes, Southeast Negro village anaylsis unit,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Money value [2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit and food group	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Phosphorus	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamin	Ascorbic acid	Riboflavin
$0.69–$1.37:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All food	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eggs	(3)	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	2
Milk, cheese, cream	3	7	23	9	2	2	4	2	24
Butter, other fats	27	2	1	3	4	3	10	0	2
Meat, poultry, fish	6	21	1	11	15	4	22	1	20
Grain products	48	58	54	67	48	(3)	36	(3)	7
Sugar, sirups, preserves	11	(3)	3	(3)	9	(3)	0	(3)	0
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	2	2	1	2	4	25	6	13	6
Dried vegetables, nuts	1	4	1	3	5	1	9	0	3
Tomatoes, citrus fruit	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	2	1	8	1
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	1	4	13	3	9	60	9	64	22
Other vegetables and fruit	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	12	3
Miscellaneous	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
$2.08–$2.76:									
All food	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eggs	1	3	2	2	4	2	1	0	5
Milk, cheese, cream	6	13	43	17	5	6	7	4	36
Butter, other fats	29	2	1	3	4	8	8	0	2
Meat, poultry, fish	9	29	2	15	21	4	37	(3)	27
Grain products	37	44	37	53	41	(3)	28	(3)	6
Sugar, sirups, preserves	12	(3)	2	1	8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	2	2	1	2	4	29	5	13	5
Dried vegetables, nuts	1	2	(3)	1	1	(3)	2	0	1
Tomatoes, citrus fruit	(3)	(3)	(3)	1	1	4	1	12	1
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	1	3	10	3	8	41	8	51	13
Other vegetables and fruit	2	2	2	2	3	6	3	20	4
Miscellaneous	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages studied in the Southeast; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.
[2] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.
[3] 0.50 percent or less.

The chief sources of each of the nutrients in village diets valued in the classes $0.69–$1.37 and $2.08–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit are shown in table 20. In diets of very low cost ($0.69–$1.37 per unit), great prominence must be given to foods that provide food energy cheaply—hence, the importance of grain products. They accounted for roughly half of the calories, protein, and iron and more

than a third of the thiamin in these diets. Furthermore, because of the low consumption of milk and the prevalent use of self-rising flour (see footnote 2, p. 51), grain products accounted for more than half of the calcium and two-thirds of the phosphorus in these low-cost diets. Other food groups, important as sources of one or more nutrients, were leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, meat, potatoes, and milk. Though the latter food was used in very small quantities, it contributed about a fourth of the calcium and riboflavin in the diets.

When food expenditures were more liberal, there were important shifts in consumption patterns. In the money-value-of-food class $2.08–$2.76, for example, the protective foods (eggs, milk, fruit, and vegetables) were relatively more prominent and grain products relatively less than at the lower level of money value. In consequence, there were marked changes in the proportion of each nutrient furnished by the several food groups, as is shown in table 20.

TABLE 21.—GRADE OF DIET BY FAMILY TYPE AND BY OCCUPATION: *Percentage of households having diets of specified grades, by family type and money-value-of-food class, by family type and income class, and by occupation and money-value-of-food class, Southeast Negro village-city analysis unit,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Money-value-of-food [2] class and family-income class (dollars)	Households	Households with diets graded—			Households	Households with diets graded—		
		Good	Fair	Poor		Good	Fair	Poor
	Family type 1				Family types 2 and 3			
Money-value-of-food [2] class:	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
0.69–1.37	21	0	5	95	35	0	3	97
1.38–2.07	36	8	22	70	42	10	24	66
2.08–2.76	40	40	28	32	17	6	70	24
Income class:								
250–499	46	24	26	50	34	9	15	76
500–999	42	26	24	50	38	5	26	69
1,000–1,499	13	46	31	23	14	21	43	36
	Family type 4				Family types 5, 6, and 7			
Money-value-of-food [2] class:								
0.69–1.37	29	0	3	97	58	0	5	95
1.38–2.07	27	4	44	52	19	5	37	58
2.08–2.76	11	9	46	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Income class:								
250–499	26	12	19	69	20	0	10	90
500–999	28	11	25	64	37	3	14	83
1,000–1,499	13	8	61	31	14	0	21	79
	Business, professional, and clerical families				Wage-earner families			
Money-value-of-food [2] class:								
0.69–1.37	31	0	6	94	109	0	4	96
1.38–2.07	50	8	36	56	69	6	28	66
2.08–2.76	33	27	49	24	37	19	41	40

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. For this table, 1 village-city analysis unit has been formed by pooling the records from Negro families in villages, small, middle-sized, and large cities. For specifications used in grading diets, see p. 55.

[2] Money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit. Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

Classification of Diets by Grade

The proportion of families that had diets graded as good or fair (see p. 55) increased fairly consistently as families had more money for the food of each person, whereas the proportion that had diets classed as poor decreased. This was true whether families were classified by family type or by occupation (table 21). Since higher incomes usually meant more money for the food of each person, the trend with increased incomes was in the same direction as with increased expenditures for food. The drop in the proportion of diets that were poor was more consistent than the increase in the proportion that were good. The explanation is not hard to find—the proportion graded good generally was less than a fourth and often less than a tenth; if the total number of cases in a group was less than 20 or 30, the somewhat atypical behavior on the part of a few families—either in the proportion of income devoted to food, or in the wisdom with which food selections were made—might change the proportion falling into each grade of diet and thus affect the smoothness of the trend in the small proportion of diets graded good.

The larger the family to be maintained on any given income, the smaller the proportion of families that are likely to have good diets, as previously shown for white families. On the other hand, given the same amounts of money for food on a food-expenditure unit basis, there was little difference between small and large families in the proportion having diets of each quality. The larger Negro families, unlike the larger white families, did not tend to have fewer poor diets than the two-person (type 1) families.

Relatively fewer of the business, professional, and clerical families than of wage-earner had poor diets, when they had the same amounts of money for the food of each person, especially at the higher levels of food expenditure. This may reflect the greater opportunity of the former group for education.

FIGURE 9.—Grade of diet, Southeast white and Negro families, comparable money-value-of-food groups: Proportion of white and Negro families having diets graded good, fair, and poor, families equally distributed by money-value-of-food class within the range $1.38–$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit, nonrelief families in villages and cities in the Southeast, 1936–37.

At low levels of food expenditure, there seems to be no difference in the efficiency with which the upper and lower income groups within the prevailing income distribution selected their food. At a higher food-expenditure level ($2.08–$2.76 per expenditure unit per week), however, relatively more of the upper income group than the lower succeeded in getting good diets, perhaps due to their ability to buy somewhat more advantageously. The proportion of families having diets graded good or fair in the two groups is shown below for three levels of money value of food:

Money value of food per expenditure unit per week:	*Percentage of families achieving good or fair diets, in income classes—*	
	Under $750	*$750 or over*
$0.69–$1.37	4	3
$1.38–$2.07	38	36
$2.08–$2.76	64	74

Because incomes and expenditures for food tended to be lower among Negro than among white population groups within a community, the diets of Negro families as a group were poorer than those of white families, as might be expected. With equal opportunity for food purchases (diets equal in money value per food-expenditure unit), however, Negro families were distributed much as were the white with respect to the proportion having good, fair, or poor diets (fig. 9). Among Negro families, as among white, good diets differed from poor diets chiefly in the larger quantities of eggs, milk, and leafy, green, and yellow vegetables they contained.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A. Table Titles and Legends for Figures

Text Tables

Appendix B Tables

DIETARY PATTERNS (7-DAY RECORDS)

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS (7-DAY RECORDS)

Appendix C Tables

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Legends for Figures

Appendix B. Tables

Tables 22 to 27 inclusive and table 37 are based on data from expenditure schedules and refer to a 12-month period in 1935–36. Tables 28 to 36 inclusive are based on data from food-estimate schedules (food check lists) each of which refers to some 7-day interval during the period March–November 1936. Tables 38 to 49 inclusive are derived from the 7-day food records collected in 1936 and early 1937.

In using data from these tables for comparing consumption patterns of village and city families studied in various communities, attention should be given to points raised in the Methodology and Appraisal, pages 234–237. Comparisons among analysis units should be made only for specific family-type groups at specific income levels. In some communities seven family types were studied; in others, only five; this makes it impossible to compare averages for all family types combined at a given income level. Furthermore, the extent to which the consumption sample was representative of all families eligible for the study and of the entire population of the community varied from one analysis unit to another. In consequence, the averages shown in all-incomes lines cannot be used for inter-unit comparisons.

Only selected family-type tabulations are presented in this volume owing to limitations of space. Data from expenditure schedules relating to total money value of food are presented by family type and income for each analysis unit in the report summarizing family expenditures, U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication 396.

The character and reliability of the data on food consumption from the 7-day supplementary schedules are discussed on pages 239–249. The composition of the sample, the brief period covered by the schedules, and the effect of the unequal distribution of the schedules by season are among the factors that limit the uses to which averages from these schedules may be put.

Reasons for minor differences in counts shown for families in certain family-type and/or income groups in tables derived from expenditure schedules are discussed on page 238.

In tables giving the components of a total, it has been necessary in some cases to raise or lower one of the rounded components by one point in order that their sum might agree with the total. In a few instances, therefore, discrepancies of one point may appear between figures for the same item as given on different tables.

TABLE 22.—FAMILY INCOME: *Average total family income, by income class, 11 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Family-income class (dollars)	Villages						Small cities				
	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central	Plains and Mountain	Pacific	Southeast—white families	Southeast—Negro families	North Central	Plains and Mountain	Pacific	Southeast—white families	Southeast—Negro families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All incomes	$1,537	$1,381	$1,497	$1,565	$1,674	$500	$1,734	$1,786	$1,954	$1,683	$620
0–249						195					200
250–499	415	394	399	420	423	371	402	409	407	426	372
500–749	633	637	637	641	639	598	644	634	667	649	597
750–999	887	879	872	883	873	838	880	893	886	874	842
1,000–1,249	1,133	1,113	1,140	1,127	1,132	1,119	1,122	1,123	1,132	1,125	1,093
1,250–1,499	1,373	1,366	1,381	1,369	1,375	1,353	1,376	1,374	1,374	1,361	1,346
1,500–1,749	1,604	1,605	1,614	1,614	1,610		1,612	1,619	1,614	1,611	1,613
1,750–1,999	1,856	1,854	1,857	1,855	1,865		1,866	1,866	1,868	1,873	1,829
2,000–2,249	2,209	2,206	2,218	2,207	2,211		2,117	2,116	2,122	2,113	
2,250–2,499							2,364	2,367	2,382	2,377	
2,500–2,999	2,712	2,712	2,747	2,699	2,740		2,720	2,704	2,732	2,724	
3,000–3,999	3,342	3,372	3,348	3,446	3,411		3,386	3,426	3,364	4,039	
4,000–4,999		4,459	4,398		4,474		4,466	4,400	4,423		
5,000–9,999		6,168	7,096		7,007		6,102		6,122		
10,000–14,999											

[1] See Glossary, Income. For income for the various occupational and family-type groups in the Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit and the North Central small-city analysis unit see table 23; for similar data for other analysis units see the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 396.

[2] Includes all families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

TABLE 23.—INCOME BY FAMILY TYPE AND OCCUPATION: *Average total family income, by family type and income class and by occupation and income class, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families of type—							Wage-earner families	Clerical, business, and professional families
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES									
All incomes	$1,256	$1,351	$1,361	$1,504	$1,500	$1,360	$1,472	$1,114	$1,697
250–499	384	411	412	382	451	[3] 464	[3] 460	394	
500–749	627	651	635	645	618	644	667	634	644
750–999	875	876	885	873	885	881	903	878	881
1,000–1,249	1,107	1,115	1,098	1,116	1,119	1,125	1,121	1,108	1,121
1,250–1,499	1,353	1,363	1,378	1,375	1,369	1,361	1,374	1,355	1,379
1,500–1,749	1,595	1,604	1,612	1,609	1,592	1,623	1,617	1,600	1,608
1,750–1,999	1,867	1,844	1,843	1,852	1,863	1,875	1,817	1,839	1,861
2,000–2,249	2,214	2,171	2,191	2,223	2,237	2,159	2,201	2,187	2,153
2,250–2,499									2,357
2,500–2,999	2,752	2,692	2,714	2,714	2,622	2,815	2,697	2,691	2,718
3,000–3,999	3,336	3,370	3,367	3,349	3,387	3,427	3,541	3,441	3,368
4,000–4,999	4,486	4,343	4,642	4,453		[3] 4,156	[3] 4,987		4,459
5,000–9,999	5,911	[3] 6,240	[3] 6,820	[3] 5,930	[3] 6,203		[3] 6,842		6,168

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—INCOME BY FAMILY TYPE AND OCCUPATION: *Average total family income by family type and income class and by occupation and income class, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,*[1] *1935–36*—Con.

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families of type—							Wage-earner families	Clerical, business, and professional families
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES									
All incomes	$1,652	$1,649	$1,695	$1,876	$1,971	$1,471	$1,694	$1,364	$2,112
250–499	383	395	421	442	----	[3] 492	----	402	----
500–749	647	640	643	642	622	682	[3] 659	645	641
750–999	871	883	882	877	881	907	924	880	881
1,000–1,249	1,121	1,115	1,132	1,122	1,124	1,110	1,135	1,118	1,128
1,250–1,499	1,368	1,379	1,377	1,377	1,387	1,386	1,370	1,375	1,379
1,500–1,749	1,623	1,602	1,611	1,612	1,621	1,602	1,570	1,612	1,612
1,750–1,999	1,860	1,868	1,840	1,883	1,872	1,896	1,869	1,861	1,871
2,000–2,249	2,119	2,105	2,123	2,128	2,102	2,081	2,150	2,117	2,116
2,250–2,499	2,365	2,358	2,354	2,269	2,379	2,389	[3] 2,335	2,371	2,361
2,500–2,999	2,736	2,689	2,764	2,711	2,727	2,662	2,739	2,702	2,729
3,000–3,499	3,382	3,392	3,354	3,363	3,457	3,393	3,366	3,341	3,248
3,500–3,999									3,722
4,000–4,999	4,563	4,255	4,261	4,544	4,498	[3] 4,382	----	----	4,466
5,000–9,999	5,844	6,635	6,088	6,187	5,903	[3] 6,240	----	----	6,102

[1] See Glossary, Income.
[2] Includes families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in this region.
[3] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 24.—TOTAL MONEY VALUE OF FOOD: *Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family per year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by income and by family type, 11 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average [3] number of persons per family [4]	Average [3] value of food [5] per family per year						Average [3] value of family living	
					All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure			
		Home-produced	Gift or pay			All purchased food	Food at home [6]	Food away from home [7]	Home-produced	Gift or pay	All	Purchased
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
VILLAGES												
New England	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All types	733	378	181	3.25	514	483	457	26	20	11	1,570	1,452
250–499	7	3	2	2.14	306	283	281	2	18	5	798	721
500–749	43	21	21	2.84	318	280	278	2	15	23	850	751
750–999	95	55	17	3.12	381	348	343	5	23	10	983	878
1,000–1,249	124	70	29	3.26	453	422	409	13	20	11	1,270	1,160
1,250–1,499	120	68	24	3.18	499	465	440	25	23	11	1,444	1,335
1,500–1,749	98	47	23	3.05	520	496	471	25	17	7	1,638	1,513
1,750–1,999	89	42	20	3.47	598	570	538	32	22	6	1,872	1,756
2,000–2,499	110	48	28	3.58	671	639	590	49	20	12	2,148	1,990
2,500–2,999	25	13	7	3.55	626	586	535	51	31	9	2,388	2,256
3,000–3,999	22	11	10	3.21	681	656	573	83	10	15	2,798	2,716
Type 1	198	96	38	2.02	416	394	377	17	15	7	1,393	1,302
Types 2 and 3	275	128	83	3.44	519	490	464	26	16	13	1,562	1,471
Types 4 and 5	260	154	60	3.98	584	543	510	33	30	11	1,715	1,547

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—TOTAL MONEY VALUE OF FOOD: *Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family per year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by income and by family type, 11 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average [3] number of persons per family [4]	Average [5] value of food [5] per family per year						Average [5] value of family living	
					All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure			
		Home-produced	Gift or pay			All purchased food	Food at home [6]	Food away from home [7]	Home-produced	Gift or pay	All	Purchased
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
VILLAGES—con.												
Middle Atlantic and North Central												
All types	*No.* 3,044	*No.* 2,124	*No.* 956	*No.* 3.56	*Dol.* 431	*Dol.* 397	*Dol.* 374	*Dol.* 23	*Dol.* 23	*Dol.* 11	*Dol.* 1,336	*Dol.* 1,224
250–499	84	75	25	2.79	218	180	178	2	26	12	548	431
500–749	360	284	124	3.16	287	253	249	4	22	12	751	656
750–999	572	417	169	3.47	357	329	320	9	18	10	931	848
1,000–1,249	574	418	183	3.68	410	375	362	13	24	11	1,134	1,033
1,250–1,499	464	325	151	3.77	453	423	403	20	21	9	1,384	1,276
1,500–1,749	282	172	88	3.73	487	456	426	30	22	9	1,533	1,419
1,750–1,999	235	159	74	3.67	525	480	449	31	35	10	1,763	1,614
2,000–2,499	253	160	81	3.48	541	509	466	43	21	11	1,963	1,822
2,500–2,999	118	67	36	3.68	608	571	502	69	25	12	2,356	2,201
3,000–3,999	70	36	21	3.96	672	622	535	87	33	17	2,772	2,599
4,000–4,999	21	9	4	3.40	673	650	533	117	13	10	3,255	3,092
5,000–9,999	11	2	0	3.45	727	716	605	111	11	0	3,591	3,395
Type 1	808	550	214	2.02	326	301	285	16	18	7	1,163	1,051
Type 2	514	350	186	3.01	403	375	357	18	18	10	1,302	1,216
Type 3	406	276	140	4.00	450	421	401	20	18	11	1,345	1,253
Type 4	650	458	188	3.47	452	414	382	32	26	12	1,454	1,319
Type 5	302	234	102	5.37	550	504	474	30	32	14	1,522	1,385
Type 6	244	171	82	5.25	502	467	448	19	24	11	1,342	1,261
Type 7	120	85	44	7.29	616	556	530	26	45	15	1,492	1,344
Plains and Mountain												
All types	1,101	482	421	3.20	431	398	364	34	16	17	1,461	1,349
250–499	30	13	14	2.88	240	200	198	2	5	35	622	533
500–749	126	63	62	2.91	303	263	255	8	15	25	828	730
750–999	181	84	78	3.16	354	322	306	16	18	14	982	897
1,000–1,249	156	71	58	3.21	394	363	340	23	12	19	1,263	1,171
1,250–1,499	172	82	55	3.18	436	405	374	31	16	15	1,417	1,301
1,500–1,749	130	61	46	3.33	462	429	390	39	18	15	1,619	1,505
1,750–1,999	87	37	30	3.14	478	449	413	36	11	18	1,780	1,646
2,000–2,499	125	41	45	3.32	531	499	433	66	21	11	2,041	1,911
2,500–2,999	38	14	15	3.55	581	547	482	65	21	13	2,298	2,121
3,000–3,999	36	9	14	3.56	716	690	551	139	7	19	2,820	2,709
4,000–4,999	12	2	3	3.24	638	585	523	62	4	49	3,187	2,866
5,000–9,999	8	5	1	3.69	750	648	607	41	83	19	2,546	2,314
Type 1	334	138	103	2.03	352	329	306	23	12	11	1,276	1,169
Types 2 and 3	451	184	191	3.44	431	397	370	27	14	20	1,432	1,333
Types 4 and 5	316	160	127	4.10	518	474	418	56	23	21	1,700	1,563
Pacific												
All types	1,464	715	410	3.23	461	429	393	36	21	11	1,518	1,393
250–499	28	21	11	2.43	231	187	180	7	21	23	594	474
500–749	107	65	35	2.94	299	254	247	7	26	19	766	641
750–999	186	108	58	2.91	355	324	310	14	19	12	979	866
1,000–1,249	210	117	67	3.13	400	366	346	20	22	12	1,167	1,056
1,250–1,499	204	96	59	3.18	429	400	380	20	21	8	1,363	1,251
1,500–1,749	202	83	43	3.44	483	455	420	35	20	8	1,609	1,488
1,750–1,999	176	62	53	3.48	537	508	460	48	17	12	1,824	1,708
2,000–2,499	207	107	49	3.41	568	533	470	63	28	7	2,006	1,859
2,500–2,999	100	39	20	3.40	589	565	496	69	14	10	2,325	2,157
3,000–3,999	44	17	15	3.34	665	634	519	115	14	17	2,856	2,701

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—TOTAL MONEY VALUE OF FOOD: *Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family per year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by income and by family type, 11 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average [3] number of persons per family [4]	Average [3] value of food [5] per family per year						Average [3] value of family living	
					All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure			
		Home-produced	Gift or pay			All purchased food	Food at home [6]	Food away from home [7]	Home-produced	Gift or pay	All	Purchased
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
VILLAGES—con.												
Pacific—Con.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
Type 1	423	202	109	2.03	361	341	312	29	14	6	1,294	1,172
Types 2 and 3	577	250	159	3.48	485	455	416	39	19	11	1,605	1,497
Types 4 and 5	464	263	142	4.02	520	476	438	38	30	14	1,616	1,468
Southeast—white families												
All types	2,092	1,330	1,045	3.65	469	393	353	40	61	15	1,586	1,434
250–499	63	32	16	3.48	205	183	180	3	16	6	498	452
500–749	238	141	94	3.54	281	239	232	7	33	9	718	647
750–999	257	171	123	3.63	347	281	267	14	53	13	929	815
1,000–1,249	274	158	139	3.62	396	336	316	20	46	14	1,170	1,056
1,250–1,499	286	181	155	3.65	449	370	347	23	61	18	1,384	1,243
1,500–1,749	249	156	116	3.58	472	410	375	35	49	13	1,609	1,480
1,750–1,999	173	120	102	3.72	514	431	384	47	68	15	1,810	1,658
2,000–2,499	245	160	133	3.74	570	481	418	63	71	18	2,110	1,902
2,500–2,999	124	87	67	3.73	678	550	458	92	107	21	2,569	2,362
3,000–3,999	117	79	70	3.79	721	591	499	92	107	23	2,893	2,586
4,000–4,999	33	23	18	3.80	790	683	553	130	96	11	3,556	3,304
5,000–9,999	35	22	12	3.58	983	853	673	180	119	11	4,460	4,130
Type 1	463	254	226	2.03	368	317	286	31	37	14	1,427	1,299
Types 2 and 3	730	422	367	3.42	439	380	350	30	44	15	1,519	1,403
Types 4 and 5	690	526	358	4.24	550	449	390	59	85	16	1,807	1,604
Types 6 and 7	209	128	94	6.08	526	425	398	27	87	14	1,440	1,274
Southeast—Negro families												
All types	973	623	520	3.44	235	176	166	10	25	34	550	457
0–249	147	84	94	3.18	137	86	85	1	9	42	274	202
250–499	403	244	229	3.50	202	149	144	5	18	35	427	348
500–749	269	185	123	3.40	271	209	199	10	32	30	640	542
750–999	99	71	48	3.71	336	258	235	23	48	30	866	746
1,000–1,249	45	31	21	3.52	362	284	242	42	40	38	1,118	925
1,250–1,499	10	8	5	3.05	452	379	331	48	47	26	1,440	1,261
Type 1	332	199	190	2.01	218	161	150	11	21	36	536	444
Types 2 and 3	258	158	131	3.39	226	176	169	7	24	26	511	435
Types 4 and 5	268	193	140	4.08	265	192	179	13	31	42	611	496
Types 6 and 7	115	73	59	6.22	233	180	175	5	24	29	532	447
SMALL CITIES												
North Central												
All types	3,107	1,207	780	3.45	470	452	419	33	9	9	1,588	1,465
250–499	61	39	21	2.81	247	221	220	1	15	11	616	522
500–749	229	118	54	3.26	299	280	275	5	11	8	766	690
750–999	409	206	98	3.38	353	335	330	5	10	8	956	881
1,000–1,249	467	233	102	3.54	414	396	383	13	11	7	1,155	1,068
1,250–1,499	425	186	103	3.53	448	433	413	20	9	6	1,377	1,272
1,500–1,749	343	132	90	3.46	478	459	432	27	10	9	1,566	1,441
1,750–1,999	281	104	63	3.57	524	507	462	45	7	10	1,737	1,615
2,000–2,249	215	55	57	3.45	528	517	465	52	4	7	1,911	1,778
2,250–2,499	163	32	46	3.31	557	542	481	61	4	11	2,076	1,929
2,500–2,999	199	44	50	3.39	603	587	499	88	4	12	2,353	2,191
3,000–3,999	200	37	53	3.52	634	615	544	71	3	16	2,651	2,450
4,000–4,999	56	11	17	3.63	653	629	576	53	9	15	3,297	2,984
5,000–9,999	59	10	26	3.63	831	799	684	115	6	26	4,195	3,815

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—TOTAL MONEY VALUE OF FOOD: *Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family per year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by income and by family type, 11 analysis units in 22 States,[1] 1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average [3] number of persons per family [4]	Average [3] value of food [5] per family per year						Average [3] value of family living	
					All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure			
		Home-produced	Gift or pay			All purchased food	Food at home [6]	Food away from home [7]	Home-produced	Gift or pay	All	Purchased
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SMALL CITIES—con.												
North Central— Continued	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
Type 1	814	287	197	2.02	390	375	339	36	6	9	1,476	1,341
Type 2	600	203	165	2.99	440	424	395	29	8	8	1,527	1,427
Type 3	455	169	117	3.99	485	466	440	26	7	12	1,577	1,488
Type 4	682	262	157	3.49	496	479	437	42	8	9	1,696	1,542
Type 5	353	146	91	5.35	591	571	538	33	11	9	1,811	1,685
Type 6	139	92	28	5.29	518	495	477	18	16	7	1,438	1,351
Type 7	64	48	25	7.20	607	566	544	22	23	18	1,607	1,459
Plains and Mountain												
All types	1,287	445	516	3.44	465	434	396	38	13	18	1,788	1,640
250–499	16	6	10	2.90	250	178	177	1	10	62	660	525
500–749	57	28	26	3.09	307	272	262	10	16	19	886	783
750–999	122	34	52	3.13	335	301	287	14	15	19	1,052	951
1,000–1,249	171	68	62	3.29	379	348	335	13	16	15	1,269	1,158
1,250–1,499	164	65	71	3.35	414	392	374	18	10	12	1,448	1,334
1,500–1,749	181	66	68	3.39	445	418	387	31	13	14	1,660	1,522
1,750–1,999	155	52	63	3.57	491	459	422	37	16	16	1,893	1,746
2,000–2,249	117	42	47	3.57	532	497	436	61	13	22	2,123	1,950
2,250–2,499	83	29	29	3.60	552	522	476	46	9	21	2,253	2,078
2,500–2,999	110	27	45	3.66	586	562	489	73	7	17	2,526	2,339
3,000–3,999	84	23	33	3.82	642	605	527	78	12	25	2,938	2,679
4,000–4,999	27	5	10	3.79	745	714	583	131	12	19	3,824	3,573
Type 1	303	86	121	2.03	380	354	316	38	9	17	1,629	1,495
Types 2 and 3	532	173	225	3.50	451	422	391	31	10	19	1,717	1,596
Types 4 and 5	452	186	170	4.32	539	503	458	45	19	17	1,969	1,790
Pacific												
All types	1,488	412	582	3.26	528	498	437	61	10	20	1,889	1,748
250–499	12	5	7	2.67	266	226	219	7	28	12	792	664
500–749	62	31	30	3.05	347	295	272	23	29	23	898	738
750–999	115	52	44	2.96	368	333	316	17	17	18	1,101	988
1,000–1,249	191	57	77	3.16	431	404	381	23	10	17	1,243	1,152
1,250–1,499	179	59	69	3.25	457	434	400	34	9	14	1,457	1,347
1,500–1,749	170	41	69	3.23	495	465	429	36	6	24	1,668	1,541
1,750–1,999	174	37	66	3.34	547	520	470	50	11	16	1,897	1,754
2,000–2,249	144	46	40	3.26	551	526	467	59	9	16	2,038	1,900
2,250–2,499	109	17	40	3.31	602	575	489	86	5	22	2,215	2,042
2,500–2,999	143	37	58	3.36	629	605	500	105	6	18	2,513	2,333
3,000–3,999	127	23	62	3.45	701	661	519	142	6	34	2,921	2,739
4,000–4,999	38	4	14	3.66	817	773	584	189	10	34	3,755	3,472
5,000–9,999	24	3	6	3.44	829	816	614	202	2	11	4,165	3,984
Type 1	431	112	152	2.02	434	411	352	59	5	18	1,722	1,593
Types 2 and 3	553	146	238	3.45	521	492	447	45	8	21	1,825	1,700
Types 4 and 5	504	164	192	4.11	615	579	497	82	15	21	2,103	1,933
Southeast—white families												
All types	1,108	527		3.46	478	458	419	39	20		1,650	1,561
250–499	33	13		3.42	240	218	217	1	22		512	477
500–749	83	38		3.19	283	272	264	8	11		701	680

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—TOTAL MONEY VALUE OF FOOD: *Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family per year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by income and by family type, 11 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average [3] number of persons per family [4]	Average [3] value of food [5] per family per year						Average [3] value of family living	
					All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure			
		Home-produced	Gift or pay			All purchased food	Food at home [6]	Food away from home [7]	Home-produced	Gift or pay	All	Purchased
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SMALL CITIES—Con.												
Southeast—white families—Con.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
750–999	118	66		3.50	349	321	308	13	28		953	899
1,000–1,249	153	62		3.47	395	377	358	19	18		1,177	1,130
1,250–1,499	136	54		3.39	449	436	410	26	13		1,436	1,376
1,500–1,749	132	66		3.43	498	478	444	34	20		1,675	1,599
1,750–1,999	138	74		3.59	537	513	463	50	24		1,857	1,760
2,000–2,249	106	45		3.47	541	527	492	35	14		2,024	1,908
2,250–2,499	67	30		3.58	631	608	524	84	23		2,304	2,169
2,500–2,999	69	39		3.51	609	580	505	75	29		2,580	2,412
3,000 or over [8]	73	40		3.59	747	723	612	111	24		3,302	3,052
Type 1	238	104		2.00	392	376	344	32	16		1,531	1,444
Types 2 and 3	437	207		3.46	465	449	419	30	16		1,599	1,522
Types 4 and 5	433	216		4.28	539	512	462	50	27		1,767	1,663
Southeast—Negro families												
All types	475	291		3.28	247	212	200	12	35		663	590
0–249	47	33		3.34	144	92	91	1	52		311	224
250–499	159	98		3.10	187	156	154	2	31		421	365
500–749	108	67		3.37	243	213	206	7	30		621	570
750–999	91	59		3.39	316	269	248	21	47		925	822
1,000–1,249	50	24		3.36	360	338	311	27	22		1,048	962
1,250–1,499	10	3		2.80	319	295	266	29	24		1,202	1,073
1,500–1,749	5	3		3.20	478	450	354	96	28		1,928	1,790
1,750–1,999	5	4		3.60	370	358	276	82	12		1,750	1,523
Type 1	144	80		2.00	216	186	177	9	30		619	547
Types 2 and 3	157	93		3.39	233	205	198	7	28		600	546
Types 4 and 5	174	118		4.21	284	239	220	19	45		762	665

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as family, income, analysis unit.

[2] This table includes families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons. The number of families and the averages for certain items shown in this table differ slightly for some analysis units from those shown in tables 25, 26, 27, and 37. These differences are due chiefly to tabulation procedures. For tables summarizing expenditures (such as this table and tables in the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 396), a detailed tabulation by occupation, family type, and income was made (although not presented in all tables). Some schedules at the extremes of the income distribution were excluded from this tabulation because too few schedules were obtained for satisfactory averages both from business and professional families in the lowest income classes and from clerical occupations in the highest income classes. For tables showing details of expenditures (tables 25, 26, 27, and 37), these two occupational groups were combined in the tabulation. In making this combination, schedules at the extremes of the income distribution which had been previously excluded were added. In a few instances, the re-editing of schedules for the more detailed reports indicated that the income classification of a family should be shifted. Consequently, a few differences between the two types of tables mentioned above may also exist in income classes not at the extremes of the distribution.

[3] Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

[4] Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

[5] Excludes prorated food for boarders.

[6] Includes meals carried from home as well as food and drink purchased for meal and between-meal consumption at home. The number of families having expense for purchased food at home is the same as the total number of families (column 2).

[7] Excludes food carried from home. See table 25 for the number of families having expenditure for food away from home.

[8] These families were distributed by income class as follows: $3,000–$3,999, 48; $4,000–$4,999, 16; $5,000–$9,999, 8; $10,000–$14,999, 1.

TABLE 25.—FOOD AWAY FROM HOME: *Number of families having expenditures for food consumed away from home, and average expenditures per family per year, by income and by family type, 11 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for food away from home [3]									Average [4] expenditures for food away from home [3]								
		Any food	Board at school	Other food							All	Board at school	Other food						
				Any	Meals—				Between-meals				All	Meals—				Between-meals	
					At work	At school [4]	On travels, vacation [5]	Other [6]	Food [7]	Drink [8]				At work	At school [4]	On travels, vacation [5]	Other [6]	Food [7]	Drink [8]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
VILLAGES																			
New England																			
All types	*No.* 743	*No.* 355	*No.* 13	*No.* 348	*No.* 113	*No.* 24	*No.* 99	*No.* 103	*No.* 164	*No.* 75	*Dol.* 27.46	*Dol.* 4.37	*Dol.* 23.09	*Dol.* 12.15	*Dol.* 0.61	*Dol.* 4.85	*Dol.* 2.25	*Dol.* 1.96	*Dol.* 1.27
250–499	7	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	1.57	.00	1.57	.00	.00	.00	.72	.57	.28
500–749	42	10	0	10	1	0	1	3	5	3	2.19	.00	2.19	.52	.00	.38	.28	.33	.68
750–999	95	24	0	24	4	1	3	6	13	4	5.18	.00	5.18	1.93	.06	1.80	.34	.87	.18
1,000–1,249	126	50	1	49	12	2	6	10	24	13	12.71	3.17	9.54	4.38	.56	.88	.54	1.97	1.21
1,250–1,499	120	48	2	48	15	5	12	11	18	11	25.04	4.61	20.43	9.01	.44	5.79	1.88	1.65	1.66
1,500–1,749	98	53	1	52	16	0	19	20	25	12	24.54	.73	23.81	13.03	.00	5.28	2.15	2.19	1.16
1,750–1,999	89	59	2	57	24	2	14	15	28	13	31.84	5.03	26.81	17.12	.76	3.14	2.12	1.84	1.83
2,000–2,499	109	65	3	63	22	7	23	24	26	9	49.94	8.39	41.55	22.08	.72	8.70	6.19	2.50	1.36
2,500–2,999	31	21	1	21	10	3	10	6	12	3	67.03	7.29	59.74	32.94	2.61	15.16	2.61	5.71	.71
3,000–3,999	26	23	3	22	9	4	11	6	11	6	93.96	24.46	69.50	36.81	3.81	15.23	6.73	3.19	3.73
All incomes:																			
Type 1	202	82	0	82	22	0	31	30	35	20	18.21	.00	18.21	8.04	.00	5.30	2.07	1.46	1.34
Types 2 and 3	277	149	0	149	51	13	31	39	79	33	25.44	.00	25.44	13.94	.77	3.91	2.44	2.52	1.86
Types 4 and 5	264	124	13	117	40	11	37	34	50	22	36.66	12.31	24.35	13.37	.92	5.50	2.20	1.77	.59
$1,000–$1,249:																			
Type 1	30	15	0	15	6	0	1	4	7	5	8.80	.00	8.80	5.56	.00	.27	1.10	.97	.90
Types 2 and 3	50	19	0	19	4	1	3	1	10	4	9.94	.00	9.94	5.08	.20	.34	.24	3.20	.88
Types 4 and 5	46	16	1	15	2	1	2	5	7	4	18.26	8.70	9.56	2.83	1.30	1.87	.50	1.28	1.78

Middle Atlantic and North Central																		
All types	3,042	1,312	76	1,274	319	54	394	320	550	437	22.18	3.49	18.69	5.70	.23	5.85	2.39	1.58	2.94
250–499	84	10	0	10	2	0	1	1	4	4	1.83	.00	1.83	.40	.00	.67	.07	.37	.32
500–749	360	78	0	78	18	1	9	17	37	28	4.21	.00	4.21	.86	.05	1.27	.51	.56	.96
750–999	572	176	4	173	36	4	42	34	70	50	8.59	.58	8.01	2.62	.04	2.11	1.47	.76	1.01
1,000–1,249	575	216	8	211	49	7	49	36	91	77	12.59	1.95	10.64	3.47	.05	3.56	.73	.90	1.93
1,250–1,499	461	214	8	210	44	8	52	53	103	75	20.16	1.26	18.90	4.92	.29	5.22	1.60	2.31	4.56
1,500–1,749	283	161	8	155	41	11	40	42	75	52	29.80	3.74	26.06	10.71	.61	5.19	3.11	2.20	4.24
1,750–1,999	235	128	9	124	39	4	51	35	54	45	30.55	4.27	26.28	7.03	.05	10.60	3.51	2.05	3.04
2,000–2,499	253	156	23	144	39	9	62	41	51	46	43.03	12.88	30.15	7.94	.51	13.03	3.62	1.87	3.18
2,500–2,999	118	85	6	83	14	5	37	29	36	34	68.66	11.93	56.73	15.60	1.09	15.28	10.83	4.47	9.46
3,000–3,999	70	61	7	60	25	4	35	19	23	20	86.98	12.04	74.94	25.54	.60	21.76	10.06	5.61	11.37
4,000–4,999	21	18	2	17	7	1	11	10	5	4	117.24	26.95	90.29	27.52	.86	32.44	20.71	2.00	6.76
5,000–9,999	10	9	1	9	5	0	5	3	1	2	121.80	45.00	76.80	33.90	.00	34.70	5.10	1.60	1.50
Type 1	808	306	2	306	70	1	102	101	104	105	15.88	.12	15.76	4.81	.01	4.37	3.21	.93	2.43
Type 2	514	236	5	233	59	12	79	67	99	73	18.34	.33	18.01	5.77	.18	5.32	2.72	1.43	2.59
Type 3	406	191	3	189	45	13	51	41	94	74	19.82	.50	19.32	4.85	.38	5.45	2.41	1.98	4.25
Type 4	649	289	50	262	69	11	83	60	119	78	31.69	11.55	20.14	6.11	.47	7.08	2.54	1.76	2.18
Type 5	302	127	15	122	35	3	38	25	58	43	29.46	7.61	21.85	6.80	.14	7.95	1.11	2.42	3.43
Type 6	244	112	0	112	28	8	28	21	54	51	18.81	.00	18.81	6.34	.10	6.61	1.20	1.86	2.70
Type 7	119	51	1	50	13	6	13	5	22	13	26.28	3.06	23.22	7.98	.61	5.92	.24	1.56	6.91
Plains and Mountain																			
All types	1,103	701	45	688	179	5	334	188	328	261	34.72	5.96	28.76	7.01	.27	11.26	4.28	2.19	3.75
250–499	31	14	0	14	0	0	1	3	11	4	3.45	.00	3.45	.00	.00	.06	2.03	.68	.68
500–749	126	55	1	55	8	1	17	7	33	22	8.24	1.27	6.97	1.04	.19	2.63	.49	1.02	1.60
750–999	182	97	4	96	39	1	30	17	40	39	15.70	1.73	13.97	6.39	.27	2.48	1.63	1.35	1.85
1,000–1,249	155	92	1	92	15	0	33	29	47	37	22.62	.61	22.01	3.48	.00	7.97	4.04	2.24	4.28
1,250–1,499	171	110	8	107	34	0	46	29	49	42	31.10	5.24	25.86	10.00	.00	8.12	1.86	1.75	4.13
1,500–1,749	131	90	2	89	25	1	48	30	45	31	42.96	1.82	41.14	11.41	.75	12.32	10.60	2.55	3.51
1,750–1,999	87	64	1	64	16	1	37	19	30	24	35.12	.57	34.55	10.84	.86	11.73	3.68	2.67	4.77
2,000–2,499	125	99	14	96	27	1	70	29	49	35	65.86	16.74	49.12	9.05	.40	23.95	7.80	3.48	4.44
2,500–2,999	38	32	3	32	7	0	21	8	13	11	65.66	18.37	47.29	3.60	.00	28.22	4.97	5.47	5.03
3,000–3,999	36	34	8	31	7	0	23	13	9	14	138.80	43.16	95.64	11.28	.00	52.42	12.44	4.06	15.44
4,000–4,999	12	10	1	10	1	0	7	3	2	2	61.17	14.58	46.59	6.50	.00	33.42	2.67	1.33	2.67
5,000–9,999	9	4	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	36.67	33.78	2.89	.00	.00	2.67	.22	.00	.00
All incomes:																			
Type 1	335	187	0	187	48	1	97	59	66	61	24.26	.00	24.26	6.26	.02	8.94	4.92	1.17	2.75
Types 2 and 3	451	298	2	298	72	2	142	79	156	122	27.60	.18	27.42	5.57	.33	12.02	3.58	2.24	3.68
Types 4 and 5	317	216	43	203	59	2	95	50	106	78	55.92	20.50	35.42	9.84	.23	12.65	4.60	3.19	4.91

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—FOOD AWAY FROM HOME: *Number of families having expenditures for food consumed away from home, and average expenditures per family per year, by income and by family type, 11 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for food away from home [3]								Average [9] expenditures for food away from home [3]								
		Any food	Board at school	Other food						All	Board at school	Other food						
				Any	Meals—				Between-meals			All	Meals—				Between-meals	
					At work	At school [4]	On travels, vacation [5]	Other [6]	Food [7]	Drink [8]				At work	At school [4]	On travels, vacation [5]	Other [6]	Food [7]	Drink [8]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
VILLAGES—continued																			
Plains and Mountain—Continued																			
$1,000–$1,249:	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
Type 1	46	25	0	25	5	0	11	8	8	11	19.26	0.00	19.26	4.06	0.00	7.88	2.00	1.02	4.30
Types 2 and 3	67	40	0	40	5	0	11	12	24	15	20.03	.00	20.03	2.79	.00	7.68	2.98	2.34	4.24
Types 4 and 5	42	27	1	27	5	0	11	9	15	11	30.45	2.26	28.19	3.95	.00	8.48	7.98	3.45	4.33
Pacific																			
All types	1,471	910	31	904	259	107	320	360	407	338	36.19	3.36	32.83	10.40	1.53	7.60	6.77	2.36	4.17
250–499	28	8	0	8	1	1	6	1	3	1	6.71	.00	6.71	1.18	.82	4.53	.07	.11	[10]
500–749	107	34	0	34	6	0	8	7	20	13	6.64	.00	6.64	1.85	.00	1.64	.82	.83	1.50
750–999	186	76	2	76	15	5	21	19	31	22	13.89	1.36	12.53	3.91	.28	5.20	.68	1.32	1.14
1,000–1,249	211	119	3	117	25	6	35	43	55	45	20.07	1.10	18.97	5.29	.51	3.53	3.79	1.86	3.99
1,250–1,499	204	116	2	115	41	10	29	40	50	51	20.58	1.25	19.33	8.30	.68	2.91	2.82	1.49	3.13
1,500–1,749	202	138	3	137	31	25	47	57	59	48	34.67	.86	33.81	11.56	2.78	4.85	7.37	2.71	4.54
1,750–1,999	174	133	2	132	44	17	50	60	66	54	47.72	1.67	46.05	15.31	1.89	8.40	9.91	3.82	6.72
2,000–2,499	208	161	6	161	58	31	61	69	62	54	63.46	7.30	56.16	20.87	3.87	13.23	10.67	2.63	4.89
2,500–2,999	100	81	7	80	22	9	37	43	38	31	69.81	11.30	58.51	12.28	1.60	16.42	18.59	3.57	6.05
3,000–3,999	51	44	6	44	16	3	26	21	23	19	114.39	21.41	92.98	18.84	1.47	34.08	21.20	6.16	11.23
All incomes:																			
Type 1	426	236	2	236	70	0	94	103	76	81	29.53	.30	29.23	9.69	.00	7.19	7.60	1.29	3.46
Types 2 and 3	581	395	2	395	127	60	138	157	201	162	39.09	.15	38.94	12.28	2.10	9.01	7.78	2.92	4.85
Types 4 and 5	464	279	27	273	62	47	88	100	130	95	38.67	10.19	28.48	8.70	2.22	6.21	4.75	2.62	3.98

$1,000–$1,249:																		
Type 1	66	36	1	36	7	0	12	17	12	10	18.12	.80	17.32	2.85	.00	4.18	5.90	1.97	2.42
Types 2 and 3	89	53	0	53	15	4	14	19	29	23	19.98	.00	19.98	7.96	.70	2.55	3.66	2.21	2.90
Types 4 and 5	56	30	2	28	3	2	9	7	14	12	22.50	3.21	19.29	3.91	.80	4.30	1.52	1.18	7.58
Southeast—white families																			
All types	2,100	1,468	138	1,442	199	84	346	242	881	949	40.19	9.98	30.21	4.93	.79	6.83	2.98	4.73	9.95
250–499	63	20	0	20	0	0	1	0	13	8	2.57	.00	2.57	.00	.00	.22	.00	.90	1.45
500–749	236	111	1	111	10	3	7	5	78	68	7.49	.42	7.07	.71	.03	.94	.32	1.68	3.39
750–999	257	158	1	158	23	7	14	18	105	96	14.79	.31	14.48	3.04	.38	1.18	1.07	3.08	5.73
1,000–1,249	274	176	4	174	25	11	16	17	108	109	20.52	1.46	19.06	4.86	.62	2.72	.70	3.40	6.76
1,250–1,499	286	198	7	196	35	10	29	31	122	119	23.13	1.88	21.25	4.65	.65	4.07	1.59	4.11	6.18
1,500–1,749	249	174	13	169	17	9	34	29	106	126	35.24	6.77	28.47	3.47	.59	5.16	2.60	4.62	12.03
1,750–1,999	173	141	14	139	21	9	38	26	83	91	46.50	8.50	38.00	5.89	.65	9.12	6.15	5.72	10.47
2,000–2,499	245	201	31	194	31	14	69	42	102	130	63.29	17.08	46.21	10.46	1.79	10.52	4.47	4.80	14.17
2,500–2,999	124	110	23	109	14	10	45	31	64	75	92.24	33.41	58.83	6.63	1.84	14.85	9.06	8.92	17.53
3,000–3,999	117	108	25	103	17	8	48	29	58	73	92.11	35.38	56.73	8.34	2.11	13.22	7.04	8.44	17.58
4,000–4,999	40	37	10	36	4	2	22	6	24	28	137.80	53.32	84.48	8.68	.08	28.50	3.65	12.50	31.07
5,000–9,999	36	34	9	33	2	1	23	8	18	26	177.50	58.03	119.47	4.44	.80	53.39	10.39	18.56	31.89
Type 1	464	303	3	303	40	4	85	68	125	218	31.41	.22	31.19	4.23	.30	6.73	5.28	3.08	11.57
Types 2 and 3	733	534	2	533	83	36	111	95	387	351	30.31	.03	30.28	5.88	.64	5.93	2.45	5.86	9.52
Types 4 and 5	693	488	128	463	57	36	126	70	261	305	60.60	29.53	31.07	4.67	1.40	7.36	2.80	4.64	10.20
Types 6 and 7	210	143	5	143	19	8	24	9	108	75	26.78	1.77	25.01	4.07	.41	8.39	.43	4.73	6.98
Southeast—Negro families																			
All types	972	433	23	421	51	11	57	21	281	221	9.98	1.55	8.43	1.86	.11	1.51	.40	1.81	2.74
0–249	146	31	0	31	1	0	4	3	16	12	1.04	.00	1.04	.08	.00	.30	.02	.37	.27
250–499	403	159	3	156	19	1	15	5	107	72	4.98	.30	4.68	.98	.01	1.14	.05	1.20	1.30
500–749	268	134	3	133	15	4	13	6	85	71	10.79	.42	10.37	2.51	.09	1.20	.58	2.08	3.91
750–999	100	68	10	62	6	3	13	4	45	42	22.55	6.57	15.98	1.70	.15	2.73	1.02	3.91	6.47
1,000–1,249	44	32	5	30	8	3	10	2	23	18	38.88	9.36	29.52	9.77	1.39	7.30	.68	3.70	6.68
1,250–1,499	11	9	2	9	2	0	2	1	5	6	62.00	18.54	43.46	11.82	.00	3.91	6.64	9.73	11.36
All incomes:																			
Type 1	332	143	3	142	23	0	27	8	76	85	11.60	.42	11.18	3.30	.00	1.47	.50	1.80	4.11
Types 2 and 3	257	120	1	119	17	6	11	5	88	54	7.23	.10	7.13	1.99	.22	1.02	.03	2.00	1.87
Types 4 and 5	268	119	16	111	11	3	18	7	75	60	12.71	4.44	8.27	.76	.12	2.45	.78	1.70	2.46
Types 6 and 7	115	51	3	49	0	2	1	1	42	22	5.05	1.30	3.75	.00	.12	.50	(10)	1.68	1.45
$250–$499:																			
Type 1	123	48	0	48	6	0	9	1	25	28	6.68	.00	6.68	.93	.00	2.30	.02	1.15	2.28
Types 2 and 3	109	55	0	55	9	0	3	1	41	22	4.94	.00	4.94	1.94	.00	.40	.01	1.72	.87
Types 4 and 5	115	32	3	29	4	1	3	2	21	12	4.11	1.05	3.06	.62	.03	1.16	.15	.64	.46
Types 6 and 7	56	24	0	24	0	0	0	1	20	10	3.09	.00	3.09	.00	.00	.00	(10)	1.48	1.16

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—FOOD AWAY FROM HOME: *Number of families having expenditures for food consumed away from home, and average expenditures per family per year, by income and by family type, 11 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for food away from home [3]								Average [9] expenditures for food away from home [3]								
		Any food	Board at school	Other food						All	Board at school	All	Other food					
				Any	Meals—				Between-meals				Meals—				Between-meals	
					At work	At school [4]	On travels, vacation [5]	Other [6]	Food [7]	Drink [8]				At work	At school [4]	On travels, vacation [5]	Other [6]	Food [7]	Drink [8]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
SMALL CITIES																			
North Central																			
All types	*No.* 3,118	*No.* 1,398	*No.* 58	*No.* 1,377	*No.* 427	*No.* 80	*No.* 518	*No.* 271	*No.* 448	*No.* 387	*Dol.* 33.20	*Dol.* 2.66	*Dol.* 30.54	*Dol.* 11.36	*Dol.* 0.75	*Dol.* 11.15	*Dol.* 2.90	*Dol.* 1.42	*Dol.* 2.96
250–499	61	6	0	6	1	0	1	1	3	1	1.46	.00	1.46	.30	.00	.98	.02	.11	.05
500–749	229	45	1	45	15	2	8	2	17	12	4.88	.95	3.93	1.80	.09	.98	.01	.44	.61
750–999	408	94	1	94	21	1	20	11	38	30	5.54	.40	5.14	1.79	(10)	1.56	.50	.62	.67
1,000–1,249	467	165	1	164	41	8	29	20	72	58	13.63	.27	13.36	5.11	.37	3.70	.87	1.32	1.99
1,250–1,499	425	169	3	168	46	8	43	32	63	61	18.96	.33	18.63	8.29	.31	5.22	1.18	1.05	2.58
1,500–1,749	343	162	1	162	53	6	55	31	63	43	26.51	.01	26.50	10.95	.57	7.96	1.63	1.78	3.61
1,750–1,999	282	155	4	154	56	7	57	36	42	47	44.59	.93	43.66	16.50	.66	15.64	3.60	1.98	5.28
2,000–2,249	215	121	9	116	42	8	43	22	39	36	49.93	5.49	44.44	20.29	1.04	14.66	2.53	1.69	4.23
2,250–2,499	163	107	4	105	40	5	50	21	27	22	61.72	2.72	59.00	23.95	1.27	23.20	4.78	2.26	3.54
2,500–2,999	198	145	16	139	45	7	74	40	35	33	87.71	11.04	76.67	24.05	.84	31.69	12.82	2.41	4.86
3,000–3,999	201	133	14	129	41	16	74	23	21	25	72.26	11.61	60.65	21.39	2.53	26.74	4.38	1.32	4.29
4,000–4,999	64	42	0	42	12	5	26	13	13	5	66.86	.00	66.86	20.53	3.50	26.17	12.05	1.81	2.80
5,000–9,999	62	54	4	53	14	7	38	19	15	14	113.19	19.95	93.24	20.92	5.03	40.63	13.48	4.05	9.13
All incomes:																			
Type 1	815	371	1	371	132	1	161	93	84	98	36.30	.16	36.14	14.81	.11	12.20	4.69	.92	3.41
Type 2	605	276	1	276	85	17	98	57	92	90	28.71	.07	28.64	9.64	.70	10.76	2.69	1.29	3.56
Type 3	457	212	3	212	56	20	72	26	102	66	26.64	.20	26.44	9.48	1.11	10.02	.72	2.08	3.03
Type 4	683	320	37	305	102	19	123	60	88	59	42.11	8.40	33.71	12.90	.81	12.95	3.55	1.47	2.03
Type 5	353	143	12	138	39	20	46	24	52	39	32.95	4.86	28.09	9.70	2.16	10.06	1.86	1.80	2.51
Type 6	139	53	0	53	10	0	15	9	18	26	17.80	.00	17.80	4.58	.00	8.41	.98	1.08	2.75
Type 7	66	23	4	22	3	3	3	2	12	9	23.29	8.71	14.58	4.77	.04	2.92	.52	2.48	3.85

$1,000–$1,249:																		
Type 1	117	38	0	38	11	0	8	4	16	12	11.13	.00	11.13	5.45	.00	1.60	1.02	1.21	1.85
Type 2	92	39	0	39	13	5	7	5	15	12	22.10	.00	22.10	7.37	1.38	6.77	2.68	1.48	2.42
Type 3	68	32	0	32	6	1	4	4	18	14	14.09	.00	14.09	7.12	.03	3.20	.19	2.07	1.48
Type 4	93	30	1	29	6	1	8	5	9	8	14.83	1.34	13.49	2.81	.06	7.24	.16	.98	2.24
Type 5	52	14	0	14	3	1	1	1	7	6	9.29	.00	9.29	5.34	.69	.48	.02	1.13	1.63
Type 6	31	9	0	9	2	0	1	1	4	5	5.32	.00	5.32	1.68	.00	.06	.32	.61	2.65
Type 7	14	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	3.14	.00	3.14	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.21	.93
Plains and Mountain																			
All types	1,311	755	18	751	256	55	390	191	239	211	37.62	1.73	35.89	12.11	.96	14.66	3.58	1.94	2.64
250–499	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	.50	.00	.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	.31	.19
500–749	73	21	1	21	10	3	8	0	7	2	10.67	1.64	9.03	2.57	.72	4.87	.00	.75	.12
750–999	122	45	1	44	14	0	15	9	17	13	16.13	.16	15.97	5.99	.00	7.95	.75	.76	.52
1,000–1,249	171	81	1	80	28	2	34	17	15	16	13.31	.35	12.96	6.17	.19	4.10	1.11	.80	.59
1,250–1,499	164	87	1	87	19	7	37	16	36	28	18.31	.12	18.19	5.60	.54	7.81	.70	1.63	1.91
1,500–1,749	181	114	2	113	37	6	49	26	40	35	31.76	.46	31.30	12.22	.74	10.30	2.96	1.83	3.25
1,750–1,999	155	97	3	96	27	8	58	26	29	26	36.99	1.54	35.45	9.72	.86	16.19	3.57	1.65	3.46
2,000–2,249	116	80	2	80	33	7	41	24	24	26	60.91	3.10	57.81	20.61	1.04	22.47	6.28	2.95	4.46
2,250–2,499	82	56	1	56	16	6	33	11	12	15	44.84	2.41	42.43	14.84	1.39	15.78	3.38	2.70	4.34
2,500–2,999	110	76	0	76	36	5	53	23	24	25	73.27	.00	73.27	27.15	1.66	28.96	5.89	3.63	5.98
3,000–3,999	90	71	2	71	29	9	42	29	26	17	77.00	4.39	72.61	22.20	3.90	31.40	10.19	3.08	1.84
4,000–4,999	31	26	4	26	7	2	20	10	8	7	131.58	24.90	106.68	22.03	1.32	52.69	20.71	5.06	4.87
All incomes:																			
Type 1	312	185	1	185	68	0	103	55	45	41	37.93	.38	37.55	16.66	.00	10.86	6.08	1.57	2.38
Types 2 and 3	539	307	4	304	102	19	147	85	101	97	30.40	.42	29.98	10.35	.67	11.72	3.20	1.70	2.34
Types 4 and 5	460	263	13	262	86	36	140	51	93	73	45.88	4.17	41.71	11.09	1.94	20.70	2.34	2.46	3.18
$1,000–$1,249:																			
Type 1	47	28	0	28	8	0	16	9	2	3	14.38	.00	14.38	5.23	.00	5.57	1.96	1.28	.34
Types 2 and 3	80	34	1	33	13	1	9	6	7	10	11.94	.75	11.19	5.77	.34	2.74	.94	.46	.94
Types 4 and 5	44	19	0	19	7	1	9	2	6	3	14.66	.00	14.66	7.86	.14	5.02	.52	.89	.23
Pacific																			
All types	1,500	1,049	55	1,036	427	160	478	353	378	298	62.25	7.25	55.00	20.16	2.52	19.41	6.03	2.45	4.43
250–499	12	5	0	5	1	0	3	1	1	1	7.17	.00	7.17	3.16	.00	2.92	.67	.25	.17
500–749	63	32	0	32	10	4	13	9	12	7	22.36	.00	22.36	6.79	.98	10.31	1.17	1.16	1.95
750–999	115	53	1	52	25	5	14	14	16	17	16.71	1.96	14.75	5.06	1.21	4.27	1.57	.97	1.67
1,000–1,249	191	110	0	110	41	12	34	30	47	26	22.55	.00	22.55	10.27	.88	5.57	2.82	1.81	1.20
1,250–1,499	181	115	2	114	44	13	43	34	46	28	34.02	1.31	32.71	16.54	.83	8.82	1.88	1.73	2.91
1,500–1,749	172	113	2	112	41	16	48	37	39	39	36.11	2.00	34.11	13.51	1.73	9.13	4.38	1.78	3.58
1,750–1,999	174	116	4	114	47	26	51	39	47	38	49.93	1.56	48.37	17.70	3.09	17.06	4.37	2.25	3.90
2,000–2,249	144	115	5	112	47	28	41	43	44	31	59.54	2.46	57.08	20.62	5.26	14.69	8.18	2.35	5.98
2,250–2,499	109	91	5	90	36	10	48	24	24	23	86.43	8.33	78.10	27.33	2.22	36.63	4.47	2.29	5.16
2,500–2,999	142	123	10	121	62	18	66	52	38	34	106.25	14.25	92.00	37.11	4.46	31.35	9.77	2.41	6.90
3,000–3,999	128	113	10	111	44	19	69	45	43	37	140.08	17.53	122.55	36.26	3.65	53.90	15.44	5.11	8.19

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—FOOD AWAY FROM HOME: *Number of families having expenditures for food consumed away from home, and average expenditures per family per year, by income and by family type, 11 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for food away from home [3]									Average [9] expenditures for food away from home [3]								
		Any food	Board at school	Other food							All	Board at school	Other food						
				Any	Meals—				Between-meals				All	Meals—				Between-meals	
					At work	At school [4]	On travels, vacation [5]	Other [6]	Food [7]	Drink [8]				At work	At school [4]	On travels, vacation [5]	Other [6]	Food [7]	Drink [8]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
SMALL CITIES—continued																			
Pacific—Continued																			
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
4,000–4,999	44	39	12	39	20	7	28	14	17	10	194.29	76.04	118.25	41.83	6.95	36.18	12.86	8.25	12.18
5,000–9,999	25	24	4	24	9	2	20	11	4	7	201.68	36.80	164.88	45.64	.60	67.84	31.92	7.16	11.72
All incomes:																			
Type 1	435	286	1	286	140	0	136	113	71	82	58.73	.12	58.61	25.22	.00	18.32	9.08	1.41	4.58
Types 2 and 3	556	402	2	402	158	66	176	144	168	127	48.87	.41	48.46	18.94	2.02	13.99	4.78	2.82	3.91
Types 4 and 5	509	361	52	348	129	94	166	96	141	89	82.08	20.81	61.27	17.13	5.22	26.29	4.79	2.92	4.87
$1,000–$1,249:																			
Type 1	58	31	0	31	9	0	14	12	6	7	23.21	.00	23.21	9.23	.00	7.55	4.14	.74	1.55
Types 2 and 3	86	55	0	55	23	6	12	14	29	16	22.40	.00	22.40	11.86	.76	3.41	2.23	2.72	1.42
Types 4 and 5	47	24	0	24	9	6	8	4	12	3	22.00	.00	22.00	8.64	2.19	7.08	2.26	1.45	.38
Southeast—white families																			
All types	1,116	739	37	733	135	138	174	109	313	498	39.23	6.14	33.09	6.88	2.23	5.93	4.34	3.06	10.65
250–499	33	7	0	7	0	1	0	0	1	6	1.45	.00	1.45	.00	.12	.00	.00	.03	1.30
500–749	83	35	0	35	9	5	0	2	9	25	8.94	.00	8.94	2.96	.98	.00	.81	1.17	3.02
750–999	118	53	0	53	13	9	9	6	29	36	12.80	.00	12.80	3.52	.87	2.38	.70	1.59	3.74
1,000–1,249	153	98	1	98	17	20	17	10	43	58	19.74	.35	19.39	5.43	1.62	1.58	1.36	2.48	6.92
1,250–1,499	136	86	2	85	21	15	15	8	35	60	26.24	1.84	24.40	8.53	1.05	1.51	1.81	2.03	9.47
1,500–1,749	132	92	1	91	21	14	16	12	40	60	34.25	1.36	32.89	10.34	2.52	4.11	3.58	3.32	9.02

1,750–1,999	138	111	3	111	24	24	30	16	43	73	50.54	2.28	48.26	9.30	3.28	9.75	6.45	3.03	15.45
2,000–2,249	106	76	1	76	4	14	25	12	28	57	34.56	.52	34.04	3.79	3.44	7.68	4.09	3.02	12.02
2,250–2,499	67	54	6	52	9	10	14	13	18	35	87.43	14.91	72.52	13.61	4.67	14.51	17.10	4.24	18.39
2,500–2,999	69	57	7	56	4	16	24	11	32	37	75.30	19.08	56.22	3.42	3.23	19.65	6.38	5.48	18.06
3,000 or over	81	70	16	69	13	10	24	19	35	51	107.25	45.50	61.75	10.20	2.74	10.67	10.62	7.81	19.71
All incomes:																			
Type 1	240	146	0	146	25	1	41	31	42	112	32.30	.00	32.30	6.45	.11	4.90	5.88	2.07	12.89
Types 2 and 3	441	302	1	302	55	70	66	46	157	208	30.62	.54	30.08	5.90	2.18	4.55	3.82	3.73	9.90
Types 4 and 5	435	291	36	285	55	67	67	32	114	178	51.80	15.21	36.59	8.11	3.44	7.90	4.03	2.92	10.19
$1,000–$1,249:																			
Type 1	32	17	0	17	3	0	3	3	5	12	17.81	.00	17.81	6.06	.00	.59	1.19	2.44	7.53
Types 2 and 3	65	42	0	42	8	10	8	5	22	24	20.63	.00	20.63	5.08	1.31	2.68	2.12	3.20	6.24
Types 4 and 5	56	39	1	39	6	10	6	2	16	22	19.82	.95	18.87	5.48	2.91	.87	.57	1.68	7.36
Southeast—Negro families																			
All types	475	189	10	184	31	10	20	10	102	90	11.84	2.82	9.02	2.36	.18	1.42	.99	1.08	2.99
0–249	47	8	0	8	0	0	1	0	3	5	.96	.00	.96	.00	.00	.26	.00	.28	.42
250–499	159	39	1	38	4	2	2	0	26	13	2.17	.30	1.87	.67	.02	.38	.00	.50	.30
500–749	108	44	1	43	12	5	3	0	20	16	7.64	1.16	6.48	3.50	.39	.67	.00	.85	1.07
750–999	91	53	4	51	5	2	7	6	29	32	20.69	4.14	16.55	1.16	.06	2.04	4.15	1.49	7.65
1,000–1,249	50	29	1	29	7	0	4	2	17	19	26.90	1.28	25.62	6.96	.00	4.32	1.28	3.42	9.64
1,250–1,499	10	8	1	7	2	0	2	1	2	3	29.40	9.40	20.00	10.70	.00	1.60	2.50	.80	4.40
1,500–1,749	5	3	1	3	1	0	0	1	2	2	95.40	75.00	20.40	15.60	.00	.00	1.20	1.40	2.20
1,750–1,999	5	5	1	5	0	1	1	0	3	0	82.40	51.00	31.40	.00	7.20	22.80	.00	1.40	.00
All incomes:																			
Type 1	145	47	0	47	8	1	5	3	24	27	9.07	.00	9.07	2.67	.08	1.36	1.63	.89	2.44
Types 2 and 3	156	63	0	63	10	5	8	2	36	25	6.89	.00	6.89	1.74	.16	1.94	.10	.97	1.98
Types 4 and 5	174	79	10	74	13	4	7	5	42	38	18.60	7.69	10.91	2.67	.29	1.01	1.26	1.34	4.34
$250–$499:																			
Type 1	54	13	0	13	1	0	0	0	10	8	2.31	.00	2.31	1.03	.00	.00	.00	.61	.67
Types 2 and 3	57	16	0	16	1	2	2	0	10	3	1.88	.00	1.88	.14	.05	1.08	.00	.56	.05
Types 4 and 5	48	10	1	9	2	0	0	0	6	2	2.35	1.00	1.35	.87	.00	.00	.00	.31	.17

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as family, income, analysis unit.

[2] This table includes families in the consumption sample whose expenditures were analyzed in detail. See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons. See also table 24, footnote 2.

[3] Does not include meals carried away from home. The averages for all food away from home (column 12) may differ slightly from those shown in table 24. For discussion of this difference, see table 24, footnote 2.

[4] Excludes board for children away from home.

[5] Includes meals for which employer did not reimburse traveler on a business trip.

[6] Includes meals bought and eaten away from home, not elsewhere classified; restaurant meals (and tips) for family members and guests; expense for food bought to be eaten with meals carried from home, such as ice cream to complete a picnic lunch.

[7] Includes ice cream, candy, popcorn, and sandwiches.

[8] Includes soft drinks and alcoholic beverages.

[9] Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

[10] $0.0050 or less.

TABLE 26.—FOOD AWAY FROM HOME (BY FAMILY TYPE FOR SELECTED INCOME CLASSES): *Number of families having expenditures for food consumed away from home and average expenditures per family per year, by family type for selected income classes, 2 village analysis units in 10 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Number of families having expenditures for food away from home				Average[3] expenditures for food away from home per family per year					
		Any	Board at school	Meals at work	Meals on travels, vacations[2]	All	Board at school	Meals at work	Meals on travels, vacations[2]	Other meals[4]	Between-meal food[5] and drink[6]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES											
Type 1:	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
500–749	149	29	0	7	4	4	0	1	1	1	1
1,000–1,249	137	50	0	12	9	10	0	4	2	1	3
2,000–2,499	60	36	1	7	19	25	1	8	8	4	4
Type 2:											
500–749	59	12	0	3	2	6	0	2	3	(7)	1
1,000–1,249	101	42	0	8	13	11	0	3	4	1	3
2,000–2,499	41	27	0	8	11	27	0	6	10	7	4
Type 3:											
500–749	37	11	0	2	1	3	0	(7)	(7)	0	3
1,000–1,249	86	39	1	6	7	9	1	1	2	1	4
2,000–2,499	26	16	1	6	5	31	4	7	5	4	11
Type 4:											
500–749	59	14	0	3	2	6	0	1	3	(7)	2
1,000–1,249	113	41	4	13	9	17	6	6	3	(7)	2
2,000–2,499	81	47	17	9	17	64	32	6	19	3	4
Type 5:											
500–749	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,249	63	18	3	5	7	18	7	4	6	(7)	1
2,000–2,499	23	14	4	3	4	59	23	11	14	5	6
Type 6:											
500–749	30	9	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	(7)	3
1,000–1,249	52	21	0	2	4	15	0	2	8	1	4
2,000–2,499	15	11	0	4	4	40	0	11	20	7	2
Type 7:											
500–749	9	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1
1,000–1,249	23	5	0	3	0	9	0	8	0	(7)	1
2,000–2,499	7	5	0	2	2	60	0	35	11	0	14
SOUTHEAST VILLAGES—WHITE FAMILIES											
Type 1:											
500–749	54	23	0	0	3	8	0	0	1	1	6
1,000–1,249	55	40	0	7	2	26	0	7	(7)	2	17
2,000–2,499	50	43	0	7	21	57	0	10	17	9	21
Types 2 and 3:											
500–749	90	51	0	5	3	7	0	1	(7)	(7)	6
1,000–1,249	113	69	0	10	5	17	0	6	1	1	9
2,000–2,499	76	63	0	15	23	63	0	19	14	7	23
Types 4 and 5:											
500–749	63	21	1	2	0	6	2	1	0	(7)	3
1,000–1,249	79	48	4	6	7	23	5	3	6	1	8
2,000–2,499	100	81	30	7	20	69	41	6	3	5	14
Types 6 and 7:											
500–749	29	16	0	3	1	10	0	1	4	(7)	5
1,000–1,249	27	19	0	2	2	16	0	1	8	1	6
2,000–2,499	19	14	1	2	5	48	3	2	19	(7)	24

[1] This table presents by family type and income selected items given by income only in table 25. See Glossary for definitions of terms such as family, income, analysis unit. Food away from home, by definition, does not include meals carried from home.

[2] Includes meals for which employer did not reimburse traveler on a business trip.

[3] Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

[4] Includes meals bought and eaten away from home not elsewhere classified: Meals at school; restaurant meals (and tips) for family members and guests; expense for food bought to be eaten with meals carried from home, such as ice cream to complete a picnic lunch.

[5] Includes ice cream, candy, popcorn, and sandwiches.

[6] Includes soft drinks and alcoholic beverages.

[7] $0.50 or less.

TABLE 27.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD PER MEAL (12-MONTH SCHEDULE): *Average value of food per person-meal and per food-expenditure unit-meal, and distribution of households by money value of all food per meal per unit, by income and by family type, 11 analysis units in 22 States,[1] 1935–36*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average [3] money value of all food per person-meal	Average [3] money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal			Households having food (all food excluding board at school and meals while traveling or on vacation) per meal per food-expenditure unit of—							
			All food	Purchased	Home-produced	Under $0.0316 [4]	$0.0316–$0.0632	$0.0633–$0.0948	$0.0949–$0.1265	$0.1266–$0.1581	$0.1582–$0.1898	$0.1899–$0.2214	$0.2215 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES													
New England													
All types	No. 743	Dol. 0.149	Dol. 0.154	Dol. 0.146	Dol. 0.006	No. 0	No. 4	No. 74	No. 170	No. 197	No. 136	No. 87	No. 75
250–499	7	.134	.134	.124	.009	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	1
500–749	42	.104	.108	.098	.005	0	1	17	15	7	0	1	1
750–999	95	.118	.123	.113	.007	0	2	23	27	26	10	6	1
1,000–1,249	126	.132	.138	.129	.006	0	1	15	37	42	13	15	3
1,250–1,499	120	.154	.158	.150	.007	0	0	8	28	32	23	14	15
1,500–1,749	98	.159	.163	.157	.005	0	0	4	21	20	28	16	9
1,750–1,999	89	.164	.173	.167	.006	0	0	0	19	22	23	12	13
2,000–2,499	109	.174	.177	.169	.005	0	0	3	13	31	28	15	19
2,500–2,999	31	.164	.168	.159	.008	0	0	1	8	8	7	4	5
3,000–3,999	26	.189	.196	.192	.004	0	0	0	2	8	4	4	8
Type 1	202	.185	.185	.176	.006	0	0	11	20	43	39	42	47
Types 2 and 3	277	.136	.150	.142	.004	0	1	20	62	93	60	25	16
Types 4 and 5	264	.136	.135	.126	.007	0	3	43	88	61	37	20	12
Middle Atlantic and North Central													
All types	3,042	.115	.119	.111	.006	7	188	802	934	600	295	117	99
250–499	84	.074	.076	.064	.009	1	27	37	14	4	1	0	0
500–749	360	.089	.092	.082	.007	4	60	148	102	34	9	3	0
750–999	572	.102	.106	.098	.005	2	42	208	173	95	40	8	4
1,000–1,249	575	.109	.113	.105	.006	0	26	176	189	116	44	20	4
1,250–1,499	461	.116	.120	.113	.005	0	19	99	174	101	41	17	10
1,500–1,749	283	.125	.129	.122	.006	0	5	51	105	66	29	12	15
1,750–1,999	235	.134	.138	.129	.008	0	0	38	67	68	33	14	15
2,000–2,499	253	.144	.148	.141	.005	0	6	29	62	60	53	22	21
2,500–2,999	118	.156	.158	.150	.006	0	0	8	34	28	24	10	14
3,000–3,999	70	.155	.159	.151	.006	0	3	7	11	19	12	6	12
4,000–4,999	21	.167	.173	.167	.004	0	0	0	3	8	5	2	3
5,000–9,999	10	.179	.176	.173	.003	0	0	1	0	1	4	3	1
Type 1	808	.143	.143	.133	.008	0	22	109	206	206	130	64	71
Type 2	514	.119	.128	.120	.005	0	10	104	161	145	57	21	16
Type 3	406	.100	.111	.105	.004	2	13	117	156	80	32	5	1
Type 4	649	.116	.115	.107	.007	1	46	176	212	114	65	25	10
Type 5	302	.091	.092	.086	.005	2	45	126	96	28	4	0	1
Type 6	244	.085	.096	.090	.005	2	24	104	82	25	5	2	0
Type 7	119	.075	.080	.074	.006	0	28	66	21	2	2	0	0
Plains and Mountain													
All types	1,103	.123	.127	.120	.005	0	45	231	357	244	119	57	50
250–499	31	.080	.085	.075	.002	0	9	14	6	0	1	0	1
500–749	126	.098	.102	.092	.004	0	8	50	47	10	9	2	0
750–999	182	.106	.110	.103	.005	0	13	50	70	36	6	4	3
1,000–1,249	155	.115	.120	.115	.003	0	8	40	46	34	15	9	3
1,250–1,499	171	.127	.131	.126	.005	0	4	27	53	48	26	6	7
1,500–1,749	131	.128	.132	.126	.005	0	1	20	51	31	17	6	5
1,750–1,999	87	.142	.145	.141	.002	0	2	7	31	19	13	9	6
2,000–2,499	125	.147	.150	.143	.006	0	0	17	27	40	16	12	13
2,500–2,999	38	.142	.147	.138	.006	0	0	2	16	7	6	5	2
3,000–3,999	36	.162	.165	.153	.008	0	0	4	7	11	5	1	8
4,000–4,999	12	.152	.153	.152	(5)	0	0	0	1	6	2	3	0
5,000–9,999	9	.182	.189	.172	.002	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	2
Type 1	335	.151	.152	.144	.005	0	3	48	82	65	66	34	37
Types 2 and 3	451	.109	.120	.113	.004	0	12	95	170	122	35	13	4
Types 4 and 5	317	.113	.112	.105	.006	0	30	88	105	57	18	10	9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 27.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD PER MEAL (12-MONTH SCHEDULE): *Average value of food per person-meal and per food-expenditure unit-meal, and distribution of households by money value of all food per meal per unit, by income and by family type, 11 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average [3] money value of all food per person-meal	Average [3] money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal			Households having food (all food excluding board at school and meals while traveling or on vacation) per meal per food-expenditure unit of—							
			All food	Purchased	Home-produced	Under $0.0316 [4]	$0.0316–$0.0632	$0.0633–$0.0948	$0.0949–$0.1265	$0.1266–$0.1581	$0.1582–$0.1898	$0.1899–$0.2214	$0.2215 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES—continued													
Pacific													
All types	*No.* 1,471	*Dol.* 0.132	*Dol.* 0.136	*Dol.* 0.128	*Dol.* 0.006	*No.* 0	*No.* 46	*No.* 221	*No.* 445	*No.* 359	*No.* 212	*No.* 114	*No.* 74
250–499	28	.081	.082	.069	.008	0	7	11	8	1	1	0	0
500–749	107	.096	.099	.087	.008	0	21	34	28	16	4	4	0
750–999	186	.113	.117	.108	.006	0	11	41	65	47	16	4	2
1,000–1,249	211	.122	.126	.117	.007	0	1	48	68	54	25	14	1
1,250–1,499	204	.128	.132	.125	.006	0	3	33	70	50	34	9	5
1,500–1,749	202	.133	.137	.130	.005	0	2	20	76	51	26	19	8
1,750–1,999	174	.143	.150	.144	.004	0	1	14	52	40	40	15	12
2,000–2,499	208	.153	.158	.150	.007	0	0	13	50	59	37	28	21
2,500–2,999	100	.162	.164	.159	.004	0	0	5	18	31	19	14	13
3,000–3,999	51	.172	.178	.173	.004	0	0	2	10	10	10	7	12
Type 1	426	.158	.158	.150	.006	0	9	39	88	95	87	56	52
Types 2 and 3	581	.125	.136	.128	.005	0	7	77	180	174	86	38	19
Types 4 and 5	464	.118	.117	.108	.007	0	30	105	177	90	39	20	3
Southeast—white families													
All types	2,100	.110	.114	.097	.014	12	198	599	619	351	177	84	60
250–499	63	.059	.062	.056	.005	4	28	27	4	0	0	0	0
500–749	236	.076	.081	.069	.009	5	59	103	56	9	4	0	0
750–999	257	.092	.096	.080	.014	1	44	94	75	23	15	4	1
1,000–1,249	274	.101	.105	.091	.112	1	27	104	82	41	4	10	5
1,250–1,499	286	.109	.111	.095	.015	0	14	95	94	52	19	9	3
1,500–1,749	249	.114	.118	.104	.012	1	13	69	82	46	22	7	9
1,750–1,999	173	.119	.123	.105	.015	0	7	36	66	35	15	9	5
2,000–2,499	245	.127	.130	.111	.016	0	4	50	76	59	33	14	9
2,500–2,999	124	.143	.146	.119	.024	0	1	11	38	31	21	12	10
3,000–3,999	117	.145	.148	.123	.022	0	1	8	34	32	25	9	8
4,000–4,999	40	.156	.160	.135	.020	0	0	2	6	16	8	3	5
5,000–9,999	36	.176	.177	.151	.024	0	0	0	6	7	11	7	5
Type 1	464	.141	.141	.123	.014	0	10	62	146	106	64	40	36
Types 2 and 3	733	.104	.112	.098	.012	2	53	227	238	125	58	18	12
Types 4 and 5	693	.108	.108	.088	.018	7	74	225	194	102	54	25	12
Types 6 and 7	210	.075	.080	.066	.014	3	61	85	41	18	1	1	0
Southeast—Negro families													
All types	972	.070	.072	.054	.008	104	384	258	134	54	28	6	4
0–249	146	.045	.046	.028	.004	41	79	16	8	1	1	0	0
250–499	403	.059	.060	.046	.005	49	196	108	43	7	0	0	0
500–749	268	.084	.086	.067	.010	14	77	81	49	29	14	3	1
750–999	100	.093	.095	.074	.016	0	26	33	21	11	6	3	0
1,000–1,249	44	.102	.104	.086	.013	0	5	20	9	6	2	0	2
1,250–1,499	11	.148	.148	.132	.016	0	1	0	4	0	5	0	1
Type 1	332	.097	.097	.073	.010	5	70	107	76	40	24	6	4
Types 2 and 3	257	.061	.066	.052	.007	20	118	77	34	6	2	0	0
Types 4 and 5	208	.061	.061	.045	.008	33	136	65	24	8	2	0	0
Types 6 and 7	115	.033	.038	.030	.004	46	60	9	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 27.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD PER MEAL (12-MONTH SCHEDULE): *Average value of food per person-meal and per food-expenditure unit-meal, and distribution of households by money value of all food per meal per unit, by income and by family type, 11 analysis units in 22 States,[1] 1935–36*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average[3] money value of all food per person-meal	Average[3] money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal			Households having food (all food excluding board at school and meals while traveling or on vacation) per meal per food-expenditure unit of—							
			All food	Purchased	Home-produced	Under $0.0316 [4]	$0.0316–$0.0632	$0.0633–$0.0948	$0.0949–$0.1265	$0.1266–$0.1581	$0.1582–$0.1898	$0.1899–$0.2214	$0.2215 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES													
North Central													
All types	No. 3,118	Dol. 0.129	Dol. 0.133	Dol. 0.129	Dol. 0.002	No. 2	No. 129	No. 600	No. 907	No. 676	No. 408	No. 193	No. 203
250–499	61	.084	.087	.078	.005	0	17	23	16	1	3	0	1
500–749	229	.090	.094	.089	.003	0	40	88	67	24	7	3	0
750–999	408	.103	.108	.104	.003	0	37	130	136	70	23	7	5
1,000–1,249	467	.116	.120	.116	.002	1	16	127	138	109	48	14	14
1,250–1,499	425	.123	.128	.124	.002	0	8	83	143	103	52	25	11
1,500–1,749	343	.132	.136	.133	.002	0	6	57	105	85	53	13	24
1,750–1,999	282	.139	.144	.141	.002	1	1	31	86	72	45	23	23
2,000–2,249	215	.142	.146	.144	.002	0	2	18	73	51	35	19	17
2,250–2,499	163	.161	.165	.162	.001	0	2	8	37	44	34	13	25
2,500–2,999	198	.162	.166	.164	.002	0	0	17	36	41	47	27	30
3,000–3,999	201	.163	.164	.163	.001	0	0	14	49	47	38	24	29
4,000–4,999	64	.163	.166	.158	.002	0	0	2	17	15	10	11	9
5,000–9,999	62	.190	.192	.183	.002	0	0	2	4	14	13	14	15
Type 1	815	.169	.169	.164	.002	0	7	59	143	189	177	100	140
Type 2	605	.129	.138	.135	.002	0	7	69	190	183	90	37	29
Type 3	457	.107	.118	.114	.002	0	18	108	173	101	34	12	11
Type 4	683	.127	.126	.122	.002	0	32	135	236	137	84	37	22
Type 5	353	.098	.099	.097	.002	2	40	139	100	45	20	6	1
Type 6	139	.087	.097	.094	.003	0	9	56	54	17	2	1	0
Type 7	66	.078	.082	.075	.003	0	16	34	11	4	1	0	0
Plains and Mountain													
All types	1,311	.124	.128	.123	.003	0	44	277	429	298	136	68	59
250–499	16	.081	.083	.059	.004	0	4	7	3	2	0	0	0
500–749	73	.092	.096	.089	.004	0	13	25	25	8	0	2	0
750–999	122	.100	.104	.096	.004	0	5	50	47	13	3	3	1
1,000–1,249	171	.111	.116	.108	.005	0	9	49	59	32	16	4	2
1,250–1,499	164	.118	.122	.117	.004	0	7	31	60	44	15	3	4
1,500–1,749	181	.122	.128	.122	.003	0	2	36	69	40	16	12	6
1,750–1,999	155	.127	.131	.126	.004	0	1	29	60	34	19	4	8
2,000–2,249	116	.136	.141	.137	.003	0	1	17	32	33	16	9	8
2,250–2,499	82	.146	.150	.146	.002	0	1	12	17	22	16	8	6
2,500–2,999	110	.145	.148	.145	.002	0	1	9	29	40	12	7	12
3,000–3,999	90	.150	.153	.149	.002	0	0	11	20	22	17	11	9
4,000–4,999	31	.163	.162	.159	.003	0	0	1	8	8	6	5	3
Type 1	312	.162	.162	.156	.004	0	0	28	72	65	61	42	44
Types 2 and 3	539	.112	.123	.118	.003	0	14	114	183	157	47	17	7
Types 4 and 5	460	.112	.112	.106	.004	0	30	135	174	76	28	9	8
Pacific													
All types	1,500	.148	.152	.146	.002	0	14	160	370	385	266	149	156
250–499	12	.091	.092	.080	.010	0	2	4	4	2	0	0	0
500–749	63	.104	.107	.095	.008	0	5	22	18	12	4	2	0
750–999	115	.117	.121	.113	.005	0	4	25	38	31	11	5	1
1,000–1,249	191	.128	.134	.128	.002	0	2	29	74	39	26	10	11
1,250–1,499	181	.131	.135	.130	.002	0	0	25	52	63	27	8	6
1,500–1,749	172	.144	.148	.142	.002	0	0	16	43	48	38	16	11
1,750–1,999	174	.154	.160	.154	.003	0	0	12	42	42	33	24	21
2,000–2,249	144	.159	.162	.158	.002	0	1	11	33	28	30	22	19
2,250–2,499	109	.164	.169	.166	.001	0	0	4	16	31	25	14	19
2,500–2,999	142	.170	.172	.169	.002	0	0	6	23	38	28	22	25
3,000–3,999	128	.175	.178	.174	.001	0	0	3	19	35	28	19	24
4,000–4,999	44	.192	.194	.187	.002	0	0	2	2	11	13	5	11
5,000–9,999	25	.201	.200	.200	(5)	0	0	1	6	5	3	2	8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 27.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD PER MEAL (12-MONTH SCHEDULE): *Average value of food per person-meal and per food-expenditure unit-meal, and distribution of households by money value of all food per meal per unit, by income and by family type, 11 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average[3] money value of all food per person-meal	Average[3] money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal			Households having food (all food excluding board at school and meals while traveling or on vacation) per meal per food-expenditure unit of—							
			All food	Purchased	Home-produced	Under $0.0316[4]	$0.0316–$0.0632	$0.0633–$0.0948	$0.0949–$0.1265	$0.1266–$0.1581	$0.1582–$0.1898	$0.1899–$0.2214	$0.2215 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—con.													
Pacific—Continued													
	No.	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Type 1	435	0.184	0.184	0.179	0.002	0	2	19	59	80	91	76	108
Types 2 and 3	556	.134	.145	.140	.002	0	3	51	152	164	115	44	27
Types 4 and 5	509	.132	.132	.126	.003	0	9	90	159	141	60	29	21
Southeast—white families													
All types	1,116	.122	.126	.122		1	71	210	364	240	131	53	46
250–499	33	.070	.073	.067		0	14	15	2	2	0	0	0
500–749	83	.086	.090	.087		0	20	27	29	6	0	1	0
750–999	118	.095	.100	.093		0	18	34	45	16	5	0	0
1,000–1,249	153	.107	.112	.108		1	9	48	43	37	11	3	1
1,250–1,499	136	.124	.129	.125		0	3	28	49	27	14	9	6
1,500–1,749	132	.130	.135	.130		0	3	17	47	28	21	11	5
1,750–1,999	138	.132	.137	.132		0	0	15	54	37	19	6	7
2,000–2,249	106	.135	.139	.135		0	2	11	39	23	18	7	6
2,250–2,499	67	.150	.156	.152		0	0	4	18	18	15	5	7
2,500–2,999	89	.140	.141	.137		0	2	7	17	23	13	3	4
3,000 or over	81	.155	.159	.156		0	0	4	21	23	15	8	10
Type 1	240	.168	.159	.154		0	2	15	62	61	43	26	31
Types 2 and 3	441	.113	.123	.120		0	24	85	145	108	58	15	6
Types 4 and 5	435	.110	.111	.106		1	45	110	157	71	30	12	9
Southeast—Negro families													
All types	475	.073	.075	.065		29	198	127	81	23	9	5	3
0–249	47	.041	.043	.036		13	29	3	1	1	0	0	0
250–499	159	.059	.061	.051		13	85	46	13	1	0	0	1
500–749	108	.072	.074	.065		1	51	31	19	6	0	0	0
750–999	91	.089	.090	.077		2	25	27	25	6	3	1	2
1,000–1,249	50	.107	.108	.102		0	6	16	16	5	3	4	0
1,250–1,499	10	.114	.119	.111		0	1	0	5	3	1	0	0
1,500–1,749	5	.132	.138	.128		0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
1,750–1,999	5	.078	.082	.078		0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Type 1	145	.096	.097	.083		1	36	37	45	13	6	4	3
Types 2 and 3	156	.063	.068	.060		11	75	45	16	7	2	0	0
Types 4 and 5	174	.063	.063	.053		17	87	45	20	3	1	1	0

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, food-expenditure unit, income, analysis unit.
[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample whose expenditures were analyzed in detail. See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons. See also table 24, footnote 2.
[3] Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).
[4] The intervals used in this classification differ from those appearing in tables 28 and 38 because of differences in the level of retail food costs during the periods covered. The intervals of this table are based on May 1, 1935–April 30, 1936 prices; those in tables 28 and 38 on June–August 1936 prices. (See Methodology and Appraisal, page 240, footnote 1.) Adjustments have been made by use of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.
[5] $0.00050 or less.

TABLE 28.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD SERVED AT HOME (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Average value of food per week per household and per meal per food-expenditure unit, and distribution of households by money value of food per meal per unit, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average [3] value of food per week per household	Average [3] value of food per meal per unit [4]	Households having food with money value (adjusted to June–Aug. 1936 price levels [5]) per meal per unit [4] of—							
				Under $0.0329	$0.0329–$0.0657	$0.0658–$0.0986	$0.0987–$0.1315	$0.1316–$0.1644	$0.1645–$0.1973	$0.1974–$0.2302	$0.2303 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES											
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central											
All types	*Number* 1,304	*Dollars* 8.65	*Dollars* 0.134	*Number* 1	*Number* 36	*Number* 224	*Number* 400	*Number* 312	*Number* 180	*Number* 93	*Number* 58
0–499	57	5.33	.104	1	8	17	21	6	2	0	2
500–999	352	6.87	.112	0	19	102	127	71	23	9	1
1,000–1,499	439	8.64	.132	0	6	76	146	114	56	29	12
1,500–1,999	245	10.00	.151	0	3	21	58	67	53	26	17
2,000–2,999	169	10.98	.162	0	0	6	39	49	37	18	20
3,000–4,999	41	11.53	.179	0	0	2	8	5	9	11	6
5,000 or over	1	[6] 5.13	[6] .127	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Type 1	364	6.72	.154	1	7	34	92	91	56	41	42
0–499	36	4.76	.109	1	6	8	13	5	1	0	2
500–999	127	5.55	.131	0	1	19	43	40	15	8	1
1,000–1,499	107	7.33	.163	0	0	4	25	29	22	16	11
1,500–1,999	50	8.45	.189	0	0	1	7	10	11	7	14
2,000–2,999	34	8.57	.194	0	0	1	3	7	6	6	11
3,000–4,999	9	8.62	.214	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	3
5,000 or over	1	[6] 5.13	[6] .127	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Types 2 and 3	434	8.76	.136	0	7	55	134	124	75	31	8
0–499	9	6.24	.106	0	1	1	5	1	1	0	0
500–999	108	7.07	.110	0	4	30	46	22	5	1	0
1,000–1,499	171	8.56	.133	0	2	19	59	56	27	8	0
1,500–1,999	83	9.86	.154	0	0	3	15	29	24	11	1
2,000–2,999	51	11.23	.169	0	0	2	7	15	14	6	7
3,000–4,999	12	11.81	.178	0	0	0	2	1	4	5	0
5,000 or over	0	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Types 4 and 5	413	9.82	.123	0	12	103	139	85	45	21	8
0–499	12	6.36	.088	0	1	8	3	0	0	0	0
500–999	81	7.98	.098	0	5	37	29	7	3	0	0
1,000–1,499	124	9.15	.110	0	4	41	44	25	4	5	1
1,500–1,999	100	10.79	.136	0	2	14	30	26	18	8	2
2,000–2,999	78	11.48	.144	0	0	3	28	23	16	6	2
3,000–4,999	18	12.71	.171	0	0	0	5	4	4	2	3
5,000 or over	0	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Types 6 and 7	93	10.42	.099	0	10	32	35	12	4	0	0
0–499	0	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500–999	36	8.61	.082	0	9	16	9	2	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	37	11.05	.107	0	0	12	18	4	3	0	0
1,500–1,999	12	10.96	.099	0	1	3	6	2	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	6	15.49	.142	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0
3,000–4,999	2	[6] 12.29	[6] .104	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
5,000 or over	0	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD SERVED AT HOME (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Average value of food per week per household and per meal per food-expenditure unit, and distribution of households by money value of food per meal per unit, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average [3] value of food per week per household	Average [3] value of food per meal per unit [4]	Households having food with money value (adjusted to June–Aug. 1936 price levels [5]) per meal per unit [4] of—							
				Under $0.0329	$0.0329–$0.0657	$0.0658–$0.0986	$0.0987–$0.1315	$0.1316–$0.1644	$0.1645–$0.1973	$0.1974–$0.2302	$0.2303 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES—continued											
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific											
All types [7]	*Number* 772	*Dollars* 8.47	*Dollars* 0.138	*Number* 0	*Number* 13	*Number* 111	*Number* 235	*Number* 211	*Number* 124	*Number* 49	*Number* 29
0–499	15	4.82	.098	0	3	6	3	2	1	0	0
500–999	196	7.08	.121	0	6	45	73	47	16	8	1
1,000–1,499	235	8.19	.136	0	3	32	82	59	36	15	8
1,500–1,999	178	9.55	.145	0	1	15	45	63	33	11	10
2,000–2,999	123	9.75	.154	0	0	11	29	33	29	13	8
3,000–4,999	25	10.54	.165	0	0	2	3	7	9	2	2
Type 1	234	6.85	.158	0	4	18	43	69	51	28	21
0–499	10	4.09	.100	0	2	4	2	1	1	0	0
500–999	71	6.03	.137	0	1	9	20	25	8	7	1
1,000–1,499	65	6.65	.160	0	0	4	15	16	15	9	6
1,500–1,999	51	7.60	.172	0	1	1	4	16	17	6	6
2,000–2,999	31	8.57	.190	0	0	0	2	9	7	5	8
3,000–4,999	6	7.13	.176	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0
Types 2 and 3	277	8.70	.135	0	1	37	94	80	44	17	4
0–499	1	[6] 5.54	[6] .107	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
500–999	68	7.38	.118	0	0	17	29	17	4	1	0
1,000–1,499	95	8.53	.135	0	1	13	36	23	14	6	2
1,500–1,999	59	9.35	.139	0	0	4	17	23	10	4	1
2,000–2,999	49	9.89	.151	0	0	3	11	16	13	6	0
3,000–4,999	5	12.24	.198	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1
Types 4 and 5	246	9.47	.122	0	8	54	92	56	28	4	4
0–499	4	6.47	.092	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
500–999	56	8.04	.105	0	5	19	23	5	4	0	0
1,000–1,499	72	8.92	.118	0	2	15	29	19	7	0	0
1,500–1,999	60	10.78	.131	0	0	9	22	19	6	1	3
2,000–2,999	40	10.23	.132	0	0	7	15	8	8	2	0
3,000–4,999	14	11.42	.149	0	0	2	3	4	3	1	1
Southeast—white families											
All types	1,275	8.57	.120	2	86	346	408	217	119	48	49
0–499	59	5.12	.086	0	13	26	15	4	1	0	0
500–999	298	6.33	.096	2	49	110	89	35	12	0	1
1,000–1,499	341	8.10	.115	0	16	109	114	54	33	7	8
1,500–1,999	238	9.07	.129	0	4	58	84	41	23	16	12
2,000–2,999	226	10.47	.137	0	4	34	80	59	24	12	13
3,000–4,999	93	12.35	.155	0	0	7	25	22	22	11	6
5,000 or over	20	15.77	.209	0	0	2	1	2	4	2	9
Type 1	271	6.67	.145	1	5	32	75	68	54	14	22
0–499	17	4.30	.102	0	1	8	4	3	1	0	0
500–999	66	5.59	.125	1	3	9	22	21	9	0	1
1,000–1,499	69	6.23	.141	0	1	8	18	17	19	3	3
1,500–1,999	63	7.29	.157	0	0	6	18	12	14	5	8
2,000–2,999	40	8.27	.172	0	0	1	9	12	6	5	7
3,000–4,999	13	8.13	.166	0	0	0	4	3	3	1	2
5,000 or over	3	14.39	.200	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD SERVED AT HOME (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Average value of food per week per household and per meal per food-expenditure unit, and distribution of households by money value of food per meal per unit, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1935*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average [3] value of food per week per household	Average [3] value of food per meal per unit [4]	Households having food with money value (adjusted to June–Aug. 1936 price levels [5]) per meal per unit [4] of—							
				Under $0.0329	$0.0329–$0.0657	$0.0658–$0.0986	$0.0987–$0.1315	$0.1316–$0.1644	$0.1645–$0.1973	$0.1974–$0.2302	$0.2303 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES—continued											
Southeast—white families—Continued	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Types 2 and 3	455	8.10	0.120	1	18	133	167	66	33	20	17
0–499	29	5.45	.086	0	4	15	9	1	0	0	0
500–999	114	6.23	.097	1	11	45	43	13	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	122	7.55	.116	0	2	37	50	20	9	1	3
1,500–1,999	87	8.84	.127	0	1	27	26	15	6	9	3
2,000–2,999	70	10.06	.141	0	0	8	31	13	9	4	5
3,000–4,999	27	12.46	.162	0	0	1	8	4	7	5	2
5,000 or over	6	14.98	.249	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Types 4 and 5	418	9.77	.114	0	39	120	132	74	30	13	10
0–499	7	4.90	.066	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0
500–999	76	6.55	.081	0	21	34	18	1	2	0	0
1,000–1,499	111	8.73	.104	0	7	49	32	13	5	3	2
1,500–1,999	67	10.05	.115	0	3	14	33	12	2	2	1
2,000–2,999	98	11.25	.126	0	3	17	34	31	9	3	1
3,000–4,999	49	13.00	.149	0	0	5	12	15	11	4	2
5,000 or over	10	17.30	.202	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	4
Types 6 and 7	131	10.36	.089	0	24	61	34	9	2	1	0
0–499	6	6.26	.066	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
500–999	42	7.37	.073	0	14	22	6	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	39	11.34	.093	0	6	15	14	4	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	21	12.21	.101	0	0	11	7	2	1	0	0
2,000–2,999	18	12.93	.099	0	1	8	6	3	0	0	0
3,000–4,999	4	17.34	.142	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
5,000 or over	1	[6] 9.30	[6].068	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast—Negro families											
All types	622	4.11	.073	47	255	181	90	29	12	5	3
0–499	372	3.26	.058	39	205	96	27	4	1	0	0
500–999	210	5.05	.090	8	46	71	55	19	8	2	1
1,000–1,499	30	6.64	.115	0	3	11	6	5	2	2	1
1,500–1,999	7	7.02	.149	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1
2,000–2,999	2	[6] 10.44	[6].086	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
3,000–4,999	1	[6] 14.72	[6].179	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Type 1	219	3.75	.095	5	50	74	51	22	10	4	3
0–499	129	2.97	.074	5	44	56	21	2	1	0	0
500–999	77	4.63	.116	0	6	17	29	15	7	2	1
1,000–1,499	10	6.07	.159	0	0	1	1	4	2	1	1
1,500–1,999	3	8.13	.219	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
2,000–2,999	0	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,000–4,999	0	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Types 2 and 3	170	4.05	.066	9	85	51	19	5	1	0	0
0–499	107	3.30	.055	8	75	18	4	2	0	0	0
500–999	55	5.28	.084	1	9	29	13	2	1	0	0
1,000–1,499	4	5.36	.091	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	4	6.21	.096	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	0	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,000–4,999	0	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD SERVED AT HOME (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Average value of food per week per household and per meal per food-expenditure unit, and distribution of households by money value of food per meal per unit, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average [3] value of food per week per household	Average [3] value of food per meal per unit [4]	Households having food with money value (adjusted to June–Aug. 1936 price levels [5]) per meal per unit [4] of—							
				Under $0.0329	$0.0329–$0.0657	$0.0658–$0.0986	$0.0987–$0.1315	$0.1316–$0.1644	$0.1645–$0.1973	$0.1974–$0.2302	$0.2303 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES—continued											
Southeast—Negro families—Continued											
Types 4 and 5	*Number* 161	*Dollars* 4.38	*Dollars* 0.063	*Number* 13	*Number* 81	*Number* 45	*Number* 18	*Number* 2	*Number* 1	*Number* 1	*Number* 0
0–499	88	3.35	.051	11	56	19	2	0	0	0	0
500–999	58	5.21	.074	2	22	20	12	2	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	14	6.79	.092	0	3	6	4	0	0	1	0
1,500–1,999	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,000–4,999	1	[6] 14.72	[6] .179	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Types 6 and 7	72	4.70	.044	20	39	11	2	0	0	0	0
0–499	48	3.86	.038	15	30	3	0	0	0	0	0
500–999	20	5.62	.051	5	9	5	1	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	2	[6] 10.97	[6] .095	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	2	[6] 10.44	[6] .086	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
3,000–4,999	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMALL CITIES											
North Central											
All types	878	8.48	.133	1	40	159	253	219	106	53	47
0–499	17	5.69	.106	0	5	4	4	3	0	0	1
500–999	183	6.31	.107	1	24	53	56	33	10	5	1
1,000–1,499	305	8.21	.127	0	7	67	97	83	26	14	11
1,500–1,999	170	9.17	.138	0	3	25	57	37	28	13	7
2,000–2,999	138	10.17	.164	0	1	8	26	41	29	16	17
3,000–4,999	58	11.25	.181	0	0	2	12	21	11	4	8
5,000 or over	7	9.84	.202	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2
Type 1	221	6.78	.164	0	3	14	49	52	47	21	35
0–499	7	5.97	.141	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	1
500–999	61	5.22	.127	0	2	10	23	15	6	4	1
1,000–1,499	73	7.09	.164	0	0	0	17	22	19	5	10
1,500–1,999	32	6.74	.168	0	1	1	5	8	9	4	4
2,000–2,999	36	8.35	.214	0	0	0	1	4	12	6	13
3,000–4,999	10	8.74	.207	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	5
5,000 or over	2	[6] 8.87	[6] .172	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Types 2 and 3	302	8.21	.131	0	9	47	97	92	34	18	5
0–499	6	5.04	.082	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
500–999	65	6.50	.109	0	4	19	25	13	4	0	0
1,000–1,499	109	7.92	.126	0	1	19	40	37	6	6	0
1,500–1,999	66	9.03	.140	0	1	7	22	17	11	7	1
2,000–2,999	40	10.01	.164	0	0	0	7	15	10	5	3
3,000–4,999	15	10.35	.147	0	0	1	1	10	2	0	1
5,000 or over	1	[6] 13.48	[6] .190	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Types 4 and 5	279	9.60	.122	1	17	68	84	65	24	13	7
0–499	4	6.15	.084	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
500–999	39	7.09	.089	1	9	16	8	4	0	1	0
1,000–1,499	88	8.79	.110	0	4	30	29	21	1	2	1
1,500–1,999	62	10.26	.124	0	1	15	24	10	8	2	2
2,000–2,999	53	11.10	.140	0	1	6	14	19	7	5	1
3,000–4,999	29	12.00	.155	0	0	0	9	9	7	2	2
5,000 or over	4	9.40	.220	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD SERVED AT HOME (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Average value of food per week per household and per meal per food-expenditure unit, and distribution of households by money value of food per meal per unit, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March-November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average [3] value of food per week per household	Average [3] value of food per meal per unit [4]	Households having food with money value (adjusted to June-Aug. 1936 price levels [5]) per meal per unit [4] of—							
				Under $0.0329	$0.0329–$0.0657	$0.0658–$0.0986	$0.0987–$0.1315	$0.1316–$0.1644	$0.1645–$0.1973	$0.1974–$0.2302	$0.2303 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SMALL CITIES—continued											
North Central—Continued	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Types 6 and 7	76	10.30	0.097	0	11	30	23	10	1	1	0
0–499	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500–999	18	7.59	.073	0	9	8	0	1	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	35	10.08	.096	0	2	18	11	3	0	1	0
1,500–1,999	10	11.45	.112	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	9	12.94	.114	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	0
3,000–4,999	4	15.50	.136	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
5,000 or over	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific											
All types	969	9.10	.150	2	15	96	273	250	163	89	81
0–499	11	7.10	.114	0	2	3	3	2	0	0	1
500–999	122	6.95	.128	0	7	21	49	23	9	6	7
1,000–1,499	276	8.25	.143	0	3	34	81	82	46	12	18
1,500–1,999	267	9.45	.152	2	3	20	75	67	49	33	18
2,000–2,999	221	10.07	.162	0	0	16	40	59	44	26	27
3,000–4,999	67	12.19	.171	0	0	2	15	15	13	12	10
5,000 or over	5	12.30	.159	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0
Type 1	258	7.42	.177	0	4	7	43	62	59	38	45
Types 2 and 3	406	9.09	.145	0	5	44	113	119	68	29	28
Types 4 and 5	305	10.55	.133	2	6	45	117	69	36	22	8
Southeast—white families											
All types	727	8.71	.130	1	45	143	213	166	87	42	30
0–499	26	4.86	.075	1	12	7	4	2	0	0	0
500–999	146	6.33	.100	0	21	46	55	18	5	1	0
1,000–1,499	160	8.14	.124	0	5	52	57	37	15	9	5
1,500–1,999	188	9.45	.142	0	5	24	58	51	27	13	10
2,000–2,999	139	10.42	.151	0	2	12	29	42	34	13	7
3,000–4,999	40	12.17	.170	0	0	1	10	12	5	5	7
5,000 or over	8	12.89	.165	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	1
Type 1	159	7.09	.161	0	2	12	35	41	29	21	19
Types 2 and 3	268	8.78	.132	0	6	50	77	80	38	11	6
Types 4 and 5	277	9.40	.113	1	34	72	94	43	18	10	5
Types 6 and 7	23	10.43	.101	0	3	9	7	2	2	0	0
Southeast—Negro families											
All types	333	4.47	.072	23	149	90	50	14	5	1	1
0–499	125	3.05	.054	19	74	25	7	0	0	0	0
500–999	141	4.70	.075	3	66	39	26	3	2	1	1
1,000–1,499	51	6.28	.095	1	7	22	14	5	2	0	0
1,500–1,999	8	6.52	.113	0	2	1	1	3	1	0	0
2,000–2,999	8	9.34	.109	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	0
Type 1	86	3.68	.092	2	22	28	22	7	3	1	1
Types 2 and 3	104	4.49	.073	7	46	27	16	6	2	0	0
Types 4 and 5	118	4.75	.061	11	64	31	11	1	0	0	0
Types 6 and 7	25	5.74	.053	3	17	4	1	0	0	0	0

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, income, analysis unit.

[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food-estimate schedules). See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons

[3] Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

[4] See Glossary, Food-expenditure Unit.

[5] Figures for each 3-month period have been adjusted to the June-August 1936 price level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

[6] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

[7] Includes 15 families of types 6 and 7 distributed by income class as follows: $500–$999, 1; $1,000–$1,499, 3; $1,500–$1,999, 8; $2,000–$2,999, 3. These families are not included in the consumption sample.

TABLE 29.—HOUSEHOLD SIZE (7-DAY ESTIMATING GROUP): *Average household size, by family type and income, 10 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Villages					Small cities				
	All types	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7	All types	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NORTH AND WEST [3]										
	Persons	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*
All incomes	3.47	2.23	3.62	4.04	5.95	3.43	2.16	3.50	4.07	5.94
0–499	2.65	2.16	3.33	3.64	------	2.94	2.07	3.57	3.82	------
500–999	3.32	2.18	3.52	4.03	5.86	3.23	2.19	3.38	3.93	5.75
1,000–1,499	3.57	2.25	3.70	4.06	6.00	3.44	2.16	3.47	4.03	6.09
1,500–1,999	3.59	2.31	3.60	4.11	5.85	3.51	2.15	3.57	4.22	5.82
2,000–2,999	3.56	2.29	3.62	4.00	6.21	3.45	2.05	3.50	4.13	5.78
3,000–4,999	3.49	2.01	3.55	3.97	[4] 6.50	3.74	2.39	3.73	4.05	6.15
5,000 or over	[4] 2.00	[4] 2.00	------	------	------	3.37	[4] 2.93	[4] 4.43	3.21	------
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL [5]										
All incomes	3.55	2.24	3.65	4.07	5.94	3.55	2.13	3.48	4.09	5.94
0–499	2.68	2.20	3.37	3.60	------	2.99	2.14	3.50	3.70	------
500–999	3.40	2.15	3.51	4.11	5.89	3.37	2.13	3.37	4.21	5.75
1,000–1,499	3.72	2.34	3.79	4.14	5.97	3.64	2.19	3.49	4.06	6.09
1,500–1,999	3.62	2.32	3.51	4.08	5.88	3.64	2.05	3.54	4.23	5.82
2,000–2,999	3.64	2.27	3.69	4.01	6.02	3.47	2.00	3.47	4.08	5.78
3,000–4,999	3.59	2.01	3.72	3.98	[4] 6.50	3.74	2.25	3.65	3.97	6.15
5,000 or over	[4] 2.00	2.00	------	------	------	2.92	[4] 2.93	[4] 4.00	2.64	------
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC										
All incomes	3.34	2.21	3.57	3.99	6.01	3.33	2.18	3.52	4.06	------
0–499	2.55	2.03	[4] 3.00	3.75	------	2.87	1.98	[4] 4.00	3.93	------
500–999	3.18	2.24	3.53	3.91	[4] 5.00	3.01	2.27	3.38	3.54	------
1,000–1,499	3.30	2.11	3.55	3.92	6.33	3.21	2.13	3.46	3.98	------
1,500–1,999	3.55	2.29	3.71	4.15	5.79	3.43	2.20	3.58	4.22	------
2,000–2,999	3.45	2.30	3.54	4.00	6.60	3.43	2.09	3.51	4.15	------
3,000–4,999	3.32	2.02	3.13	3.95	------	3.73	2.51	3.81	4.10	------
5,000 or over	------	------	------	------	------	3.99	------	[4] 4.86	3.77	------
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES										
All incomes	3.94	2.38	3.75	4.40	6.37	3.72	2.29	3.70	4.38	5.88
0–499	3.36	2.13	3.58	3.65	5.45	3.55	2.00	3.46	4.21	------
500–999	3.76	2.29	3.57	4.16	5.87	3.58	2.25	3.58	4.14	5.71
1,000–1,499	3.96	2.28	3.70	4.36	6.63	3.64	2.36	3.68	4.33	5.70
1,500–1,999	3.88	2.45	3.80	4.44	6.67	3.79	2.21	3.77	4.40	6.46
2,000–2,999	4.21	2.53	4.04	4.55	6.84	3.79	2.40	3.63	4.55	5.89
3,000–4,999	4.23	2.56	4.10	4.54	6.64	4.01	2.27	4.13	4.57	[4] 5.83
5,000 or over	4.27	3.51	3.21	4.87	[4] 7.00	4.16	[4] 2.43	4.04	[4] 5.33	------
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES										
All incomes	3.29	2.02	3.38	3.65	6.12	3.50	2.06	3.38	4.09	6.18
0–499	3.26	2.02	3.35	3.47	6.02	3.20	2.10	3.40	3.80	5.69
500–999	3.31	2.04	3.43	3.84	6.35	3.66	2.04	3.32	4.27	6.36
1,000–1,499	3.34	1.95	3.18	3.92	[4] 6.50	3.73	2.02	3.48	4.05	6.17
1,500–1,999	2.98	2.03	3.69	------	------	3.28	[4] 2.00	3.56	[4] 4.00	------
2,000–2,999	[4] 6.00	------	------	------	[4] 6.00	4.39	------	[4] 3.55	4.67	------
3,000–4,999	[4] 4.00	------	------	[4] 4.00	------	------	------	------	------	------

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, income, analysis unit. Averages are based on the number of meals served to the households in each class; the aggregate number of meals in each class was divided by the corresponding number of households times 21.

[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food-estimate schedules). See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made.

[3] Includes New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions for villages; includes North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions for small cities.

[4] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

[5] North Central region only, for small cities.

TABLE 30.—EGGS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND FATS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming eggs, dairy products, and fats, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—						Average [5] quantity per household							Average [5] value per household					
		Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk [3]	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats [4]	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk [3]	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Milk equivalent [6]	Fats [4]	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk [3]	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
VILLAGES																				
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central																				
All types	*No.* 1,304	*No.* 1,213	*No.* 1,238	*No.* 321	*No.* 711	*No.* 605	*No.* 1,300	*Doz.* 1.8	*Qt.* 8.8	*Lb.* 0.6	*Lb.* 0.5	*Lb.* 0.8	*Qt.* 11.3	*Lb.* 3.1	*Dol.* 0.43	*Dol.* 0.85	*Dol.* 0.06	*Dol.* 0.13	*Dol.* 0.20	*Dol.* 0.80
0–499	57	51	44	25	22	11	56	1.4	4.5	.9	.5	.2	7.0	2.3	.33	.39	.09	.10	.05	.54
500–999	352	318	324	89	142	91	351	1.6	7.3	.7	.4	.3	9.3	2.9	.37	.68	.06	.09	.08	.68
1,000–1,499	439	407	422	111	256	213	438	1.9	9.1	.6	.6	.8	11.9	3.2	.43	.85	.06	.14	.20	.81
1,500–1,999	245	239	239	51	156	144	245	1.9	10.0	.7	.7	.9	13.2	3.3	.47	1.01	.06	.16	.25	.87
2,000–2,999	169	158	168	33	107	112	168	2.0	10.6	.5	.6	1.4	13.5	3.5	.53	1.08	.04	.16	.32	.97
3,000–4,999	41	40	41	11	27	34	41	1.9	11.0	.5	.7	1.7	14.3	3.5	.51	1.11	.06	.18	.47	.97
5,000 or over	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	[7] .0	[7] .0	[7] 1.8	[7] .3	[7] .0	[7] 2.7	[7] 1.5	[7] .00	[7] .00	[7] .20	[7] .10	[7] .00	[7] .35
Type 1	364	339	341	85	186	159	364	1.4	6.0	.5	.4	.7	8.0	2.3	.34	.57	.05	.11	.18	.61
0–499	36	32	26	15	11	5	36	1.1	3.8	.6	.4	.1	5.7	2.1	.28	.33	.07	.10	.03	.51
500–999	127	114	119	29	48	32	127	1.3	5.9	.5	.3	.3	7.5	2.2	.29	.54	.04	.07	.08	.55
1,000–1,499	107	103	104	23	67	58	107	1.6	6.2	.5	.5	1.0	8.6	2.4	.38	.58	.06	.13	.25	.64
1,500–1,999	50	49	49	11	35	34	50	1.6	6.9	.9	.5	1.1	9.7	2.6	.39	.70	.06	.14	.27	.70
2,000–2,999	34	32	34	3	21	24	34	1.6	7.0	.2	.7	1.2	9.8	2.7	.38	.67	.01	.17	.29	.72
3,000–4,999	9	9	9	3	3	6	9	1.3	7.1	.2	.2	2.0	8.6	2.2	.34	.74	.04	.06	.52	.63
5,000 or over	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	[7] .0	[7] .0	[7] 1.8	[7] .3	[7] .0	[7] 2.7	[7] 1.5	[7] .00	[7] .00	[7] .20	[7] .10	[7] .00	[7] .35
Types 2 and 3	434	396	423	98	248	220	432	1.7	9.9	.6	.5	.8	12.3	3.0	.41	.97	.05	.13	.20	.78
0–499	9	7	8	4	6	2	9	1.3	6.7	1.8	.7	.2	10.7	2.7	.27	.54	.16	.14	.04	.65
500–999	108	94	103	24	47	33	107	1.5	8.2	.6	.4	.4	10.2	2.9	.33	.79	.05	.10	.11	.68
1,000–1,499	171	156	169	45	97	87	170	1.7	10.0	.5	.5	.7	12.3	3.0	.40	.95	.05	.13	.19	.76
1,500–1,999	83	80	80	19	54	52	83	1.7	10.1	.8	.7	.9	13.4	3.0	.47	1.03	.07	.16	.25	.81
2,000–2,999	51	48	51	4	35	37	51	1.9	13.0	.3	.6	1.9	15.8	3.1	.54	1.37	.03	.15	.36	.91
3,000–4,999	12	11	12	2	9	9	12	1.5	12.3	.3	.8	1.4	15.7	3.3	.41	1.23	.05	.23	.42	1.07
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—EGGS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND FATS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming eggs, dairy products, and fats, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—						Average [5] quantity per household							Average [6] value per household						
		Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk [3]	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats [4]	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk [3]	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Milk equivalent [6]	Fats [4]	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk [3]	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
VILLAGES—con.																					
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central—Continued																					
Types 4 and 5	No. 413	No. 389	No. 388	No. 109	No. 232	No. 194	No. 411	Doz. 2.0	Qt. 9.0	Lb. 0.8	Lb. 0.6	Lb. 0.8	Qt. 11.9	Lb. 3.8	Dol. 0.49	Dol. 0.89	Dol. 0.07	Dol. 0.15	Dol. 0.21	Dol. 0.96
0–499	12	12	10	6	5	4	11	2.4	5.1	1.2	.5	.4	8.0	2.3	.50	.50	.09	.08	.09	.55
500–999	81	76	70	23	34	20	81	1.9	7.0	1.1	.4	.3	9.4	3.5	.42	.66	.11	.10	.08	.82
1,000–1,499	124	113	115	32	71	51	124	2.0	8.7	.8	.6	.7	11.6	3.8	.47	.83	.07	.15	.17	.93
1,500–1,999	100	98	98	17	62	53	100	2.1	10.6	.5	.8	.8	13.9	3.9	.52	1.07	.04	.17	.24	1.01
2,000–2,999	78	72	77	25	47	49	77	2.1	9.7	.8	.7	1.1	13.1	4.0	.56	.98	.07	.16	.31	1.11
3,000–4,999	18	18	18	6	13	17	18	2.2	11.3	.9	.8	1.8	15.3	4.3	.55	1.15	.09	.22	.48	1.08
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Types 6 and 7	93	89	86	29	45	32	93	2.8	13.9	.9	.6	.8	16.9	4.2	.62	1.23	.08	.14	.17	.97
0–499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
500–999	36	34	32	13	13	6	36	2.6	10.3	1.1	.4	.2	12.7	4.6	.59	.93	.09	.09	.04	.83
1,000–1,499	37	35	34	11	21	17	37	2.9	15.0	.9	.7	1.1	18.4	4.8	.62	1.26	.08	.16	.22	1.08
1,500–1,999	12	12	12	4	5	5	12	2.0	16.9	.7	.7	1.3	20.2	3.6	.40	1.53	.07	.16	.27	.94
2,000–2,999	6	6	6	1	4	2	6	4.5	21.1	.4	.7	1.4	24.2	3.6	.92	2.09	.08	.17	.32	1.12
3,000–4,999	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	[7] 5.5	[7] 17.5	[7] .0	[7] .5	[7] 1.2	[7] 19.5	[7] 3.0	[7] 1.37	[7] 1.75	[7] .00	[7] .15	[7] .37	[7] 1.02
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																					
All types [8]	772	735	725	241	416	407	765	1.8	9.3	.8	.5	1.0	12.0	3.1	.40	.88	.07	.12	.23	.81
0–499	15	13	10	6	4	3	15	1.2	3.7	1.0	.3	.3	5.7	2.0	.26	.36	.08	.05	.09	.50
500–999	196	184	173	68	73	89	194	1.7	7.7	.9	.3	.7	9.7	2.8	.35	.73	.09	.08	.16	.70
1,000–1,499	235	224	223	75	124	111	233	1.9	9.4	.8	.5	.8	12.0	3.0	.39	.89	.07	.11	.20	.79
1,500–1,999	178	170	176	51	117	106	176	1.9	10.4	.8	.6	1.1	13.4	3.4	.42	1.01	.06	.14	.25	.90

2,000–2,999	123	119	119	36	81	77	122	1.9	10.1	.9	.7	1.4	13.7	3.2	.46	.95	.08	.15	.33	.85
3,000–4,999	25	25	24	5	17	21	25	1.9	11.3	.7	.8	2.8	15.5	3.3	.44	1.15	.05	.17	.58	.96
Type 1	234	220	216	64	106	123	232	1.5	6.7	.6	.4	.9	8.8	2.4	.31	.65	.06	.09	.21	.64
0–499	10	8	6	5	2	1	10	1.0	3.2	1.4	.1	(9)	4.8	1.8	.19	.31	.10	.02	.02	.39
500–999	71	68	62	27	21	35	70	1.5	6.1	.8	.3	.6	8.0	2.1	.30	.59	.10	.06	.15	.57
1,000–1,499	65	59	62	15	30	31	65	1.5	7.2	.4	.5	.8	9.4	2.5	.30	.71	.04	.10	.20	.64
1,500–1,999	51	49	49	12	31	32	50	1.6	6.7	.6	.5	1.1	9.2	2.5	.35	.66	.05	.11	.26	.72
2,000–2,999	31	30	31	4	17	19	31	1.5	8.5	.4	.4	1.4	10.6	2.7	.35	.79	.03	.10	.31	.75
3,000–4,999	6	6	6	1	5	5	6	1.4	5.5	.5	.7	.8	8.5	2.2	.35	.62	.03	.13	.23	.62
Types 2 and 3	277	264	264	78	159	155	274	1.8	10.3	.9	.5	1.1	13.1	3.1	.39	.99	.07	.12	.25	.83
0–499	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	[7] 1.0	[7] 1.0	[7] .0	[7] .0	[7] 1.1	[7] 1.4	[7] 4.0	[7] .37	[7] .06	[7] .00	[7] .00	[7] .20	[7] 1.06
500–999	68	63	64	16	32	33	67	1.7	9.0	.6	.4	.8	11.1	2.8	.34	.86	.05	.09	.18	.73
1,000–1,499	95	92	89	30	52	46	94	1.9	11.1	.9	.5	1.0	13.9	3.1	.41	1.04	.07	.11	.22	.82
1,500–1,999	59	54	59	14	42	37	59	1.6	10.9	.7	.6	1.0	13.8	3.3	.38	1.07	.06	.16	.24	.89
2,000–2,999	49	49	46	17	30	33	48	2.0	9.6	1.3	.6	1.6	13.3	3.1	.44	.97	.10	.15	.36	.87
3,000–4,999	5	5	5	1	3	5	5	2.7	15.1	1.1	.6	3.3	19.2	3.5	.64	1.52	.08	.15	.85	.96
Types 4 and 5	246	237	230	90	140	125	244	2.2	10.1	1.0	.6	1.1	13.3	3.6	.46	.94	.08	.13	.25	.94
0–499	4	4	3	1	2	1	4	2.0	5.6	.2	.9	.6	8.9	2.0	.40	.58	.02	.14	.25	.63
500–999	56	52	46	24	19	21	56	2.1	8.3	1.5	.3	.7	10.9	3.5	.43	.74	.13	.08	.16	.84
1,000–1,499	72	70	69	28	40	32	71	2.2	9.0	1.0	.5	.7	11.8	3.4	.43	.83	.09	.11	.16	.89
1,500–1,999	60	60	60	20	38	35	59	2.4	12.0	.8	.6	1.2	15.1	4.0	.50	1.16	.06	.14	.27	1.04
2,000–2,999	40	37	39	14	32	25	40	2.1	11.3	.8	.9	1.4	15.4	3.7	.52	1.00	.07	.19	.35	.98
3,000–4,999	14	14	13	3	9	11	14	1.8	12.4	.6	.9	3.4	17.0	3.7	.41	1.26	.04	.19	.64	1.10
Southeast—white families																				
All types	1,275	1,145	1,131	335	700	270	1,267	1.7	11.2	.6	.6	.4	13.8	4.2	.41	.96	.07	.13	.10	.86
0–499	59	43	41	18	16	6	59	1.8	8.3	.6	.3	.1	9.9	3.4	.20	.61	.08	.06	.02	.61
500–999	298	247	251	86	133	31	295	1.3	9.6	.7	.4	.1	11.6	3.9	.29	.73	.07	.10	.04	.73
1,000–1,499	341	312	306	94	184	65	339	1.6	10.9	.6	.5	.3	13.2	4.2	.38	.94	.07	.12	.08	.83
1,500–1,999	238	223	224	66	142	51	237	1.8	11.5	.8	.6	.3	14.3	4.3	.43	.97	.09	.14	.09	.89
2,000–2,999	226	213	207	56	141	76	225	2.2	12.5	.7	.7	.7	15.6	4.7	.52	1.14	.08	.16	.19	.98
3,000–4,999	93	88	84	10	69	34	92	2.5	14.4	.4	.8	.9	17.6	4.7	.60	1.35	.04	.20	.25	1.05
5,000 or over	20	19	18	5	15	7	20	3.2	15.2	.4	.9	.6	18.7	5.5	.78	1.50	.06	.24	.17	1.22
Type 1	271	254	244	75	149	63	267	1.5	7.2	.5	.4	.3	9.1	3.2	.35	.60	.06	.10	.08	.64
0–499	17	11	13	4	6	2	17	.9	5.8	.3	.3	.1	7.1	2.8	.19	.38	.07	.06	.03	.47
500–999	66	63	61	18	30	10	66	1.4	7.8	.6	.4	.2	9.7	3.2	.33	.56	.06	.08	.05	.62
1,000–1,499	69	66	62	25	47	15	67	1.5	6.0	.6	.5	.2	8.2	3.1	.36	.53	.07	.12	.05	.61
1,500–1,999	63	62	58	17	34	18	62	1.6	7.5	.5	.4	.3	9.4	3.2	.37	.65	.06	.10	.09	.66
2,000–2,999	40	37	37	10	22	13	40	1.6	7.9	.6	.5	.4	10.2	3.4	.40	.70	.07	.11	.13	.74
3,000–4,999	13	12	10	1	8	4	12	1.5	5.7	.6	.6	.4	8.3	2.9	.37	.64	.01	.16	.15	.64
5,000 or over	3	3	3	0	2	1	3	2.7	22.7	.0	.7	.7	25.2	5.3	.66	2.16	.00	.17	.23	1.29

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—EGGS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND FATS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming eggs, dairy products, and fats, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—						Average [3] quantity per household							Average [3] value per household						
		Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk [3]	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats [4]	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk [3]	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Milk equivalent [5]	Fats [4]	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk [3]	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
VILLAGES—con.																					
Southeast—white families—Con.																					
Types 2 and 3	*No.* 455	*No.* 410	*No.* 403	*No.* 107	*No.* 235	*No.* 101	*No.* 454	*Doz.* 1.6	*Qt.* 10.4	*Lb.* 0.6	*Lb.* 0.5	*Lb.* 0.3	*Qt.* 12.7	*Lb.* 3.9	*Dol.* 0.40	*Dol.* 0.93	*Dol.* 0.07	*Dol.* 0.11	*Dol.* 0.09	*Dol.* 0.80
0–499	29	22	18	9	6	4	29	.9	8.6	.8	.2	.2	10.1	3.6	.23	.65	.09	.05	.02	.65
500–999	114	95	94	30	56	16	113	1.2	9.2	.5	.5	.2	11.3	3.6	.28	.73	.06	.11	.05	.67
1,000–1,499	122	112	110	29	59	21	122	1.5	10.2	.6	.4	.2	12.1	3.8	.35	.91	.07	.10	.04	.76
1,500–1,999	87	82	84	20	51	18	87	1.8	10.9	.8	.5	.4	13.4	4.0	.43	.97	.09	.11	.10	.85
2,000–2,999	70	66	65	14	40	30	70	2.4	12.5	.6	.5	.9	15.0	4.1	.56	1.20	.07	.12	.26	.87
3,000–4,999	27	27	27	3	19	10	27	2.3	12.2	.3	.8	.4	15.2	5.2	.61	1.27	.04	.19	.13	1.17
5,000 or over	6	6	5	2	4	2	6	3.3	11.0	.7	.5	.2	13.3	5.8	.82	1.24	.17	.13	.06	1.35
Types 4 and 5	418	372	367	113	244	88	416	1.9	12.8	.6	.6	.5	15.5	4.8	.45	1.09	.07	.15	.14	.98
0–499	7	5	4	3	2	0	7	.8	7.1	.7	.2	.0	8.4	3.7	.19	.71	.06	.05	.00	.66
500–999	76	58	60	26	31	3	75	1.3	10.3	.8	.4	(6)	12.3	4.3	.29	.77	.08	.09	.01	.81
1,000–1,499	111	101	100	29	56	23	111	1.8	12.2	.5	.6	.5	14.8	4.6	.40	1.04	.06	.12	.14	.91
1,500–1,999	67	60	61	20	42	12	67	1.9	12.7	.9	.7	.3	15.9	5.0	.47	1.06	.09	.16	.09	1.04
2,000–2,999	98	94	90	27	67	28	97	2.2	13.1	.7	.8	.6	16.5	5.4	.51	1.18	.08	.18	.17	1.11
3,000–4,999	49	45	43	5	38	18	49	2.7	17.6	.3	.8	1.0	20.8	4.8	.64	1.54	.04	.22	.31	1.07
5,000 or over	10	9	9	3	8	4	10	3.4	16.8	.4	1.2	.8	21.3	5.3	.83	1.57	.08	.34	.24	1.09
Types 6 and 7	131	109	117	40	72	18	130	1.8	16.8	1.0	.8	.3	20.4	5.7	.40	1.37	.10	.18	.08	1.12
0–499	6	5	6	2	2	0	6	.8	15.5	.5	.4	.0	17.2	4.2	.17	.93	.08	.08	.00	.77
500–999	42	31	36	12	16	2	41	1.3	12.3	1.0	.5	(6)	14.8	4.9	.29	.91	.10	.11	.01	.93
1,000–1,499	39	33	34	11	22	6	39	1.8	17.9	.7	.7	.4	20.9	6.2	.39	1.51	.08	.15	.11	1.23
1,500–1,999	21	19	21	9	15	3	21	2.0	21.9	1.1	1.1	.2	26.5	6.4	.47	1.78	.11	.24	.05	1.24
2,000–2,999	18	16	15	5	12	5	18	2.6	19.6	1.0	1.5	.5	25.5	6.4	.63	1.71	.13	.40	.14	1.25
3,000–4,999	4	4	4	1	4	2	4	4.2	18.2	2.6	1.0	2.6	24.7	6.2	.71	1.89	.12	.21	.59	1.33
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	[7] 2.0	[7] 2.0	[7] .0	[7] 1.0	[7] .0	[7] 5.2	[7] 6.0	[7] .44	[7] .22	[7] .00	[7] .25	[7] .00	[7] 1.56

Southeast—Negro families																			
All types	622	320	428	106	192	37	615	.6	3.9	.3	.3	(9)	5.1	2.9	.13	.26	.03	.06	.01	.48
0–499	372	157	228	36	91	23	367	.4	2.8	.1	.2	(9)	3.5	2.5	.09	.16	.02	.05	.01	.41
500–999	210	128	168	60	76	13	208	.7	5.5	.4	.3	.1	6.9	3.4	.16	.39	.05	.07	.02	.56
1,000–1,499	30	27	24	8	18	0	30	1.2	5.3	.4	.5	.0	7.3	3.6	.30	.44	.06	.12	.00	.65
1,500–1,999	7	5	6	1	5	1	7	1.3	10.0	.3	.6	.1	12.2	3.1	.26	.68	.04	.15	.03	.67
2,000–2,999	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	[7] 1.5	[7] 7.0	[7] 1.0	[7] .2	[7] .0	[7] 8.6	[7] 4.8	[7] .33	[7] .91	[7] .25	[7] .06	[7] .00	[7] .85
3,000–4,999	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	[7] 2.0	[7] .0	[7] .0	[7] 1.0	[7] .0	[7] 3.2	[7] 5.9	[7] .44	[7] .00	[7] .00	[7] .23	[7] .00	[7] 1.01
Type 1	219	123	157	49	68	16	219	.6	3.4	.3	.3	.1	4.7	2.7	.15	.22	.03	.06	.02	.42
0–499	129	60	83	18	28	9	129	.5	2.5	.2	.2	(9)	3.3	2.2	.11	.15	.02	.04	.01	.37
500–999	77	50	64	26	31	6	77	.7	4.6	.5	.4	.1	6.4	3.3	.17	.30	.05	.08	.03	.49
1,000–1,499	10	10	7	4	6	0	10	1.2	2.9	.5	.4	.0	4.6	2.9	.32	.30	.08	.12	.00	.59
1,500–1,999	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	1.7	8.0	.7	.8	.2	11.3	2.8	.39	.80	.10	.17	.07	.66
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
3,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Types 2 and 3	170	76	122	23	47	10	168	.5	3.9	.2	.2	(9)	4.7	2.9	.11	.24	.03	.06	.01	.49
0–499	107	40	69	7	21	7	106	.3	2.8	.1	.2	(9)	3.5	2.6	.06	.16	.01	.04	.01	.44
500–999	55	30	46	14	21	3	54	.8	5.4	.4	.3	.1	6.8	3.3	.18	.36	.05	.08	.02	.59
1,000–1,499	4	4	4	2	3	0	4	.9	6.8	1.0	.6	.0	9.7	2.9	.25	.50	.12	.16	.00	.49
1,500–1,999	4	2	3	0	2	0	4	1.0	11.5	.0	.5	.0	13.1	3.4	.16	.58	.00	.14	.00	.68
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
3,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Types 4 and 5	161	88	102	20	62	7	157	.6	4.2	.2	.4	(9)	5.7	3.0	.13	.29	.03	.08	.01	.50
0–499	88	40	47	7	34	4	85	.4	2.7	.2	.4	(9)	4.2	2.5	.09	.17	.02	.09	.01	.40
500–999	58	36	44	11	19	3	57	.6	6.2	.2	.3	(9)	7.4	3.3	.14	.46	.04	.07	.01	.60
1,000–1,499	14	11	11	2	8	0	14	1.1	5.2	.2	.5	.0	7.0	4.0	.28	.39	.03	.10	.00	.72
1,500–1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
3,000–4,999	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	[7] 2.0	[7] .0	[7] .0	[7] 1.0	[7] .0	[7] 3.2	[7] 5.9	[7] .44	[7] .00	[7] .00	[7] .23	[7] .00	[7] 1.01
Types 6 and 7	72	33	47	14	15	4	71	.6	5.0	.3	.2	(9)	5.9	3.2	.12	.36	.04	.04	.01	.53
0–499	48	17	29	4	8	3	47	.3	3.6	.1	.2	(9)	4.3	2.8	.07	.22	.02	.04	.01	.45
500–999	20	12	14	9	5	1	20	.8	7.3	.7	.2	(9)	8.6	3.7	.18	.55	.06	.05	.01	.67
1,000–1,499	2	2	2	0	1	0	2	[7] 2.8	[7] 14.5	[7] .0	[7] .5	[7] .0	[7] 16.1	[7] 5.2	[7] .55	[7] 1.45	[7] .00	[7] .13	[7] .00	[7] .69
1,500–1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
2,000–2,999	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	[7] 1.5	[7] 7.0	[7] 1.0	[7] .2	[7] .0	[7] 8.6	[7] 4.8	[7] .33	[7] .91	[7] .25	[7] .06	[7] .00	[7] .85
3,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—EGGS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND FATS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming eggs, dairy products, and fats, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	House-holds	Households consuming—						Average [5] quantity per household							Average [5] value per household					
		Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk [3]	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats [4]	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk [3]	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Milk equiva-lent [6]	Fats [4]	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk [3]	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
SMALL CITIES																				
North Central																				
All types	*No.* 878	*No.* 822	*No.* 828	*No.* 239	*No.* 487	*No.* 385	*No.* 872	*Doz.* 1.7	*Qt.* 8.2	*Lb.* 0.7	*Lb.* 0.6	*Lb.* 0.8	*Qt.* 11.0	*Lb.* 3.1	*Dol.* 0.38	*Dol.* 0.79	*Dol.* 0.06	*Dol.* 0.15	*Dol.* 0.20	*Dol.* 0.77
0–499	17	16	14	4	8	2	17	1.8	5.4	.7	.5	.1	7.7	2.2	.39	.54	.06	.13	.03	.48
500–999	183	164	160	53	87	47	183	1.4	5.9	.8	.4	.3	8.0	2.9	.31	.56	.07	.10	.07	.65
1,000–1,499	305	288	295	88	172	119	302	1.7	8.5	.8	.6	.6	11.4	3.1	.38	.81	.07	.14	.15	.74
1,500–1,999	170	159	164	46	95	81	168	1.7	8.4	.6	.7	.9	11.5	3.3	.39	.83	.06	.16	.22	.83
2,000–2,999	138	134	132	29	85	93	137	1.9	9.1	.4	.7	1.6	12.3	3.3	.44	.91	.04	.19	.36	.88
3,000–4,999	58	54	56	9	36	38	58	1.9	10.9	.3	.7	1.7	14.0	3.4	.46	1.07	.03	.20	.36	.93
5,000 or over	7	7	7	0	4	5	7	2.0	9.1	.0	.5	2.7	11.6	3.4	.45	.97	.00	.18	.61	.88
Type 1	221	204	199	55	116	101	218	1.4	5.4	.5	.5	.8	7.7	2.4	.31	.54	.05	.12	.18	.61
0–499	7	6	6	2	4	1	7	1.1	5.1	1.0	.6	.2	8.0	2.2	.25	.50	.09	.13	.06	.50
500–999	61	53	50	16	27	19	61	1.2	4.0	.6	.3	.4	5.7	2.5	.25	.39	.06	.08	.09	.57
1,000–1,499	73	70	68	21	42	30	73	1.5	5.7	.7	.6	.6	8.5	2.5	.32	.57	.06	.13	.14	.64
1,500–1,999	32	30	29	9	14	22	30	1.4	5.1	.4	.4	1.4	7.2	2.0	.28	.51	.04	.09	.35	.53
2,000–2,999	36	35	34	7	21	22	35	1.8	6.9	.3	.6	1.3	9.5	2.7	.42	.70	.03	.17	.26	.72
3,000–4,999	10	8	10	0	6	6	10	1.2	6.4	.0	.8	1.2	9.4	2.4	.30	.65	.00	.20	.22	.61
5,000 or over	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	[7] 1.5	[7] 7.0	[7] .0	[7] .8	[7] 1.7	[7] 10.1	[7] 2.7	[7] .42	[7] .70	[7] .00	[7] .18	[7] .38	[7] .83
Types 2 and 3	302	282	294	81	169	133	299	1.6	8.8	.6	.6	.8	11.6	2.8	.36	.86	.05	.14	.19	.71
0–499	6	6	5	1	3	0	6	1.7	5.3	.4	.5	.0	7.3	2.0	.37	.54	.04	.13	.00	.43
500–999	65	57	61	21	31	19	65	1.4	7.3	.7	.4	.3	9.3	2.6	.30	.67	.07	.11	.07	.60
1,000–1,499	109	103	107	28	65	44	106	1.6	9.0	.6	.6	.6	11.7	2.6	.37	.86	.05	.14	.16	.67
1,500–1,999	66	62	66	17	35	27	66	1.6	9.4	.5	.5	.8	11.7	3.1	.37	.95	.05	.12	.20	.79
2,000–2,999	40	38	39	9	24	30	40	1.7	9.1	.3	.5	1.8	11.6	3.2	.41	.95	.03	.17	.42	.86
3,000–4,999	15	15	15	5	10	12	15	2.0	12.0	.6	.7	1.8	15.4	2.9	.46	1.16	.06	.22	.34	.82
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	[7] 4.0	[7] 10.0	[7] .0	[7] 1.0	[7] 8.0	[7] 15.9	[7] 6.0	[7] .76	[7] 1.00	[7] .00	[7] .72	[7] 1.93	[7] 1.44

Types 4 and 5	279	261	261	81	158	125	279	2.0	8.6	.8	.7	1.0	11.9	3.8	.44	.84	.07	.17	.22	.92
0–499	4	4	3	1	1	1	4	3.0	6.1	.4	.5	.2	8.1	2.6	.69	.61	.04	.14	.04	.48
500–999	39	37	32	16	22	7	39	1.6	5.4	1.0	.6	.3	8.4	3.7	.35	.54	.07	.14	.06	.75
1,000–1,499	88	80	85	31	47	32	88	1.9	8.3	1.1	.6	.7	11.5	3.8	.41	.80	.10	.14	.16	.88
1,500–1,999	62	57	60	18	38	28	62	2.0	8.7	.9	1.0	.7	13.0	4.0	.46	.84	.08	.22	.20	1.01
2,000–2,999	53	52	50	11	32	37	53	2.2	10.3	.5	.8	1.7	13.9	3.7	.49	.99	.06	.18	.40	.97
3,000–4,999	29	27	27	4	17	17	29	2.0	10.5	.3	.6	1.8	13.3	4.1	.49	1.04	.03	.19	.40	1.10
5,000 or over	4	4	4	0	1	3	4	1.8	9.9	.0	.2	1.8	11.2	3.1	.38	1.09	.00	.05	.40	.78
Types 6 and 7	76	75	74	22	44	26	76	2.0	12.0	.9	.8	.6	15.6	4.0	.46	1.08	.08	.18	.14	.92
0–499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
500–999	18	17	17	10	7	2	18	1.9	8.4	1.8	.4	.1	11.4	3.9	.43	.75	.14	.09	.02	.88
1,000–1,499	35	35	35	8	18	13	35	2.2	13.5	.6	.6	.5	16.2	3.9	.48	1.15	.06	.14	.13	.86
1,500–1,999	10	10	9	2	8	4	10	1.9	11.1	.6	1.2	.6	15.7	4.3	.41	1.08	.06	.28	.15	1.04
2,000–2,999	9	9	9	2	8	4	9	1.6	10.4	.8	1.4	.8	15.9	4.4	.44	1.05	.07	.33	.26	1.10
3,000–4,999	4	4	4	0	3	3	4	2.5	21.0	.0	1.2	2.0	25.5	2.9	.58	2.10	.00	.30	.47	.85
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																				
All types	969	914	911	344	518	555	964	1.7	9.4	1.0	.6	1.0	12.6	3.1	.45	.92	.09	.13	.26	.86
0–499	11	10	6	8	4	4	11	1.5	4.1	1.0	.4	.2	6.4	2.7	.43	.36	.10	.10	.04	.64
500–999	122	118	107	60	51	57	122	1.7	7.4	1.2	.4	.6	10.0	2.6	.42	.67	.10	.10	.16	.70
1,000–1,499	276	257	258	102	140	135	274	1.6	9.0	1.2	.5	.7	12.0	3.0	.40	.87	.10	.12	.18	.81
1,500–1,999	267	251	253	89	146	171	264	1.7	9.7	1.0	.6	1.3	13.0	3.0	.46	.96	.09	.13	.31	.86
2,000–2,999	221	208	215	70	130	136	221	1.8	10.0	.8	.6	1.2	13.1	3.3	.49	.99	.08	.15	.31	.97
3,000–4,999	67	65	67	14	45	48	67	2.1	12.2	.6	.7	1.8	15.6	3.7	.58	1.18	.06	.16	.44	1.11
5,000 or over	5	5	5	1	2	4	5	1.5	12.1	.2	.3	2.1	14.0	3.3	.47	1.15	.02	.10	.48	.95
Type 1	258	239	237	93	136	150	257	1.3	6.8	.9	.5	1.0	9.6	2.4	.35	.67	.08	.12	.24	.67
Types 2 and 3	406	386	389	139	205	234	404	1.8	10.1	1.0	.5	1.0	13.0	3.0	.46	.98	.08	.11	.26	.84
Types 4 and 5	305	289	285	112	177	171	303	2.0	10.7	1.1	.7	1.1	14.3	3.8	.53	1.02	.10	.16	.27	1.07
Southeast—white families																				
All types	727	679	618	358	407	170	722	1.8	7.4	1.2	.6	.3	10.6	4.0	.51	.80	.13	.13	.08	.83
0–499	26	22	11	15	8	2	24	1.0	2.3	1.8	.2	(9)	4.6	3.1	.28	.20	.18	.05	.01	.55
500–999	146	130	109	80	65	15	146	1.4	5.3	1.6	.5	.1	8.4	3.6	.39	.47	.16	.11	.03	.70
1,000–1,499	180	170	156	99	92	38	179	1.7	6.8	1.3	.5	.2	9.7	3.8	.49	.73	.15	.11	.07	.77
1,500–1,999	188	175	170	94	127	46	186	1.9	8.6	1.1	.6	.3	11.7	4.2	.52	.95	.13	.15	.08	.87
2,000–2,999	139	134	127	59	82	44	139	2.2	8.8	1.0	.7	.4	12.1	4.2	.63	1.03	.10	.15	.12	.94
3,000–4,999	40	40	37	10	28	21	40	2.7	9.0	.6	.8	.9	12.4	4.3	.74	1.17	.06	.18	.26	.97
5,000 or over	8	8	8	1	5	4	8	1.9	10.2	.2	.4	.6	11.9	4.5	.53	1.42	.02	.10	.20	1.12
Type 1	159	146	141	69	80	37	158	1.5	5.7	.8	.5	.3	8.2	3.1	.42	.62	.08	.10	.08	.66
Types 2 and 3	268	254	235	134	161	72	267	1.8	7.5	1.4	.6	.4	10.9	3.8	.53	.86	.15	.14	.11	.80
Types 4 and 5	277	257	221	141	152	58	275	2.0	8.0	1.3	.6	.2	11.2	4.4	.54	.84	.14	.14	.06	.93
Types 6 and 7	23	22	21	14	14	3	22	2.2	10.0	1.4	.8	.1	13.9	5.5	.61	.91	.15	.18	.03	1.04

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—EGGS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND FATS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1-WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming eggs, dairy products, and fats, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—						Average [5] quantity per household							Average [5] value per household					
		Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk [3]	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats [4]	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk [3]	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Milk equivalent [6]	Fats [4]	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk [3]	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
SMALL CITIES—con.																				
Southeast—Negro families																				
All types	*No.* 333	*No.* 203	*No.* 273	*No.* 96	*No.* 108	*No.* 29	*No.* 330	*Doz.* 0.6	*Qt.* 3.1	*Lb.* 0.5	*Lb.* 0.3	*Lb.* 0.1	*Qt.* 4.6	*Lb.* 2.6	*Dol.* 0.18	*Dol.* 0.24	*Dol.* 0.05	*Dol.* 0.06	*Dol.* 0.03	*Dol.* 0.50
0–499	125	56	96	22	28	3	123	.4	2.0	.2	.2	(9)	2.8	2.1	.10	.11	.03	.03	.01	.36
500–999	141	95	121	42	49	14	141	.8	3.5	.4	.3	.1	4.9	2.9	.21	.28	.05	.07	.03	.53
1,000–1,499	51	41	41	23	24	8	50	1.0	4.0	.9	.4	.2	6.2	3.2	.28	.36	.09	.10	.05	.64
1,500–1,999	8	5	8	3	4	1	8	.7	5.5	.6	.4	.2	7.4	2.9	.19	.47	.06	.08	.03	.71
2,000–2,999	8	6	7	6	3	3	8	.9	5.1	2.0	.4	.6	8.5	4.3	.30	.62	.22	.08	.18	.89
Type 1	86	56	73	19	24	5	85	.7	2.3	.3	.2	.1	3.3	2.2	.19	.15	.03	.04	.02	.42
Types 2 and 3	104	64	86	30	32	9	103	.7	3.0	.6	.3	.1	4.6	2.5	.19	.24	.07	.06	.02	.47
Types 4 and 5	118	68	91	43	40	12	117	.6	3.2	.6	.3	.1	4.8	2.9	.17	.27	.06	.06	.03	.54
Types 6 and 7	25	15	23	4	12	3	25	.5	5.7	.2	.5	.3	7.6	3.8	.16	.39	.02	.12	.06	.69

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food-estimate schedules). See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

[3] Includes dried, evaporated, and condensed milk.

[4] Does not include bacon and salt side.

[5] Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

[6] Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products except butter (columns 10–13) are equivalent in minerals and protein.

[7] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

[8] Includes 15 families of types 6 and 7 distributed by income class as follows: $500–$999, 1; $1,000–$1,499,3; $1,500–$1,999, 8; $2,000–$2,999, 3. These families are not included in the consumption sample.

[9] 0.050 or less.

TABLE 31.—MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming meat, poultry, and fish, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,[1] March–November 1936*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—						Average [4] quantity per household							Average [4] value per household						
		Any meat [3] or poultry (fish not included)	Beef	Pork		Poultry	Fish and other sea food	All meat,[3] poultry, and fish	Beef	Pork		Other meat [5]	Poultry	Fish and other sea food	All meat,[3] poultry, and fish	Beef	Pork		Other meat [5]	Poultry	Fish and other sea food
				Fresh	Cured [3]					Fresh	Cured [3]						Fresh	Cured [3]			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES																					
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central																					
All types	*No.* 1,304	*No.* 1,292	*No.* 1,162	*No.* 578	*No.* 780	*No.* 208	*No.* 647	*Lb.* 8.3	*Lb.* 3.5	*Lb.* 0.9	*Lb.* 1.1	*Lb.* 1.2	*Lb.* 0.7	*Lb.* 0.9	*Dol.* 2.05	*Dol.* 0.83	*Dol.* 0.24	*Dol.* 0.35	*Dol.* 0.29	*Dol.* 0.18	*Dol.* 0.16
0–499	57	55	44	21	27	3	21	4.8	2.1	.6	.6	.7	.2	.6	1.10	.47	.16	.18	.15	.05	.09
500–999	352	344	298	138	175	35	135	6.6	2.9	.7	1.0	.9	.5	.6	1.52	.64	.19	.29	.20	.11	.09
1,000–1,499	439	439	395	203	269	59	226	8.3	3.5	.9	1.1	1.2	.6	1.0	2.04	.84	.24	.35	.30	.14	.17
1,500–1,999	245	245	228	117	159	55	145	9.7	3.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	2.47	.96	.28	.40	.34	.25	.24
2,000–2,999	169	168	158	85	120	40	92	10.2	4.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.0	2.69	1.03	.30	.42	.45	.28	.21
3,000–4,999	41	40	38	14	29	16	28	10.5	4.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.92	1.13	.32	.43	.30	.50	.24
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	[6] 4.2	[6] 2.2	[6] .0	[6] 1.5	[6] .5	[6] .0	.0	[6] 1.40	[6] .60	[6] .00	[6] .45	[6] .35	[6] .00	[6] .00
Type 1	364	360	309	142	216	53	166	6.6	2.7	.7	1.0	.9	.6	.7	1.66	.67	.19	.30	.21	.15	.14
0–499	36	34	27	11	15	2	12	4.6	2.2	.6	.5	.4	.2	.7	1.03	.51	.17	.13	.08	.05	.09
500–999	127	126	105	49	72	8	48	5.5	2.6	.6	.8	.7	.3	.5	1.30	.57	.17	.25	.17	.06	.08
1,000–1,499	107	107	92	44	71	21	58	7.4	2.8	.7	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	1.92	.72	.18	.35	.25	.21	.21
1,500–1,999	50	50	45	19	30	11	25	7.6	2.9	.8	1.3	1.0	.9	.7	2.06	.76	.21	.44	.26	.22	.17
2,000–2,999	34	34	31	18	19	7	17	8.7	3.8	1.3	.8	1.1	.7	1.0	2.23	.95	.33	.29	.28	.18	.20
3,000–4,999	9	8	8	1	8	4	6	8.9	2.7	.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	.7	2.56	.83	.16	.49	.49	.41	.18
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	[6] 4.2	[6] 2.2	[6] .0	[6] 1.5	[6] .5	[6] .0	[6] .0	[6] 1.40	[6] .60	[6] .00	[6] .45	[6] .35	[6] .00	[6] .00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming meat, poultry, and fish, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—						Average [4] quantity per household							Average [4] value per household						
		Any meat [3] or poultry (fish not included)	Beef	Pork		Poultry	Fish and other sea food	All meat,[3] poultry, and fish	Beef	Pork		Other meat [5]	Poultry	Fish and other sea food	All meat,[3] poultry, and fish	Beef	Pork		Other meat [5]	Poultry	Fish and other sea food
				Fresh	Cured [3]					Fresh	Cured [3]						Fresh	Cured [3]			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES—con.																					
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central—Con.																					
Types 2 and 3	*No.* 434	*No.* 432	*No.* 393	*No.* 218	*No.* 263	*No.* 71	*No.* 225	*Lb.* 8.2	*Lb.* 3.4	*Lb.* 1.0	*Lb.* 0.9	*Lb.* 1.3	*Lb.* 0.7	*Lb.* 0.9	*Dol.* 2.02	*Dol.* 0.80	*Dol.* 0.26	*Dol.* 0.30	*Dol.* 0.31	*Dol.* 0.18	*Dol.* 0.17
0–499	9	9	7	6	2	0	4	4.9	1.7	1.2	.4	1.1	.0	.5	1.12	.40	.25	.10	.29	.00	.08
500–999	108	106	95	48	57	10	42	6.4	2.8	.8	.8	.9	.4	.7	1.49	.63	.20	.27	.19	.09	.11
1,000–1,499	171	171	155	79	102	21	94	8.0	3.4	.9	1.0	1.3	.5	.9	1.98	.81	.24	.32	.32	.13	.16
1,500–1,999	83	83	75	50	60	18	52	9.6	3.5	1.4	1.0	1.4	.9	1.4	2.42	.86	.36	.34	.37	.23	.26
2,000–2,999	51	51	49	32	35	16	25	9.9	4.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.4	.7	2.65	1.00	.36	.32	.42	.38	.17
3,000–4,999	12	12	12	3	7	6	8	10.9	4.9	.5	.5	1.1	2.6	1.3	3.08	1.38	.18	.23	.33	.68	.28
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Types 4 and 5	413	410	382	185	253	69	221	9.6	4.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	.8	1.1	2.38	.99	.26	.42	.33	.19	.19
0–499	12	12	10	4	10	1	5	5.5	1.8	.4	1.1	1.3	.2	.7	1.30	.44	.10	.36	.23	.06	.11
500–999	81	79	72	36	36	13	34	8.3	3.6	1.0	1.4	.9	.7	.7	1.90	.80	.25	.40	.19	.16	.10
1,000–1,499	124	124	115	62	71	12	59	9.0	4.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	.4	1.1	2.18	.99	.29	.36	.28	.09	.17
1,500–1,999	100	100	96	42	61	21	63	10.6	4.6	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.5	2.69	1.12	.26	.41	.38	.26	.26
2,000–2,999	78	77	72	33	62	17	46	11.0	4.0	.9	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.2	2.90	1.04	.25	.56	.53	.28	.24
3,000–4,999	18	18	17	8	13	5	14	11.0	4.6	1.4	1.5	.8	1.7	1.0	3.09	1.20	.40	.48	.21	.45	.26
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Types 6 and 7	93	90	78	33	48	15	35	9.2	4.1	.8	1.2	1.4	1.0	.7	2.09	.86	.21	.37	.32	.23	.10
0–499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														
500–999	36	33	26	5	10	4	11	7.1	3.1	.3	.7	1.5	1.1	.4	1.57	.62	.08	.23	.32	.25	.07
1,000–1,499	37	37	33	18	25	5	15	9.6	4.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	.6	.7	2.23	.94	.28	.43	.32	.16	.10
1,500–1,999	12	12	12	6	8	5	5	11.9	5.3	.8	1.7	1.2	2.0	.9	2.64	1.04	.21	.53	.22	.47	.17
2,000–2,999	6	6	6	2	4	0	4	12.2	5.9	.9	1.5	2.4	.0	1.5	3.09	1.62	.27	.36	.58	.00	.26
3,000–4,999	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	[6] 11.5	[6] 1.5	[6] 5.5	[6] 2.8	[6] .2	[6] 1.5	[6] .0	[6] 2.88	[6] .33	[6] 1.25	[6] .88	[6] .12	[6] .30	[6] .00
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																					
All types [7]	772	766	704	275	490	194	370	8.5	4.1	.7	.8	1.1	1.1	.7	1.88	.82	.16	.28	.25	.23	.14
0–499	15	14	13	4	5	2	5	4.3	2.7	.2	.4	.3	.3	.4	.91	.55	.06	.09	.06	.07	.08
500–999	196	193	170	57	104	53	79	7.3	3.4	.5	.8	.8	1.2	.6	1.53	.64	.13	.24	.17	.25	.10
1,000–1,499	235	233	221	81	141	62	108	8.2	4.2	.6	.8	1.0	1.0	.6	1.82	.85	.16	.25	.22	.22	.12
1,500–1,999	178	178	165	69	133	38	104	9.7	4.6	.8	1.0	1.4	1.0	.9	2.19	.94	.18	.36	.32	.20	.19
2,000–2,999	123	123	115	51	89	34	67	10.0	4.8	.7	.9	1.3	1.4	.9	2.26	.98	.17	.30	.32	.29	.20
3,000–4,999	25	25	20	13	18	5	7	7.9	3.4	1.4	.9	1.2	.6	.4	1.94	.76	.35	.34	.26	.14	.09
Type 1	234	229	202	77	155	61	99	7.0	3.1	.5	.8	1.0	1.1	.5	1.62	.64	.13	.26	.23	.24	.12
0–499	10	9	8	2	4	1	5	3.9	2.4	.2	.4	.2	.2	.5	.85	.46	.05	.09	.07	.06	.12
500–999	71	68	58	16	37	16	27	6.1	2.8	.4	.6	.7	1.1	.5	1.30	.53	.10	.19	.16	.23	.09
1,000–1,499	65	64	57	25	42	17	28	7.3	3.4	.6	.7	1.1	1.0	.5	1.60	.67	.14	.23	.22	.23	.11
1,500–1,999	51	51	45	21	43	16	24	7.9	3.2	.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	.6	1.95	.73	.18	.37	.27	.24	.16
2,000–2,999	31	31	29	9	24	9	15	8.6	3.4	.5	1.0	1.4	1.6	.7	2.12	.77	.11	.34	.36	.36	.18
3,000–4,999	6	6	5	4	5	2	0	5.7	3.0	1.0	.6	.3	.8	.0	1.48	.68	.25	.28	.08	.19	.00
Types 2 and 3	277	277	261	105	177	73	135	8.4	4.2	.6	.9	1.0	1.1	.6	1.90	.84	.16	.30	.24	.23	.13
0–499	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	[6] 4.0	[6] 4.0	[6] .0	[6] .0	[6] .0	[6] .0	[6] .0	[6] .90	[6] .90	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00
500–999	68	68	64	24	39	23	23	7.8	3.6	.6	.9	.9	1.3	.5	1.65	.68	.15	.27	.19	.28	.08
1,000–1,499	95	95	91	38	53	25	46	8.1	4.1	.7	.9	.9	1.0	.5	1.84	.86	.18	.28	.21	.21	.10
1,500–1,999	59	59	56	17	45	10	35	8.4	4.4	.4	1.0	1.2	.6	.8	1.94	.89	.11	.36	.28	.14	.16
2,000–2,999	49	49	44	23	38	13	27	10.2	4.8	.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	.9	2.29	.97	.18	.33	.32	.28	.21
3,000–4,999	5	5	5	3	2	2	4	9.9	4.0	1.8	.4	1.0	1.7	1.0	2.22	.86	.45	.15	.18	.37	.21
Types 4 and 5	246	245	226	89	151	57	124	9.5	4.7	.8	.9	1.2	1.0	.9	2.04	.95	.19	.28	.25	.20	.17
0–499	4	4	4	2	1	1	0	5.2	3.4	.4	.5	.5	.4	.0	1.06	.66	.08	.10	.09	.13	.00
500–999	56	56	47	16	28	14	28	8.1	3.8	.6	.8	.9	1.2	.8	1.66	.70	.14	.26	.18	.24	.14
1,000–1,499	72	71	70	18	45	19	32	8.9	4.9	.5	.7	1.0	1.0	.8	1.92	.97	.13	.24	.23	.20	.15
1,500–1,999	60	60	56	28	40	11	39	11.4	5.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.2	2.47	1.04	.27	.37	.34	.21	.24
2,000–2,999	40	40	39	19	26	11	22	10.6	5.6	1.0	.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.33	1.15	.23	.25	.29	.22	.19
3,000–4,999	14	14	10	6	11	1	3	8.1	3.3	1.5	1.2	1.6	.1	.4	2.05	.76	.35	.44	.37	.04	.09

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming meat, poultry, and fish, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—						Average [4] quantity per household						Average [4] value per household						
		Any meat [3] or poultry (fish not included)	Beef	Pork		Poultry	Fish and other sea food	All meat,[3] poultry, and fish	Beef	Pork		Other meat [5]	Poultry	Fish and other sea food	All meat,[3] poultry, and fish	Beef	Pork		Other meat [5]	Poultry	Fish and other sea food
				Fresh	Cured [5]					Fresh	Cured [5]						Fresh	Cured [5]			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES—con.																					
Southeast—white families																					
All types	*No.* 1,275	*No.* 1,270	*No.* 1,046	*No.* 595	*No.* 1,124	*No.* 625	*No.* 680	*Lb.* 10.4	*Lb.* 2.8	*Lb.* 1.0	*Lb.* 2.7	*Lb.* 0.7	*Lb.* 1.9	*Lb.* 1.3	*Dol.* 2.24	*Dol.* 0.64	*Dol.* 0.23	*Dol.* 0.64	*Dol.* 0.16	*Dol.* 0.40	*Dol.* 0.17
0–499	59	56	31	17	46	16	29	6.7	1.3	.6	2.1	.3	.8	1.6	1.16	.25	.11	.39	.06	.17	.18
500–999	298	296	211	151	249	99	150	7.6	1.8	1.0	2.5	.4	1.0	1.1	1.49	.37	.21	.47	.09	.22	.13
1,000–1,499	341	341	287	188	298	156	190	9.8	2.6	1.2	2.5	.7	1.5	1.3	2.06	.56	.27	.58	.15	.34	.17
1,500–1,999	238	238	216	107	217	131	118	11.2	3.4	1.0	2.9	.6	2.1	1.2	2.45	.74	.24	.71	.14	.45	.17
2,000–2,999	226	226	198	94	205	144	119	12.5	3.6	1.0	2.9	1.0	2.8	1.2	2.84	8.3	.23	.78	.23	.60	.17
3,000–4,999	93	93	83	31	90	64	61	14.7	4.4	1.0	3.4	1.1	3.1	1.7	3.59	1.11	.22	.95	.34	.69	.28
5,000 or over	20	20	20	7	19	15	13	18.4	5.0	1.0	4.6	2.1	4.2	1.5	4.84	1.40	.24	1.43	.64	.83	.30
Type 1	271	268	217	114	237	143	134	8.1	2.0	.7	2.1	.5	1.8	1.0	1.78	.47	.15	.52	.12	.37	.15
0–499	17	15	9	3	12	5	8	6.8	1.3	.4	1.4	.3	1.1	2.3	1.11	.25	.07	.23	.05	.22	.29
500–999	66	65	44	30	57	29	26	6.5	1.5	.7	2.0	.3	1.2	.8	1.33	.32	.16	.42	.07	.27	.09
1,000–1,499	69	69	60	35	60	29	36	7.3	2.1	.7	1.7	.5	1.4	.9	1.60	.46	.16	.45	.10	.30	.13
1,500–1,999	63	63	55	26	56	41	28	8.8	2.2	.7	2.3	.5	2.3	.8	1.99	.50	.15	.62	.11	.47	.14
2,000–2,999	40	40	35	16	37	29	24	10.6	2.6	.7	2.6	.9	2.5	1.3	2.43	.64	.17	.67	.22	.55	.18
3,000–4,999	13	13	11	3	12	8	9	9.8	3.5	.3	2.1	.6	2.0	1.3	2.37	.89	.08	.58	.16	.42	.24
5,000 or over	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	15.0	2.3	.7	4.3	1.3	4.4	2.0	3.61	.63	.17	1.37	.38	.59	.47
Types 2 and 3	455	454	388	218	411	216	243	9.6	2.7	.9	2.6	.6	1.6	1.2	2.09	.63	.21	.61	.12	.36	.16
0–499	29	28	15	7	23	10	16	6.6	1.2	.4	2.4	.3	.9	1.4	1.15	.22	.08	.43	.06	.20	.16
500–999	114	114	91	59	94	41	63	7.8	2.0	.8	2.3	.5	1.0	1.2	1.53	.42	.19	.47	.09	.22	.14
1,000–1,499	122	122	112	71	113	60	66	9.1	2.5	1.0	2.5	.5	1.5	1.1	2.00	.56	.24	.59	.13	.33	.15

1,500–1,999	87	87	79	36	82	38	39	10.5	3.6	.9	2.6	.6	1.7	1.1	2.33	.81	.20	.67	.12	.38	.15
2,000–2,999	70	70	61	28	68	44	37	11.1	3.4	.7	2.8	.6	2.5	1.1	2.57	.83	.17	.73	.17	.52	.15
3,000–4,999	27	27	24	14	25	19	17	15.0	4.0	1.6	3.6	1.0	2.9	1.9	3.63	1.00	.38	1.01	.25	.70	.29
5,000 or over	6	6	6	3	6	4	5	14.8	5.4	1.2	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.6	4.20	1.55	.32	.95	.51	.57	.30
Types 4 and 5	418	417	340	191	360	214	225	12.0	3.3	1.2	3.0	.8	2.3	1.4	2.65	.75	.27	.73	.21	.50	.19
0–499	7	7	3	5	5	0	3	6.1	1.1	1.6	1.6	.3	.0	1.5	1.03	.21	.32	.27	.09	.00	.14
500–999	76	75	48	39	61	22	37	8.1	1.7	1.2	2.6	.4	1.1	1.1	1.53	.35	.28	.48	.08	.23	.11
1,000–1,499	111	111	84	58	91	51	60	10.5	2.7	1.2	2.8	.7	1.7	1.4	2.20	.58	.28	.61	.16	.37	.20
1,500–1,999	67	67	64	31	58	38	37	13.0	3.8	1.4	3.1	.7	2.4	1.6	2.80	.86	.33	.74	.17	.51	.19
2,000–2,999	98	98	87	42	87	62	51	13.8	4.0	1.1	3.2	1.0	3.3	1.2	3.14	.90	.27	.85	.24	.71	.17
3,000–4,999	49	49	44	13	49	33	32	15.1	4.9	.8	3.4	1.3	3.1	1.6	3.76	1.23	.17	.96	.41	.71	.28
5,000 or over	10	10	10	3	9	8	5	21.8	5.5	1.1	5.5	2.8	5.4	1.5	5.75	1.57	.23	1.74	.87	1.06	.28
Types 6 and 7	131	131	101	72	116	52	78	12.7	3.3	1.5	3.6	1.1	1.6	1.6	2.49	.65	.33	.75	.21	.33	.22
0–499	6	6	4	2	6	1	2	7.5	1.9	.6	3.8	.5	.2	.5	1.52	.39	.13	.77	.12	.06	.05
500–999	42	42	28	23	37	7	24	8.8	2.0	1.0	3.3	.5	.6	1.4	1.50	.38	.20	.54	.10	.10	.18
1,000–1,499	39	39	31	24	34	16	28	13.8	3.6	2.2	3.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.72	.71	.48	.68	.23	.35	.27
1,500–1,999	21	21	18	14	21	14	14	15.4	4.3	1.6	4.4	1.1	2.3	1.7	3.13	.82	.36	1.01	.20	.48	.26
2,000–2,999	18	18	15	8	13	9	7	14.9	4.2	1.7	3.0	2.1	2.2	1.7	3.16	.87	.37	.85	.38	.48	.21
3,000–4,999	4	4	4	1	4	4	3	24.4	5.5	.5	7.3	1.7	6.6	2.8	5.27	1.25	.10	1.68	.51	1.38	.35
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	[6]17.0	[6]6.0	[6].0	[6]7.0	[6].0	[6]4.0	[6].0	[6]3.37	[6]1.12	[6].00	[6]1.45	[6].00	[6].80	[6].00
Southeast—Negro families																					
All types	622	611	403	266	479	108	382	7.0	1.5	.7	2.1	.5	.6	1.6	1.19	.30	.14	.38	.08	.12	.17
0–499	372	362	198	133	289	51	223	5.8	1.0	.5	2.1	.4	.4	1.4	.90	.18	.09	.34	.06	.08	.15
500–999	210	209	166	106	163	41	134	8.2	2.1	1.0	2.1	.6	.6	1.8	1.49	.43	.19	.42	.11	.13	.21
1,000–1,499	30	30	29	20	19	11	20	10.7	2.7	1.2	2.0	.9	1.5	2.1	2.05	.62	.32	.41	.17	.30	.23
1,500–1,999	7	7	7	5	6	3	2	10.9	3.1	1.6	2.9	1.2	1.7	.4	2.46	.70	.36	.70	.30	.35	.05
2,000–2,999	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	[6]17.4	[6]3.0	[6]1.0	[6]2.0	[6]1.0	[6]6.5	[6]3.9	[6]2.92	[6].65	[6].20	[6].30	[6].13	[6]1.22	[6].42
3,000–4,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	[6]33.0	[6]18.0	[6]1.0	[6]12.0	.0	[6]6.0	[6]6.0	[6]7.24	[6]1.40	[6].25	[6]3.45	[6].00	[6]1.14	[6]1.00
Type 1	219	215	150	92	158	41	119	6.2	1.4	.7	1.7	.5	.6	1.3	1.10	.28	.14	.31	.09	.13	.15
0–499	129	125	77	44	94	17	71	5.0	.9	.5	1.7	.3	.4	1.2	.82	.17	.09	.28	.05	.09	.14
500–999	77	77	60	40	55	18	40	7.3	1.9	.9	1.7	.6	.8	1.4	1.41	.41	.19	.34	.12	.17	.18
1,000–1,499	10	10	10	6	6	5	6	9.7	2.6	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.02	.50	.25	.42	.22	.41	.22
1,500–1,999	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	12.0	3.3	1.5	4.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.88	.89	.40	.88	.41	.18	.12
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
3,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Types 2 and 3	170	167	110	77	131	32	100	6.9	1.6	.7	2.0	.6	.5	1.5	1.16	.30	.14	.36	.09	.11	.16
0–499	107	104	57	44	79	19	62	6.0	1.2	.6	2.0	.4	.4	1.4	.91	.20	.10	.32	.05	.10	.14
500–999	55	55	45	27	46	10	35	8.8	2.4	.9	2.2	.8	.6	1.9	1.56	.48	.17	.43	.13	.12	.23
1,000–1,499	4	4	4	3	3	1	3	6.9	2.0	1.2	1.5	.3	.4	1.5	1.34	.40	.33	.30	.06	.09	.16
1,500–1,999	4	4	4	3	3	2	0	10.2	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.2	2.2	.0	2.15	.55	.34	.56	.23	.47	.00
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
3,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming meat, poultry, and fish, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—						Average [4] quantity per household							Average [4] value per household						
		Any meat [3] or poultry (fish not included)	Beef	Pork		Poultry	Fish and other sea food	All meat,[3] poultry, and fish	Beef	Pork		Other meat [5]	Poultry	Fish and other sea food	All meat,[3] poultry, and fish	Beef	Pork		Other meat [5]	Poultry	Fish and other sea food
				Fresh	Cured [3]					Fresh	Cured [3]						Fresh	Cured [3]			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES—con.																					
Southeast—Negro families—Con.																					
Types 4 and 5	*No.* 161	*No.* 157	*No.* 99	*No.* 68	*No.* 123	*No.* 23	*No.* 109	*Lb.* 7.7	*Lb.* 1.6	*Lb.* 0.8	*Lb.* 2.4	*Lb.* 0.6	*Lb.* 0.5	*Lb.* 1.8	*Dol.* 1.26	*Dol.* 0.31	*Dol.* 0.16	*Dol.* 0.42	*Dol.* 0.09	*Dol.* 0.09	*Dol.* 0.19
0–499	88	85	39	26	70	8	58	6.5	1.0	.4	2.5	.5	.4	1.7	.95	.17	.07	.39	.08	.06	.18
500–999	58	57	46	31	44	10	41	7.9	2.0	1.1	2.2	.5	.3	1.8	1.46	.42	.24	.42	.10	.08	.20
1,000–1,499	14	14	13	10	8	4	9	10.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.98	.68	.36	.33	.18	.24	.19
1,500–1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,000–4,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	[6] 33.0	[6] 8.0	[6] 1.0	[6] 12.0	[6] .0	[6] 6.0	[6] 6.0	[6] 7.24	[6] 1.40	[6] .25	[6] 3.45	[6] .00	[6] 1.14	[6] 1.00
Types 6 and 7	72	72	44	29	67	12	54	8.9	1.6	.6	3.3	.5	.8	2.1	1.35	.27	.12	.52	.07	.15	.22
0–499	48	48	25	19	46	7	32	7.1	1.0	.5	3.1	.5	.4	1.6	1.06	.17	.08	.46	.08	.09	.18
500–999	20	20	15	8	18	3	18	10.9	2.6	.8	3.6	.5	.7	2.7	1.64	.38	.16	.62	.07	.14	.27
1,000–1,499	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	[6] 25.5	[6] 5.0	[6] 2.5	[6] 6.6	[6] .0	[6] 4.0	[6] 7.4	[6] 4.17	[6] 1.20	[6] .35	[6] 1.20	[6] .00	[6] .70	[6] .72
1,500–1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,000–2,999	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	[6] 17.4	[6] 3.0	[6] 1.0	[6] 2.0	[6] 1.0	[6] 6.5	[6] 3.9	[6] 2.92	[6] .65	[6] .20	[6] .30	[6] .13	[6] 1.22	[6] .42
3,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SMALL CITIES																				
North Central																				
All types	878	871	802	434	557	176	372	8.3	3.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	.8	.7	2.02	.82	.26	.34	.27	.19	.14
0–499	17	16	14	5	8	1	8	5.8	2.6	.5	.9	1.0	.1	.7	1.31	.52	.15	.28	.22	.03	.11
500–999	183	181	156	75	96	11	53	5.9	2.9	.8	.7	.9	.2	.4	1.34	.60	.20	.22	.20	.05	.07
1,000–1,499	305	303	283	147	191	53	136	8.0	3.7	.9	1.0	1.1	.6	.7	1.90	.82	.24	.31	.26	.14	.13
1,500–1,999	170	168	157	93	104	31	78	8.9	3.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	.8	.7	2.17	.87	.31	.35	.31	.20	.13
2,000–2,999	138	138	131	76	108	53	65	10.7	4.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	.9	2.66	.98	.31	.47	.31	.40	.19
3,000–4,999	58	58	55	36	44	23	29	11.0	4.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.0	2.92	1.15	.38	.49	.28	.40	.22
5,000 or over	7	7	6	2	6	4	3	9.3	2.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.9	.6	2.45	.72	.27	.48	.39	.47	.12
Type 1	221	216	193	119	137	43	73	7.0	3.0	1.0	.9	.9	.7	.5	1.73	.68	.25	.30	.23	.17	.10
0–499	7	6	5	3	4	0	4	6.2	2.5	.7	1.3	.8	.0	.9	1.50	.54	.20	.41	.21	.00	.14
500–999	61	59	49	28	30	5	12	5.2	2.5	.8	.7	.6	.3	.3	1.18	.52	.20	.20	.14	.07	.05
1,000–1,499	73	72	69	37	45	15	26	7.4	3.4	.9	.7	1.1	.7	.6	1.83	.79	.23	.24	.28	.18	.11
1,500–1,999	32	31	26	17	17	4	11	6.2	2.8	.8	.7	1.0	.4	.5	1.54	.63	.19	.22	.32	.10	.08
2,000–2,999	36	36	33	26	30	15	14	9.2	3.4	1.4	1.6	.7	1.5	.6	2.45	.83	.38	.54	.18	.38	.14
3,000–4,999	10	10	10	7	9	3	6	9.0	3.5	1.1	1.5	.9	1.0	1.0	2.48	.80	.31	.56	.33	.26	.22
5,000 or over	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	[6]8.8	[6]1.5	[6]2.5	[6]1.5	[6]2.0	[6]1.3	[6].0	[6]2.54	[6].37	[6].75	[6].55	[6].57	[6].30	[6].00
Types 2 and 3	302	300	284	141	187	53	123	7.6	3.5	.9	1.0	1.0	.6	.6	1.83	.79	.22	.32	.24	.15	.11
0–499	6	6	6	2	2	1	3	5.9	2.7	.7	.8	.9	.3	.5	1.27	.53	.20	.20	.17	.08	.09
500–999	65	65	59	29	35	3	21	5.9	2.8	.8	.7	1.0	.1	.5	1.39	.62	.21	.22	.23	.04	.07
1,000–1,499	109	108	101	49	63	20	46	7.3	3.4	.7	.9	1.0	.6	.7	1.74	.78	.19	.31	.22	.12	.12
1,500–1,999	66	65	65	35	46	6	31	7.9	3.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	.3	.6	1.93	.83	.30	.37	.25	.07	.11
2,000–2,999	40	40	39	19	29	16	17	10.1	4.3	.9	1.2	1.4	1.8	.5	2.47	.96	.22	.40	.32	.44	.13
3,000–4,999	15	15	13	7	11	6	5	9.9	4.4	.9	1.4	.8	1.9	.5	2.63	1.10	.26	.50	.21	.46	.10
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	[6]8.0	[6]2.0	[6].0	[6]1.0	[6]1.0	[6]4.0	[6].0	[6]1.84	[6].33	[6].00	[6].30	[6].25	[6].96	[6].00
Types 4 and 5	279	279	256	143	191	68	134	9.8	4.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	.9	2.37	.97	.30	.38	.30	.24	.18
0–499	4	4	3	0	2	0	1	4.9	2.4	.0	.5	1.4	.0	.6	1.02	.43	.00	.17	.34	.00	.08
500–999	39	39	31	13	26	3	15	6.8	3.2	.9	1.0	.9	.3	.5	1.51	.64	.20	.28	.23	.08	.08
1,000–1,499	88	88	84	47	60	14	44	9.1	4.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	.6	.9	2.14	.94	.28	.34	.27	.15	.16
1,500–1,999	62	62	56	37	36	17	29	10.2	4.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	.8	2.52	1.03	.36	.38	.30	.28	.17
2,000–2,999	53	53	50	25	43	19	27	11.6	4.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	2.85	1.05	.31	.49	.38	.38	.24
3,000–4,999	29	29	28	20	21	13	15	12.4	5.0	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.1	3.22	1.26	.46	.47	.33	.44	.26
5,000 or over	4	4	4	1	3	2	3	9.8	3.6	.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.0	2.55	1.00	.10	.49	.31	.44	.21
Types 6 and 7	76	76	69	31	42	12	42	9.8	4.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	.9	1.0	2.26	.85	.30	.33	.36	.22	.20
0–499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														
500–999	18	18	17	5	5	0	5	6.4	3.8	.6	.4	1.1	.0	.5	1.41	.75	.16	.14	.24	.00	.12
1,000–1,499	35	35	29	14	23	4	20	8.8	3.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	.4	.9	1.99	.69	.29	.39	.35	.10	.17
1,500–1,999	10	10	10	4	5	4	7	15.0	4.8	1.6	1.6	2.7	3.3	1.0	3.60	.99	.44	.46	.66	.82	.23
2,000–2,999	9	9	9	6	6	3	7	14.5	5.6	1.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.4	3.25	1.24	.43	.30	.40	.47	.41
3,000–4,999	4	4	4	2	3	1	3	11.0	5.8	1.1	1.2	.4	.8	1.7	2.96	1.47	.34	.44	.15	.20	.36
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming meat, poultry, and fish, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,[1] March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—						Average [4] quantity per household							Average [4] value per household						
		Any meat [3] or poultry (fish not included)	Beef	Pork		Poultry	Fish and other sea food	All meat,[3] poultry, and fish	Beef	Pork		Other meat [5]	Poultry	Fish and other sea food	All meat,[3] poultry, and fish	Beef	Pork		Other meat [5]	Poultry	Fish and other sea food
				Fresh	Cured [3]					Fresh	Cured [3]						Fresh	Cured [3]			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SMALL CITIES—con.																					
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																					
All types	*No.* 969	*No.* 963	*No.* 889	*No.* 363	*No.* 614	*No.* 219	*No.* 470	*Lb.* 8.7	*Lb.* 4.3	*Lb.* 0.7	*Lb.* 0.8	*Lb.* 1.4	*Lb.* 0.8	*Lb.* 0.7	*Dol.* 2.03	*Dol.* 0.89	*Dol.* 0.16	*Dol.* 0.29	*Dol.* 0.33	*Dol.* 0.20	*Dol.* 0.16
0–499	11	11	8	4	6	3	7	7.6	3.0	.3	1.5	1.1	.8	.9	1.62	.55	.07	.45	.20	.17	.18
500–999	122	120	104	36	63	17	56	6.7	3.4	.6	.6	.9	.5	.7	1.44	.62	.13	.22	.20	.12	.15
1,000–1,499	276	275	255	105	157	62	129	8.1	4.0	.7	.7	1.2	.8	.7	1.81	.79	.16	.24	.28	.20	.14
1,500–1,999	267	264	244	106	171	49	123	8.8	4.4	.7	.8	1.6	.7	.6	2.06	.92	.17	.30	.36	.16	.15
2,000–2,999	221	221	212	88	164	67	114	10.1	4.7	.7	1.0	1.6	1.2	.9	2.39	.98	.18	.36	.38	.29	.20
3,000–4,999	67	67	61	23	49	19	39	11.3	5.7	.9	1.0	1.7	1.1	.9	2.79	1.25	.21	.38	.42	.30	.23
5,000 or over	5	5	5	1	4	2	2	12.6	6.5	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.4	.4	2.74	1.18	.13	.32	.63	.34	.14
Type 1	258	256	231	99	152	59	114	7.2	3.3	.6	.7	1.1	.8	.7	1.70	.70	.16	.23	.28	.19	.14
Types 2 and 3	406	404	376	149	257	96	198	8.5	4.2	.6	.8	1.4	.8	.7	2.00	.86	.14	.29	.34	.20	.17
Types 4 and 5	305	303	282	115	205	64	158	10.3	5.2	.8	1.0	1.6	.9	.8	2.37	1.07	.20	.34	.35	.23	.18
Southeast—white families																					
All types	727	723	613	343	652	370	373	9.9	2.7	1.0	2.6	.6	1.8	1.2	2.30	.64	.24	.66	.15	.43	.18
0–499	26	26	14	13	21	4	11	5.7	1.0	.8	1.9	.6	.3	1.1	1.66	.20	.19	.35	.11	.07	.14
500–999	146	144	110	81	130	38	68	7.4	1.8	1.1	2.2	.5	.8	1.0	1.56	.39	.25	.48	.10	.20	.14
1,000–1,499	180	180	153	90	154	92	96	8.8	2.5	1.0	2.2	.6	1.5	1.0	2.02	.56	.25	.54	.13	.38	.16
1500–1,999	188	187	166	80	172	103	97	10.7	3.0	1.0	2.9	.8	1.8	1.2	2.49	.71	.23	.75	.18	.43	.19
2,000–2,999	139	138	126	64	130	94	74	12.0	3.4	1.0	3.0	.6	2.7	1.3	2.97	.86	.28	.82	.15	.64	.22
3,000–4,999	40	40	36	12	37	33	24	13.2	3.4	.6	2.9	.8	4.1	1.4	3.39	.90	.16	.89	.23	1.00	.21

5,000 or over	8	8	8	3	8	6	3	14.9	4.4	1.2	4.7	1.2	2.5	.9	3.77	1.08	.32	1.36	.26	.60	.15
Type 1	159	158	136	76	138	83	76	8.1	2.2	.8	2.0	.3	1.8	1.0	1.95	.52	.20	.56	.07	.44	.16
Types 2 and 3	268	268	231	124	243	137	147	9.5	2.7	.9	2.4	.7	1.6	1.2	2.23	.65	.24	.61	.16	.39	.18
Types 4 and 5	277	274	227	125	252	139	136	10.8	2.9	1.0	3.0	.8	1.9	1.2	2.53	.70	.26	.76	.17	.46	.18
Types 6 and 7	23	23	19	18	19	11	14	11.6	2.4	1.7	2.8	1.2	1.9	1.6	2.50	.53	.42	.65	.21	.45	.24
Southeast—Negro families																					
All types	333	332	249	175	277	82	245	7.8	1.8	.9	2.0	.5	.8	1.8	1.38	.36	.18	.38	.10	.17	.19
0–499	125	124	81	64	102	12	86	5.5	1.3	.6	1.6	.3	.2	1.5	.92	.24	.13	.29	.06	.05	.15
500–999	141	141	113	81	113	35	102	8.2	1.9	1.1	2.1	.5	.7	1.9	1.45	.38	.23	.41	.08	.16	.19
1,000–1,499	51	51	40	24	48	25	43	10.5	2.4	1.0	2.6	.7	1.7	2.1	2.02	.51	.21	.55	.14	.37	.24
1,500–1,999	8	8	8	3	7	4	6	9.6	2.8	.4	1.8	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.05	.68	.09	.50	.18	.29	.31
2,000–2,999	8	8	7	3	7	6	8	13.3	2.9	.9	1.6	1.7	4.0	2.2	2.59	.61	.14	.36	.38	.85	.25
Type 1	86	86	65	45	75	23	65	6.6	1.7	.7	1.5	.3	.8	1.6	1.21	.35	.16	.31	.05	.18	.16
Types 2 and 3	104	104	80	61	83	26	73	7.8	1.9	1.0	2.0	.5	.7	1.7	1.42	.37	.21	.40	.10	.15	.19
Types 4 and 5	118	117	88	59	97	29	87	8.3	1.8	1.0	2.1	.6	.9	1.9	1.44	.36	.18	.40	.10	.20	.20
Types 6 and 7	25	25	16	10	22	4	20	8.8	1.8	.8	2.8	.9	.4	2.1	1.42	.34	.17	.49	.12	.08	.22

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food-estimate schedules). See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

[3] Includes bacon and salt side.

[4] Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

[5] Includes veal, lamb, mutton, and miscellaneous meat products.

[6] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

[7] Includes 15 families of types 6 and 7 distributed by income class as follows: $500–$999, 1; $1,000–$1,499, 3; $1,500–$1,999, 8; $2,000–$2,999, 3. These families are not included in the consumption sample.

TABLE 32.—GRAIN PRODUCTS AND SUGARS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming grain products and sugars, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	House-holds	Households consuming—				Average [5] quantity per household					Average [5] value per household					
		Grain products		Sugar, sirups, preserves		Grain products			Sugar, sirups, preserves		Grain products			Sugar, sirups, preserves		
		Baked goods [3]	Flour, meals, cereals	Sugar	Sirups, pre-serves [4]	Flour equiv-alent [6]	Baked goods [3]	Flour, meals, cereals	Sugar	Sirups, pre-serves [4]	All	Baked goods [3]	Flour, meals, cereals	All	Sugar	Sirups, pre-serves [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
VILLAGES																
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central																
All types	*Number* 1,364	*Number* 1,260	*Number* 1,231	*Number* 1,267	*Number* 846	*Pounds* 10.2	*Pounds* 8.4	*Pounds* 4.6	*Pounds* 4.2	*Pounds* 1.4	*Dollars* 1.22	*Dollars* 0.86	*Dollars* 0.36	*Dollars* 0.44	*Dollars* 0.23	*Dollars* 0.21
0–499	57	50	52	55	29	8.0	5.1	4.6	3.1	1.2	.85	.54	.31	.34	.17	.17
500–999	352	340	334	343	215	9.9	7.8	4.7	4.0	1.4	1.11	.76	.35	.40	.22	.18
1,000–1,499	439	426	413	424	302	10.4	8.7	4.6	4.1	1.4	1.25	.88	.37	.45	.23	.22
1,500–1,999	245	237	231	241	156	10.6	9.0	4.6	4.5	1.5	1.30	.93	.37	.48	.25	.23
2,000–2,999	169	165	162	163	117	10.8	9.2	4.6	4.6	1.5	1.37	.99	.38	.52	.26	.26
3,000–4,999	41	41	38	40	26	9.5	7.6	4.4	4.2	1.2	1.20	.80	.40	.45	.24	.21
5,000 or over	1	1	1	1	1	[7] 2.7	[7] 1.3	[7] 1.8	[7] 3.0	[7] .5	[7] .43	[7] .22	[7] .21	[7] .32	[7] .15	[7] .17
Type 1	384	354	334	348	220	6.9	5.8	3.0	3.1	1.0	.85	.61	.24	.33	.17	.16
0–499	36	34	32	35	17	6.6	4.8	3.4	2.5	.9	.74	.50	.24	.25	.14	.11
500–999	127	123	121	123	67	6.8	5.4	3.2	3.1	.8	.79	.55	.24	.30	.18	.12
1,000–1,499	107	105	93	100	76	6.7	6.1	2.6	2.9	1.2	.88	.66	.22	.36	.16	.20
1,500–1,999	50	49	49	48	35	7.1	6.0	3.1	3.2	1.4	.96	.67	.29	.42	.18	.24
2,000–2,999	34	33	31	32	21	7.8	6.9	3.2	3.9	1.0	1.04	.76	.28	.39	.22	.17
3,000–4,999	9	9	7	9	4	6.0	5.2	2.5	3.4	.6	.74	.54	.20	.28	.18	.10
5,000 or over	1	1	1	1	1	[7] 2.7	[7] 1.3	[7] 1.8	[7] 3.0	[7] .5	[7] .43	[7] .22	[7] .21	[7] .32	[7] .15	[7] .17
Types 2 and 3	434	425	418	421	313	10.1	8.6	4.3	3.9	1.4	1.25	.89	.36	.44	.22	.22
0–499	9	8	9	9	6	10.3	4.6	7.2	3.9	2.3	1.05	.54	.51	.55	.22	.33
500–999	108	105	102	104	76	10.0	8.4	4.4	3.8	1.5	1.18	.85	.33	.41	.21	.20
1,000–1,499	171	170	166	167	128	10.0	8.7	4.2	4.0	1.4	1.26	.89	.37	.43	.23	.20
1,500–1,999	83	82	80	81	57	9.9	9.2	3.7	3.8	1.4	1.27	.95	.32	.45	.21	.24

2,000–2,999	51	50	49	49	37	11.0	8.7	5.2	4.2	1.7	1.38	.98	.40	.51	.24	.27
3,000–4,999	12	12	12	11	9	9.3	7.6	4.2	3.6	1.3	1.29	.87	.42	.43	.20	.23
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0											
Types 4 and 5	413	398	388	407	241	12.0	9.7	5.5	5.0	1.5	1.38	.97	.41	.50	.28	.22
0–499	12	10	11	11	6	10.4	6.4	6.1	4.4	1.2	1.04	.66	.38	.45	.24	.21
500–999	81	80	75	81	45	11.6	9.2	5.4	4.8	1.6	1.28	.88	.40	.47	.27	.20
1,000–1,499	124	119	118	121	69	12.4	10.1	5.6	4.9	1.4	1.40	.99	.41	.48	.27	.21
1,500–1,999	100	95	91	100	56	12.5	9.9	5.9	5.4	1.5	1.47	1.03	.44	.53	.31	.22
2,000–2,999	78	76	76	76	53	11.5	10.2	4.7	5.0	1.4	1.43	1.05	.38	.54	.28	.26
3,000–4,999	18	18	17	18	12	11.2	8.0	5.8	5.2	1.5	1.30	.78	.52	.57	.31	.26
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0											
Types 6 and 7	93	83	91	91	72	16.1	11.7	8.3	5.5	2.7	1.73	1.12	.61	.62	.31	.31
0–499	0	0	0	0	0											
500–999	36	32	36	35	27	17.1	11.3	9.5	5.4	2.7	1.71	1.05	.66	.59	.30	.29
1,000–1,499	37	32	36	36	30	16.0	11.1	8.6	5.3	2.9	1.73	1.09	.64	.63	.30	.33
1,500–1,999	12	11	11	12	8	14.2	12.8	5.6	6.7	1.7	1.57	1.13	.44	.61	.38	.23
2,000–2,999	6	6	6	6	6	16.5	14.5	6.8	5.9	3.8	2.23	1.56	.67	.91	.36	.55
3,000–4,999	2	2	2	2	1	[7] 11.3	[7] 15.1	[7] 1.2	[7] 1.8	[7] .2	[7] 1.76	[7] 1.61	[7] .15	[7] .15	[7] .10	[7] .05
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0											
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																
All types [8]	772	727	727	751	486	9.2	6.7	4.7	3.9	1.3	1.05	.70	.35	.42	.22	.20
0–499	15	8	15	15	6	10.3	2.5	8.6	2.7	1.1	.66	.25	.41	.28	.15	.13
500–999	196	178	187	192	125	9.4	5.6	5.6	4.0	1.3	.94	.57	.37	.41	.23	.18
1,000–1,499	235	220	221	226	142	8.9	6.8	4.4	4.0	1.2	1.03	.70	.33	.41	.23	.18
1,500–1,999	178	176	165	173	116	9.4	7.8	4.2	3.8	1.6	1.20	.85	.35	.45	.22	.23
2,000–2,999	123	121	118	121	78	9.2	7.0	4.5	3.9	1.4	1.11	.75	.36	.44	.22	.22
3,000–4,999	25	24	21	24	19	8.1	7.0	3.4	4.5	1.7	1.00	.75	.25	.55	.26	.29
Type 1	234	221	215	225	129	6.2	4.8	3.0	3.0	.9	.75	.52	.23	.31	.17	.14
0–499	10	6	10	10	3	9.7	2.6	8.0	2.8	.6	.60	.23	.37	.25	.15	.10
500–999	71	68	69	69	41	6.5	4.7	3.4	3.2	.9	.75	.49	.26	.33	.19	.14
1,000–1,499	65	61	56	60	33	5.7	4.7	2.6	2.8	.8	.73	.52	.21	.28	.16	.12
1,500–1,999	51	50	43	50	30	5.5	5.1	2.1	2.9	1.0	.73	.54	.19	.32	.17	.15
2,000–2,999	31	31	31	31	17	6.6	5.6	2.8	3.4	1.0	.90	.67	.23	.33	.19	.14
3,000–4,999	6	5	6	5	5	4.5	3.2	2.4	3.1	1.9	.53	.32	.21	.44	.16	.28
Types 2 and 3	277	266	259	269	188	9.0	6.6	4.6	3.9	1.6	1.05	.70	.35	.45	.22	.23
0–499	1	0	1	1	1	[7] 15.6	[7] .0	[7] 15.6	[7] 2.0	[7] 6.2	[7] .85	[7] .00	[7] .85	[7] .50	[7] .11	[7] .39
500–999	68	64	62	68	45	9.4	6.2	5.2	3.9	1.4	.97	.63	.34	.43	.23	.20
1,000–1,499	95	91	91	92	64	8.9	6.6	4.5	4.1	1.3	1.04	.70	.34	.43	.23	.20
1,500–1,999	59	58	56	56	39	9.1	7.3	4.2	3.6	1.7	1.18	.81	.37	.45	.20	.25
2,000–2,999	49	48	45	47	35	8.3	6.1	4.2	3.7	1.9	1.03	.69	.34	.51	.21	.30
3,000–4,999	5	5	4	5	4	9.7	10.1	2.9	4.3	1.7	1.26	1.02	.24	.50	.24	.26

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—GRAIN PRODUCTS AND SUGARS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATES): *Number of households consuming grain products and sugars, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—				Average [3] quantity per household					Average [3] value per household					
		Grain products		Sugar, sirups, preserves		Grain products			Sugar, sirups, preserves		Grain products			Sugar, sirups, preserves		
		Baked goods [3]	Flour, meals, cereals	Sugar	Sirups, preserves [4]	Flour equivalent [4]	Baked goods [3]	Flour, meals, cereals	Sugar	Sirups, preserves [4]	All	Baked goods [3]	Flour, meals, cereals	All	Sugar	Sirups, preserves [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
VILLAGES—continued																
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific—Con.																
Types 4 and 5	*Number* 246	*Number* 225	*Number* 238	*Number* 242	*Number* 161	*Pounds* 11.7	*Pounds* 7.9	*Pounds* 6.4	*Pounds* 4.8	*Pounds* 1.5	*Dollars* 1.26	*Dollars* 0.82	*Dollars* 0.44	*Dollars* 0.49	*Dollars* 0.27	*Dollars* 0.22
0–499	4	2	4	4	2	10.4	3.0	8.4	2.5	1.1	.78	.36	.42	.30	.14	.16
500–999	56	45	55	54	38	12.9	6.0	8.9	4.9	1.4	1.14	.58	.56	.49	.28	.21
1,000–1,499	72	65	71	71	42	11.3	8.2	5.8	5.0	1.2	1.25	.84	.41	.47	.28	.19
1,500–1,999	60	60	58	59	43	11.7	9.3	5.5	4.8	1.9	1.45	1.04	.41	.53	.27	.26
2,000–2,999	40	39	39	40	26	11.9	8.6	6.1	4.4	1.2	1.29	.84	.45	.47	.25	.22
3,000–4,999	14	14	11	14	10	9.0	7.5	4.0	5.2	1.6	1.12	.84	.28	.63	.32	.31
Southeast—white families																
All types	1,275	1,118	1,266	1,262	705	18.9	4.1	16.2	4.7	1.3	1.16	.44	.72	.42	.26	.16
0–499	59	40	59	57	31	17.9	1.5	16.9	3.4	1.0	.83	.16	.67	.32	.19	.13
500–999	298	228	296	291	162	19.9	2.4	18.3	4.2	1.3	.99	.27	.72	.38	.24	.14
1,000–1,499	341	305	339	341	183	18.8	3.9	16.2	4.7	1.4	1.14	.43	.71	.42	.26	.16
1,500–1,999	238	218	235	236	127	18.7	4.5	15.7	4.9	1.3	1.20	.49	.71	.44	.27	.17
2,000–2,999	226	217	225	225	144	18.4	5.4	14.8	5.0	1.4	1.30	.58	.72	.48	.28	.20
3,000–4,999	93	90	92	92	46	18.1	5.4	13.8	5.6	1.3	1.36	.67	.69	.51	.33	.18
5,000 or over	20	20	20	20	12	20.3	9.0	14.3	5.1	2.2	1.86	.97	.89	.52	.33	.19
Type 1	271	237	268	267	140	13.1	3.3	10.9	3.6	.8	.84	.36	.48	.33	.21	.12
0–499	17	11	17	17	10	13.6	1.1	12.9	3.2	.8	.63	.11	.52	.30	.18	.12
500–999	66	53	66	63	30	12.7	2.5	11.0	3.6	.9	.73	.27	.46	.34	.20	.14
1,000–1,499	69	63	68	69	35	11.9	4.0	9.2	3.7	.7	.87	.42	.45	.30	.21	.09
1,500–1,999	63	58	62	63	35	14.3	3.5	12.0	3.8	1.0	.94	.40	.54	.37	.22	.15
2,000–2,999	40	37	40	39	24	11.8	3.5	9.5	3.3	.9	.89	.40	.49	.32	.19	.13

3,000–4,999	13	12	12	13	3	17.2	3.9	14.6	3.8	.4	.78	.38	.40	.26	.22	.04
5,000 or over	3	3	3	3	3	16.3	6.4	12.0	5.0	2.3	1.45	.70	.75	.78	.31	.47
Types 2 and 3	455	299	452	450	237	16.9	4.0	14.2	4.4	1.1	1.08	.43	.65	.39	.25	.14
0–499	29	20	29	27	17	19.2	1.7	18.1	3.5	1.3	.93	.19	.74	.33	.19	.14
500–999	114	87	113	112	58	17.7	2.4	16.1	4.2	.9	.93	.26	.67	.35	.23	.12
1,000–1,499	122	110	122	122	54	16.4	3.8	13.9	4.3	1.0	1.05	.43	.62	.35	.25	.10
1,500–1,999	87	81	86	87	39	16.7	4.8	13.5	4.9	1.1	1.14	.50	.64	.44	.28	.16
2,000–2,999	70	69	69	70	47	16.0	5.4	12.4	4.5	1.1	1.21	.57	.64	.42	.26	.16
3,000–4,999	27	26	27	26	18	15.6	6.4	11.3	5.0	1.5	1.30	.65	.65	.53	.30	.23
5,000 or over	6	6	6	6	4	17.8	8.0	12.4	5.5	1.7	1.59	.84	.75	.49	.32	.17
Types 4 and 5	418	375	415	415	238	20.9	4.7	17.8	5.3	1.6	1.31	.50	.81	.49	.30	.19
0–499	7	5	7	7	2	17.4	1.4	16.5	3.4	.8	.75	.11	.64	.34	.18	.16
500–999	76	59	75	75	43	22.8	2.6	21.1	4.3	1.4	1.11	.28	.83	.38	.24	.14
1,000–1,499	111	100	110	111	67	20.8	3.6	18.4	5.2	1.6	1.20	.40	.80	.48	.29	.19
1,500–1,999	67	59	66	65	38	21.3	5.0	17.9	5.5	1.6	1.33	.51	.82	.50	.31	.19
2,000–2,999	98	94	98	98	60	20.4	5.9	16.4	5.5	1.8	1.43	.63	.80	.56	.31	.25
3,000–4,999	49	48	49	49	23	19.2	6.9	14.6	6.2	1.3	1.50	.71	.79	.54	.36	.18
5,000 or over	10	10	10	10	5	23.7	11.0	16.3	5.2	2.6	2.21	1.19	1.02	.49	.35	.14
Types 6 and 7	131	107	131	130	90	31.7	4.4	28.8	6.0	2.4	1.61	.48	1.13	.60	.33	.27
0–499	6	4	6	6	2	24.1	1.8	22.9	3.8	.7	1.04	.18	.86	.28	.22	.06
500–999	42	29	42	41	31	32.5	2.4	30.9	5.3	2.5	1.38	.26	1.12	.52	.29	.23
1,000–1,499	39	32	39	39	27	32.7	5.0	29.3	6.3	3.2	1.67	.49	1.18	.74	.35	.39
1,500–1,999	21	20	21	21	15	32.7	5.0	29.3	6.0	1.6	1.82	.59	1.23	.55	.32	.23
2,000–2,999	18	17	18	18	13	31.9	6.9	27.3	7.5	2.4	1.90	.79	1.11	.63	.39	.24
3,000–4,999	4	4	4	4	2	25.9	9.2	19.7	8.5	2.5	1.96	1.10	.86	.76	.49	.27
5,000 or over	1	1	1	1	0	[7] 15.1	[7] 3.0	[7] 13.1	[7] 3.0	[7] .0	[7] 1.10	[7] .35	[7] .75	[7] .18	[7] .18	[7] .00
Southeast—Negro families																
All types	622	325	615	594	270	18.3	1.2	17.5	3.3	1.2	.83	.12	.71	.28	.19	.09
0–499	372	149	370	351	147	18.2	.7	17.7	3.0	1.0	.76	.07	.69	.24	.17	.07
500–999	210	142	208	205	104	18.5	1.7	17.4	3.7	1.5	.90	.17	.73	.33	.22	.11
1,000–1,499	30	26	28	30	14	18.5	2.9	16.6	4.2	1.7	1.07	.27	.80	.38	.25	.13
1,500–1,999	7	6	6	5	4	10.7	2.5	9.0	2.9	1.6	.73	.24	.49	.49	.17	.32
2,000–2,999	2	2	2	2	0	[7] 27.4	[7] 7.6	[7] 22.3	[7] 7.5	[7] .0	[7] 2.02	[7] .85	[7] 1.17	[7] .40	[7] .40	[7] .00
3,000–4,999	1	0	1	1	1	[7] 22.0	[7] .0	[7] 22.0	[7] 5.0	[7] 4.0	[7] .84	[7] .00	[7] .84	[7] 1.60	[7] .30	[7] 1.30
Type 1	219	126	214	211	86	13.6	1.4	12.7	3.0	1.0	.68	.13	.55	.26	.18	.08
0–499	129	55	128	123	48	13.4	.8	12.9	2.7	.8	.62	.08	.54	.21	.15	.06
500–999	77	61	75	76	32	14.5	2.2	13.0	3.5	1.2	.80	.21	.59	.30	.21	.09
1,000–1,499	10	8	9	10	5	11.1	2.2	9.6	3.7	1.3	.71	.22	.49	.38	.22	.16
1,500–1,999	3	2	2	2	1	10.1	1.1	9.4	2.7	.7	.62	.10	.52	.48	.15	.33
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
3,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—GRAIN PRODUCTS AND SUGARS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming grain products and sugars, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,[1] March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	House-holds	Households consuming—				Average [5] quantity per household					Average [5] value per household					
		Grain products		Sugar, sirups, preserves		Grain products			Sugar, sirups, preserves		Grain products			Sugar, sirups, preserves		
		Baked goods [3]	Flour, meals, cereals	Sugar	Sirups, pre-serves [4]	Flour equiv-alent [6]	Baked goods [3]	Flour, meals, cereals	Sugar	Sirups, pre-serves [4]	All	Baked goods [3]	Flour, meals, cereals	All	Sugar	Sirups, pre-serves [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
VILLAGES—continued																
Southeast—Negro families—Continued																
Types 2 and 3	*Number* 170	*Number* 88	*Number* 169	*Number* 159	*Number* 85	*Pounds* 18.5	*Pounds* 1.0	*Pounds* 17.8	*Pounds* 3.2	*Pounds* 1.3	*Dollars* 0.82	*Dollars* 0.11	*Dollars* 0.71	*Dollars* 0.28	*Dollars* 0.19	*Dollars* 0.09
0–499	107	47	107	100	52	19.1	.7	18.6	3.0	1.2	.79	.07	.72	.26	.18	.08
500–999	55	33	55	52	28	18.2	1.2	17.4	3.6	1.5	.87	.14	.73	.32	.21	.11
1,000–1,499	4	4	3	4	2	13.9	3.2	11.8	3.0	.9	.87	.28	.59	.26	.20	.06
1,500–1,999	4	4	4	3	3	11.0	3.6	8.6	3.0	2.3	.82	.34	.48	.49	.18	.31
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0											
3,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0											
Types 4 and 5	161	81	160	153	76	19.8	1.3	18.9	3.6	1.6	.88	.12	.76	.32	.21	.11
0–499	98	30	87	81	36	18.8	.6	18.4	3.1	1.2	.77	.06	.71	.25	.17	.08
500–999	58	38	58	57	34	20.4	1.8	19.2	4.2	2.1	.96	.16	.80	.40	.25	.15
1,000–1,499	14	13	14	14	5	22.6	3.4	20.3	4.8	2.0	1.29	.32	.97	.39	.29	.10
1,500–1,999	0	0	0	0	0											
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0											
3,000–4,999	1	0	1	1	1	[7] 22.0	[7] .0	[7] 22.0	[7] 5.0	[7] 4.0	[7] .84	[7] .00	[7] .84	[7] 1.60	[7] .30	[7] 1.30
Types 6 and 7	72	30	72	71	23	28.5	.9	27.9	3.5	1.0	1.15	.10	1.05	.27	.19	.08
0–499	48	17	48	47	11	27.6	.6	27.2	3.2	1.0	1.07	.06	1.01	.25	.17	.08
500–999	20	10	20	20	10	30.0	.9	29.4	3.8	1.0	1.21	.11	1.10	.29	.20	.09
1,000–1,499	2	1	2	2	2	[7] 36.3	[7] 2.0	[7] 35.0	[7] 5.0	[7] 2.6	[7] 1.70	[7] .20	[7] 1.50	[7] .48	[7] .27	[7] .21
1,500–1,999	0	0	0	0	0											
2,000–2,999	2	2	2	2	0	[7] 27.4	[7] 7.6	[7] 22.3	[7] 7.5	[7] .0	[7] 2.02	[7] .85	[7] 1.17	[7] .40	[7] .40	[7] .00
3,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0											

SMALL CITIES

North Central

All types	878	854	764	850	438	9.0	7.8	3.8	4.5	1.0	1.12	.82	.30	.42	.26	.16
0–499	17	17	14	17	4	8.2	6.2	4.0	3.4	1.0	.86	.61	.25	.28	.19	.09
500–999	183	170	153	175	77	8.7	7.1	3.9	4.0	.7	.99	.71	.28	.32	.23	.09
1,000–1,499	305	295	272	294	159	9.4	7.8	4.2	4.6	1.1	1.14	.82	.32	.43	.27	.16
1,500–1,999	170	169	147	166	91	9.4	8.2	3.9	4.6	1.2	1.18	.86	.32	.44	.26	.18
2,000–2,999	138	138	124	134	70	8.5	8.0	3.1	4.7	1.2	1.16	.88	.28	.44	.26	.18
3,000–4,999	58	58	48	57	31	8.7	8.9	2.7	5.1	1.0	1.24	.97	.27	.46	.28	.18
5,000 or over	7	7	6	7	6	4.5	5.2	1.0	3.3	1.2	.70	.57	.13	.39	.17	.22
Type 1	221	218	178	212	85	6.3	5.7	2.5	3.6	.8	.82	.62	.20	.31	.20	.11
0–499	7	7	6	7	2	5.5	6.3	1.3	3.3	1.5	.79	.64	.15	.32	.18	.14
500–999	61	59	46	59	21	6.2	5.3	2.6	3.0	.6	.76	.58	.18	.24	.17	.07
1,000–1,499	73	72	60	70	30	7.2	6.1	3.1	3.8	.7	.88	.65	.23	.32	.21	.11
1,500–1,999	32	32	27	30	13	5.8	5.4	2.2	3.6	.8	.74	.55	.19	.32	.20	.12
2,000–2,999	36	36	31	34	13	6.1	5.8	2.2	4.0	.9	.86	.66	.20	.35	.22	.13
3,000–4,999	10	10	7	10	4	5.7	6.3	1.5	4.8	.6	.84	.69	.15	.37	.27	.10
5,000 or over	2	2	1	2	2	[7] 4.2	[7] 5.5	[7] .5	[7] 3.0	[7] 2.6	[7] .55	[7] .53	[7] .02	[7] .58	[7] .15	[7] .43
Types 2 and 3	302	296	272	288	153	8.1	7.5	3.1	4.3	1.0	1.07	.80	.27	.41	.25	.16
0–499	6	6	5	6	1	8.0	7.0	3.3	3.2	1.0	.89	.64	.25	.24	.18	.06
500–999	65	61	60	59	30	8.0	7.0	3.3	4.0	.8	.98	.70	.28	.34	.23	.11
1,000–1,499	109	107	98	104	58	8.1	7.5	3.1	4.3	1.0	1.08	.81	.27	.44	.26	.18
1,500–1,999	66	66	58	65	38	8.6	7.8	3.4	4.5	1.2	1.13	.84	.29	.45	.25	.20
2,000–2,999	40	40	36	38	19	7.8	7.2	3.0	4.3	1.0	1.10	.81	.29	.39	.24	.15
3,000–4,999	15	15	14	15	6	7.6	8.6	1.8	4.7	.7	1.15	.93	.22	.37	.26	.11
5,000 or over	1	1	1	1	1	[7] 5.8	[7] 7.5	[7] .8	[7] 4.0	[7] 1.0	[7] 1.05	[7] .95	[7] .10	[7] .50	[7] .20	[7] .30
Types 4 and 5	279	265	245	275	148	10.6	8.8	4.7	5.1	1.1	1.25	.91	.34	.45	.29	.16
0–499	4	4	3	4	1	12.9	4.7	9.8	4.0	.1	.96	.51	.45	.25	.23	.02
500–999	39	32	32	39	18	11.4	7.6	6.3	5.1	.7	1.12	.75	.37	.38	.29	.09
1,000–1,499	88	82	80	85	43	10.5	8.6	4.7	5.0	.8	1.21	.87	.34	.42	.29	.13
1,500–1,999	62	61	53	62	36	11.3	9.7	4.8	5.2	1.4	1.39	1.01	.38	.50	.29	.21
2,000–2,999	53	53	49	53	30	9.7	9.1	3.6	5.4	1.3	1.32	1.00	.32	.46	.29	.17
3,000–4,999	29	29	24	28	17	10.0	9.5	3.6	5.3	1.3	1.33	1.02	.31	.51	.28	.23
5,000 or over	4	4	4	4	3	4.4	4.5	1.4	3.2	.5	.69	.50	.19	.28	.18	.10
Types 6 and 7	76	75	69	75	52	14.3	11.3	6.7	5.8	1.8	1.67	1.15	.52	.63	.35	.28
0–499	0	0	0	0	0											
500–999	18	18	15	18	8	13.6	12.3	5.4	5.0	.7	1.57	1.17	.40	.41	.31	.10
1,000–1,499	35	34	34	35	28	15.1	10.1	8.3	6.5	2.4	1.71	1.07	.64	.73	.38	.35
1,500–1,999	10	10	9	9	4	14.7	10.9	7.4	5.7	.8	1.60	1.08	.52	.51	.35	.16
2,000–2,999	9	9	8	9	8	13.2	13.8	4.0	4.7	2.9	1.69	1.38	.31	.80	.27	.53
3,000–4,999	4	4	3	4	4	11.0	12.5	2.6	6.2	1.2	1.84	1.41	.43	.57	.39	.18
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0											

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—GRAIN PRODUCTS AND SUGARS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming grain products and sugars, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—				Average [5] quantity per household					Average [6] value per household					
		Grain products		Sugar, sirups, preserves		Grain products			Sugar, sirups, preserves		Grain products			Sugar, sirups, preserves		
		Baked goods [3]	Flour, meals, cereals	Sugar	Sirups, preserves [4]	Flour equivalent [6]	Baked goods [3]	Flour, meals, cereals	Sugar	Sirups, preserves [4]	All	Baked goods [3]	Flour, meals, cereals	All	Sugar	Sirups, preserves [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
SMALL CITIES—continued																
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																
All types	*Number* 969	*Number* 929	*Number* 895	*Number* 940	*Number* 646	*Pounds* 9.2	*Pounds* 7.3	*Pounds* 4.3	*Pounds* 3.8	*Pounds* 1.3	*Dollars* 1.11	*Dollars* 0.79	*Dollars* 0.32	*Dollars* 0.45	*Dollars* 0.22	*Dollars* 0.23
0–499	11	10	9	10	8	10.8	8.0	5.4	3.5	2.0	1.18	.86	.32	.59	.22	.37
500–999	122	119	114	119	81	8.2	6.6	3.8	3.1	1.0	.96	.68	.28	.34	.18	.16
1,000–1,499	276	262	251	270	170	8.9	6.5	4.5	3.8	1.0	1.03	.71	.32	.40	.22	.18
1,500–1,999	267	257	247	253	176	9.2	7.6	4.1	3.9	1.4	1.15	.83	.32	.48	.23	.25
2,000–2,999	221	213	208	217	157	9.4	7.8	4.2	3.8	1.4	1.19	.87	.32	.47	.22	.25
3,000–4,999	67	63	61	66	50	10.9	8.5	5.2	4.5	1.9	1.33	.97	.36	.65	.26	.39
5,000 or over	5	5	5	5	4	11.7	10.1	4.9	4.5	3.8	1.50	1.08	.42	.97	.28	.69
Type 1	258	251	224	247	150	6.0	5.5	2.3	2.8	.9	.82	.62	.20	.32	.16	.16
Types 2 and 3	406	387	384	395	290	9.2	7.3	4.3	3.8	1.4	1.14	.80	.34	.46	.22	.24
Types 4 and 5	305	288	287	298	206	11.8	8.8	5.9	4.6	1.6	1.33	.93	.40	.56	.28	.28
Southeast—white families																
All types	727	689	714	715	329	16.9	4.9	13.6	4.7	.9	1.21	.54	.67	.38	.26	.12
0 499	26	22	26	23	7	17.0	2.6	15.3	3.6	.5	.92	.30	.62	.28	.20	.08
500–999	146	125	142	143	59	17.2	3.0	15.2	4.0	.8	1.01	.33	.68	.32	.23	.09
1,000–1,499	180	173	177	178	87	17.6	4.8	14.4	4.6	1.0	1.21	.52	.69	.40	.26	.14
1,500–1,999	188	183	184	187	87	16.8	5.4	13.2	4.9	1.0	1.30	.61	.69	.39	.27	.12
2,000–2,999	139	138	137	138	63	15.6	6.0	11.6	5.0	.8	1.29	.66	.63	.39	.27	.12
3,000–4,999	40	40	40	40	21	16.5	7.4	11.5	5.2	1.1	1.45	.81	.64	.45	.28	.17
5,000 or over	8	8	8	8	5	20.0	6.3	15.8	6.9	1.4	1.52	.73	.79	.57	.39	.18

Type 1	159	155	156	156	55	12.3	3.8	9.8	3.8	.5	.93	.43	.50	.50	.21	.05
Types 2 and 3	268	255	263	264	129	16.2	5.2	12.7	4.5	1.0	1.20	.56	.64	.38	.25	.13
Types 4 and 5	277	257	272	273	128	19.1	5.2	15.6	5.3	1.0	1.35	.59	.76	.41	.29	.12
Types 6 and 7	23	22	23	22	17	29.1	4.6	26.0	5.4	2.2	1.67	.50	1.17	.54	.29	.25
Southeast—Negro families																
All types	333	218	329	319	139	16.8	1.6	15.7	3.6	1.1	.85	.17	.68	.27	.20	.07
0–499	125	60	123	113	54	15.3	.9	14.7	2.7	1.1	.69	.09	.60	.21	.15	.06
500–999	141	97	140	139	56	17.4	1.5	16.4	3.8	1.1	.87	.16	.71	.28	.21	.07
1,000–1,499	51	45	51	51	19	18.7	2.6	17.0	4.7	1.2	1.05	.27	.78	.34	.26	.08
1,500–1,999	8	8	7	8	4	13.8	2.3	12.3	4.2	.8	.79	.25	.54	.35	.24	.11
2,000–2,999	8	8	8	8	6	18.5	6.6	14.1	5.2	1.5	1.61	.89	.72	.45	.28	.17
Type 1	86	50	84	82	26	12.6	1.2	11.8	3.1	.7	.62	.12	.50	.22	.17	.05
Types 2 and 3	104	64	104	98	49	16.3	1.7	15.2	3.2	1.3	.83	.17	.66	.26	.18	.08
Types 4 and 5	118	89	116	114	50	17.5	1.9	16.2	3.9	1.1	.92	.22	.70	.29	.22	.07
Types 6 and 7	25	15	25	25	14	29.8	1.0	29.1	4.6	2.1	1.38	.13	1.25	.37	.24	.13

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food-estimate schedules). See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

[3] Includes breads, cakes, and pastries not baked at home.

[4] Includes molasses, jams, jellies, candies.

[5] Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

[6] Two-thirds of the weight of baked goods has been added to that of flour, meals, cereals.

[7] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

[8] Includes 15 families of types 6 and 7 distributed by income class as follows: $500–$999, 1; $1,000–$1,499, 3; $1,500–$1,999, 8; $2,000–$2,999, 3. These families are not included in the consumption sample.

TABLE 33.—POTATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming potatoes and other vegetables, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—					Average [4] quantity per household				Average [4] value per household				
		Any vegetables, fruit, nuts [3]	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables			Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables			All vegetables, fruit, nuts [3]	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables		
				Fresh	Canned	Dried		Fresh	Canned	Dried			Fresh	Canned	Dried
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
VILLAGES															
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central															
All types	*Number* 1,304	*Number* 1,299	*Number* 1,224	*Number* 1,163	*Number* 990	*Number* 368	*Pounds* 12.0	*Pounds* 5.9	*Pounds* 3.1	*Pounds* 0.5	*Dollars* 1.89	*Dollars* 0.29	*Dollars* 0.42	*Dollars* 0.30	*Dollars* 0.03
0–499	57	56	54	38	32	22	11.0	4.0	1.8	.5	1.18	.22	.26	.17	.04
500–999	352	351	324	288	261	111	12.3	4.0	3.0	.6	1.41	.28	.27	.25	.04
1,000–1,499	439	436	413	397	340	124	12.2	5.5	3.2	.4	1.85	.30	.40	.30	.03
1,500–1,999	245	245	234	235	185	63	11.8	7.6	3.4	.5	2.29	.30	.56	.34	.04
2,000–2,999	169	169	159	164	136	41	12.1	8.1	3.2	.3	2.53	.30	.64	.33	.03
3,000–4,999	41	41	39	40	35	7	10.6	8.3	3.3	.4	2.81	.29	.64	.39	.04
5,000 or over	1	1	1	1	1	0	[5] 5.0	[5] 8.0	[5] 7.5	[5] .0	[5] 2.21	[5] .20	[5] .48	[5] .45	[5] .00
Type 1	364	361	333	302	249	88	8.7	4.9	2.5	.3	1.52	.21	.35	.24	.02
0–499	36	35	34	22	15	12	9.0	3.9	1.5	.3	1.10	.19	.26	.14	.03
500–999	127	126	112	97	88	33	9.4	3.3	2.6	.4	1.19	.21	.22	.22	.03
1,000–1,499	107	106	100	96	75	25	7.7	5.5	2.4	.3	1.59	.20	.38	.24	.02
1,500–1,999	50	50	47	46	36	10	9.1	7.3	2.8	.2	2.12	.23	.56	.30	.02
2,000–2,999	34	34	31	32	26	7	8.8	5.6	2.7	.2	1.96	.26	.47	.28	.02
3,000–4,999	9	9	8	8	8	1	8.8	8.0	2.9	.1	2.02	.20	.54	.29	(6)
5,000 or over	1	1	1	1	1	0	[5] 5.0	[5] 8.0	[5] 7.5	[5] .0	[5] 2.21	[5] .20	[5] .48	[5] .45	[5] .00
Types 2 and 3	431	432	411	402	349	109	12.1	6.1	3.1	.4	1.93	.29	.44	.30	.03
0–499	9	9	9	6	8	5	16.2	4.1	2.8	.9	1.31	.33	.22	.25	.05
500–999	108	108	102	89	85	34	12.6	4.5	3.0	.5	1.47	.29	.29	.26	.03
1,000–1,499	171	169	160	164	135	44	12.5	5.8	3.0	.4	1.84	.30	.42	.28	.03
1,500–1,999	83	83	79	81	65	17	11.0	7.6	3.6	.3	2.31	.28	.56	.37	.02
2,000–2,999	51	51	49	50	46	6	11.0	7.9	3.1	.2	2.52	.29	.61	.33	.02

3,000–4,999	12	12	12	12	10	3	12.5	8.6	3.5	.6	2.69	.32	.68	.39	.06
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Types 4 and 5	413	413	390	381	309	124	13.4	6.6	3.3	.5	2.14	.32	.48	.32	.04
0–499	12	12	11	10	9	5	12.9	4.2	2.3	.8	1.29	.25	.25	.20	.05
500–999	81	81	75	73	57	25	13.8	4.6	3.1	.6	1.56	.32	.30	.28	.05
1,000–1,499	124	124	116	108	96	36	13.5	5.2	3.4	.5	1.90	.33	.37	.31	.04
1,500–1,999	100	100	96	96	73	31	13.2	8.0	3.4	.6	2.38	.34	.58	.33	.04
2,000–2,999	78	78	74	76	59	26	14.1	8.9	3.4	.5	2.65	.32	.68	.34	.04
3,000–4,999	18	18	18	18	15	1	10.4	8.7	3.7	(7)	3.34	.32	.71	.44	(6)
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Types 6 and 7	93	93	90	78	83	47	18.5	5.3	4.8	1.3	2.17	.44	.35	.46	.08
0–499	0	0	0	0	0	0									
500–999	36	36	35	29	31	19	18.1	4.1	3.6	1.5	1.67	.43	.26	.32	.08
1,000–1,499	37	37	37	29	34	19	20.2	5.3	5.9	1.0	2.41	.47	.35	.59	.07
1,500–1,999	12	12	12	12	11	5	18.1	4.8	5.2	1.5	2.16	.45	.41	.50	.12
2,000–2,999	6	6	5	6	5	2	14.6	13.4	4.2	.2	3.65	.27	.84	.44	.02
3,000–4,999	2	2	1	2	2	2	[5] 9.0	[5] 4.6	[5] 4.0	[5] 4.9	[5] 2.29	[5] .22	[5] .25	[5] .38	[5] .34
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific															
All types [8]	772	772	728	734	599	219	8.0	8.4	3.1	.5	2.10	.24	.52	.30	.03
0–499	15	15	15	9	14	6	8.6	2.8	3.6	.6	1.33	.20	.18	.31	.05
500–999	196	196	182	180	153	73	8.2	5.8	3.1	.6	1.67	.24	.37	.29	.04
1,000–1,499	235	235	217	226	184	67	8.0	7.8	3.2	.5	1.98	.24	.48	.30	.03
1,500–1,999	178	178	173	175	143	45	7.9	10.3	3.0	.5	2.37	.24	.63	.30	.03
2,000–2,999	123	123	119	119	88	23	8.0	10.4	2.8	.4	2.51	.26	.68	.29	.03
3,000–4,999	25	25	22	25	17	5	7.1	13.1	3.4	.3	3.01	.22	.92	.37	.02
Type 1	234	234	220	220	173	51	5.9	7.3	2.5	.3	1.77	.19	.47	.25	.02
0–499	10	10	10	6	9	6	6.4	3.4	3.0	.9	1.11	.15	.18	.24	.07
500–999	71	71	66	66	53	26	6.4	6.2	2.4	.5	1.51	.19	.37	.23	.04
1,000–1,499	65	65	59	61	50	10	5.6	6.9	2.8	.2	1.67	.17	.44	.27	.01
1,500–1,999	51	51	50	50	39	6	5.5	8.7	2.7	.1	2.00	.19	.55	.28	.01
2,000–2,999	31	31	29	31	20	2	5.9	9.0	2.1	.1	2.34	.21	.65	.25	.01
3,000–4,999	6	6	6	6	2	1	6.0	11.4	.5	.3	2.18	.21	.79	.07	.02
Types 2 and 3	277	277	259	269	222	75	8.0	8.5	3.1	.5	2.14	.24	.54	.30	.03
0–499	1	1	1	0	1	0	[5] 15.0	[5] .0	[5] 2.4	[5] .0	[5] 1.33	[5] .40	[5] .00	[5] .20	[5] .00
500–999	68	68	63	63	53	20	9.0	5.1	3.1	.6	1.68	.26	.33	.31	.03
1,000–1,499	95	95	87	95	76	30	8.3	8.4	3.3	.5	2.02	.25	.50	.31	.04
1,500–1,999	59	59	56	58	48	15	6.9	10.8	2.7	.4	2.44	.21	.68	.27	.03
2,000–2,999	49	49	47	48	41	8	7.4	10.2	3.3	.3	2.58	.24	.70	.32	.02
3,000–4,999	5	5	5	5	3	2	5.2	14.7	3.8	.6	3.36	.17	1.15	.44	.06

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—POTATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming potatoes and other vegetables, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—					Average [3] quantity per household				Average [4] value per household				
		Any vegetables, fruit, nuts [5]	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables			Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables			All vegetables, fruit, nuts [5]	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables		
				Fresh	Canned	Dried		Fresh	Canned	Dried			Fresh	Canned	Dried
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
VILLAGES—continued															
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific—Continued															
Types 4 and 5	*Number* 246	*Number* 246	*Number* 234	*Number* 230	*Number* 189	*Number* 83	*Pounds* 9.6	*Pounds* 8.9	*Pounds* 3.4	*Pounds* 0.6	*Dollars* 2.31	*Dollars* 0.27	*Dollars* 0.56	*Dollars* 0.33	*Dollars* 0.04
0–499	4	4	4	3	4	0	13.1	2.2	5.4	.0	1.89	.28	.21	.52	.00
500–999	56	56	52	50	46	26	9.6	6.0	4.1	.8	1.87	.28	.41	.34	.08
1,000–1,499	72	72	68	67	55	25	9.6	7.8	3.3	.6	2.19	.27	.48	.32	.04
1,500–1,999	60	60	59	59	48	20	9.7	10.8	3.2	.7	2.57	.26	.65	.33	.05
2,000–2,999	40	40	40	37	24	10	9.2	11.1	2.5	.4	2.45	.28	.65	.26	.04
3,000–4,999	14	14	11	14	12	2	8.2	13.2	4.6	.2	3.24	.23	.90	.47	.02
Southeast—white families															
All types	1,275	1,273	1,106	1,226	694	284	5.5	9.9	1.7	.5	1.76	.19	.66	.18	.04
0–499	59	59	44	49	18	16	4.6	7.2	.9	.6	.96	.14	.42	.09	.05
500–999	298	298	247	277	141	90	5.2	7.5	1.4	.6	1.18	.17	.46	.13	.05
1,000–1,499	341	340	295	332	172	77	5.7	9.7	1.6	.5	1.64	.20	.65	.16	.04
1,500–1,999	238	238	211	236	140	49	5.6	10.7	1.8	.4	1.89	.20	.73	.19	.03
2,000–2,999	226	225	203	220	139	40	5.7	11.7	2.0	.4	2.18	.20	.82	.23	.03
3,000–4,999	93	93	88	92	67	11	5.6	13.4	2.7	.1	2.75	.20	.95	.31	.01
5,000 or over	20	20	18	20	17	1	5.0	12.4	3.4	(7)	3.62	.22	.97	.43	(6)
Type 1	271	271	232	254	145	49	4.1	7.6	1.6	.3	1.48	.14	.55	.17	.02
0–499	17	17	14	11	4	6	3.6	4.8	.5	.6	.80	.14	.33	.05	.05
500–999	66	66	55	61	32	18	4.0	6.6	1.6	.5	1.14	.13	.45	.15	.04
1,000–1,499	69	69	56	66	37	9	4.1	7.2	1.4	.2	1.34	.15	.50	.14	.02
1,500–1,999	63	63	57	62	34	12	4.1	8.6	1.4	.2	1.61	.14	.64	.16	.02
2,000–2,999	40	40	36	38	27	4	4.5	9.2	2.2	.2	1.97	.16	.73	.24	.01
3,000–4,999	13	13	12	13	8	0	3.6	9.0	2.4	.0	2.17	.14	.68	.30	.00
5,000 or over	3	3	2	3	3	0	3.7	9.2	3.6	.0	3.49	.16	.88	.44	.00

Types 2 and 3	455	454	390	442	250	96	5.2	9.3	1.6	.4	1.69	.18	.62	.17	.03
0–499	29	29	21	26	12	7	5.5	8.5	1.3	.5	1.09	.16	.46	.12	.05
500–999	114	114	98	108	53	30	5.6	7.1	1.3	.6	1.18	.18	.42	.11	.05
1,000–1,499	122	122	98	121	59	23	5.0	8.8	1.4	.3	1.53	.18	.61	.14	.03
1,500–1,999	87	87	79	86	55	18	5.4	10.1	1.9	.4	1.90	.18	.67	.20	.03
2,000–2,999	70	69	63	68	45	12	5.0	11.1	2.2	.2	2.17	.18	.78	.26	.02
3,000–4,999	27	27	25	27	21	5	5.1	14.6	2.0	.2	2.88	.17	1.06	.25	.02
5,000 or over	6	6	6	6	5	1	5.7	10.2	2.6	.2	3.57	.24	.80	.46	.01
Types 4 and 5	418	417	373	402	228	93	6.0	11.3	1.8	.5	1.94	.21	.75	.19	.04
0–499	7	7	6	6	1	1	4.9	4.7	.6	.2	.78	.16	.28	.07	.02
500–999	76	76	63	69	36	24	4.8	7.7	1.4	.6	1.18	.16	.47	.12	.05
1,000–1,499	111	110	103	106	54	29	6.3	10.9	1.5	.7	1.72	.22	.69	.15	.06
1,500–1,999	67	67	58	67	39	13	5.9	12.0	2.0	.4	2.01	.22	.81	.21	.03
2,000–2,999	98	98	86	96	55	20	6.4	13.0	1.6	.5	2.25	.22	.91	.18	.04
3,000–4,999	49	49	47	48	35	6	6.3	13.8	2.9	.1	2.77	.22	.96	.32	.01
5,000 or over	10	10	10	10	8	0	5.6	14.9	4.0	.0	3.88	.24	1.12	.42	.00
Types 6 and 7	131	131	111	128	71	46	7.7	12.4	2.0	.9	1.96	.26	.77	.21	.08
0–499	6	6	3	6	1	2	3.0	10.6	.2	1.3	1.07	.11	.65	.02	.13
500–999	42	42	31	39	20	18	6.5	9.7	1.4	1.0	1.32	.22	.57	.14	.09
1,000–1,499	39	39	38	39	22	16	9.0	14.1	2.3	1.1	2.28	.32	.86	.23	.10
1,500–1,999	21	21	17	21	12	6	9.6	15.3	1.8	1.0	2.27	.30	.92	.20	.09
2,000–2,999	18	18	18	18	12	4	7.4	12.3	3.1	.4	2.38	.25	.82	.32	.04
3,000–4,999	4	4	4	4	3	0	8.0	14.3	5.0	.0	3.52	.27	1.21	.52	.00
5,000 or over	1	1	0	1	1	0	[5].0	[5] 10.0	[5] 1.2	[5].0	[5] 1.73	[5].00	[5].83	[5].20	[5].00
Southeast—Negro families															
All types	622	586	351	512	160	181	2.8	4.9	.6	.6	.64	.09	.28	.05	.04
0–499	372	341	177	290	92	103	2.2	3.9	.5	.5	.46	.07	.21	.04	.04
500–999	210	205	139	185	53	66	3.3	6.3	.6	.7	.83	.11	.36	.05	.05
1,000–1,499	30	30	27	28	12	10	5.0	7.8	1.3	.6	1.25	.16	.50	.11	.05
1,500–1,999	7	7	5	6	2	1	2.7	6.4	.6	.6	1.20	.13	.44	.08	.03
2,000–2,999	2	2	2	2	1	1	[5] 6.5	[5] 8.9	[5] 1.2	[5].5	[5] 2.16	[5].33	[5].73	[5].12	[5].08
3,000–4,999	1	1	1	1	0	0	[5] 10.0	[5] 15.0	[5].0	[5].0	[5] 2.82	[5].40	[5] 1.32	[5].00	[5].00
Type 1	219	205	118	178	50	53	2.4	4.4	.5	.5	.61	.08	.27	.04	.03
0–499	129	116	57	95	28	28	2.2	3.4	.4	.4	.46	.07	.20	.04	.03
500–999	77	76	51	70	18	22	2.6	5.4	.5	.6	.75	.08	.32	.04	.04
1,000–1,499	10	10	8	10	3	2	3.2	7.6	1.0	.3	1.24	.10	.49	.10	.03
1,500–1,999	3	3	2	3	1	1	2.7	9.7	1.0	1.3	1.46	.12	.66	.13	.07
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0									
3,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0									

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—POTATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming potatoes and other vegetables and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—					Average [4] quantity per household				Average [4] value per household				
		Any vegetables, fruit, nuts [3]	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables			Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables			All vegetables, fruit, nuts [3]	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables		
				Fresh	Canned	Dried		Fresh	Canned	Dried			Fresh	Canned	Dried
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
VILLAGES—continued															
Southeast—Negro families—Con.															
Types 2 and 3	*Number* 170	*Number* 159	*Number* 95	*Number* 138	*Number* 51	*Number* 55	*Pounds* 2.9	*Pounds* 4.7	*Pounds* 0.7	*Pounds* 0.7	*Dollars* 0.68	*Dollars* 0.10	*Dollars* 0.27	*Dollars* 0.06	*Dollars* 0.05
0–499	107	98	51	84	30	32	2.1	3.8	.5	.6	.48	.08	.21	.04	.04
500–999	55	53	37	47	19	22	4.3	6.5	1.0	.9	1.01	.15	.40	.08	.07
1,000–1,499	4	4	4	4	1	1	4.8	5.2	.6	.5	1.20	.18	.37	.06	.05
1,500–1,999	4	4	3	3	1	0	2.8	4.0	.3	.0	1.01	.13	.29	.04	.00
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0									
3,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Types 4 and 5	161	154	99	134	33	48	3.0	5.4	.4	.6	.66	.10	.29	.04	.05
0–499	88	83	48	71	16	27	2.4	3.6	.3	.6	.43	.08	.18	.03	.05
500–999	58	56	37	50	11	16	3.0	7.1	.4	.6	.81	.10	.38	.04	.04
1,000–1,499	14	14	13	12	6	5	5.7	8.7	1.1	.6	1.24	.17	.54	.10	.05
1,500–1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0									
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0									
3,000–4,999	1	1	1	1	0	0	[5] 10.0	[5] 15.0	[5].0	[5].0	[5] 2.82	[5].40	[5] 1.32	[5].00	[5].00
Types 6 and 7	72	68	39	62	26	25	3.0	6.2	.9	.7	.66	.10	.31	.07	.05
0–499	48	44	21	40	18	16	2.0	5.7	.7	.6	.53	.07	.27	.06	.04
500–999	20	20	14	18	5	6	4.3	6.9	.9	.9	.77	.14	.35	.07	.06
1,000–1,499	2	2	2	2	2	2	[5] 10.0	[5] 8.0	[5] 4.8	[5] 2.0	[5] 1.46	[5].38	[5].38	[5].28	[5].20
1,500–1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0									
2,000–2,999	2	2	2	2	1	1	[5] 6.5	[5] 8.9	[5] 1.2	[5].5	[5] 2.16	[5].33	[5].73	[5].12	[5].08
3,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0									

SMALL CITIES *North Central*														
All types	878	875	818	795	693	269	10.8	5.6	3.0	.7	1.96	.30	.43	.29	.04
0–499	17	16	15	12	10	7	8.4	2.8	1.4	.8	1.18	.23	.24	.12	.05
500–999	183	182	165	154	139	69	10.3	3.8	2.6	1.0	1.45	.28	.29	.24	.06
1,000–1,499	305	304	285	278	232	97	11.3	5.0	3.0	.6	1.84	.30	.38	.29	.04
1,500–1,999	170	170	163	156	137	47	11.6	6.1	3.1	.6	2.17	.34	.46	.31	.03
2,000–2,999	138	138	131	131	114	37	10.1	7.4	2.8	.5	2.41	.30	.56	.28	.02
3,000–4,999	58	58	52	57	54	12	10.8	8.4	4.4	.8	2.88	.33	.70	.44	.04
5,000 or over	7	7	7	7	7	0	9.2	8.3	2.6	.0	2.28	.32	.67	.31	.00
Type 1	221	220	196	195	163	58	8.0	4.6	2.2	.6	1.59	.25	.36	.23	.04
0–499	7	7	7	6	5	2	8.1	4.0	1.9	.3	1.35	.25	.33	.17	.03
500–999	61	60	51	47	44	21	7.2	2.7	2.4	.9	1.20	.22	.21	.22	.05
1,000–1,499	73	73	67	68	53	19	9.0	5.0	2.2	.5	1.61	.28	.37	.23	.04
1,500–1,999	32	32	29	28	26	6	7.3	4.1	2.6	.4	1.76	.23	.34	.28	.02
2,000–2,999	36	36	31	34	24	8	7.5	5.9	1.6	.4	1.85	.23	.47	.19	.03
3,000–4,999	10	10	9	10	9	2	8.9	8.6	3.0	.4	2.40	.30	.76	.29	.02
5,000 or over	2	2	2	2	2	0	[5] 8.8	[5] 11.0	[5] 3.2	[5] .0	[5] 2.12	[5] .24	[5] .78	[5] .45	[5] .00
Types 2 and 3	302	300	288	275	247	79	10.6	5.6	3.1	.5	2.01	.30	.44	.31	.04
0–499	6	5	4	3	3	3	7.1	1.7	1.0	1.1	.82	.17	.11	.08	.06
500–999	65	65	60	59	53	19	10.5	4.2	2.9	.7	1.56	.28	.34	.28	.05
1,000–1,499	109	108	104	98	86	30	10.9	5.1	3.1	.5	1.87	.30	.41	.30	.03
1,500–1,999	66	66	65	60	56	13	10.8	6.6	3.5	.3	2.33	.33	.52	.36	.02
2,000–2,999	40	40	40	39	33	10	9.8	7.6	2.7	.3	2.48	.28	.57	.27	.03
3,000–4,999	15	15	14	15	15	4	9.9	6.5	4.0	.4	2.47	.31	.53	.44	.03
5,000 or over	1	1	1	1	1	0	[5] 15.0	[5] 6.5	[5] 3.0	[5] .0	[5] 2.85	[5] .60	[5] .61	[5] .18	[5] .00
Types 4 and 5	279	279	260	256	219	103	12.2	6.4	3.2	.8	2.18	.34	.49	.31	.05
0–499	4	4	4	3	2	2	10.9	2.4	1.1	1.5	1.40	.31	.26	.10	.07
500–999	39	39	37	34	27	20	12.6	5.0	2.2	1.5	1.65	.34	.36	.20	.10
1,000–1,499	88	88	80	80	65	36	12.3	5.4	3.2	.8	1.86	.31	.41	.30	.05
1,500–1,999	62	62	59	58	46	27	13.8	6.2	3.1	1.0	2.24	.39	.48	.27	.06
2,000–2,999	53	53	51	49	49	13	10.9	7.9	3.3	.5	2.64	.34	.59	.34	.03
3,000–4,999	29	29	25	28	26	5	11.2	8.8	4.6	.5	2.98	.34	.73	.48	.03
5,000 or over	4	4	4	4	4	0	8.0	7.4	2.2	.0	2.22	.30	.63	.28	.00
Types 6 and 7	76	76	74	69	64	29	15.3	5.4	3.8	1.1	2.18	.36	.37	.35	.07
0–499	0	0	0	0	0	0									
500–999	18	18	17	14	15	9	14.9	3.1	2.8	1.0	1.35	.38	.21	.26	.07
1,000–1,499	35	35	34	32	28	12	15.0	4.1	3.8	.7	2.13	.34	.28	.39	.05
1,500–1,999	10	10	10	10	9	1	15.7	8.2	2.4	.1	2.02	.36	.47	.24	.01
2,000–2,999	9	9	9	9	8	6	16.8	9.1	5.6	1.8	3.08	.44	.68	.44	.15
3,000–4,999	4	4	4	4	4	1	15.8	11.5	7.4	6.2	4.83	.32	.93	.58	.19
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0									

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—POTATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming potatoes and other vegetables, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [1]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—					Average [4] quantity per household				Average [4] value per household				
		Any vegetables, fruit, nuts [3]	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables			Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables			All vegetables, fruit, nuts [3]	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables		
				Fresh	Canned	Dried		Fresh	Canned	Dried			Fresh	Canned	Dried
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
SMALL CITIES—continued															
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	969	969	920	950	716	189	7.2	9.9	2.8	0.3	2.24	0.24	0.61	0.28	0.02
0–499	11	11	11	11	7	4	9.4	5.8	1.7	.5	1.43	.31	.32	.15	.05
500–999	122	122	115	119	81	27	7.0	8.2	2.4	.3	1.66	.23	.47	.22	.02
1,000–1,499	276	276	264	270	208	52	7.5	8.8	2.7	.3	2.05	.25	.55	.27	.02
1,500–1,999	267	267	252	259	202	58	6.9	10.4	2.9	.3	2.39	.24	.65	.31	.02
2,000–2,999	221	221	208	219	162	33	7.0	10.9	2.7	.2	2.36	.24	.67	.29	.01
3,000–4,999	67	67	65	67	51	15	7.1	13.2	3.6	.4	3.20	.25	.86	.36	.04
5,000 or over	5	5	5	5	5	0	8.1	12.5	2.5	.0	3.01	.27	.58	.36	.00
Type 1	258	258	242	255	183	37	5.4	8.3	2.1	.2	1.93	.19	.54	.23	.01
Types 2 and 3	406	406	382	394	313	86	7.2	9.4	3.0	.3	2.21	.25	.58	.30	.02
Types 4 and 5	305	305	296	301	220	66	8.5	12.0	3.0	.4	2.56	.28	.72	.30	.03
Southeast—white families															
All types	727	726	653	717	388	153	4.8	10.8	1.6	0.5	1.86	.20	.80	.15	.04
0–499	26	26	20	23	11	11	3.5	6.4	1.8	1.2	1.07	.18	.39	.13	.08
500–999	146	145	129	141	67	44	4.4	8.0	1.4	.6	1.27	.19	.55	.12	.06
1,000–1,499	180	180	164	178	86	49	5.0	10.6	1.2	.6	1.73	.22	.76	.12	.06
1,500–1,999	188	188	170	188	104	30	5.1	11.5	1.5	.4	2.04	.23	.88	.15	.03
2,000–2,999	139	139	128	139	89	17	4.7	12.8	2.0	.2	2.26	.19	.96	.22	.02
3,000–4,999	40	40	35	40	28	2	3.9	14.3	2.3	.2	2.81	.17	1.10	.26	.02
5,000 or over	8	8	7	8	3	0	5.5	13.6	1.1	.0	2.73	.22	1.20	.12	.00
Type 1	159	158	136	157	76	22	3.3	8.9	1.1	.2	1.51	.14	.67	.11	.02
Types 2 and 3	268	268	247	265	148	57	4.7	10.8	1.6	.4	1.90	.21	.81	.15	.04

Types 4 and 5	277	277	248	272	146	60	5.3	12.0	1.6	.5	1.97	.22	.87	.16	.04
Types 6 and 7	23	23	22	23	18	14	9.5	10.0	2.9	1.7	2.29	.33	.73	.26	.14
Southeast—Negro families															
All types	333	326	208	308	97	94	2.7	5.5	.6	.5	.75	.11	.34	.05	.04
0–499	125	118	63	108	31	41	2.1	4.1	.6	.5	.48	.08	.23	.05	.04
500–999	141	141	97	134	42	40	2.8	5.4	.6	.5	.77	.12	.33	.05	.04
1,000–1,499	51	51	35	50	19	10	3.2	7.8	.6	.4	1.09	.14	.49	.06	.02
1,500–1,999	8	8	6	8	2	1	4.3	11.4	.3	.1	1.51	.17	.76	.03	(6)
2,000–2,999	8	8	7	8	3	2	7.0	10.6	.7	.7	2.00	.26	.91	.08	.04
Type 1	86	85	50	81	17	22	2.2	4.7	.4	.4	.65	.09	.29	.04	.03
Types 2 and 3	104	101	66	95	35	31	2.4	5.6	.7	.5	.77	.10	.34	.06	.04
Types 4 and 5	118	115	72	108	38	28	2.7	5.9	.7	.5	.80	.11	.38	.06	.04
Types 6 and 7	25	25	20	24	7	13	6.6	6.5	.8	.8	.88	.19	.33	.06	.07

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food-estimate schedules). See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

[3] For fruit and nuts, see table 34.

[4] Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

[6] $0.0050 or less.

[7] 0.050 or less.

[8] Includes 15 families of types 6 and 7 distributed by income class as follows: $500–$999, 1; $1,000–$1,499, 3; $1,500–$1,999, 8; $2,000–$2,999, 3. These families are not included in the consumption sample.

TABLE 34.—FRUIT, NUTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS FOODS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming fruit, nuts, and miscellaneous foods, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,[1] March–November 1936*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—						Average [5] quantity per household			Average [6] value per household					
		Fruit			Nuts, nut butter	Miscellaneous foods		Fruit			Fruit			Nuts, nut butter	Miscellaneous foods	
		Fresh	Canned	Dried		Coffee, tea, cocoa [3]	Other [4]	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Fresh	Canned	Dried		Coffee, tea, cocoa [3]	Other [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
VILLAGES																
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	1,304	1,163	692	396	345	1,219	1,246	8.9	1.7	0.4	0.58	0.18	0.05	0.04	0.26	0.32
0–499	57	38	23	8	8	51	55	6.0	1.1	.2	.35	.11	.02	.01	.19	.17
500–999	352	284	164	99	64	319	338	6.0	1.4	.4	.36	.14	.04	.03	.23	.24
1,000–1,499	439	400	228	134	119	412	415	8.5	1.7	.4	.55	.18	.05	.04	.26	.30
1,500–1,999	245	236	145	85	70	235	237	11.0	1.8	.5	.74	.20	.06	.05	.29	.35
2,000–2,999	169	165	105	58	60	162	159	12.3	2.2	.5	.86	.24	.07	.06	.31	.46
3,000–4,999	41	39	26	12	24	39	41	14.6	2.1	.4	1.08	.25	.04	.08	.34	.51
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	[6] 33.8	[6] 1.2	[6] 0	[6] .94	[6] .14	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .10	[6] .02
Type 1	364	308	185	100	64	331	348	7.5	1.3	.3	.50	.14	.04	.02	.22	.28
0–499	36	21	14	6	4	32	34	6.1	1.0	.2	.34	.10	.03	.01	.17	.15
500–999	127	102	59	33	18	112	123	5.4	1.1	.3	.35	.11	.03	.02	.20	.20
1,000–1,499	107	96	57	31	19	96	100	8.0	1.2	.3	.54	.14	.04	.03	.24	.30
1,500–1,999	50	48	32	19	11	48	48	10.5	1.9	.5	.71	.21	.06	.03	.25	.38
2,000–2,999	34	32	18	10	9	33	33	8.7	1.4	.4	.70	.16	.05	.02	.25	.46
3,000–4,999	9	8	4	1	3	9	9	12.2	1.0	.1	.82	.11	.01	.05	.29	.40
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	[6] 33.8	[6] 1.2	[6] 0	[6] .94	[6] .14	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .10	[6] .02
Types 2 and 3	434	397	233	137	132	403	414	8.9	1.7	.4	.59	.18	.05	.05	.25	.33
0–499	9	7	4	1	3	8	9	6.4	1.3	.1	.29	.16	.01	.03	.21	.17
500–999	108	89	49	29	22	96	102	6.4	1.3	.4	.39	.14	.04	.03	.23	.23
1,000–1,499	171	157	88	61	54	161	159	8.2	1.6	.4	.55	.17	.05	.04	.24	.33
1,500–1,999	83	82	50	23	27	77	82	11.0	1.9	.4	.76	.22	.04	.06	.25	.37
2,000–2,999	51	51	35	20	20	50	50	12.6	2.3	.5	.86	.24	.06	.08	.31	.50
3,000–4,999	12	11	7	3	6	11	12	12.2	1.4	.2	1.01	.14	.02	.07	.33	.58
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									

Types 4 and 5	413	379	225	127	120	396	393	10.0	2.0	.5	.65	.22	.06	.05	.32	.33
0–499	12	10	5	1	1	11	12	5.4	1.1	.1	.42	.10	.01	.01	.24	.23
500–999	81	66	40	22	15	77	79	6.4	1.9	.4	.36	.18	.04	.03	.30	.28
1,000–1,499	124	112	63	33	34	119	119	8.7	2.0	.4	.53	.22	.05	.05	.29	.28
1,500–1,999	100	97	56	35	27	98	95	11.9	1.7	.6	.78	.20	.06	.05	.35	.32
2,000–2,999	78	76	48	28	28	74	70	12.5	2.2	.6	.87	.25	.08	.07	.35	.42
3,000–4,999	18	18	13	8	15	17	18	17.2	3.0	.6	1.28	.40	.07	.12	.38	.55
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Types 6 and 7	93	79	49	32	29	89	91	9.6	2.1	.6	.52	.21	.06	.05	.27	.33
0–499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
500–999	36	27	16	15	9	34	34	6.0	1.6	.7	.29	.17	.08	.04	.23	.27
1,000–1,499	37	35	20	9	12	36	37	11.0	2.6	.6	.60	.22	.04	.07	.29	.34
1,500–1,999	12	9	7	8	5	12	12	6.4	1.3	.9	.39	.14	.11	.04	.30	.31
2,000–2,999	6	6	4	0	3	5	6	26.7	4.1	.0	1.52	.48	.00	.08	.28	.63
3,000–4,999	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	[6] 16.5	[6] 2.3	[6].0	[6].85	[6].25	[6].00	[6].00	[6].26	[6].29
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																
All types [7]	772	739	471	185	246	716	733	12.6	2.2	.3	.69	.22	.04	.06	.27	.24
0–499	15	11	8	6	2	14	14	5.0	2.4	.5	.31	.22	.04	.02	.19	.11
500–999	196	180	104	44	50	182	189	9.4	1.8	.3	.49	.16	.04	.04	.24	.18
1,000–1,499	235	228	137	58	59	218	225	11.4	2.1	.3	.64	.20	.04	.05	.28	.22
1,500–1,999	178	174	117	39	70	166	167	14.5	2.5	.4	.80	.26	.03	.08	.27	.29
2,000–2,999	123	123	85	30	55	114	113	17.2	2.3	.3	.90	.23	.03	.09	.28	.30
3,000–4,999	25	23	20	8	10	22	25	16.1	3.2	.4	.93	.36	.06	.13	.27	.42
Type 1	234	221	146	50	60	210	219	10.4	1.8	.2	.60	.18	.02	.04	.24	.20
0–499	10	7	6	5	1	10	9	3.9	2.5	.5	.23	.19	.04	.01	.17	.08
500–999	71	65	42	17	16	63	70	8.7	1.7	.2	.46	.16	.03	.03	.22	.15
1,000–1,499	65	62	41	8	12	59	61	9.2	1.8	.1	.56	.19	.01	.02	.24	.14
1,500–1,999	51	51	34	11	14	46	46	10.6	2.2	.4	.69	.21	.03	.04	.24	.30
2,000–2,999	31	31	19	7	15	26	27	17.4	1.5	.2	.95	.16	.03	.08	.27	.28
3,000–4,999	6	5	4	2	2	6	6	17.5	1.1	.2	.91	.10	.02	.06	.18	.34
Types 2 and 3	277	271	163	70	94	258	261	13.6	2.0	.4	.72	.20	.04	.07	.26	.25
0–499	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	[6] 10.0	[6].0	[6].0	[6].73	[6].00	[6].00	[6].00	[6].00	[6].27
500–999	68	64	31	17	19	63	64	10.0	1.4	.4	.54	.13	.04	.04	.23	.17
1,000–1,499	95	94	50	24	26	88	93	10.9	1.8	.4	.64	.18	.04	.06	.27	.26
1,500–1,999	59	58	39	12	27	57	53	17.8	2.5	.2	.88	.26	.02	.09	.27	.27
2,000–2,999	49	49	39	15	19	46	45	18.3	2.8	.4	.90	.27	.05	.08	.26	.33
3,000–4,999	5	5	4	2	3	4	5	17.6	1.6	.4	.95	.16	.09	.34	.33	.37

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—FRUIT, NUTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS FOODS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming fruit, nuts, and miscellaneous foods, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,[1] March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—						Average [3] quantity per household			Average [3] value per household					
		Fruit			Nuts, nut butter	Miscellaneous foods		Fruit			Fruit			Nuts, nut butter	Miscellaneous foods	
		Fresh	Canned	Dried		Coffee, tea, cocoa [5]	Other [4]	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Fresh	Canned	Dried		Coffee, tea, cocoa [5]	Other [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
VILLAGES—continued																
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific—Con.																
Types 4 and 5	*Number* 246	*Number* 233	*Number* 153	*Number* 59	*Number* 84	*Number* 234	*Number* 238	*Pounds* 13.5	*Pounds* 2.8	*Pounds* 0.4	*Dollars* 0.73	*Dollars* 0.27	*Dollars* 0.04	*Dollars* 0.07	*Dollars* 0.30	*Dollars* 0.27
0–499	4	3	2	1	1	4	4	6.5	2.9	.5	.41	.35	.06	.06	.27	.15
500–999	56	50	30	9	15	55	54	9.6	2.2	.4	.47	.21	.05	.05	.28	.22
1,000–1,499	72	69	45	25	20	68	68	14.2	2.9	.5	.73	.25	.05	.05	.33	.25
1,500–1,999	60	58	38	12	24	55	60	14.7	3.0	.3	.83	.32	.03	.10	.29	.30
2,000–2,999	40	40	26	8	19	40	38	16.3	2.2	.2	.89	.22	.02	.09	.32	.26
3,000–4,999	14	13	12	4	5	12	14	15.0	4.7	.5	.93	.55	.06	.08	.28	.46
Southeast—white families																
All types	1,275	1,140	515	225	253	1,218	1,196	10.6	.9	.3	.50	.11	.04	.04	.28	.20
0–499	59	39	10	6	6	53	55	5.9	.4	.1	.20	.03	.02	.01	.14	.13
500–999	298	239	76	42	48	279	275	6.4	.6	.2	.27	.05	.03	.02	.20	.13
1,000–1,499	341	310	115	53	71	329	311	9.9	.6	.3	.45	.07	.03	.04	.25	.17
1,500–1,999	238	227	124	43	50	228	225	10.1	1.3	.3	.54	.14	.03	.03	.27	.21
2,000–2,999	226	215	112	55	40	219	218	13.4	1.1	.4	.66	.15	.05	.04	.30	.30
3,000–4,999	93	90	62	18	29	91	92	18.0	1.9	.4	.90	.26	.04	.08	.35	.30
5,000 or over	20	20	16	8	9	19	20	35.7	2.4	.6	1.47	.35	.08	.10	.46	.50
Type 1	271	244	113	46	46	262	254	8.8	.8	.2	.44	.10	.03	.03	.22	.19
0–499	17	9	0	2	2	16	15	6.3	.0	.2	.20	.00	.02	.01	.14	.12
500–999	66	58	22	10	13	64	61	4.6	.7	.2	.25	.06	.02	.04	.20	.15
1,000–1,499	69	63	31	6	10	65	64	8.6	.6	.1	.42	.08	.01	.02	.21	.17

1,500–1,999	63	61	32	13	14	61	59	8.3	1.2	.2	.46	.13	.03	.03	.24	.21
2,000–2,999	40	37	19	10	3	40	40	13.3	1.0	.3	.63	.14	.04	.02	.25	.26
3,000–4,999	13	13	6	3	2	13	12	16.2	1.1	.4	.84	.15	.04	.02	.35	.23
5,000 or over	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	39.2	2.5	1.2	1.44	.32	.13	.12	.31	.24
Types 2 and 3	455	409	189	77	100	426	421	10.5	1.0	.2	.51	.11	.03	.04	.24	.21
0–499	29	24	8	2	4	26	28	6.9	.6	.1	.22	.05	.01	.02	.15	.11
500–999	114	92	28	14	18	105	102	8.8	.5	.2	.33	.05	.02	.02	.20	.14
1,000–1,499	122	110	42	21	33	115	112	8.4	.7	.2	.41	.08	.03	.05	.22	.16
1,500–1,999	87	83	48	16	18	83	80	10.6	1.4	.2	.60	.16	.03	.03	.27	.21
2,000–2,999	70	68	39	15	17	65	66	13.1	1.4	.3	.68	.18	.03	.04	.29	.32
3,000–4,999	27	26	20	7	9	26	27	19.1	1.9	.4	1.02	.24	.05	.07	.34	.37
5,000 or over	6	6	4	2	1	6	6	30.5	1.8	.3	1.65	.28	.06	.07	.50	.97
Types 4 and 5	418	378	176	76	81	404	402	12.1	1.0	.3	.55	.12	.04	.04	.28	.22
0–499	7	4	1	1	0	5	7	4.4	.3	.1	.23	.01	.01	.00	.13	.20
500–999	76	61	22	11	10	72	73	4.9	.9	.2	.26	.06	.04	.02	.19	.11
1,000–1,499	111	98	34	20	18	110	103	11.1	.5	.3	.46	.06	.04	.04	.28	.18
1,500–1,999	67	63	31	9	15	64	65	11.2	1.3	.2	.54	.13	.03	.04	.28	.22
2,000–2,999	98	95	48	23	16	96	95	14.0	1.0	.4	.66	.14	.06	.04	.33	.31
3,000–4,999	49	47	32	8	16	48	49	17.9	1.9	.4	.86	.26	.05	.09	.36	.25
5,000 or over	10	10	8	4	6	9	10	40.6	2.8	.7	1.46	.42	.10	.12	.50	.32
Types 6 and 7	131	109	37	26	26	126	119	9.5	.7	.4	.45	.09	.06	.04	.29	.16
0–499	6	2	1	1	0	6	5	1.8	.4	.2	.12	.02	.02	.00	.21	.11
500–999	42	28	4	7	7	38	39	5.4	.2	.3	.20	.02	.05	.02	.22	.08
1,000–1,499	39	39	8	6	10	39	32	13.5	.6	.4	.61	.06	.05	.05	.31	.15
1,500–1,999	21	20	13	5	3	20	21	9.4	1.1	.6	.51	.16	.07	.02	.37	.18
2,000–2,999	18	15	6	7	4	18	17	11.3	.9	.9	.68	.11	.11	.05	.32	.28
3,000–4,999	4	4	4	0	2	4	4	19.2	4.6	.0	.68	.74	.00	.10	.44	.54
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	[6] 7.5	[6] .7	[6] .0	[6] .60	[6] .10	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .20	[6] .25
Southeast—Negro families																
All types	622	301	62	69	25	480	532	3.6	.2	.2	.14	.02	.02	([8])	.13	.07
0–499	372	141	24	28	12	274	319	2.2	.2	.1	.08	.01	.01	([8])	.11	.05
500–999	210	125	33	34	6	172	179	4.4	.4	.2	.19	.04	.03	([8])	.16	.09
1,000–1,999	30	26	2	6	4	27	25	13.0	.1	.2	.37	.01	.03	.02	.21	.11
1,500–1,999	7	6	1	0	1	4	7	11.4	.1	.0	.46	.02	.00	.04	.16	.15
2,000–2,999	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	[6] 9.8	[6] 1.0	[6] 1.5	[6] .60	[6] .08	[6] .12	[6] .10	[6] .30	[6] .24
3,000–4,999	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	[6] 9.0	[6] 1.0	[6] .0	[6] .90	[6] .20	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .15	[6] .39
Type 1	219	112	24	26	8	160	182	4.2	.2	.2	.15	.02	.02	([8])	.13	.07
0–499	129	54	12	13	4	86	109	2.7	.2	.1	.09	.01	.02	([8])	.10	.06
500–999	77	46	10	11	4	62	62	4.4	.2	.2	.20	.03	.03	.01	.17	.08
1,000–1,499	10	10	2	2	0	9	8	20.0	.3	.3	.45	.04	.03	.00	.19	.12
1,500–1,999	3	2	0	0	0	3	3	13.7	.0	.0	.48	.00	.00	.00	.32	.18
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
3,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—FRUIT, NUTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS FOODS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming fruit, nuts, and miscellaneous foods, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—						Average [5] quantity per household			Average [5] value per household					
		Fruit			Nuts, nut butter	Miscellaneous foods		Fruit			Fruit			Nuts, nut butter	Miscellaneous foods	
		Fresh	Canned	Dried		Coffee, tea, cocoa [3]	Other [4]	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Fresh	Canned	Dried		Coffee, tea, cocoa [3]	Other [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
VILLAGES—continued																
Southeast—Negro families—Con.	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Types 2 and 3	170	83	21	21	9	124	147	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.11	0.06
0–499	107	37	6	10	4	77	94	2.1	.1	.1	.08	.01	.02	(8)	.09	.05
500–999	55	38	14	9	1	43	46	3.6	.6	.3	.22	.06	.03	(8)	.15	.09
1,000–1,499	4	4	0	2	3	3	3	5.6	.0	.2	.39	.00	.04	.11	.12	.05
1,500–1,999	4	4	1	0	1	1	4	9.6	.2	.0	.45	.04	.00	.06	.05	.13
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
3,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Types 4 and 5	161	75	9	19	2	137	140	4.2	.2	.1	.14	.02	.02	(8)	.15	.07
0–499	88	33	2	4	1	74	75	2.0	.1	(8)	.07	.02	(8)	(8)	.12	.05
500–999	58	31	6	13	0	49	52	5.7	.2	.3	.19	.02	.04	.00	.17	.09
1,000–1,499	14	10	0	2	1	13	12	11.2	.0	.2	.33	.00	.04	.01	.25	.12
1,500–1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
3,000–4,999	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	[6] 9.0	[6] 1.0	[6] .0	[6] .90	[6] .20	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .15	[6] .39
Types 6 and 7	72	31	8	3	6	59	63	2.0	.4	.1	.09	.02	.01	.01	.11	.06
0–499	48	17	4	1	3	37	41	1.3	.2	.1	.06	.02	.01	(8)	.10	.04
500–999	20	10	3	1	1	18	19	2.4	.7	(8)	.11	.04	(8)	(8)	.11	.08
1,000–1,499	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	[6] 4.8	[6] .0	[6] .0	[6] .22	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .18	[6] .16
1,500–1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
2,000–2,999	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	[6] 9.8	[6] 1.0	[6] 1.5	[6] .60	[6] .08	[6] .12	[6] .10	[6] .30	[6] .24
3,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									

SMALL CITIES

North Central

All types	878	810	358	204	230	819	795	10.6	1.2	.4	.67	.13	.05	.05	.28	.33
0–499	17	12	7	3	2	16	16	5.2	.8	.2	.39	.09	.03	.03	.24	.19
500–999	183	158	53	39	38	165	164	6.8	.7	.4	.41	.08	.05	.04	.23	.22
1,000–1,499	305	278	118	69	81	283	281	9.7	1.2	.3	.61	.13	.04	.05	.27	.34
1,500–1,999	170	162	76	42	42	156	154	12.0	1.6	.4	.76	.17	.05	.05	.31	.41
2,000–2,999	138	135	71	35	46	135	121	14.1	1.4	.5	.92	.17	.07	.07	.33	.35
3,000–4,999	58	58	32	15	20	57	52	16.1	1.7	.4	1.04	.20	.07	.06	.36	.34
5,000 or over	7	7	1	1	1	7	7	11.0	.5	.3	.85	.07	.03	.03	.31	.61
Type 1	221	201	78	48	39	207	196	8.3	.8	.3	.55	.09	.04	.03	.25	.27
0–499	7	6	3	3	1	7	6	5.7	.6	.5	.38	.08	.07	.04	.27	.21
500–999	61	52	19	17	13	57	53	5.1	.7	.4	.34	.08	.05	.03	.20	.20
1,000–1,499	73	66	25	14	11	68	69	8.7	.8	.3	.55	.08	.03	.03	.25	.34
1,500–1,999	32	30	13	5	4	29	28	10.2	1.1	.3	.71	.11	.03	.04	.25	.33
2,000–2,999	36	35	13	6	5	34	29	10.8	.8	.3	.75	.11	.05	.02	.32	.22
3,000–4,999	10	10	5	2	5	10	9	11.8	.9	.5	.81	.11	.05	.06	.37	.30
5,000 or over	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	[6] 9.8	[6].0	[6] 1.0	[6].55	[6].00	[6].10	[6].00	[6].22	[6].35
Types 2 and 3	302	283	121	78	83	274	276	11.6	1.1	.5	.69	.12	.06	.05	.26	.32
0–499	6	4	3	0	1	6	6	4.7	1.2	.0	.25	.12	.00	.03	.22	.09
500–999	65	58	18	12	19	56	59	8.5	.6	.4	.45	.06	.05	.05	.20	.21
1,000–1,499	109	100	41	26	28	96	97	10.3	.9	.4	.64	.10	.04	.05	.24	.30
1,500–1,999	66	65	30	19	14	61	59	13.8	1.2	.5	.85	.15	.06	.04	.30	.41
2,000–2,999	40	40	22	16	17	39	39	16.4	1.7	.9	.96	.17	.12	.08	.31	.42
3,000–4,999	15	15	7	5	4	15	15	13.6	1.6	.4	.87	.17	.07	.05	.29	.38
5,000 or over	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	[6] 19.0	[6].0	[6].0	[6] 1.46	[6].00	[6].00	[6].00	[6].84	[6].55
Types 4 and 5	279	256	125	58	82	265	248	11.1	1.5	.3	.73	.16	.04	.06	.33	.36
0–499	4	2	1	0	0	3	4	5.2	.4	.0	.61	.05	.00	.00	.22	.30
500–999	39	34	15	9	4	36	35	7.0	1.1	.5	.47	.11	.05	.02	.28	.24
1,000–1,499	88	78	32	16	30	84	80	9.5	1.2	.2	.57	.13	.03	.06	.31	.36
1,500–1,999	62	57	29	15	18	57	57	11.4	2.1	.4	.73	.20	.05	.06	.35	.45
2,000–2,999	53	52	30	12	20	53	44	14.4	1.5	.4	1.01	.20	.05	.08	.37	.37
3,000–4,999	29	29	17	6	9	28	24	15.6	1.8	.4	1.05	.22	.07	.06	.41	.30
5,000 or over	4	4	1	0	1	4	4	9.6	1.0	.0	.84	.12	.00	.05	.22	.74
Types 6 and 7	76	70	34	20	26	73	75	11.6	2.0	.5	.68	.22	.06	.07	.31	.39
0–499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
500–999	18	14	1	1	2	16	17	6.4	.2	.1	.38	.02	.01	.02	.27	.27
1,000–1,499	35	34	20	13	12	35	35	10.8	2.7	.7	.61	.30	.08	.08	.31	.39
1,500–1,999	10	10	4	3	6	9	10	9.3	1.9	.5	.57	.20	.07	.10	.32	.38
2,000–2,999	9	8	6	1	4	9	9	15.7	2.2	.3	1.01	.23	.03	.10	.32	.55
3,000–4,999	4	4	3	2	2	4	4	39.1	4.0	.8	2.12	.45	.14	.10	.39	.61
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—FRUIT, NUTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS FOODS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming fruit, nuts, and miscellaneous foods, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—						Average [3] quantity per household			Average [3] value per household					
		Fruit			Nuts, nut butter	Miscellaneous foods		Fruit			Fruit			Nuts, nut butter	Miscellaneous foods	
		Fresh	Canned	Dried		Coffee, tea, cocoa [2]	Other [4]	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Fresh	Canned	Dried		Coffee, tea, cocoa [2]	Other [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
SMALL CITIES—continued																
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	969	944	601	211	302	884	877	14.5	1.6	0.3	0.83	0.17	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.31
0–499	11	10	4	2	1	10	11	11.7	1.2	.1	.47	.10	.01	.02	.28	.33
500–999	122	112	51	27	29	105	109	9.8	1.3	.4	.54	.12	.03	.03	.20	.20
1,000–1,499	276	273	131	56	67	251	242	13.1	1.3	.3	.75	.14	.03	.04	.22	.26
1,500–1,999	267	261	143	55	90	243	237	15.2	1.8	.3	.90	.18	.03	.06	.26	.30
2,000–2,999	221	216	125	50	80	208	211	15.7	1.7	.3	.87	.19	.03	.06	.30	.37
3,000–4,999	67	67	46	21	31	62	63	20.5	3.3	.4	1.18	.34	.05	.12	.30	.39
5,000 or over	5	5	1	0	4	5	4	44.8	.4	.0	1.64	.05	.00	.11	.39	.52
Type 1	258	251	127	42	65	231	234	13.0	1.3	.2	.75	.15	.02	.04	.22	.30
Types 2 and 3	406	396	216	90	139	371	359	13.6	1.7	.3	.79	.18	.03	.06	.23	.32
Types 4 and 5	305	297	158	79	98	282	284	17.0	1.9	.5	.92	.20	.05	.06	.30	.28
Southeast—white families																
All types	727	652	299	109	156	702	481	12.9	1.0	.2	.49	.12	.02	.04	.28	.20
0–499	26	19	2	2	3	25	13	9.8	.1	.1	.24	.02	.01	.02	.19	.07
500–999	146	113	29	21	28	139	85	7.7	.4	.3	.26	.04	.02	.03	.20	.11
1,000–1,499	180	156	63	25	34	171	111	12.0	.7	.2	.43	.09	.02	.03	.25	.21
1,500–1,999	188	175	93	30	48	182	133	13.7	1.3	.2	.54	.15	.02	.04	.31	.22
2,000–2,999	139	132	75	23	25	137	96	16.0	1.5	.2	.63	.18	.03	.03	.32	.22
3,000–4,999	40	39	24	8	14	40	35	22.0	1.7	.2	.96	.19	.03	.08	.36	.33
5,000 or over	8	8	8	0	4	8	8	17.6	2.3	.0	.77	.33	.00	.09	.56	.35

Type 1	159	138	67	15	21	153	101	11.4	.9	.1	.42	.12	.01	.02	.26	.18
Types 2 and 3	268	245	112	42	68	256	178	12.5	1.0	.2	.51	.12	.02	.04	.26	.22
Types 4 and 5	277	248	111	45	57	270	182	14.3	1.0	.3	.50	.12	.03	.03	.30	.19
Types 6 and 7	23	21	9	7	10	23	20	11.2	1.2	.5	.52	.13	.06	.12	.24	.27
Southeast—Negro families																
All types	333	205	39	15	9	248	130	7.5	.2	.1	.18	.02	.01	[5]	.12	.04
0–499	125	52	8	4	1	85	39	3.8	.1	[5]	.07	.01	[5]	[5]	.09	.02
500–999	141	99	22	9	4	110	60	7.2	.3	.1	.19	.03	.01	[5]	.12	.04
1,000–1,499	51	40	8	1	3	42	20	12.9	.3	.1	.32	.04	[5]	.02	.19	.07
1,500–1,999	8	7	0	1	1	5	5	22.8	.0	.3	.51	.00	.03	.01	.11	.17
2,000–2,999	8	7	1	0	0	6	6	19.9	.1	.0	.69	.02	.00	.00	.22	.18
Type 1	86	57	10	1	0	62	24	6.6	.2	[5]	.18	.02	[5]	.00	.11	.02
Types 2 and 3	104	66	13	5	5	74	40	7.2	.2	.1	.20	.02	.01	[5]	.10	.06
Types 4 and 5	118	70	14	6	3	89	43	9.2	.2	.1	.17	.03	.01	[5]	.13	.04
Types 6 and 7	25	12	2	3	1	23	23	3.5	.3	.1	.17	.02	.02	.02	.17	.08

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms used such as household, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid help, boarders, and guests, as well as by members of the economic family.

[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food-estimate schedules). See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

[3] Includes chocolate.

[4] Includes leavening agents, seasonings, bottled beverages, and food mixtures not elsewhere specified.

[5] Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

[6] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

[7] Includes 15 families of types 6 and 7 distributed by income class as follows: $500–$999, 1; $1,000–$1,499, 3; $1,500–$1,999, 8; $2,000–$2,999, 3. These families are not included in the consumption sample.

[8] $0.0050 or less.

[9] 0.050 or less.

TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,[1] March–November 1936*

[Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Eggs: Households consuming: Any	Eggs: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Eggs: Average [3] value per household	Eggs: Average [3] quantity per household	Eggs: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Milk, whole, bottled: Households consuming: Any	Milk, whole, bottled: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Milk, whole, bottled: Average [3] value per household	Milk, whole, bottled: Average [3] quantity per household	Milk, whole, bottled: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Milk, whole, loose: Households consuming: Any	Milk, whole, loose: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Milk, whole, loose: Average [3] value per household	Milk, whole, loose: Average [3] quantity per household	Milk, whole, loose: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Buttermilk: Households consuming: Any	Buttermilk: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Buttermilk: Average [3] value per household	Buttermilk: Average [3] quantity per household	Buttermilk: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		Eggs					Milk, whole, bottled					Milk, whole, loose					Buttermilk				
NORTH AND WEST [6]		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Doz.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Qt.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Qt.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Qt.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	1,948	236	0.419	1.82	0.137	1,827	69	0.776	7.84	0.138	142	62	0.077	0.94	0.132	85	18	0.008	0.13	0.141
$0–$499	72	64	11	.311	1.38	.106	48	2	.336	3.69	.104	6	3	.049	.59	.097	1	0	.001	.01	.133
$500–$999	548	502	62	.361	1.66	.117	460	25	.624	6.51	.117	35	17	.066	.73	.121	14	4	.003	.10	.107
$1,000–$1,499	674	631	76	.417	1.88	.134	599	17	.778	7.95	.136	54	23	.082	1.06	.129	29	7	.007	.12	.130
$1,500–$1,999	423	409	42	.449	1.87	.149	386	14	.892	8.77	.149	31	9	.104	1.21	.145	17	3	.007	.11	.157
$2,000–$2,999	292	277	38	.503	1.98	.159	270	9	.931	9.16	.160	15	9	.069	.92	.152	17	3	.017	.19	.166
$3,000–$4,999	66	65	7	.482	1.91	.173	64	2	1.086	10.61	.174	1	1	.013	.11	[8].202	7	1	.028	.38	.159
Type 1	598	559	74	.329	1.46	.168	521	20	.549	5.58	.158	36	12	.042	.54	.160	27	6	.009	.13	.161
Types 2 and 3	711	669	59	.404	1.73	.138	646	26	.900	9.00	.138	43	18	.071	.89	.131	21	2	.007	.10	.145
Types 4 and 5	659	626	94	.450	2.08	.123	578	20	.816	8.26	.125	42	26	.080	.91	.119	35	10	.009	.16	.127
Types 6 and 7	108	103	9	.646	2.72	.103	82	3	.983	10.17	.103	21	6	.287	3.60	.114	2	0	.002	.08	.084
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	1,145	258	.406	1.73	.123	632	68	.417	3.84	.132	322	182	.319	2.96	.121	782	204	.213	4.22	.122
$0–$499	59	43	8	.204	.85	.088	17	2	.298	2.80	.098	10	3	.091	.93	.092	29	7	.214	4.56	.092
$500–$999	298	247	63	.291	1.31	.099	93	11	.191	1.84	.106	72	42	.270	2.52	.106	202	63	.264	5.14	.099
$1,000–$1,499	341	312	66	.376	1.62	.117	173	15	.374	3.45	.122	90	46	.350	3.21	.113	215	50	.211	4.10	.117
$1,500–$1,999	238	223	52	.430	1.78	.131	135	14	.442	4.04	.131	67	38	.310	2.87	.131	145	40	.215	4.39	.132
$2,000–$2,999	226	213	47	.518	2.17	.133	143	16	.605	5.37	.143	56	32	.345	3.23	.134	138	35	.188	3.74	.142
$3,000–$4,999	93	88	19	.596	2.47	.156	58	9	.719	6.92	.163	23	18	.481	4.42	.139	43	17	.122	2.50	.156
$5,000 or over	20	19	3	.785	3.22	.213	13	1	1.065	9.62	.226	4	3	.273	2.50	.167	10	2	.157	3.05	.214

Type 1	271	254	66	.353	1.50	.146	145	9	.318	2.85	.154	52	21	.138	1.31	.146	165	30	.144	2.98	.144
Types 2 and 3	455	410	74	.396	1.64	.122	254	26	.472	4.23	.129	105	55	.273	2.55	.123	262	61	.180	3.62	.125
Types 4 and 5	418	372	99	.452	1.94	.117	188	24	.424	4.01	.126	122	78	.410	3.74	.118	270	80	.240	4.75	.117
Types 6 and 7	131	109	19	.402	1.81	.092	45	9	.412	4.02	.094	43	28	.564	5.31	.093	85	33	.382	7.20	.089
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types [9]	622	320	92	.128	.56	.085	99	17	.075	.71	.091	66	29	.061	.68	.085	320	65	.118	2.48	.077
$0–$499	372	157	51	.088	.40	.067	40	6	.030	.28	.064	31	12	.034	.34	.074	170	36	.093	1.97	.061
$500–$999	210	128	29	.165	.72	.096	43	9	.124	1.19	.103	29	14	.095	.86	.096	132	25	.161	3.38	.094
$1,000–$1,499	30	27	10	.307	1.18	.118	12	0	.206	1.85	.117	4	2	.136	1.33	.089	15	3	.102	2.10	.102
$1,500–$1,999	7	5	1	.261	1.29	.171	3	2	.337	3.29	.159	1	0	.057	1.14	[8].104	3	1	.278	5.57	.175
Type 1	219	123	32	.146	.62	.110	36	5	.081	.74	.127	17	5	.022	.22	.096	121	19	.113	2.37	.096
Types 2 and 3	170	76	17	.106	.49	.073	26	7	.062	.62	.071	17	6	.057	.58	.086	92	15	.116	2.52	.070
Types 4 and 5	161	88	33	.128	.57	.073	26	3	.066	.65	.076	19	12	.091	.82	.089	81	23	.130	2.64	.068
Types 6 and 7	72	33	10	.121	.55	.053	11	2	.109	.97	.056	13	6	.121	1.15	.063	26	8	.114	2.39	.048
		Milk, skimmed					Milk, evaporated					Cheese					Ice cream				
NORTH AND WEST [5]		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Qt.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	25	4	0.003	0.09	0.113	550	0	0.062	0.70	0.136	1,127	16	0.125	0.53	0.144	562	18	0.111	0.39	0.151
$0–$499	72	1	0	.003	.06	[8].066	31	0	.084	.94	.103	26	1	.091	.42	.114	8	0	.036	.11	.148
$500–$999	548	9	0	.003	.12	.106	154	0	.070	.78	.118	215	6	.084	.36	.125	114	6	.076	.28	.127
$1,000–$1,499	674	7	3	.004	.11	.100	181	0	.060	.66	.137	380	4	.127	.52	.138	183	5	.105	.36	.144
$1,500–$1,999	423	3	1	.002	.05	.128	100	0	.056	.65	.151	273	2	.152	.64	.153	132	4	.130	.41	.163
$2,000–$2,999	292	5	0	.003	.09	.145	69	0	.058	.67	.157	188	3	.158	.66	.162	101	3	.162	.65	.166
$3,000–$4,999	66	0	0	.000	.00	...	14	0	.048	.56	.167	44	0	.176	.72	.177	24	0	.190	.60	.190
Type 1	598	6	0	.001	.03	.112	144	0	.046	.52	.153	292	4	.100	.43	.169	155	4	.096	.32	.177
Types 2 and 3	711	5	2	.003	.09	.119	175	0	.059	.68	.141	407	7	.128	.52	.143	218	9	.122	.46	.148
Types 4 and 5	659	11	2	.004	.09	.121	194	0	.075	.85	.125	372	5	.142	.61	.131	167	5	.118	.38	.138
Types 6 and 7	108	3	0	.010	.42	.078	37	0	.090	.92	.103	56	0	.146	.60	.110	22	0	.076	.30	.103
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	33	17	.008	.16	.121	320	0	.070	.62	.117	700	2	.130	.55	.127	131	13	.046	.17	.135
$0–$499	59	1	0	.002	.03	[8].051	17	0	.066	.57	.084	16	0	.059	.26	.099	5	0	.017	.05	.094
$500–$999	298	9	5	.005	.11	.131	83	0	.071	.65	.094	133	0	.097	.42	.099	23	0	.026	.08	.112
$1,000–$1,499	341	7	2	.006	.10	.104	94	0	.069	.59	.116	184	1	.118	.52	.119	35	4	.044	.16	.127
$1,500–$1,999	238	5	4	.009	.17	.120	59	0	.080	.74	.127	142	0	.135	.59	.131	18	1	.029	.11	.130
$2,000–$2,999	226	6	2	.007	.17	.147	64	0	.077	.64	.136	141	1	.163	.69	.139	33	5	.075	.27	.136
$3,000–$4,999	93	5	4	.030	.59	.112	8	0	.038	.35	.149	69	0	.202	.81	.155	14	3	.099	.40	.140
$5,000 or over	20	0	0	.000	.00	.....	5	0	.058	.43	.249	15	0	.244	.92	.216	3	0	.092	.36	.252
Type 1	271	9	3	.005	.10	.161	72	0	.057	.49	.147	149	0	.104	.44	.149	29	0	.037	.11	.154
Types 2 and 3	455	6	3	.003	.06	.119	100	0	.068	.59	.117	235	1	.110	.47	.127	50	4	.044	.16	.135
Types 4 and 5	418	13	9	.014	.29	.099	108	0	.072	.63	.106	244	1	.151	.64	.123	42	8	.058	.22	.130
Types 6 and 7	131	5	2	.008	.22	.109	40	0	.101	.95	.092	72	0	.184	.79	.094	10	1	.035	.12	.102

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,[1] March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Milk, skimmed: Households consuming: Any	Milk, skimmed: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Milk, skimmed: Average [3] value per household	Milk, skimmed: Average [3] quantity per household	Milk, skimmed: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Milk, evaporated: Households consuming: Any	Milk, evaporated: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Milk, evaporated: Average [3] value per household	Milk, evaporated: Average [3] quantity per household	Milk, evaporated: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Cheese: Households consuming: Any	Cheese: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Cheese: Average [3] value per household	Cheese: Average [3] quantity per household	Cheese: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Ice cream: Households consuming: Any	Ice cream: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Ice cream: Average [3] value per household	Ice cream: Average [3] quantity per household	Ice cream: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES		Milk, skimmed					Milk, evaporated					Cheese					Ice cream				
		No.	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Qt.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types	622	24	11	0.006	0.13	0.053	102	0	0.029	0.25	0.090	192	2	0.064	0.28	0.087	35	2	0.012	0.04	0.086
Type 1	219	5	2	.001	.03	.092	47	0	.032	.29	.112	68	1	.061	.26	.113	15	0	.015	.05	.122
Types 2 and 3	170	7	4	.009	.18	.059	23	0	.028	.24	.077	47	0	.056	.25	.081	10	1	.014	.05	.063
Types 4 and 5	161	4	2	.002	.04	.044	19	0	.023	.18	.080	62	1	.084	.37	.071	6	1	.008	.02	.082
Types 6 and 7	72	8	3	.020	.51	.043	13	0	.034	.28	.052	15	0	.044	.18	.056	4	0	.008	.03	.046
		Cream					Butter					Lard					Fat compounds				
NORTH AND WEST [6]		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	617	44	0.099	0.47	0.155	1,812	(10)	0.507	1.46	0.139	1,229	65	0.122	0.75	0.134	221	2	0.022	0.14	0.132
$0–$499	72	7	1	.019	.09	.128	54	(10)	.318	.93	.110	45	3	.117	.71	.108	9	0	.011	.07	.097
$500–$999	548	86	9	.037	.20	.132	434	(10)	.404	1.18	.119	362	15	.139	.86	.113	61	2	.021	.14	.113
$1,000–$1,499	674	184	18	.094	.44	.148	592	(10)	.505	1.48	.136	416	21	.131	.81	.134	61	0	.019	.12	.129
$1,500–$1,999	423	162	7	.122	.58	.157	391	(10)	.570	1.63	.151	233	15	.107	.67	.150	45	0	.023	.15	.137
$2,000–$2,999	292	133	6	.166	.76	.166	274	(10)	.622	1.75	.159	142	10	.098	.60	.158	37	0	.028	.19	.157
$3,000–$4,999	66	45	3	.320	1.51	.186	66	(10)	.671	1.89	.174	30	1	.079	.48	.168	8	0	.035	18	.192
Type 1	598	181	8	.096	.45	.184	536	(10)	.403	1.16	.160	331	23	.093	.57	.157	48	1	.010	.06	.147
Types 2 and 3	711	249	16	.160	.46	.149	631	(10)	.502	1.44	.138	416	17	.113	.70	.134	69	0	.020	.12	.139
Types 4 and 5	659	198	17	.104	.50	.138	570	(10)	.610	1.77	.125	407	19	.144	.89	.120	88	0	.030	.20	.123
Types 6 and 7	108	19	3	.083	.44	.117	75	(10)	.482	1.44	.106	75	6	.201	1.25	.100	16	1	.049	.34	.104

		Table fats, other than butter					Vegetable shortening					Mayonnaise (purchased only)					Beef, steak, round				
		No.	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	161	57	.056	.19	.149	1,120	(10)	.390	1.34	.122	912	81	.261	1.75	.120	250	3	.071	.49	.114
$0–$499	59	1	0	.005	.05	[8].082	43	(10)	.242	.96	.087	40	2	.211	1.42	.088	19	0	.119	.81	.083
$500–$999	298	9	2	.009	.03	.118	248	(10)	.327	1.22	.098	209	22	.247	1.66	.098	71	0	.087	.60	.092
$1,000–$1,499	341	32	11	.038	.13	.130	306	(10)	.380	1.35	.116	264	17	.293	1.96	.113	55	1	.054	.38	.119
$1,500–$1,999	238	37	12	.064	.23	.155	220	(10)	.425	1.43	.130	167	11	.258	1.71	.129	46	0	.070	.49	.126
$2,000–$2,999	226	53	20	.113	.39	.152	203	(10)	.429	1.41	.138	156	16	.261	1.76	.138	43	2	.075	.52	.132
$3,000–$4,999	93	25	10	.146	.46	.166	83	(10)	.509	1.54	.157	62	11	.226	1.54	.160	14	0	.059	.38	.138
$5,000 or over	20	4	2	.080	.23	.182	17	(10)	.502	1.38	.224	14	2	.264	1.90	.211	2	0	.035	.20	[8].238
Type 1	271	37	9	.041	.15	.160	243	(10)	.288	1.00	.148	206	13	.208	1.39	.143	34	1	.031	.22	.152
Types 2 and 3	455	61	14	.050	.18	.152	398	(10)	.349	1.17	.122	317	22	.240	1.61	.120	109	0	.079	.55	.114
Types 4 and 5	418	52	27	.077	.24	.142	370	(10)	.454	1.57	.115	290	37	.284	1.91	.115	82	1	.080	.55	.107
Types 6 and 7	131	11	7	.046	.18	.124	109	(10)	.536	1.94	.091	99	9	.369	2.50	.092	25	1	.098	.69	.082
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types [9]	622	3	2	.002	(11)	.116	332	(10)	.139	.48	.086	380	20	.198	1.37	.072	196	3	.107	.76	.074
$0–$499	372	2	1	.002	.01	[8].075	155	(10)	.096	.35	.067	223	7	.183	1.27	.058	121	2	.111	.78	.058
$500–$999	210	1	1	.002	(11)	[9].200	146	(10)	.195	.66	.098	135	11	.226	1.53	.090	59	1	.098	.69	.091
$1,000–$1,499	30	0	0	.000	.00	.....	25	(10)	.254	.77	.124	14	1	.166	1.22	.106	14	0	.150	1.22	.120
$1,500–$1,999	7	0	0	.000	.00	.....	4	(10)	.246	.79	.145	5	1	.216	1.43	.134	2	0	.047	.29	[9].184
Type 1	219	2	2	.003	.01	[8].151	129	(12)	.133	.45	.111	132	7	.163	1.11	.091	70	0	.094	.67	.100
Types 2 and 3	170	0	0	.000	.00	.....	88	(10)	.143	.51	.076	107	4	.226	1.54	.068	51	1	.099	.70	.062
Types 4 and 5	161	1	0	.002	.01	[9].048	82	(12)	.147	.49	.073	95	6	.192	1.34	.063	51	2	.124	.90	.066
Types 6 and 7	72	0	0	.000	.00	.....	33	(12)	.134	.47	.053	46	3	.256	1.79	.047	24	0	.130	.86	.040
NORTH AND WEST [6]																					
All types [7]	2,076	281	2	0.036	0.22	0.115	366	3	0.031	0.19	0.145	768	14	0.065	0.30	0.153	840	7	0.201	0.76	0.140
$0–$499	72	17	0	.052	.33	.084	6	0	.009	.05	.124	9	1	.023	.09	.136	18	0	.116	.41	.122
$500–$999	548	109	1	.050	.30	.103	70	1	.023	.15	.122	120	5	.036	.17	.131	199	3	.167	.64	.121
$1,000–$1,499	674	94	0	.041	.24	.117	115	2	.030	.16	.146	241	2	.060	.23	.149	287	1	.219	.84	.140
$1,500–$1,999	423	40	0	.026	.16	.129	96	0	.042	.23	.149	196	2	.088	.41	.159	188	2	.218	.82	.146
$2,000–$2,999	292	20	1	.018	.11	.162	63	0	.039	.22	.158	158	3	.099	.44	.163	121	1	.219	.82	.163
$3,000–$4,999	66	1	0	.006	.03	[8].114	16	0	.029	.15	.175	43	1	.120	.58	.174	26	0	.206	.75	.177
Type 1	598	58	1	.018	.10	.132	113	2	.029	.16	.163	199	6	.055	.25	.178	214	1	.159	.60	.165
Types 2 and 3	711	92	1	.032	.19	.119	122	0	.028	.17	.143	294	4	.071	.33	.152	136	4	.214	.83	.141
Types 4 and 5	659	91	0	.039	.24	.106	119	1	.036	.20	.133	249	4	.072	.34	.137	262	2	.219	.83	.126
Types 6 and 7	108	40	0	.151	.87	.099	12	0	.031	.18	.110	26	0	.047	.23	.120	48	0	.233	.83	.111

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Table fats, other than butter: Households consuming: Any	Table fats, other than butter: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Table fats, other than butter: Average [3] value per household	Table fats, other than butter: Average [3] quantity per household	Table fats, other than butter: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Vegetable shortening: Households consuming: Any	Vegetable shortening: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Vegetable shortening: Average [3] value per household	Vegetable shortening: Average [3] quantity per household	Vegetable shortening: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Mayonnaise (purchased only): Households consuming: Any	Mayonnaise (purchased only): Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Mayonnaise (purchased only): Average [3] value per household	Mayonnaise (purchased only): Average [3] quantity per household	Mayonnaise (purchased only): Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Beef, steak, round: Households consuming: Any	Beef, steak, round: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Beef, steak, round: Average [3] value per household	Beef, steak, round: Average [3] quantity per household	Beef, steak, round: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		No.	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	34	0	0.007	0.03	0.122	52	0	0.016	0.10	0.143	588	2	0.085	0.41	0.129	767	3	0.292	1.18	0.121
$0–$499	59	0	0	.000	.00	.....	0	0	.000	.00	.....	10	0	.026	.14	.093	20	1	.133	.59	.056
$500–$999	298	7	0	.004	.02	.102	10	0	.010	.06	.093	95	0	.052	.25	.107	153	2	.201	.87	.096
$1,000–$1,499	341	5	0	.003	.02	.141	5	0	.006	.04	.131	152	0	.078	.39	.118	227	0	.294	1.21	.115
$1,500–$1,999	238	8	0	.007	.04	.136	13	0	.013	.09	.158	124	1	.096	.46	.134	158	0	.346	1.40	.128
$2,000–$2,999	226	12	0	.018	.08	.114	12	0	.019	.13	.144	147	1	.126	.59	.139	144	0	.349	1.38	.136
$3,000–$4,999	93	1	0	.003	.02	[6].135	9	0	.064	.37	.169	48	0	.105	.53	.155	52	0	.371	1.37	.154
$5,000 or over	20	0	0	.000	.00	.....	3	0	.075	.45	.180	12	0	.188	.78	.210	13	0	.447	1.64	.214
Type 1	271	7	0	.006	.03	.157	10	0	.011	.07	.183	130	1	.076	.37	.154	157	0	.040	.97	.147
Types 2 and 3	455	11	0	.005	.03	.126	11	0	.010	.06	.166	204	0	.083	.39	.131	277	2	.262	1.04	.118
Types 4 and 5	418	14	0	.009	.05	.107	27	0	.026	.16	.128	199	1	.094	.45	.120	257	1	.350	1.40	.119
Types 6 and 7	131	2	0	.005	.03	[6].080	4	0	.013	.09	.072	55	0	.084	.44	.099	76	0	.316	1.45	.090
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types	622	6	0	.002	.01	.060	22	0	.013	.09	.081	51	0	.013	.14	.110	237	1	.129	.57	.052
Type 1	219	2	0	.002	.01	[6].080	10	0	.015	.11	.096	24	0	.018	.31	.140	92	0	.133	.57	.103
Types 2 and 3	170	3	0	.004	.03	.050	4	0	.007	.05	.064	11	0	.009	.04	.085	67	0	.132	.60	.074
Types 4 and 5	161	1	0	.001	.01	[6].052	7	0	.017	.12	.075	13	0	.015	.07	.082	54	1	.124	.52	.072
Types 6 and 7	72	0	0	.000	.00	.....	1	0	.006	.04	[6].055	3	0	.006	.03	.081	24	0	.122	.60	.049

		Beef, steak, sirloin				Beef, steak, other than round or sirloin				Beef, pot roast, rump				Beef, pot roast, chuck			
NORTH AND WEST [6]																	
	No.	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	238	1 0.061	0.21	0.158	125	1	0.032	0.11	0.154	344	2	0.110	0.52	0.142	174	4	0.056	0.26	0.140
$0–$499	72	2	0	.014	.07	[8].089	2	0	.017	.05	[5].203	8	0	.073	.31	.104	4	0	.027	.12	.167
$500–$999	548	32	0	.023	.08	.127	22	1	.016	.07	.126	77	2	.086	.42	.128	42	1	.046	.23	.125
$1,000–$1,499	674	67	1	.060	.20	.143	29	0	.023	.08	.138	105	0	.105	.48	.133	66	0	.064	.30	.137
$1,500–$1,999	423	56	0	.069	.25	.174	30	0	.034	.12	.158	82	0	.136	.65	.151	33	1	.058	.27	.143
$2,000–$2,999	292	67	0	.122	.39	.169	29	0	.064	.22	.174	59	0	.137	.65	.164	21	2	.047	.22	.160
$3,000–$4,999	66	14	0	.103	.35	.200	13	0	.132	.38	.179	12	0	.123	.61	.183	8	0	.104	.41	.167
Type 1	598	79	0	.065	.21	.187	40	1	.031	.11	.169	92	1	.084	.41	.156	35	0	.036	.16	.181
Types 2 and 3	711	80	0	.051	.18	.147	39	0	.030	.10	.154	118	1	.104	.48	.148	77	2	.066	.32	.135
Types 4 and 5	659	75	1	.073	.26	.144	40	0	.037	.12	.144	116	0	.139	.65	.130	54	1	.065	.30	.126
Types 6 and 7	108	4	0	.029	.09	.110	6	0	.030	.12	.128	18	0	.128	.66	.118	8	1	.043	.22	.101
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																	
All types	1,275	81	0	.040	.13	.150	39	0	.016	.06	.154	151	1	.079	.37	.125	43	1	.020	.11	.126
Type 1	271	19	0	.031	.10	.152	6	0	.012	.04	.205	27	0	.055	.24	.149	4	0	.006	.03	.187
Types 2 and 3	455	31	0	.050	.16	.168	22	0	.025	.10	.148	57	0	.082	.37	.131	17	0	.017	.09	.121
Types 4 and 5	418	27	0	.043	.14	.132	9	0	.012	.05	.142	48	1	.086	.39	.118	16	0	.028	.14	.122
Types 6 and 7	131	4	0	.017	.07	.122	2	0	.010	.04	[8].121	19	0	.094	.51	.094	6	1	.035	.19	.114
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																	
All types	622	15	0	.007	.03	.088	17	0	.010	.05	.088	33	0	.025	.14	.093	9	1	.005	.03	.076
Type 1	219	9	0	.010	.04	.092	9	0	.017	.08	.115	14	0	.029	.15	.122	2	0	.001	.01	[8].075
Types 2 and 3	170	3	0	.006	.03	.081	3	0	.004	.02	.049	10	0	.023	.12	.075	4	0	.006	.04	.057
Types 4 and 5	161	2	0	.005	.03	[8].078	4	0	.010	.04	.067	5	0	.025	.14	.094	3	1	.012	.05	.101
Types 6 and 7	72	1	0	[8].008	.03	.088	1	0	.004	.03	[8].055	4	0	.017	.15	.038	0	0	.000	.00	.....

		Beef, ground				Beef, liver				Beef, boiling, plate				Pork, chops			
NORTH AND WEST [6]																	
	No.	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	849	4 0.139	0.75	0.135	249	4	0.029	0.15	0.145	242	2	0.044	0.27	0.126	473	4	0.099	0.35	0.150
$0–$499	72	28	0	.102	.57	.093	3	0	.008	.05	.167	5	0	.014	.08	.072	11	0	.045	.17	.100
$500–$999	548	227	1	.126	.72	.118	57	3	.024	.15	.120	75	0	.048	.30	.113	86	0	.069	.24	.122
$1,000–$1,499	674	292	2	.156	.84	.132	77	0	.029	.14	.140	80	1	.048	.29	.128	161	0	.103	.37	.151
$1,500–$1,999	423	174	1	.138	.75	.151	66	0	.040	.19	.156	52	0	.047	.30	.140	111	1	.118	.43	.154
$2,000–$2,999	292	108	0	.143	.72	.161	41	1	.032	.17	.159	27	1	.034	.23	.145	86	2	.129	.45	.172
$3,000–$4,999	66	20	0	.093	.48	.167	5	0	.025	.08	.226	3	0	.022	.11	.111	18	1	.129	.44	.180

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Beef, ground: Households consuming: Any	Beef, ground: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Beef, ground: Average [3] value per household	Beef, ground: Average [3] quantity per household	Beef, ground: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Beef liver: Households consuming: Any	Beef liver: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Beef liver: Average [3] value per household	Beef liver: Average [3] quantity per household	Beef liver: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Beef, boiling, plate: Households consuming: Any	Beef, boiling, plate: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Beef, boiling, plate: Average [3] value per household	Beef, boiling, plate: Average [3] quantity per household	Beef, boiling, plate: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Pork, chops: Households consuming: Any	Pork, chops: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Pork, chops: Average [3] value per household	Pork, chops: Average [3] quantity per household	Pork, chops: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		Beef, ground					Beef liver					Beef, boiling, plate					Pork, chops				
NORTH AND WEST—continued		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
Type 1	598	182	1	0.082	9.46	0.160	71	1	0.026	0.13	0.172	51	0	0.033	0.20	0.142	124	1	0.085	0.29	0.176
Types 2 and 3	751	310	1	.141	.75	.138	92	2	.030	.16	.137	81	1	.034	.23	.136	184	1	.109	.39	.149
Types 4 and 5	659	302	1	.172	.92	.124	78	1	.032	.17	.133	82	1	.049	.30	.115	152	2	.110	.39	.133
Types 6 and 7	108	55	1	.227	1.31	.104	8	0	.028	.15	.101	26	0	.131	.82	.102	13	0	.053	.19	.122
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	140	0	.033	.18	.126	192	0	.040	.21	.123	62	6	.017	.10	.122	260	7	.084	.34	.129
Type 1	271	28	0	.023	.13	.147	39	0	.031	.17	.140	11	1	.011	.06	.146	50	0	.059	.24	.149
Types 2 and 3	455	64	0	.038	.21	.127	71	0	.040	.20	.125	23	3	.015	.09	.112	96	1	.074	.30	.129
Types 4 and 5	418	37	0	.036	.19	.128	67	0	.050	.25	.116	23	2	.020	.12	.128	89	4	.109	.44	.126
Types 6 and 7	131	11	0	.030	.18	.085	15	0	.030	.17	.101	5	0	.024	.14	.084	25	2	.094	.39	.094
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types	622	40	1	.015	.09	.078	77	0	.031	.16	.084	39	0	.021	.14	.068	80	0	.046	.19	.086
Type 1	219	11	0	.010	.06	.099	27	0	.028	.14	.115	14	0	.017	.11	.084	32	0	.049	.21	.114
Types 2 and 3	170	10	0	.013	.07	.084	23	0	.036	.20	.072	9	0	.024	.16	.052	19	0	.042	.17	.074
Types 4 and 5	161	16	1	.030	.16	.066	19	0	.033	.16	.071	10	0	.024	.16	.072	20	0	.046	.19	.070
Types 6 and 7	72	3	0	.006	.04	.049	8	0	.024	.12	.047	6	0	.021	.15	.050	9	0	.041	.20	.005

		Pork, sausage				Bacon, sliced					Bacon, strip					Salt side, dry cured				
NORTH AND WEST[6]		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types[7]	2,076	333	9	0.050	0.22	0.142	832	8	0.146	0.44	0.146	143	9	0.027	0.09	0.129	61	5	0.008	0.03	0.137
$0–$499	72	11	0	.043	.17	.118	17	0	.063	.21	.110	6	0	.024	.10	.119	3	0	.004	.02	.089
$500–$999	548	88	4	.044	.20	.122	170	2	.118	.39	.123	47	7	.040	.14	.110	15	0	.012	.05	.112
$1,000–$1,499	674	100	1	.045	.20	.139	266	2	.141	.43	.141	48	2	.026	.09	.136	16	1	.006	.03	.140
$1,500–$1,999	423	75	1	.062	.26	.150	203	3	.185	.54	.154	28	0	.021	.06	.146	15	2	.007	.03	.149
$2,000–$2,999	292	49	2	.054	.24	.170	140	1	.161	.46	.167	12	0	.015	.05	.130	11	2	.010	.04	.162
$3,000–$4,999	66	10	1	.056	.24	.173	36	0	.193	.53	.178	2	0	.031	.08	[8].161	1	0	.001	[11]	[8].135
Type 1	598	96	3	.043	.19	.164	250	2	.134	.40	.168	36	4	.016	.05	.153	13	1	.005	.02	.145
Types 2 and 3	711	107	4	.044	.19	.141	293	1	.144	.42	.145	51	2	.026	.09	.128	21	0	.007	.03	.143
Types 4 and 5	659	113	1	.060	.27	.127	261	5	.160	.49	.130	42	1	.031	.11	.116	25	3	.012	.05	.129
Types 6 and 7	108	17	1	.065	.28	.110	28	0	.136	.46	.105	14	2	.064	.25	.109	2	1	.008	.02	[8].098
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	430	22	.113	.52	.118	496	27	.179	.59	.139	88	14	.031	.14	.111	694	74	.185	1.17	.117
$0–$499	59	11	0	.056	.27	.084	5	1	.027	.15	.094	4	0	.026	.13	.098	36	4	.211	1.42	.079
$500–$999	298	117	6	.125	.58	.093	52	4	.078	.31	.109	22	5	.031	.16	.100	176	19	.217	1.44	.093
$1,000–$1,499	341	139	5	.131	.61	.115	116	5	.130	.42	.127	16	1	.016	.07	.110	206	20	.200	1.29	.116
$1,500–$1,999	238	74	3	.107	.50	.124	106	6	.204	.69	.138	21	1	.045	.19	.111	113	10	.149	.93	.127
$2,000–$2,999	226	65	4	.106	.46	.148	134	6	.272	.85	.144	14	2	.032	.12	.113	113	13	.174	1.03	.137
$3,000–$4,999	93	20	4	.084	.36	.150	66	4	.386	1.17	.156	9	4	.053	.22	.134	43	6	.137	.80	.166
$5,000 or over	20	4	0	.090	.40	.239	17	1	.646	1.90	.216	2	1	.042	.15	[8].136	7	2	.134	.80	.181
Type 1	271	80	3	.080	.36	.144	117	6	.154	.50	.161	19	2	.023	.11	.124	143	17	.141	.84	.144
Types 2 and 3	455	155	7	.102	.46	.118	179	7	.176	.56	.137	22	4	.020	.10	.106	252	24	.175	1.10	.115
Types 4 and 5	418	138	8	.124	.57	.112	176	10	.223	.73	.130	31	5	.032	.14	.112	214	27	.190	1.24	.114
Types 6 and 7	131	57	4	.184	.89	.091	24	4	.102	.41	.105	16	3	.083	.32	.100	85	6	.291	1.94	.086
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types[9]	622	205	3	.087	.47	.080	54	1	.035	.13	.110	37	4	.030	.16	.081	393	18	.254	1.60	.072
$0–$499	372	100	1	.057	.33	.062	21	0	.019	.08	.072	18	0	.022	.15	.061	247	11	.261	1.73	.058
$500–$999	210	85	2	.121	.62	.091	23	1	.049	.17	.116	17	3	.041	.19	.096	127	7	.246	1.42	.088
$1,000–$1,499	30	16	0	.205	1.03	.126	7	0	.083	.25	.160	1	1	.032	.17	[8].088	16	0	.257	1.47	.120
$1,500–$1,999	7	2	0	.121	.71	[8].093	2	0	.128	.64	[8].223	0	0	.000	.00	.....	2	0	.107	.64	[8].223
Type 1	219	68	2	.078	.42	.104	25	1	.042	.15	.138	13	0	.019	.09	.094	131	7	.213	1.28	.094
Types 2 and 3	170	62	0	.090	.53	.069	16	0	.037	.13	.089	8	1	.026	.14	.081	104	2	.244	1.57	.068
Types 4 and 5	161	55	1	.108	.54	.072	10	0	.031	.13	.092	12	2	.037	.24	.073	100	7	.272	1.66	.063
Types 6 and 7	72	20	0	.063	.34	.052	3	0	.019	.07	.045	4	1	.053	.29	.062	58	2	.359	2.51	.043

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,[1] March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Ham, sliced: Households consuming: Any	Ham, sliced: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Ham, sliced: Average [3] value per household	Ham, sliced: Average [3] quantity per household	Ham, sliced: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Ham, whole or half: Households consuming: Any	Ham, whole or half: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Ham, whole or half: Average [3] value per household	Ham, whole or half: Average [3] quantity per household	Ham, whole or half: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Lamb and mutton, all cuts [12]: Households consuming: Any	Lamb and mutton, all cuts [12]: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Lamb and mutton, all cuts [12]: Average [3] value per household	Lamb and mutton, all cuts [12]: Average [3] quantity per household	Lamb and mutton, all cuts [12]: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Veal, all cuts [12]: Households consuming: Any	Veal, all cuts [12]: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Veal, all cuts [12]: Average [3] value per household	Veal, all cuts [12]: Average [3] quantity per household	Veal, all cuts [12]: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		Ham, sliced					Ham, whole or half					Lamb and mutton, all cuts [12]					Veal, all cuts [12]				
NORTH AND WEST [6]		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	315	19	0.676	0.21	0.154	78	13	0.042	0.14	0.154	144	1	0.048	0.18	0.163	307	0	0.069	0.28	0.146
$0–$499	72	8	0	.049	.12	.125	1	0	.007	.03	[8].070	1	0	.007	.06	[8].097	3	0	.012	.05	.085
$500–$999	548	55	7	.044	.13	.127	17	5	.039	.13	.129	19	0	.012	.05	.135	41	0	.027	.13	.119
$1,000–$1,499	674	104	7	.082	.22	.152	24	3	.037	.12	.144	33	0	.034	.13	.153	103	0	.070	.29	.141
$1,500–$1,999	423	79	3	.097	.26	.161	20	3	.052	.16	.151	41	1	.069	.25	.170	84	0	.096	.38	.151
$2,000–$2,999	292	60	2	.103	.27	.167	12	2	.043	.16	.157	42	0	.123	.43	.171	63	0	.113	.45	.160
$3,000–$4,999	66	9	0	.064	.18	.192	4	0	.093	.31	.194	8	0	.066	.21	.190	13	0	.097	.37	.188
Type 1	598	98	7	.071	.19	.180	21	7	.040	.13	.179	42	0	.044	.17	.186	84	0	.059	.24	.173
Types 2 and 3	711	104	4	.073	.20	.152	26	2	.032	.11	.139	52	0	.052	.19	.157	100	0	.067	.27	.149
Types 4 and 5	659	96	5	.083	.23	.135	27	3	.056	.18	.163	48	1	.054	.20	.150	113	0	.084	.35	.126
Types 6 and 7	108	17	3	.085	.23	.118	4	1	.042	.14	.123	2	0	.006	.02	[8].111	10	0	.046	.25	.115
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	405	79	.182	.56	.132	60	25	.057	.21	.128	52	4	.033	.12	.160	141	0	.054	.23	.131
$0–$499	59	10	3	.097	.30	.098	2	0	.027	.14	[8].090	0	0	.000	.00	.....	2	0	.023	.08	[8].109
$500–$999	298	70	16	.106	.36	.107	8	4	.034	.12	.127	8	0	.009	.05	.108	15	0	.017	.09	.111
$1,000–$1,499	341	111	19	.182	.56	.125	15	6	.042	.16	.125	10	1	.020	.08	.157	36	0	.055	.24	.127
$1,500–$1,999	238	92	13	.205	.64	.131	15	10	.082	.29	.142	7	0	.020	.07	.152	28	0	.051	.21	.127
$2,000–$2,999	226	76	19	.222	.62	.138	13	3	.070	.26	.121	14	1	.041	.16	.139	42	0	.089	.39	.126
$3,000–$4,999	93	36	9	.284	.89	.172	5	1	.077	.31	.124	8	0	.118	.40	.211	11	0	.060	.27	.137
$5,000 or over	20	10	0	.366	.86	.250	2	1	.191	.65	[8].150	5	2	.384	1.30	.237	7	0	.218	.75	.235

Type 1	271	93	14	.160	.48	.151	10	5	.027	.10	.171	14	0	.028	.11	.164	37	0	.049	.20	.154
Types 2 and 3	455	141	21	.159	.49	.135	27	9	.069	.25	.130	16	1	.024	.09	.180	44	0	.044	.19	.126
Types 4 and 5	418	141	34	.216	.67	.124	16	7	.057	.22	.110	19	3	.052	.19	.151	43	0	.064	.24	.128
Types 6 and 7	131	30	10	.196	.60	.105	7	4	.071	.26	.102	3	0	.016	.08	.085	17	0	.068	.38	.098
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types [8]	622	43	18	.031	.11	.100	11	4	.014	.06	.082	9	0	.006	.02	.096	62	1	.029	.20	.073
$0–$499	372	20	8	.020	.07	.078	4	1	.005	.03	.058	0	0	.000	.00	.....	34	1	.026	.19	.051
$500–$999	210	15	8	.035	.12	.101	6	3	.024	.10	.083	5	0	.006	.03	.089	19	0	.024	.16	.089
$1,000–$1,499	30	3	1	.043	.14	.152	0	0	.000	.00	.....	2	0	.017	.07	[5].112	7	0	.090	.47	.135
$1,500–$1,999	7	5	1	.463	1.57	.155	0	0	.000	.00	.....	2	0	.233	.79	[5].099	1	0	.043	.29	[6].091
Type 1	219	17	7	.026	.09	.137	0	0	.000	.00	.....	3	0	.008	.02	.128	16	1	.209	.11	.113
Types 2 and 3	179	14	5	.038	.13	.076	3	1	.008	.03	.101	4	0	.007	.03	.079	20	0	.026	.20	.055
Types 4 and 5	161	7	4	.028	.11	.085	6	2	.026	.12	.084	1	0	.002	.01	[5].085	19	0	.414	.28	.067
Types 6 and 7	72	5	2	.033	.12	.062	2	1	.044	.19	[6].051	1	0	.003	.01	[5].090	7	0	.035	.27	.052
		Bologna, other lunch meats, fresh or smoked					Chicken, roasting					Chicken, stewing					Chicken, other than roasting or stewing				
NORTH AND WEST [6]		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	721	5	0.101	0.44	0.137	188	57	0.097	0.40	0.164	55	19	0.026	0.10	0.144	143	52	0.058	0.29	0.139
$0–$499	72	17	0	.076	.32	.102	4	1	.044	.16	.104	0	0	.000	.00	.....	1	1	.008	.03	[6].174
$500–$999	548	197	4	.096	.44	.115	25	13	.050	.21	.133	17	11	.028	.12	.126	42	21	.065	.32	.123
$1,000–$1,499	674	262	0	.114	.49	.137	60	25	.087	.36	.158	11	3	.014	.06	.130	42	13	.050	.25	.146
$1,500–$1,999	423	143	0	.100	.44	.154	49	8	.127	.54	.169	10	2	.023	.08	.139	31	12	.063	.30	.142
$2,000–$2,999	292	83	1	.093	.40	.157	40	9	.154	.62	.182	13	3	.050	.18	.167	20	4	.063	.33	.143
$3,000–$4,999	66	19	0	.085	.33	.181	10	1	.201	.79	.209	4	0	.059	.24	.185	7	1	.086	.37	.163
Type 1	598	163	1	.062	.27	.163	55	15	.101	.43	.191	13	5	.019	.08	.173	40	18	.052	.25	.159
Types 2 and 3	711	276	4	.109	.47	.138	67	21	.096	.39	.165	25	6	.033	.12	.136	47	13	.059	.30	.146
Types 4 and 5	659	225	0	.107	.47	.125	60	18	.099	.41	.144	12	5	.020	.08	.138	50	17	.063	.31	.120
Types 6 and 7	108	57	0	.229	.89	.104	6	3	.068	.27	.118	5	3	.052	.21	.115	6	4	.052	.23	.103
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	139	0	.023	.13	.111	219	61	.138	.67	.132	35	18	.018	.09	.135	404	119	.238	1.05	.133
$0–$499	59	4	0	.010	.07	.106	5	2	.057	.27	.127	2	0	.036	.18	[5].096	10	5	.077	.33	.094
$500–$999	298	34	0	.022	.12	.093	26	13	.069	.35	.117	3	2	.004	.02	.151	72	28	.144	.64	.104
$1,000–$1,499	341	43	0	.026	.15	.108	57	12	.125	.59	.121	10	7	.021	.10	.137	96	25	.192	.84	.120
$1,500–$1,999	238	26	0	.026	.14	.122	48	10	.155	.78	.134	6	2	.013	.07	.098	82	31	.271	1.23	.139
$2,000–$2,999	226	26	0	.025	.13	.118	58	19	.211	1.02	.136	10	6	.030	.15	.147	90	21	.325	1.42	.145
$3,000–$4,999	93	6	0	.013	.09	.160	21	5	.236	1.08	.145	3	0	.019	.09	.153	42	8	.426	1.82	.161
$5,000 or over	20	0	0	.000	.00	.....	4	0	.153	.75	.250	1	1	.019	.10	[6].187	12	1	.610	3.17	.210

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born[2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Bologna other lunch meats, fresh or smoked: Households consuming: Any	Bologna other lunch meats, fresh or smoked: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Bologna other lunch meats, fresh or smoked: Average[3] value per household	Bologna other lunch meats, fresh or smoked: Average[3] quantity per household	Bologna other lunch meats, fresh or smoked: Average[4] value of all food per unit-meal[5]	Chicken, roasting: Households consuming: Any	Chicken, roasting: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Chicken, roasting: Average[3] value per household	Chicken, roasting: Average[3] quantity per household	Chicken, roasting: Average[4] value of all food per unit-meal[5]	Chicken, stewing: Households consuming: Any	Chicken, stewing: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Chicken, stewing: Average[3] value per household	Chicken, stewing: Average[3] quantity per household	Chicken, stewing: Average[4] value of all food per unit-meal[5]	Chicken, other than roasting or stewing: Households consuming: Any	Chicken, other than roasting or stewing: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Chicken, other than roasting or stewing: Average[3] value per household	Chicken, other than roasting or stewing: Average[3] quantity per household	Chicken, other than roasting or stewing: Average[4] value of all food per unit-meal[5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES—con.		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
Type 1	271	22	0	0.011	0.06	0.122	48	12	0.127	.64	0.158	11	6	0.030	0.15	0.152	92	25	0.214	0.98	0.154
Types 2 and 3	465	49	0	.020	.11	.112	68	15	.109	.51	.129	7	3	.007	.03	.119	148	44	.236	1.05	.129
Types 4 and 5	418	40	0	.021	.12	.116	80	25	.177	.85	.126	15	8	.023	.11	.134	132	36	.273	1.19	.132
Types 6 and 7	131	28	0	.061	.34	.092	23	9	.138	.72	.106	2	1	.011	.06	[6].102	32	14	.179	.81	.096
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types[9]	622	123	1	.040	.25	.079	45	28	.050	.25	.099	15	10	.015	.08	.091	48	27	.048	.22	.091
$0–$499	372	59	1	.029	.19	.062	21	14	.032	.17	.071	8	5	.014	.08	.071	21	13	.034	.15	.069
$500–$999	210	57	0	.038	.35	.094	19	10	.074	.35	.118	3	2	.007	.04	.085	18	8	.045	.20	.104
$1,000–$1,499	30	6	0	.057	.33	.100	2	2	.046	.20	[6].174	2	1	.044	.20	[6].162	7	4	.176	.89	.122
$1,500–$1,999	7	1	0	.028	.14	[6].104	1	0	.108	.57	[6].104	1	1	.078	.41	[6].137	1	1	.164	.71	[6].126
Type 1	219	47	0	.046	.30	.097	18	11	.057	.28	.129	5	4	.016	.08	.133	16	8	.049	.21	.114
Types 2 and 3	170	34	0	.037	.23	.072	10	6	.040	.20	.077	2	2	.008	.05	[6].058	20	12	.064	.28	.074
Types 4 and 5	161	30	0	.038	.23	.074	13	9	.053	.28	.082	4	2	.012	.08	.078	6	3	.022	.11	.111
Types 6 and 7	72	12	1	.032	.18	.040	4	2	.049	.26	.070	4	2	.035	.19	.069	6	4	.064	.33	.069

		Fish, fresh				Canned salmon, pink				Canned salmon, red				Fish, canned, other than salmon				
NORTH AND WEST [6]		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	391	38	0.072	0.41	0.154	292	6	0.024	0.18	0.130	199	1	0.024	0.10	0.147	171	1	0.017	0.07	0.152
$0–$499	72	16	3	.053	.37	.114	8	1	.018	.14	.131	1	0	.003	.01	[8].127	2	0	.005	.04	[8].105
$500–$999	548	62	9	.038	.23	.122	98	2	.030	.22	.115	29	0	.012	.05	.118	24	0	.007	.04	.137
$1,000–$1,499	674	123	13	.070	.42	.156	103	1	.027	.19	.127	61	0	.022	.10	.134	58	0	.017	.08	.149
$1,500–$1,999	423	105	5	.101	.55	.163	60	1	.027	.19	.149	53	0	.032	.13	.155	47	1	.025	.10	.155
$2,000–$2,999	292	72	7	.104	.54	.168	20	1	.011	.08	.154	43	1	.035	.15	.168	35	0	.027	.10	.159
$3,000–$4,999	66	13	1	.073	.36	.182	3	0	.007	.05	.158	12	0	.057	.22	.180	5	0	.015	.05	.200
Type 1	598	113	8	.066	.33	.180	74	3	.020	.14	.157	43	1	.017	.07	.173	43	0	.013	.05	.176
Types 2 and 3	711	126	14	.070	.39	.153	99	2	.022	.16	.129	71	0	.025	.11	.145	69	1	.019	.07	.154
Types 4 and 5	659	144	14	.088	.54	.136	92	1	.026	.20	.116	80	0	.031	.13	.137	51	0	.018	.08	.136
Types 6 and 7	108	8	2	.029	.19	.115	27	0	.051	.36	.108	5	0	.013	.06	.134	8	0	.017	.11	.110
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	330	36	.091	.73	.126	323	1	.050	.38	.115	59	0	.012	.06	.141	35	0	.005	.02	.141
$0–$499	59	15	2	.115	1.09	.105	19	0	.061	.46	.087	1	0	.003	.02	[8].104	0	0	.000	.00	.....
$500–$999	298	67	5	.063	.60	.102	84	0	.054	.44	.088	5	0	.003	.02	.122	2	0	.001	(11)	[8].060
$1,000–$1,499	341	90	9	.090	.72	.124	99	0	.062	.44	.110	12	0	.007	.03	.118	10	0	.005	.02	.126
$1,500–$1,999	238	64	7	.095	.68	.130	48	0	.041	.31	.130	14	0	.016	.09	.120	9	0	.008	.04	.135
$2,000–$2,999	226	66	9	.103	.80	.139	46	1	.034	.27	.142	13	0	.015	.09	.155	8	0	.005	.03	.130
$3,000–$4,999	93	26	4	.141	1.01	.158	25	0	.057	.40	.164	10	0	.032	.12	.168	3	0	.009	.03	.183
$5,000 or over	20	2	0	.048	.45	[8].221	2	0	.032	.30	[8].219	4	0	.065	.31	.207	3	0	.042	.14	.247
Type 1	271	66	9	.083	.63	.150	58	0	.036	.25	.149	10	0	.010	.04	.192	6	0	.004	.02	.163
Types 2 and 3	455	117	14	.083	.72	.122	108	0	.044	.34	.116	22	0	.012	.06	.134	15	0	.007	.03	.167
Types 4 and 5	418	115	11	.102	.80	.125	103	1	.052	.39	.109	24	0	.016	.09	.131	9	0	.004	.02	.117
Types 6 and 7	131	32	2	.103	.76	.096	54	0	.101	.78	.090	3	0	.004	.02	.102	5	0	.007	.03	.079
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types [9]	622	202	10	.090	.88	.077	185	0	.060	.48	.070	18	0	.007	.03	.077	50	0	.013	.09	.070
$0–$499	372	108	6	.074	.76	.062	106	0	.052	.43	.055	9	0	.006	.03	.067	35	0	.015	.10	.060
$500–$999	210	76	3	.112	1.04	.087	69	0	.072	.57	.087	8	0	.009	.04	.084	14	0	.010	.07	.097
$1,000–$1,499	30	15	1	.146	1.42	.113	8	0	.077	.61	.116	1	0	.008	.03	[8].098	0	0	.000	.00	.....
$1,500–$1,999	7	2	0	.050	.43	[8].175	0	0	.000	.00	.....	0	0	.000	.00	.....	0	0	.000	.00	.....
Type 1	219	70	3	.090	.78	.102	42	0	.040	.31	.102	9	0	.008	.03	.091	20	0	.015	.10	.085
Types 2 and 3	170	48	1	.077	.77	.072	53	0	.064	.53	.064	3	0	.006	.02	.076	14	0	.013	.08	.066
Types 4 and 5	161	54	4	.090	.96	.064	58	0	.072	.58	.064	5	0	.008	.04	.061	10	0	.010	.07	.065
Types 6 and 7	72	30	2	.123	1.31	.052	32	0	.086	.69	.048	1	0	.002	.01	[8].029	6	0	.014	.13	.040

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Bread, white: Households consuming: Any	Bread, white: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Bread, white: Average [3] value per household	Bread, white: Average [3] quantity per household	Bread, white: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Bread, whole wheat: Households consuming: Any	Bread, whole wheat: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Bread, whole wheat: Average [3] value per household	Bread, whole wheat: Average [3] quantity per household	Bread, whole wheat: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Crackers: Households consuming: Any	Crackers: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Crackers: Average [3] value per household	Crackers: Average [3] quantity per household	Crackers: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Cake: Households consuming: Any	Cake: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Cake: Average [3] value per household	Cake: Average [3] quantity per household	Cake: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		Bread, white					Bread, whole wheat					Crackers					Cake				
NORTH AND WEST [6]		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	1,857	(10)	0.505	5.68	0.136	454	8	0.062	0.68	0.145	872	1	0.071	0.49	0.142	522	63	0.086	0.39	0.153
$0–$499	72	54	(10)	.312	3.53	.108	7	0	.018	.20	.102	22	0	.043	.31	.119	12	0	.048	.19	.143
$500–$999	548	481	(10)	.497	5.59	.115	83	3	.037	.41	.127	194	0	.060	.45	.118	109	18	.059	.28	.124
$1,000–$1,499	674	608	(10)	.531	5.99	.134	135	1	.058	.63	.138	296	0	.075	.51	.139	170	21	.080	.37	.150
$1,500–$1,999	423	391	(10)	.525	5.92	.149	114	2	.080	.89	.149	191	1	.079	.53	.156	116	13	.114	.49	.166
$2,000–$2,999	292	263	(10)	.496	5.54	.157	92	2	.100	1.06	.163	137	0	.077	.52	.160	90	8	.114	.50	.173
$3,000–$4,999	66	59	(10)	.428	4.87	.177	23	0	.082	.92	.171	32	0	.070	.48	.167	24	3	.104	.50	.177
Type 1	598	530	(10)	.335	3.77	.156	127	2	.045	.48	.167	203	1	.049	.34	.171	154	21	.079	.37	.179
Types 2 and 3	711	650	(10)	.517	5.73	.137	164	1	.064	.67	.144	330	0	.075	.51	.143	197	28	.088	.41	.147
Types 4 and 5	659	584	(10)	.595	6.75	.124	143	5	.068	.78	.132	286	0	.079	.55	.127	146	13	.088	.38	.140
Type 6 and 7	108	93	(10)	.816	9.51	.102	20	0	.105	1.24	.109	53	0	.109	.89	.103	25	1	.088	.41	.118
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	1,018	(10)	.284	3.11	.125	93	0	.018	.18	.130	554	0	.062	.45	.129	275	6	.068	.30	.134
$0–$499	59	32	(10)	.097	1.12	.091	3	0	.008	.08	.127	13	0	.026	.17	.091	6	0	.022	.10	.110
$500–$999	298	199	(10)	.168	1.77	.100	15	0	.010	.09	.105	104	0	.046	.37	.097	47	0	.042	.19	.109
$1,000–$1,499	341	281	(10)	.276	3.02	.117	20	0	.015	.15	.121	145	0	.058	.42	.118	70	3	.069	.28	.121
$1,500–$1,999	238	200	(10)	.303	3.35	.130	23	0	.023	.23	.137	103	0	.062	.47	.134	66	1	.084	.39	.140
$2,000–$2,999	226	201	(10)	.384	4.20	.139	16	0	.021	.22	.130	123	0	.081	.53	.141	61	1	.083	.37	.144
$3,000–$4,999	93	85	(10)	.437	4.93	.152	14	0	.042	.41	.152	52	0	.090	.66	.166	17	1	.083	.30	.154
$5,000 or over	20	20	(10)	.610	6.84	.209	2	0	.020	.18	[8] .180	14	0	.138	.88	.219	8	0	.170	.86	.244

Type 1	271	220	(10)	.224	2.47	.149	20	0	.012	.12	.163	100	0	.050	.32	.156	67	1	.064	.30	.152
Types 2 and 3	455	366	(10)	.280	3.06	.124	31	0	.014	.14	.127	201	0	.060	.44	.129	97	2	.064	.28	.141
Types 4 and 5	418	341	(10)	.324	3.55	.118	36	0	.039	.29	.117	181	0	.063	.46	.128	84	2	.073	.31	.123
Types 6 and 7	131	91	(10)	.292	3.18	.092	6	0	.010	.10	.112	72	0	.092	.73	.092	27	1	.079	.31	.100
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types [9]	622	271	(10)	.084	.97	.086	7	0	.002	.02	.108	80	0	.014	.11	.084	52	0	.015	.08	.090
$0–$499	372	124	(10)	.051	.57	.065	2	0	.001	.01	[8].095	34	0	.009	.08	.060	19	0	.009	.04	.079
$500–$999	210	118	(10)	.124	1.45	.100	2	0	.002	.02	[8].109	34	0	.019	.14	.104	26	0	.020	.10	.098
$1,000–$1,499	30	23	(10)	.175	2.13	.111	2	0	.017	.18	[8].128	10	0	.037	.32	.094	6	0	.045	.27	.089
$1,500–$1,999	7	5	(10)	.186	2.07	.162	0	0	.000	.00	..	2	0	.050	.43	[8].098	0	0	.000	.00	.....
Type 1	219	111	(10)	.101	1.17	.110	2	0	.002	.02	[8].127	24	0	.013	.11	.120	21	0	.015	.08	.115
Types 2 and 3	170	70	(10)	.068	.76	.073	2	0	.001	.01	[8].101	26	0	.018	.13	.078	15	0	.014	.07	.072
Types 4 and 5	161	65	(10)	.087	1.04	.073	2	0	.004	.04	[8].104	18	0	.012	.11	.063	13	0	.015	.08	.073
Types 6 and 7	72	25	(10)	.064	.67	.046	1	0	.004	.04	[8].091	12	0	.016	.10	.055	3	0	.014	.07	.081
		Flour, white					Corn meal					Hominy grits					Rice				
NORTH AND WEST [6]	*No.*	*No.*		*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	1,342	10	0.122	2.72	0.135	115	3	0.004	0.07	0.136	23	0	0.001	0.02	0.146	357	0	0.013	0.17	0.136
$0–$499	72	57	1	.175	4.06	.110	5	0	.004	.07	.118	1	0	.001	.02	[8].082	10	0	.007	.10	.108
$500–$999	548	357	5	.136	3.11	.114	32	1	.005	.08	.115	4	0	.001	.01	.115	103	0	.014	.18	.121
$1,000–$1,499	674	427	3	.119	2.65	.133	34	0	.004	.06	.136	9	0	.001	.02	.154	114	0	.013	.16	.133
$1,500–$1,999	423	276	1	.112	2.48	.150	25	0	.004	.09	.154	3	0	.001	.01	.180	75	0	.014	.18	.151
$2,000–$2,999	292	189	0	.106	2.34	.160	18	2	.004	.07	.152	4	0	.002	.02	.154	47	0	.013	.16	.151
$3,000–$4,999	66	36	0	.113	2.17	.166	1	0	.001	.02	[8].106	1	0	.006	.04	[8].148	8	0	.009	.10	.165
Type 1	598	343	6	.078	1.75	.157	26	0	.003	.06	.149	10	0	.002	.02	.164	77	0	.008	.10	.158
Types 2 and 3	711	462	1	.110	2.42	.138	38	1	.003	.05	.140	5	0	.001	.01	.140	129	0	.013	.16	.134
Types 4 and 5	659	455	2	.159	3.61	.122	42	1	.005	.10	.128	7	0	.002	.02	.122	125	0	.015	.20	.131
Types 6 and 7	108	82	1	.211	4.66	.098	9	1	.007	.12	.116	1	0	.001	.02	[8].157	26	0	.030	.41	.101
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	1,155	30	.378	8.42	.119	1,035	55	.130	5.12	.120	432	12	.035	.82	.121	561	0	.064	1.02	.129
$0–$499	59	58	0	.418	9.71	.086	45	2	.128	5.14	.088	16	1	.031	.80	.099	17	0	.047	.84	.091
$500–$999	298	277	7	.430	9.98	.095	250	12	.156	6.37	.095	75	1	.024	.69	.097	91	0	.047	.78	.098
$1,000–$1,499	341	303	7	.389	8.65	.115	269	8	.129	5.07	.114	110	0	.037	.79	.110	128	0	.055	.92	.117
$1,500–$1,999	238	213	6	.357	7.86	.129	199	14	.128	4.98	.130	103	4	.041	.91	.129	117	0	.069	1.12	.134
$2,000–$2,999	226	206	5	.333	6.99	.137	185	10	.115	4.49	.137	85	3	.040	.95	.136	133	0	.081	1.23	.140
$3,000–$4,999	93	79	5	.302	6.95	.151	71	8	.099	3.59	.154	34	2	.036	.82	.139	60	0	.090	1.33	.156
$5,000 or over	20	19	0	.378	6.85	.209	16	1	.102	3.31	.209	9	1	.058	.94	.186	15	0	.120	1.64	.215

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,[1] March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number households	Households consuming: Any	Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Average [3] value per household	Average [4] quantity per household	Average [5] value of all food per unit-meal [6]	Households consuming: Any	Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Average [3] value per household	Average [4] quantity per household	Average [5] value of all food per unit-meal [6]	Households consuming: Any	Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Average [3] value per household	Average [4] quantity per household	Average [5] value of all food per unit-meal [6]	Households consuming: Any	Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Average [3] value per household	Average [4] quantity per household	Average [5] value of all food per unit-meal [6]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		Flour, white					Corn meal					Hominy grits					Rice				
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES—CON.		No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.
Type 1	271	238	5	0.236	5.39	0.145	209	13	0.095	3.57	0.145	78	5	0.023	0.60	0.144	104	0	0.041	0.65	0.156
Types 2 and 3	455	407	10	.333	7.31	.118	362	14	.112	4.42	.120	148	2	.033	.74	.124	203	0	.060	.96	.129
Types 4 and 5	418	384	12	.428	9.41	.115	356	23	.144	5.51	.114	147	4	.037	.81	.117	197	0	.072	1.11	.124
Types 6 and 7	131	126	3	.663	15.31	.089	108	5	.218	9.51	.087	59	1	.062	1.53	.094	57	0	.096	1.70	.093
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types [7]	622	578	2	.401	8.96	.072	526	27	.160	5.99	.071	165	9	.030	.82	.067	313	1	.078	1.32	.076
$0–$499	372	346	2	.406	9.18	.058	319	21	.159	6.12	.058	100	6	.030	.88	.054	179	1	.073	1.31	.059
$500–$999	210	199	0	.399	8.75	.090	181	6	.162	5.99	.089	64	3	.030	.77	.081	109	0	.080	1.30	.090
$1,000–$1,499	30	28	0	.415	8.75	.114	21	0	.171	5.27	.112	7	0	.020	.32	.111	20	0	.095	1.44	.119
$1,500–$1,999	7	3	0	.193	4.00	.118	3	0	.083	3.29	.111	2	0	.028	.27	[8] .184	2	0	.061	.43	[8] .217
Type 1	219	198	2	.310	6.68	.093	181	6	.130	4.43	.091	40	1	.016	.36	.096	100	0	.054	.89	.101
Types 2 and 3	170	160	0	.411	9.27	.067	144	6	.152	6.01	.068	44	1	.027	.82	.062	90	0	.081	1.35	.067
Types 4 and 5	161	150	0	.427	9.41	.065	140	9	.193	7.09	.064	42	4	.030	.69	.066	83	1	.075	1.27	.068
Types 6 and 7	72	70	0	.597	14.15	.044	61	6	.194	8.25	.044	39	3	.082	2.54	.046	40	0	.148	2.67	.046

		Rolled oats					Wheat cereals, uncooked					Corn flakes					Ready-to-eat cereals, other than corn flakes				
NORTH AND WEST [6]		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	560	1	0.031	0.39	0.135	348	1	0.028	0.20	0.138	777	2	0.052	0.32	0.136	569	1	0.048	0.28	0.143
$0–$499	72	21	0	.025	.32	.113	6	0	.009	.08	.146	27	0	.043	.28	.121	8	0	.019	.09	.126
$500–$999	548	156	0	.038	.49	.116	79	0	.024	.18	.115	194	0	.052	.33	.118	134	1	.038	.21	.120
$1,000–$1,499	674	173	1	.027	.34	.130	122	1	.032	.22	.135	257	1	.053	.33	.132	167	0	.044	.23	.135
$1,500–$1,999	423	112	0	.028	.36	.150	75	0	.029	.20	.146	156	0	.050	.31	.143	132	0	.059	.30	.160
$2,000–$2,999	292	79	0	.032	.39	.158	50	0	.032	.24	.156	123	1	.056	.34	.159	104	0	.066	.53	.157
$3,000–$4,999	66	19	0	.033	.37	.173	16	0	.036	.28	.172	19	0	.044	.26	.176	24	0	.062	.40	.172
Type 1	598	130	0	.019	.27	.149	74	1	.017	.12	.163	172	1	.036	.22	.158	138	1	.030	.17	.172
Types 2 and 3	711	212	1	.030	.36	.144	149	0	.033	.23	.138	285	1	.052	.33	.140	213	0	.052	.34	.144
Types 4 and 5	659	170	0	.035	.45	.122	107	0	.031	.23	.125	268	0	.060	.37	.124	187	0	.058	.31	.127
Types 6 and 7	108	49	0	.074	.89	.104	18	0	.052	.31	.106	52	0	.091	.60	.101	31	0	.064	.37	.108
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	222	0	.017	.19	.125	71	0	.008	.05	.133	439	2	.048	.30	.132	94	0	.012	.07	.142
$0–$499	59	8	0	.013	.16	.093	2	0	.003	.02	.078	10	0	.026	.15	.102	1	0	.002	.01	[8].104
$500–$999	298	40	0	.012	.13	.102	8	0	.005	.03	.111	65	1	.030	.18	.114	9	0	.005	.03	.115
$1,000–$1,499	341	63	0	.018	.20	.120	11	0	.005	.03	.116	125	0	.050	.31	.122	19	0	.008	.07	.139
$1,500–$1,999	238	38	0	.016	.17	.131	20	0	.012	.08	.130	76	0	.044	.26	.127	23	0	.016	.08	1.44
$2,000–$2,999	226	50	0	.021	.24	.139	16	0	.010	.07	.140	105	1	.065	.41	.137	27	0	.020	.10	.141
$3,000–$4,999	93	22	0	.025	.25	.145	12	0	.023	.13	.147	41	0	.063	.40	.161	10	0	.019	.08	.163
$5,000 or over	20	1	0	.005	.06	[8].174	2	0	.010	.08	.264	17	0	.130	.84	.207	5	0	.026	.18	.164
Type 1	271	26	0	.008	.08	.164	7	0	.005	.03	.154	80	0	.037	.22	.159	22	0	.012	.07	.165
Types 2 and 3	455	95	0	.020	.22	.125	35	0	.011	.07	.145	165	0	.046	.29	.129	26	0	.008	.04	.136
Types 4 and 5	418	81	0	.019	.22	.118	26	0	.008	.05	.115	157	2	.058	.36	.128	41	0	.017	.10	.138
Types 6 and 7	131	20	0	.017	.16	.097	3	0	.006	.04	.102	37	0	.045	.28	.102	5	0	.009	.06	.108
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types	622	46	1	.008	.09	.091	1	0	[14]	[11]	[8].030	42	0	.008	.05	.095	5	0	.001	[11]	.075
Type 1	219	17	1	.008	.10	.118	0	0	.000	.00	------	16	0	.008	.05	.112	2	0	.001	[11]	[8].090
Types 2 and 3	170	13	0	.008	.09	.084	1	0	[14]	.01	[8].030	10	0	.006	.04	.093	1	0	[14]	[11]	[8].096
Types 4 and 5	161	12	0	.007	.07	.076	0	0	.000	.00	------	13	0	.010	.05	.080	1	0	.001	.01	[8].066
Types 6 and 7	72	4	0	.010	.10	.052	0	0	.000	.00	------	3	0	.007	.05	.073	1	0	.002	.01	[8].033

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,[1] March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles: Households consuming: Any	Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles: Average [3] value per household	Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles: Average [4] quantity per household	Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles: Average [5] value of all food per unit-meal [6]	Sugar, granulated: Households consuming: Any	Sugar, granulated: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Sugar, granulated: Average [3] value per household	Sugar, granulated: Average [4] quantity per household	Sugar, granulated: Average [5] value of all food per unit-meal [6]	Sugar, brown: Households consuming: Any	Sugar, brown: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Sugar, brown: Average [3] value per household	Sugar, brown: Average [4] quantity per household	Sugar, brown: Average [5] value of all food per unit-meal [6]	Molasses: Households consuming: Any	Molasses: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Molasses: Average [3] value per household	Molasses: Average [4] quantity per household	Molasses: Average [5] value of all food per unit-meal [6]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
NORTH AND WEST [8]		No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.
All types [7]	2,076	730	7	0.043	0.35	0.140	2,007	3	0.209	3.79	0.136	348	0	0.014	0.21	0.139	154	2	0.009	0.11	0.135
$0–$499	72	17	0	.033	.23	.125	70	1	.155	2.89	.104	6	0	.005	.08	.122	3	0	.004	.06	.116
$500–$999	548	173	2	.037	.34	.113	533	1	.209	3.73	.115	81	0	.012	.18	.112	50	1	.014	.18	.122
$1,000–$1,499	674	244	3	.044	.34	.135	646	1	.210	3.82	.134	105	0	.013	.18	.128	49	1	.008	.10	.134
$1,500–$1,999	423	168	2	.047	.37	.157	414	0	.212	3.87	.149	80	0	.017	.24	.151	29	0	.006	.07	.156
$2,000–$2,999	292	106	0	.048	.40	.164	280	0	.214	3.94	.159	60	0	.019	.27	.168	20	0	.008	.09	.139
$3,000–$4,999	66	22	0	.035	.28	.154	63	0	.222	3.92	.174	16	0	.022	.28	.175	3	0	.007	.11	.170
Type 1	598	160	2	.029	.23	.171	570	3	.161	2.90	.156	69	0	.008	.12	.165	37	2	.006	.07	.159
Types 2 and 3	711	281	2	.046	.39	.139	686	0	.199	3.61	.137	128	0	.014	.21	.140	49	0	.008	.10	.132
Types 4 and 5	659	235	2	.045	.38	.126	646	0	.251	4.57	.123	130	0	.019	.28	.129	55	0	.010	.13	.129
Types 6 and 7	108	54	1	.078	.65	.106	105	0	.283	5.18	.102	21	0	.018	.25	.102	13	0	.022	.33	.104
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	262	1	.019	.13	.136	1,259	1	.262	4.65	1.20	34	0	.002	.03	.152	113	8	.015	.26	.116
$0–$499	59	3	0	.003	.02	.091	57	0	.190	3.43	.087	0	0	.000	.00	----	7	1	.018	.30	.088
$500–$999	298	41	0	.012	.09	.101	291	0	.238	4.22	.096	2	0	.001	.01	[9] .139	27	1	.017	.27	.084
$1,000–$1,499	341	48	0	.014	.10	.124	339	0	.262	4.66	.114	10	0	.003	.03	.156	26	2	.012	.26	.104
$1,500–$1,999	238	67	0	.024	.17	.128	235	0	.273	4.85	.129	2	0	.001	.01	[9] .124	21	1	.015	.21	.150
$2,000–$2,999	226	64	1	.025	.18	.150	225	1	.278	4.94	.137	9	0	.003	.04	.166	21	2	.015	.26	.124
$3,000–$4,999	93	29	0	.033	.21	.160	92	0	.320	5.52	.154	9	0	.010	.12	.140	9	1	.018	.23	.145
$5,000 or over	20	10	0	.054	.37	.232	20	0	.312	4.98	.209	2	0	.015	.15	[9] .174	2	0	.019	.22	[9] .248

Type 1	271	56	0	.019	.14	.157	266	0	.205	3.59	.145	5	0	.002	.02	.164	14	2	.008	.10	.150
Types 2 and 3	455	95	0	.018	.13	.133	448	1	.249	4.38	.120	14	0	.003	.03	.169	41	3	.014	.25	.126
Types 4 and 5	418	93	1	.021	.15	.130	415	0	.295	5.22	.114	12	0	.003	.03	.140	43	3	.018	.31	.109
Types 6 and 7	131	18	0	.012	.08	.113	130	0	.324	6.00	.089	3	0	.003	.03	.107	15	0	.022	.40	.080
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types [9]	622	119	1	.020	.18	.093	593	2	.188	3.29	.074	2	0	(10)	.01	[8].072	142	4	.042	.79	.079
$0–$499	372	36	1	.010	.08	.074	350	2	.165	2.95	.059	2	0	.001	.01	[8].072	71	3	.033	.61	.061
$500–$999	210	63	0	.030	.30	.095	205	0	.218	3.73	.090	0	0	.000	.00	------	60	1	.057	1.07	.091
$1,000–$1,499	30	16	0	.060	.51	.111	30	0	.253	4.20	.115	0	0	.000	.00	------	10	0	.060	1.24	.132
$1,500–$1,999	7	3	0	.086	.56	.180	5	0	.167	2.86	.128	0	0	.000	.00	------	1	0	.021	.43	[8].104
Type 1	219	45	1	.024	.22	.109	211	2	.174	3.02	.094	0	0	.000	.00	------	52	0	.036	.68	.101
Types 2 and 3	170	32	0	.018	.16	.089	159	0	.186	3.20	.067	1	0	.001	.02	[8].077	44	1	.046	.87	.072
Types 4 and 5	161	31	0	.019	.18	.086	152	0	.208	3.63	.064	1	0	.001	.01	[8].067	41	2	.056	1.22	.065
Types 6 and 7	72	11	0	.014	.10	.055	71	0	.192	3.53	.045	0	0	.000	.00	------	5	1	.019	.18	.032
		Corn and other sirups					Jellies and jams					Preserves					Candy				
NORTH AND WEST [6]		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	240	7	0.017	0.19	0.142	822	566	0.098	0.67	0.140	157	104	0.019	0.14	0.150	568	13	0.063	0.27	0.144
$0–$499	72	9	1	.021	.29	.104	22	17	.078	.50	.117	9	7	.029	.19	.115	10	0	.026	.11	.141
$500–$999	548	68	3	.019	.26	.118	193	142	.086	.58	.117	35	24	.015	.10	.125	125	5	.043	.21	.119
$1,000–$1,499	674	66	2	.014	.15	.148	271	189	.096	.65	.135	39	26	.013	.11	.146	203	5	.070	.33	.140
$1,500–$1,999	423	49	1	.014	.17	.157	188	123	.120	.83	.154	42	25	.026	.19	.163	122	3	.062	.25	.162
$2,000–$2,999	292	39	0	.022	.18	.155	124	78	.105	.71	.162	25	17	.020	.15	.180	89	0	.085	.32	.163
$3,000–$4,999	66	9	0	.018	.14	.169	24	17	.075	.45	.172	7	5	.038	.27	.159	19	0	.095	.34	.167
Type 1	598	59	2	.010	.11	.161	212	148	.070	.47	.162	53	35	.019	.14	.168	115	4	.044	.18	.175
Types 2 and 3	711	95	4	.018	.20	.146	304	197	.101	.70	.142	50	33	.016	.12	.144	268	7	.080	.36	.144
Types 4 and 5	659	65	1	.018	.19	.132	262	188	.114	.75	.126	50	33	.023	.15	.139	145	1	.056	.22	.131
Types 6 and 7	108	21	0	.035	.51	.098	44	33	.140	.99	.103	4	3	.009	.07	.115	40	1	.092	.59	.106
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	186	24	.023	.34	.120	315	227	.068	.40	.136	160	112	.038	.22	.130	141	1	.018	.11	.118
$0–$499	59	6	1	.016	.19	.075	8	7	.031	.17	.113	7	6	.039	.21	.110	9	0	.023	.17	.101
$500–$999	298	49	7	.027	.42	.093	55	40	.050	.27	.108	36	25	.034	.19	.110	38	0	.016	.10	.087
$1,000–$1,499	341	53	2	.025	.41	.115	82	59	.068	.39	.122	38	27	.034	.21	.120	36	1	.018	.09	.117
$1,500–$1,999	238	31	4	.016	.25	.136	59	45	.074	.42	.144	37	23	.044	.25	.146	25	0	.021	.12	.142
$2,000–$2,999	226	34	6	.022	.27	.139	74	54	.088	.48	.148	29	22	.043	.24	.142	25	0	.022	.12	.136
$3,000–$4,999	93	10	4	.020	.28	.160	30	20	.082	.47	.158	12	9	.041	.20	.148	7	0	.014	.09	.139
$5,000 or over	20	3	0	.032	.36	.241	7	2	.105	1.40	.228	1	0	.018	.08	[8].240	1	0	.010	.05	[8].269

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,[1] March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Corn and other sirups: Households consuming: Any	Corn and other sirups: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Corn and other sirups: Average [3] value per household	Corn and other sirups: Average [3] quantity per household	Corn and other sirups: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Jellies and Jams: Households consuming: Any	Jellies and Jams: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Jellies and Jams: Average [3] value per household	Jellies and Jams: Average [3] quantity per household	Jellies and Jams: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Preserves: Households consuming: Any	Preserves: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Preserves: Average [3] value per household	Preserves: Average [3] quantity per household	Preserves: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Candy: Households consuming: Any	Candy: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Candy: Average [3] value per household	Candy: Average [3] quantity per household	Candy: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES—CON.		No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.
Type 1	271	24	3	0.010	0.11	0.139	68	47	0.059	0.35	0.162	38	24	0.037	0.21	0.160	21	1	0.009	0.06	0.152
Types 2 and 3	455	57	8	.016	.22	.135	107	72	.056	.30	.136	52	35	.031	.19	.127	54	0	.019	.11	.116
Types 4 and 5	418	70	6	.028	.41	.115	111	84	.077	.48	.128	58	41	.044	.25	.122	34	0	.016	.09	.125
Types 6 and 7	131	35	7	.055	1.01	.093	29	24	.102	.54	.099	12	12	.045	.24	.092	32	0	.043	.23	.092
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types [1]	622	63	4	.015	.25	.071	38	29	.016	.09	.095	16	11	.010	.06	.095	48	1	.009	.04	.074
$0–$499	372	34	3	.016	.27	.062	19	15	.010	.06	.078	9	6	.007	.05	.082	27	1	.006	.04	.057
$500–$999	210	26	1	.016	.23	.082	16	12	.018	.10	.101	6	5	.014	.08	.101	15	0	.006	.04	.079
$1,000–$1,499	30	2	0	.011	.14	[6].045	2	1	.044	.21	[6].196	0	0	.000	.00	------	3	0	.012	.06	.111
$1,500–$1,999	7	1	0	.014	.20	[6].060	1	1	.128	.64	[6].126	0	0	.000	.00	------	2	0	.157	.31	[6].158
Type 1	219	12	1	.006	.09	.085	18	13	.021	.12	.109	8	6	.011	.06	.109	4	0	.005	.02	.105
Types 2 and 3	170	22	1	.018	.28	.070	8	5	.012	.06	.080	3	1	.006	.05	.059	21	0	.010	.06	.071
Types 4 and 5	161	17	2	.015	.26	.064	9	8	.015	.09	.096	4	3	.013	.07	.099	16	0	.013	.05	.076
Types 6 and 7	72	12	0	.034	.53	.070	3	3	.012	.06	.050	1	1	.008	.04	[6].076	7	1	.009	.08	.060

		Potatoes, white				Sweetpotatoes and yams				Onions				Cabbage			
NORTH AND WEST [6]																	
	No.	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	1,948	285	0.261	10.29	0.137	136	20	0.011	0.26	0.143	841	191	0.034	0.63	0.141	666	75	0.038	0.98	0.141
$0–$499	72	70	22	.214	10.43	.105	1	1	.003	.07	[8].079	25	8	.025	.46	.114	12	5	.020	.56	.130
$500–$999	548	503	87	.258	10.55	.116	32	6	.011	.28	.117	212	68	.031	.57	.121	158	21	.033	.83	.119
$1,000–$1,499	674	628	95	.267	10.59	.135	42	7	.009	.18	.144	254	60	.032	.61	.136	219	24	.036	.96	.141
$1,500–$1,999	423	407	51	.263	9.84	.149	29	4	.013	.34	.152	186	30	.038	.74	.154	164	19	.051	1.28	.151
$2,000–$2,999	292	278	24	.270	10.10	.159	20	1	.012	.27	.166	140	22	.039	.70	.162	83	4	.032	.83	.158
$3,000–$4,999	66	61	6	.232	8.70	.176	12	1	.030	.56	.155	24	3	.032	.54	.174	29	2	.051	1.47	.166
Type 1	598	550	85	.194	7.37	.157	35	1	.010	.24	.169	217	56	.029	.54	.164	188	22	.033	.85	.165
Types 2 and 3	711	670	87	.262	10.26	.138	46	10	.011	.24	.143	299	51	.032	.60	.141	223	22	.037	.96	.141
Types 4 and 5	659	623	97	.294	11.76	.123	37	6	.009	.22	.132	274	66	.037	.70	.130	225	28	.044	1.14	.126
Types 6 and 7	108	105	16	.431	17.74	.102	18	3	.030	.63	.116	51	18	.049	.95	.101	30	3	.031	.85	.100
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																	
All types	1,275	1,041	155	.147	4.09	.123	298	57	.044	1.39	.121	494	148	.032	.63	.128	602	101	.057	1.57	.119
$0–$499	59	37	7	.099	2.81	.095	13	6	.047	1.81	.080	14	3	.027	.55	.096	21	5	.052	1.37	.085
$500–$999	298	225	30	.130	3.67	.096	66	12	.044	1.49	.092	98	23	.024	.50	.098	129	15	.054	1.42	.090
$1,000–$1,499	341	278	33	.153	4.23	.117	81	11	.052	1.46	.114	132	36	.033	.64	.119	170	24	.060	1.60	.116
$1,500–$1,999	238	202	32	.150	4.17	.130	62	10	.045	1.40	.131	107	34	.033	.65	.142	119	19	.056	1.59	.126
$2,000–$2,999	226	195	33	.165	4.56	.138	50	10	.033	1.11	.140	97	31	.040	.77	.143	110	25	.057	1.66	.135
$3,000–$4,999	93	86	18	.156	4.34	.155	19	7	.040	1.29	.148	39	20	.031	.70	.154	46	13	.066	1.89	.158
$5,000 or over	20	18	2	.182	4.10	.215	7	1	.034	.95	.233	7	1	.026	.50	.206	7	0	.043	1.00	.198
Type 1	271	216	35	.114	3.18	.150	63	9	.032	.89	.148	83	20	.020	.45	.159	105	17	.037	1.01	.150
Types 2 and 3	455	367	51	.142	4.00	.122	99	19	.039	1.24	.118	187	48	.031	.62	.132	212	40	.052	1.39	.120
Types 4 and 5	418	352	62	.163	4.36	.117	105	24	.047	1.59	.117	159	70	.035	.67	.122	212	37	.067	1.88	.111
Types 6 and 7	131	106	7	.188	5.34	.092	31	5	.075	2.35	.087	65	10	.045	.89	.092	73	7	.089	2.33	.093
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																	
All types [9]	622	304	72	.070	2.06	.083	84	17	.022	.69	.074	178	69	.020	.42	.085	314	72	.063	1.74	.076
$0–$499	372	140	31	.052	1.49	.065	53	11	.022	.70	.063	88	30	.015	.31	.062	179	39	.059	1.64	.061
$500–$999	210	129	33	.088	2.65	.093	27	5	.022	.68	.090	73	31	.025	.58	.102	115	28	.068	1.94	.092
$1,000–$1,499	30	27	7	.135	4.25	.114	4	1	.026	.77	.104	14	7	.035	.80	.120	14	4	.065	1.45	.111
$1,500–$1,999	7	5	1	.126	2.71	.140	0	0	.000	.00	.....	2	1	.027	.43	[8].217	3	1	.068	1.43	.147
Type 1	219	104	31	.058	1.79	.108	26	7	.018	.58	.093	67	31	.020	.43	.114	110	34	.055	1.46	.103
Types 2 and 3	170	83	19	.081	2.29	.075	22	2	.021	.62	.070	41	14	.017	.34	.076	81	14	.063	1.70	.067
Types 4 and 5	161	88	20	.082	2.48	.070	19	5	.016	.51	.068	47	21	.020	.44	.066	85	20	.063	1.82	.062
Types 6 and 7	72	29	2	.056	1.40	.054	17	3	.047	1.60	.056	23	3	.023	.57	.057	38	4	.088	2.48	.051

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Lettuce: Households consuming		Lettuce: Average [3] value per household	Lettuce: Average [3] quantity per household	Lettuce: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Snap beans, fresh: Households consuming		Snap beans, fresh: Average [3] value per household	Snap beans, fresh: Average [3] quantity per household	Snap beans, fresh: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Peas, fresh: Households consuming		Peas, fresh: Average [3] value per household	Peas, fresh: Average [3] quantity per household	Peas, fresh: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Beets and turnips, fresh: Households consuming		Beets and turnips, fresh: Average [3] value per household	Beets and turnips, fresh: Average [3] quantity per household	Beets and turnips, fresh: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]
		Any	Without direct expenditure				Any	Without direct expenditure				Any	Without direct expenditure				Any	Without direct expenditure			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		Lettuce					Snap beans, fresh					Peas, fresh					Beets and turnips, fresh				
NORTH AND WEST [6]		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,078	1,263	140	0.089	0.96	0.142	245	72	0.023	0.30	0.153	257	62	0.029	0.38	0.149	285	99	0.015	0.30	0.148
$0–$499	72	24	6	.042	.48	.122	4	3	.008	.11	.123	9	6	.021	.23	.106	6	4	.009	.17	.146
$500–$999	548	254	41	.060	.67	.120	40	21	.014	.19	.119	41	13	.015	.19	.118	47	20	.009	.18	.124
$1,000–$1,499	674	406	51	.086	.94	.138	75	27	.021	.27	.150	72	26	.026	.36	.150	88	32	.014	.29	.144
$1,500–$1,999	423	305	16	.110	1.17	.152	53	9	.025	.30	.165	70	8	.038	.52	.154	77	23	.020	.41	.154
$2,000–$2,999	292	220	21	.119	1.22	.158	59	10	.044	.53	.168	50	8	.043	.56	.164	56	16	.022	.44	.163
$3,000–$4,999	66	53	5	.135	1.47	.174	14	2	.038	.53	.168	15	1	.055	.72	.178	11	4	.015	.35	.154
Type 1	598	345	46	.074	.83	.166	58	18	.017	.21	.156	84	21	.032	.44	.167	74	24	.012	.23	.169
Types 2 and 3	711	451	39	.091	.96	.141	96	24	.028	.35	.148	85	17	.026	.33	.145	107	40	.016	.32	.148
Types 4 and 5	659	419	50	.101	1.08	.128	87	29	.027	.34	.138	84	22	.032	.43	.137	89	31	.016	.34	.135
Types 6 and 7	108	48	5	.083	.91	.105	4	1	.008	.10	.121	4	2	.010	.08	.096	15	4	.019	.37	.119
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	429	36	.044	.48	.140	703	162	.153	1.94	.123	404	121	.094	1.18	.125	254	92	.029	.44	.130
$0–$499	59	4	2	.016	.20	.115	20	6	.083	1.30	.089	16	9	.100	1.12	.082	7	3	.018	.22	.082
$500–$999	288	45	7	.017	.17	.115	141	32	.131	1.66	.101	80	25	.073	1.02	.101	45	17	.024	.34	.090
$1,000–$1,499	341	95	8	.034	.43	.125	198	37	.165	2.12	.115	105	24	.086	1.12	.117	64	22	.029	.48	.136
$1,500–$1,999	238	95	8	.052	.53	.134	140	40	.164	1.99	.133	89	30	.117	1.51	.131	59	22	.032	.52	.130
$2,000–$2,999	226	116	8	.067	.66	.145	139	30	.172	2.17	.136	69	17	.088	1.06	.148	52	18	.033	.44	.142
$3,000–$4,999	93	61	3	.101	1.11	.162	55	15	.159	2.05	.153	38	13	.129	1.31	.154	25	10	.033	.51	.164
$5,000 or over	20	13	0	.102	1.28	.220	10	2	.105	1.38	.193	7	3	.140	1.38	.177	2	0	.025	.25	[8].226

Type 1	271	102	3	.044	.44	.161	148	37	.126	1.54	.147	74	27	.071	.79	.156	54	19	.025	.38	.150
Types 2 and 3	455	151	14	.045	.47	.140	262	51	.150	1.89	.124	146	32	.073	1.00	.127	91	29	.030	.41	.135
Types 4 and 5	418	143	17	.045	.48	.133	228	65	.171	2.17	.116	135	45	.106	1.25	.119	89	36	.031	.51	.120
Types 6 and 7	131	33	2	.043	.62	.101	65	9	.162	2.21	.092	49	17	.172	2.35	.089	20	8	.028	.43	.095
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types [9]	622	41	19	.009	.10	.102	177	70	.059	.80	.086	141	56	.049	.63	.083	88	39	.019	.29	.090
$0–$499	372	13	8	.005	.06	.076	75	26	.039	.54	.004	73	21	.037	.49	.063	38	19	.014	.22	.067
$500–$999	210	19	7	.010	.11	.116	79	33	.080	1.07	.095	54	29	.066	.82	.096	39	17	.023	.35	.102
$1,000–$1,499	30	6	3	.035	.42	.109	18	9	.123	1.83	.118	11	5	.077	1.10	.117	8	3	.036	.55	.121
$1,500–$1,999	7	0	0	.000	.00	...	3	2	.128	1.71	.191	3	1	.086	1.00	.204	2	0	.028	.43	[8] .158
Type 1	219	20	11	.011	.13	.119	66	27	.054	.73	.113	45	17	.038	.44	.110	38	16	.022	.31	.116
Types 2 and 3	170	7	1	.005	.05	.103	53	18	.070	.92	.075	41	16	.048	.57	.079	21	9	.017	.29	.078
Types 4 and 5	161	11	6	.011	.12	.081	39	19	.054	.75	.071	34	16	.051	.75	.075	22	13	.016	.27	.071
Types 6 and 7	72	3	1	.005	.05	.067	19	6	.056	.85	.058	21	7	.080	1.08	.045	7	1	.017	.25	.045
		Asparagus, fresh					Carrots, fresh					Celery, fresh					Spinach, fresh				
NORTH AND WEST [6]																					
All types [7]	2,076	*No.* 338	*No.* 43	*Dol.* 0.038	*Lb.* 0.40	*Dol.* 0.152	*No.* 800	*No.* 157	*Dol.* 0.039	*Lb.* 0.78	*Dol.* 0.148	*No.* 466	*No.* 5	*Dol.* 0.031	*Lb.* 0.29	*Dol.* 0.153	*No.* 210	*No.* 36	*Dol.* 0.015	*Lb.* 0.25	*Dol.* 0.15
$0–$499	72	7	3	.028	.25	.141	17	7	.023	.42	.133	4	0	.010	.08	.182	2	0	.003	.04	[8] .233
$500–$999	548	48	13	.015	.16	.124	149	41	.026	.51	.126	57	1	.012	.14	.127	43	10	.011	.19	.120
$1,000–$1,499	674	104	14	.038	.41	.150	231	45	.035	.73	.142	132	1	.026	.25	.138	63	12	.012	.19	.143
$1,500–$1,999	423	86	7	.050	.55	.153	206	38	.051	.98	.156	135	2	.045	.39	.158	54	7	.020	.39	.157
$2,000–$2,999	292	76	5	.059	.63	.165	161	22	.057	1.15	.161	104	1	.053	.47	.170	39	6	.023	.35	.170
$3,000–$4,999	66	17	1	.065	.65	.176	36	4	.052	.95	.175	33	0	.077	.65	.185	9	1	.022	.28	.189
Type 1	598	101	12	.038	.40	.176	195	40	.028	.61	.174	122	2	.027	.26	.178	53	9	.012	.20	.173
Types 2 and 3	711	122	13	.036	.40	.151	328	59	.048	.95	.146	172	2	.033	.31	.151	86	15	.018	.29	.148
Types 4 and 5	659	106	16	.042	.44	.132	241	50	.037	.76	.133	150	1	.033	.28	.142	60	12	.015	.26	.138
Types 6 and 7	108	9	2	.019	.20	.108	36	8	.041	.75	.115	22	0	.033	.31	.114	11	0	.016	.23	.118
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	12	4	.002	.02	.156	167	48	.015	.20	.148	199	2	.019	.18	.151	51	10	.008	.08	.150
Type 1	271	2	0	.001	.01	[8] .203	34	7	.013	.16	.172	49	1	.020	20	.168	11	2	.010	.09	.178
Types 2 and 3	455	2	1	.001	.02	[8] .167	63	12	.015	.19	.153	69	0	.017	16	.159	20	2	.007	.09	.162
Types 4 and 5	418	6	2	.002	.02	[8] .154	64	27	.018	.26	.135	69	0	.022	20	.139	18	6	.008	.10	.128
Types 6 and 7	131	2	1	.004	.04	[8] .107	6	2	.005	.07	.110	12	1	.012	10	.109	2	0	.003	.02	[8] .073

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,[1] March–November 1936*—Continued

(Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2])

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Asparagus, fresh: Households consuming: Any	Asparagus, fresh: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Asparagus, fresh: Average [3] value per household	Asparagus, fresh: Average [3] quantity per household	Asparagus, fresh: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Carrots, fresh: Households consuming: Any	Carrots, fresh: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Carrots, fresh: Average [3] value per household	Carrots, fresh: Average [3] quantity per household	Carrots, fresh: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Celery, fresh: Households consuming: Any	Celery, fresh: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Celery, fresh: Average [3] value per household	Celery, fresh: Average [3] quantity per household	Celery, fresh: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Spinach, fresh: Households consuming: Any	Spinach, fresh: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Spinach, fresh: Average [3] value per household	Spinach, fresh: Average [3] quantity per household	Spinach, fresh: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES		Asparagus, fresh					Carrots, fresh					Celery, fresh					Spinach, fresh				
All types	622	*No.* 2	*No.* 2	*Dol.* 0.001	*Lb.* 0.01	*Dol.* 0.078	*No.* 9	*No.* 8	*Dol.* 0.002	*Lb.* 0.03	*Dol.* 0.130	*No.* 6	*No.* 0	*Dol.* 0.001	*Lb.* 0.01	*Dol.* 0.124	*No.* 10	*No.* 5	*Dol.* 0.003	*Lb.* 0.04	*Dol.* 0.110
Type 1	219	0	0	.000	.00	.....	5	4	.002	.04	.143	2	0	.001	.01	[6] .126	2	1	.002	.03	[6] .166
Types 2 and 3	170	1	1	.001	.01	[6] .074	3	3	.002	.03	.117	1	0	(*)	.01	[6] .100	6	3	.005	.07	.104
Types 4 and 5	161	1	1	.004	.04	[6] .082	1	1	.001	.01	[6] .163	2	0	.002	.01	[6] .151	2	1	.002	.04	[6] .070
Types 6 and 7	72	0	0	.000	.00	.....	0	0	.000	.00	.....	1	0	.001	.01	[6] .091	0	0	.000	.00	.....
NORTH AND WEST [7]		Fresh vegetables, not elsewhere specified					Tomatoes, fresh					Tomatoes, canned					Tomato juice, canned				
All types [7]	2,076	*No.* 193	*No.* 63	*Dol.* 0.020	*Lb.* 0.32	*Dol.* 0.150	*No.* 781	*No.* 127	*Dol.* 0.090	*Lb.* 1.20	*Dol.* 0.151	*No.* 656	*No.* 253	*Dol.* 0.058	*Lb.* 0.73	*Dol.* 0.135	*No.* 240	*No.* 55	*Dol.* 0.022	*Lb.* 0.23	*Dol.* 0.159
$0–$499	72	6	2	.011	.18	.172	10	4	.033	.75	.125	25	18	.063	.80	.110	2	2	.003	.03	[6] .145
$500–$999	548	35	18	.012	.18	.124	148	33	.062	.86	.126	196	77	.066	.86	.119	22	5	.006	.08	.124
$1,000–$1,499	674	55	20	.015	.28	.145	220	34	.078	1.04	.133	211	80	.058	.72	.135	71	17	.018	.20	.154
$1,500–$1,999	423	54	14	.029	.49	.163	204	31	.113	1.48	.157	137	50	.059	.69	.143	64	13	.030	.30	.164
$2,000–$2,999	292	34	8	.034	.47	.156	156	20	.128	1.72	.161	69	22	.045	.55	.163	62	15	.044	.42	.170
$3,000–$4,999	66	9	1	.028	.42	.174	44	5	.178	2.07	.177	18	6	.046	.59	.174	19	3	.072	.62	.165
Type 1	598	49	14	.013	.23	.175	221	28	.081	1.05	.176	174	84	.048	.60	.156	64	21	.019	.19	.189
Types 2 and 3	711	82	27	.024	.38	.146	282	39	.091	1.20	.151	229	75	.057	.72	.136	91	16	.023	.25	.152
Types 4 and 5	659	55	18	.022	.36	.138	254	50	.101	1.31	.134	212	79	.066	.83	.122	75	14	.024	.24	.145
Types 6 and 7	108	7	4	.019	.23	.117	24	10	.062	1.39	.111	41	15	.080	.90	.101	10	4	.025	.28	.128

SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																				
All types	1,275	322	141	.073	1.43	.123	759	162	.140	1.78	.129	338	52	.052	.62	.122	164	5	.025	.26	.157
$0–$499	59	13	8	.068	1.67	.098	15	7	.048	.66	.094	12	3	.038	.47	.102	0	0	.000	.00	-----
$500–$999	298	65	33	.052	1.22	.094	130	33	.075	1.01	.105	87	9	.059	.71	.099	9	0	.004	.05	.101
$1,000–$1,499	341	83	32	.070	1.39	.116	205	38	.133	1.62	.121	81	15	.048	.58	.112	34	2	.018	.19	.142
$1,500–$1,999	238	66	28	.076	1.53	.128	161	27	.150	1.87	.134	64	11	.048	.59	.134	33	0	.027	25	.146
$2,000–$2,999	226	62	28	.102	1.70	.151	163	37	.191	2.42	.140	66	9	.056	.63	.138	48	2	.040	.40	.156
$3,000–$4,999	93	28	10	.084	1.24	.149	71	17	.252	3.41	.157	22	5	.052	.66	.147	29	1	.079	.80	.181
$5,000 or over	20	5	2	.070	1.22	.148	14	3	.284	3.74	.192	6	0	.060	.54	.244	11	0	.118	.124	.222
Type 1	271	65	30	.056	.96	.151	164	35	.129	1.58	.152	57	7	.034	.40	.155	42	1	.031	.33	.179
Types 2 and 3	455	104	47	.064	1.32	.129	280	55	.136	1.74	.128	124	20	.051	.62	.125	60	0	.025	.24	.155
Types 4 and 5	418	119	52	.091	1.76	.114	250	64	.156	2.02	.123	107	19	.052	.64	.117	56	3	.028	.28	.151
Types 6 and 7	131	34	12	.084	1.76	.087	65	8	.127	1.63	.099	50	6	.091	1.01	.088	6	1	.009	.08	.083
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																				
All types [9]	622	65	40	.019	.38	.074	99	56	.032	.50	.096	107	9	.027	.33	.076	7	0	.002	.01	.085
$0–$499	372	43	27	.019	.39	.060	31	17	.014	.21	.064	62	6	.023	.28	.058	3	0	.001	.01	.030
$500–$999	210	20	13	.018	.36	.092	50	33	.053	.90	.104	38	3	.031	.38	.090	1	0	.001	.01	[8].113
$1,000–$1,499	30	1	0	.023	.37	[8].200	13	6	.086	1.20	.122	6	0	.050	.67	.136	3	0	.012	.13	.131
$1,500–$1,999	7	0	0	.000	.00	-----	3	0	.080	1.00	.151	1	0	.028	.29	[8].309	0	0	.000	.00	-----
Type 1	219	19	11	.013	.24	.087	39	22	.038	.59	.126	32	4	.023	.27	.108	1	0	.001	.01	[8].113
Types 2 and 3	170	16	9	.018	.31	.073	23	15	.027	.42	.084	33	0	.030	.37	.070	2	0	.001	.01	[8].065
Types 4 and 5	161	17	12	.027	.50	.087	30	17	.039	.62	.076	24	3	.022	.24	.062	1	0	.001	.02	[8].200
Types 6 and 7	72	13	8	.024	.72	.038	7	2	.011	.17	.052	18	2	.046	.60	.048	3	0	.005	.05	.050
		Baked beans, canned					Corn, canned					Green beans, canned					Peas, canned				
NORTH AND WEST [6]		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	501	5	0.039	0.43	0.138	760	130	0.061	0.60	0.141	391	175	0.033	0.036	0.142	690	70	0.063	0.54	0.143
$0–$499	72	12	0	.023	.26	.114	15	4	.029	.30	.112	11	5	.030	.37	.131	16	6	.041	.34	.117
$500–$999	548	129	3	.034	.42	.117	189	38	.054	.56	.122	107	57	.035	.40	.123	163	18	.051	.48	.123
$1,000–$1,499	674	162	0	.041	.46	.134	255	42	.064	.62	.139	108	49	.027	.31	.141	251	28	.071	.62	.140
$1,500–$1,999	423	104	1	.039	.43	.153	163	28	.067	.65	.147	90	37	.038	.39	.146	144	11	.066	.55	.154
$2,000–$2,999	292	82	1	.047	.47	.162	108	14	.065	.58	.162	61	23	.035	.38	.162	92	4	.060	.50	.167
$3,000–$4,999	66	11	0	.027	.28	.163	29	4	.086	.71	.185	14	4	.036	.40	.174	23	3	.078	.58	.165
Type 1	598	112	1	.027	.31	.167	192	41	.048	.47	.167	103	47	.027	.29	.164	176	24	.052	.43	.174
Types 2 and 3	711	189	2	.039	.42	.136	274	43	.062	.60	.143	140	54	.034	.37	.144	256	22	.062	.55	.142
Types 4 and 5	659	166	2	.045	.50	.129	240	38	.064	.63	.125	128	63	.036	.41	.127	212	20	.066	.56	.126
Types 6 and 7	108	34	0	.065	.82	.102	54	8	.116	1.12	.110	20	11	.040	.51	.097	46	4	.110	.95	.112

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,[1] March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Baked beans, canned: Households consuming: Any	Baked beans, canned: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Baked beans, canned: Average [3] value per household	Baked beans, canned: Average [3] quantity per household	Baked beans, canned: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Corn, canned: Households consuming: Any	Corn, canned: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Corn, canned: Average [3] value per household	Corn, canned: Average [3] quantity per household	Corn, canned: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Green beans, canned: Households consuming: Any	Green beans, canned: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Green beans, canned: Average [3] value per household	Green beans, canned: Average [3] quantity per household	Green beans, canned: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Peas, canned: Households consuming: Any	Peas, canned: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Peas, canned: Average [3] value per household	Peas, canned: Average [3] quantity per household	Peas, canned: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types	1,275	79	3	0.010	0.10	0.122	226	5	0.031	0.28	0.132	114	21	0.020	0.20	0.120	140	5	0.022	0.15	0.138
$0–$499	59	5	0	.012	.13	.087	3	0	.005	.06	.088	1	1	.008	.07	[6].038	4	2	.022	.15	.102
$500–$999	298	8	1	.005	.05	.112	41	2	.023	.23	.107	27	5	.020	.21	.107	17	1	.011	.09	.122
$1,000–$1,499	341	28	1	.013	.15	.117	58	0	.029	.26	.121	33	8	.023	.23	.109	28	0	.015	.10	.123
$1,500–$1,999	238	16	0	.010	.12	.112	53	1	.037	.31	.128	28	4	.028	.26	.122	30	1	.021	.16	.133
$2,000–$2,999	226	15	1	.008	.08	.129	49	1	.043	.36	.138	17	1	.017	.16	.138	32	1	.030	.20	.141
$3,000–$4,999	93	6	0	.011	.10	.175	16	1	.034	.28	.165	8	2	.014	.14	.170	24	0	.056	.39	.151
$5,000 or over	20	1	0	.005	.08	[6].293	6	0	.070	.50	.249	0	0	.000	.00	.....	5	0	.072	.34	.251
Type 1	271	11	1	.005	.06	.153	55	1	.037	.32	.155	28	3	.021	.20	.152	28	1	.020	.16	.149
Types 2 and 3	455	30	0	.009	.09	.137	79	1	.029	.27	.126	31	8	.016	.17	.115	51	3	.021	.15	.146
Types 4 and 5	416	28	1	.011	.12	.106	74	1	.031	.27	.127	39	5	.020	.20	.111	49	1	.024	.16	.131
Types 6 and 7	131	10	1	.015	.17	.091	18	2	.030	.26	.101	16	5	.034	.31	.093	12	0	.020	.16	.109
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types	622	25	0	.005	.06	.078	33	3	.008	.09	.100	.7	2	.002	.03	.081	.12	0	.003	.04	.065
Type 1	219	7	0	.004	.05	.126	13	1	.009	.09	.144	2	0	.002	.03	[6].056	4	0	.002	.03	.057
Types 2 and 3	170	8	0	.006	.08	.072	12	1	.012	.15	.072	4	2	.004	.05	.083	1	0	.001	.01	[6].104
Types 4 and 5	161	5	0	.003	.03	.065	8	1	.007	.07	.072	1	0	.001	.01	[6].124	2	0	.002	.02	[6].044
Types 6 and 7	72	5	0	.006	.10	.033	0	0	.000	.00	.....	0	0	.000	.00	.....	5	0	.014	.15	.072

		Navy beans, dried				Lima beans, dried					Grapefruit					Lemons				
NORTH AND WEST [6]		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	383	20	0.021	0.33	0.125	170	12	0.009	0.10	0.132	396	7	0.048	0.92	0.153	567	10	0.047	0.43	0.147
$0–$499	72	19	1	.021	.35	.098	7	0	.011	.12	.105	4	0	.007	.11	.114	11	0	.028	.20	.120
$500–$999	548	123	7	.026	.45	.110	54	7	.010	.11	.124	59	2	.025	.50	.126	101	4	.030	.28	.123
$1,000–$1,499	674	125	9	.018	.29	.131	52	2	.009	.11	.127	120	2	.040	.80	.149	167	1	.044	.39	.140
$1,500–$1,999	423	70	2	.021	.32	.137	32	2	.008	.09	.146	110	2	.075	1.37	.159	136	4	.048	.47	.150
$2,000–$2,999	292	42	1	.017	.24	.140	18	0	.006	.07	.149	77	1	.067	1.32	.165	118	1	.080	.74	.165
$3,000–$4,999	66	4	0	.008	.11	.134	7	1	.013	.14	.139	26	0	.102	1.90	.176	33	0	.096	.72	.187
Type 1	598	78	7	.011	.17	.138	45	5	.007	.07	.150	138	3	.061	1.17	.176	159	4	.040	.35	.170
Types 2 and 3	711	119	6	.018	.28	.136	50	2	.007	.08	.138	120	1	.039	.75	.147	186	5	.048	.45	.143
Types 4 and 5	659	142	3	.025	.40	.116	59	5	.010	.12	.118	124	2	.048	.94	.137	208	1	.057	.51	.134
Types 6 and 7	108	44	4	.063	1.06	.098	16	0	.018	.23	.109	14	1	.027	.57	.114	14	0	.022	.25	.110
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	92	1	.011	.14	.109	127	5	.016	.17	.108	155	4	.033	.61	.152	527	1	.006	.78	.135
Type 1	271	16	0	.006	.07	.137	23	0	.011	.11	.140	49	0	.042	.78	.158	121	0	.065	.74	.158
Types 2 and 3	455	31	0	.010	.13	.115	39	2	.013	.14	.109	45	1	.027	.47	.162	187	1	.064	.75	.136
Types 4 and 5	418	28	0	.011	.14	.096	35	2	.014	.15	.104	54	3	.040	.76	.146	189	0	.077	.92	.124
Types 6 and 7	131	17	1	.024	.29	.093	30	1	.045	.44	.088	7	0	.012	.31	.100	30	0	.042	.56	.106
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types	622	53	0	.011	.16	.079	53	1	.012	.14	.072	7	0	.003	.07	.128	88	0	.018	.23	.093
Type 1	219	16	0	.009	.12	.111	16	1	.009	.10	.102	3	0	.005	.12	.153	32	0	.018	.22	.120
Types 2 and 3	170	23	0	.020	.28	.075	9	0	.008	.10	.069	1	0	.001	.02	[8].060	30	0	.021	.29	.079
Types 4 and 5	161	11	0	.008	.13	.055	18	0	.016	.18	.060	1	0	.001	.02	[9].200	21	0	.019	.22	.075
Types 6 and 7	72	3	0	.005	.06	.031	10	0	.023	.27	.047	2	0	.007	.16	[8].089	5	0	.011	.15	.070

		Oranges					Apples					Bananas					Melons				
NORTH AND WEST [5]		*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	1,241	19	0.184	2.05	0.147	595	49	0.064	1.37	0.141	1,102	2	0.110	1.88	0.144	231	10	0.040	1.26	0.153
$0–$499	72	21	0	.070	1.03	.140	21	4	.060	1.16	.128	22	0	.060	1.08	.131	3	0	.023	1.21	.103
$500–$999	548	249	9	.118	1.91	.125	136	14	.054	1.23	.118	235	1	.080	1.39	.123	41	4	.024	.90	.127
$1,000–$1,499	674	402	4	.170	2.68	.142	204	14	.068	1.44	.140	373	1	.115	1.97	.139	59	3	.032	.99	.150
$1,500–$1,999	423	287	3	.228	3.74	.155	129	10	.068	1.43	.150	248	0	.130	2.21	.156	60	2	.050	1.37	.167
$2,000–$2,999	292	225	2	.271	4.33	.163	82	4	.064	1.34	.163	183	0	.132	2.32	.163	52	0	.069	2.16	.157
$3,000–$4,999	66	56	1	.337	5.35	.178	22	3	.076	1.70	.174	41	0	.123	1.98	.180	15	1	.091	1.95	.178
Type 1	598	339	9	.149	2.32	.170	142	14	.046	.95	.165	274	1	.079	1.33	.170	75	3	.046	1.19	.181
Types 2 and 3	711	474	4	.209	3.33	.146	222	16	.066	1.35	.142	427	0	.119	2.05	.145	83	3	.038	1.40	.146
Types 4 and 5	659	383	6	.198	3.26	.132	182	15	.089	1.52	.131	348	1	.124	2.12	.129	66	3	.040	1.25	.133
Types 6 and 7	108	45	0	.130	2.17	.114	49	4	.120	2.89	.109	53	0	.130	2.35	.109	7	1	.027	.78	.128

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Oranges: Households consuming		Oranges: Average [3] value per household	Oranges: Average [3] quantity per household	Oranges: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Apples: Households consuming		Apples: Average [3] value per household	Apples: Average [3] quantity per household	Apples: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Bananas: Households consuming		Bananas: Average [3] value per household	Bananas: Average [3] quantity per household	Bananas: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Melons: Households consuming		Melons: Average [3] value per household	Melons: Average [3] quantity per household	Melons: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]
		Any	Without direct expenditure				Any	Without direct expenditure				Any	Without direct expenditure				Any	Without direct expenditure			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	*No.* 1,275	*No.* 556	*No.* 5	*Dol.* 0.116	*Lb.* 1.68	*Dol.* 0.134	*No.* 488	*No.* 25	*Dol.* 0.080	*Lb.* 1.55	*Dol.* 0.125	*No.* 655	*No.* 1	*Dol.* 0.102	*Lb.* 1.78	*Dol.* 0.124	*No.* 138	*No.* 42	*Dol.* 0.051	*Lb.* 2.76	*Dol.* 0.140
$0–$499	59	11	1	.034	.55	.101	20	2	.051	1.24	.090	20	0	.057	1.02	.090	4	3	.022	1.95	.083
$500–$999	298	85	0	.063	.93	.104	97	6	.057	1.19	.101	122	0	.068	1.23	.097	21	8	.024	1.65	.090
$1,000–$1,499	341	143	3	.106	1.71	.121	137	9	.082	1.64	.118	181	1	.100	1.82	.118	34	12	.050	2.51	.131
$1,500–$1,999	238	118	0	.117	1.66	.139	97	5	.089	1.79	.136	142	0	.120	2.07	.131	23	8	.041	1.60	.141
$2,000–$2,999	226	122	1	.152	2.12	.146	91	2	.087	1.54	.138	125	0	.118	2.01	.136	31	3	.070	3.62	.156
$3,000–$4,999	93	63	0	.249	3.30	.160	35	1	.106	1.78	.156	51	0	.145	2.35	.161	18	6	.090	5.43	.168
$5,000 or over	20	14	0	.272	3.02	.223	11	0	.202	2.45	.196	14	0	.198	2.80	.199	7	2	.288	[7] 17.45	.207
Type 1	271	115	0	.101	1.48	.157	90	2	.057	1.12	.154	121	0	.070	1.23	.147	27	8	.044	1.94	.178
Types 2 and 3	455	238	1	.136	1.96	.132	191	7	.085	1.59	.127	233	0	.103	1.73	.128	49	15	.052	2.93	.137
Types 4 and 5	418	165	4	.112	1.58	.129	160	13	.090	1.73	.117	229	1	.115	2.00	.118	50	15	.058	3.39	.129
Types 6 and 7	131	38	0	.086	1.42	.101	47	3	.083	1.70	.092	72	0	.128	2.40	.095	12	4	.045	1.84	.108
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types [6]	622	109	2	.036	.52	.092	91	2	.023	.42	.081	86	0	.023	.38	.100	51	6	.020	1.59	.196
$0–$499	372	44	2	.021	.34	.069	44	1	.015	.31	.061	23	0	.009	.16	.074	24	4	.012	.92	.073
$500–$999	210	48	0	.049	.68	.100	37	0	.030	.51	.094	48	0	.041	.65	.109	18	1	.022	1.67	.102
$1,000–$1,499	30	12	0	.083	1.07	.125	7	1	.038	.85	.118	13	0	.074	1.11	.113	7	1	.090	8.50	.141
$1,500–$1,999	7	3	0	.136	1.57	.136	1	0	.057	.86	[8] .126	1	0	.028	.29	[8] .060	2	0	.078	5.71	[8] .169
Type 1	219	37	0	.031	.46	.122	27	1	.018	.29	.104	36	0	.029	.46	.123	22	1	.026	2.24	.121
Types 2 and 3	170	35	1	.046	.70	.081	26	0	.028	.50	.080	23	0	.021	.35	.085	9	0	.007	.56	.086
Types 4 and 5	161	23	1	.031	.44	.084	25	1	.026	.48	.073	20	0	.021	.34	.083	19	5	.035	2.41	.076
Types 6 and 7	72	14	0	.026	.43	.050	13	0	.021	.49	.052	7	0	.016	.28	.075	1	0	.001	.21	[8] .034

NORTH AND WEST [6]		Berries, fresh					Peaches, fresh					Peaches, canned					Pears, canned				
		No.	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
All types [7]	2,076	487	57	0.087	0.90	0.151	177	3	0.022	0.31	0.151	643	322	0.069	0.70	0.140	238	140	0.023	0.23	0.146
$0–$499	72	11	5	.070	.60	.095	4	0	.013	.17	.145	17	12	.051	.52	.106	3	3	.009	.10	.129
$500–$999	548	75	17	.045	.56	.122	33	1	.014	.18	.138	146	77	.057	.62	.120	50	32	.017	.18	.120
$1,000–$1,499	674	153	20	.082	.83	.146	45	0	.018	.26	.144	212	109	.074	.74	.137	75	45	.023	.25	.145
$1,500–$1,999	423	128	7	.113	1.19	.157	49	1	.032	.44	.154	154	83	.076	.77	.154	58	32	.028	.27	.162
$2,000–$2,999	292	97	7	.132	1.31	.170	39	1	.032	.49	.161	96	35	.073	.71	.155	40	24	.026	.25	.151
$3,000–$4,999	66	23	1	.138	1.00	.186	7	0	.038	.42	.188	18	6	.061	.61	.154	12	4	.038	.40	.159
Type 1	598	144	19	.087	.89	.176	48	1	.021	.27	.175	170	92	.057	.58	.162	63	38	.020	.19	.160
Types 2 and 3	711	165	17	.083	.82	.146	68	1	.022	.34	.147	221	103	.066	.67	.141	79	49	.022	.22	.155
Types 4 and 5	659	168	19	.100	1.09	.136	57	1	.025	.34	.138	216	109	.078	.80	.125	84	47	.026	.27	.133
Types 6 and 7	108	10	2	.031	.29	.111	4	0	.010	.12	.131	36	18	.089	.89	.111	12	6	.029	.32	.098
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	113	18	.019	.24	.132	132	52	.026	.94	.136	209	70	.032	.35	.134	43	13	.006	.06	.144
$0–$499	59	1	1	.002	.03	[8].109	2	2	.012	.60	[8].071	8	5	.021	.29	.086	0	0	.000	.00	------
$500–$999	298	14	3	.008	.13	.113	22	11	.014	.60	.097	43	25	.026	.37	.112	6	4	.003	.04	.102
$1,000–$1,499	341	24	5	.013	.17	.132	28	9	.022	.83	.112	43	14	.027	.28	.119	3	3	.001	.02	.119
$1,500–$1,999	238	26	2	.023	.28	.129	28	11	.028	.91	.164	55	14	.042	.45	.139	9	3	.005	.07	.138
$2,000–$2,999	226	36	7	.040	.47	.139	29	10	.030	1.05	.154	34	5	.031	.28	.151	11	1	.011	.08	.140
$3,000–$4,999	93	12	0	.030	.44	.138	18	8	.050	1.65	.145	22	7	.052	.52	.165	12	2	.023	.18	.176
$5,000 or over	20	0	0	.000	.00	------	5	1	.128	4.61	.186	4	0	.055	.43	.260	2	0	.022	.16	[8].180
Type 1	271	25	4	.018	.22	.156	28	12	.026	1.00	.177	43	13	.026	.31	.167	7	4	.003	.04	.142
Types 2 and 3	455	36	5	.016	.22	.132	42	17	.022	.74	.141	81	25	.034	.37	.134	16	4	.006	.05	.160
Types 4 and 5	418	39	7	.020	.26	.125	48	19	.032	1.15	.122	69	26	.036	.38	.121	16	3	.008	.06	.140
Types 6 and 7	131	13	2	.028	.33	.105	14	4	.022	.79	.092	16	6	.032	.30	.102	4	2	.006	.08	.105
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types	622	14	7	.004	.07	.063	27	12	.007	.22	.095	48	17	0.15	.16	.094	4	1	.002	.01	.107
Type 1	219	3	2	.004	.05	.099	13	4	.011	.23	.125	20	6	.016	.15	.118	1	0	.001	.01	[8].186
Types 2 and 3	170	7	2	.008	.14	.058	6	3	.006	.26	.066	17	4	.017	.18	.081	2	0	.002	.02	[8].082
Types 4 and 5	161	1	0	.002	.02	[8].049	7	4	.006	18	.072	6	4	.010	.11	.080	1	1	.002	.03	[8].079
Types 6 and 7	72	3	3	.004	.08	.044	1	1	.003	.17	[8].049	5	3	.015	.28	.055	0	0	.000	.00	------

See footnotes at end of table.

3181899—41——12

TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Fruit juices, canned: Households consuming: Any	Fruit juices, canned: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Fruit juices, canned: Average [3] value per household	Fruit juices, canned: Average [3] quantity per household	Fruit juices, canned: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Pineapple, canned: Households consuming: Any	Pineapple, canned: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Pineapple, canned: Average [3] value per household	Pineapple, canned: Average [3] quantity per household	Pineapple, canned: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Prunes, dried: Households consuming: Any	Prunes, dried: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Prunes, dried: Average [3] value per household	Prunes, dried: Average [3] quantity per household	Prunes, dried: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Raisins: Households consuming: Any	Raisins: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Raisins: Average [3] value per household	Raisins: Average [3] quantity per household	Raisins: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
NORTH AND WEST [6]																					
All types [7]	2,076	*No.* 140	*No.* 36	*Dol.* 0.018	*Lb.* 0.15	*Dol.* 0.153	*No.* 409	*No.* 12	*Dol.* 0.040	*Lb.* 0.32	*Dol.* 0.151	*No.* 310	*No.* 5	*Dol.* 0.022	*Lb.* 0.22	*Dol.* 0.141	*No.* 284	*No.* 0	*Dol.* 0.014	*Lb.* 0.12	*Dol.* 0.145
$0–$499	72	2	2	.008	.07	[8].204	7	0	.019	.17	.137	8	0	.014	.12	.124	9	0	.013	.11	.131
$500–$999	548	14	4	.004	.05	.119	72	4	.025	.20	.131	81	3	.020	.21	.125	67	0	.013	.12	.122
$1,000–$1,499	674	42	12	.015	.12	.148	116	4	.033	.28	.145	101	0	.023	.23	.143	86	0	.011	.11	.141
$1,500–$1,999	423	45	12	.027	.23	.149	103	2	.048	.36	.154	69	1	.023	.25	.149	63	0	.015	.13	.152
$2,000–$2,999	292	26	5	.025	.22	.181	86	2	.066	.56	.166	42	1	.022	.21	.157	49	0	.017	.15	.170
$3,000–$4,999	66	11	1	.082	.61	.158	25	0	.085	.65	.171	9	0	.014	.14	.159	10	0	.014	.14	.188
Type 1	598	42	12	.013	.13	.179	92	3	.027	.22	.186	78	3	.017	.16	.158	63	0	.010	.09	.160
Types 2 and 3	711	43	12	.014	.12	.151	164	6	.046	.37	.148	114	2	.022	.22	.148	102	0	.014	.13	.152
Types 4 and 5	659	52	12	.028	.21	.136	137	3	.046	.37	.132	98	0	.022	.24	.129	99	0	.015	.13	.137
Types 6 and 7	108	3	0	.008	.05	.124	16	0	.034	.31	.127	20	0	.034	.39	.106	20	0	.018	.20	.098
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	101	1	.024	.18	.156	273	0	.039	.25	.141	97	0	.012	.11	.135	42	0	.004	.03	.152
Type 1	271	28	0	.025	.19	.179	61	0	.037	.23	.166	20	0	.010	.09	.170	9	0	.004	.03	.150
Types 2 and 3	455	30	1	.021	.16	.157	106	0	.041	.27	.143	35	0	.012	.11	.135	13	0	.003	.02	.154
Types 4 and 5	418	35	0	.027	.21	.146	86	0	.042	.27	.130	35	0	.014	.13	.122	17	0	.005	.04	.158
Types 6 and 7	131	8	0	.023	.16	.114	20	0	.027	.16	.099	7	0	.014	.11	.107	3	0	.002	.02	.116

		Peanut butter				Coffee					Tea					Cocoa				
		No.	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Lb.*	*Dol.*
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types	622	1	0	(14)	(11)	[8].064	12	0	.004	.03	.094	25	0	.007	.07	.094	5	0	.001	.01	.095
Type 1	219	1	0	(14)	.01	[8].064	3	0	.002	.02	.105	8	0	.006	.06	.118	1	0	(14)	(11)	[8].132
Types 2 and 3	170	0	0	.000	.00	.....	4	0	.004	.04	.087	7	0	.009	.07	.077	2	0	.001	.01	[8].072
Types 4 and 5	161	0	0	.000	.00	.....	2	0	.002	.01	[8].131	8	0	.006	.05	.086	2	0	.001	(11)	[8].099
Types 6 and 7	72	0	0	.000	.00	.....	3	0	.009	.10	.068	2	0	.009	.10	[8].083	0	0	.000	.00	.....
NORTH AND WEST [5]																					
All types [7]	2,076	411	1	0.029	0.17	0.138	1,837	2	0.201	0.76	0.136	605	0	0.041	0.08	0.143	367	0	0.013	0.07	0.131
$0-$499	72	7	0	.008	.06	.108	62	0	.150	.62	.107	20	0	.032	.06	.112	8	0	.007	.05	.132
$500-$999	548	94	0	.026	.17	.109	482	1	.188	.74	.116	138	0	.035	.07	.118	90	0	.011	.07	.112
$1,000-$1,499	674	129	1	.029	.16	.134	592	1	.206	.78	.134	196	0	.038	.08	.141	130	0	.013	.08	.129
$1,500-$1,999	423	93	0	.031	.18	.150	383	0	.209	.78	.149	127	0	.046	.09	.154	76	0	.015	.08	.138
$2,000-$2,999	292	72	0	.038	.21	.160	263	0	.213	.79	.158	99	0	.052	.11	.163	49	0	.013	.07	.156
$3,000-$4,999	66	16	0	.029	.18	.185	54	0	.213	.72	.174	25	0	.062	.13	.180	14	0	.018	.11	.154
Type 1	598	64	1	.012	.07	.162	513	2	.177	.65	.158	166	0	.039	.08	.166	51	0	.006	.04	.157
Types 2 and 3	711	167	0	.034	.20	.144	626	0	.191	.72	.138	193	0	.037	.07	.146	149	0	.014	.07	.140
Types 4 and 5	659	150	0	.037	.21	.127	604	0	.233	.90	.123	219	0	.050	.11	.127	131	0	.016	.10	.118
Types 6 and 7	108	30	0	.048	.30	.110	94	0	.209	.86	.102	27	0	.031	.06	.103	36	0	.020	.14	.105
SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																					
All types	1,275	212	1	.026	.14	.125	1,120	0	.182	.74	.120	569	1	.061	.12	.128	143	0	.011	.05	.128
$0-$499	59	5	0	.010	.06	.088	50	0	.116	.59	.085	14	0	.025	.05	.094	4	0	.005	.04	.117
$500-$999	298	46	1	.022	.13	.104	263	0	.149	.68	.097	93	0	.039	.08	.101	27	0	.010	.04	.096
$1,000-$1,499	341	65	0	.031	.18	.116	298	0	.180	.75	.114	151	0	.058	.12	.122	22	0	.006	.03	.121
$1,500-$1,999	238	36	0	.021	.11	.136	203	0	.181	.73	.129	127	1	.076	.15	.134	38	0	.015	.08	.134
$2,000-$2,999	226	32	0	.022	.11	.134	204	0	.206	.78	.136	123	0	.079	.15	.137	33	0	.014	.06	.148
$3,000-$4,999	93	23	0	.048	.23	.153	85	0	.247	.85	.155	52	0	.083	.14	.153	16	0	.019	.09	.134
$5,000 or over	20	5	0	.052	.22	.218	17	0	.326	.98	.222	9	0	.096	.14	.200	3	0	.020	.07	.172
Type 1	271	37	0	.019	.11	.145	235	0	.158	.63	.144	121	0	.058	.10	.153	20	0	.006	.02	.175
Types 2 and 3	455	87	1	.028	.16	.122	385	0	.166	.67	.121	202	1	.060	.12	.127	64	0	.012	.06	.128
Types 4 and 5	418	63	0	.025	.13	.127	382	0	.207	.84	.114	195	0	.066	.13	.121	36	0	.009	.04	.120
Types 6 and 7	131	25	0	.034	.19	.103	118	0	.205	.86	.090	51	0	.057	.13	.100	23	0	.023	.12	.103
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																					
All types [9]	622	18	0	.004	.02	.092	407	0	.102	.51	.075	120	0	.021	.04	.086	30	0	.004	.02	.077
$0-$499	372	7	0	.002	.01	.089	238	0	.087	.46	.060	52	0	.012	.03	.064	18	0	.004	.02	.062
$500-$999	210	6	0	.004	.02	.104	144	0	.126	.58	.089	50	0	.028	.05	.093	7	0	.003	.02	.084
$1,000-$1,499	30	3	0	.013	.07	.072	20	0	.113	.59	.121	14	0	.076	.11	.116	4	0	.017	.06	.129
$1,500-$1,999	7	1	0	.036	.14	[8].104	3	0	.114	.43	.216	3	0	.050	.10	.219	0	0	.000	.00	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming selected items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by income and by family type, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief village families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [1]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Peanut butter: Households consuming: Any	Peanut butter: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Peanut butter: Average [2] value per household	Peanut butter: Average [3] quantity per household	Peanut butter: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Coffee: Households consuming: Any	Coffee: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Coffee: Average [2] value per household	Coffee: Average [3] quantity per household	Coffee: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Tea: Households consuming: Any	Tea: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Tea: Average [2] value per household	Tea: Average [3] quantity per household	Tea: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]	Cocoa: Households consuming: Any	Cocoa: Households consuming: Without direct expenditure	Cocoa: Average [2] value per household	Cocoa: Average [3] quantity per household	Cocoa: Average [4] value of all food per unit-meal [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES—CON.		No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.
Type 1	219	7	0	0.004	0.02	0.113	141	0	0.110	0.53	0.096	38	0	0.019	0.04	0.123	6	0	0.002	0.01	0.098
Types 2 and 3	170	7	0	.006	.03	.085	101	0	.083	.42	.070	31	0	.022	.04	.069	11	0	.006	.04	.063
Types 4 and 5	161	1	0	.001	(11)	.073	117	0	.118	.59	.065	38	0	.026	.04	.078	8	0	.005	.02	.096
Types 6 and 7	72	3	0	.004	.02	.065	48	0	.084	.50	.046	13	0	.017	.04	.042	5	0	.008	.04	.052
		Chocolate					Packaged desserts					Pickles, olives, relishes					Canned soups				
NORTH AND WEST [6]		No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.
All types [7]	2,076	189	0	0.009	0.04	0.152	490	0	0.030	0.10	0.147	632	273	0.061	(10)	0.148	390	19	0.038	(10)	0.148
$0–$499	72	3	0	.003	.01	.107	8	0	.016	.05	.157	14	6	.040	(10)	.122	2	0	.010	(10)	.125
$500–$999	548	30	0	.004	.02	.118	99	0	.020	.07	.115	132	59	.047	(10)	.122	70	6	.023	(10)	.119
$1,000–$1,499	674	47	0	.007	.03	.136	148	0	.026	.09	.145	197	95	.056	(10)	.144	134	6	.039	(10)	.144
$1,500–$1,999	423	57	0	.013	.06	.164	127	0	.042	.14	.158	154	56	.074	(10)	.158	93	5	.042	(10)	.160
$2,000–$2,999	292	44	0	.019	.07	.171	88	0	.040	.14	.166	112	41	.082	(10)	.166	70	1	.055	(10)	.167
$3,000–$4,999	66	8	0	.016	.06	.180	20	0	.042	.15	.166	23	6	.071	(10)	.183	21	1	.075	(10)	.157
Type 1	598	32	0	.005	.02	.184	110	0	.020	.07	.176	172	77	.056	(10)	.173	85	7	.026	(10)	.181
Types 2 and 3	711	74	0	.010	.04	.154	196	0	.033	.11	.148	221	91	.059	(10)	.149	163	5	.045	(10)	.148
Types 4 and 5	659	77	0	.012	.05	.138	153	0	.034	.12	.134	202	87	.066	(10)	.132	119	7	.039	(10)	.131
Types 6 and 7	108	6	0	.008	.03	.120	31	0	.044	.15	.110	37	18	.074	(10)	.108	23	0	.046	(10)	.116

SOUTHEAST—WHITE FAMILIES																				
All types	1,275	34	0	.003	.01	.132	126	0	.014	.04	.140	300	95	.040	(10)	.139	127	7	.022	(10)	.138
Type 1	271	4	0	.001	(11)	.153	24	0	.011	.04	.178	67	18	.037	(10)	.163	27	4	.020	(10)	.170
Types 2 and 3	455	14	0	.003	.02	.134	51	0	.016	.04	.143	99	32	.034	(10)	.144	46	1	.026	(10)	.142
Types 4 and 5	418	10	0	.003	.01	.141	40	0	.014	.04	.121	115	39	.052	(10)	.126	36	2	.018	(10)	.128
Types 6 and 7	131	6	0	.004	.02	.095	11	0	.014	.04	.116	19	6	.030	(10)	.102	18	0	.033	(10)	.098
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																				
All types	622	9	0	.001	.01	.078	8	0	.002	.01	.082	27	8	.007	(10)	.088	17	1	.005	(10)	.097
Type 1	219	2	0	.001	(11)	[8].123	1	0	.001	(11)	[8].077	10	4	.007	(10)	.109	7	0	.007	(10)	.134
Types 2 and 3	170	3	0	.001	.01	.078	5	0	.003	.01	.083	6	1	.006	(10)	.082	5	0	.004	(10)	.085
Types 4 and 5	161	3	0	.002	(11)	.045	1	0	.002	(11)	[8].085	9	2	.007	(10)	.069	3	0	.002	(10)	.053
Types 6 and 7	72	1	0	.001	(11)	[8].082	1	0	.002	.01	[9].082	2	1	.007	(10)	[8].086	2	1	.006	(10)	[8].069

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food-estimate schedules). See table 50 for a list of the villages studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

[3] Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

[4] Averages are based on the number of families consuming the specified item, with or without direct expenditure (columns 3, 8, 13, or 18).

[5] See Glossary, Food-expenditure unit.

[6] New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

[7] Includes 1 family in the income class $5,000 or over.

[8] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

[9] Includes 3 families with incomes of $2,000 or over.

[10] Information not available.

[11] 0.0050 or less.

[12] Sum of the following items referring to lamb or mutton: Chops, leg, breast, chuck or shoulder, heart, kidneys, and liver.

[13] Sum of the following items referring to veal: Chops, cutlets, roast, stew, sweetbreads, calves' brains, heart, and liver.

[14] $0.00050 or less.

TABLE 36.—SPECIFIED ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Average quantity of 11 specified items of food consumed at home per household during a week, by family type and income, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average [3] quantity consumed per household during a week										
		Milk, fluid, whole	Butter	Bacon, salt side	Bread, white, whole wheat, rye	Corn meal, hominy grits	Rice	Breakfast cereals		Potatoes, white	Leafy, green, yellow vegetables [4]	Tomatoes, citrus fruit [5]
								Uncooked	Ready-to-eat			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
VILLAGES												
North and West [6]												
Type 1 [7]	*No.* 598	*Qt.* 6.13	*Lb.* 1.16	*Lb.* 0.48	*Lb.* 4.32	*Lb.* 0.08	*Lb.* 0.10	*Lb.* 0.43	*Lb.* 0.38	*Lb.* 7.37	*Lb.* 4.46	*Lb.* 5.68
0–499	46	3.55	.80	.29	3.60	.06	.10	.49	.27	8.43	2.78	2.47
500–999	198	5.82	1.00	.46	4.26	.09	.14	.51	.40	7.98	3.37	4.12
1,000–1,499	172	6.45	1.24	.47	4.46	.09	.07	.37	.38	6.67	4.79	6.03
1,500–1,999	101	6.49	1.32	.52	4.46	.10	.09	.40	.36	7.03	5.88	7.77
2,000–2,999	65	7.48	1.38	.59	4.59	.02	.10	.40	.43	7.16	5.48	7.95
3,000–4,999	15	6.47	1.27	.67	3.80	.00	.00	.20	.45	7.55	6.39	8.18
Types 2 and 3	711	9.89	1.44	.55	6.51	.07	.16	.66	.66	10.26	5.38	6.70
0–499	10	6.15	1.25	.25	3.19	.11	.10	.88	.90	15.54	2.09	4.28
500–999	176	8.46	1.22	.54	6.51	.05	.21	.63	.50	10.89	4.12	4.46
1,000–1,499	266	10.03	1.43	.53	6.60	.06	.16	.68	.58	10.76	5.18	5.77
1,500–1,999	142	10.40	1.55	.67	6.96	.06	.14	.60	.57	9.17	6.40	8.80
2,000–2,999	100	11.12	1.64	.52	5.92	.12	.11	.68	1.26	8.91	6.69	9.60
3,000–4,999	17	13.03	1.86	.35	6.90	.00	.05	1.08	.67	9.76	7.36	11.28
Types 4 and 5	659	9.17	1.77	.66	7.72	.11	.20	.73	.68	11.76	5.62	7.07
0–499	16	5.22	1.09	.68	4.64	.14	.09	.27	.32	12.97	3.81	3.38
500–999	137	7.26	1.45	.85	7.02	.17	.12	.94	.66	11.96	4.41	5.51
1,000–1,499	196	8.67	1.69	.58	8.16	.08	.22	.67	.60	11.97	5.07	5.71
1,500–1,999	160	10.91	1.89	.64	7.93	.13	.24	.69	.77	11.48	6.58	7.92
2,000–2,999	118	9.88	2.09	.58	8.36	.09	.21	.70	.74	12.20	6.27	8.98
3,000–4,999	32	11.06	2.16	.78	6.12	.11	.18	.82	.73	8.74	7.86	12.63
Types 6 and 7	108	13.76	1.44	.73	10.84	.14	.41	1.27	.97	17.74	4.90	5.56
0–499	0											
500–999	37	9.00	1.01	.47	9.74	.13	.50	1.43	.94	17.56	2.91	3.00
1,000–1,499	40	14.94	1.75	.96	10.43	.17	.31	1.08	.98	19.55	5.15	6.08
1,500–1,999	20	17.12	1.60	.91	12.62	.10	.48	1.14	.90	15.76	6.38	5.36
2,000–2,999	9	19.83	1.22	.51	13.48	.13	.44	1.98	1.27	17.06	8.38	12.77
3,000–4,999	2	[8] 17.50	[8] 2.50	[8] .00	[8] 10.10	[8] .00	[8] .00	[8] .00	[8] .95	[8] 7.50	[8] 6.45	[8] 12.00
Southeast—white families												
Type 1 [7]	271	4.16	1.00	1.45	2.62	4.18	.65	.12	.29	3.18	4.52	5.30
0–499	17	2.74	.66	1.25	.81	4.87	.95	.08	.03	2.34	2.01	2.16
500–999	66	3.43	1.02	1.48	1.93	4.35	.35	.13	.23	3.03	4.27	3.64
1,000–1,499	69	4.02	.89	1.24	3.32	3.41	.65	.13	.29	3.11	4.12	4.92
1,500–1,999	63	4.32	1.12	1.39	2.74	5.04	.79	.11	.34	3.26	5.26	5.73
2,000–2,999	40	5.01	1.05	1.83	2.83	3.54	.66	.20	.43	3.82	5.25	7.41
3,000–4,999	13	4.77	.96	1.46	2.90	4.15	.76	.00	.18	3.35	4.01	10.45
Types 2 and 3 [7]	455	6.78	1.17	1.76	3.22	5.16	.96	.31	.32	4.00	5.49	5.78
0–499	29	3.93	.94	1.87	1.40	6.07	.88	.26	.28	3.24	4.94	2.03
500–999	114	4.83	1.00	1.71	1.81	6.07	.80	.20	.26	3.98	4.42	3.48
1,000–1,499	122	6.50	1.23	1.75	3.01	5.05	.89	.27	.36	3.92	5.49	5.46
1,500–1,999	87	7.27	1.25	1.71	4.04	5.11	1.02	.37	.27	4.37	5.90	6.55
2,000–2,999	70	9.44	1.11	1.89	4.48	4.48	1.09	.44	.40	4.05	5.88	8.25
3,000–4,999	27	10.08	1.64	1.74	5.54	3.40	1.36	.66	.42	3.72	8.22	10.61

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—SPECIFIED ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Average quantity of 11 specified items of food consumed at home per household during a week, by family type and income, 3 village analysis units in 20 States,*[1] *March–November 1936*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average [3] quantity consumed per household during a week: Milk, fluid, whole	Butter	Bacon, salt side	Bread, white, whole wheat, rye	Corn meal, hominy grits	Rice	Breakfast cereals: Uncooked	Breakfast cereals: Ready-to-eat	Potatoes, white	Leafy, green, yellow vegetables [4]	Tomatoes, citrus fruit [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
VILLAGES—continued												
Southeast—white families—Continued												
Types 4 and 5 [7]	*No.* 418	*Qt.* 7.76	*Lb.* 1.57	*Lb.* 2.11	*Lb.* 3.87	*Lb.* 6.32	*Lb.* 1.11	*Lb.* 0.31	*Lb.* 0.46	*Lb.* 4.36	*Lb.* 6.64	*Lb.* 6.19
0–499	7	6.00	1.21	1.43	1.40	5.04	1.14	.10	.00	3.14	3.73	1.68
500–999	76	4.61	1.46	1.99	2.11	7.76	.75	.24	.16	3.27	5.04	2.80
1,000–1,499	111	6.77	1.46	1.92	2.98	6.31	.92	.30	.44	4.60	6.02	4.78
1,500–1,999	67	6.96	1.72	1.98	3.95	6.50	1.14	.24	.44	4.24	7.18	5.93
2,000–2,999	98	8.54	1.71	2.20	4.86	6.01	1.46	.38	.63	4.93	7.33	7.54
3,000–4,999	49	13.41	1.59	2.52	5.89	4.86	1.28	.43	.54	4.77	8.43	11.05
Types 6 and 7 [7]	131	9.32	1.94	2.68	3.31	11.14	1.70	.22	.34	5.34	8.17	5.00
0–499	6	3.60	1.67	2.50	1.17	9.33	.00	.10	.13	1.67	7.53	1.20
500–999	42	4.05	1.70	3.01	1.49	12.74	1.44	.11	.11	4.55	5.72	2.58
1,000–1,499	39	11.52	2.19	2.47	4.16	11.47	1.54	.25	.43	6.10	9.61	6.18
1,500–1,999	21	13.10	2.17	3.07	3.59	9.70	2.52	.48	.38	5.86	10.48	5.02
2,000–2,999	18	13.56	1.72	1.75	5.61	10.39	1.84	.19	.48	6.22	8.43	8.03
3,000–4,999	4	15.75	2.00	3.50	6.00	6.55	3.62	.25	1.12	6.50	8.10	11.30
Southeast—Negro families												
Type 1 [7]	219	.95	.45	1.54	1.18	4.79	.89	.10	.05	1.79	2.89	1.67
0–499	129	.56	.32	1.54	.68	4.86	.98	.06	.03	1.33	2.37	.94
500–999	77	1.28	.60	1.48	1.93	5.01	.70	.17	.09	2.34	3.40	2.29
1,000–1,499	10	2.10	.80	1.55	2.01	2.48	1.46	.12	.06	3.20	4.55	4.21
Types 2 and 3 [7]	170	1.20	.51	1.83	.77	6.83	1.35	.10	.04	2.29	3.43	1.82
0–499	107	.61	.40	1.81	.54	7.06	1.41	.03	.02	1.59	2.94	1.00
500–999	55	2.02	.69	2.02	.91	6.75	1.37	.19	.06	3.61	4.40	3.22
1,000–1,499	4	3.50	.55	1.50	2.78	5.22	.25	.45	.35	2.50	3.52	3.00
Types 4 and 5 [7]	161	1.47	.49	2.06	1.09	7.78	1.27	.14	.06	2.48	3.56	1.56
0–499	88	.55	.35	2.25	.50	8.09	1.13	.12	.03	2.01	2.60	.73
500–999	58	2.70	.63	1.77	1.65	7.58	1.40	.20	.09	2.37	4.45	2.26
1,000–1,499	14	2.25	.75	1.71	2.51	6.78	1.61	.09	.11	5.39	5.53	3.49
Types 6 and 7 [7]	72	2.12	.47	2.92	.74	10.79	2.67	.10	.06	1.40	4.60	1.54
0–499	48	.96	.29	3.05	.50	10.63	2.32	.13	.01	.79	4.07	1.07
500–999	20	3.18	.83	2.45	.71	11.10	3.16	.06	.05	2.00	5.60	1.44
1,000–1,499	2	[8] 14.50	[8] 1.25	[8] 5.50	[8] 1.50	[8] 13.50	[8] 2.50	[8] .00	[8] .50	[8] 5.00	[8] 6.00	[8] 8.60

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food-estimate schedules). See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

[3] Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

[4] Includes the following: Fresh vegetables—asparagus, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, peas, snap beans, and spinach; canned vegetables—asparagus, peas, green beans, and "other canned."

[5] Includes fresh and canned tomatoes, canned tomato juice, oranges, grapefruit, and lemons.

[6] New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

[7] Includes a few households with incomes above the highest class shown below.

[8] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 37.—FOOD CANNED AT HOME: *Number of households canning specified kinds of food, average quantities of such food canned during a year, number of households having pressure cookers, and number of households producing more than half of their home-canned vegetables, fruit, poultry, and meat, by income and by family type, 9 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Households	Households canning at home								Average [3] number of quarts canned							Households having pressure cookers	Households reporting			
		Any food [3]	Vegetables	Sauerkraut	Fruit	Jellies, jams	Pickles, relishes	Poultry, meat	Other food [4]	All food [6]	Vegetables	Sauerkraut	Fruit	Jellies, jams	Pickles, relishes	Poultry, meat		Proportion produced at home	Production of more than half of their canned		
																			Vegetables [7]	Fruit [8]	Poultry, meat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES																					
New England																					
All types	*No.* 743	*No.* 385	*No.* 326	*No.* 3	*No.* 231	*No.* 253	*No.* 245	*No.* 25	*No.* 17	*Qt.* 87	*Qt.* 52	*Qt.* (5)	*Qt.* 16	*Qt.* 7	*Qt.* 10	*Qt.* 2	*No.* 35	*No.* 385	*No.* 255	*No.* 91	*No.* 15
$250–$499	7	3	3	0	3	2	3	0	0	69	26	0	24	8	11	0	0	3	3	2	1
$500–$749	42	23	21	0	10	14	15	1	1	98	68	0	12	6	10	1	1	23	18	1	0
$750–$999	95	56	49	0	36	33	31	0	2	94	68	0	12	4	10	0	3	56	44	21	1
$1,000–$1,249	126	64	53	1	37	43	46	5	3	78	43	(5)	16	7	10	1	4	64	41	15	5
$1,250–$1,499	120	62	54	0	37	41	47	5	4	100	56	0	16	8	16	3	4	62	42	12	2
$1,500–$1,749	98	54	41	1	31	33	30	1	1	61	35	1	11	6	8	(5)	8	54	29	15	1
$1,750–$1,999	89	39	36	0	25	29	23	4	1	83	52	0	16	7	7	1	6	39	29	4	1
$2,000–$2,499	109	56	48	1	35	38	36	6	1	91	50	(5)	18	10	11	2	4	56	33	16	4
$2,500–$2,999	31	16	12	0	10	11	10	2	3	105	66	0	21	8	9	(5)	3	16	10	3	0
$3,000–$3,999	26	12	9	0	7	9	4	1	1	93	38	0	16	5	8	25	2	12	6	2	0
All incomes:																					
Type 1	202	90	78	1	59	59	60	4	5	72	40	(5)	14	7	10	(5)	7	90	60	26	3
Types 2 and 3	277	141	115	0	74	91	90	11	4	86	54	0	12	7	10	3	10	141	88	28	4
Types 4 and 5	264	154	133	2	98	103	95	10	8	96	58	(5)	19	8	10	1	18	154	107	37	8
$1,000–$1,249:																					
Type 1	30	12	12	0	8	7	9	0	0	77	44	0	19	4	10	0	1	12	10	2	0
Types 2 and 3	50	25	19	0	14	16	20	3	1	83	49	0	16	6	11	1	2	25	15	8	2
Types 4 and 5	46	27	22	1	15	20	17	2	2	75	40	(5)	15	9	9	1	1	27	16	5	3

Middle Atlantic and North Central																				
All types	3,042	2,556	2,193	582	2,266	1,969	1,623	271	156	160	55	6	68	13	14	3	196	2,558	1,277	730	74
$250–$499	84	81	72	30	71	57	51	7	6	127	48	6	54	8	9	1	3	80	54	33	3
$500–$749	360	307	263	84	273	223	194	25	21	154	55	6	66	11	13	2	12	310	188	105	6
$750–$999	572	498	437	102	434	371	304	40	14	149	55	5	62	11	13	2	24	499	254	147	8
$1,000–$1,249	575	502	446	128	447	382	325	43	31	168	63	6	70	12	14	2	29	501	263	137	13
$1,250–$1,499	461	380	324	74	341	304	247	39	18	165	55	6	70	14	16	3	28	381	180	102	7
$1,500–$1,749	283	236	191	48	205	177	145	28	21	147	48	5	63	12	14	3	21	235	100	59	10
$1,750–$1,999	235	179	155	37	161	138	116	32	15	185	65	4	75	15	18	6	26	181	86	50	11
$2,000–$2,499	253	199	168	46	181	174	134	30	19	171	48	7	76	16	17	4	24	199	84	50	11
$2,500–$2,999	118	94	76	18	83	75	60	17	4	171	54	5	74	14	15	8	15	92	41	31	5
$3,000–$3,999	70	57	46	11	52	46	33	8	5	148	43	5	66	14	13	4	8	57	22	12	0
$4,000–$4,999	21	16	11	3	13	15	11	1	2	125	42	3	44	15	17	(9)	5	16	4	3	0
$5,000–$9,999	10	7	4	1	5	7	3	1	0	127	35	2	53	18	6	13	1	7	1	1	0
All incomes:																					
Type 1	808	645	532	147	578	496	387	68	38	124	41	5	55	10	10	2	48	646	323	208	15
Type 2	514	442	380	84	383	352	281	41	25	147	50	5	62	11	14	3	28	444	206	100	10
Type 3	406	345	300	67	309	269	226	38	24	157	57	4	65	13	14	3	27	344	158	85	4
Type 4	649	544	470	139	491	410	346	60	32	178	59	7	77	13	16	4	55	545	285	170	24
Type 5	302	261	237	77	231	200	170	22	12	203	75	8	83	16	18	2	14	260	148	88	6
Type 6	244	213	181	43	185	168	148	28	16	171	60	5	68	15	17	4	17	214	104	50	10
Type 7	119	106	93	25	89	74	65	14	9	219	80	10	89	16	18	4	7	105	53	29	5
$1,000–$1,249:																					
Type 1	137	116	97	27	104	93	70	12	6	126	39	4	58	10	11	3	6	115	54	31	2
Type 2	101	87	78	19	77	70	63	9	7	151	51	4	66	10	14	4	5	87	41	17	6
Type 3	86	76	73	13	69	56	55	4	5	174	70	4	69	12	16	1	4	76	41	22	0
Type 4	113	101	91	34	92	71	60	8	3	200	79	10	79	13	17	2	9	101	61	34	3
Type 5	63	56	49	19	53	42	33	5	5	217	84	9	90	16	15	2	0	56	35	21	1
Type 6	52	45	39	12	36	36	33	4	4	163	59	4	68	14	15	2	4	45	23	9	1
Type 7	23	21	19	4	16	14	11	1	1	181	82	5	64	11	17	(9)	1	21	8	3	0
Plains and Mountain																					
All types	1,103	860	576	106	754	656	623	87	38	127	35	4	55	12	18	2	142	861	227	42	16
$250–$499	31	23	15	2	19	18	17	2	0	76	16	4	37	7	11	1	2	23	5	0	0
$500–$749	126	99	73	14	81	70	72	9	3	123	42	4	46	10	17	3	8	99	30	7	1
$750–$999	182	144	100	23	117	101	102	10	9	119	37	7	47	9	16	2	12	143	43	3	2
$1,000–$1,249	155	119	84	22	111	93	88	19	4	135	35	3	60	11	21	4	15	120	31	6	3
$1,250–$1,499	171	139	91	16	120	100	92	13	5	128	37	3	57	11	17	2	24	140	38	6	5
$1,500–$1,749	131	105	71	8	95	85	77	9	8	122	33	2	55	12	18	1	22	105	27	8	0
$1,750–$1,999	87	68	41	4	57	57	47	6	1	118	32	1	52	14	18	1	13	68	16	4	0
$2,000–$2,499	125	97	60	7	92	74	78	11	5	144	34	2	65	16	24	2	27	97	26	6	2
$2,500–$2,999	38	28	20	7	28	26	22	6	0	184	50	5	75	22	28	4	7	28	7	1	2
$3,000–$3,999	36	27	12	3	23	22	22	2	2	101	17	4	40	16	18	3	8	27	2	1	1
$4,000–$4,999	12	4	3	0	4	4	4	0	1	176	18	0	112	20	24	0	1	4	1	0	0
$5,000–$9,999	9	7	6	0	7	6	2	0	0	128	33	0	74	18	3	0	3	7	1	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—FOOD CANNED AT HOME: *Number of households canning specified kinds of food, average quantities of such food canned during a year, number of households having pressure cookers, and number of households producing more than half of their home-canned vegetables, fruit, poultry, and meat, by income and by family type, 9 analysis units in 22 States,[1] 1935–36*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Households	Households canning at home								Average [5] number of quarts canned							Households having pressure cookers	Households reporting			
		Any food [3]	Vegetables	Sauerkraut	Fruit	Jellies, jams	Pickles, relishes	Poultry, meat	Other food [4]	All food [6]	Vegetables	Sauerkraut	Fruit	Jellies, jams	Pickles, relishes	Poultry, meat		Proportion produced at home	Production of more than half of their canned		
																			Vegetables [7]	Fruit [8]	Poultry, meat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES--continued																					
Plains and Mountain—Con.																					
All incomes:	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Qt.*	*Qt.*	*Qt.*	*Qt.*	*Qt.*	*Qt.*	*Qt.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Type 1	335	234	146	24	204	176	159	22	10	99	27	2	44	9	14	2	33	234	65	12	5
Types 2 and 3	451	363	232	37	316	273	260	26	17	127	34	4	56	12	19	1	51	364	87	13	0
Types 4 and 5	317	263	198	45	234	207	204	39	11	151	44	4	62	14	22	4	58	263	75	17	11
$1,000–$1,249:																					
Type 1	46	28	19	5	27	21	18	5	0	113	30	1	54	10	15	3	3	28	8	4	2
Types 2 and 3	67	57	40	8	54	45	42	5	3	131	32	3	62	12	18	2	4	58	13	1	0
Types 4 and 5	42	34	25	9	30	27	28	9	1	161	44	5	62	12	28	9	8	34	10	1	1
Pacific																					
All types	1,471	1,202	718	94	1,132	990	597	134	132	177	45	2	99	16	10	3	110	1,200	299	225	23
$250–$499	28	27	20	5	26	21	13	5	6	187	57	2	92	12	11	9	0	27	12	10	1
$500–$749	107	92	70	12	88	74	49	18	5	192	61	3	99	12	12	4	3	92	30	23	3
$750–$999	186	161	99	14	154	128	75	15	15	160	46	3	85	13	8	3	9	161	44	39	4
$1,000–$1,249	211	180	117	20	170	146	94	20	22	190	50	2	107	16	10	3	11	180	53	40	6
$1,250–$1,499	204	169	106	11	165	142	89	15	17	180	41	1	106	16	12	2	19	168	47	29	3
$1,500–$1,749	202	159	88	8	151	126	79	19	21	184	48	3	101	15	11	4	10	159	38	30	2
$1,750–$1,999	174	139	71	6	129	112	70	18	22	197	47	1	114	18	11	3	15	139	22	14	1
$2,000–$2,499	208	162	93	11	146	141	78	19	16	163	40	1	90	19	9	2	25	162	40	26	3
$2,500–$2,999	100	72	34	5	64	63	33	2	5	147	28	8	80	18	9	1	10	71	9	12	0
$3,000–$3,999	51	41	20	2	39	37	17	3	3	147	30	1	90	18	5	2	8	41	4	2	0

All incomes:																					
Type 1	426	334	190	37	314	266	151	35	33	132	34	2	71	12	9	3	20	334	86	74	8
Types 2 and 3	581	466	281	22	437	391	224	53	56	176	47	1	98	15	9	3	45	466	95	73	8
Types 4 and 5	464	402	247	35	381	333	222	46	43	215	52	4	122	19	13	3	45	400	118	78	7
$1,000–$1,249:																					
Type 1	66	57	36	9	53	47	25	7	8	162	43	3	88	15	9	3	3	57	15	13	3
Types 2 and 3	89	74	47	6	70	60	40	8	10	188	53	1	104	16	9	2	5	74	21	16	0
Types 4 and 5	56	49	34	5	47	39	29	5	4	227	52	2	137	18	14	3	3	49	17	11	3
Southeast—white families																					
All types	2,100	1,234	809	61	928	844	727	47	68	68	24	1	25	8	8	1	67	1,234	591	393	43
$250–$499	63	34	22	0	30	18	18	0	2	50	15	0	23	5	6	0	0	34	11	9	0
$500–$749	236	134	90	7	106	86	73	4	5	60	22	1	23	6	7	1	1	134	57	35	4
$750–$999	257	179	111	13	141	114	109	5	11	72	23	1	32	7	8	(9)	6	179	78	47	9
$1,000–$1,249	274	169	107	5	115	114	91	5	9	61	25	(9)	22	6	6	1	3	169	66	45	4
$1,250–$1,499	286	157	107	8	116	115	96	5	11	64	21	1	23	8	9	1	13	157	81	57	4
$1,500–$1,749	249	126	86	10	100	98	84	5	8	74	27	2	25	9	9	1	7	126	61	35	3
$1,750–$1,999	173	109	78	3	78	71	69	5	6	63	25	1	19	7	8	1	8	109	61	35	4
$2,000–$2,499	245	141	90	6	108	92	74	5	6	76	29	1	28	8	8	1	11	141	72	50	5
$2,500–$2,999	124	79	52	3	59	62	48	6	5	72	28	1	21	12	8	1	6	79	44	33	5
$3,000–$3,999	117	67	49	3	52	48	43	6	2	94	36	1	31	11	11	3	9	67	41	32	4
$4,000–$4,999	40	21	8	1	13	16	12	0	3	59	15	(9)	18	10	14	0	2	21	9	10	1
$5,000–$9,999	36	18	9	2	10	10	10	1	0	62	13	2	21	9	11	6	1	18	10	5	0
All incomes:																					
Type 1	464	234	156	12	168	155	144	5	10	59	22	1	21	7	7	(9)	7	234	104	79	5
Types 2 and 3	733	419	279	16	307	287	230	17	21	61	23	1	21	7	7	1	28	419	182	103	12
Types 4 and 5	693	448	300	28	348	314	278	18	30	77	27	1	29	9	9	1	26	448	258	175	17
Types 6 and 7	210	133	74	5	105	88	75	7	7	77	24	1	32	9	8	2	6	133	47	36	9
$1,000–$1,249:																					
Type 1	55	25	17	1	15	18	14	1	1	49	21	(9)	15	6	6	1	0	25	9	8	1
Types 2 and 3	113	69	38	3	46	48	40	2	2	55	21	1	20	7	6	(9)	1	69	21	17	0
Types 4 and 5	79	55	44	1	40	37	29	1	4	77	33	1	26	6	7	1	2	55	31	15	2
Types 6 and 7	27	20	8	0	14	11	8	1	2	51	13	0	25	4	3	4	0	20	5	5	1
Southeast—Negro families																					
All types	972	496	298	17	432	202	181	4	18	39	13	1	21	2	2	(9)	2	496	225	177	6
$0–$249	146	51	36	0	42	12	16	0	3	32	10	0	18	2	2	0	0	51	25	16	0
$250–$499	403	206	116	4	183	87	65	1	5	31	9	(9)	18	2	2	(9)	0	206	81	73	2
$500–$749	268	144	87	3	118	56	55	2	9	42	12	1	21	3	3	1	2	144	71	53	3
$750–$999	100	59	35	4	54	27	25	0	0	48	21	(9)	21	3	3	0	0	59	31	19	0
$1,000–$1,249	44	27	18	4	26	15	16	1	1	61	17	1	31	4	5	1	0	27	13	12	1
$1,250–$1,499	11	9	6	2	9	5	4	0	0	67	19	18	25	3	2	0	0	9	4	4	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—FOOD CANNED AT HOME: *Number of households canning specified kinds of food, average quantities of such food canned during a year, number of households having pressure cookers, and number of households producing more than half of their home-canned vegetables, fruit, poultry, and meat, by income and by family type, 9 analysis units in 22 States,[1] 1935–36*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Households	Households canning at home								Average [3] number of quarts canned							Households having pressure cookers	Households reporting			
		Any food [3]	Vegetables	Sauerkraut	Fruit	Jellies, jams	Pickles, relishes	Poultry, meat	Other food [4]	All food [5]	Vegetables	Sauerkraut	Fruit	Jellies, jams	Pickles, relishes	Poultry, meat		Proportion produced at home	Production of more than half of their canned		
																			Vegetables [7]	Fruit [8]	Poultry, meat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES—continued																					
Southeast—Negro families—Continued																					
All incomes:	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Qt.*	*Qt.*	*Qt.*	*Qt.*	*Qt.*	*Qt.*	*Qt.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Type 1	332	155	103	6	134	74	68	1	5	41	15	(9)	20	3	3	(9)	1	155	78	59	2
Types 2 and 3	257	132	76	4	112	45	37	1	4	32	10	(9)	18	2	2	(9)	0	132	54	50	1
Types 4 and 5	268	152	97	6	135	64	59	1	9	44	14	2	21	2	3	1	1	152	74	55	3
Types 6 and 7	115	57	22	1	51	19	17	1	0	36	8	(9)	25	2	1	(9)	0	57	19	13	0
$250–$499:																					
Type 1	123	57	35	1	48	33	22	0	1	27	9	(9)	13	3	2	0	0	57	23	16	1
Types 2 and 3	109	54	27	1	51	15	10	0	1	29	8	(9)	19	1	1	0	0	54	16	22	0
Types 4 and 5	115	66	43	2	57	29	26	0	3	36	10	(9)	21	2	3	0	0	66	31	27	1
Types 6 and 7	56	29	11	0	27	10	7	1	0	32	6	0	23	2	1	(9)	0	29	11	8	0
SMALL CITIES																					
North Central																					
All types	3,118	1,541	1,224	220	1,303	1,086	791	100	81	129	43	5	55	12	11	2	127	1,537	566	301	20
$250–$499	61	43	38	8	38	28	22	4	1	141	54	10	60	8	7	2	2	41	24	16	2
$500–$749	229	109	97	24	99	69	48	5	3	130	52	8	53	8	8	1	1	109	50	33	1
$750–$999	408	247	210	45	203	160	124	12	15	135	51	5	55	10	12	1	14	247	114	60	2
$1,000–$1,249	467	275	215	48	243	190	145	20	10	134	42	6	60	11	12	2	21	274	115	53	2
$1,250–$1,499	425	246	198	35	215	180	136	25	12	143	48	5	60	14	12	2	19	246	85	42	4
$1,500–$1,749	343	193	151	21	163	140	101	8	15	120	38	3	52	13	11	1	21	193	61	31	1
$1,750–$1,999	282	141	114	18	114	108	82	8	11	134	45	3	57	12	13	2	12	141	52	25	4
$2,000–$2,249	215	81	62	8	66	59	37	7	2	121	36	6	51	15	11	2	10	81	19	8	1

$2,250–$2,499	163	58	39	5	45	41	33	5	5	105	36	2	44	11	9	2	6	58	11	11	0
$2,500–$2,999	198	75	52	5	62	54	33	3	3	100	31	1	46	13	8	(9)	11	74	19	13	0
$3,000–$3,999	201	46	32	3	36	36	15	2	3	104	27	2	50	14	8	1	5	46	8	5	2
$4,000–$4,999	64	16	10	0	10	11	9	1	0	108	41	0	41	8	16	2	5	16	7	2	1
$5,000–$9,999	62	11	6	0	9	10	6	0	1	70	19	0	30	13	6	0	0	11	1	2	0
All incomes:																					
Type 1	815	363	265	38	299	240	175	21	13	96	30	2	45	9	8	1	34	361	113	70	6
Type 2	605	296	237	28	248	211	149	15	14	110	38	3	47	11	9	1	29	295	100	44	2
Type 3	457	215	176	32	181	155	103	13	11	124	49	4	48	11	10	1	14	215	79	43	0
Type 4	683	329	253	49	283	231	166	19	23	129	39	5	60	12	10	1	25	328	118	72	6
Type 5	353	171	146	39	149	117	93	11	10	174	58	10	72	14	16	2	10	171	69	37	3
Type 6	139	111	97	18	96	86	68	15	2	168	60	4	70	17	15	2	9	111	48	20	1
Type 7	66	56	50	16	47	46	37	6	8	242	87	17	85	20	24	5	6	56	39	15	2
$1,000–$1,249:																					
Type 1	117	58	44	8	51	38	31	3	3	99	32	3	42	10	9	2	7	58	21	10	1
Type 2	92	43	38	4	37	28	23	2	1	120	44	1	55	9	10	1	5	42	16	8	0
Type 3	68	38	29	6	34	26	17	5	2	122	44	3	45	13	11	5	2	38	14	7	0
Type 4	93	64	47	11	57	46	28	4	2	142	39	7	69	12	11	3	2	64	26	12	1
Type 5	52	36	28	6	32	25	23	2	1	183	55	12	82	12	19	3	2	36	18	10	0
Type 6	31	25	22	9	22	19	15	4	1	161	50	8	73	13	15	2	2	25	13	5	0
Type 7	14	11	7	4	10	8	8	0	0	149	46	13	62	10	18	0	1	11	7	1	0
Plains and Mountain																					
All types	1,311	868	520	34	793	712	571	41	61	177	32	3	109	15	15	1	133	865	128	38	9
$250–$499	16	8	4	1	8	8	7	0	1	128	11	2	79	17	18	0	0	8	2	1	0
$500–$749	73	50	34	2	45	37	29	4	2	163	30	1	103	14	12	2	2	49	11	3	1
$750–$999	122	79	50	2	75	57	46	5	7	166	34	(9)	108	11	11	1	7	79	8	5	1
$1,000–$1,249	171	118	72	9	108	94	87	4	7	161	30	1	99	14	16	(9)	18	118	20	7	0
$1,250–$1,499	164	113	71	3	104	93	79	5	5	178	33	(9)	109	16	18	1	12	112	25	5	3
$1,500–$1,749	181	115	73	3	105	92	80	3	10	195	34	3	124	14	17	1	16	115	17	6	1
$1,750–$1,999	155	94	57	7	82	76	62	6	7	178	40	2	100	15	16	2	15	94	15	3	1
$2,000–$2,249	116	74	48	2	66	64	46	4	8	195	38	(9)	121	17	14	2	13	74	9	3	2
$2,250–$2,499	82	48	27	3	42	38	34	5	1	220	40	30	116	14	18	2	17	48	6	1	0
$2,500–$2,999	110	74	36	2	68	63	39	3	5	150	19	1	101	16	9	1	10	73	6	2	0
$3,000–$3,999	90	70	39	0	67	66	44	1	7	349	64	0	221	37	24	(9)	19	70	7	2	0
$4,000–$4,999	31	25	9	0	23	24	18	1	1	195	23	0	134	20	13	1	4	25	2	0	1
All incomes:																					
Type 1	312	183	98	6	165	144	103	4	12	111	22	(9)	67	10	11	(9)	27	181	23	3	1
Types 2 and 3	539	361	213	17	323	292	239	19	27	169	32	1	105	15	13	1	47	360	44	16	5
Types 4 and 5	460	324	209	11	305	276	229	18	22	225	40	6	140	18	18	1	59	324	61	19	3
$1,000–$1,249:																					
Type 1	47	31	15	3	28	25	21	1	2	110	23	2	61	10	13	(9)	4	31	2	0	0
Types 2 and 3	80	53	35	3	48	39	39	2	3	152	32	1	92	11	14	1	7	53	9	2	0
Types 4 and 5	44	34	22	3	32	30	27	1	2	221	32	1	142	22	21	(9)	7	34	9	5	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—FOOD CANNED AT HOME: *Number of households canning specified kinds of food, average quantities of such food canned during a year, number of households having pressure cookers, and number of households producing more than half of their home-canned vegetables, fruit, poultry, and meat, by income and by family type, 9 analysis units in 22 States,[1] 1935–36*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Households	Households canning at home								Average [5] number of quarts canned							Households having pressure cookers	Households reporting			
		Any food [3]	Vegetables	Sauerkraut	Fruit	Jellies, jams	Pickles, relishes	Poultry, meat	Other food [4]	All food [6]	Vegetables	Sauerkraut	Fruit	Jellies, jams	Pickles, relishes	Poultry, meat		Proportion produced at home	Production of more than half of their canned		
																			Vegetables [7]	Fruit [8]	Poultry, meat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SMALL CITIES—continued																					
Pacific																					
All types	*No.* 1,500	*No.* 1,227	*No.* 726	*No.* 98	*No.* 1,139	*No.* 1,013	*No.* 630	*No.* 100	*No.* 125	*Qt.* 154	*Qt.* 34	*Qt.* 3	*Qt.* 85	*Qt.* 17	*Qt.* 10	*Qt.* 3	*No.* 196	*No.* 1,227	*No.* 161	*No.* 95	*No.* 22
$250–$499	12	7	6	0	7	7	1	1	0	231	107	0	89	20	1	14	1	7	2	1	1
$500–$749	63	56	44	8	54	46	35	5	3	202	49	6	114	16	13	2	2	56	17	15	4
$750–$999	115	96	68	12	91	84	49	11	8	178	43	2	100	17	11	4	10	96	20	12	4
$1,000–$1,249	191	160	110	13	149	123	81	15	20	169	42	2	94	14	10	5	19	160	22	10	4
$1,250–$1,499	181	160	101	12	151	120	76	13	16	156	37	2	90	16	8	2	22	160	28	12	1
$1,500–$1,749	172	136	79	12	127	114	89	9	14	156	36	4	84	16	13	1	18	136	17	8	2
$1,750–$1,999	174	146	81	9	133	121	69	9	25	146	30	1	83	18	9	1	24	146	12	8	1
$2,000–$2,249	144	112	61	10	101	97	57	14	13	149	27	2	87	18	10	1	27	112	12	11	1
$2,250–$2,499	109	83	47	4	76	69	43	6	9	142	32	9	71	16	10	2	17	83	5	2	1
$2,500–$2,999	142	119	63	11	112	103	57	8	10	143	31	3	76	19	10	3	27	119	12	7	1
$3,000–$3,999	128	97	42	4	87	80	47	6	4	131	28	1	72	17	10	3	17	97	12	6	2
$4,000–$4,999	44	38	18	2	36	36	16	2	1	123	16	2	76	20	7	1	7	38	1	1	0
$5,000–$9,999	25	17	6	1	15	13	10	1	2	126	22	(9)	76	13	10	1	5	17	1	2	0
All incomes:																					
Type 1	435	314	165	25	288	253	156	29	30	111	26	1	60	12	8	2	51	314	30	18	3
Types 2 and 3	556	475	283	27	439	397	240	31	53	151	32	3	85	17	10	2	72	475	55	28	6
Types 4 and 5	509	438	278	46	412	363	234	40	42	189	43	3	105	20	12	4	73	438	76	49	13
$1,000–$1,249:																					
Type 1	58	47	31	4	45	38	24	4	6	146	42	2	73	13	10	4	4	47	6	3	0
Types 2 and 3	86	73	45	4	68	53	33	6	10	141	26	1	87	15	7	2	5	73	8	4	2
Types 4 and 5	47	40	34	5	36	32	24	5	4	247	72	5	129	15	15	10	10	40	8	3	2

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, income, analysis unit.

[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample whose expenditures were analyzed in detail. See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons. Data for this table are not available for the Southeast city units. See also table 24, footnote 2.

[3] In addition, households reporting that they canned some food at home but could not give estimates of the total number of quarts canned were as follows: Middle Atlantic and North Central villages, 10; Plains and Mountain villages, 2.

[4] Includes soups and other food mixtures.

[5] Averages are based on the number of households canning any food (column 3).

[6] Includes a small amount of "other food" for which the number of households reporting is given in column 10.

[7] Includes sauerkraut, pickled vegetables, and relishes.

[8] Includes jellies, jams, and pickled fruit.

[9] 0.50 or less.

TABLE 38.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD SERVED AT HOME PER MEAL AND PER WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Distribution of households by money value of food per meal and per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Households having food with money value (adjusted to June–August 1936 price levels [2]) per food-expenditure unit—										
	All	Per meal									
		Under $0.0329	$0.0329–$0.0657	$0.0658–$0.0986	$0.0987–$0.1315	$0.1316–$0.1644	$0.1645–$0.1973	$0.1974–$0.2302	$0.2303–$0.2631	$0.2632–$0.2960	$0.2961 or over
		Per week [3]									
		Under $0.69	$0.69–$1.37	$1.38–$2.07	$2.08–$2.76	$2.77–$3.45	$3.46–$4.14	$4.15–$4.83	$4.84–$5.52	$5.53–$6.21	$6.22 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES											
New England	*No.* 71	*No.* 0	*No.* 0	*No.* 3	*No.* 15	*No.* 25	*No.* 14	*No.* 10	*No.* 1	*No.* 2	*No.* 1
Middle Atlantic and North Central	175	0	4	35	63	47	16	6	2	0	2
Plains and Mountain	45	0	0	2	12	15	8	5	1	2	0
Pacific	147	0	0	13	47	45	22	8	8	1	3
Southeast—white families	256	1	10	69	79	44	27	9	10	5	2
Southeast—Negro families	207	11	84	53	39	13	2	4	0	1	0
SMALL CITIES											
New England	128	0	3	14	27	28	22	16	9	3	6
East North Central	179	0	4	25	53	48	37	10	1	1	0
West North Central	89	0	0	13	21	24	13	12	2	2	2
Plains and Mountain	163	0	3	22	53	39	29	10	5	1	1
Pacific	148	0	1	15	26	42	34	15	9	3	3
Southeast—white families	83	0	7	13	24	22	8	6	0	2	1
Southeast—Negro families	68	4	27	17	12	6	2	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES											
New England	173	0	0	3	23	51	46	20	15	11	4
East North Central	420	1	16	78	95	122	54	27	13	10	4
West North Central	252	0	4	31	87	58	40	18	10	1	3
Plains and Mountain	257	0	1	28	61	68	56	28	8	3	4
Pacific	374	0	1	29	108	120	63	22	18	5	8
Southeast—white families	239	0	3	32	76	59	38	19	6	4	2
Southeast—Negro families	141	5	34	54	23	18	6	0	1	0	0
METROPOLIS											
Chicago	180	0	0	5	32	51	43	28	8	6	7

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

[2] Figures for each 3-month period were adjusted to the June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

[3] Households were classified by money value of food per food-expenditure unit per meal. The "per week" intervals are given here for convenience and may not correspond exactly to the "per meal" intervals due to rounding.

TABLE 39.—EGGS, MILK, CHEESE, AND CREAM CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Average quantity and average money value of eggs, milk, cheese, and cream consumed at home per person during a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,[1] 1936–37*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and money value [3] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average [4] quantity per person during a week							Average [4] money value per person per week							
			Milk, cheese, cream								Milk, cheese, cream					
		Eggs	Total fluid milk equivalent [5]	Fluid milk, whole, skim, buttermilk	Evaporated milk	Cheese	Ice cream [6]	Cream	All food	Eggs	All milk, cheese, ice cream [7]	Fluid milk, whole, skim, buttermilk	Evaporated milk	Cheese	Ice cream [6]	Cream
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
VILLAGES																
New England:	*Number*	*Dozens*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
2.77–3.45	24	0.42	3.55	3.07	0.14	0.10	0.07	0.09	2.81	11.7	41.5	35.3	1.1	2.5	2.6	2.8
3.46–4.14	14	.33	4.20	3.19	.59	.13	.00	.02	3.42	11.4	49.8	39.9	4.7	5.2	.0	.7
4.15–4.83	10	.49	3.61	3.29	.05	.08	.03	.20	4.02	14.6	42.7	38.1	.4	2.5	1.7	6.1
Middle Atlantic and North Central:																
1.38–2.07	34	.48	2.63	2.00	.16	.15	.03	.05	1.62	9.3	22.7	17.7	1.4	2.8	.8	.8
2.08–2.76	58	.42	3.50	2.70	.14	.20	.03	.09	2.16	9.5	30.2	23.5	1.3	4.6	.8	2.0
2.77–3.45	44	.44	3.76	2.97	.24	.15	.06	.26	2.75	10.0	34.1	25.9	2.5	3.9	1.8	4.1
3.46–4.14	16	.69	4.10	3.43	.17	.13	.08	.21	3.29	15.2	38.1	31.1	1.6	3.5	1.9	4.7
Plains and Mountain:																
2.08–2.76	12	.37	2.52	1.92	.27	.09	.06	.09	2.23	9.4	26.9	18.9	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.7
2.77–3.45	15	.45	3.57	2.67	.18	.21	.09	.50	2.75	10.7	34.1	22.2	1.7	6.8	3.4	9.3
3.46–4.14	8	.41	6.78	5.80	.58	.10	.02	.29	3.36	12.0	71.1	62.1	5.4	2.7	.9	4.5
Pacific:																
1.38–2.07	12	.40	2.89	2.16	.45	.10	.05	.00	1.70	8.8	27.8	20.7	3.5	2.2	1.4	.0
2.08–2.76	43	.51	3.30	2.46	.30	.16	.13	.11	2.26	12.5	32.2	23.3	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.1
2.77–3.45	44	.65	3.90	3.15	.23	.15	.04	.17	2.80	14.3	36.7	30.8	1.9	3.1	.9	4.8
3.46–4.14	20	.72	6.24	4.45	1.08	.18	.21	.18	3.49	18.4	62.1	44.0	8.7	4.1	5.3	4.1
4.15–4.83	8	1.01	5.90	3.95	.41	.45	.12	.66	4.21	23.6	53.2	39.6	3.1	8.2	2.3	17.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 39.—EGGS, MILK, CHEESE, AND CREAM CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Average quantity and average money value of eggs, milk, cheese, and cream consumed at home per person during a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [7]]

Analysis unit and money value [2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average [4] quantity per person during a week							Average [4] money value per person per week							
			Milk, cheese, cream								Milk, cheese, cream					
		Eggs	Total fluid milk equivalent [5]	Fluid milk, whole, skim, buttermilk	Evaporated milk	Cheese	Ice cream [6]	Cream	All food	Eggs	All milk, cheese, ice cream [3]	Fluid milk, whole, skim, buttermilk	Evaporated milk	Cheese	Ice cream [6]	Cream
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
VILLAGES—continued																
Southeast—white families:	*Number*	*Dozens*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
0.69–1.37	10	0.15	0.66	0.44	0.12	0.03	0.00	0.00	1.07	4.7	6.5	3.8	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0
1.38–2.07	68	.22	3.03	2.71	.12	.02	.02	(8)	1.58	5.6	24.3	20.6	1.4	2.0	.3	.1
2.08–2.76	75	.41	3.40	2.83	.16	.12	.04	.01	2.24	11.7	32.5	26.5	2.0	2.7	1.3	.3
2.77–3.45	43	.47	3.79	3.26	.17	.11	.05	.07	2.71	14.3	35.8	30.1	2.0	2.4	1.3	2.2
3.46–4.14	24	.60	4.78	3.40	.65	.22	.03	.12	3.44	17.5	48.7	35.3	7.4	5.5	.7	3.7
4.15–4.83	9	.75	4.40	3.67	.07	.19	.16	.06	4.03	21.3	41.0	32.9	1.0	5.0	2.1	2.6
Southeast—Negro families:																
0.69–1.37	81	.07	.78	.63	.04	.04	(8)	.00	.89	1.9	6.2	4.8	.6	.7	.1	.0
1.38–2.07	49	.13	1.85	1.51	.09	.08	(8)	.01	1.54	3.5	15.9	13.0	1.0	1.8	.1	.2
2.08–2.76	36	.30	2.84	2.44	.13	.08	.02	.00	2.26	7.7	24.2	20.1	1.6	1.9	.6	.0
2.77–3.45	11	.29	4.00	3.39	.12	.14	.07	.00	2.93	8.4	36.9	30.1	1.3	3.3	2.2	.0
SMALL CITIES																
New England:																
1.38–2.07	14	.21	1.86	1.43	.35	.03	.01	.01	1.59	7.4	20.7	16.8	2.9	.7	.3	.3
2.08–2.76	27	.28	2.28	1.93	.21	.04	.04	.04	2.21	9.7	27.1	23.0	1.7	1.5	.9	1.2
2.77–3.45	28	.35	2.89	2.57	.17	.07	.03	.07	2.76	12.9	34.1	30.6	1.3	1.5	.7	2.2
3.46–4.14	22	.44	3.76	3.16	.12	.10	.19	.26	3.41	16.8	46.9	38.4	1.2	3.3	4.0	10.0
4.15–4.83	16	.38	4.53	3.28	.65	.30	.06	.16	3.94	13.3	52.8	38.9	6.1	4.9	2.9	6.1
East North Central:																
1.38–2.07	24	.27	2.87	2.31	.25	.10	.02	.02	1.62	7.2	25.1	18.6	3.5	2.5	.5	.4
2.08–2.76	52	.37	2.84	2.23	.15	.14	.05	.04	2.26	9.9	28.3	21.9	1.5	3.7	1.2	.9
2.77–3.45	45	.41	3.71	2.40	.42	.27	.16	.08	2.72	11.2	38.6	24.6	3.4	7.4	3.2	1.9
3.46–4.14	35	.47	3.86	2.66	.39	.24	.11	.17	3.26	13.1	42.3	26.7	5.7	7.0	2.9	3.9
4.15–4.83	10	.58	3.93	2.92	.17	.25	.06	.21	4.08	14.9	40.0	28.5	5.5	4.6	1.4	4.9

West North Central:															
1.38–2.07	13	.33	2.09	1.58	.30	.07	.03	.05	1.54	6.9	19.4	13.9	3.0	1.7	.8	.9
2.08–2.76	20	.57	3.08	2.50	.24	.10	.09	.03	2.35	12.7	30.2	24.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	.7
2.77–3.45	24	.43	4.08	3.25	.23	.17	.10	.11	2.93	11.4	42.0	33.8	2.0	3.9	2.3	2.2
3.46–4.14	13	.67	3.92	3.20	.12	.17	.08	.18	3.57	17.2	39.1	32.6	1.0	3.4	2.1	3.5
4.15–4.83	12	.68	4.49	3.53	.22	.18	.18	.32	4.17	18.5	50.5	37.6	2.3	5.9	4.7	8.1
Plains and Mountain:															
1.38–2.07	22	.34	4.00	3.31	.33	.11	.05	.08	1.76	8.7	31.1	25.1	2.9	1.8	1.3	2.2
2.08–2.76	53	.47	4.38	3.50	.31	.16	.07	.18	2.18	12.0	36.5	28.4	2.6	3.8	1.7	4.4
2.77–3.45	39	.54	5.23	4.24	.34	.18	.18	.19	2.75	14.8	48.7	37.4	3.0	4.1	4.2	4.6
3.46–4.14	29	.56	4.70	3.58	.28	.24	.12	.25	3.37	15.0	45.9	33.8	2.6	6.3	3.2	6.1
4.15–4.83	10	.85	6.59	5.53	.22	.23	.28	.12	4.16	24.8	71.0	56.7	1.8	6.2	6.3	3.3
Pacific:															
1.38–2.07	14	.27	2.40	1.55	.62	.09	.01	.01	1.65	8.0	23.7	16.1	5.6	1.5	.5	.2
2.08–2.76	25	.33	3.58	2.77	.27	.18	.05	.06	2.20	10.3	35.8	29.1	2.3	3.4	1.0	1.6
2.77–3.45	42	.57	3.75	3.11	.24	.12	.09	.10	2.87	16.0	41.7	33.2	2.2	3.5	2.8	2.8
3.46–4.14	34	.71	4.48	3.46	.36	.20	.08	.12	3.38	18.9	48.2	37.4	3.1	5.0	2.7	3.3
4.15–4.83	15	.73	4.67	3.20	.89	.18	.08	.17	3.93	21.2	51.6	37.3	7.5	4.3	2.5	4.7
Southeast—white families:															
1.38–2.07	13	.17	1.50	.93	.20	.12	.00	.00	1.60	5.9	16.4	10.3	3.3	2.8	.0	.0
2.08–2.76	24	.29	3.79	3.33	.17	.09	.02	.02	2.20	10.0	35.9	31.1	1.9	2.5	.4	.4
2.77–3.45	22	.43	3.06	2.40	.19	.14	.07	.01	2.82	13.7	35.1	28.0	2.0	3.0	2.1	.5
Southeast—Negro families:															
0.69–1.37	27	.07	.49	.21	.10	.05	.02	.00	.98	2.7	4.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	.5	.0
1.38–2.07	17	.10	1.33	1.00	.11	.07	.00	.00	1.61	3.6	14.5	11.6	1.2	1.7	.0	.0
2.08–2.76	12	.17	2.69	2.13	.21	.11	.00	.00	2.17	6.4	28.3	23.2	2.3	2.8	.0	.0
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES															
New England:															
2.77–3.45	51	.41	3.53	2.81	.40	.09	.06	.08	2.89	16.1	44.9	37.0	3.3	3.2	1.4	2.4
4.15–4.83	20	.55	4.81	3.80	.30	.20	.06	.17	4.00	22.7	62.0	50.2	2.5	6.5	2.8	5.5
East North Central:															
1.38–2.07	78	.28	2.03	1.63	.08	.10	.04	.02	1.60	8.4	21.3	17.4	.8	2.4	.7	.4
2.77–3.45	60	.45	3.60	2.97	.15	.14	.16	.07	2.70	13.6	39.9	31.7	1.3	3.7	3.2	1.6
4.15–4.83	27	.67	4.61	3.53	.35	.20	.16	.21	3.99	21.3	50.3	38.4	3.3	5.3	3.3	5.1
West North Central:															
1.38–2.07	31	.33	2.73	1.97	.13	.20	.06	.06	1.74	8.1	27.7	20.6	1.3	4.6	1.2	1.5
2.77–3.45	39	.43	3.53	2.79	.25	.14	.15	.16	2.76	10.7	38.3	29.3	2.1	3.5	3.4	3.4
4.15–4.83	18	.53	3.98	2.77	.37	.22	.18	.45	3.93	14.3	43.5	28.5	3.6	5.9	5.5	9.5
Plains and Mountain:															
1.38–2.07	28	.32	2.47	1.71	.37	.13	.01	.03	1.70	9.9	22.5	15.5	3.3	3.2	.5	.7
2.77–3.45	34	.47	3.42	2.32	.53	.18	.02	.14	2.81	16.0	33.0	23.7	4.3	4.4	.6	3.5
4.15–4.83	28	.51	4.04	2.82	.44	.23	.09	.30	3.95	19.2	43.0	30.3	4.1	5.4	3.2	8.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 39.—EGGS, MILK, CHEESE, AND CREAM CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Average quantity and average money value of eggs, milk, cheese, and cream consumed at home per person during a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and money value [3] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average [4] quantity per person during a week							Average [4] money value per person per week							
		Eggs	Milk, cheese, cream						All food	Eggs	Milk, cheese, cream					
			Total fluid milk equivalent [5]	Fluid milk, whole, skim, buttermilk	Evaporated milk	Cheese	Ice cream [6]	Cream			All milk, cheese, ice cream [7]	Fluid milk, whole, skim, buttermilk	Evaporated milk	Cheese	Ice cream [6]	Cream
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES—con.																
Pacific:	*Number*	*Dozens*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
1.38–2.07	29	0.33	2.33	1.69	0.35	0.09	0.02	0.03	1.72	9.6	23.8	18.0	2.9	2.3	0.6	0.9
2.77–3.45	60	.51	3.81	2.82	.37	.23	.15	.12	2.81	15.1	42.4	30.7	2.2	5.3	4.2	3.3
4.15–4.83	22	.77	4.88	3.78	.43	.17	.11	.37	4.08	23.1	52.6	39.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	10.2
Southeast—white families:																
2.77–3.45	59	.49	3.29	2.40	.41	.15	.05	.02	2.82	18.0	39.3	30.9	4.0	3.8	.6	.7
4.15–4.83	19	.74	4.18	3.11	.40	.25	.00	.09	3.83	27.9	51.5	41.3	4.7	5.5	.0	2.0
Southeast—Negro families:																
1.38–2.07	54	.23	1.00	.49	.21	.09	(8)	.00	1.54	7.7	8.9	4.7	2.0	2.1	.1	.0
METROPOLIS																
Chicago:																
2.77–3.45	49	.33	3.62	2.89	.23	.14	.05	.20	2.77	11.1	41.4	33.5	1.9	4.5	1.5	3.9

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, food-expenditure unit, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished food records. Records from a few families classified as having no earnings from any occupations or as farm operators or sharecroppers living in villages or cities are not included in this table. For this reason, there are slight differences between the number of households in this table (column 2) and in table 38. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

[3] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

[4] Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

[5] Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products except butter specified in columns 5–9 are equivalent in protein and minerals. Includes also the fluid milk equivalent of a small quantity of dry skim milk not included in columns 5–9.

[6] Includes only ice cream purchased for consumption at home.

[7] Excludes the money value of cream. This has been included in the total money value of fats (table 40, column 11). Includes the money value of small amounts of dry skim milk not included in columns 13–16.

[8] 0.0050 or less.

TABLE 40.—FATS AND SUGARS CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Average quantity and average money value of fats and sugars consumed at home per person during a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and money value [3] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average [4] quantity per person during a week								Average [4] money value per person per week							
		Fats and fatty foods						Sugars		Fats and fatty foods						Sugars	
		All fats and fatty foods [5]	Butter	Other table fats	Salad oil, mayonnaise [6]	Lard, other shortenings	Bacon, salt side	Sugar	Candies, sirups, preserves, jellies	All fats and fatty foods [7]	Butter	Other table fats	Salad oil, mayonnaise [6]	Lard, other shortenings	Bacon, salt side	Sugar	Candies, sirups, preserves, jellies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
VILLAGES																	
New England:	*No.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*
2. 77–3. 45	24	1.07	0.45	0.05	0.13	0.19	0.22	1.27	0.11	29.9	14.8	0.8	3.0	2.9	5.6	7.3	1.7
3. 46–4. 14	14	1.06	.54	.00	.26	.15	.11	1.49	.25	33.0	20.3	.0	6.0	2.6	3.4	7.8	5.1
4. 15–4. 83	10	1.04	.42	.00	.20	.25	.11	2.08	.23	33.3	14.7	.0	4.7	4.1	3.7	12.0	5.1
Middle Atlantic and North Central:																	
1. 38–2. 07	34	.74	.18	.15	.03	.27	.09	1.29	.28	16.7	6.1	2.3	.6	4.2	2.7	7.0	3.4
2. 08–2. 76	58	.97	.35	.09	.04	.33	.13	1.42	.26	25.8	12.0	1.5	.9	5.3	4.1	8.0	3.2
2. 77–3. 45	44	1.09	.39	.06	.10	.32	.13	1.69	.28	30.6	13.5	1.1	2.2	5.5	4.2	9.6	3.8
3. 46–4. 14	16	1.12	.55	.02	.07	.21	.20	1.36	.11	37.5	20.2	.5	1.4	3.8	6.9	7.6	1.7
Plains and Mountain:																	
2. 08–2. 76	12	.93	.49	.00	.06	.28	.07	1.11	.11	28.9	19.0	.0	.9	5.3	2.0	7.3	1.7
2. 77–3. 45	15	.96	.43	.02	.11	.15	.09	1.59	.39	34.4	16.2	.4	2.6	2.7	3.2	10.0	6.2
3. 46–4. 14	8	1.07	.48	.00	.24	.15	.11	1.33	.66	36.7	18.4	.0	5.8	2.9	5.1	8.2	6.7
Pacific:																	
1. 38–2. 07	12	.87	.18	.20	.19	.22	.08	.99	.31	19.5	7.2	2.5	3.8	3.2	2.8	6.1	3.3
2. 08–2. 76	43	1.05	.38	.11	.13	.26	.13	1.36	.17	32.3	15.3	2.2	3.2	4.0	4.5	7.9	2.5
2. 77–3. 45	44	1.32	.44	.08	.24	.26	.24	1.53	.29	42.4	18.3	1.3	5.8	4.1	8.1	8.8	4.0
3. 46–4. 14	20	1.61	.59	.02	.39	.28	.27	1.27	.44	51.4	24.0	.3	8.6	4.9	9.5	7.4	8.5
4. 15–4. 83	8	2.10	.51	.05	.49	.52	.33	1.97	.68	69.9	19.9	1.2	11.0	7.7	12.7	11.2	9.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—FATS AND SUGARS CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Average quantity and average money value of fats and sugars consumed at home per person during a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and money value [3] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average [4] quantity per person during a week								Average [4] money value per person per week							
		Fats and fatty foods						Sugars		Fats and fatty foods						Sugars	
		All fats and fatty foods [5]	Butter	Other table fats	Salad oil, mayonnaise [6]	Lard, other shortenings	Bacon, salt side	Sugar	Candies, sirups, preserves, jellies	All fats and fatty foods [7]	Butter	Other table fats	Salad oil, mayonnaise [6]	Lard, other shortenings	Bacon, salt side	Sugar	Candies, sirups, preserves, jellies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
VILLAGES—continued																	
Southeast—white families:	*No.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*
0.69–1.37	10	0.96	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.52	0.35	0.41	0.21	15.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	7.4	5.7	2.5	1.7
1.38–2.07	66	1.32	.27	.01	.09	.55	.39	1.20	.26	24.0	7.3	.2	1.8	7.8	6.8	6.9	2.1
2.08–2.76	75	1.49	.30	.02	.15	.61	.41	1.36	.31	29.3	9.1	.3	3.1	9.0	7.5	7.9	3.0
2.77–3.45	43	1.72	.36	.00	.13	.75	.46	1.48	.34	38.1	11.3	.0	3.1	11.5	10.0	8.4	4.8
3.46–4.14	24	2.20	.37	.08	.19	.92	.60	1.45	.32	47.6	12.1	1.6	4.2	14.2	11.8	8.5	4.2
4.15–4.83	9	1.79	.37	.00	.18	.77	.45	1.81	.30	44.1	11.7	.0	4.2	12.3	13.3	10.2	3.7
Southeast—Negro families:																	
0.69–1.37	81	1.12	.07	.00	.00	.54	.51	.71	.25	17.6	2.0	.0	.0	7.8	7.8	4.2	1.5
1.38–2.07	49	1.62	.13	.01	.01	.79	.68	1.12	.41	27.9	4.2	.2	.2	11.7	11.4	6.6	2.9
2.08–2.76	36	2.22	.28	.00	.06	.98	.90	1.55	.46	39.9	8.2	.0	1.5	14.4	15.8	9.2	3.7
2.77–3.45	11	2.32	.55	.00	.02	1.10	.65	1.87	.49	44.7	15.6	.0	.8	14.9	13.4	9.9	3.4
SMALL CITIES																	
New England:																	
1.38–2.07	14	.57	.34	.02	.05	.11	.05	1.26	.09	16.3	11.9	.3	1.2	1.8	.8	7.6	.8
2.08–2.76	27	.74	.30	.06	.07	.21	.09	1.25	.12	21.2	11.8	1.0	1.9	3.6	1.7	7.6	1.7
2.77–3.45	28	.92	.42	.08	.07	.22	.11	1.38	.19	29.2	16.8	1.6	1.6	4.1	2.9	8.7	3.2
3.46–4.14	22	1.07	.50	.05	.15	.16	.12	1.41	.07	41.3	19.9	.7	3.6	3.0	4.1	8.4	1.2
4.15–4.83	16	1.05	.52	.00	.16	.17	.15	1.35	.19	37.7	20.3	.0	3.8	2.9	4.6	8.3	3.0
East North Central:																	
1.38–2.07	24	.77	.17	.19	.06	.24	.10	1.27	.16	16.9	6.0	3.2	1.0	3.7	2.6	7.5	2.4
2.08–2.76	52	.97	.31	.14	.05	.27	.19	1.13	.19	25.8	11.7	2.1	1.1	4.2	5.8	6.6	2.6
2.77–3.45	45	.96	.35	.06	.12	.27	.13	1.21	.28	27.0	13.0	.9	2.3	4.3	4.6	7.3	4.0
3.46–4.14	35	1.21	.40	.08	.13	.33	.22	1.31	.33	35.8	14.9	1.5	2.8	5.6	7.1	7.9	4.6
4.15–4.83	10	1.41	.56	.04	.09	.39	.26	1.61	.29	44.3	20.8	.6	3.6	6.7	7.7	9.9	6.0

West North Central:																
1.38–2.07	13	.94	.18	.12	.03	.39	.20	1.97	.09	20.7	6.1	2.0	.4	6.3	5.0	11.6	.8
2.08–2.76	20	1.25	.28	.15	.09	.45	.27	1.60	.18	29.2	9.6	2.2	1.8	7.1	7.8	8.8	2.0
2.77–3.45	24	1.45	.46	.12	.09	.42	.32	1.72	.27	38.9	15.9	2.1	1.8	7.2	9.7	9.3	3.5
3.46–4.14	13	1.47	.46	.08	.09	.46	.32	1.53	.39	44.6	17.3	1.2	2.1	8.9	11.6	9.0	6.2
4.15–4.83	12	1.82	.45	.18	.14	.57	.37	2.22	.31	52.2	18.1	2.6	2.7	9.6	11.1	12.7	5.2
Plains and Mountain:																
1.38–2.07	22	.86	.34	.11	.11	.18	.09	.92	.34	24.3	12.9	2.2	1.7	2.8	2.5	5.9	3.7
2.08–2.76	53	.88	.39	.02	.12	.16	.13	.85	.41	28.9	14.6	.6	2.6	2.8	3.9	5.3	5.7
2.77–3.45	39	1.02	.43	.00	.15	.20	.18	1.12	.42	33.9	16.8	.0	3.0	3.2	6.3	7.1	6.8
3.46–4.14	29	1.28	.51	.00	.13	.35	.21	1.29	.61	42.1	19.2	.0	2.8	6.2	7.8	8.3	10.3
4.15–4.83	10	1.42	.62	.02	.19	.25	.30	1.22	.84	47.5	24.1	.2	3.8	3.9	12.2	8.0	14.8
Pacific:																
1.38–2.07	14	.76	.18	.13	.13	.20	.12	1.16	.08	19.7	7.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.7	7.1	.9
2.08–2.76	25	.94	.31	.12	.17	.23	.09	1.01	.19	27.9	13.0	2.5	3.7	3.7	3.4	6.3	3.7
2.77–3.45	42	1.13	.50	.04	.25	.19	.12	1.14	.31	38.5	20.6	.9	5.5	3.7	5.0	7.2	5.2
3.46–4.14	34	1.34	.55	.06	.22	.31	.16	1.46	.14	44.6	22.8	1.2	5.3	5.4	6.6	8.9	2.5
4.15–4.83	15	1.47	.58	.00	.19	.34	.30	1.72	.37	50.9	24.4	.0	5.2	5.8	10.8	11.2	7.4
Southeast—white families:																
1.38–2.07	13	1.18	.13	.06	.06	.61	.32	.94	.24	21.8	4.5	1.1	1.0	9.2	6.0	5.2	2.7
2.08–2.76	24	1.43	.34	.04	.09	.55	.40	1.20	.10	30.3	11.0	.8	2.3	8.3	7.5	6.7	1.3
2.77–3.45	22	1.90	.26	.14	.21	.70	.59	1.41	.24	42.4	9.7	2.6	4.8	11.1	13.7	8.1	3.4
Southeast—Negro families:																
0.69–1.37	27	.93	.08	.00	.03	.42	.40	.69	.13	16.7	3.2	.0	.8	6.2	6.5	4.1	1.1
1.38–2.07	17	1.58	.14	.02	.07	.76	.59	1.40	.22	29.3	4.9	.4	1.4	11.1	11.5	7.9	2.2
2.08–2.76	12	1.49	.38	.00	.05	.54	.52	1.15	.36	31.4	13.2	.0	1.1	8.0	9.1	6.7	3.7
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES																
New England:																
2.77–3.45	51	.87	.40	(8)	.10	.17	.17	.92	.21	28.5	15.0	.1	2.8	2.9	5.3	5.1	3.4
4.15–4.83	20	.96	.49	.00	.13	.10	.18	1.27	.21	36.4	19.5	.0	3.5	1.7	6.2	6.9	4.4
East North Central:																
1.38–2.07	78	.66	.15	.11	.03	.22	.14	.78	.13	15.5	5.8	1.7	.6	3.2	3.8	4.6	1.4
2.77–3.45	60	.93	.34	.12	.09	.23	.13	1.32	.25	25.4	12.6	1.8	1.5	3.9	4.0	7.8	3.5
4.15–4.83	27	1.45	.51	.04	.14	.43	.26	1.46	.31	42.6	19.7	.7	2.6	6.9	7.6	8.9	6.1
West North Central:																
1.38–2.07	31	.80	.24	.13	.10	.20	.11	1.01	.19	20.0	8.8	2.2	1.4	3.0	3.1	5.9	2.2
2.77–3.45	39	1.10	.40	.04	.16	.24	.21	1.25	.12	33.4	15.2	.7	3.1	3.9	7.1	7.6	1.5
4.15–4.83	18	1.42	.50	.01	.31	.20	.25	1.00	.21	46.5	18.9	.2	4.8	3.8	9.3	6.5	3.7
Plains and Mountain:																
1.38–2.07	28	.72	.20	.13	.09	.16	.13	1.02	.22	18.3	7.4	2.7	1.9	2.1	3.5	6.5	2.6
2.77–3.45	34	.97	.35	.09	.09	.17	.22	1.20	.29	31.5	14.0	1.8	2.1	3.0	7.1	7.2	4.5
4.15–4.83	28	1.44	.55	.02	.24	.32	.21	1.51	.29	50.4	22.1	.6	5.5	6.4	7.7	9.4	5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—FATS AND SUGARS CONSUMED AT HOME, PER PERSON DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Average quantity and average money value of fats and sugars consumed at home per person during a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and money value [3] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average [4] quantity per person during a week								Average [4] money value per person per week							
		Fats and fatty foods						Sugars		Fats and fatty foods						Sugars	
		All fats and fatty foods [5]	Butter	Other table fats	Salad oil, mayonnaise [6]	Lard, other shortenings	Bacon, salt side	Sugar	Candies, sirups, preserves, jellies	All fats and fatty foods [7]	Butter	Other table fats	Salad oil, mayonnaise [6]	Lard, other shortenings	Bacon, salt side	Sugar	Candies, sirups, preserves, jellies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES—continued																	
Pacific:	*No.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*
1.38–2.07	29	0.94	0.32	0.11	0.13	0.22	0.15	0.94	0.14	26.3	12.9	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.6	5.5	2.2
2.77–3.45	60	1.17	.49	.05	.21	.18	.20	1.09	.22	39.5	20.0	.9	4.7	3.2	7.4	6.2	3.9
4.15–4.83	22	1.57	.65	.00	.28	.22	.30	.85	.34	57.6	26.6	.0	6.0	4.1	10.7	5.1	6.2
Southeast—white families:																	
2.77–3.45	59	1.50	.31	.12	.15	.49	.42	1.35	.24	36.0	11.3	2.5	3.1	7.4	11.0	7.7	3.8
4.15–4.83	19	2.08	.39	.26	.20	.49	.71	1.51	.20	54.1	15.0	5.6	4.6	7.9	19.0	8.4	2.9
Southeast—Negro families:																	
1.38–2.07	54	1.59	.17	.04	.04	.73	.61	1.04	.10	29.1	6.0	.6	.7	10.4	11.4	5.6	.9
METROPOLIS																	
Chicago:																	
2.77–3.45	49	.87	.45	.03	.08	.12	.12	.78	.22	29.1	16.9	.6	1.6	1.0	4.2	4.4	3.5

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, food-expenditure unit, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished food records. Records from a few families classified as having no earnings from any occupations or as farm operators or sharecroppers living in villages or cities are not included in this table. For this reason, there are slight differences between the number of households in this table (column 2) and in table 38. See table 50 for list of the villages and cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

[3] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

[4] Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

[5] Includes one-third of the weight of cream (table 39, column 9).

[6] Includes prepared mayonnaise only.

[7] Includes money value of cream (table 39, column 17).

[8] 0.0050 or less.

TABLE 41.—MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Average quantity and average money value of meat, poultry, and fish consumed at home per person during a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,[1] 1936–37*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and money value [3] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average [4] quantity per person during a week								Average [4] money value per person per week							
		All meat, poultry, fish	Beef	Veal	Mutton, lamb	Pork (other than bacon, salt side)	Poultry, game	Fish, other sea food	Miscellaneous meat products	All meat, poultry, fish	Beef	Veal	Mutton, lamb	Pork (other than bacon, salt side)	Poultry, game	Fish, other sea food	Miscellaneous meat products
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
VILLAGES																	
New England:	*Number*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
2.77–3.45	24	2.40	0.84	0.03	0.05	0.44	0.19	0.48	0.37	60.9	22.4	0.7	1.0	12.4	5.1	9.6	9.7
3.46–4.14	14	3.44	1.19	.00	.28	.42	.18	.95	.42	87.3	35.0	.0	6.6	16.0	4.9	13.6	11.2
4.15–4.83	10	2.99	1.20	.17	.21	.67	.15	.23	.36	89.7	35.7	5.1	6.9	19.0	6.5	6.9	9.6
Middle Atlantic and North Central:																	
1.38–2.07	34	1.24	.63	.05	.00	.14	.05	.15	.24	26.4	13.6	1.2	.0	3.3	1.2	2.1	5.0
2.08–2.76	58	1.92	.92	.07	.00	.28	.13	.21	.31	41.0	18.7	1.8	.0	7.2	2.5	3.9	6.9
2.77–3.45	44	2.46	1.01	.04	.01	.55	.21	.20	.44	58.2	22.8	1.0	.2	15.0	4.2	4.0	11.0
3.46–4.14	16	2.81	1.08	.19	.08	.55	.34	.20	.37	71.3	26.1	4.8	2.7	16.4	7.9	4.3	9.1
Plains and Mountain:																	
2.08–2.76	12	1.89	.92	.07	.00	.32	.22	.13	.23	43.4	18.4	1.7	.0	8.3	5.9	3.7	5.4
2.77–3.45	15	1.81	.83	.07	.00	.23	.00	.34	.34	42.1	17.9	1.5	.0	5.9	.0	9.2	7.6
3.46–4.14	8	2.86	.56	.11	.03	1.40	.00	.34	.42	57.6	10.2	2.4	.9	25.8	.0	7.0	11.3
Pacific:																	
1.38–2.07	12	1.36	.70	.11	.02	.10	.00	.13	.30	30.1	12.3	2.9	.7	2.5	.0	3.8	7.9
2.08–2.76	43	1.91	.99	.08	.01	.16	.11	.27	.29	36.6	17.5	1.6	.2	3.9	2.2	5.2	6.0
2.77–3.45	44	2.27	.98	.10	.09	.20	.27	.33	.30	50.9	19.3	2.2	1.8	6.0	6.7	7.5	7.4
3.46–4.14	20	2.56	1.39	.15	.10	.22	.17	.31	.22	56.4	27.0	4.0	2.2	7.2	3.6	6.4	6.0
4.15–4.83	8	2.63	1.04	.25	.00	.08	.58	.38	.30	70.7	23.2	8.4	.0	2.7	18.6	9.2	8.6
Southeast—white families:																	
0.69–1.37	10	1.01	.40	.00	.00	.18	.04	.20	.19	20.6	7.9	.0	.0	6.1	1.0	2.0	3.6
1.38–2.07	66	1.34	.43	.00	.00	.29	.22	.21	.19	27.6	8.9	.0	.0	7.0	5.0	2.7	4.0
2.08–2.76	75	2.18	.51	.02	.03	.42	.51	.35	.34	49.1	11.2	.5	.8	12.3	11.9	5.3	7.1
2.77–3.45	43	2.38	.66	.00	.01	.56	.09	.24	.22	57.3	14.9	.0	.3	15.8	16.9	4.7	4.7
3.46–4.14	24	3.30	.86	.01	.02	.61	.92	.53	.35	71.6	16.7	.3	.7	16.9	21.0	8.1	7.9
4.15–4.83	9	4.27	1.12	.00	.00	1.22	1.11	.38	.44	109.7	29.9	.0	.0	32.6	28.7	7.0	11.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 41.—MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Average quantity and average money value of meat, poultry, and fish consumed at home per person during a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,[1] 1936–37*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and money value [3] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average [4] quantity per person during a week								Average [4] money value per person per week							
		All meat, poultry, fish	Beef	Veal	Mutton, lamb	Pork (other than bacon, salt side)	Poultry, game	Fish, other sea food	Miscellaneous meat products	All meat, poultry, fish	Beef	Veal	Mutton, lamb	Pork (other than bacon, salt side)	Poultry, game	Fish, other sea food	Miscellaneous meat products
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
VILLAGES—continued																	
Southeast—Negro families:	*Number*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
0.69–1.37	81	1.15	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.15	0.29	0.24	17.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	4.3
1.38–2.07	49	1.96	.58	.01	.02	.38	.19	.53	.25	34.4	10.7	.2	.3	8.4	4.0	5.9	4.9
2.08–2.76	36	2.87	.71	.00	.00	.61	.35	.47	.73	54.1	14.2	.0	.0	12.6	7.9	6.2	13.2
2.77–3.45	11	4.25	.84	.07	.00	1.40	.62	.62	.50	76.5	16.3	1.7	.0	25.6	12.9	10.3	9.7
SMALL CITIES																	
New England:																	
1.38–2.07	14	1.54	.53	.00	.10	.41	.00	.21	.29	33.8	13.6	.0	2.7	7.6	.0	3.6	6.3
2.08–2.76	27	1.93	.88	.00	.07	.44	.08	.26	.20	49.9	23.3	.0	1.7	11.3	2.4	6.4	4.8
2.77–3.45	28	2.45	.95	.08	.11	.39	.11	.49	.32	63.8	27.0	2.1	2.8	11.6	3.4	9.2	7.7
3.46–4.14	22	2.70	1.03	.01	.50	.30	.13	.50	.23	74.5	30.9	.5	14.1	9.4	4.2	9.4	6.0
4.15–4.83	16	2.91	.67	.00	.20	.63	.61	.27	.53	81.1	21.3	.0	3.8	16.9	18.2	6.1	14.8
East North Central:																	
1.38–2.07	24	1.35	.54	.02	.01	.10	.04	.10	.54	27.4	10.5	.4	.4	3.0	.8	1.7	10.6
2.08–2.76	52	1.96	.94	.03	.01	.42	.16	.11	.29	45.2	19.9	.8	.2	11.5	3.7	2.3	6.8
2.77–3.45	45	2.14	.83	.04	.00	.35	.30	.17	.45	54.9	20.4	1.1	.0	11.1	7.8	3.7	10.8
3.46–4.14	35	2.28	1.05	.14	.00	.39	.21	.19	.30	56.7	24.2	3.5	.0	11.4	5.3	4.5	7.8
4.15–4.83	10	3.40	1.48	.32	.08	.48	.38	.08	.58	94.5	40.0	9.8	2.5	18.6	10.3	1.5	11.8
West North Central:																	
1.38–2.07	13	.95	.48	.00	.00	.05	.00	.08	.34	19.1	10.0	.0	.0	1.5	.0	1.3	6.3
2.08–2.76	20	2.06	.98	.00	.01	.21	.35	.14	.37	42.4	19.1	.0	.4	7.1	6.8	2.2	6.8
2.77–3.45	24	2.45	1.16	.02	.02	.43	.29	.12	.41	52.1	23.9	.5	.4	11.5	5.9	2.0	7.9
3.46–4.14	13	3.19	1.04	.14	.04	.57	.79	.30	.31	72.9	23.1	3.6	1.0	18.7	12.7	6.4	7.4
4.15–4.83	12	3.56	.92	.13	.34	.51	.89	.19	.58	87.3	21.4	2.9	7.8	14.8	21.7	4.7	14.0

Plains and Mountain:																
1.38–2.07	22	1.36	.72	.06	.00	.07	.14	.11	.26	28.5	14.0	1.2	.0	1.9	2.4	4.2	4.8
2.08–2.76	53	2.01	1.08	.08	.14	.20	.13	.17	.21	41.5	20.1	1.6	2.4	4.9	3.1	4.3	5.1
2.77–3.45	39	2.12	.84	.09	.07	.12	.41	.22	.37	49.1	16.5	2.3	1.2	4.5	10.6	5.9	8.1
3.46–4.14	29	2.49	1.11	.13	.07	.26	.47	.26	.19	56.7	21.8	3.5	1.5	7.1	11.4	7.5	3.9
4.15–4.83	10	3.57	1.13	.09	.08	.49	.96	.51	.31	76.1	22.4	2.5	1.2	13.9	19.7	9.8	6.6
Pacific:																	
1.38–2.07	14	1.35	.69	.04	.01	.03	.00	.18	.40	25.3	12.9	.5	.2	.7	.0	3.2	7.8
2.08–2.76	25	1.92	1.16	.05	.04	.15	.14	.27	.11	41.4	21.9	1.1	.8	5.0	3.7	6.4	2.5
2.77–3.45	42	2.47	.97	.21	.06	.20	.23	.53	.28	55.9	19.3	5.0	1.3	6.2	5.4	12.2	6.5
3.46–4.14	34	2.86	1.12	.15	.12	.24	.29	.61	.33	66.9	24.2	3.5	3.0	7.2	8.8	12.6	7.6
4.15–4.83	15	2.96	.99	.29	.02	.55	.15	.46	.50	77.7	22.4	8.0	.8	15.0	6.5	12.8	12.2
Southeast—white families:																	
1.38–2.07	13	2.08	.60	.00	.00	.46	.25	.53	.24	38.9	11.6	.0	.0	9.5	.6.0	6.4	5.4
2.08–2.76	24	1.72	.46	.03	.00	.38	.33	.24	.28	40.5	10.4	.7	.0	10.6	9.0	3.7	6.1
2.77–3.45	22	2.72	1.07	.00	.03	.43	.65	.38	.16	65.9	23.4	.0	.8	13.6	18.1	5.8	4.2
Southeast—Negro families:																	
0.69–1.37	27	1.43	.44	.02	.00	.25	.13	.34	.25	24.5	8.1	.5	.0	4.8	2.6	3.5	5.0
1.38–2.07	17	2.33	.72	.00	.02	.55	.17	.56	.31	41.5	12.4	.0	.8	13.0	3.8	4.9	6.6
2.08–2.76	12	3.02	.69	.07	.00	.64	.35	.73	.54	57.9	13.9	1.7	.0	15.1	6.1	9.0	12.1
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES																	
New England:																	
2.77–3.45	51	2.82	1.00	.02	.28	.42	.40	.38	.32	73.3	27.6	.7	6.8	11.9	10.7	7.6	8.0
4.15–4.83	20	3.37	.90	.07	.30	.69	.57	.56	.28	99.3	28.5	2.2	7.7	23.1	17.7	12.0	8.1
East North Central:																	
1.38–2.07	78	1.53	.79	.05	.01	.22	.11	.07	.28	33.4	15.6	1.2	.2	6.3	2.9	1.2	6.0
2.77–3.45	60	2.13	1.01	.09	.01	.34	.14	.13	.41	52.0	23.5	2.5	.1	10.0	3.4	2.6	9.9
4.15–4.83	27	3.20	1.34	.11	.08	.56	.32	.11	.68	85.6	34.1	3.1	2.4	18.4	8.0	2.5	17.1
West North Central:																	
1.38–2.07	31	1.49	.76	.03	.02	.16	.02	.13	.37	29.7	14.3	.5	.4	4.5	.4	2.3	7.3
2.77–3.45	39	2.61	1.07	.18	.06	.36	.40	.16	.38	58.7	23.2	4.4	1.0	9.3	8.5	3.2	9.1
4.15–4.83	18	3.15	1.26	.15	.07	.53	.21	.39	.54	80.1	30.0	3.0	2.1	15.9	6.5	9.7	12.9
Plains and Mountain:																	
1.38–2.07	28	1.62	1.16	.04	.06	.10	.01	.08	.17	30.5	19.1	.6	1.1	2.9	.3	2.2	4.3
2.77–3.45	34	2.66	1.26	.13	.10	.43	.31	.15	.28	62.8	25.5	2.8	2.6	13.0	7.0	4.6	7.3
4.15–4.83	28	3.35	1.55	.22	.20	.55	.38	.21	.24	91.2	40.2	5.9	6.8	14.3	11.4	5.6	7.0
Pacific:																	
1.38–2.07	29	1.48	.94	.04	.03	.06	.00	.23	.18	29.7	16.7	1.2	.7	1.9	.0	5.2	4.0
2.77–3.45	60	2.31	1.09	.15	.03	.23	.13	.30	.38	52.5	23.4	3.4	1.0	6.2	3.3	6.7	8.5
4.15–4.83	22	3.67	1.37	.43	.09	.52	.32	.53	.41	90.3	28.5	10.4	3.8	14.7	7.8	12.9	12.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 41.—MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Average quantity and average money value of meat, poultry, and fish consumed at home per person during a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and money value [3] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average [4] quantity per person during a week								Average [4] money value per person per week							
		All meat, poultry, fish	Beef	Veal	Mutton, lamb	Pork (other than bacon, salt side)	Poultry, game	Fish, other sea food	Miscellaneous meat products	All meat, poultry, fish	Beef	Veal	Mutton, lamb	Pork (other than bacon, salt side)	Poultry, game	Fish, other sea food	Miscellaneous meat products
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES—continued																	
Southeast—white families:	*Number*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
2.77–3.45	59	2.45	0.82	0.03	0.05	0.36	0.55	0.36	0.28	61.7	20.7	0.9	1.3	11.6	13.1	6.7	7.4
4.15–4.83	19	2.85	.93	.14	.16	.43	.67	.26	.26	74.9	25.5	4.3	4.5	13.8	15.7	3.7	7.4
Southeast—Negro families:																	
1.38–2.07	54	2.88	.64	.15	.04	.68	.32	.61	.44	48.3	11.6	3.0	.8	11.5	7.0	6.7	7.7
METROPOLIS																	
Chicago:																	
2.77–3.45	49	2.47	1.10	.13	.19	.47	.14	.18	.26	62.0	26.0	3.1	4.2	12.8	4.0	4.5	7.4

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, food-expenditure unit, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished food records. Records from a few families classified as having no earnings from any occupations or as farm operators or sharecroppers living in villages or cities are not included in this table. For this reason, there are slight differences between the number of households in this table (column 2) and in table 38. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

[3] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

[4] Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

TABLE 42.—GRAIN PRODUCTS CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Average quantity and average money value of grain products consumed at home per person during a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and money value [3] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average [4] quantity per person during a week								Average [4] money value per person per week							
			Baked goods [5]			Flour, meals, cereals					Baked goods [5]			Flour, meals, cereals			
		Flour equivalent [5]	Bread, white, whole wheat, rye	Crackers	Cake, pastries, rolls, other baked goods	Flour, meals	Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles	Ready-to-eat cereals	Uncooked cereals [7]	All grain products	Bread, white, whole wheat, rye	Crackers	Cake, pastries, rolls, other baked goods	Flour, meals	Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles	Ready-to-eat cereals	Uncooked cereals [7]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
VILLAGES																	
New England:	*No.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*
2.77–3.45	24	2.91	2.06	0.18	0.67	0.64	0.04	0.22	0.06	42.5	18.1	2.9	12.6	3.2	0.5	4.6	0.6
3.46–4.14	14	3.20	2.15	.23	.75	.64	.16	.21	.09	45.5	18.9	3.4	13.1	3.0	2.0	4.0	1.1
4.15–4.83	10	4.37	2.08	.18	.90	1.43	.04	.46	.32	58.3	17.7	2.5	16.9	6.4	.3	9.7	4.8
Middle Atlantic and North Central:																	
1.38–2.07	34	2.57	1.68	.12	.33	.77	.04	.21	.12	29.8	14.3	1.6	5.5	3.4	.6	3.5	.9
2.08–2.76	58	2.92	1.46	.13	.37	1.11	.10	.22	.18	32.2	12.8	1.8	6.2	5.0	1.2	3.7	1.5
2.77–3.45	44	2.96	1.48	.24	.56	1.01	.05	.18	.19	38.1	13.3	4.2	9.9	4.9	.3	3.7	1.8
3.46–4.14	16	3.31	1.41	.14	1.02	1.01	.06	.22	.30	48.5	13.0	2.3	20.4	5.2	.8	4.5	2.3
Plains and Mountain:																	
2.08–2.76	12	2.82	1.17	.23	.53	1.11	.13	.20	.09	36.9	10.5	3.8	10.3	5.6	1.7	4.2	.8
2.77–3.45	15	2.97	1.65	.11	.67	1.04	.02	.18	.10	44.1	15.7	1.8	15.6	5.8	.3	3.8	1.1
3.46–4.14	8	2.57	1.71	.15	.56	.53	.11	.05	.26	38.9	15.6	2.4	13.1	3.2	1.3	.9	2.4
Pacific:																	
1.38–2.07	12	2.38	1.48	.12	.16	.83	.07	.14	.15	26.2	12.9	1.8	3.3	3.3	.8	2.7	1.4
2.08–2.76	43	2.95	1.36	.12	.39	1.24	.08	.15	.23	32.5	12.0	1.8	6.8	5.9	1.1	3.0	1.9
2.77–3.45	44	3.12	1.83	.14	.57	.81	.09	.20	.31	40.6	16.2	2.4	10.3	4.3	.9	3.8	2.7
3.46–4.14	20	3.23	2.05	.12	.44	.97	.04	.24	.24	42.1	17.6	1.8	9.7	5.0	.6	5.1	2.3
4.15–4.83	8	3.54	2.04	.13	.65	1.10	.07	.24	.24	48.5	17.8	2.6	10.9	7.0	.6	5.6	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—GRAIN PRODUCTS CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Average quantity and average money value of grain products consumed at home per person during a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and money value [3] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average [4] quantity per person during a week								Average [4] money value per person per week							
			Baked goods [5]			Flour, meals, cereals					Baked goods [5]			Flour, meals, cereals			
		Flour equivalent [6]	Bread, white, whole wheat, rye	Crackers	Cake, pastries, rolls, other baked goods	Flour, meals	Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles	Ready-to-eat cereals	Uncooked cereals [7]	All grain products	Bread, white, whole wheat, rye	Crackers	Cake, pastries, rolls, other baked goods	Flour, meals	Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles	Ready-to-eat cereals	Uncooked cereals [7]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
VILLAGES—continued																	
Southeast—white families:	*No.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*
0.69–1.37	10	4.48	0.30	0.01	0.08	3.29	0.00	0.03	0.90	22.3	2.9	0.2	1.5	13.1	0.0	0.4	4.2
1.38–2.07	66	4.42	.51	.08	.12	3.44	.02	.04	.44	25.4	4.9	1.0	2.3	13.6	.3	.7	2.6
2.08–2.76	75	4.86	.83	.10	.17	3.36	.03	.09	.64	33.7	7.7	1.7	3.4	14.4	.5	1.7	4.3
2.77–3.45	43	4.86	.94	.19	.25	3.26	.01	.10	.57	35.6	8.6	3.1	4.7	13.7	.2	1.7	3.6
3.46–4.14	24	5.50	1.22	.11	.34	3.20	.04	.05	1.09	42.1	11.9	1.8	6.8	13.5	.6	.7	6.8
4.15–4.83	9	6.27	1.56	.09	.31	3.95	.09	.09	.83	51.6	13.8	1.6	6.6	19.4	1.4	1.4	7.4
Southeast—Negro families:																	
0.69–1.37	81	4.64	.09	.01	.03	3.71	.02	(8)	.82	20.4	.8	.1	.5	14.4	.2	.1	4.3
1.38–2.07	49	5.66	.29	.04	.02	4.57	.03	.03	.80	28.0	2.8	.6	.6	18.1	.4	.5	5.0
2.08–2.76	36	6.57	.53	.02	.09	5.27	.08	.02	.77	35.1	4.8	.3	1.7	22.3	1.1	.4	4.5
2.77–3.45	11	7.89	.86	.04	.31	6.32	.08	.01	.87	43.1	4.5	.7	6.2	25.3	.7	.3	5.4
SMALL CITIES																	
New England:																	
1.38–2.07	14	2.89	1.63	.22	.53	1.01	.06	.08	.15	33.5	13.0	3.6	9.4	4.3	.7	1.3	1.2
2.08–2.76	27	3.03	1.71	.10	.90	.91	.04	.15	.12	40.0	15.0	1.4	14.1	4.4	.7	3.0	1.4
2.77–3.45	28	3.36	1.75	.24	.70	1.17	.07	.18	.14	44.4	15.7	3.7	13.0	5.7	1.0	3.6	1.7
3.46–4.14	22	3.35	1.83	.31	1.14	.80	.05	.13	.17	51.7	16.9	5.1	20.1	4.4	.9	2.4	1.9
4.15–4.83	16	3.67	2.29	.30	1.32	.61	.13	.25	.07	62.2	21.9	4.5	25.0	3.0	2.0	4.8	1.0
East North Central:																	
1.38–2.07	24	2.71	1.53	.17	.33	.91	.12	.21	.11	30.0	12.7	2.0	5.0	3.9	1.2	4.3	.9
2.08–2.76	52	2.98	1.69	.16	.53	.89	.10	.20	.20	37.3	14.7	2.3	9.4	4.3	1.1	3.8	1.7
2.77–3.45	45	2.68	1.59	.15	.60	.67	.08	.29	.16	39.0	14.5	2.3	12.0	3.0	1.1	4.6	1.5
3.46–4.14	35	3.82	1.63	.23	.91	1.31	.21	.25	.19	51.0	15.0	2.9	16.1	6.7	2.4	5.4	2.5
4.15–4.83	10	3.81	2.02	.43	.91	1.18	.11	.10	.17	61.8	19.3	6.4	16.1	14.5	1.3	2.0	2.2

West North Central:																
1.38–2.07	13	3.27	.91	.23	.31	1.95	.10	.10	.15	26.3	8.6	2.2	4.2	7.3	1.1	1.7	1.2
2.08–2.76	20	3.31	1.87	.17	.45	1.19	.08	.13	.24	37.6	16.8	1.9	6.6	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.0
2.77–3.45	24	3.42	1.81	.18	.65	1.01	.10	.19	.35	42.0	17.2	2.2	10.8	5.1	1.2	3.2	2.3
3.46–4.14	13	3.86	1.97	.27	.43	1.25	.20	.24	.38	50.9	18.6	3.7	7.5	7.3	3.5	5.1	5.2
4.15–4.83	12	4.06	2.16	.19	.68	1.51	.12	.18	.22	52.9	21.1	2.4	15.1	7.1	1.4	3.5	2.3
Plains and Mountain:																	
1.38–2.07	22	2.70	1.06	.13	.09	1.49	.06	.15	.14	21.9	8.5	1.7	1.5	5.2	.7	2.7	1.6
2.08–2.76	53	2.61	1.19	.08	.35	1.14	.07	.14	.17	25.7	9.2	1.3	6.2	3.8	1.0	2.7	1.5
2.77–3.45	39	2.33	1.35	.08	.36	.75	.06	.15	.17	26.8	10.2	1.2	6.7	3.1	.9	3.0	1.7
3.46–4.14	29	3.22	1.25	.18	.71	1.32	.09	.20	.18	41.3	11.7	2.7	14.1	5.7	1.5	4.0	1.6
4.15–4.83	10	3.62	2.04	.20	.61	1.06	.11	.16	.38	46.7	16.6	2.3	13.2	5.7	1.2	3.6	4.1
Pacific:																	
1.38–2.07	14	3.03	1.58	.13	.21	1.34	.09	.08	.24	33.9	15.1	2.1	4.8	6.6	1.0	1.8	2.5
2.08–2.76	25	2.88	1.51	.12	.25	1.25	.08	.12	.17	31.6	13.8	1.7	4.9	5.8	1.2	2.5	1.7
2.77–3.45	42	3.11	1.68	.11	.57	1.02	.07	.23	.21	41.1	16.5	2.0	9.6	5.5	1.1	4.0	2.4
3.46–4.14	34	2.89	1.65	.11	.62	.94	.10	.13	.13	41.7	16.6	1.9	12.1	5.1	1.6	2.9	1.5
4.15–4.83	15	3.20	2.03	.11	.52	.77	.22	.12	.31	48.2	19.8	2.5	10.5	5.0	3.4	2.8	4.2
Southeast—white families:																	
1.38–2.07	13	4.36	.53	.11	.12	2.85	.02	.03	.95	26.5	5.1	1.7	2.4	11.1	.2	.7	5.3
2.08–2.76	24	4.39	.74	.13	.23	3.03	.02	.07	.53	31.6	7.8	1.8	4.5	12.0	.3	1.3	3.9
2.77–3.45	22	5.04	.92	.17	.26	3.32	.03	.10	.69	37.1	9.0	2.2	4.9	14.2	.4	1.8	4.6
Southeast—Negro families:																	
0.69–1.37	27	4.08	.23	[8]	.08	2.76	.01	[8]	1.10	23.2	2.3	.1	1.2	11.2	.2	.1	8.1
1.38–2.07	17	4.70	.24	.10	.09	3.18	.02	.02	1.19	26.4	2.4	1.8	1.5	13.1	.4	.5	6.7
2.08–2.76	12	4.22	.60	.11	.39	2.41	.02	.08	.97	37.0	5.7	1.9	7.2	12.0	.3	1.7	8.2
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES																	
New England:																	
2.77–3.45	51	3.10	2.14	.20	.84	.52	.17	.14	.14	44.8	18.1	3.3	14.1	3.0	1.8	2.9	1.6
4.15–4.83	20	3.53	2.06	.32	1.03	.83	.12	.15	.15	54.3	17.6	6.1	19.4	4.7	1.7	3.1	1.7
East North Central:																	
1.38–2.07	78	2.55	1.65	.13	.28	.74	.10	.15	.18	28.6	13.5	1.6	4.5	3.5	1.2	2.8	1.5
2.77–3.45	60	3.18	1.92	.21	.65	.73	.16	.24	.19	42.3	16.1	3.1	10.5	3.8	2.0	5.0	1.8
4.15–4.83	27	4.06	2.38	.35	1.03	.93	.15	.25	.21	58.1	20.4	5.4	17.2	5.7	2.0	5.1	2.3
West North Central:																	
1.38–2.07	31	2.56	1.47	.21	.29	.86	.09	.14	.15	27.1	11.5	2.4	4.8	3.6	.9	2.6	1.3
2.77–3.45	39	2.60	1.67	.16	.61	.53	.10	.21	.13	38.3	15.4	2.1	10.9	3.0	1.5	4.1	1.3
4.15–4.83	18	2.70	1.40	.20	.87	.50	.07	.21	.27	46.2	13.8	4.1	15.8	3.6	.9	5.0	3.0
Plains and Mountain:																	
1.38–2.07	28	2.77	1.55	.15	.32	.99	.05	.19	.19	29.4	12.6	1.8	5.3	4.2	.5	3.1	1.9
2.77–3.45	34	2.74	1.63	.13	.70	.72	.06	.16	.15	38.9	14.9	2.0	12.6	4.1	.7	3.2	1.4
4.15–4.83	28	2.66	1.60	.27	95	.39	.05	.16	.16	48.0	15.7	4.6	19.9	2.6	.6	3.0	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—GRAIN PRODUCTS CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Average quantity and average money value of grain products consumed at home per person during a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born[2]]

Analysis unit and money value[3] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average[4] quantity per person during a week								Average[4] money value per person per week							
			Baked goods[6]			Flour, meals, cereals					Baked goods[6]			Flour, meals, cereals			
		Flour equivalent[5]	Bread, white, whole-wheat, rye	Crackers	Cake, pastries, rolls, other baked goods	Flour, meals	Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles	Ready-to-eat cereals	Uncooked cereals[7]	All grain products	Bread, white, whole-wheat, rye	Crackers	Cake, pastries, rolls, other baked goods	Flour, meals	Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles	Ready-to-eat cereals	Uncooked cereals[7]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES—continued																	
Pacific:	*No.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*
1.38–2.07	29	2.56	1.80	0.07	0.26	0.72	0.09	0.12	0.20	30.4	16.0	1.0	4.5	3.3	1.2	2.3	2.1
2.77–3.45	60	2.68	1.63	.16	.54	.62	.13	.16	.21	38.1	15.2	2.9	9.5	3.4	1.4	3.5	2.2
4.15–4.83	22	3.22	1.89	.28	.77	.62	.12	.21	.30	50.0	18.5	5.0	14.4	3.5	1.9	3.7	3.0
Southeast—white families:																	
2.77–3.45	59	3.89	1.33	.14	.41	1.98	.06	.12	.47	40.0	13.6	1.8	7.6	9.9	1.0	2.3	3.8
4.15–4.83	19	6.22	1.47	.08	.87	3.42	.05	.15	1.18	56.7	15.3	2.1	9.7	17.2	.5	3.1	8.8
Southeast—Negro families:																	
1.38–2.07	54	4.19	.43	.02	.04	2.88	.03	.03	.92	23.8	4.2	.3	.5	12.9	.4	.4	5.1
METROPOLIS																	
Chicago:																	
2.77–3.45	49	2.81	1.64	.20	1.02	.43	.10	.12	.24	43.1	13.5	2.8	18.3	2.4	1.2	2.4	2.5

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, food-expenditure unit, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished food records. Records from a few families classified as having no earnings from any occupations or as farm operators or sharecroppers living in villages or cities are not included in this table. For this reason, there are slight differences between the number of households in this table (column 2) and in table 38. See table 50 for a list of the villages, and cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

[3] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

[4] Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

[5] Two-thirds of the weight of baked goods has been added to that of flour, meals, and cereals.

[6] Includes purchased baked goods only.

[7] Includes grits, rice, oats, uncooked wheat cereals, and other uncooked cereals.

[8] 0.0050 or less.

TABLE 43.—VEGETABLES AND FRUIT CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Average quantity and average money value of vegetables and fruit consumed at home per person during a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and money value [3] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average [4] quantity per person during a week									Average [4] money value per person per week									
		Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables				Fruit			Nuts, peanut butter	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables				Fruit			Nuts, peanut butter	Miscellaneous items [7]
			Leafy, green, yellow	Dried [5]	Tomatoes	Other	Citrus	Dried	Other			Leafy, green, yellow	Dried [6]	Tomatoes	Other	Citrus	Dried	Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
VILLAGES																				
New England:	*No.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*
2.77–3.45	24	2.89	1.42	0.24	0.48	1.46	0.71	0.10	2.10	0.03	10.8	11.6	4.0	4.8	11.7	6.3	1.3	17.9	0.6	16.2
3.46–4.14	14	2.58	1.09	.24	1.12	2.27	.68	.17	2.37	.18	7.9	10.0	4.3	9.2	13.1	8.3	1.8	22.9	4.5	19.7
4.15–4.83	10	4.03	2.47	.14	1.06	1.43	1.22	.08	3.98	.09	15.4	22.0	2.4	10.9	15.7	10.0	1.0	42.0	2.4	24.4
Middle Atlantic and North Central:																				
1.38–2.07	34	2.47	.67	.16	.23	.51	.23	.07	1.53	.03	6.4	6.2	2.1	1.7	4.7	1.7	.8	11.9	.6	10.9
2.08–2.76	58	2.84	1.09	.14	.65	.77	.51	.11	2.10	.05	8.0	8.6	1.5	4.6	6.2	4.6	1.2	16.6	1.0	14.1
2.77–3.45	44	3.49	1.49	.16	.42	.92	.69	.10	3.30	.06	9.6	14.2	2.0	3.9	9.4	5.8	1.2	25.7	.9	17.8
3.46–4.14	16	2.91	1.80	.14	.32	1.01	1.20	.12	3.98	.03	12.4	18.4	2.2	3.1	13.8	9.3	1.9	30.1	1.2	16.3
Plains and Mountain:																				
2.08–2.76	12	2.97	1.35	.10	.42	.84	.39	.20	1.64	.06	7.8	12.9	1.4	3.8	6.8	3.6	2.1	15.0	1.6	13.8
2.77–3.45	15	1.38	1.22	.11	.56	1.08	1.55	.23	3.10	.04	5.8	10.9	2.2	6.6	8.6	11.7	2.2	25.3	1.5	18.8
3.46–4.14	8	3.44	.86	.06	1.22	.92	1.02	.22	4.04	.14	11.3	7.7	1.3	8.4	8.4	9.6	3.8	28.7	2.8	22.3
Pacific:																				
1.38–2.07	12	1.69	1.45	.16	.77	.83	.34	.07	3.87	.00	5.3	7.3	1.6	3.8	4.2	2.3	.7	13.6	.0	9.7
2.08–2.76	43	2.29	2.08	.04	.94	1.62	.43	.03	4.73	.06	6.5	10.2	.4	4.8	8.4	3.2	.3	19.8	1.2	14.2
2.77–3.45	44	2.73	2.43	.09	.93	1.38	.51	.04	3.92	.03	8.8	12.6	1.9	6.6	8.1	4.6	.5	21.7	1.0	16.6
3.46–4.14	20	2.23	2.82	.06	1.01	2.17	1.23	.28	5.32	.08	7.5	15.1	1.0	5.8	11.6	7.2	2.9	28.6	2.4	20.6
4.15–4.83	8	1.88	3.42	.08	1.12	1.77	.97	.06	6.08	.14	7.0	17.5	1.6	8.2	14.1	9.4	1.1	36.3	5.7	33.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 43.—VEGETABLES AND FRUIT CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Average quantity and average money value of vegetables and fruit consumed at home per person during a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,[1] 1936–37*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born[2]]

Analysis unit and money value[3] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average[4] quantity per person during a week								Average[4] money value per person per week									
		Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables				Fruit			Nuts, peanut butter	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables				Fruit			Nuts, peanut butter	Miscellaneous items[7]
			Leafy, green, yellow	Dried[5]	Tomatoes	Other	Citrus[6]	Dried	Other			Leafy, green, yellow	Dried[5]	Tomatoes	Other	Citrus	Dried	Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
VILLAGES—continued																				
Southeast—white families:	*No.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*
0.69–1.37	10	0.82	1.78	0.09	0.55	0.51	0.12	0.00	0.56	0.01	2.9	11.2	0.7	3.2	3.0	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.2	8.7
1.38–2.07	66	1.11	1.80	.06	.53	.53	.22	.04	.79	.01	4.6	12.8	1.1	4.2	3.6	1.9	.5	4.7	.2	8.8
2.08–2.76	75	1.37	1.82	.08	.79	.93	.27	.03	1.99	.06	5.7	14.1	.9	5.8	5.9	2.2	.5	9.3	.8	11.6
2.77–3.45	43	1.90	2.37	.06	1.02	.94	.68	.06	2.73	.03	7.0	20.0	1.0	6.9	6.6	5.3	.8	12.7	.8	16.0
3.46–4.14	24	1.46	3.22	.10	1.42	1.37	1.04	.17	3.76	.14	5.7	26.6	.9	10.5	9.4	8.9	2.7	21.2	1.7	15.8
4.15–4.83	9	1.60	2.35	.08	1.17	1.28	.72	.07	6.49	.25	5.8	23.0	2.2	11.3	10.4	6.5	.8	29.4	3.7	28.2
Southeast—Negro families:																				
0.69–1.37	81	.85	1.25	.13	.16	.36	.06	.02	.31	(8)	2.7	7.7	1.1	1.1	1.7	.4	.2	1.2	(8)	4.1
1.38–2.07	49	1.18	1.72	.11	.47	.58	.15	.03	1.04	.01	3.7	11.5	1.1	3.6	2.7	1.3	.5	3.4	.3	7.0
2.08–2.76	36	1.65	2.35	.04	.60	1.15	.06	.05	2.28	.06	5.4	17.2	.3	3.6	5.8	.9	.7	7.7	.9	9.2
2.77–3.45	11	1.01	2.76	.36	.54	5.56	.13	.03	1.82	.02	3.9	17.2	4.8	5.5	18.8	1.7	.4	6.1	.2	11.1
SMALL CITIES																				
New England:																				
1.38–2.07	14	2.53	.67	.27	.51	.94	.23	.01	.71	.03	7.8	4.6	2.5	3.5	3.3	2.5	.1	4.2	.7	9.9
2.08–2.76	27	2.58	1.07	.21	.40	1.09	.36	.03	2.05	.04	8.7	7.6	2.7	3.7	5.7	2.6	.2	14.5	1.4	16.7
2.77–3.45	28	3.17	1.29	.28	.42	1.41	.96	.15	2.05	.08	10.4	9.4	4.0	3.6	11.0	7.8	1.6	14.8	1.9	15.8
3.46–4.14	22	2.75	1.82	.14	.56	2.53	.99	.08	3.23	.04	8.4	14.9	2.8	5.7	15.7	10.3	1.0	21.3	.6	19.2
4.15–4.83	16	2.84	2.30	.21	.89	2.75	1.18	.10	3.04	.16	10.6	21.2	3.5	9.7	18.9	9.9	1.2	29.3	4.7	26.4
East North Central:																				
1.38–2.07	24	2.14	.74	.19	.76	.61	.20	.08	1.81	.06	5.9	5.1	2.3	4.4	4.9	1.9	1.0	8.2	.8	11.3
2.08–2.76	52	2.51	1.01	.26	.85	.78	.45	.07	2.16	.06	8.5	7.8	2.9	5.4	7.0	3.9	.8	14.3	1.0	18.7
2.77–3.45	46	2.96	1.18	.24	.83	1.42	.78	.08	3.73	.08	9.9	9.8	3.1	6.5	11.4	6.7	1.0	22.8	1.0	17.4
3.46–4.14	35	2.87	1.92	.17	1.02	1.33	.98	.02	3.56	.08	10.7	17.3	2.3	8.7	13.1	8.6	.3	25.5	1.6	26.3
4.15–4.83	10	2.58	1.62	.16	1.33	2.37	1.86	.02	4.28	.16	9.9	17.4	3.8	11.7	16.9	14.8	.3	29.0	3.2	29.1

West North Central:																			
1.38–2.07	13	1.98	.93	.30	.69	.84	.26	.07	1.72	.03	6.5	7.0	3.3	6.2	5.6	2.7	.7	8.7	.5	8.0
2.08–2.76	20	1.74	1.42	.27	.99	.85	.70	.10	1.80	.06	7.5	10.6	3.1	8.6	5.9	5.4	1.6	14.4	1.4	13.4
2.77–3.45	24	2.68	1.65	.17	1.26	.78	1.23	.12	3.73	.03	10.0	13.5	1.8	10.7	7.3	8.8	1.4	24.8	.9	14.4
3.46–4.14	13	2.58	1.57	.49	.93	1.10	1.74	.16	4.83	.24	11.4	14.1	4.1	7.7	10.5	14.5	2.7	28.6	4.7	18.4
4.15–4.83	12	4.43	1.90	.27	1.72	1.65	2.18	.14	4.64	.06	17.5	17.4	2.1	16.3	12.5	15.5	2.5	28.1	2.7	23.4
Plains and Mountain:																			
1.38–2.07	22	2.00	1.40	.02	.54	.99	.43	.06	1.79	.03	5.7	8.8	.4	3.7	5.6	3.8	.6	12.7	.6	9.6
2.08–2.76	53	2.08	1.26	.12	.88	1.11	.69	.12	2.42	.06	5.1	8.6	1.5	5.2	6.3	5.4	1.1	16.7	1.9	10.4
2.77–3.45	39	2.11	1.73	.11	.96	2.15	1.16	.10	4.02	.07	6.2	11.0	1.8	7.3	10.1	10.1	1.1	24.1	1.8	14.9
3.46–4.14	29	2.36	2.49	.04	1.40	1.66	1.24	.19	4.77	.16	8.5	15.8	.4	9.6	10.8	10.5	2.1	35.5	4.5	20.1
4.15–4.83	10	3.18	2.07	.21	.80	2.34	1.51	.27	3.46	.09	9.9	15.8	1.9	5.2	18.1	14.5	3.6	29.3	2.4	25.7
Pacific:																			
1.38–2.07	14	1.97	1.43	.03	.94	1.16	.12	.04	1.85	.02	6.5	7.8	.5	4.0	7.4	1.1	.3	8.7	.6	9.1
2.08–2.76	25	1.72	1.83	.06	.83	1.33	.45	.14	3.07	.03	5.9	11.1	.5	3.6	7.3	3.8	.7	15.7	.6	13.4
2.77–3.45	42	2.04	1.68	.10	1.23	2.32	.75	.06	3.90	.04	7.5	10.5	1.1	5.6	13.0	6.1	.5	19.2	1.0	17.2
3.46–4.14	34	1.92	2.39	.14	1.09	1.64	.81	.09	6.77	.06	6.6	16.1	1.4	7.0	9.8	7.0	.7	32.4	1.4	23.8
4.15–4.83	15	2.52	1.92	.11	1.32	2.40	1.43	.05	5.95	.04	8.9	16.1	1.6	8.3	14.8	11.4	.2	31.9	1.0	30.4
Southeast—white families:																			
1.38–2.07	13	1.51	1.50	.21	.58	.47	.40	.07	.63	.20	4.3	11.8	2.4	4.0	3.3	2.5	1.0	3.7	2.8	7.7
2.08–2.76	24	1.41	2.26	.07	.72	1.14	.56	.08	2.14	.04	5.4	17.5	1.0	5.5	6.6	4.2	.9	9.2	.8	12.0
2.77–3.45	22	1.35	2.38	.09	1.03	1.07	.72	.04	3.22	.05	5.8	18.4	1.2	8.1	7.6	6.2	.5	15.2	.4	12.9
Southeast—Negro families:																			
0.69–1.37	27	.71	1.17	.07	.35	.28	.06	.02	.74	.04	2.2	7.8	.5	1.5	1.5	.6	.2	1.9	.5	3.7
1.38–2.07	17	1.09	1.61	.03	.22	.63	.29	.00	.88	.04	4.2	9.7	.6	1.7	3.3	2.5	.0	4.9	.9	8.4
2.08–2.76	12	1.82	1.31	.11	.34	.99	.25	.03	.67	.23	6.2	8.1	1.7	3.7	5.8	1.4	.3	6.3	3.4	8.9
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES																			
New England:																			
2.77–3.45	51	2.41	1.60	.17	.69	1.72	1.03	.09	2.02	.05	6.4	10.2	3.0	4.8	10.4	7.4	1.1	12.6	1.1	15.8
4.15–4.83	20	2.69	2.59	.18	1.04	2.18	1.71	.11	3.97	.06	7.3	19.1	4.2	8.2	11.9	11.2	1.9	22.2	1.8	26.0
East North Central:																			
1.38–2.07	78	1.96	.87	.15	1.10	.88	.31	.02	1.69	.04	7.1	5.7	1.3	4.6	4.5	2.6	.4	9.1	1.0	11.1
2.77–3.45	60	2.58	1.32	.17	1.21	1.59	.77	.05	2.91	.05	8.4	10.1	1.9	6.9	10.0	6.1	.6	18.4	1.0	21.6
4.15–4.83	27	2.58	1.71	.25	1.51	1.80	1.23	.09	4.25	.07	8.9	17.4	2.6	9.1	12.6	11.8	1.0	25.5	1.5	35.6
West North Central:																			
1.38–2.07	31	2.03	.85	.11	.69	.63	.50	.10	1.84	.06	6.9	6.8	1.3	5.5	4.9	4.0	.9	10.3	.8	11.6
2.77–3.45	39	2.47	1.13	.08	1.21	1.07	.88	.03	2.97	.06	9.2	11.2	1.7	10.4	8.7	8.7	.4	20.2	1.2	16.3
4.15–4.83	18	1.91	1.65	.09	1.20	1.47	2.04	.07	5.03	.07	8.6	16.6	2.0	12.4	14.6	20.7	1.2	35.2	1.7	39.1
Plains and Mountain:																			
1.38–2.07	28	1.98	.81	.07	.77	1.20	.39	.03	2.68	.06	5.7	5.7	.5	3.8	5.7	3.4	.3	12.5	1.0	11.7
2.77–3.45	34	1.29	1.45	.07	.81	1.50	.72	.08	4.59	.10	7.2	10.3	1.2	6.0	9.0	6.8	1.0	26.4	2.3	17.2
4.15–4.83	28	2.18	2.06	.08	.91	1.87	1.32	.04	3.94	.09	6.7	16.8	2.2	7.1	15.5	12.6	.4	31.1	4.1	32.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 43.—VEGETABLES AND FRUIT CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON DURING 1 WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Average quantity and average money value of vegetables and fruit consumed at home per person during a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and money value [3] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average [4] quantity per person during a week									Average [4] money value per person per week									
		Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables				Fruit			Nuts, peanut butter	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables				Fruit			Nuts, peanut butter	Miscellaneous items [5]
			Leafy, green, yellow	Dried [6]	Tomatoes	Other	Citrus	Dried	Other			Leafy, green, yellow	Dried [6]	Tomatoes	Other	Citrus	Dried	Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES—continued																				
Pacific:	*No.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*	*Ct.*
1.38–2.07	29	1.84	1.49	0.11	1.12	1.06	0.17	0.04	3.02	0.05	4.8	6.2	1.3	4.2	4.4	1.4	0.4	11.0	0.8	9.6
2.77–3.45	60	1.99	2.02	.12	1.33	1.81	.81	.12	3.93	.10	5.6	11.6	1.6	6.5	9.9	7.0	.8	18.0	1.9	20.5
4.15–4.83	22	3.01	3.13	.10	1.30	2.56	1.13	.09	5.46	.13	8.7	18.6	1.4	6.3	16.4	8.9	1.0	27.5	2.3	31.5
Southeast—white families:																				
2.77–3.45	59	2.13	1.90	.06	.72	1.05	.73	.14	1.75	.05	7.5	15.7	1.5	6.1	6.8	5.7	1.5	12.3	.9	17.7
4.15–4.83	19	2.71	2.87	.05	1.24	1.35	1.50	.15	1.88	.04	9.5	22.1	1.3	11.2	11.2	11.3	1.4	16.9	.8	21.3
Southeast—Negro families:																				
1.38–2.07	54	1.60	1.58	.15	.35	.47	.04	.04	.28	.03	5.2	9.5	1.4	2.3	2.2	.4	.4	1.6	.4	5.6
METROPOLIS																				
Chicago:																				
2.77–3.45	49	2.07	1.63	.10	.47	.99	.99	.08	2.50	.06	7.4	11.6	1.5	3.5	7.2	7.0	1.1	17.5	1.0	24.5

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, food-expenditure unit, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished food records. Records from a few families classified as having no earnings from any occupations or as farm operators or sharecroppers living in villages or cities are not included in this table. For this reason, there are slight differences between the number of households in this table (column 2) and in table 38. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

[3] Adjusted to June–August 1935 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

[4] Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

[5] Includes one-third of the moist weight of cooked or canned mature peas and beans, such as baked beans.

[6] Includes all of the money value of cooked or canned mature peas and beans, such as baked beans.

[7] Includes cooked mixtures, dry mixtures, prepared desserts, beverages, leavening agents, seasonings, cod-liver oil, and sales tax.

[8] 0.0050 or less.

[9] $0.00050 or less.

TABLE 44.—FOOD ENERGY AND PROTEIN: *Average household size, average food-energy and protein content of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of food energy and protein, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value[2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Food energy											Protein						
		Average household size[3]			Average value of diets per unit per day[4]	Diets furnishing specified number of calories (per Bureau of Home Economics unit per day)							Average household size in protein units[5]	Average content of diets per unit per day	Diets furnishing specified quantities of protein (in grams per unit per day)				
		Persons	Food-energy units			Under 2,400	2,400–2,699	2,700–2,999	3,000–3,299	3,300–3,599	3,600–4,199	4,200 or more			Under 44	44–66	67–88	89–110	111–132	133 or more
			Bureau of Home Economics scale	International scale															
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
VILLAGES																				
New England:	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Cal.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*Gm.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
2.08–2.76	15	4.53	3.68	3.34	2,990	20	13	20	13	27	7	0	4.28	75	0	27	53	20	0	0
2.77–3.45	25	4.01	3.26	3.07	3,380	0	12	16	24	24	16	8	3.90	86	0	4	40	56	0	0
3.46–4.14	14	3.29	2.60	2.49	3,870								3.17	103						
4.15–4.83	10	3.26	2.51	2.50	4,730	0	0	0	10	0	20	70	3.12	114	0	0	0	30	70	0
Middle Atlantic and North Central:																				
1.38–2.07	35	4.48	3.73	3.54	2,610	31	26	20	17	3	0	3	4.45	61	3	71	23	3	0	0
2.08–2.76	63	4.08	3.36	3.11	3,190	11	10	25	16	11	16	11	3.98	79	0	21	49	24	6	0
2.77–3.45	47	3.65	3.04	2.84	3,630	2	0	11	17	21	28	21	3.58	88	0	0	58	38	4	0
3.46–4.14	16	3.22	2.60	2.46	3,790								3.09	100						
Plains and Mountain:																				
2.08–2.76	12	4.27	3.43	3.27	2,980								4.22	70						
2.77–3.45	15	3.60	2.98	2.76	3,240	0	7	20	26	27	13	7	3.46	79	0	7	66	27	0	0
3.46–4.14	8	3.49	2.86	2.66	4,050								3.38	102						
Pacific:																				
1.38–2.07	13	3.73	3.20	2.95	2,560	31	15	23	15	8	8	0	3.71	62	0	46	54	0	0	0
2.08–2.76	47	3.59	3.02	2.82	3,150	9	11	23	14	21	11	11	3.53	79	0	19	58	21	0	2
2.77–3.45	45	3.28	2.75	2.59	3,710	0	2	13	11	13	34	27	3.27	91	0	4	36	42	18	0
3.46–4.14	22	2.95	2.46	2.34	4,350								2.90	111						
4.15–4.83	8	2.76	2.57	2.27	4,310	0	0	0	25	0	25	50	2.75	114	0	0	12	38	25	25

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 44.—FOOD ENERGY AND PROTEIN: *Average household size, average food-energy and protein content of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of food energy and protein, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value[2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Food energy: Average household size[3]			Food energy: Average value of diets per unit per day[4]	Food energy: Diets furnishing specified number of calories (per Bureau of Home Economics unit per day)							Protein: Average household size in protein units[3]	Protein: Average content of diets per unit per day	Protein: Diets furnishing specified quantities of protein (in grams per unit per day)					
		Persons	Food-energy units: Bureau of Home Economics scale	Food-energy units: International scale		Under 2,400	2,400–2,699	2,700–2,999	3,000–3,299	3,300–3,599	3,600–4,199	4,200 or more			Under 44	44–66	67–88	89–110	111–132	133 or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
VILLAGES—continued																				
Southeast—white families:	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Cal.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*Gm.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
0.69–1.37	10	4.89	3.99	3.58	2,550								4.72	56						
1.38–2.07	69	5.07	4.26	3.94	3,230	12	10	14	22	10	22	10	5.04	70	1	48	40	7	3	1
2.08–2.76	79	4.10	3.47	3.25	3,830	4	0	8	18	20	25	25	4.04	87	0	9	50	33	5	3
2.77–3.45	44	3.64	3.04	2.83	4,200	0	0	0	9	11	30	50	3.57	95	0	7	18	64	11	0
3.46–4.14	27	3.34	2.72	2.65	5,180								3.27	119						
4.15–4.83	9	3.43	2.96	2.78	5,200	0	0	0	0	0	11	89	3.37	134	0	0	0	11	45	44
Southeast—Negro families:																				
0.69–1.37	84	4.38	3.60	3.31	2,770	24	24	22	10	8	8	4	4.28	54	19	61	18	2	0	0
1.38–2.07	53	3.62	3.07	2.82	3,760	4	13	17	6	9	19	32	3.53	78	0	26	45	21	8	0
2.08–2.76	39	2.61	2.42	2.19	4,460	3	0	3	3	5	30	56	2.58	101	0	0	31	23	38	8
2.77–3.45	13	2.69	2.45	2.32	5,520	0	0	8	0	8	0	84	2.69	137	0	0	0	31	31	38
SMALL CITIES																				
New England:																				
1.38–2.07	14	4.42	3.53	3.40	2,630	22	43	21	7	7	0	0	4.35	62	7	64	29	0	0	0
2.08–2.76	27	4.53	3.60	3.39	2,980	18	15	18	22	4	19	4	4.38	72	0	33	60	7	0	0
2.77–3.45	28	3.46	2.75	2.61	3,540	4	4	4	11	32	28	17	3.35	87	0	4	53	36	7	0
3.46–4.14	22	3.44	2.88	2.71	3,680								3.36	93						
4.15–4.83	16	3.04	2.34	2.34	4,370	0	0	6	0	6	31	57	2.96	107	0	0	6	50	44	0

East North Central:																			
1.38–2.07	24	5.22	4.22	3.83	2,730	25	17	29	25	0	4	0	5.07	65	0	54	46	0	0	0
2.08–2.76	53	4.69	3.90	3.65	3,030	9	21	19	25	11	13	2	4.64	76	0	21	62	17	0	0
2.77–3.45	48	3.75	2.99	2.83	3,310	2	6	19	21	21	21	10	3.60	84	0	4	67	23	6	0
3.46–4.14	37	3.33	2.64	2.49	4,020								3.19	98						
4.15–4.83	10	2.39	1.92	1.93	4,360	0	0	0	10	0	20	70	2.36	110	0	0	20	20	40	20
West North Central:																				
1.38–2.07	13	4.24	3.21	3.12	3,290	15	24	8	15	15	15	8	4.05	65	8	62	15	15	0	0
2.08–2.76	21	3.50	2.99	2.88	3,390	0	9	19	10	19	38	5	3.50	83	0	10	52	33	0	5
2.77–3.45	24	3.11	2.55	2.51	4,020	0	4	8	8	13	25	42	3.09	94	0	0	42	46	12	0
3.46–4.14	13	2.99	2.58	2.46	4,140								3.00	112						
4.15–4.83	12	3.05	2.54	2.48	5,030	0	0	0	0	0	25	75	3.06	119	0	0	0	50	33	17
Plains and Mountain:																				
1.38–2.07	22	4.68	3.90	3.75	2,620	46	28	4	10	4	4	4	4.73	66	0	59	37	4	0	0
2.08–2.76	53	4.10	3.35	3.18	3,010	19	15	23	15	15	9	4	4.03	83	0	13	57	26	2	2
2.77–3.45	39	3.63	2.89	2.63	3,420	0	13	18	15	21	18	15	3.51	89	0	5	46	43	3	3
3.46–4.14	29	3.45	2.80	2.70	4,030								3.37	100						
4.15–4.83	10	3.18	2.65	2.59	4,610	0	0	0	0	0	10	90	3.19	127	0	0	0	10	70	20
Pacific:																				
1.38–2.07	15	3.89	3.10	2.94	2,650	33	27	20	13	0	0	7	3.78	65	7	46	47	0	0	0
2.08–2.76	26	4.23	3.51	3.30	2,880	15	26	27	12	8	4	8	4.16	76	0	38	50	4	8	0
2.77–3.45	42	3.26	2.60	2.57	3,520	2	5	7	34	19	19	14	3.19	89	0	2	41	50	5	2
3.46–4.14	34	2.96	2.41	2.35	3,910								2.88	102						
4.15–4.83	15	2.51	2.06	2.00	4,270	0	0	7	20	0	20	53	2.42	110	0	7	7	33	40	13
Southeast—white families:																				
1.38–2.07	13	4.62	3.73	3.52	3,330	7	0	31	16	15	31	0	4.55	71	0	31	54	15	0	0
2.08–2.76	24	4.44	3.54	3.42	3,740	0	8	8	21	8	30	25	4.34	81	0	29	38	25	8	0
2.77–3.45	22	3.46	2.85	2.82	4,260	0	4	0	9	19	9	59	3.42	97	0	5	14	73	4	4
Southeast—Negro families:																				
0.69–1.37	27	4.33	3.56	3.39	2,450	44	25	4	15	4	4	4	4.32	49	30	59	11	0	0	0
1.38–2.07	17	2.99	2.47	2.43	3,520	6	0	17	12	18	29	18	2.95	69	6	35	41	18	0	0
2.08–2.76	12	3.17	2.68	2.45	3,670	8	0	0	25	17	33	17	3.06	86	0	0	50	42	8	0
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES																				
New England:																				
2.08–2.76	23	4.23	3.44	3.15	2,650	31	30	22	9	4	4	0	4.10	76	0	22	65	13	0	0
2.77–3.45	51	4.00	3.34	3.15	3,220	4	8	20	35	8	21	4	3.98	90	0	0	49	43	8	0
3.46–4.14	46	3.47	2.85	2.60	3,390	0	2	17	27	24	26	4	3.33	96	0	2	22	59	17	0
4.15–4.83	20	3.15	2.49	2.43	4,130	0	0	0	5	15	40	40	3.04	112	0	0	5	45	40	10
East North Central:																				
0.69–1.37	16	6.06	5.29	4.80	2,010	94	0	0	6	0	0	0	6.24	49	44	56	0	0	0	0
1.38–2.07	78	4.91	3.95	3.65	2,370	53	27	8	8	3	0	1	4.78	61	8	66	23	3	0	0
2.08–2.76	[5]48	4.15	3.48	3.23	2,770	23	21	23	19	10	4	0	4.08	73	0	21	71	8	0	0
2.77–3.45	122	3.82	3.09	2.89	3,400	2	8	16	20	18	25	11	3.72	85	0	9	77	11	3	0
3.46–4.14	[5]28	2.79	2.32	2.30	4,070	0	0	4	11	11	35	39	2.73	103	0	0	21	57	11	11
4.15–4.83	27	2.58	2.13	2.07	4,450	0	0	4	0	11	26	59	2.53	117	0	0	4	22	52	22

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 44.—FOOD ENERGY AND PROTEIN: *Average household size, average food-energy and protein content of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of food energy and protein, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value [2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Food energy											Protein						
		Average household size [3]			Average value of diets per unit per day [4]	Diets furnishing specified number of calories (per Bureau of Home Economics unit per day)							Average household size in protein units [5]	Average content of diets per unit per day	Diets furnishing specified quantities of protein (in grams per unit per day)				
		Persons	Food-energy units			Under 2,400	2,400–2,699	2,700–2,999	3,000–3,299	3,300–3,599	3,600–4,199	4,200 or more			Under 44	44–66	67–88	89–110	111–132	133 or more
			Bureau of Home Economics scale	International scale															
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES—continued																				
West North Central:	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Cal.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*Gm.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
1.38–2.07	31	4.33	3.76	3.54	2,450	52	23	16	0	6	3	0	4.42	62	6	49	45	0	0	0
2.08–2.76	[6] 42	3.94	3.06	2.99	3,010	14	23	16	17	10	10	10	3.71	76	0	38	38	21	5	0
2.77–3.45	58	3.36	2.73	2.61	3,190	7	5	26	25	17	17	3	3.22	86	0	9	50	35	5	0
3.46–4.14	[6] 18	3.17	2.63	2.57	3,780	0	6	6	17	11	27	33	3.08	98	0	11	17	50	11	11
4.15–4.83	18	2.41	1.93	1.90	3,710	0	0	6	16	11	50	17	2.31	99	0	6	22	38	28	6
Plains and Mountain:																				
1.38–2.07	28	4.43	3.81	3.56	2,460	54	14	21	11	0	0	0	4.45	66	0	50	50	0	0	0
2.08–2.76	[6] 31	3.97	3.34	3.22	2,840	16	19	39	13	10	3	0	3.97	72	0	39	55	3	3	0
2.77–3.45	68	3.39	2.80	2.67	3,180	9	17	13	22	15	18	5	3.34	86	3	32	55	6	4	0
3.46–4.14	[6] 29	3.27	2.75	2.60	3,620	0	3	7	28	10	31	21	3.17	96	0	3	31	45	14	7
4.15–4.83	28	2.60	2.08	2.04	4,030	0	0	7	7	21	25	40	2.51	101	0	4	18	42	29	7
Pacific:																				
1.38–2.07	29	4.63	3.93	3.65	2,490	42	35	10	10	0	3	0	4.63	62	0	59	41	0	0	0
2.08–2.76	[6] 54	4.44	3.13	2.99	2,830	26	20	20	13	13	6	2	3.72	75	0	31	52	15	2	0
2.77–3.45	120	3.43	2.87	2.70	3,330	2	8	10	29	27	20	4	3.36	89	3	23	54	18	2	0
3.46–4.14	[6] 31	3.02	2.49	2.36	3,830	0	3	3	23	13	23	35	2.94	103	0	0	29	39	26	6
4.15–4.83	22	2.49	2.13	2.04	4,060	0	0	0	14	5	40	41	2.45	117	0	0	31	32	14	23

Southeast—white families:																				
1.38–2.07	32	4.67	4.00	3.74	2,740	31	16	19	16	9	6	3	4.63	62	6	50	41	3	0	0
2.08–2.76	[5] 38	4.14	3.41	3.23	3,330	13	11	11	21	11	18	15	4.12	77	0	21	50	26	3	0
2.77–3.45	59	3.51	2.91	2.82	3,780	3	2	3	10	21	41	20	3.47	90	0	12	39	38	8	3
3.46–4.14	38	3.10	2.61	2.48	4,010	3	3	3	10	5	34	42	3.03	102	0	0	24	39	34	3
4.15–4.83	19	2.65	2.11	2.02	5,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	2.52	129	0	0	0	11	52	37
Southeast—Negro families:																				
0.69–1.37	34	4.29	3.81	3.47	2,370	52	21	6	6	9	6	0	4.29	52	21	67	9	3	0	0
1.38–2.07	54	3.44	2.88	2.71	3,320	9	7	9	21	15	26	13	3.39	73	2	39	44	9	6	0
2.08–2.76	23	3.01	2.62	2.53	3,850	4	4	4	9	17	31	31	3.01	93	0	9	39	21	9	22
2.77–3.45	18	2.70	2.23	2.21	4,620	0	0	0	11	6	17	66	2.62	109	0	0	6	50	38	6
METROPOLIS																				
Chicago:																				
2.08–2.76	32	4.86	3.92	3.57	2,900	3	26	39	19	13	0	0	4.71	78	0	23	51	26	0	0
2.77–3.45	51	4.29	3.39	3.24	3,200	6	14	27	17	8	16	12	4.19	85	0	10	53	33	4	0
4.15–4.83	28	3.19	2.59	2.49	3,600	0	0	7	40	21	11	21	3.14	101	0	4	25	32	35	4

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages and percentage distributions are based on the number of households in each money-value class (column 2).

[2] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

[3] See Methodology and Appraisal, Measurement of Household Size in Dietary Analyses—Week-equivalent Persons and Nutrition Units. See also Glossary, Household Size.

[4] In terms of Bureau of Home Economics food-energy units.

[5] Includes approximately one-half of the number of households in this cell. See table 38 for the distribution of all households by money value of food.

TABLE 45.—CALCIUM, PHOSPHORUS, AND IRON: *Average household size, average calcium, phosphorus, and iron content of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of calcium, phosphorus, and iron, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,[1] 1936–37*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value [2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Calcium						Phosphorus						Iron						
		Average household size in calcium units [3]	Average content of diets per unit per day	Diets furnishing specified quantities of calcium (in grams per unit per day)					Average household size in phosphorus units [3]	Average content of diets per unit per day	Diets furnishing specified quantities of phosphorus (in grams per unit per day)				Average household size in iron units [3]	Average content of diets per unit per day	Diets furnishing specified quantities of iron (in milligrams per unit per day)				
				Under 0.34	0.34–0.44	0.45–0.67	0.68–0.89	0.90 or more			Under 0.88	0.88–1.31	1.32–1.75	1.76 or more			Under 8.0	9.0–11.9	12.0–15.9	16.0–23.9	24.0 or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES																					
New England:	*No.*	*No.*	*Gm.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*Gm.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*Mg.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
2.08–2.76	15	5.53	0.60	0	7	66	27	0	4.12	1.28	0	60	40	0	3.89	12.6	0	46	47	7	0
2.77–3.45	25	5.17	.66	0	16	36	40	8	3.78	1.46	0	36	56	8	3.50	15.9	0	8	56	32	4
3.46–4.14	14	4.18	.74						3.13	1.72					2.58	18.4					
4.15–4.83	10	4.17	.78	0	10	40	20	30	3.06	1.92	0	0	20	80	2.80	22.5	0	0	0	70	30
Middle Atlantic and North Central:																					
1.38–2.07	35	5.83	.47	20	20	57	3	0	4.23	1.08	9	85	6	0	3.95	11.7	6	48	40	3	3
2.08–2.76	63	5.32	.62	6	22	38	24	10	3.83	1.38	6	45	38	11	3.54	14.4	0	25	52	21	2
2.77–3.45	47	4.70	.67	2	8	43	32	15	3.46	1.51	2	15	71	12	3.22	16.9	0	2	38	58	2
3.46–4.14	16	4.06	.79						3.06	1.68					2.82	18.3					
Plains and Mountain:																					
2.08–2.76	12	5.63	.49						3.98	1.24					3.70	13.7					
2.77–3.45	15	4.52	.68	0	7	46	40	7	3.40	1.34	7	40	40	13	3.12	13.4	0	27	46	20	7
3.46–4.14	8	4.42	1.16						3.30	1.91					3.06	16.5					
Pacific:																					
1.38–2.07	13	4.77	.54	0	38	54	0	8	3.56	1.14	8	46	46	0	3.41	12.0	0	54	31	15	0
2.08–2.76	47	4.59	.63	2	11	48	30	9	3.43	1.36	0	51	40	9	3.23	14.5	0	15	53	30	2
2.77–3.45	45	4.23	.74	2	4	27	44	23	3.17	1.60	0	13	53	34	3.00	16.7	0	2	36	60	2
3.46–4.14	22	3.70	1.08						2.84	2.02					2.68	19.6					
4.15–4.83	8	3.43	1.01	0	0	0	37	63	2.66	1.99	0	0	38	62	2.57	19.2	0	12	13	63	12

Southeast—white families:																				
0.69–1.37	10	6.48	.39						4.52	1.22					4.08	11.8				
1.38–2.07	69	6.71	.66	12	16	35	14	23	4.78	1.60	1	29	41	29	4.46	14.4	1	38	35	23	3
2.08–2.76	79	5.26	.79	4	9	34	24	29	3.90	1.84	0	13	44	43	3.67	16.6	0	13	33	46	8
2.77–3.45	44	4.60	.85	0	7	27	27	39	3.47	1.95	0	2	30	68	3.27	18.5	0	5	27	57	11
3.46–4.14	27	4.19	1.05						3.21	2.32					3.03	21.7					
4.15–4.83	9	4.26	1.09	0	0	11	11	78	3.33	2.52	0	0	0	100	3.20	23.7	0	0	0	56	44
Southeast—Negro families:																				
0.69–1.37	84	5.75	.41	41	22	30	4	3	4.09	1.25	7	59	23	11	3.76	12.2	14	44	29	7	6
1.38–2.07	53	4.59	.71	6	9	49	17	19	3.43	1.73	0	25	32	43	3.20	16.7	0	24	24	44	8
2.08–2.76	39	3.15	.87	5	5	26	15	49	2.55	2.13	0	3	26	71	2.49	19.9	0	0	33	44	23
2.77–3.45	13	3.22	1.20	0	0	23	8	69	2.65	2.85	0	0	8	92	2.62	25.5	0	0	8	46	46
SMALL CITIES																				
New England:																				
1.38–2.07	14	5.74	.41	29	43	21	7	0	4.17	1.02	21	79	0	0	3.89	11.9	14	43	36	7	0
2.08–2.76	27	5.89	.48	11	22	63	4	0	4.28	1.14	7	74	19	0	3.94	13.0	0	37	52	11	0
2.77–3.45	28	4.41	.61	4	7	60	25	4	3.28	1.44	0	39	43	18	3.04	16.4	0	7	39	50	4
3.46–4.14	22	4.35	.74						3.30	1.55					3.11	16.3					
4.15–4.83	16	3.79	.88	0	0	12	38	50	2.90	1.84	0	0	31	69	2.71	19.0	0	0	6	88	6
East North Central:																				
1.38–2.07	24	6.96	.48	17	25	50	8	0	4.80	1.16	17	58	25	0	4.32	11.9	0	4	55	33	8
2.08–2.76	53	6.15	.54	9	15	59	11	6	4.42	1.31	2	43	55	0	4.14	14.2	0	25	52	23	0
2.77–3.45	48	4.78	.70	0	6	35	38	21	3.54	1.47	0	23	60	17	3.24	15.7	0	12	55	27	6
3.46–4.14	37	4.30	.73						3.12	1.67					2.83	18.1					
4.15–4.83	10	2.95	.76	0	0	30	60	10	2.30	1.77	0	10	30	60	2.21	19.6	0	0	10	70	20
West North Central:																				
1.38–2.07	13	5.47	.42	39	38	15	8	0	3.96	1.03	31	61	8	0	3.58	11.7	23	31	31	15	0
2.08–2.76	21	4.36	.63	5	14	47	24	10	3.38	1.39	0	43	47	10	3.28	14.5	0	14	57	24	5
2.77–3.45	24	3.95	.77	0	0	46	25	29	2.98	1.64	0	17	54	29	2.85	17.0	0	8	38	54	0
3.46–4.14	13	3.71	.80						2.92	1.86					2.85	20.1					
4.15–4.83	12	3.86	.90	0	0	17	25	58	2.93	2.03	0	0	17	83	2.84	21.6	0	0	8	67	25
Plains and Mountain:																				
1.38–2.07	22	6.10	.65	0	18	46	27	9	4.46	1.24	0	64	32	4	4.27	11.1	0	78	18	4	0
2.08–2.76	53	5.34	.74	4	4	32	41	19	3.87	1.49	2	34	51	13	3.60	14.4	0	17	68	13	2
2.77–3.45	39	4.71	.88	0	0	23	34	43	3.43	1.68	0	20	44	36	3.15	16.6	0	5	41	49	5
3.46–4.14	29	4.39	.87						3.29	1.75					3.08	18.2					
4.15–4.83	10	3.96	1.19	0	0	0	40	60	3.07	2.25	0	0	10	90	2.98	21.3	0	0	0	100	0
Pacific:																				
1.38–2.07	15	5.09	.45	20	33	33	7	7	3.68	1.06	20	67	13	0	3.39	11.1	7	66	27	0	0
2.08–2.76	26	5.47	.61	0	8	69	19	4	4.00	1.30	0	58	38	4	3.73	13.1	0	42	46	12	0
2.77–3.45	42	4.12	.71	2	0	38	50	10	3.12	1.53	2	14	72	12	2.93	15.7	0	2	58	38	2
3.46–4.14	34	3.69	.86						2.84	1.74					2.67	18.1					
4.15–4.83	15	3.05	.95	0	0	13	27	60	2.42	1.85	0	7	33	60	2.29	18.8	0	7	13	67	13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 45.—CALCIUM, PHOSPHORUS, AND IRON: *Average household size, average calcium, phosphorus, and iron content of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of calcium, phosphorus, and iron, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value[2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Calcium							Phosphorus							Iron						
		Average household size in calcium units[3]	Average content of diets per unit per day	Diets furnishing specified quantities of calcium (in grams per unit per day)					Average household size in phosphorus units[3]	Average content of diets per unit per day	Diets furnishing specified quantities of phosphorus (in grams per unit per day)				Average household size in iron units[3]	Average content of diets per unit per day	Diets furnishing specified quantities of iron (in milligrams per unit per day)				
				Under 0.34	0.34–0.44	0.45–0.67	0.68–0.89	0.90 or more			Under 0.88	0.88–1.31	1.32–1.75	1.76 or more			Under 8.0	8.0–11.9	12.0–15.9	16.0–23.9	24.0 or more	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
SMALL CITIES—continued																						
Southeast—white families:	*No.*	*No.*	*Gm.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*Gm.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*Mg.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	
1.38–2.07	13	6.16	0.48	23	23	23	31	0	4.30	1.45	0	23	62	15	3.99	14.4	0	31	31	38	0	
2.08–2.76	24	5.74	.76	0	17	38	12	33	4.20	1.74	0	21	33	46	3.91	15.6	0	21	46	21	12	
2.77–3.45	22	4.32	.77	5	5	22	36	32	3.34	1.90	0	9	27	64	3.18	17.8	0	4	23	69	4	
Southeast—Negro families:																						
0.69–1.37	27	5.66	.27	70	19	11	0	0	4.09	1.00	26	63	11	0	3.84	10.8	11	63	15	11	0	
1.38–2.07	17	3.73	.45	12	35	47	6	0	2.89	1.39	6	41	35	18	2.76	13.6	0	42	29	29	0	
2.08–2.76	12	4.02	.60	8	8	59	17	8	3.00	1.65	0	8	50	42	2.79	16.5	0	0	58	42	0	
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES																						
New England:	23	5.51	.59	0	13	66	17	4	4.02	1.29	0	61	39	0	3.66	13.4	0	30	57	13	0	
2.08–2.76	51	5.28	.67	2	2	53	33	10	3.85	1.50	0	16	72	12	3.58	16.3	0	2	45	53	0	
2.77–3.45	45	4.48	.75	0	0	35	52	13	3.28	1.62	0	13	59	28	2.99	17.6	0	2	30	68	0	
3.46–4.14	20	3.97	.91	0	0	5	50	45	2.98	1.89	0	0	40	60	2.75	19.9	0	0	5	85	10	
4.15–4.83																						
East North Central:																						
0.69–1.37	16	3.31	.30	75	19	6	0	0	5.46	.91	62	38	0	0	5.40	9.3	38	44	12	6	0	
1.38–2.07	78	6.46	.39	29	42	24	5	0	4.51	1.03	28	64	8	0	4.18	11.4	5	63	26	6	0	
2.08–2.76	[4]48	5.42	.54	6	21	54	15	4	3.91	1.24	0	69	29	2	3.64	13.2	2	33	46	19	0	
2.77–3.45	122	4.99	.63	1	12	50	30	7	3.57	1.46	0	30	59	11	3.29	15.6	0	11	50	39	0	
3.46–4.14	[4]28	3.50	.82	0	0	21	47	32	2.67	1.77	0	4	53	43	2.52	18.5	0	0	39	47	14	
4.15–4.83	27	3.22	.89	0	0	15	44	41	2.50	1.92	0	0	22	78	2.39	20.3	0	0	11	74	15	

West North Central:																				
1.38–2.07	31	5.73	.43	26	23	38	13	0	4.21	1.04	26	55	19	0	4.00	11.0	10	61	26	3	0
2.08–2.76	[4] 42	4.89	.56	7	22	55	12	4	3.63	1.28	5	55	38	2	3.36	13.1	2	41	41	14	2
2.77–3.45	58	4.14	.64	5	14	43	24	14	3.15	1.42	0	36	57	7	2.97	15.0	0	7	62	31	
3.46–4.14	[4] 18	3.99	.83	0	6	28	38	28	3.04	1.67	0	33	33	34	2.85	16.6	0	17	33	39	11
4.15–4.83	18	3.00	.75	0	6	17	66	11	2.33	1.58	0	22	56	22	2.19	17.0	0	0	44	56	0
Plains and Mountain:																				
1.38–2.07	28	5.72	.46	4	39	46	4	7	4.23	1.10	7	82	11	0	4.02	11.4	7	32	54	7	0
2.08–2.76	[4] 31	5.04	.54	10	10	61	16	3	3.80	1.25	6	68	23	3	3.64	13.3	0	32	52	16	0
2.77–3.45	68	4.31	.60	6	13	51	24	6	3.21	1.40	4	34	55	7	3.02	15.2	0	15	48	37	0
3.46–4.14	[4] 29	4.04	.77	0	7	45	31	17	3.15	1.59	0	24	55	21	2.95	16.1	0	3	41	56	0
4.15–4.83	28	3.22	.74	4	7	14	50	25	2.50	1.63	0	11	57	32	2.34	17.1	0	7	36	50	7
Pacific:																				
1.38–2.07	29	6.10	.45	24	21	48	7	0	4.39	1.07	17	73	10	0	4.15	11.3	7	56	34	3	0
2.08–2.76	[4] 54	4.80	.60	2	11	57	28	2	3.58	1.28	0	63	33	4	3.39	12.8	0	54	33	13	0
2.77–3.45	120	4.39	.73	1	2	33	40	24	3.27	1.53	0	24	57	19	3.06	15.9	0	6	51	42	1
3.46–4.14	[4] 31	3.81	.82	3	6	13	42	36	2.88	1.72	0	6	45	49	2.70	18.2	0	0	26	74	0
4.15–4.83	22	3.06	.95	0	0	27	9	64	2.42	2.02	0	0	23	77	2.32	20.8	5	0	59	22	14
Southeast—white families:																				
1.38–2.07	32	6.04	.53	19	16	43	19	3	4.47	1.29	9	44	38	9	4.23	11.8	9	38	44	9	0
2.08–2.76	[4] 38	5.42	.62	3	16	47	26	8	3.92	1.50	0	32	44	24	3.68	15.4	0	21	47	29	3
2.77–3.45	59	4.44	.77	0	2	32	34	32	3.37	1.73	2	15	42	41	3.22	17.3	0	5	39	48	8
3.46–4.14	38	3.95	.87	0	3	18	26	53	2.97	1.91	0	11	23	66	2.78	20.6	0	0	18	61	21
4.15–4.83	19	3.32	1.07	0	0	5	16	79	2.53	2.54	0	0	0	100	2.31	24.7	0	0	5	52	43
Southeast—Negro families:																				
0.69–1.37	34	5.58	.35	47	32	18	3	0	4.10	1.07	32	47	15	6	3.89	10.8	12	47	35	6	0
1.38–2.07	54	4.39	.49	18	15	57	6	4	3.27	1.42	6	39	40	15	3.08	14.7	6	15	53	20	6
2.08–2.76	23	3.69	.67	0	9	39	39	13	2.95	1.75	0	17	48	35	2.87	18.4	0	9	13	65	13
2.77–3.45	18	3.28	.81	0	0	27	50	23	2.62	2.01	0	0	33	67	2.49	21.2	0	0	6	66	28
METROPOLIS																				
Chicago:																				
2.08–2.76	32	6.50	.54	6	13	65	16	0	4.52	1.35	3	49	42	6	4.09	14.5	0	16	49	35	0
2.77–3.45	51	5.61	.71	0	6	53	37	4	4.04	1.46	2	25	53	20	3.73	15.2	0	8	57	35	0
4.15–4.83	28	4.12	.83	0	4	32	21	43	3.03	1.76	0	7	47	46	2.84	19.2	0	0	18	75	7

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages and percentage distributions are based on the number of households in each money-value class (column 2).

[2] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

[3] See Methodology and Appraisal, Measurement of Household Size in Dietary Analyses—Nutrition Units. For the average household size in week-equivalent persons, see table 44, column 3.

[4] Includes approximately one-half of the number of households in this cell. See table 38 for the distribution of all households by money value of food.

TABLE 46.—VITAMIN A: *Average household size, average vitamin A value of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of vitamin A value, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,[1] 1936–37*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value[2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average household size in nutrition units[3]	Average content of diets per day—		Diets furnishing specified quantities of vitamin A value (in International Units)											
					Per nutrition unit per day							Per kilogram per day				
			Per nutrition unit	Per kilogram	Under 1,500	1,500–2,999	3,000–4,499	4,500–5,999	6,000–11,999	12,000–23,999	24,000 or more	Under 30	30–59	60–119	120–239	240 or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
VILLAGES																
New England:	*Number*	*Number*	*I. U.*	*I. U.*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
2.08–2.76	15	4.15	5,100	85	0	13	40	34	13	0	0	0	27	66	7	0
2.77–3.45	25	3.79	7,800	140	0	0	12	40	32	12	4	0	4	40	48	8
3.46–4.14	14	3.12	7,300	120												
4.15–4.83	10	3.07	8,800	155	0	0	0	20	60	20	0	0	0	40	50	10
Middle Atlantic and North Central:																
1.38–2.07	35	4.29	4,000	70	11	34	37	9	9	0	0	11	43	37	6	3
2.08–2.76	63	3.85	5,800	105	2	10	33	9	46	0	0	2	18	47	33	2
2.77–3.45	47	3.47	6,800	115	0	6	19	30	34	11	0	0	13	55	21	11
3.46–4.14	16	3.04	9,400	160												
Plains and Mountain:																
2.08–2.76	12	4.06	6,200	110												
2.77–3.45	15	3.38	6,700	120	0	0	27	20	40	13	0	0	7	47	46	0
3.46–4.14	8	3.30	8,400	145												
Pacific:																
1.38–2.07	13	3.62	5,400	95	0	8	31	38	23	0	0	0	15	62	23	0
2.08–2.76	47	3.44	8,800	150	0	0	6	26	55	11	2	0	0	38	49	13
2.77–3.45	45	3.20	8,000	140	0	2	7	16	62	13	0	0	4	27	62	7
3.46–4.14	22	2.84	11,600	190												
4.15–4.83	8	2.69	10,600	165	0	0	0	12	63	25	0	0	0	13	75	12
Southeast—white families:																
0.69–1.37	10	4.56	6,500	125												
1.38–2.07	69	4.83	5,600	105	6	27	23	12	22	7	3	4	38	31	20	7
2.08–2.76	79	3.93	7,600	130	1	9	32	18	24	11	5	3	19	41	22	15
2.77–3.45	44	3.48	9,000	155	0	0	30	16	27	20	7	0	14	43	22	21
3.46–4.14	27	3.20	10,500	175												
4.15–4.83	9	3.34	12,500	205	0	0	22	0	45	11	22	0	0	33	34	33

Southeast—Negro families:																
0.69–1.37	84	4.13	6,500	120	37	17	7	6	17	11	5	45	12	13	18	12
1.38–2.07	53	3.44	8,200	140	23	30	8	2	15	13	9	32	26	4	19	19
2.08–2.76	39	2.56	10,500	170	8	10	10	21	21	15	15	15	8	34	23	20
2.77–3.45	13	2.66	11,700	180	0	8	8	8	53	15	8	0	8	38	31	23
SMALL CITIES																
New England:																
1.38–2.07	14	4.22	4,600	85	0	36	36	7	21	0	0	7	51	21	14	7
2.08–2.76	27	4.28	5,100	95	0	22	33	15	30	0	0	4	26	44	26	0
2.77–3.45	28	3.29	6,500	115	0	7	21	25	40	7	0	0	21	36	36	7
3.46–4.14	22	3.31	8,200	140												
4.15–4.83	16	2.90	11,400	195	0	0	6	6	51	31	6	0	6	6	69	19
East North Central:																
1.38–2.07	24	4.86	4,000	80	4	34	21	33	8	0	0	4	33	46	17	0
2.08–2.76	53	4.47	5,200	135	4	6	37	23	28	2	0	0	15	62	23	0
2.77–3.45	48	3.53	7,100	130	0	0	17	19	58	6	0	0	0	48	48	4
3.46–4.14	37	3.11	9,400	165												
4.15–4.83	10	2.31	10,500	165	0	0	10	20	30	40	0	0	10	40	40	10
West North Central:																
1.38–2.07	13	3.96	3,500	65	8	30	46	8	8	0	0	0	69	23	8	0
2.08–2.76	21	3.41	5,700	90	0	14	14	33	39	0	0	0	19	52	29	0
2.77–3.45	24	3.00	8,100	140	0	0	12	17	59	12	0	0	0	46	50	4
3.46–4.14	13	2.94	10,600	165												
4.15–4.83	12	2.98	10,900	185	0	0	0	8	75	17	0	0	0	17	66	17
Plains and Mountain:																
1.38–2.07	22	4.53	6,500	115	5	5	14	22	45	9	0	9	0	54	32	5
2.08–2.76	53	3.90	7,600	135	0	0	13	19	62	6	0	0	2	40	54	4
2.77–3.45	39	3.44	10,600	185	0	0	0	13	56	31	0	0	0	15	64	21
3.46–4.14	29	3.30	11,200	185												
4.15–4.83	10	3.10	9,600	155	0	0	0	0	80	20	0	0	0	20	80	0
Pacific:																
1.38–2.07	15	3.69	6,600	120	0	20	33	7	27	13	0	0	20	46	27	7
2.08–2.76	26	4.03	7,700	130	0	0	8	27	53	8	4	0	0	46	50	4
2.77–3.45	42	3.13	9,300	160	0	0	5	7	72	14	2	0	2	29	60	9
3.46–4.14	34	2.84	10,900	180												
4.15–4.83	15	2.40	9,500	155	0	0	7	20	33	40	0	0	0	27	60	13
Southeast—white families:																
1.38–2.07	13	4.37	6,400	120	8	24	15	15	15	23	0	8	23	31	23	15
2.08–2.76	24	4.22	8,500	155	0	12	17	25	25	17	4	0	17	38	29	16
2.77–3.45	22	3.34	6,900	115	0	18	23	23	31	0	5	5	13	50	27	5
Southeast—Negro families:																
0.69–1.37	27	4.14	5,600	100	22	15	15	11	26	11	0	26	19	22	22	11
1.38–2.07	17	2.89	5,100	80	23	17	18	18	6	18	0	35	18	23	18	6
2.08–2.76	12	3.01	7,300	120	0	25	17	33	17	0	8	0	25	59	8	8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 46.—VITAMIN A: *Average household size, average vitamin A value of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of vitamin A value, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,[1] 1936–37*—Con.

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value[2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average household size in nutrition units[3]	Average content of diets per day—		Diets furnishing specified quantities of vitamin A value (in International Units)											
					Per nutrition unit per day							Per kilogram per day				
			Per nutrition unit	Per kilogram	Under 1,500	1,500–2,999	3,000–4,499	4,500–5,999	6,000–11,999	12,000–23,999	24,000 or more	Under 30	30–59	60–119	120–239	240 or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES																
New England:	*Number*	*Number*	*I. U.*	*I. U.*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
2.06–2.76	23	4.01	6,800	130	0	0	17	22	57	4	0	0	4	44	48	4
2.77–3.45	51	3.87	9,300	165	0	0	4	18	53	25	0	0	4	29	42	25
3.46–4.14	45	3.28	9,500	165	0	0	0	9	71	20	0	0	0	17	70	13
4.15–4.83	20	2.98	11,500	200	0	0	0	5	50	45	0	0	0	20	45	35
East North Central:																
0.69–1.37	16	5.87	2,500	50	38	31	19	6	6	0	0	32	31	31	6	0
1.38–2.07	76	4.60	4,600	85	1	28	32	21	17	1	0	4	27	51	14	4
2.08–2.76	[4] 48	3.91	7,000	125	0	8	23	27	34	6	2	0	12	50	34	4
2.77–3.45	122	3.60	7,200	130	0	1	17	20	55	7	0	0	6	39	50	5
3.46–4.14	[4] 28	2.85	9,100	160	0	0	11	11	53	25	0	0	7	29	50	14
4.15–4.83	27	2.51	10,300	170	0	0	4	7	57	22	0	0	0	19	62	19
West North Central:																
1.38–2.07	31	4.26	5,300	97	0	19	6	36	39	0	0	0	19	55	26	0
2.08–2.76	[4] 42	3.63	5,500	65	0	5	33	29	33	0	0	0	12	64	24	0
2.77–3.45	58	3.65	6,900	110	0	2	10	24	54	10	0	0	3	41	49	7
3.46–4.14	[4] 18	3.04	10,100	175	0	0	0	11	61	28	0	0	0	28	55	17
4.15–4.83	18	2.31	11,300	190	0	0	0	6	61	22	11	0	0	17	66	17
Plains and Mountain:																
1.38–2.07	28	4.27	4,600	85	4	11	39	28	18	0	0	4	14	75	7	0
2.08–2.76	[4] 31	3.85	7,000	125	0	0	16	16	62	6	0	0	10	32	48	10
2.77–3.45	68	3.23	7,700	135	0	0	13	25	53	9	0	0	4	49	44	3
3.46–4.14	[4] 29	3.14	8,600	145	0	0	0	21	55	24	0	0	0	45	41	14
4.15–4.83	28	2.49	10,200	170	0	0	4	11	64	21	0	0	4	18	71	7

Pacific:																
1.38–2.07	29	4.44	7,700	140	0	7	21	21	38	10	3	3	3	42	45	7
2.08–2.76	[4] 54	3.60	7,100	120	0	0	11	22	63	4	0	0	6	46	44	4
2.77–3.45	120	3.27	9,900	170	0	0	2	12	63	23	0	0	2	22	63	13
3.46–4.14	[4] 31	2.89	12,000	195	0	0	0	3	52	45	0	0	0	23	51	26
4.15–4.83	22	2.41	13,300	205	0	0	0	5	41	45	9	0	0	14	45	41
Southeast—white families:																
1.38–2.07	32	4.51	6,400	115	9	16	25	12	22	16	0	6	25	38	25	6
2.08–2.76	[4] 38	3.96	7,400	135	0	8	24	16	39	13	0	3	16	34	36	11
2.77–3.45	59	3.39	10,500	180	0	5	7	14	38	29	7	0	8	19	44	29
3.46–4.14	38	2.96	13,800	250	0	0	8	11	34	36	11	0	0	18	39	43
4.15–4.83	19	2.51	12,200	210	0	0	0	11	47	42	0	0	0	11	57	32
Southeast—Negro families:																
0.69–1.37	34	4.13	8,800	155	3	3	12	3	47	26	6	3	9	23	50	15
1.38–2.07	54	3.29	13,200	230	4	7	7	6	28	42	6	4	11	13	40	32
2.08–2.76	23	2.96	15,200	240	0	4	0	9	30	35	22	0	4	17	30	49
2.77–3.45	18	2.60	16,600	260	0	6	11	0	16	50	17	0	11	6	28	55
METROPOLIS																
Chicago:																
2.08–2.76	32	4.54	5,900	114	0	10	16	19	52	0	3	0	6	62	32	0
2.77–3.45	51	4.06	8,300	147	0	0	6	14	66	14	0	0	4	25	57	14
4.15–4.83	28	3.05	11,900	201	0	0	0	4	57	35	4	0	0	21	47	32

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of villages and cities studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages and percentage distributions are based on the number of households in each money-value class (column 2).

[2] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

[3] See Methodology and Appraisal, Measurement of Household Size in Dietary Analyses—Nutrition Units. For the average household size in week-equivalent persons, see table 44, column 3.

[4] Includes approximately one-half of the number of households in this cell. See table 38 for the distribution of all households by money value of food.

TABLE 47.—THIAMIN: *Average household size, average thiamin content of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of thiamin, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,[1] 1936–37*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value[2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average household size in thiamin units[3]	Average content of diets			Diets furnishing specified quantities of thiamin											
			Per nutrition unit		Per 100 calories	In milligrams per nutrition unit per day					In International Units per nutrition unit per day				In International Units per 100 calories per day			
						Under 1.00	1.00–1.49	1.50–1.99	2.00–2.99	3.00 or more	Under 300	300–599	600–899	900 or more	Under 10	10–19	20–29	30 or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
VILLAGES																		
New England:	*No.*	*No.*	*Mg.*	*I. U.*	*I. U.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
2.08–2.76	15	3.89	1.36	450	14	27	33	20	20	0	20	60	20	0	7	73	20	0
2.77–3.45	25	3.52	1.88	630	18	0	36	40	20	4	0	60	28	12	0	76	16	8
3.46–4.14	14	2.87	1.96	680	16													
4.15–4.83	10	2.82	2.69	900	19	0	0	0	70	30	0	0	50	50	0	60	20	20
Middle Atlantic and North Central:																		
1.38–2.07	35	3.99	1.18	390	14	23	71	3	3	0	11	86	3	0	6	82	9	3
2.08–2.76	63	3.54	1.59	530	15	5	31	21	21	22	2	51	19	28	2	56	17	25
2.77–3.45	47	3.23	2.03	680	17	0	13	45	34	8	0	38	47	15	0	63	28	9
3.46–4.14	16	2.82	2.10	700	18													
Plains and Mountain:																		
2.08–2.76	12	3.67	1.58	520	17													
2.77–3.45	15	3.11	1.48	490	14	0	80	13	7	0	0	93	7	0	0	93	7	0
3.46–4.14	8	3.05	2.70	900	21													
Pacific:																		
1.38–2.07	13	3.41	1.27	420	15	26	46	23	8	0	0	77	23	0	8	69	23	0
2.08–2.76	47	3.24	1.57	520	15	6	40	45	9	0	0	83	17	0	2	77	21	0
2.77–3.45	45	2.97	1.92	640	16	0	16	51	29	4	0	45	44	11	0	76	24	0
3.46–4.14	22	2.69	2.04	680	15													
4.15–4.83	8	2.59	1.88	630	13	0	12	38	50	0	0	38	62	0	0	88	12	0

Southeast—white families:																		
0.69–1.37	10	4.06	1.12	370	13													
1.38–2.07	69	4.47	1.52	510	15	17	44	21	14	4	7	69	19	5	8	74	16	2
2.08–2.76	79	3.67	1.89	630	15	5	35	25	30	5	0	56	34	10	3	79	16	2
2.77–3.45	44	3.26	2.10	700	16	0	16	41	34	9	0	43	41	16	7	70	23	0
3.46–4.14	27	3.03	2.42	810	15													
4.15–4.83	9	3.21	2.81	940	17	0	0	22	45	33	0	0	56	44	0	67	33	0
Southeast—Negro families:																		
0.69–1.37	84	3.75	1.17	390	13	31	37	10	6	16	23	53	7	17	18	53	12	17
1.38–2.07	53	3.20	1.71	570	14	15	28	30	19	8	4	58	21	17	15	66	13	6
2.08–2.76	39	2.49	2.35	780	16	3	8	13	30	46	3	13	28	56	3	41	23	33
2.77–3.45	13	2.61	2.81	940	16	0	0	15	62	23	0	15	31	54	8	76	8	8
SMALL CITIES																		
New England:																		
1.38–2.07	14	3.86	1.39	460	17	29	43	14	14	0	14	72	14	0	0	71	29	0
2.08–2.76	27	3.96	1.43	480	16	11	59	19	11	0	11	78	7	4	4	82	7	7
2.77–3.45	28	3.05	1.78	590	17	0	36	32	32	0	0	50	46	4	0	64	32	4
3.46–4.14	22	3.12	1.69	560	15													
4.15–4.83	16	2.71	2.29	760	17	0	19	19	43	19	0	25	57	18	0	69	25	6
East North Central:																		
1.38–2.07	24	4.31	1.31	440	16	21	54	25	0	0	12	80	8	0	4	84	12	0
2.08–2.76	53	4.14	1.63	540	18	0	36	49	13	2	0	75	21	4	0	64	34	2
2.77–3.45	48	3.25	1.74	580	18	0	35	38	27	0	0	58	40	2	2	65	33	0
3.46–4.14	37	2.82	2.00	670	17													
4.15–4.83	10	2.21	2.25	750	17	0	10	30	40	20	0	40	40	20	0	70	20	10
West North Central:																		
1.38–2.07	13	3.59	1.15	380	12	54	23	15	8	0	47	38	15	0	38	54	8	0
2.08–2.76	21	3.28	1.49	500	15	14	33	43	10	0	5	71	24	0	5	81	14	0
2.77–3.45	24	2.86	2.01	670	17	0	29	25	38	8	0	46	42	12	8	80	12	0
3.46–4.14	13	2.84	2.25	750	18													
4.15–4.83	12	2.82	2.67	890	18	0	8	8	59	25	0	8	51	41	0	58	42	0
Plains and Mountain:																		
1.38–2.07	22	4.29	1.19	400	15	31	59	5	5	0	27	64	9	0	5	90	5	0
2.08–2.76	53	3.62	1.54	510	17	8	45	39	6	2	2	87	9	2	4	73	23	0
2.77–3.45	39	3.15	1.74	580	17	3	23	58	10	6	0	66	28	6	3	76	21	0
3.46–4.14	29	3.09	1.90	640	16													
4.15–4.83	10	2.98	2.48	820	18	0	0	30	60	10	0	10	60	30	0	70	20	10
Pacific:																		
1.38–2.07	15	3.40	1.14	380	14	33	47	13	0	7	26	60	7	7	20	53	20	7
2.08–2.76	26	3.74	1.35	450	16	4	76	12	8	0	0	88	12	0	4	80	12	4
2.77–3.45	42	2.93	1.68	560	16	0	36	45	19	0	0	74	24	2	2	77	19	2
3.46–4.14	34	2.67	1.85	620	16													
4.15–4.83	15	2.29	2.24	750	18	7	0	33	46	14	0	26	60	14	0	74	13	13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 47.—THIAMIN: *Average household size, average thiamin content of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of thiamin, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value[2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average household size in thiamin units[3]	Average content of diets			Diets furnishing specified quantities of thiamin											
			Per nutrition unit		Per 100 calories	In milligrams per nutrition unit per day					In International Units per nutrition unit per day				In International Units per 100 calories per day			
						Under 1.00	1.00–1.49	1.50–1.99	2.00–2.99	3.00 or more	Under 300	300–599	600–899	900 or more	Under 10	10–19	20–29	30 or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
SMALL CITIES—continued																		
Southeast—white families:	*No.*	*No.*	*Mg.*	*I. U.*	*I. U.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
1.38–2.07	13	3.95	1.63	540	16	0	54	31	15	0	0	62	38	0	0	92	8	0
2.08–2.76	24	3.91	1.85	620	17	8	12	38	38	4	4	34	50	12	4	71	25	0
2.77–3.45	22	3.18	1.96	650	15	5	14	36	36	9	0	41	45	14	9	63	23	5
Southeast—Negro families:																		
0.69–1.37	27	3.84	1.12	370	15	49	37	7	7	0	41	44	15	0	22	59	19	0
1.38–2.07	17	2.76	1.66	550	16	29	23	24	18	6	18	47	23	12	35	47	12	6
2.08–2.76	12	2.80	1.93	640	17	8	8	34	42	8	0	41	42	17	0	67	33	0
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES																		
New England:																		
2.08–2.76	23	3.66	1.58	530	20	9	39	43	9	0	0	70	30	0	0	53	43	4
2.77–3.45	51	3.60	1.76	590	18	0	31	41	24	4	0	65	27	8	2	70	20	8
3.46–4.14	46	2.98	2.02	670	20	0	13	42	30	15	0	39	44	17	0	57	30	13
4.15–4.83	20	2.76	2.39	800	19	0	10	25	40	25	0	25	50	25	5	50	35	10
East North Central:																		
0.69–1.37	16	5.38	.94	310	15	75	25	0	0	0	56	44	0	0	0	88	12	0
1.38–2.07	78	4.18	1.30	430	18	20	55	21	4	0	13	73	14	0	4	53	40	3
2.08–2.76	[4]48	3.67	1.48	500	18	6	35	53	6	0	4	84	12	0	0	60	40	0
2.77–3.45	122	3.29	1.81	600	18	2	21	51	24	2	2	56	39	3	2	69	26	3
3.46–4.14	[4]28	2.54	2.07	690	17	0	7	39	54	0	0	21	68	11	0	68	32	0
4.15–4.83	27	2.39	2.29	760	17	0	4	26	63	7	0	11	60	29	0	67	33	0

West North Central:																		
1.38–2.07	31	4.02	1.19	400	16	19	71	10	0	0	16	84	0	0	3	74	23	0
2.08–2.76	[4] 42	3.37	1.58	530	18	7	38	38	17	0	2	65	33	0	2	65	31	2
2.77–3.45	58	2.97	1.81	600	19	0	29	40	31	0	0	56	41	3	0	57	36	7
3.46–4.14	[4] 18	2.84	1.93	640	17	6	17	38	33	6	0	50	33	17	0	78	22	0
4.15–4.83	18	2.20	2.08	690	19	0	0	44	50	6	0	28	61	11	0	55	39	6
Plains and Mountain:																		
1.38–2.07	28	4.05	1.16	380	15	14	82	4	0	0	11	89	0	0	7	79	14	0
2.08–2.76	[4] 31	3.64	1.49	500	18	13	54	23	10	0	0	87	10	3	0	81	13	6
2.77–3.45	68	3.03	1.71	570	18	4	35	42	18	1	3	65	31	1	0	73	24	3
3.46–4.14	[4] 29	2.95	1.73	580	16	0	31	45	24	0	0	69	28	3	0	86	14	0
4.15–4.83	28	2.33	1.89	630	16	0	18	39	39	4	0	46	50	4	0	85	11	4
Pacific:																		
1.38–2.07	29	4.14	1.17	390	16	31	59	7	3	0	21	76	3	0	0	90	7	3
2.08–2.76	[4] 54	3.38	1.36	450	16	6	70	20	4	0	4	87	9	0	0	80	20	0
2.77–3.45	120	3.07	1.70	560	17	2	31	49	16	2	1	67	29	3	1	77	20	2
3.46–4.14	[4] 31	2.70	1.82	610	16	3	13	58	26	0	0	65	32	3	3	84	10	3
4.15–4.83	22	2.31	2.39	800	20	0	5	13	68	14	0	14	54	32	0	59	41	0
Southeast—white families:																		
1.38–2.07	32	4.26	1.16	380	14	31	57	12	0	0	19	81	0	0	3	75	22	0
2.08–2.76	[4] 38	3.66	1.73	580	17	8	29	31	32	0	3	55	39	3	3	68	26	3
2.77–3.45	59	3.23	1.82	610	16	2	27	36	32	3	2	42	53	3	3	71	24	2
3.46–4.14	38	2.78	2.06	690	17	0	11	29	55	5	0	26	66	8	0	71	26	3
4.15–4.83	19	2.32	2.61	870	16	0	5	16	53	26	0	11	47	42	5	84	11	0
Southeast—Negro families:																		
0.69–1.37	34	3.93	1.07	360	15	41	41	15	3	0	38	56	3	3	15	59	26	0
1.38–2.07	54	3.08	1.73	580	17	13	31	28	22	6	11	48	28	13	15	52	31	2
2.08–2.76	23	2.85	1.99	660	17	4	22	35	22	17	0	57	17	26	9	57	30	4
2.77–3.45	18	2.49	2.43	810	18	0	11	33	33	23	0	33	44	23	11	61	28	0
METROPOLIS																		
Chicago:																		
2.08–2.76	32	4.09	1.72	570	20	0	39	32	29	0	0	62	35	3	0	55	42	3
2.77–3.45	51	3.73	1.78	600	19	0	25	53	20	2	0	59	35	6	0	69	25	6
4.15–4.83	28	2.84	2.11	700	19	0	11	42	36	11	0	25	64	11	0	57	32	11

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages and percentage distributions are based on the number of households in each money-value class (column 2).

[2] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

[3] See Methodology and Appraisal, Measurement of Household Size in Dietary Analyses—Nutrition Units. For the average household size in week-equivalent persons, see table 44, column 3.

[4] Includes approximately one-half of the number of households in this cell. See table 38 for the distribution of all households by money value of food.

TABLE 48.—ASCORBIC ACID AND RIBOFLAVIN: *Average household size, average ascorbic acid and riboflavin content of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of ascorbic acid and riboflavin, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value[2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Ascorbic acid							Riboflavin											
		Average household size in ascorbic acid units[3]	Average content of diets per unit per day	Diets furnishing specified quantities of ascorbic acid (in milligrams per unit per day)						Average household size in riboflavin units[3]	Average content of diets per day—		Diets furnishing specified quantities of riboflavin (in milligrams)								
													Per nutrition unit per day					Per kilogram per day					
				Under 25	25–49	50–74	75–99	100–124	125 or more		Per nutrition unit	Per kilogram	Under 1.20	1.20–1.79	1.80–2.39	2.40–2.99	3.00 or more	Under 0.020	0.020–0.029	0.030–0.039	0.040–0.049	0.050–0.059	0.060 or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
VILLAGES																							
New England:	*No.*	*No.*	*Mg.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
2.08–2.76	15	4.06	46	7	60	33	0	0	0	4.15	1.77	0.030	0	53	40	7	0	0	40	60	0	0	0
2.77–3.45	25	3.70	63	0	32	52	8	0	8	3.79	2.13	.039	0	28	52	16	4	4	16	40	20	16	4
3.46–4.14	14	3.05	75							3.12	2.58	.042											
4.15–4.83	10	2.98	106	0	10	10	20	40	20	3.07	2.55	.045	0	10	30	50	10	0	20	30	10	10	30
Middle Atlantic and North Central:																							
1.38–2.07	35	4.16	40	9	68	20	3	0	0	4.29	1.44	.026	28	60	6	6	0	20	48	23	9	0	0
2.08–2.76	63	3.74	58	3	30	45	22	0	0	3.85	1.92	.034	8	40	43	6	3	13	32	33	14	6	2
2.77–3.45	47	3.39	77	0	15	32	34	11	8	3.47	2.19	.037	0	26	49	19	6	2	28	38	11	15	6
3.46–4.14	16	2.99	78							3.04	2.58	.044											
Plains and Mountain:																							
2.08–2.76	12	3.88	50							4.06	1.65	.030											
2.77–3.45	15	3.29	70	0	27	40	13	20	0	3.38	1.89	.033	7	40	27	13	13	7	33	33	20	7	0
3.46–4.14	8	3.21	88							3.30	2.97	.051											
Pacific:																							
1.38–2.07	13	3.53	50	8	54	15	23	0	0	3.62	1.65	.028	8	77	0	15	0	8	69	8	15	0	0
2.08–2.76	47	3.37	78	0	11	38	30	15	6	3.44	1.92	.033	0	41	49	4	6	4	36	39	15	2	4
2.77–3.45	45	3.12	86	0	13	31	33	13	10	3.20	2.19	.038	0	13	49	31	7	0	16	45	33	2	4
3.46–4.14	22	2.80	105							2.84	3.06	.051											
4.15–4.83	8	2.63	101	0	13	12	12	25	38	2.69	2.85	.045	0	0	25	25	50	0	12	12	38	38	0

Southeast—white families:																						
0.69–1.37	10	4.40	38							4.56	.87	.016										
1.38–2.07	69	4.69	40	13	66	14	6	1	0	4.83	1.47	.027	41	33	22	4	0	33	37	17	10	0	3
2.08–2.76	79	3.84	52	8	41	34	15	1	1	3.93	1.86	.032	11	50	23	11	5	13	37	32	11	3	4
2.77–3.45	44	3.39	73	0	23	45	14	11	7	3.48	2.19	.038	4	32	20	28	16	9	28	20	25	11	7
3.46–4.14	27	3.16	95							3.20	2.73	.045											
4.15–4.83	9	3.31	92	0	11	33	11	0	45	3.34	2.82	.046	0	11	11	33	45	0	11	0	45	22	22
Southeast—Negro families:																							
0.69–1.37	84	3.97	30	46	41	9	2	1	1	4.13	.78	.015	84	10	5	0	1	80	10	8	2	0	0
1.38–2.07	53	3.36	43	26	47	13	6	4	4	3.44	1.32	.022	56	23	13	4	4	56	26	8	6	2	2
2.08–2.76	39	2.54	52	8	41	30	18	0	3	2.56	1.86	.030	15	41	18	18	8	28	21	33	10	5	3
2.77–3.45	13	2.64	71	0	47	23	15	0	15	2.66	2.67	.041	0	15	31	15	39	8	15	23	31	23	0
SMALL CITIES																							
New England:																							
1.38–2.07	14	4.06	35	36	50	14	0	0	0	4.22	1.21	.022	57	36	7	0	0	50	29	14	7	0	0
2.08–2.76	27	4.22	50	15	30	44	11	0	0	4.28	1.52	.028	11	70	19	0	0	19	41	33	7	0	0
2.77–3.45	28	3.22	66	0	21	47	25	7	0	3.29	1.90	.033	0	36	60	4	0	0	29	53	18	0	0
3.46–4.14	22	3.26	80							3.31	2.20	.038											
4.15–4.83	16	2.83	93	0	0	25	44	19	12	2.90	2.67	.046	0	6	19	63	12	0	0	37	25	19	19
East North Central:																							
1.38–2.07	24	4.66	46	12	51	33	4	0	0	4.86	1.55	.031	29	46	25	0	0	12	42	34	8	4	0
2.08–2.76	53	4.35	56	4	40	41	9	4	2	4.47	1.69	.044	4	56	36	4	0	6	24	30	9	6	25
2.77–3.45	48	3.45	72	2	15	42	31	8	2	3.53	2.06	.037	0	21	56	21	2	0	15	52	25	6	2
3.46–4.14	37	3.02	90							3.11	2.34	.041											
4.15–4.83	10	2.26	96	0	20	10	20	10	40	2.31	2.54	.040	0	10	20	50	20	0	10	40	40	0	10
West North Central:																							
1.38–2.07	13	3.84	46	8	69	15	8	0	0	3.96	1.25	.023	54	31	15	0	0	31	46	15	8	0	0
2.08–2.76	21	3.34	57	14	38	19	24	5	0	3.41	1.85	.030	5	42	38	10	5	9	38	38	10	0	5
2.77–3.45	24	2.96	86	0	17	30	29	8	16	3.00	2.32	.040	0	12	55	21	12	0	8	50	21	21	0
3.46–4.14	13	2.90	90							2.94	2.63	.040											
4.15–4.83	12	2.88	116	0	0	0	41	25	34	2.98	2.88	.050	0	0	25	33	42	0	8	17	25	33	17
Plains and Mountain:																							
1.38–2.07	22	4.40	49	5	45	45	5	0	0	4.53	1.81	.031	5	50	45	0	0	5	45	40	5	5	0
2.08–2.76	53	3.80	62	4	28	39	25	4	0	3.90	2.20	.040	0	30	38	30	2	0	13	42	32	11	2
2.77–3.45	39	3.33	87	0	13	25	26	23	13	3.44	2.64	.046	0	8	36	38	18	0	13	21	33	23	10
3.46–4.14	29	3.22	104							3.30	2.58	.043											
4.15–4.83	10	3.04	91	0	10	10	60	10	10	3.10	3.32	.053	0	0	0	60	40	0	0	20	30	30	20
Pacific:																							
1.38–2.07	15	3.61	46	20	46	27	0	7	0	3.69	1.36	.025	40	53	7	0	0	20	66	7	7	0	0
2.08–2.76	26	3.93	60	12	15	50	15	8	0	4.03	1.91	.033	4	42	50	4	0	16	15	53	12	0	4
2.77–3.45	42	3.07	78	0	12	36	29	19	4	3.13	2.19	.038	2	14	60	17	7	0	21	35	29	10	5
3.46–4.14	34	2.79	91							2.84	2.68	.044											
4.15–4.83	15	2.38	106	0	7	13	26	20	34	2.40	2.72	.045	0	7	20	46	27	0	14	13	47	13	13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 48.—ASCORBIC ACID AND RIBOFLAVIN: *Average household size, average ascorbic acid and riboflavin content of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of ascorbic acid and riboflavin, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 21 analysis units in 27 States,*[1] *1936–37*—Continued

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value[2] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Ascorbic acid							Riboflavin											
		Average household size in ascorbic acid units[3]	Average content of diets per unit per day	Diets furnishing specified quantities of ascorbic acid (in milligrams per unit per day)						Average household size in riboflavin units[3]	Average content of diets per day—		Diets furnishing specified quantities of riboflavin (in milligrams)								
													Per nutrition unit per day					Per kilogram per day					
				Under 25	25–49	50–74	75–99	100–124	125 or more		Per nutrition unit	Per kilogram	Under 1.20	1.20–1.79	1.80–2.39	2.40–2.99	3.00 or more	Under 0.020	0.020–0.029	0.030–0.039	0.040–0.049	0.050–0.059	0.060 or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
SMALL CITIES—continued																							
Southeast—white families:	*No.*	*No.*	*Mg.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
1.38–2.07	13	4.19	51	15	47	38	0	0	0	4.37	1.13	0.021	54	46	0	0	0	46	31	23	0	0	0
2.08–2.76	24	4.12	60	4	33	38	17	8	0	4.22	1.91	.035	8	46	21	13	12	8	38	21	17	8	8
2.77–3.45	22	3.31	65	5	31	23	32	9	0	3.34	1.90	.032	5	36	45	14	0	5	32	54	9	0	0
Southeast—Negro families:																							
0.69–1.37	27	4.02	29	52	37	11	0	0	0	4.14	.74	.013	85	11	4	0	0	85	11	4	0	0	0
1.38–2.07	17	2.84	38	18	47	35	0	0	0	2.89	1.23	.020	41	53	6	0	0	53	29	12	6	0	0
2.08–2.76	12	2.94	44	25	42	25	8	0	0	3.01	1.60	.027	8	67	25	0	0	17	67	8	8	0	0
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES																							
New England:																							
2.08–2.76	23	3.90	62	9	13	56	13	9	0	4.01	1.82	.034	0	43	53	4	0	0	30	40	30	0	0
2.77–3.45	51	3.80	74	0	24	29	33	12	2	3.87	2.25	.040	0	6	66	24	4	0	6	45	35	10	4
3.46–4.14	46	3.20	88	0	2	28	37	24	9	3.28	2.44	.042	0	4	41	48	7	0	13	22	32	26	7
4.15–4.83	20	2.90	106	0	0	15	30	30	25	2.98	2.83	.049	0	0	25	45	30	0	5	25	25	20	25
East North Central:																							
0.69–1.37	16	5.57	33	44	44	6	6	0	0	5.87	.93	.018	88	12	0	0	0	62	38	0	0	0	0
1.38–2.07	78	4.42	52	10	53	22	9	4	2	4.60	1.33	.025	44	47	8	1	0	21	53	18	6	3	0
2.08–2.76	[4]48	3.84	64	6	32	38	12	8	4	3.94	1.74	.031	2	65	29	4	0	4	42	38	12	4	0
2.77–3.45	122	3.48	78	2	15	32	32	14	5	3.60	2.07	.038	2	20	64	12	2	2	18	40	25	11	4
3.46–4.14	[4]23	2.64	98	0	4	28	25	21	22	2.88	2.44	.040	0	4	39	46	11	4	4	64	10	14	4
4.15–4.83	27	2.47	98	0	0	26	34	22	18	2.51	2.73	.046	0	4	22	52	22	4	4	44	18	15	15

West North Central:																							
1.38–2.07	31	4.17	44	6	75	16	3	0	0	4.26	1.52	.028	23	51	26	0	0	13	39	45	3	0	0
2.08–2.76	[4] 42	3.56	52	7	48	31	14	0	0	3.63	1.83	.033	5	52	36	2	5	5	43	26	19	5	2
2.77–3.45	58	3.09	68	0	24	43	27	2	4	3.16	2.17	.034	2	21	53	19	5	2	22	47	17	9	3
3.46–4.14	[4] 18	2.97	82	0	11	22	39	22	6	3.04	2.59	.044	0	6	39	33	22	0	11	22	28	28	11
4.15–4.83	18	2.31	87	0	17	27	27	17	12	2.31	2.45	.041	0	0	55	39	6	0	11	33	45	11	0
Plains and Mountain:																							
1.38–2.07	28	4.20	50	4	43	46	7	0	0	4.27	1.48	.027	18	71	11	0	0	11	57	28	4	0	0
2.08–2.76	[4] 31	3.75	69	0	29	39	23	3	6	3.85	1.78	.032	6	46	45	3	0	10	23	61	6	0	0
2.77–3.45	68	3.15	69	1	27	39	25	7	1	3.23	2.08	.036	1	21	62	16	0	4	17	50	24	4	1
3.46–4.14	[4] 29	3.09	80	0	14	28	38	17	3	3.14	2.43	.041	0	7	58	21	14	0	14	41	21	17	7
4.15–4.83	28	2.45	90	0	14	18	28	18	22	2.49	2.37	.040	4	14	25	39	18	4	21	14	43	11	7
Pacific:																							
1.38–2.07	29	4.32	57	7	24	56	10	3	0	4.44	1.47	.026	28	52	17	3	0	10	59	28	0	3	0
2.08–2.76	[4] 54	3.50	68	0	20	41	35	2	2	3.60	1.85	.031	0	41	53	6	0	2	39	46	13	0	0
2.77–3.45	120	3.21	87	0	8	38	26	12	16	3.27	2.29	.039	0	12	56	24	8	1	15	45	29	8	2
3.46–4.14	[4] 31	2.82	108	0	0	13	36	26	25	2.89	2.60	.042	0	10	26	48	16	0	13	19	46	16	6
4.15–4.83	22	2.38	106	0	5	14	22	27	32	2.41	3.10	.048	0	0	9	32	59	0	0	23	32	36	9
Southeast—white families:																							
1.38–2.07	32	4.45	39	19	53	28	0	0	0	4.51	1.25	.022	41	53	6	0	0	37	57	6	0	0	0
2.08–2.76	[4] 38	3.83	57	3	37	44	13	3	0	3.96	1.72	.032	5	55	32	8	0	8	29	42	13	5	3
2.77–3.45	59	3.33	67	3	20	49	19	5	4	3.39	2.15	.037	0	27	48	17	8	2	22	34	36	3	3
3.46–4.14	38	2.91	87	0	18	21	31	24	6	2.96	2.55	.046	0	5	32	47	16	0	8	26	42	8	16
4.15–4.83	19	2.47	94	0	5	26	21	37	11	2.51	2.74	.048	0	5	11	47	37	0	5	21	32	26	16
Southeast—Negro families:																							
0.69–1.37	34	4.08	34	35	50	9	6	0	0	4.13	.99	.017	65	26	9	0	0	68	26	6	0	0	0
1.38–2.07	54	3.21	44	19	48	25	6	0	2	3.29	1.49	.026	26	55	15	2	2	32	42	15	9	0	2
2.08–2.76	23	2.91	58	4	39	26	22	9	0	2.96	1.96	.031	13	22	44	17	4	9	35	39	13	4	0
2.77–3.45	18	2.57	75	6	16	38	17	17	6	2.60	2.42	.038	0	22	28	33	17	6	22	28	38	6	0
METROPOLIS																							
Chicago:																							
2.08–2.76	32	4.39	56	6	33	42	16	3	0	4.54	1.88	.036	6	33	55	6	0	3	10	58	13	13	3
2.77–3.45	51	3.94	69	0	12	54	22	10	2	4.06	2.21	.039	0	8	61	29	2	2	14	35	35	8	6
4.15–4.83	28	2.96	106	0	0	11	35	29	25	3.05	2.88	.049	0	4	14	43	39	0	11	4	42	32	11

[1] Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages and percentage distributions are based on the number of households in each money-value class (column 2).

[2] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

[3] See Methodology and Appraisal, Measurement of Household Size in Dietary Analyses—Nutrition Units. For the average household size in week-equivalent persons, see table 44, column 3.

[4] Includes approximately one-half of the number of households in this cell. See table 38 for the distribution of all households by money value of food.

TABLE 49.—FOOD CLASSES AS SOURCES OF ENERGY VALUE (7-DAY RECORD): *Average energy value of diets and percentage of calories derived from specified classes of food, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 13 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born [2]]

Analysis unit and money value [3] of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average [4] number of calories per day			Percentage of calories derived from—							
		Per person	Per unit [5]		Milk, cheese, ice cream	Eggs, meat, poultry, fish	Butter, other fats, oils, fat meat	Sugars	Grain products	Potatoes, dried vegetables	Other vegetables, all fruit	Miscellaneous items
			Bureau of Home Economics scale	International scale								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
VILLAGES												
New England:	*No.*	*Cal.*	*Cal.*	*Cal.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
3.46–4.14	14	3,070	3,870	4,040	12	14	17	14	27	8	7	1
Middle Atlantic and North Central:												
2.08–2.76	63	2,640	3,190	3,450	12	11	18	16	29	7	6	1
3.46–4.14	16	3,060	3,790	4,000	12	15	18	12	28	6	8	1
Plains and Mountain:												
2.08–2.76	12	2,390	2,980	3,120	10	12	19	13	30	8	7	1
Pacific:												
2.08–2.76	47	2,650	3,150	3,370	12	11	19	15	28	5	9	1
3.46–4.14	22	3,620	4,350	4,570	18	11	21	12	23	4	10	1
Southeast—white families:												
0.69–1.37	10	2,080	2,550	2,840	3	7	25	7	49	4	4	1
2.08–2.76	79	3,240	3,830	4,080	9	10	23	13	36	3	5	1
3.46–4.14	27	4,230	5,180	5,320	10	10	27	10	32	3	7	1
Southeast—Negro families:												
0.69–1.37	84	2,280	2,770	3,010	3	7	27	10	47	4	2	(6)
2.08–2.76	39	4,150	4,460	4,940	6	10	28	12	37	3	4	(6)
SMALL CITIES												
New England:												
2.08–2.76	27	2,370	2,980	3,160	9	12	16	14	34	8	5	2
3.46–4.14	22	3,080	3,680	3,910	12	13	17	12	30	6	8	2
East North Central:												
2.08–2.76	53	2,520	3,030	3,240	11	12	18	13	30	8	6	2
3.46–4.14	37	3,180	4,020	4,260	11	10	19	13	32	6	7	2
West North Central:												
2.08–2.76	21	2,900	3,390	3,520	10	11	21	16	29	6	6	1
3.46–4.14	13	3,560	4,140	4,320	10	11	20	13	28	9	8	1
Plains and Mountain:												
2.08–2.76	53	2,460	3,010	3,170	17	13	17	12	26	6	8	1
3.46–4.14	29	3,280	4,030	4,190	13	11	19	14	25	6	10	2
Pacific:												
2.08–2.76	26	2,390	2,880	3,060	13	11	19	13	31	4	8	1
3.46–4.14	34	3,180	3,910	4,000	13	13	21	13	24	4	10	2
Southeast—white families:												
2.08–2.76	24	2,980	3,740	3,880	10	8	24	11	36	4	6	1
Southeast—Negro families:												
0.69–1.37	27	2,010	2,450	2,570	2	9	25	10	47	4	3	(6)
2.08–2.76	12	3,110	3,670	4,010	7	13	24	12	33	6	4	1

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms such as food-expenditure unit, analysis unit.
[2] This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished food records. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in each region. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made.
[3] Adjusted to June–August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.
[4] Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).
[5] Food-energy unit.
[6] 0.50 percent or less.

Appendix C. Methodology and Appraisal

The Sample of Families for the Study of Consumption

Communities and Population Groups Included in the Sample

The consumer purchases study was planned to provide information about variations in family consumption with region, size of community, income, occupation, family type, and race. The general plan of the study and the procedures used have been described at length in the Methodology and Appraisal in the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, Miscellaneous Publication 396. A brief summary of the procedures, as they affect the data presented in this volume, is given in this appendix; however, research workers using these data should consult the more detailed discussion.

The survey was conducted in five broad geographic regions, New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast. Communities were selected to typify five distinct degrees of urbanization in each region as follows: Large cities, middle-sized cities, small cities, villages, and farm counties. New York City, and Chicago, Ill., representing a sixth degree of urbanization, the metropolis, were also studied. The location of the communities chosen is shown in the map on page 2. The villages and cities surveyed are listed in table 50. Some grouping of cities, villages, and farm counties was necessary in order to provide enough cases for analysis.

TABLE 50.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region*

Degree of urbanization [1]	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central [2]	Southeast [3]	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Metropolis.[4]		New York, N.Y. Chicago, Ill.			
Large city.[4]	Providence, R.I.	Columbus, Ohio. Omaha, Nebr. Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Atlanta, Ga.	Denver, Colo.	Portland, Oreg.
Middle-sized city.[4]	Haverhill, Mass. New Britain, Conn.	New Castle, Pa. Muncie, Ind. Springfield, Ill. Dubuque, Iowa. Springfield, Mo.	Columbia, S. C. Mobile, Ala.	Butte, Mont. Pueblo, Colo.	Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Wash. Bellingham, Wash. Everett, Wash.
Small city.	*Westbrook, Me.[5] *Greenfield, Mass.[5] †Wallingford, Conn. †Willimantic, Conn.	*Mt. Vernon, Ohio. *New Philadelphia, Ohio. *Lincoln, Ill. *Beaver Dam, Wis. *Boone, Iowa. *Columbia, Mo. *Moberly, Mo. †Beaver Falls, Pa. †Connellsville, Pa. †Logansport, Ind. †Peru, Ind. †Mattoon, Ill.	*Sumter, S. C. *Griffin, Ga. †Gastonia, N. C.[5] †Albany, Ga.[5]	*Dodge City, Kans. *Greeley, Colo. *Logan, Utah. *Provo, Utah. †Billings, Mont.[5]	*Olympia, Wash. *Astoria, Oreg. *Eugene, Oreg. *Klamath Falls, Oreg.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 50.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region*—Continued

Degree of urbanization [1]	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central [2]	Southeast [3]	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Village.[7]	Vermont: Bristol. Essex Junction. Northfield. Richford. Swanton. Waterbury. Massachusetts: Avon. Bryantville and South Hanson. East Bridgewater. Hebronville. Kingston. North Easton. North Dighton. North Raynham.	Pennsylvania: Denver. Marietta. New Freedom. New Holland. Quarryville. Spring Grove. Wrightsville. Ohio: Bellville. Cardington. Fredericktown Mount Gilead. Perrysville. Plymouth. Michigan: Blissfield. Chelsea. Concord. Grass Lake. Hudson. Jonesville. Parma. Tecumseh. Wisconsin: Horicon. Lake Mills City. Mayville. Mount Horeb. Sun Prairie. Waterloo. Illinois: Atlanta. Bement. Cerro Gordo. Farmer City. Maroa. Monticello. Mount Pulaski. Tuscola. Iowa: Brooklyn. Bussey. Dallas. Earlham. Eddyville. Melcher. Montezuma. New Sharon. Pleasantville. State Center. Victor.	North Carolina: Elm City. Franklinton. Louisburg. Nashville. Spring Hope. Wake Forest. Whitakers. Zebulon. Mississippi: Drew. Hollandale. Indianola. Itta Bena. Leland. Moorhead. Mound Bayou.[8] Rosedale. Ruleville. Shaw. Shelby. South Carolina: Bishopville. Camden. Lake City. Lamar. Manning. Summerton. Timmonsville. Georgia: Comer. Commerce. Greensboro. Jefferson. Madison. Social Circle. Washington. Winder.	North Dakota: Casselton. Cooperstown. Finley. Hatton. Hillsboro. Hope. Lidgerwood. Mayville. Portland. Kansas: Bucklin. Cimarron. Fowler. Kinsley. Meade. Spearville. South Dakota: Belle Fourche. Sturgis. Montana: Forsyth. Colorado: Glenwood Springs. Meeker. Redcliff. Rifle.	Washington: Arlington. Blaine. Burlington. Lynden. Marysville. Monroe. Snohomish. Oregon: McMinnville Newberg. Sheridan. Silverton. Woodburn. California: Beaumont. Brea. Ceres. Elsinore. Hemet. La Habra. Manteca. Newman. Oakdale. Placentia. San Jacinto. Tustin.

[1] The population range in each type of nonfarm community was as follows: Metropolis, 3,376,438 to 6,930,446; large city, 214,006 to 301,815; middle-sized city, 30,567 to 71,864; small city, 9,370 to 18,901; village, 544 to 5,183. Population figures are those given by the 1930 census.

[2] Cities in this group that were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are classified as East Central and, combined with some cities of the Plains and Mountain region, as West Central Rocky Mountain. In this report food-record data for cities from the North Central region are divided into 2 units, the East and the West North Central. The States included in the East North Central region are: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Those included in the West North Central region are: Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska. No food records were collected in New York, N. Y.

[3] In all localities in the Southeast except those indicated by footnotes both white and Negro families were surveyed.

[4] All metropolises, large cities, and middle-sized cities listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Food records kept by families in these cities as well as in the small cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have been analyzed by the Bureau of Home Economics. Data from these records are presented in this publication.

[5] Consumption data are combined with those from the other small cities studied in this region and are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[6] Consumption data are combined with those from the other small cities studied in this region and are published by the Bureau of Home Economics.

[7] All villages listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Home Economics. Administrative problems and the objective of selecting villages in or near counties chosen for the study of farm families made it necessary to class as villages a few small towns with populations of approximately 3,000, and 1 (Camden, S. C.), of slightly over 5,000. Most of the communities, however, had populations under 2,500.

[8] Negro families only.

*Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics.

†Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Home Economics was in charge of the work in the 140 villages and 66 farm counties and in 19 of the 29 small cities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed responsibility for the work in the 10 other small cities and in all larger cities including 14 of middle size, 6 large, and 2 metropolitan.

The consumption study was confined to those groups numerically most important in the population—native-white, unbroken, nonrelief families. Native-Negro families were included only in the Southeast region, and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where they were studied separately. The schedule of an economic family (see Glossary, Economic Family, for definition) that kept house and could furnish reliable estimates of a year's income and expenditures was the basic unit of the consumption study. Families that could not provide the information needed for this schedule were excluded. For example, a husband and wife that had not been married a year could not give data as to either family income or expenditures for a 12-month period

Eligibility Requirements

The families eligible for the consumption study were part of a larger group included in the study of family income. To be included in the income investigation, a family had to meet the following requirements: It included a husband and wife who were native-white (or native-Negro in certain communities), who had been married at least 1 year, were keeping house when interviewed, and had not had the equivalent of 10 roomers for a full year.

To be eligible for the consumption study, a family had to meet the following additional requirements:

The family had not received relief at any time during the year.

The family was of specified family composition, i. e., of types 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 in some communities; in others, of one of the first 5 types (see p. 236, Classification of Families by Type). Families of types 8 and 9 (with five or more persons 16 years or older and none younger, or with nine or more members) were excluded although they were included in the income samples.

The family was in the wage-earner, clerical, or business and professional group. Families of farm operators in villages or cities and those without earnings were excluded.

The family did not have more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder in the household for 52 weeks of the report year or of one guest for 26 weeks.

The family had been keeping house for at least 9 months of the report year.

The family had lived in the community studied for at least 9 months of the report year and had not moved between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

Sampling Procedures

In order to select a representative group that satisfied the requirements for the consumption study from the total population of families, a scheme of collection, involving four samples, was used. The first or record-card sample was a random sample of all dwelling units in the cities and villages studied. Families were asked to give the information needed to fill a record card which indicated whether the requirements for the income study were satisfied. (This sample was obtained from a series of 4 subsamples, each including one-fourth of the dwellings, in the villages; in the cities from subsamples, each including one-eighth of the dwellings.)

The second or income sample included families shown by the record card to be eligible for the study of income. These families were requested to give the information on family composition, occupation, and income shown on the income schedule. The third or eligible sample consisted of the families from the second sample that met the requirements (outlined above) for the consumption study.

The fourth or consumption sample, derived from the third sample, was planned to provide enough cases for analysis by income, family type, and occupation. A minimum of 6 or 10 cases was desired in each of the so-called cells, i. e., the subdivisions of the city or village sample by a three-way classification—income, family type, and occupation. Obviously, a sample of eligible families large enough to provide six cases of a less frequent income, family-type, and occupational group (such as high-income business families of six or more members) would include more cases than were needed of the more usual groups, such as the three- or four-member, wage-earner families with incomes of about $1,000. It was considered advisable, therefore, to exercise some control over collection procedures in order to avoid obtaining an excessive number of families from some groups and a barely adequate number from others.

According to this plan, the consumption sample included every eligible family, willing and able to furnish data concerning its expenditures, from the group drawn in the first of the series of random subsamples. In later stages of collection (i. e., later subsamples), there was some limitation of the number of schedules requested from the more usual groups, and special procedures were inaugurated to increase the number from groups less frequently found. Because of this collection control, the percentage of eligible families included in the consumption sample was greater for some cells than for others. In other words, the consumption sample differed from the eligible group in that some of the occupational, family-type, and income cells included a smaller proportion of the total number than they did in the eligible group, while in other cells the proportion was larger.

Applicability of Data From the Consumption Sample

Representative Character of the Consumption Sample

In appraising the consumption sample to determine whether it represents the population group eligible for this study (i. e., the native-born, unbroken, nonrelief families, described above) two questions must be answered: (1) Were the families in each of the cells representative of all eligible families within the same income, family-type, and occupational class? (2) Was the distribution of families by income, family type, and occupation in the consumption sample sufficiently similar to the distribution of the eligible group to be substituted for it in tabulation of the expenditure data? The answer to the first question affects the applicability of the data concerning families within a given class or cell to other eligible families of the same income, family type, and occupational classification, within the same group of communities. The answer to the second question affects the applicability of the data relating to a group of families from a combination of cells at a given income level (as from families of all occupations) to a similar group of eligible families as well as the use of the all-incomes line. A third question involving use of the data—the extent to which the consumption sample resembles or differs from the population as a whole—will also be considered in this section, although the answer to this is less directly dependent upon the representative character of the sample than are answers to the two former questions.

There is reason to believe that the first question may be answered in the affirmative. As a consequence of the collection procedures, the families included in the consumption sample may be judged adequately representative of the families in the eligible sample of the same income, family-type, and occupational class. Although some families could not be reached, there is no evidence that the nonreporting families differed from those included with respect to spending patterns. Revisits and special visits by supervisors served to reduce the number of nonreporting families.

The answer to the second question is also affirmative, with minor qualifications, discussed below. The consumption sample may be taken as fairly representative of the eligible group with respect to the distribution of families by income, family type, and occupation, despite the control of collection (p. 233). The differences between the consumption and the eligible sample proved to be small enough that in the tabulation and analysis of the expenditure data, the consumption sample has been treated as a random sample. Had differences been appreciable, it would have been desirable in combining cells, such as families of all types in a given income class, to use the distribution of eligible families by income and family type as a system of weights to be applied to the average expenditures for each cell group in order to obtain averages for the combination. The pooling of the data—an alternative method for the calculation of averages for combined groups— is equivalent to using the distribution from the consumption sample as a weighting system in place of the distribution from the eligible sample. However, as a result of the similarity of the two samples with respect to distributions of families by the control factors (i. e., income, family type, and occupation), the differences in the averages computed in the two ways (i. e., by pooling and by use of weights) were, with few exceptions, relatively small. Accordingly, the simpler type of average obtained by pooling has been used uniformly for all tables in the reports dealing with family expenditures.

These pooled averages for all family-type or all occupational groups combined, in each income class may be considered fairly representative of the consumption of eligible families with similar incomes, and thus may be accepted as equivalent,

in the sampling sense, to the averages that would have been obtained from the eligible group. It should be noted, however, that the averages for all income classes combined do not provide an accurate estimate of the total disbursements of all eligible families (irrespective of income) for two reasons: First, the consumption sample did not include those families drawn in the eligible sample that had very low or very high incomes (omitted from tabulations because of the small number of schedules obtained); second, the eligible sample obtained by the survey tended to underrespresent the high-income families in some communities. The consumption patterns of families of all income classes combined (as shown by the all-incomes line on a table) may be considered representative of the patterns of eligible families within the income classes presented for the specified analysis unit but not of all eligible families in the communities studied.

The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population

The consumption study, as previously pointed out, was limited to the so-called eligible groups—native-white (except in the Southeast), unbroken, nonrelief families having certain characteristics (see p. 233). This restriction of the scope of the study limits the extent to which the data from the consumption sample can be applied to the entire population of the communities surveyed.

Eligible families did not account for more than half of the total population of families in the communities surveyed except in the Southeast, where the study included Negro as well as white families. In several groups of communities, fewer than one-third of the families were eligible for the consumption study, as the following estimates based on census, record-card, and income-sample data show:

Region:	*Percentage of families eligible in—*	
	Villages	*Small cities*
New England	26	(1)
Middle Atlantic and North Central	42	45
Plains and Mountain	31	34
Pacific	30	37
Southeast	77	76

[1] Consumption data are published in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Since the eligible families were generally outnumbered by the ineligible, differences between the two groups must be carefully considered in adapting the data relating to the consumption sample to all families in these communities. Data obtained from the income study and from special studies made in some of the small cities indicate a wide divergence between the two groups with respect to income level. A much larger proportion of the ineligible (including families receiving relief) than of the eligible groups were in the lowest income classes. Thus, the eligibility requirements had the effect of eliminating from the study of consumption a relatively larger number of families with incomes under $1,000 than above this level.

Also, it will be recalled that very large families (types 8 and 9, and in some analysis units types 6 and 7) were not included either in the eligible or the consumption sample. The exclusion of these large families lowers the all-family averages for such goods and services as are consumed in greater amounts by large than by small families. Food is one such example.

In general, there is but limited information upon which to judge differences between the consumption patterns of the ineligible groups and the eligible families of comparable incomes. However, as the data in this volume show, income level and family composition affect family disbursements for food more strongly than do other factors studied. Accordingly, the consumption patterns of the families studied may be judged representative, in broad outline, of those of all families of similar economic level in comparable communities. To give a general picture of the ways of spending of all families, estimates of community, regional, and national consumption may be made on the basis of data from this survey coupled with additional information available concerning the distribution of families by income and family composition.

Classification of Families by Type

To make possible a study of consumption as affected by family composition, families have been classified in so-called type groups on the basis of the numbers of members other than husband and wife and their age—whether they were under 16 or 16 or older—as follows:

Family type:	*Number of year-equivalent [1] persons (including husband and wife)*	*Persons other than husband and wife*
1	2	None.
2	3	1 child under 16.
3	4	2 children under 16.
4	3 or 4	1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.
5	5 or 6	1 child under 16; 1 person 16 or older; and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.
6	5 or 6	3 or 4 children under 16.
7	7 or 8	1 child under 16; and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.

[1] See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

Because the determination of family type was based on year-equivalent persons, families may have included persons who were present too short a time to affect the type classification. Thus, some families of type 1 included a child or other person present for fewer than 27 weeks—a situation explaining occasional instances of an average of 2.01 (or more) year-equivalent persons instead of 2.00.

Expenditure schedules were obtained from city and village families of the first seven types in some localities; for only the first five, in others. Data from the expenditure schedule were tabulated for each family type separately in the analysis units of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region; in other regions, to provide more cases for analysis and to reduce expenditures for tabulation, family types were combined as follows: 1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7. The number of types studied in each analysis unit and the combinations for purposes of analysis are as follows:

Analysis unit and region: [1]	*Family types as combined for analysis*
Villages:	
New England	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Middle Atlantic and North Central	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Plains and Mountain	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Pacific	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Southeast:	
White families	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.[2]
Negro families	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.[2]
Small cities:	
New England	1, 2–3, 4–5.[3]
North Central	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.[4]
Plains and Mountain	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Pacific	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Southeast:	
White families	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Negro families	1, 2–3, 4–5.

[1] For a list of cities and villages included in each analysis unit see table 50.

[2] Data for family types 6 and 7 represent the villages in Georgia and South Carolina only. Expenditure data were not collected for these family types in Mississippi and North Carolina villages.

[3] Consumption data are published in reports of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[4] Data for family types 6 and 7 represent the following cities only: Mount Vernon and New Philadelphia, Ohio; Lincoln, Ill.; and Beaver Dam, Wis. Expenditure data were not collected for these family types in Boone, Iowa, and in Columbia and Moberly, Mo.

Only selected family-type tabulations are presented in this volume owing to limitations of space. Data from expenditure schedules relating to total money value of food are presented by family type and income for each analysis unit in the report summarizing family expenditures, Miscellaneous Publication 396.

Estimates of food consumption of the various family-type groups should not be made on the basis of the all-incomes lines (i. e., all incomes combined). The pattern of distribution of families by income differed from one type group to an-

other. Within the income range studied, the median and the mean incomes of nonrelief families of type 1 generally were lower than those of other family types. Furthermore, the type groups differed with respect to the proportion of families receiving relief; relatively more large than small families had such financial aid. As a consequence, the all-incomes line does not provide an adequate basis for the comparison of the large and small families in the total population.

A further consequence of the distribution by income of families differing in type should be noted. Because relatively more of the small families, especially those of type 1, were in the lower income classes, whereas more of the larger families, especially of type 5, were in the upper, some part of the apparent increase in food consumption with income (all family types combined) is due to an increase in the average size of family.

Data Relating to Food

Sources of Food Data

The expenditure schedule, filled by each of the families in the consumption sample, included a section that provided the following facts concerning the family's food supply during a 12-month period: Expenditures both for food eaten at home and for food and meals eaten away from home; the money value of products raised for family use; the quantities of different types of food canned at home, and whether half or more of the various products thus canned were home-produced.

Some of the families in the consumption sample were willing also to take the time to fill one or the other of two supplementary food schedules. The food-estimate schedule (so-called check list) provides an estimate of the kinds, quantities, and money value of food consumed by the household during the week immediately preceding the interview. The food record consists of an accurate account of consumption for some week during which the homemaker, under the supervision of a trained field agent, was able to record the quantities of different kinds of food consumed by the household. (See Glossary for definitions, and pp. 258–263 for forms of the 3 types of schedules.)

Analysis Units for Food Data

The expenditure schedules obtained in each of the five regions were tabulated separately, both for village and small-city families. In the Southeast schedules from Negro and white families were kept in separate analysis units for each type of community. The combination of schedules on a regional basis generally provided enough cases for analysis of the data by income and family type.

The supplementary schedules were fewer in number than the expenditure schedules, and referred to a 7-day rather than a 12-month period. Various adjustments in analysis units had to be made to increase the number of supplementary food schedules per tabulation cell so that averages, especially for quantities of food consumed, might be more reliable. For food-estimate schedules (check lists), two kinds of adjustments were made: Income intervals were broadened; some analysis units were combined. The number of analysis units that were combined depended on whether tables were to present consumption of groups of food or of individual food items; more cases (and therefore broader combinations of analysis units) were needed for the latter than the former tabulations. Food records were classified by level of expenditure per food-expenditure unit rather than by income and family type.

The number of village and small-city schedules of each type obtained and the combination of communities into analysis units are shown in table 51. Data from expenditure schedules and food-estimate schedules appearing in this volume refer only to villages and small cities. Figures from food records are presented not only for these communities but also for middle-sized and large cities and for Chicago; records from the latter communities, collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have been analyzed by the Bureau of Home Economics for nutritive content and dietary adequacy.

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TABLE 51.—COMBINATIONS OF DATA FROM VILLAGES AND SMALL CITIES: *Number of villages or small cities studied, number of each of 3 types of schedules tabulated by the Bureau of Home Economics, and number of analysis units presented for each type of schedule in this publication, by region*

Degree of urbanization and region	Villages or small cities studied [1]	Expenditure schedules		Food-estimate schedules (food check lists) [2]			Food records		
					Analysis units presented for—			Analysis units presented for—	
		Schedules tabulated	Analysis units presented	Schedules tabulated	Data on money value of all food; consumption data for groups of food	Consumption data for items of food	Records tabulated	Consumption data for groups of food and for nutritive value of diets	Data on grade of diet [3]
VILLAGES									
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All regions	140	9,407	6	3,973	4	3	901	6	3
North and West	106	6,342	4	2,076	2	1	438	4	1
New England	14	733	1				71	1	
Middle Atlantic and North Central	46	3,044	1	1,304	1	1	175	1	1
Plains and Mountain	22	1,101	1				45	1	
Pacific	24	1,464	1	772	1		147	1	
Southeast—white families	33	2,092	1	1,275	1	1	256	1	1
Southeast—Negro families	34	973	1	622	1	1	207	1	1
SMALL CITIES									
All regions	29	7,465	5	2,907	4	3	858	7	3
North and West	25	5,882	3	1,847	2	1	707	5	1
New England	4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	128	1	
East North Central	9	3,107	1	878	1		179	1	
West North Central	3					1	89	1	1
Plains and Mountain	5	1,287	1	969	1		163	1	
Pacific	4	1,488	1				148	1	
Southeast—white families	4	1,108	1	727	1	1	83	1	1
Southeast—Negro families	4	475	1	333	1	1	68	1	1

[1] See table 50 for a list of villages and small cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Season March–November 1936.

[3] For most of the data on grade of diet, the food records from the North and West for villages, small cities, middle-sized and large cities, and Chicago, have been pooled to form one analysis unit; likewise, village and city records from the Southeast have been pooled to form 2 analysis units, one for Southeast white families and one for Southeast Negro families.

[4] Expenditure-schedule and food-estimate data from Westbrook, Maine, and Greenfield, Mass., have been transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for tabulation and publication with data from Wallingford and Willimantic, Conn. Food record data from these 4 cities are included in this publication.

Discrepancies Between Counts Shown in This Report in Tables Derived from the Expenditure Schedule

Tables in this report derived from expenditure schedules (tables 22–27 and table 37) are taken from two sets of tabulations—one was made for the purpose of summarizing information on money value of food by occupation, family type, and income; the other, for the purpose of analyzing details of consumption with broader occupational categories.

The figures from the first tabulation appear in tables 22–24 of this volume as well as in the report summarizing family expenditures for food along with clothing and other categories of family living (Misc. Pub. 396). In this tabulation schedules from some families at the extremes of the income distribution were not

used; too few schedules had been obtained for satisfactory averages for business and professional families at the lowest income levels, and for clerical families at the highest.

Tables from the second tabulation for the more detailed analyses appear only in this volume (tables 25, 26, 27, and 37). In this second tabulation the schedules at the extremes of the income distribution which had not been used in the first summary were now included because occupational groups were combined. A few other schedules omitted from the first or summary tabulation were also included in the second inasmuch as correspondence with families had by then provided missing data, or reediting had indicated minor corrections that made schedules acceptable. In a few instances, also, final editing indicated that the income classification of families should be shifted. For example, the check of data on the use of the automobile for business purposes might increase the sum allocated to business expenses and thus serve to reduce net income; if the family previously had been close to the lower edge of the income interval, such a procedure might shift the family to a lower income class.

In consequence of these tabulation procedures, minor differences appear in the counts for families shown in various family-type and/or income groups in table 24 derived from the first tabulation as compared with tables 25, 26, and 37 derived from the second. Because of the differences in the families included in the various cells, some minor differences in averages also will be found.

Character of Data Relating to Food

Comparison of Groups of Families Filling Supplementary Food Schedules with the Consumption Sample

The relation of the consumption sample to the portion of the population that this study was designed to cover, and also to the whole population has been discussed briefly in a preceding section. The extent to which the groups of families furnishing supplementary food schedules were representative of the consumption sample as a whole is discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

There is no indication that within a community the groups of families filling supplementary food schedules differed from those not filling these schedules with respect to food consumption, providing they were comparable in income, family composition, occupation, and race. Direct evidence on this point is not available, however. Data on money value of food from the expenditure schedule refer to the 12-month supply of the economic family, household help, and guests; those from supplementary schedules include boarders also and refer to a 7-day period. Even on a food-expenditure unit-meal basis (ruling out differences in household size and period of time covered) a direct comparison cannot be made. The figures from supplementary schedules refer only to food prepared and served at home, whereas those from expenditure schedules include also expenditures for meals in restaurants, for between-meal food, such as candy, or ice cream, and soft or other drinks—in short, all expenditures for food, drink, and meals, except board of children at school and expenditures for food incurred while traveling or on vacation. Since a somewhat larger part of the expenditures for food shown on the expenditure schedules might represent payment for food preparation and meal service (as contrasted with expenditures for uncooked food materials only), it would be expected that data on average money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal derived from expenditure schedules would be higher than those derived from the supplementary schedules for families of comparable size and income. This, however, was practically never the case among village and small-city families, probably because relatively few meals were purchased away from home, and because estimates of money value of food made on the basis of detailed schedules, such as the food-estimate schedule or the food record, usually are higher than those obtained with a shorter schedule providing for fewer entries and thus fewer reminders of expenditures.

From the standpoint of methodology, considerable interest attaches to a comparison of the characteristics of families willing to fill supplementary schedules and those of all families in the consumption sample. Since the level of food consumption of village and city families depends chiefly on the level of money value of food per food-expenditure unit, and this in turn is affected by income and family composition, the following paragraphs compare families giving supplementary food schedules with all families in the consumption sample in each analysis unit with reference to three factors—money value of food per unit, family size, and income.

In the village analysis units the median money value of food per expenditure unit [1] reported on food-estimate schedules (check lists) was slightly higher—from 2 to 6 percent—than corresponding figures from expenditure schedules; the median values based on food records were from 6 to 10 percent higher than those from expenditure schedules (table 52).

A tendency for the money value of food per unit to be slightly higher when derived from data from supplementary schedules than from data from expenditure schedules may reflect the greater detail provided, or a slightly higher economic status among families filling supplementary schedules, or both. It is common experience that estimates of expenditure based on detailed schedules such as the supplementary schedule usually are slightly higher than global estimates for a few major subgroups, as were obtained on the expenditure schedule. This rather than economic status probably is chiefly responsible for whatever small differences exist in these data derived from the two schedules.

On the whole, there was little difference in average size of family between groups furnishing supplementary schedules and the entire consumption sample in each village analysis unit, as is indicated by the distribution of families by type (table 53). Of those giving supplementary schedules, the proportion of families comprising husband and wife only (type 1) was about equal to or higher than the proportion found in the consumption sample, except among families from the New England and the Middle Atlantic and North Central regions, where the proportion of type 1 families keeping food records was definitely lower. The median income of village families filling supplementary food schedules was the same or slightly lower than that of families in the consumption sample of a corresponding analysis unit; differences between the two medians ranged from 0 to 7 percent lower in the case of the 5 units for the food-recording group, and from 0 to 5 percent lower in the case of the 5 units for the food-estimating group. This tendency toward lower incomes reflects a somewhat higher proportion of wage-earning families and a lower proportion of business, professional, and clerical families in the group furnishing supplementary schedules than in the consumption sample, except among white families in the Southeast.

[1] The intervals used in classifying supplementary schedules by money value of food per food-expenditure unit were those appearing in earlier studies of the Bureau of Home Economics, adjusted for changes in food costs as shown by the index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. For each 3-month period (seasons) the intervals were as follows:

Period:	*Money value of food per food-expenditure unit per meal*
March–May 1936	$0.0312
June–August 1936	.0329
September–November 1936	.0327
December–February 1936–37	.0335
March 1937	.0335

In tables and charts referring to 7-day supplementary schedules, the intervals reported or plotted are those corresponding to June–August 1936. These were the months of heavy collection of supplementary schedules in most localities (table 55).

The interval used in classifying 12-month schedules was $0.0316 per food-expenditure unit per meal (as of the period May 1, 1935–April 30, 1936). This interval was used for each analysis unit, although the level and trend of food prices may have differed somewhat from one region to another.

TABLE 52.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD PER FOOD-EXPENDITURE UNIT AS REPORTED ON 3 TYPES OF SCHEDULES: *Distribution of households by money value of food, households keeping food records, households furnishing estimates of food consumption, and all households in the consumption sample, 10 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1935–37*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and sample	Households	Median value of food per unit	Households having food with money value[2] per meal per food-expenditure unit of—							
			Under $0.0329	$0.0329–$0.0657	$0.0658–$0.0986	$0.0987–$0.1315	$0.1316–$0.1644	$0.1645–$0.1973	$0.1974–$0.2302	$0.2303 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
VILLAGES										
North and West:[3]	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Food-recording group	438	0.138	0	1	12	31	30	14	7	5
Food-estimating group	2,076	.133	0	2	16	31	25	15	7	4
Consumption sample	6,359	.126	(4)	4	21	30	22	12	6	5
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central:										
Food-recording group	246	.133	0	2	15	32	30	12	6	3
Food-estimating group	1,304	.131	(4)	3	17	30	24	14	7	5
Consumption sample	3,785	.123	(4)	5	23	30	21	11	5	5
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific:										
Food-recording group	192	.144	0	0	8	30	31	15	7	9
Food-estimating group	772	.136	0	2	14	31	27	16	6	4
Consumption sample	2,574	.134	0	4	17	31	23	13	7	5
Southeast—white families:										
Food-recording group	256	.119	(4)	4	27	31	17	10	4	7
Food-estimating group	1,275	.115	(4)	7	27	32	17	9	4	4
Consumption sample	2,100	.112	(4)	9	29	30	17	8	4	3
Southeast—Negro families:										
Food-recording group	207	.071	5	41	26	19	6	1	2	(4)
Food-estimating group	622	.067	8	41	29	14	5	2	1	(4)
Consumption sample	972	.066	11	39	26	14	6	3	1	(4)
SMALL CITIES										
North Central and West:[5]										
Food-recording group	579	.143	0	1	13	27	26	20	8	5
Food-estimating group	1,847	.138	(4)	3	14	28	25	15	8	7
Consumption sample	5,929	.132	0	3	17	28	23	14	7	8
North Central:										
Food-recording group	268	.140	0	1	14	28	27	19	8	3
Food-estimating group	878	.130	(4)	5	18	28	25	12	6	6
Consumption sample	3,118	.129	(4)	4	19	30	22	13	6	6
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific:										
Food-recording group	311	.146	(4)	1	12	26	26	20	8	7
Food-estimating group	969	.144	(4)	2	10	28	26	17	9	8
Consumption sample	2,811	.137	0	2	16	28	24	14	8	8
Southeast—white families:										
Food-recording group	83	.128	0	8	16	29	27	10	7	3
Food-estimating group	727	.126	(4)	6	20	29	23	12	6	4
Consumption sample	1,116	.124	(4)	6	19	32	22	12	5	4
Southeast—Negro families:										
Food-recording group	68	.072	6	39	25	18	9	3	0	0
Food-estimating group	333	.064	7	45	27	15	4	2	(4)	(4)
Consumption sample	475	.069	6	41	27	17	5	2	1	1

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities studied in each region. The food records cover one-week periods during 1936–37; the food check lists furnished by the food-estimating group cover one-week periods during March–November 1936; the expenditure schedules of the consumption sample cover a 12-month period in 1935–36. In this table the households included in the consumption sample are those for whom expenditures were analyzed in detail. This number may differ slightly from the number in the consumption sample in table 53.

[2] Adjusted to June–August 1936 price level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

[3] New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

[4] 0.50 percent or less.

[5] North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

TABLE 53.—INCOME, FAMILY TYPE, AND OCCUPATION OF FAMILIES FURNISHING 4 TYPES OF SCHEDULES: *Distribution by income, by family type, and by occupation of families keeping food records, families furnishing estimates of food consumption (March–November 1936), families in the consumption sample, and families in the income sample, 19 analysis units in 28 States,[1] 1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and sample	Families	Median income	Distribution of families by income							Distribution of families by type					Distribution of families by occupation		
			$0–$499	$500–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000–$2,999	$3,000–$4,999	$5,000 or over	1–7 [2]	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	Wage-earner, clerical, business, and professional [3]	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
VILLAGES																	
North and West: [4]	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Food-recording group	438	1,320	4	27	30	20	17	2	(5)	438	26	37	33	4	431	53	47
Food-estimating group	2,076	1,310	4	26	33	20	14	3	(5)	2,076	29	34	32	5	2,076	52	48
Consumption sample	6,342	1,330	2	27	32	21	15	3	(5)	6,324	28	35	31	6	6,324	49	51
Income sample	11,903	1,300	7	25	29	18	15	4	2	11,029	33	31	29	7	11,167	53	47
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central:																	
Food-recording group	246	1,280	4	27	34	19	13	3	(5)	246	21	36	35	8	245	57	43
Food-estimating group	1,304	1,280	4	27	34	19	13	3	(5)	1,304	28	33	32	7	1,304	57	43
Consumption sample	3,777	1,280	2	29	34	19	13	3	(5)	3,777	27	31	32	10	3,777	54	46
Income sample	6,652	1,240	8	28	30	17	12	4	1	6,449	31	27	30	12	6,251	57	43
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific:																	
Food-recording group	192	1,390	4	27	24	20	23	2	0	192	33	37	30	0	186	48	52
Food-estimating group	772	1,370	2	25	31	23	16	3	0	772	30	36	32	2	772	44	56
Consumption sample	2,565	1,420	2	24	29	23	18	4	(5)	2,565	30	40	30	0	2,565	42	58
Income sample	5,251	1,380	7	23	26	21	17	4	2	4,580	35	36	29	0	4,916	48	52
Southeast—white families:																	
Food-recording group	256	1,440	6	22	26	21	17	6	2	256	23	34	29	14	251	31	69
Food-estimating group	1,275	1,410	5	23	26	19	18	7	2	1,275	21	36	33	10	1,275	39	61
Consumption sample	2,092	1,440	3	24	26	20	18	7	2	2,092	22	35	33	10	2,092	38	62
Income sample	3,797	1,480	5	23	24	17	17	10	4	3,637	22	32	32	14	3,551	40	60
Southeast—Negro families:																	
Food-recording group	207	410	61	32	6	0	1	(5)	0	207	35	24	28	13	194	83	17
Food-estimating group	622	420	60	34	5	1	0	0	0	622	35	27	26	12	622	85	15
Consumption sample	973	440	56	38	6	0	0	0	0	973	34	27	27	12	973	82	18
Income sample	2,426	380	66	29	4	1	(5)	(5)	(5)	2,296	40	23	23	14	2,215	88	12

SMALL CITIES																	
North Central and West:[6]																	
Food-recording group	579	1,670	2	13	27	23	23	9	3	579	20	43	31	6	574	36	64
Food-estimating group	1,847	1,510	2	16	31	24	19	7	1	1,847	26	38	32	4	1,847	47	53
Consumption sample	5,882	1,600	2	17	27	22	22	9	1	5,882	26	36	34	4	5,882	44	56
Income sample	9,900	1,530	4	18	27	21	19	9	2	8,735	32	34	32	2	9,534	48	52
North Central:																	
Food-recording group	268	1,590	3	16	26	24	18	10	3	268	18	43	27	12	265	43	57
Food-estimating group	878	1,390	2	21	34	19	16	7	1	878	25	34	32	9	878	55	45
Consumption sample	3,107	1,480	2	20	30	20	18	8	2	3,107	27	34	33	6	3,107	51	49
Income sample	3,719	1,340	5	24	30	18	14	7	2	3,402	33	30	32	5	3,583	56	44
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific:																	
Food-recording group	311	1,750	2	11	26	22	27	9	3	311	22	43	34	1	309	30	70
Food-estimating group	969	1,640	1	13	28	28	23	7	(5)	969	27	42	31	0	969	40	60
Consumption sample	2,775	1,720	1	13	25	25	25	10	1	2,775	26	40	34	0	2,775	37	63
Income sample	6,181	1,670	3	14	25	23	22	11	2	5,333	32	37	31	0	5,951	44	56
Southeast—white families:																	
Food-recording group	83	1,610	2	26	16	25	22	9	0	83	11	43	35	11	82	32	68
Food-estimating group	727	1,530	4	20	25	25	19	6	1	727	22	37	38	3	727	45	55
Consumption sample	1,108	1,560	3	18	26	24	22	7	0	1,108	21	40	39	0	1,108	42	58
Income sample	1,379	1,410	5	25	25	18	16	8	3	1,113	25	37	38	0	1,359	53	47
Southeast—Negro families:																	
Food-recording group	68	790	21	50	19	6	4	0	0	68	22	35	34	9	68	63	37
Food-estimating group	333	650	38	43	15	2	2	0	0	333	26	31	35	8	333	78	22
Consumption sample	475	580	43	42	13	2	0	0	0	475	30	33	37	0	475	79	21
Income sample	798	790	51	40	6	1	2	0	0	640	36	37	27	0	794	89	11
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES																	
North and West:[4]																	
Food-recording group	1,476	1,750	(5)	12	25	26	27	8	2	1,476	21	40	34	5	1,467	39	61
Eligible sample [7]	170,573	1,700	(5)	13	27	25	24	8	3	170,573	32	33	32	3	170,573	48	52
New England:																	
Food-recording group	173	1,780	0	9	26	26	23	12	4	173	17	48	35	0	173	34	66
Eligible sample [7]	16,784	1,550	1	17	30	23	20	6	3	16,784	31	39	30	0	16,784	54	46
East North Central:																	
Food-recording group	420	1,720	0	13	26	25	28	7	1	420	18	33	31	18	412	42	58
Eligible sample [7]	49,724	1,710	(5)	12	27	25	24	10	2	49,724	29	29	32	10	49,724	51	49
West North Central:																	
Food-recording group	252	1,600	1	16	27	30	20	6	(5)	252	25	38	37	(5)	251	41	59
Eligible sample [7]	32,740	1,690	1	15	27	25	24	6	2	32,740	30	36	34	0	32,740	47	53

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—INCOME, FAMILY TYPE, AND OCCUPATION OF FAMILIES FURNISHING 4 TYPES OF SCHEDULES: *Distribution by income, by family type, and by occupation of families keeping food records, families furnishing estimates of food consumption (March–November 1936), families in the consumption sample, and families in the income sample, 19 analysis units in 28 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and sample	Families	Median income	Distribution of families by income							Distribution of families by type					Distribution of families by occupation		
			$0–$499	$500–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000–$2,999	$3,000–$4,999	$5,000 or over	1–7[2]	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	Wage-earner, clerical, business, and professional[3]	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
MIDDLE-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES—continued																	
Plains and Mountain:	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Food-recording group	257	1,820	(5)	7	23	31	29	7	3	257	21	43	36	0	257	38	62
Eligible sample[7]	36,430	1,770	(5)	12	25	25	26	8	4	36,430	34	34	32	0	36,430	42	58
Pacific:																	
Food-recording group	374	1,830	1	11	22	25	32	8	1	374	22	42	36	(5)	374	39	61
Eligible sample[7]	34,895	1,710	(5)	11	27	28	26	6	2	34,895	36	33	31	0	34,895	48	52
Southeast—white families:																	
Food-recording group	239	1,910	2	10	20	22	28	15	3	239	17	41	42	(5)	239	26	74
Eligible sample[7]	21,063	1,840	(5)	13	20	24	29	10	4	21,063	27	36	37	0	21,063	39	61
Southeast—Negro families:																	
Food-recording group	141	870	21	38	24	7	9	1	0	141	26	29	39	6	141	35	65
Eligible sample[7]	9,307	720	26	54	15	2	[8] 3	.....	.....	9,307	37	22	33	8	9,307	86	14
METROPOLIS																	
Chicago:																	
Food-recording group	180	2,010	0	5	17	23	32	17	6	180	11	34	33	22	175	21	79
Eligible sample[7]	215,870	1,860	0	10	22	25	28	12	3	215,870	25	35	31	9	215,870	48	52

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of Negro families were made. See table 50 for a list of the villages and cities studied in each region. Percentage distributions by income class are based on the total number of families in the sample, column 2. Percentage distributions by family type are based on the number of families in column 11, and percentage distributions by occupation are based on the number of families in column 16.

[2] Excludes all families of types 8 and 9, and families of types 6 and 7 in the income sample where they were ineligible for the consumption sample. See page 236 for the family types included in the consumption sample. A few supplementary schedules of family types 6 and 7 were collected in regions where these types were ineligible for the consumption sample; these have been included in the supplementary schedule tabulations although the corresponding expenditure schedules were not included in the consumption sample.

[3] Excludes all families that were classed in the following occupational classes: Farm operator, farm sharecropper, no earnings from occupation, unknown occupation.

[4] New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

[5] 0.50 percent or less.

[6] North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

[7] Includes families eligible for the consumption sample. See Family Expenditures in Selected Cities, 1935–36, Vol. II, Food, U. S. Dept. of Labor Bul. No. 648.

[8] Includes families with incomes of $2,000 or over.

In the five small-city units, the median value of food per expenditure unit as derived from the food-estimate schedules (check lists) was from 1 to 5 percent higher than that derived from corresponding expenditure schedules, except for the Negro unit in the Southeast, where the median was lower. Figures from food records were from 3 to 9 percent higher than those from expenditure schedules. The median income of white families filling supplementary schedules differed but little from that in corresponding consumption samples. In these four analysis units they were from 2 to 6 percent lower for those filling food-estimate schedules, and from 2 to 7 percent higher for those keeping food records. Negro groups in the Southeast filling supplementary schedules of both types included relatively fewer families with incomes under $500 than were found in the consumption sample. In each of the five food-recording groups, the proportion of families of type 1 was lower than that found in the consumption sample. This would tend to increase average family size, and thus offset somewhat the influence of higher median incomes in establishing the level of money value of food per food-expenditure unit.

For middle-sized and large cities data are not available for comparing the distribution by money value of food of families furnishing food-estimate schedules (check lists) with the distribution of families keeping food records or with those filling expenditure schedules. The only comparison that may be made is that of food-record keeping families with the eligible sample.

The median income of food-recording families was only slightly higher than that of all eligible families in many analysis units for middle-sized and large cities. In three analysis units, however, the food-recording group was considerably more prosperous. The median income of white families in middle-sized and large New England cities was 15 percent higher, and in Chicago, 8 percent higher than among families in the corresponding eligible sample. Among Negro families in middle-sized and large cities of the Southeast, the median income of the record-keeping families was 21 percent higher than that of eligible families. In cities of every size studied, the proportion of business, professional, and clerical families was higher among those keeping food records than among those in the corresponding consumption sample, especially among Negro families in the larger cities in the Southeast.

In summary, available data indicate that for most analysis units the differences in income, family size, and money value of food per unit of families filling expenditure schedules and supplementary food schedules are comparatively small; median values seldom differed by as much as 10 percent. The greatest deviations usually refer to the relatively small analysis units comprising Negro families of the Southeast. With but minor reservations, data from the supplementary schedules may be regarded as representative of data that might have been secured from the entire consumption sample.

Reliability of the Food Data

The completeness and reliability of schedules were insured by various procedures for field collection, for editing, and for tabulating the data. Field agents were thoroughly trained. One out of eight or ten schedules was verified by the supervisor through a check interview. Schedules were carefully edited, and if found to be incomplete or inconsistent, the family was revisited. Expenditure schedules judged reliable were accepted for tabulation only if the total receipts and total disbursements balanced within 5.5 percent for village and city families.

Supplementary schedules were accepted only if circumstances made the week of the study a normal one for the family. The week was not considered normal when either the husband or wife had fewer than 11 meals at home during the week, or when the entire family was absent from home 2 or more days of the week, or when the number of meals served to guests amounted to one-fourth or more of the total number of meals served to all household members. Schedules were considered incomplete or of doubtful accuracy and, hence, were returned to the field office for verification or rejection if the food supply as reported furnished less than half of the estimated energy requirements of the family, or if entries were entirely lacking for some major class of food, such as grain products or fats. Unless the points in question could be verified, schedules also were rejected if entries appeared unreasonably high, suggesting that purchases rather than consumption had inadvertently been reported.

The data obtained by the use of food-estimate schedules (check lists) and food records represent consumption in the economic rather than in the physiological sense. The figures show what was available for consumption, but not what actu-

ally was eaten. No attempt was made to obtain information regarding food spoilage or food waste, although, of course, food produced or purchased primarily as feed for pets, chicks, or domestic animals was excluded. In evaluating the nutritive content of the diet, account was taken of inedible refuse, such as bones, peelings, egg shells, or fruit pits, to the extent of average figures on composition. Under some circumstances these average figures may be too low to represent usual household practice.

Of the two supplementary schedules, the food records presumably are the more accurate. Records covering short periods are occasionally subjected to the criticism that some families plan meals on a higher-than-usual plane during the period covered in an attempt to create a favorable impression on the field agent, or on a lower-than-usual plane in an attempt to gain sympathy. Every effort was made to encourage families to continue their usual mode of living during the week of the food record.

Errors in food records are likely to be omissions of entries and bias the results through consistent understatement of consumption. Errors in estimates (check lists) may include both underestimation and overestimation due in part to failure to recall quantities accurately, and in part, to inaccuracies in recalling practice over a defined period. These tend to compensate each other in averages based on large numbers of families. Any such compensation of errors is inapplicable when schedules are treated one by one. Hence data from food-estimates (check lists) have been used in this study only for group averages, and not for a study of variations among families in the nutritive content of diets.

TABLE 54.—MONEY VALUE AND QUANTITIES OF FOOD REPORTED ON FOOD-ESTIMATE SCHEDULES AS A PERCENTAGE OF THOSE REPORTED ON FOOD RECORDS: *Money value and quantities of food reported on estimate schedules expressed as a percentage of corresponding data from food records (food record data=100), 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Relative money value		Relative quantities reported of—						
	As reported [2]	When valued at identical prices [3]	Eggs	Milk equivalent [4]	Fats, meat, poultry, fish	Flour equivalent [5]	Sugar, sirup, preserves	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables, all fruit [6]
VILLAGES									
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central	*Percent* 98	*Percent* 101	*Percent* 109	*Percent* 93	*Percent* 107	*Percent* 97	*Percent* 93	*Percent* 115	*Percent* 96
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	94	95	104	84	105	92	89	95	92
Southeast—white families	97	99	109	102	102	95	94	101	94
Southeast—Negro families	94	97	146	98	94	104	109	81	80
SMALL CITIES									
North Central	93	92	111	92	100	79	93	116	84
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	99	98	96	88	107	96	102	102	94
Southeast—white families	98	102	147	96	100	98	106	90	110
Southeast—Negro families	89	106	159	108	93	113	116	70	129

[1] For the food-record data, averages for the money-value classes shown in tables 39–43 have been weighted by the distribution of all records collected to obtain an average for the regions shown here.
[2] Based on median money values of all food.
[3] Village data are valued at the average prices reported on New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central food-estimate schedules. Small-city data are valued at the average prices reported on North Central schedules.
[4] Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products (except butter) are equivalent so far as protein and minerals are concerned.
[5] Two-thirds of the weight of baked goods has been added to that of flour, meals, and cereals.
[6] Does not include dried vegetables.

The relationship between the data provided by the two supplementary schedules with respect to money value and quantities of food consumed is indicated in table 54 for village and small-city families. The average money value of food

per expenditure unit as shown by food-estimate schedules was similar to that shown by food records, as has already been pointed out. Averages derived from the estimate-schedules were lower than those from records by from 2 to 6 percent in the several village analysis units; and by 1 to 7 percent in the several small-city units of white families, except among Negro families in the small cities of the Southeast, where the data based on estimates were lower by 11 percent. (The median income of the Negro food-estimating families was 18 percent lower than that of the record-keeping group.) There was less discrepancy between money value figures derived from the two types of schedules, however, when the average quantities of major food groups reported on each type of schedule were valued at identical prices; for the several village units, figures for money value of food derived from the food-estimate schedules ranged from 5 percent below to 1 percent above figures derived from food records; for small-city units corresponding figures ranged from 8 percent below to 6 percent above. Some of the difference in average prices reported on the two schedules probably was due to seasonal trends in prices and availability of foods; the collection period of food records lagged from 1 to 2 months behind that of food-estimate schedules (table 55).

On the whole, food records showed slightly greater consumption of all food than did food-estimate schedules (check lists). There were exceptions for certain foods or groups of food, however. For example, egg consumption did not follow the general rule. The average quantities reported on estimate schedules exceeded those reported on records in all but one analysis unit. In part this may be due to the fact that estimate-schedule collection came earlier in the year than food-record collection (see table 55); with egg prices advancing in 1936 more than seasonally from summer to late winter, consumption probably was greater in the earlier weeks covered by the estimate schedules than in the later period covered by the records. In part, however, the difference in averages for eggs may have been due to the procedure of asking for estimates of egg consumption. Unfortunately, these estimates were made in terms of dozens rather than number. Any bias toward an upward rounding of the small figures for dozens would result in the reporting of higher consumption on estimate schedules than found on food records.

Except in two analysis units of the Southeast, estimates of milk consumption tended to be lower than records. There may have been some tendency in estimating to omit milk purchased at stores as a supplement to that obtained through routine deliveries. Estimates of meat consumption tended to equal or exceed records, except among Negro families, where the reverse was true. On the other hand, estimates of quantities of grain products consumed tended to fall below records, except among Negro families.

The difficulty of estimating the consumption of sugars, vegetables, and fruit probably has contributed both to the relatively large differences between averages for these food groups derived from estimate schedules and those derived from records, and to lack of consistency in the direction of deviations. Another contributing factor was the difference in the period of collection represented by each type of schedule. For example, the fact that for Negro families averages referring to consumption of potatoes and sweetpotatoes derived from estimate schedules tended to be much lower than those derived from food records, undoubtedly reflects the relative scarcity of sweetpotatoes, a well-liked food, in the months covered by estimates as compared with their greater abundance during the period in which food records were kept. This differential in the months covered by the two supplementary schedules probably also accounts in part for the deviations in the two sets of averages for fruit (and sugar) and for vegetables other than potatoes. The periods covered by the two types of schedules overlapped more in villages than in small cities; greater consistency is found in averages derived from the two types of schedules in the former than in the latter communities.

Both types of supplementary schedules report only the quantities of food used in the preparation of family meals. The data obtained on fats, for example, apply only to fats purchased as such, and do not include fats incorporated in commercially baked or processed goods. Likewise the data obtained on sugar includes only that bought for the preparation of home meals and is exclusive of that contained in the commercially canned fruit and baked goods and in ice cream eaten in home meals. Nor do the figures presented include the sugar used in making commercial soft drinks, candies, and ice cream eaten between meals and in meals purchased away from home.

The factors just discussed affect the suitability of the data on consumption of individual items or groups of food for national or regional estimates. In addition,

TABLE 55.—MONTH OF COLLECTION OF SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES: *Distribution of supplementary food schedules by month of collection, 8 analysis units in 22 States,*[1] *1936–37*

[Households of nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Month of collection	New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central [2]		Plains, Mountain, and Pacific		Southeast			
					White		Negro	
	Food estimates	Food records	Food estimates	Food records	Food estimates	Food records	Food estimates	Food records
VILLAGES								
All months	*Number* 1,425	*Number* 246	*Number* 813	*Number* 192	*Number* 1,628	*Number* 256	*Number* 805	*Number* 207
1936:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
March	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
April	24	(3)	15	0	13	0	14	0
May	22	24	17	0	14	9	14	3
June	15	29	19	20	15	24	16	27
July	10	20	21	42	14	19	18	20
August	7	12	12	31	5	10	2	15
September	6	2	4	1	6	3	7	4
October	4	5	4	0	7	16	4	8
November	4	2	4	3	6	5	4	7
December	3	2	2	3	9	3	6	5
1937:								
January	2	(3)	1	0	4	4	11	9
February	(3)	1	0	0	4	6	1	2
March	(3)	3	0	0	2	1	2	0
April	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMALL CITIES								
All months	*Number* 928	*Number* 268	*Number* 1,009	*Number* 311	*Number* 840	*Number* 83	*Number* 414	*Number* 68
1936:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
March	6	0	(3)	0	0	0	(3)	0
April	16	0	3	0	3	0	4	0
May	20	4	15	4	11	1	11	0
June	16	20	16	5	14	10	17	7
July	14	14	18	22	24	12	17	9
August	10	23	19	33	18	16	16	18
September	6	11	10	14	7	25	6	35
October	3	12	8	12	6	22	6	7
November	4	7	6	6	3	4	3	12
December	3	3	4	2	4	6	5	9
1937:								
January	1	4	1	2	6	4	9	3
February	(3)	1	0	0	4	0	6	0
March	1	1	0	0	(3)	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast, where special studies of Negro families were made. See table 50 for a list of the villages and small cities included in the regions studied. Percentages in this table are based on the number of schedules collected during all the months.

[2] For small cities, North Central region only.

[3] 0.50 percent or less.

it is to be expected that per capita consumption of some foods or food groups as found in this study would be much larger than would be found for the population as a whole; of other foods, smaller, because the study was designed to investigate consumption patterns only of specific population groups. (See pp. 231–234 for discussion of population groups included and omitted from this study.) Undoubtedly the per capita consumption of butter among nonrelief native-born families would exceed that of the population as a whole, whereas their consumption of oleomargarine, olive oil, and some other edible fats might be less. Similarly the relationships between the various cuts of meat consumed by families included in this study would scarcely represent the relative importance of these cuts in meat consumption of the country as a whole. Examples might be multiplied for each of the other food groups.

Less reliance can be placed on figures for individual food items classified under each major group than on figures for groups of food. Not all individual articles of foods are consumed in any given 7-day period; every week there are many alternates among which a family may choose both in purchases at the market and in selections from produce of home gardens. Furthermore, seasonal abundance or scarcity may result in unduly high or unduly low averages for some individual foods when the study of consumption covers only a single 7-day period in certain months, as was the case for the supplementary food schedules.

Data for Low-Income Families

Average expenditures for living made by families at the lowest income levels in some analysis units do not follow the trends shown by the higher income classes as closely as might be expected. For example, families in the class $250–$499 in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages had an average value of living of $548—a sum appreciably greater than average income, $394. At none of the higher levels was the deficit of the group so large a proportion of its total income. The group at the income level $250–$499 doubtless included some families not typical of this low-income group—i. e., families that customarily had higher net incomes but were suffering temporary reverses. Outlays for food, as well as for all items of living, made by such families probably are much more closely related to average income over a period of years than to income in a single unusual year. The number of families in the lowest income classes was relatively small in most analysis units; hence, the expenditures of a few atypical families (those accustomed to higher incomes) exerted considerable influence on averages. As a consequence, the averages for the entire income class, more often than not, are not representative of the lowest levels of expenditure of the population group studied. Since data from the supplementary food-estimate schedules were tabulated for incomes $0–$499, the upward bias caused by these atypical low-income families was not so sharply defined as in data presented from the expenditure schedules. However, the influence of these families must not be overlooked in analyzing data from the supplementary schedules for this lowest income group.

Interregional Comparisons

Composition of the Sample

Most of the interregional comparisons made in this volume have been based on data from families of specified types in specific income classes. This has been done because the analysis units differ somewhat both with respect to the proportion of large families included in the consumption sample and with respect to distribution of families by income. It will be recalled that families of types 6 and 7 were studied (in addition to types 1–5) in some analysis units; but in others, the sample was limited to families of the first five types. (See pp. 236–237.) Furthermore, in some communities the families surveyed were more representative of all population groups than in others, and in some communities the income level and patterns of income distribution were less affected by local economic situations than in others (p. 234). For example, the droughts of unusual severity in 1934 and 1936 in the Great Plains undoubtedly affected incomes in villages and cities as well as on farms in that region. Since income levels and family size as well as region affect consumption patterns, interregional comparisons should not be based on all incomes lines (p. 236). Differences in the summary averages for families of all income classes combined do not provide a basis for estimating differences in aggregate consumption of families in the various analysis units.

The Period Covered by the Study

The 12-month period covered by the survey cannot be defined exactly. Each family that filled a schedule was free to choose a continuous 12-month period beginning not earlier than January 1935 and ending not later than December 1936. The period of schedule collection in a community affected the dates chosen by families. Obviously, families in the communities in which field work was concluded in the summer of 1936 had less choice of a period for the report year than those interviewed in December.

The majority of the schedules fell within the 18-month period beginning January 1, 1935 and closing June 30, 1936. Only in the North Central small cities were more than one-fourth of the expenditure schedules for periods ending later than June 30, 1936. Had there been marked changes in general price level in the period from January 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936, consumption patterns at a given income level might also have changed appreciably. However, the index of cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower salaried urban workers, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was 98.1 for 1935 and 99.1 for 1936 (1935–39=100). The purchasing power of a given income, accordingly, would have differed little during the 2 years in question, for the country as a whole. The comparison of two or more analysis units with respect to ways of spending of families at a given income level, therefore, seems justified even though there were some differences with respect to period of schedule collection.

The 7-day period covered by a supplementary food schedule was determined chiefly by the date of interview. The food-estimate schedule (check lists) generally pertained to the week immediately preceding the interview, and the food record to some week shortly afterward, when appointments could be made for the visits of the special food-record agent to assist the homemaker with inventories of stocks of food on hand, to give instructions for keeping the record, and to supervise entries. The proportion of supplementary schedules obtained during each month covered by field work is shown in table 55. Attention has been called earlier to the possible influence upon consumption of the uneven seasonal distribution of schedules, of variations in the relative abundance of different kinds of food in the markets, and of shifts in the retail prices of food. In this report, interunit comparisons have been based only on data collected in summer months—June, July, and August.

Because relatively few supplementary schedules were obtained during winter months, appendix tables showing quantities of food consumed derived from food-estimate schedules present only the results obtained by pooling data from schedules collected from March through November 1936. Such figures, of course, cannot be used for interunit comparisons or for national estimates of the consumption of any item or groups of items the consumption of which has a definite seasonal trend, without adjustment for this factor. (See also p. 247.)

Measurement of Household Size in Dietary Analyses

Week-Equivalent Persons

To determine the number of persons to which each household furnishing supplementary food schedules was equivalent, the total number of meals served to all persons during the week was divided by 21, since in this country this is the usual number served to each person. Meals for an entire week were expressed as this number, even though the food was apportioned into more than 21 servings for infants and invalids, or fewer than 21 for persons habitually not eating breakfast or lunch. Lunches purchased and eaten away from home were not counted as family meals but were recorded separately. This procedure made it possible to adjust for meals eaten away from home by household members, as well as for meals served at home to guests or boarders. In this computation, based only on the number of meals, each individual, regardless of age or activity, was considered equally important insofar as food consumption was concerned.

The chief use made of household size in terms of week-equivalent persons was in determining the average per capita consumption of various articles or groups of food in the tabulation of supplementary schedules. These averages were obtained by dividing aggregate consumption for the week by the number of equivalent persons comprising the household or group of households. Data on the consumption of food on a per capita basis are satisfactory for comparisons between large population groups composed of similar proportions of children and adults. For groups dissimilar in the ratio of children and adults, such figures are not comparable when they refer to commodities that are consumed more largely by persons in some age groups than in others.

Food-Expenditure Units

Since it costs more to feed adults than infants and more to feed young people in the 'teen age than moderately active adults, the money value of a family's food is affected by the age and activity of the household members as well as by their number. In order to compare the money value of food among families differing in size and age composition, investigators often compute the number of moderately active men (food-expenditure units) that could be fed for the amounts spent for the food of the family. By dividing the aggregate money value of food for each family by the number of units to which the family is equivalent, the money value per unit may be computed.

To compute the number of food-expenditure units to which a family is equivalent, it is necessary to know the relative money value of the food consumed by persons differing in age, size, and activity. For this study, these relatives were estimated from the money value of food budgets for different individuals[2] priced according to retail food prices in the period, June–August 1936. The estimated money value of the food of a moderately active man (about $2.40 a week) was taken as the unit, and figures for persons of other age, sex, and activity were expressed in terms of ratios to this value. Two scales of relatives were developed—a detailed one for the 7-day supplementary schedules (both food-estimate schedules and food records) and a condensed one for the 12-month expenditure schedules.

The scale of relatives used in conjunction with 7-day schedules was as follows:

Age group:	*Equivalent in expenditure units*	
	Men and boys	*Women and girls*
75 years or older:[1]		
Moderately active	0.90	0.85
Active	.95	.90
20–74 years:		
Moderately active	[2] 1.00	.92
Active	1.12	1.00
16–19 years	1.14	1.01
14–15 years	1.12	1.01
13 years	1.07	.97
12 years	1.03	.93
11 years	.98	.90
10 years	.95	.88
9 years	.91	.84
8 years	.87	.79
7 years	.80	.73
6 years	.73	.67
5 years	.65	.63
4 years	.61	.60
3 years	.59	.58
2 years	.55	.55
1 year	.54	.54
Under 1 year	.51	.51

[1] Including adult invalids of any age.
[2] 0.95 if working less than 20 hours weekly.

The condensed modification of this scale used for the 12-month schedules of the consumption sample is shown below:

Person and age group:	*Equivalent in expenditure units*
Members of economic family:	
20 years or older	1.0
13–19 years	1.1
6–12 years	.9
Under 6 years	.6
Other members of household:	
Boarders, guests (overnight or longer), and paid household help	1.0
Nurse for sick	.9

[2] STIEBELING, HAZEL K., and PHIPARD, ESTHER F. DIETS OF FAMILIES OF EMPLOYED WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN CITIES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 507: 7, illus. 1939.

The number of meals served to each individual in the household was multiplied by the appropriate factor for that individual shown in the pertinent scale, and the products added to obtain the total number of equivalent food-expenditure unit-meals for the household. The aggregate money value of food divided by this total gives the money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal. The resulting figure—on a meal, day, or week basis—has been used in this report as a measure of the level of money value of food.

Nutrition Units

In developing scales of nutrition-equivalents, it was necessary to set reasonable dietary allowances for individuals differing in age, sex, and activity for each separate nutrient, and then to find for each nutrient the ratio existing between the allowances for persons differing in age, sex, or activity and the allowance for a moderately active 70-kilogram man. Dietary allowances for various nutrients do not rest on the same amount of experimental evidence. Requirements for food energy, for example, have been studied more extensively than those for minerals. Requirements for vitamins have been least explored, although more deeply for some vitamins than for others. Some of the factors involved in setting dietary allowances have been discussed in a previous publication.[3]

The relatives used in this study for determining family size in terms of equivalent nutrition units are given below for several nutrients:

Nutrient and sex-age group	*Equivalents in nutrition units*
Protein:	
Adult, 20 years or older	1.0
Boy, 9–19 years; girl, 11–19 years	1.1
Boy, 7–8 years; girl, 8–10 years	1.0
Boy, 4–6 years; girl, 4–7 years	.8
Child, under 4 years	.7
Calcium:	
Man, 20 years or older	1.0
Woman, 20 years or older	1.3
Child, under 20 years	1.5
Phosphorus:	
Adult, 20 years or older	1.0
Boy, 13–19 years	1.0
Boy, 9–12 years; girl, 11–19 years	.9
Boy, 4–8 years; girl, 4–10 years	.8
Child, under 4 years	.8
Iron:	
Adult, 20 years or older	1.0
Boy, 13–19 years	1.0
Boy, 11–12 years; girl, 14–19 years	.9
Boy, 9–10 years; girl, 11–13 years	.8
Boy, 7–8 years; girl, 8–10 years	.7
Boy, 4–6 years; girl, 4–7 years	.5
Child, under 4 years	.4
Vitamin A value:	
Adult, 20 years or older	1.00
Boy, 11–19 years; girl, 14–19 years	1.00
Boy, 7–10 years; girl, 8–13 years	0.90
Boy, 4–6 years; girl, 4–7 years	.75
Child, under 4 years	.75
Thiamin (vitamin B_1):	
Adult, 20 years or older	1.00
Boy, 16–19 years	1.20
Boy, 13–15 years	1.00
Boy, 11–12 years; girl, 14–19 years	.83
Boy, 9–10 years; girl, 11–13 years	.80
Boy, 7–8 years; girl, 8–10 years	.70
Boy, 4–6 years; girl, 4–7 years	.50
Child, under 4 years	.40
Ascorbic acid (vitamin C):	
Adult, 20 years or older	1.00
Boy, 16–19 years	1.20
Boy, 13–15 years	1.00
Boy, 11–12 years; girl, 14–19 years	.90
Boy, 9–10 years; girl, 11–13 years	.80
Boy, 4–8 years; girl, 4–10 years	.70
Child, under 4 years	.70
Riboflavin:	
Adult, 20 years or older	1.00
Boy, 11–19 years; girl, 14–19 years	1.00
Boy, 7–10 years; girl, 8–13 years	.90
Boy, 4–6 years; girl, 4–7 years	.75
Child, under 4 years	.75

[3] STIEBELING, HAZEL K., and PHIPARD, ESTHER F. DIETS OF FAMILIES OF EMPLOYED WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN CITIES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 507, 141 pp., illus. 1939.

The fact that the same relative allowance is assigned to groups of persons representing a wide age range indicates something of the approximate and often arbitrary character of the scales of equivalents. The order of magnitude represented by unity is shown by the following figures, although too much significance should not be attached to the exact values: Protein, 60 to 75 grams; calcium, 0.68 gram; phosphorus, 1.32 grams; iron, 15 milligrams; vitamin A value, 6,000 International Units; thiamin (vitamin B_1), 1.5 to 2.0 milligrams; ascorbic acid (vitamin C), 60 to 75 milligrams; riboflavin, 1.5 to 2.0 milligrams. These values allow some margin of safety over estimated average minimum needs for each nutrient, but the margins probably are not equally generous for all. The allowances for the moderately active man and the relatives for other persons will require revision as the knowledge of human requirements grows, and with each marked revision, household size and the average nutritive content of the diets per nutrition unit should be recomputed.

Two scales for determining household size in terms of food-energy units have been used: (1) The Bureau of Home Economics scale, shown in table 56, and (2) the International scale, proposed in 1932 by a committee of experts meeting under the auspices of the League of Nations.[4]

TABLE 56.—SCALE OF RELATIVES FOR FOOD-ENERGY ALLOWANCES: *Suggested daily allowances and Bureau of Home Economics scale of equivalents*

Sex, age, and activity	Description of individual				Suggested allowances	Food-energy equivalents
	Average height		Average weight			
	Inches	*Centimeters*	*Pounds*	*Kilograms*	*Net calories*	*Units*
Men, 20–59 years [1]	68	173	154	70		
Moderately active work					3,000	1.00
Very active work					4,500	1.50
Active work					3,900	1.30
Light work					2,700	.90
Sedentary work					2,400	.80
Women, 20–59 years [1]	64	163	132	60		
Moderately active work					2,500	.83
Very active work					3,000	1.00
Active work					2,700	.90
Light work					2,300	.77
Sedentary work					2,100	.70
Boys:						
16–19 years	68	173	139	63	3,600	1.20
13–15 years	63	160	111	50	3,000	1.00
11–12 years	57	145	82	37	2,500	.83
9–10 years	53	135	68	31	2,400	.80
7–8 years	49	125	55	25	2,100	.70
4–6 years	42	107	40	18	1,500	.50
Girls:						
14–19 years	64	163	121	55	2,500	.83
11–13 years	58	147	89	40	2,400	.80
8–10 years	52	132	64	29	2,100	.70
4–7 years	42	107	39	18	1,500	.50
Children under 4 years	35	89	29	13	1,200	.40

[1] A reduction of about 10 percent was made in caloric allowances for persons between the ages of 60 and 75 and of about 20 percent for those over 75 years. Some adjustments according to a sliding scale were also made for persons in each group whose height was above or below average.

The latter scale is based on a value of unity of 3,000 calories, gross, or 2,700 calories, net. The coefficients used in the International scale for individuals of different age and sex are as follows:

Age or sex group:	*Unit*	Age or sex group:	*Unit*
Under 2 years	0.2	10–11 years	0.7
2–3 years	.3	12–13 years	.8
4–5 years	.4	14–59 years, male	1.0
6–7 years	.5	14–59 years, female	.8
8–9 years	.6	60 years or older	.8

[4] LEAGUE OF NATIONS, HEALTH ORGANISATION. CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS FOR THE STANDARDISATION OF CERTAIN METHODS USED IN MAKING DIETARY STUDIES, HELD IN ROME ON SEPTEMBER 2D AND 3D, 1932. Health Organ. Quart. Bul. 1: 477-483. 1932.

In general, calorie allowances are set fairly close to probable requirements, as indicated by the usual food intake of healthy persons. No addition is made for a margin of safety, as in the case of proteins, minerals, and vitamins, since there is believed to be no advantage and some distinct disadvantages in a surplus of calories. The discussions of average values for food energy per unit in this publication are confined to computations based on the Bureau's scale for food-energy equivalents, because this scale is believed to reflect more closely than the International scale the food-energy needs of persons living under American conditions. Household size in terms of the International scale of units is included in tables referring to food-energy values, however, in order to make possible direct comparisons of these data with results of studies of other countries.

The computation of the number of adult nutrition units to which a family is equivalent is illustrated by the following example, referring to energy requirements:

Family member:	*Equivalent in food-energy units*
Man, 70 kilograms, moderately active	1.00
Woman, 60 kilograms, moderately active	.83
Boy, aged 10	.80
Girl, aged 5	.50
Total	3.13

Thus, this family of four persons is considered equivalent to only 3.13 moderately active men so far as energy requirements are concerned. Usually the average number of food-energy units to which a family is equivalent is smaller than the number of persons; hence the energy values of diets are higher when expressed on a food-energy-unit basis than on a per capita basis. This is generally the case for most nutrients other than calcium.

The total content of the diet in food-energy value or in a specific nutrient divided by the number of nutrition units to which the family is equivalent with respect to food energy or the specific nutrient gives the average nutritive value per nutrition unit, as shown in the various tables.

Classification of Foods

A consistent classification of food items facilitates comparisons of food expenditures and consumption from one study to another. The classification adopted in this study is similar to that used in previous studies of this Bureau and is based on the similarity of foods both as sources of important nutrients, and as products of different agricultural and food-processing enterprises. Insofar as there are differences in the classifications used in the analysis of data from the two types of supplementary schedules, the first consideration was given more weight in the analysis of food records; the second, in the analysis of the food-estimate schedules (check lists).

The chief difference in the classification followed in the analysis of data from the two schedules was with respect to fruit and vegetables other than potatoes, mature legumes, and dried products. In the analysis of food records, the nutritionally important leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, tomatoes, and citrus fruit have been separated from other fruit and vegetables, without distinguishing whether they were fresh or canned products. In the check lists, the emphasis has been placed on whether fruit and vegetables were fresh or canned, without distinguishing between their inherent nutritive qualities.

The following list shows the main headings, with examples, used in the classification of data from food records:

Eggs.
Milk and milk products other than butter:
  Milk:
    Fluid—whole, skim, and buttermilk.
    Evaporated and condensed.
    Dry.
  Cheese.
  Cream.
  Ice cream and milk custards.
Fats:
  Butter.
  Table fats other than butter.
  Oils, salad and cooking oil, mayonnaise and salad dressings.
  Lard and other shortenings, including rendered animal fats, vegetable shortenings, and compounds.
  Bacon, salt side, suet, and other fatty tissues.
Meat and poultry; fresh, cured, canned:
  Beef.
  Veal.
  Mutton and lamb.
  Pork (exclusive of bacon, salt side, and lard).
  Miscellaneous meat products, including sausages, lunch meat, liver, kidney, heart, tripe.
  Poultry and game.
Fish and sea food; fresh, canned, preserved.
Sugars:
  Sugar, granulated, powdered, loaf, white, brown, maple.
  Sirups, cane, corn, maple and sorghum; molasses; honey; and candies.
  Preserves, jellies, jams, marmalades, and candied fruits.
Grain products:
  Bread and other baked goods:
    Bread, white, whole-wheat, rye.
    Crackers.
    Cakes, cookies, rolls, and other baked goods.
  Ready-to-eat cereals.
  Flour, other cereals, and cereal products:
    Flours and meals, including wheat, rye, and prepared flours, and corn meal.
Grain products—Continued.
    Uncooked cereals, such as hominy grits, rice, oatmeal, farinas, tapioca.
    Pastes, such as macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.
Vegetables and fruit; fresh, canned, cooked:
  Potatoes and sweetpotatoes, including yams.
  Green-colored and leafy vegetables, as green asparagus, broccoli, cabbage, lettuce and other salad plants, okra, green peppers, snap beans, spinach, and other greens.
  Yellow-colored vegetables (except sweetpotatoes), as carrots, pumpkin, yellow squash, pimiento, red peppers.
  Tomatoes; whole, juice, puree, pastes.
  Other vegetables, as beets, cauliflower, bleached celery, corn, cucumber, eggplant, mushrooms, onions, parsnips, radishes, turnips, white squash.
  Citrus fruit.
  Other fruit, as apples, apricots, avocados, bananas, berries, cantaloup, cherries, grapes, peaches, pineapple, plums, prunes, rhubarb, watermelon.
Vegetables and fruit; dried:
  Vegetables, as dried corn.
  Fruit, as dried apples, apricots, dates, figs, peaches, prunes, raisins.
Mature legumes:
  Dry, as beans, peas, cowpeas, soybeans, lentils.
  Canned and cooked, as pork and beans, baked beans.
Nuts:
  In shell.
  Shelled, including prepared coconut, peanut butter.
Miscellaneous:
  Soups and other food mixtures, as meat-, fish-, or cereal-containing products, and prepared desserts.
  Beverages, flavorings, and leavening agents, including coffee, tea, cocoa, chocolate, bottled beverages, salt, spices, yeast, soda, and baking powder.

Reports of the Study

The reports of the study of consumer purchases published by the Bureau of Home Economics cover the communities for which this agency had the responsibility for the survey except for certain small cities. This Bureau surveyed two cities in the Northeast—Greenfield, Massachusetts, and Westbrook, Maine—for which it presents only income data. Data concerning family expenditures in these cities are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics along with those for Wallingford and Willimantic, Connecticut, which it surveyed. In turn, the Bureau of Home Economics presents expenditure data for certain small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—two in the Southeast, Gastonia, North Carolina, and Albany, Georgia, and one in the Plains and Mountain region, Billings, Montana. In addition, the Bureau of Home Economics presents in this volume the analysis of the nutritive value and adequacy of diets in all communities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as well as in villages and small cities which the Bureau of Home Economics surveyed.

The reports in the series published by the Bureau of Home Economics fall in two groups: (1) Those presenting data concerning family income and the summary of expenditures. The reports of this group are in two parts—part 1, family income, family composition, occupation and, for city and village families, rents paid and rental values of owned homes; and part 2, a summary of exp nditures for the major consumption categories; (2) those presenting details of expenditures for specific commodities.

The publications included in these two groups of reports are as follows:

(1) Income and expenditure summary:
- Urban and village series:
  - Part 1, Income, family composition, and housing (4 volumes)—
    - Pacific region. Misc. Pub. 339, 380 pp., illus. 1939.
    - Plains and Mountain region. Misc. Pub. 345, 330 pp., illus. 1939.
    - Middle Atlantic and North Central region and New England region. Misc. Pub. 370, 447 pp., illus. 1940.
    - Southeast region. Misc. Pub. 375, 390 pp., illus. 1940.
  - Part 2, Summary of expenditures (1 volume)—
    - Five regions. Misc. Pub. 396, 410 pp., illus. 1940.
- Farm series:
  - Part 1, Income and family composition (3 volumes)—
    - Pacific region and Plains and Mountain region. Misc. Pub. 356, 276 pp., illus. 1939.
    - Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England regions. Misc. Pub. 383, 259 pp., illus. 1940.
    - Southeast region. Misc. Pub. 462, — pp., illus. 1941.
  - Part 2, Summary of expenditures (1 volume)—
    - Five regions. Misc. Pub. 465, — pp., illus. 1941.

(2) Expenditure detail:
- Family Housing and Facilities—
  - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 399, 223 pp., illus. 1940.
- Family Expenditures for Medical Care—
  - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 402, 241 pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Expenditures for Automobile and Other Transportation—
  - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc., Pub. 415, 272 pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Expenditures for Household Furnishings and Equipment—
  - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 436, 212 pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Expenditures for Education, Reading, Recreation, and Tobacco—
  - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 456, —— pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Expenditures for Personal Care, Gifts, Taxes, and Miscellaneous Items—
  - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 455, — pp., illus. 1941.
- Changes in Assets and Liabilities of Families—
  - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 464, 226 pp., illus. 1941.

(2) Expenditure detail—Continued.
Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels (2 volumes)—
Five regions, Urban and Village series. Misc. Pub. 452, 268 pp., illus. 1941.
Five regions, Farm series. Misc. Pub. 405, 393 pp., illus. 1941.
Family Expenditures for Clothing (2 volumes)—
Five regions, Urban and Village series. Misc. Pub. 422, 329 pp., illus. 1941.
Five regions, Farm series. Misc. Pub. 428, 387 pp., illus. 1941.
Family Expenditures for Housing and Household Operation (2 volumes)—
Five regions, Urban, and Village series. Misc. Pub. 432, 244 pp., illus. 1941.
Five regions, Farm series. Misc. Pub. 457, — pp., illus. 1941.

Summary of Sources of Information on Food

In addition to the information on family food consumption and dietary levels provided by the two volumes on that subject listed in the preceding section, certain facts regarding the food supply are available in the reports on income and in the expenditure summary in both the urban-village and the farm series.

Reports on income, Part I of each series, provide information on the contribution made by home-produced food to family income. The regional volumes of the urban and village series contain tables showing for all families in the income sample in each of the small cities studied the number and percentage of families producing specified kinds of food, and the average quantity and/or money value of such food produced at home for family use. Similar data are presented for each village analysis unit for families classified by income and by occupation. Text or appendix tables in the regional volumes of the farm series include for all families in the income sample in each farm section studied information on the percentage having home-produced food and the average quantity and/or money value of specified products. This series also presents by family type and income, data on the number having income from farm-furnished food, its average value both on a family and on a per food-expenditure-unit basis, and the average quantities of specified foods home-produced for family use.

The data on home-produced food presented in the income reports were obtained primarily for the purpose of estimating its contribution to nonmoney income. The over-all values thus obtained may be more reliable than that of the component parts—overestimates of the use of some items during a 12-month period are counterbalanced by underestimates of others. Comparisons should not be made between these data on quantity and those derived from supplementary schedules shown in the special food reports. The former are for a 12-month period and refer to production; the latter are for a single 7-day period, and refer to consumption.

The summary of expenditures, Part II of each series, presents food in its relation to other goods and services by family type and income and by occupation and income. In these volumes are presented tables showing the average total money value of all food, including that purchased and that received without direct payment. Expenditures for food are given per family per year and per food-expenditure unit per meal. Also shown are the number of families having expenditures for food away from home and the number receiving food without direct expenditure, ranges of expenditures for food, and coefficients of variation of expenditures for food.

Volumes in the urban series issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics are the source of information on the food of families in small cities, middle-sized, and large cities and in metropolises, except for the analysis of data from food records provided in this present publication. U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 648, Family Expenditures in Selected Cities, 1935–36, Volume II, Food, presents data from expenditure schedules and food-estimate supplementary schedules (food check lists). Data on food from expenditure schedules are also presented in various reports summarizing outlays for various goods and services by groups of families classified by income and family type and by income and occupation. Data from each of the metropolitan areas, New York and Chicago, are presented in separate volumes; data for large, middle-sized, and in one region for small cities are presented in a single volume for each region. The income reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' study of consumer purchases do not present information on the contribution made by home-produced food to income; this is relatively unimportant, on the whole, in large cities.

EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE. SECTION VIII. FOOD

USUAL EXPENSE FOR FOOD AT HOME DURING EACH SEASON OF SCHEDULE YEAR

A	B		C		D		E	
ITEM	Winter 1935-36 Dec., Jan., Feb.		Fall 1935 Sept., Oct., Nov.		Summer 1936 June, July, Aug.		Spring 19... March, Apr., May	
	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month
EXPENSE AT—								
1. Grocery or general store (exclude soap and other supplies included as household operation)	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
2. Meat, fish: Market or farm								
3. Dairy farm or creamery								
4. Vegetable and fruit: Market or farm								
5. Bakery								
ADDITIONAL EXPENSE FOR FOOD AT HOME								
6. Ice cream, candy								
7. Soft drinks, beer, other drinks								
8. Other food at home								
9. TOTAL FOR WEEK OR MONTH								
10. TOTAL FOR SEASON	$		$		$		$	

FOOD AWAY FROM HOME
(Exclude board while away at school and meals carried from home)

A	B	C	D
ITEM	Amount per week	Number of weeks in year	Total for year
11. Meals at work	$		$
12. Lunches at school			
13. Meals while traveling or on vacation			
14. Other meals away from home			
15. Ice cream, candy			
16. Soft drinks, beer, etc			
17. TOTAL (11–16)	X X X	X X X	$

TOTAL FOOD EXPENSE DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

18. Food at home (add line 10)	$
19. Food away from home (line 17)	
20. Board at school (transfer from education)	
21. TOTAL (18–20)	$

MONEY VALUE OF FOOD RAISED AT HOME OR RECEIVED AS GIFT OR PAY DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

	Value for year
22. Food received as gift or pay	$
23. Food raised for family's own use	
24. TOTAL (22–23)	$

FOOD CANNED AT HOME DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

25. Vegetables	Quarts
26. Sauerkraut	Gallons
27. Fruit	Quarts
28. Jellies, jams	Pints
29. Pickles, relishes	Quarts
30. Poultry, meats	Quarts
31. Other	Quarts

32. Of food canned at home, what proportion was home produced:

More than half	Less than half	
☐	☐	Vegetables.
☐	☐	Fruits.
☐	☐	Poultry, meats.

8—9678

Expenditure Schedule, Section VIII.

BHE 110

CONFIDENTIAL

The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be seen by any except sworn agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation purposes.

Number persons in economic family.....

Occupation of husband .....

Cir. ..... Ins. .....

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
IN COOPERATION WITH
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
AND DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES

A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT

FOOD CONSUMED
during last 7 days
(Check list)

Code No. .....

Expenditure Schedule No. .....

Town, village .....

County ..... State .....

E. D. or M. C. D. .....

Agent .....

Date of interview 1936

Seven days covered .....

A ITEM	B Quantity used last 7 days (give unit)	C Price or value (give unit)	D Expense or money value	E Check (✓) if home-produced, gift, or pay
I. MEATS, POULTRY				
Beef:				
1. Steak: Round		$	$	
2. Sirloin				
3. Other				
4. Pot roast: Rump				
5. Chuck				
6. Lower round				
7. Roast: Loin				
8. Rib				
9. Other				
10. Boiling: Plate				
11. Other				
12. Ground				
13. Liver				
14. Corned beef				
15. Dried beef				
16. Other				
Veal:				
17. Chops				
18. Cutlet				
19. Roast				
20. Stew				
21. Other				
Lamb:				
22. Chops				
23. Leg				
24. Breast				
25. Chuck, shoulder				
26. Other				
Pork, fresh:				
27. Chops				
28. Loin roast				
29. Sausage				
30. Other				
Pork, smoked or cured:				
31. Bacon: Sliced				
32. Strip				
33. Ham: Sliced		$	$	
34. Whole ☐ half ☐				
35. Picnic				
36. Salt side: Dry cured				
37. Pickled				
38. Other				
Other meat:				
39. Bologna, etc.				
40. Canned meats				
41. Cooked meat				
42. Other				
Poultry:				
43. Chicken: Roasting				
44. Stewing				
45. Other				
46. Other poultry				
II. SEA FOOD				
Fish:				
1. Fresh				
2. Canned salmon: Pink				
3. Red				
4. Other, canned				
5. Cured				
Sea food (not fish):				
6. Canned				
7. Other				
III. DAIRY PRODUCTS AND FATTY FOODS				
1. Eggs				
2. Milk: Whole, bottled				
3. Whole, loose				
4. Buttermilk				
5. Skimmed				
6. Dry, skimmed				
7. Evaporated				
8. Other				

8—0365

Food-estimate Schedule (Food Check List).

SRE 16a

CONFIDENTIAL

The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be seen by any except sworn agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation purposes.

Agent...

Dates covered by food record .... to ...., 1936

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
IN COOPERATION WITH
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION, AND DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES

A Federal Works Project

WEEKLY FOOD RECORD—TOWN OR VILLAGE

Code No. ....
Food record No. ....
Previous food records: No. ....
Expenditure schedule No. ....
Town or village ....
County .... State ....
E. D. or M. C. D. ....

EARNINGS OF MEMBERS OF ECONOMIC FAMILY, QUARTER ENDING ....

Members contributing to family earnings (Relationship)	Kind of work (such as machinist, bookkeeper, teacher, author)	Nature of industry (such as cotton mill, bank, shoe store, independent)	Time employed	Rate of pay	Total earnings from employment or business
1. Husband					$
2. Wife					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.				Total	$

FAMILY INCOME, QUARTER ENDING ....

1. Family earnings from employment or business	$
2. Income from boarders and/or lodgers (gross)	
3. Income from work in home not entered as earnings	
4. Interest and dividends from bonds, stocks, bank accounts, trust funds, etc.	
5. Profits not included above, less expenses	
6. Rents from property, less expense	
7. Pensions, annuities, benefits	
8. Gifts in cash for current use from persons not members of economic family	
9. Other money income	
10. Total (1-9)	$
11. Losses from business not deducted above	
12. Difference	$

Languages spoken	In family circle	By homemaker's parents	By husband's parents
1. English			
2. Others (specify)			

TYPE OF STORE FROM WHICH FOOD WAS PURCHASED DURING WEEK

Food Group	Grocery: Chain store	Grocery: Independent: Cash and carry	Grocery: Independent: Service	Other store (specify): Chain store	Other store: Independent: Cash and carry	Other store: Independent: Service	Milk dealer (dairy delivery)	Other (specify)
1. Meat							x x	
2. Groceries							x x	
3. Milk								
4. Baked goods							x x	
5. Fruits, vegetables							x x	

RECORD OF PERSONS FED FROM FAMILY FOOD SUPPLY DURING WEEK ENDING ....

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION FOR EACH DAY, AND NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED

Persons	Sex	Age	Height[1]	Weight[1]	Meals furnished: Breakfast	Noon meal	Evening meal	Sunday: Kind of work	Sunday: Hours	Monday: Kind of work	Monday: Hours	Tuesday: Kind of work	Tuesday: Hours	Wednesday: Kind of work	Wednesday: Hours	Thursday: Kind of work	Thursday: Hours	Friday: Kind of work	Friday: Hours	Saturday: Kind of work	Saturday: Hours
1. Husband	M																				
2. Wife	F																				
Other Members of Economic Family (Give relationship)																					
3.																					
4.																					
5.																					
6.																					
7.																					
8.																					
Others																					
9. Son or daughter boarding at home																					
10. Paid help																					
11. Boarder																					
12. Tourists and transients			x x x x	x x				x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x
13. Guest			x x x x	x x				x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x
14. Guest			x x x x	x x				x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x	x x x x x x x	x x

[1] Without shoes.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE [illegible]

B. H. E. 106

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON

Agent _____ *Food Record No.* _____

Information requested is confidential and giving it is voluntary. It will be seen only by sworn employees of the Federal Government

RECORD OF FOOD CONSUMPTION FOR ONE WEEK

INVENTORY OF FOOD ON HAND

KIND OF FOOD (Specify)	Date of beginning record _____ After _____ meal					Date of closing record _____ After _____ meal				
	QUANTITY			PRICE (Give unit)	VALUE	QUANTITY			PRICE (Give unit)	VALUE
	Weight		Measure (Give unit)			Weight		Measure (Give unit)		
	Lb.	Oz.				Lb.	Oz.			
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
29										
30										
31										
TOTAL	X X	X X	X X	X X		X X	X X	X X	X X	

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B. H. E. 107

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON

Agent ..... *Food Record No.* .....

Information requested is confidential, and giving it is voluntary.
It will be seen only by sworn employees of the Federal Government

RECORD OF FOOD CONSUMPTION FOR ONE WEEK

DAILY RECORD OF FOOD BROUGHT INTO THE HOUSE

Date ..... *Day of week* .....

KIND OF FOOD (Specify)	Weight		Measure (Give unit)	Price (Give unit)	Value
	Lb.	Oz.			
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
18.					
19.					
20.					

MEALS BOUGHT AND EATEN AWAY FROM HOME

ITEM	Number	Price	Expenditure
1. Lunches at work			
2. Lunches at school			
3. Other meals, not vacation: Breakfast			
4. Noon meal			
5. Evening meal			
6. Meals on vacation			
7. Board at school			
8. Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc.			

Appendix D. Glossary[5]

Analysis unit.—The schedules from a group of communities combined for purposes of tabulation. In all regions schedules were combined into units on the basis of the degree of urbanization and geographic location of the community in which the family lived, i. e., village families in a given region form one analysis unit, city families, another. In the Southeast, separate analysis units were established for Negro and white families. The number of communities combined to form a single analysis unit varied with the type of data presented and the number of cases needed to give reliable averages. In this report on food there are 6 analysis units for village and 5 for small-city families presenting data on a 12-month basis for food purchased for household consumption, but only 3 for each presenting data on a 7-day basis for the consumption of individual articles of food. (See Methodology and Appraisal, table 51.)

Cell.—A group of families of specified family type and occupation at a specific income level. In the case of data from the food records, also a group of families at a specified level of money value of food per food-expenditure unit.

Consumption sample.—See Methodology and Appraisal, page 233.

Diet, grade of.—See Grade of Diet.

Economic family.—A group of persons living in the same dwelling, sharing a common table, pooling incomes, and dependent upon family funds for most of their support. In addition to such persons living in the home, the economic family as defined for this study included sons and daughters who were away from home, yet dependent on the family income for at least 75 percent of their support. Sons or daughters living at home, who earned but paid nothing for room and board, and guests who lived in the household 27 weeks or longer during the year, making no payment for room or board, were considered family members. Information concerning the income and expenditures of all such members was required for an acceptable expenditure schedule.

The economic family did not, however, include related dependents living apart from the family, such as aged parents; sons in Civilian Conservation Corps; sons and daughters living at home who had separated their finances from those of the parents; or persons living in institutions at no expense to the family.

Eligibility requirements.—Characteristics which an economic family must have had in order to be included in the study. For enumeration of these requirements, see Methodology and Appraisal, Eligibility Requirements, page 233.

Expenditure schedule.—Schedule on which were recorded the amounts spent by all family members for food and other goods and services; quantities of certain items purchased and the prices paid; kind of housing facilities in the dwelling unit; ownership of automobiles and certain major types of household and recreational equipment; change in net worth; and other items. (See food section of expenditure schedule, p. 258.)

Expenditures for family living.—Money expenditures incurred for family living, whether or not payment had been made. All items of expenditure were classified in 15 expenditure groups: Food; household operation; housing; furnishings and equipment; clothing; automobile; other travel and transportation; personal care; medical care; recreation; tobacco; reading; formal education; gifts, welfare, and selected taxes; and other items of family expenditure. (For items included in food group, see Food Expenditures.) Value of housing, food, fuel and ice, and clothing received without direct expenditure was not included. (See Value of Family Living.)

Family.—See Economic Family.

Family income.—See Income.

Family occupation.—See Occupational Classification.

Family schedule, city or village.—Schedule on which were recorded data on family and household composition during the report year; home tenure; interest on mortgage on owned home; type of living quarters occupied; money income of all family members from earnings or other sources; estimated nonmoney income from occupancy of an owned home; value of home-produced food; relief status.

Family size (economic family).—See Year-equivalent Person.

Family type.—See Methodology and Appraisal, Classification of Families by Type.

Food check list.—See Supplementary Schedule, Food Check List.

[5] The Glossary is arranged alphabetically throughout except for terms used in the discussion of household size and income. For definitions not included here see Glossary in volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Parts 1 and 2.

Food expenditures, family (12-month schedule).—Expenditures for all food consumed by members of the economic family at home or away from home (including board at school) and by paid household help and guests fed from family food supplies. Expenditures for boarders' food were deducted. (The amount deducted was computed by multiplying the total number of unit-meals served to such persons by average expenditures per food-expenditure unit-meal.)

Food at home.—Expenditures for all food purchased for consumption at family and vacation homes and as meals carried from home. Expenditures for feed for pets were excluded.

Food away from home.—Meals and lunches bought at work or school; meals bought while traveling or on vacation and other meals away from home (except those purchased on a business trip for which there was reimbursement by employer); board for children away at school; between-meal food and drink, such as ice cream, candy, beverages, bought and consumed away from home. Expenditures for items such as coffee or milk bought to supplement meals carried from home were included. Expenditures for food away from home included in many cases some outlay for service and entertainment as well as for food.

Food-expenditure unit.—The money value of the food of a moderately active man was taken as a unit and expressed as 1.0. Scales of numbers representing the relative money value of the food of household members of other ages and activity were devised. Two different scales have been used in this study, a fairly detailed one for use with supplementary 7-day food schedules, and a much condensed modification of this for use with the 12-month expenditure schedules. See Methodology and Appraisal, page 251, for scales and their derivation.

To obtain the average money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal for a specific family, the product of the number of meals served each individual multiplied by the appropriate factor (relative money value) shown in the pertinent scale for that individual was obtained for each household member. The sum of such products for the various individuals gave the number of food-expenditure unit-meals to which the household was equivalent. Aggregate money value of food divided by the aggregate number of food-expenditure unit-meals gave the average money value per unit-meal for the household.

To obtain an average of money value per food-expenditure unit-meal for a group of families (such as an income class, or a family-type group), the averages obtained for each family in the group were added; the sum was divided by the total number of families. Thus all families were given equal weight in the computation, regardless of the number of food-expenditure unit-meals to which each family was equivalent.

Food groups.—The classification of foods into groups having similar nutritive value or significance. See Methodology and Appraisal, Classification of Foods.

Food, home-produced.—Food produced and consumed at home, including eggs, milk, meat, and poultry; fruit and vegetables; sirup, honey or other food. Wild fruit, berries, nuts, fish, or game killed for food were included also. Values were based on current retail prices at local stores for this urban-village report.

Food, money value of.—The sum of expenditures for purchased food and the imputed money value of home-produced food and food received as gift or pay. Home-produced foods and other food received without direct expenditure were valued at prices families would have paid, had they purchased food of similar quality and quantity at local retail outlets.

Food received as gift or pay.—Foods, such as garden produce, poultry, eggs, baked goods, jellies, or milk, received as gift or pay. Included also were foods brought home by a proprietor or employee of a store; meals furnished by an employer without charge; and free meals received as guest in excess of those furnished to guests.

Food record.—See Supplementary Schedule, Food Record.

Grade of diet.—Diets were classified as excellent, good, fair, or poor on the basis of their nutritive value. See page 55 for specifications for each grade.

Home-produced food, value of.—See Food, Home-produced.

Household.—In this report on food, all persons who had meals with the family during the year, including, in addition to members of the economic family, the following nonfamily members: Boarders, tourists or transients, paid household help, nurse for the sick, and guests. Meals furnished to household help were considered part of family food expenditures. Meals furnished to boarders were considered business expenditures.

Household size.—Except for expenditures for food and money value of all food, which are reported in terms of the consumption of the economic family and paid household help and guests, all data on food in this report pertain to the entire household as the unit rather than the economic family as the unit. All computations of household size for purposes of dietary analyses were based on the total number of meals served, including those served to boarders, paid help, guests, and others as well as to members of the economic family. The size of the household has been computed on several bases, including week-equivalent persons, food-expenditure units, and several nutrition units, such as food-energy units, protein units, calcium units, or vitamin A units. See Methodology and Appraisal for scales of equivalents, and use made of each measure of household size. Brief descriptions follow:

Week-equivalent person.—One person in the household for 21 meals or several persons consuming an aggregate of 21 meals. Thus seven guests in the household for three meals each would count as one week-equivalent person.

Food-expenditure unit.—The money value of the food of a moderately active adult expressed as 1.0 was taken as a unit, and scales of numbers were devised to represent the relative value of the food of individuals of other ages and activity. Two different scales of equivalents have been used in this study, a fairly detailed one with supplementary 7-day food schedules, and a condensed modification of this with the 12-month expenditure schedules. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Food-expenditure Units.)

Nutrition unit.—This general term refers to any one of a series of units for specific nutrients, such as protein, calcium, or vitamin A. In determining household size in nutrition units, food allowances (with reference to each nutrient separately) were expressed as 1.0 for the moderately active man, and scales of numbers were devised to show the relative allowances for other household members. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Nutrition Units.)

Income.—The term income was limited to current income for the year, excluding funds made available to the family through liquidation of capital assets, through borrowing, or through the accumulation of debt.

Because the expenditure schedule supplied data for calculating net income in addition to those appearing on the family-income schedule, the income figures by which income and expenditure schedules were classified differed slightly. In computing the adjusted income figures (used in the analysis of consumption), adjustments were made for automobile and other transportation expenditures chargeable to business and for other minor occupational expenditures; and for differences between estimated and actual expenditures of food served to boarders. Adjustment also was made for differences between estimated and reported expenditures for owned family and vacation homes, and for value of rent received as gift.

The method of computing this adjusted net money and nonmoney income received by all members of the village or city family is indicated below:

Total net family income (sum of A and B).
- A. Net money income (sum of 1 and 2 minus 3).
  - 1. Earnings from employment (sum of *a* and *b*).
    - *a*. Earnings from occupations other than keeping roomers and boarders.
      - (1) Reported net earnings minus additional items of occupational expenditures not deducted from the reported figure, such as automobile and other transportation expenditures chargeable to business, dues to unions and business associations, technical books and periodicals.
    - *b*. Income from keeping roomers and boarders.
      - (1) Gross income minus cost of boarders' food.
  - 2. Net money income from other sources.
    - *a*. Interest, dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, gifts, etc.
  - 3. Business losses, not elsewhere deducted.
- B. Nonmoney income (sum of 1, 2, and 3).
  - 1. Net value of occupancy of owned family and vacation homes.
    - *a*. Rental value minus expenditures.
  - 2. Rent received as gift or pay.
  - 3. Value of home-produced food (village families only).

Income sample.—See Methodology and Appraisal, page 233.

Native-Negro family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife were Negro and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Native-white family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife were white and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Nonfamily members.—See Household, and Economic Family.

No report.—A schedule was not accepted for tabulation if there was no report on any basic item of information necessary for the computation of total family income, or if the family was unable to report an any of the main expenditure groups, such as food, clothing, or automobile expenditures. A schedule was accepted for tabulation, however, if there was no report on an item of relatively small importance, such as the number of guests entertained during the year, or expenditures for specific items within a main expenditure group. In the latter case, it was assumed that entries of no report rather than zero meant that the family had some expenditure for the items but was unable to say how much. In tabulating the data, the total expenditure reported was allocated to the individual items of expenditure on the basis of data from other families in the same income, family-type, and occupational group having and reporting expenditures for the specific items. Adjustment for no-report entries was made in this food report only for data from the 12-month expenditure schedules.

Nutrition unit.—See Household Size, and Methodology and Appraisal, Nutrition Units.

Occupational classification.—The occupational group from which the largest proportion of the family's total earnings were derived. Three groups, the wage-earner, clerical, and the business and professional were discussed in the volume summarizing expenditures; the two latter have been combined in the detailed analyses of the consumption sample for all city and village units. For Negro families in the Southeast cities, only limited tabulations were made for the occupational groups. The classifications include the following types of occupations:

> **Business and professional.**—Entrepreneurs or proprietors (net income from roomers and boarders was classed as income from independent business); salaried managers and officials of business enterprises; independent professional people such as doctors, lawyers, and architects; salaried professional workers such as teachers, clergymen, graduate nurses, and social workers.
>
> **Clerical.**—Office workers; salespeople; mail carriers; telephone, telegraph, and radio operators.
>
> **Wage-earner.**—Skilled workers and foremen, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, persons in domestic and personal service, farm laborers.

Persons per economic family.—See Year-equivalent Person.

Record card.—Schedule used for the random sample of addresses visited. It shows color, nativity, whether the family included both husband and wife, whether married for more than a year, and other qualifications affecting eligibility for the family-income schedule. See Methodology and Appraisal, page 233.

Relief family.—Family in which any member received direct relief in cash or kind at any time during the report year; work relief from public or private agencies; charity donation received upon proof of need; any pension of noncontributory type paid upon proof of need. Receipt of money from a son in Civilian Conservation Corps was considered direct relief. Earnings from the National Youth Administration were not considered relief.

Report year.—Any 12-month period between January 1, 1935, and December 31, 1936, for which the family chose to give the information. If more than one 12-month schedule was filled, the year reported was the same on all schedules for a family.

Sales tax on food.—The tax paid in addition to the regular purchase price of food. When paid at a percentage rate for all foods, as specified by State regulations, the amount was computed for the total food expenditure and added to the money value of the food for the week. If the tax was paid only on certain items, it was added to the cost of each item concerned.

Samples and sampling.—See Methodology and Appraisal, Sampling Procedures.

Schedule.—See specific kind of schedule, such as Expenditure Schedule or Supplementary Schedule.

Supplementary schedule.—Requested only from families that furnished expenditure schedules and were willing to give the necessary additional details

regarding food, clothing, or furnishings. Brief descriptions of the two types of supplementary food schedules follow:

Food check list.—A schedule used to obtain information on quantities and money value of food estimated as consumed by the household during the week preceding the interview. The number of meals furnished to household members of differing age and sex was also recorded. (See schedule forms, pp. 259–260.)

Food record.—A record of the weight or other measure of each kind of food consumed by the household during 1 week. An inventory was taken of the weight or other measure of each kind of food on hand at the beginning and end of the week. A daily record was kept of the weight of all foods brought into the house during that period, and of the number of meals served to each household member including guests, boarders, and paid help. A record of the age, height, weight, and day-by-day occupations of each person fed also was included. These records were used for the study of adequacy of diets. (See schedule forms, pp. 261–263.) See above also.

Type of family.—See Methodology and Appraisal, Classification of Families by Type.

Value of family living.—Value of all goods and services purchased for family living and other goods received without direct expenditure, concerning which data were obtained on the schedule. For village or city families, value of living included total expenditures for living; the value of housing, food, fuel, and ice received without direct payment; and value of clothing received as gift or pay.

It is recognized that this figure for value of family living does not represent total value, since it does not include value of all goods received without direct expenditure (furnishings, automobiles, and radios were among those omitted); nor does it include value of services provided by family members or the services received free from others.

Value per meal per food-expenditure unit.—Average money value of all food, purchased food, and home-produced food in terms of food-expenditure unit-meals. See Food-expenditure Unit.

Year-equivalent person.—Equivalent to one person in the family for the report year (52 weeks). For the classification of a family by type, persons other than husband and wife under 16 were separated from those 16 or older and the total weeks of membership for each age group was obtained. Fewer than 27 weeks of membership for either age group were not counted; 27 to 79 weeks of membership were considered one year-equivalent person.

In computing averages for a group of families two methods of handling year-equivalents were used, as follows:

All members.—The total weeks of membership of all members of families in the group for which an average was desired, was divided by 52 times the number of families in the group.

Members other than husband and wife by age groups.—The number of year-equivalent persons under 16 and 16 or older was computed for each family by rounding fractional year-equivalents as described above; the sum of these rounded figures was divided by the number of families in the group for which an average was desired.

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