Family Food Consumption in the United States

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Foreword

This publication deals with the food consumed at home by housekeeping families and single persons in the United States in the spring of 1942. The material presented forms part of the study of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime conducted by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1942. The Department of Agriculture has previously published Rural Family Spending and Saving in Wartime, Miscellaneous Publication 520, a summary volume on rural consumption for the year 1941 and the first quarter of 1942. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has in preparation a summary volume containing both urban and rural data and national estimates for 1941 and 1942. The present publication is the first to contain more detailed information about food consumption in the second quarter of 1942, although much of the information has been released previously for the administrative use of the War Food Administration, the Office of Price Administration, and other agencies.

The study discussed in this publication was planned and conducted under the direction of Hazel K. Stiebeling, Day Monroe, and Dorothy S. Brady for the Department of Agriculture, and Faith M. Williams for the Department of Labor. Plans for the study were developed by the two agencies cooperatively and were reviewed by the Division of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget. Other Government agencies with an active interest in the results were consulted at various stages. The analysis of food data for both urban and rural consumers and the preparation of this report have been the particular responsibility of the Family Economics Division, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, under the general direction of Helen R. Jeter. Esther F. Phipard and Sadye F. Adelson have prepared the report with the assistance of Yetta Carmel, Faith Clark, Edith Munsell, Mary Ruth Pratt, Ruth Scrivener, and Bernice K. Watt. They have had the advantage of consultation and advice from Hazel K. Stiebeling, Assistant Chief, and Dorothy S. Brady, formerly senior statistician, of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, and of Faith M. Williams, Chief of the Cost of Living Division of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Field work in urban areas was conducted by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Members of the staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics who assisted in the collection and tabulation of the urban data include Alice C. Hanson, Jerome Cornfield, and Lenore A. Epstein.

Field work in rural areas was conducted by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. Acknowledgment is made to the Extension Service, the Farm Security Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Office of Experiment Stations and to their representatives who rendered valuable aid to the field staff in the rural areas in which the study was conducted.

HENRY C. SHERMAN, *Chief*

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Introduction

The United States is in the midst of producing and distributing a food supply adequate to feed a population at war. It is assisting others of the United Nations to feed their people. These are tasks that raise many difficult questions. Administrators with responsibilities for production, for distribution, for rationing, for preventing inflation, for improving the level of nutrition, and for other aspects of public welfare in wartime, need basic information on family food consumption. They ask many questions: What quantities of different kinds of foods, such as eggs, sugar, meat, or fats do we ordinarily eat? How adequate are our diets? How well do our food supplies meet our needs? How should consumption patterns be changed to make best use of food? How should production goals be changed to make the most economical use of land and manpower? How would our diet be affected by the enrichment of certain products with vitamins and minerals? What were families spending for food at the beginning of the war? How does a rise in income affect the quantities of food bought?

Some of the earlier studies of food consumption in the United States had answered certain of these questions but these earlier studies alone were not sufficient to solve the problems of a wartime economy. The most recent previous comprehensive study of food consumption was conducted in 1936 when the country was emerging from a long depression period. Although it was known that certain aspects of food consumption would remain constant, it was uncertain how other aspects would be affected by changes in income, prices, and other wartime conditions.

The study reported was undertaken, therefore, to show the early effects of the war on family saving and spending, including family food consumption. Following the entry of the United States into the war, rapid changes were becoming apparent. Employment was increasing, incomes and prices were rising, some goods were becoming noticeably scarce. By the time this study was well under way, sugar had been rationed and rationing of other commodities was under discussion. The question naturally arose, therefore, as to how these and other factors were influencing food habits.

This report discusses the quantities of foods of various kinds that were consumed in the spring of 1942 by civilian housekeeping families and single persons, the nutritive value of this food, and its money value.

As a part of the study of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime this report on family food consumption applies to the entire civilian housekeeping population of the United States. The interviewed families were selected by a random sampling method devised for the purpose of getting information that would represent all regions and all economic levels.[1]

[1] General methods of study, including sampling, have been described in detail in Rural Family Spending and Saving in Wartime, U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 520. Further details concerning the study of food will be found in the section on Methodology in this volume, p. 134.

This sample included not only household groups, living and cooking together and sharing expenses, but also unattached individuals who prepared at least one meal a day at home. The estimated number of such housekeeping units for 1942 is shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION DISTRIBUTION: *Estimated number of housekeeping families and single persons and total number of persons represented by housekeeping families and single persons in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States in 1942*[1]

Type of community	Families and single persons			Total number of persons represented by housekeeping families and single persons and percentage distribution	
	Number	Distribution	Average size[2]	Number	Distribution
United States:	*Thousands* 37,065	*Percent* 100	*Persons* 3.41	*Thousands* 126,138	*Percent* 100
All nonfarm[3]	30,725	83	3.23	99,320	79
All rural[4]	14,419	39	3.83	55,256	44
Urban	22,646	61	3.13	70,882	56
Rural nonfarm	8,079	22	3.52	28,438	23
Rural farm	6,340	17	4.23	26,818	21

[1] The percentage of families and single persons in the civilian noninstitutional population that were housekeeping has been estimated as follows: United States, 91.7 percent; urban, 88.5; rural nonfarm, 94.9; rural farm, 100 percent.

[2] Based on number of meals eaten from family food supplies reported on food schedules; 21 meals are equivalent to 1.00 person.

[3] Includes urban and rural nonfarm communities.

[4] Includes rural nonfarm and rural farm communities.

Although the sample was small, its general characteristics check very well with Census data and it is believed to be representative for the purposes for which it is used in this publication. Readers must be reminded that 43 percent of the occupied rural dwelling units and 50 percent of the farm operators in 1940 were in southern States. The sample, therefore, includes southern rural families and single consumers in about these proportions and the results are influenced by southern customs and habits. Moreover, since 53 percent of all families of farm operators in the United States received less than $500 in net money income at the time of this study, the food consumption of farm families discussed in this volume represents the consumption of families with relatively low cash income who were able to eat as well as they did only because they produced a large part of their food at home.

On the other hand, since the nonfarm population in 1942 represented more than 83 percent of the total civilian population of the housekeeping population of the United States, the sample for the United States as a whole is predominantly nonfarm and the characteristics of farm family consumption have relatively little influence on the total, except in the low-income groups and in the consumption of milk.

National averages shown in the various parts of this publication are composite figures for the entire civilian housekeeping population. Averages are also presented separately for farm families and for nonfarm families. The nonfarm averages are further broken down into figures for urban and rural nonfarm families. Families living in the open country and not actually engaged in farming for the market were classified in the rural nonfarm group.[2]

[2] See U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 520, p. 14, for a description of the grouping of households according to farm and nonfarm.

Consumption figures for each of these population groups—farm, nonfarm, urban, and rural nonfarm—and for the civilian housekeeping population as a whole are further classified as to income group. Income distributions for the families in the first quarter of 1942 are shown in table 2. Since quantity and variety of consumption depend to a large extent upon the amount of income that the family has at its disposal, comparisons between income groups generally will be more significant than comparisons of one entire population group with another in which the income distribution varies. In the lower income groups, however, there are marked differences between the consumption of urban and farm families. In food consumption, moreover, rural nonfarm families hold an intermediate position between urban and farm families in most respects. This reflects their intermediate position in respect to nonmoney income as well as to money income. The rural nonfarm group is composed both of families that produce a substantial part of their food supply at home and of those that produce little or no food through their own efforts.

TABLE 2.—INCOME DISTRIBUTION: *Percentage distribution of housekeeping families and single persons in the civilian noninstitutional population, by type of community and annual net money income class, spring 1942*

Annual net money income class (dollars)	Housekeeping families and single persons, by type of community					
	All United States	All nonfarm[1]	All rural[2]	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
All classes	*Percent* 100	*Percent* 83	*Percent* 39	*Percent* 61	*Percent* 22	*Percent* 17
Negative	3	[3]	3	----------	[3]	3
0–499	16	10	12	4	6	6
500–999	14	11	7	7	4	3
1,000–1,499	13	11	6	7	4	2
1,500–1,999	14	13	4	10	3	1
2,000–2,999	21	20	4	[4]17	3	1
3,000 or over	19	18	3	[5]16	2	1

[1] Includes urban and rural nonfarm population.
[2] Includes rural nonfarm and rural farm population.
[3] 0.50 percent or less.
[4] Separated as follows: $2,000–$2,499, 10 percent; $2,500–$2,999, 7 percent.
[5] Separated as follows: $3,000–$4,999, 11 percent; $5,000–$9,999, 4 percent; $10,000 or over, 1 percent.

In this report all income data relate to net money income.[3] This presentation differs, therefore, from recent consumption studies in which the data were presented according to total family income, including nonmoney income as well as money income.

Each family was interviewed about food used during the 7 days preceding the interview and also about food bought[4] during that time whether or not it had been eaten. The data include both quantity and cost. A distinction was made between food purchased and food produced at home but for urban families these figures are not separately presented in this volume because home food production by urban families in the spring of 1942 was relatively unimportant.[5]

[3] Less than 1 percent of rural nonfarm families and 19 percent of farm families were found to be in the so-called negative income class. The consumption data for these families are not presented separately but are included in the average figures for all classes of families. See explanation in Methodology, p. 136.

[4] Data on the quantity and expenditures for food purchased for home consumption and percentage of households purchasing are not presented in this volume; they are available upon request, however.

[5] Urban families used $0.28 worth of home-produced food per family per week in the spring of 1942. Most of it was in the form of canned vegetables and fruit and jellies, jams, and preserves. The average quantities of home-produced foods that were consumed were: 0.17 pound of potatoes and sweetpotatoes; 0.23 pound of tomatoes and citrus fruit; 0.22 pound of green and yellow vegetables; 0.62 pound of other vegetables and fruit; 0.09 dozen eggs; 0.08 pound of meat, poultry, and fish; 0.03 pound of fats and oils; 0.17 pound of sugars, sirups, and preserves; and 0.005 pound or less of the other food groups.

Previous studies have shown that many factors combine to govern the selection and quantity of foods used by a population. The extent to which families live in cities, in villages, or on farms is one factor; the amount of family income, the size of family, the sex, age, and activity of family members, and the knowledge and skill of the homemaker are among other major factors influencing family food consumption. This study emphasizes only two factors: (1) Whether families live in urban places, on farms, or in rural nonfarm homes; and (2) the amount of money income that the family has at its disposal. The effects of other controlling conditions such as composition of the family, region of the country, and race have been studied in other surveys conducted within the past decade.[6]

The families were interviewed in April, May, and June 1942. As this period represents only one season, the reader should keep in mind that the consumption of some foods shows a seasonal fluctuation and that the data may not be valid for another season. More eggs, for example, are used in the early spring than at other seasons. In the summer, farm families use more fresh vegetables and milk than at other times. City families are more dependent on the contents of the grocer's shelves and his prices and the seasonal variation in their use of food is not so great as that of farm families.

Although figures are presented in this publication for the United States as a whole and for four separate population groups, discussion of figures in the text is centered chiefly about the consumption of urban and farm families, since these two groups show the most marked differences between farm and nonfarm food habits. Estimates of total or average per capita consumption for the United States as a whole are useful in over-all planning for production and distribution of the national food supply. The more detailed analysis, however, showing variations with income, money saving through home production, and the effect of residence in urban, farm, or rural nonfarm communities is needed to provide the answers to many questions.

Quantity of Food

All Food

In the spring of 1942 housekeeping families and single persons in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States consumed at home an average of almost 30 pounds of food per person[7] per week. This figure refers to the weight of the food when brought into family kitchens from retail stores, freezer lockers, storage shelves, the garden, or the farm, before further preparation for table use.

Some of this quantity actually was not eaten. It is estimated[8] that about 8 percent of it was unavoidable refuse. Inedible parts of food,

[6] Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels (2 volumes)—
Five regions, Urban and Village Series. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 452, 268 pp., illus. 1941;
Five regions, Farm Series. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 405, 393 pp., illus. 1941.
Family Expenditures in Selected Cities, 1935–36, Vol. 2, Food. U. S. Dept. Labor Bul. 648, 406 pp. 1940.
Family Spending and Saving as Related to Age of Wife and Age and Number of Children, 1935–36. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 489, 126 pp., illus. 1942.
Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, 1934–36. Summary Volume. U. S. Dept. Labor Bul. 638, 401 pp., illus. 1941.
Diets of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Cities, 1934–36. U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 507, 141 pp., illus. 1939.

[7] 21 meals from home food supplies are equivalent to 1.00 person. See Methodology, Measurement of Household Size in Equivalent Persons, p. 137.

[8] Computations are based on "refuse" percentages given in Proximate Composition of American Food Materials, U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 549, 91 pp. 1940.

such as pits and seeds in vegetables and fruit and bones in meat, poultry, and fish, as well as edible portions of foods that commonly are discarded in preparing them for table use, such as potato skins and edible parts adhering to other vegetable peels, were included in this estimate of refuse. No estimates are available on unnecessary household waste resulting from excessive trimming of vegetables and fruit, discard of usable portions of food such as meat and poultry fat, beet tops and celery leaves, food left in pots or pans or on plates, and food spoiled by deterioration or faulty cooking.

The Food Groups

For ease in analyzing family food consumption in this volume, food items have been classified on the basis of nutritive value and use in the diet into the following 11 groups:

Milk
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes
Dry beans and peas, nuts
Green and yellow vegetables
Tomatoes, citrus fruit
Other vegetables and fruit
Meat, poultry, fish
Eggs
Grain products
Fats, oils
Sugars, sweets

The average quantities consumed per person per week of each of these 11 food groups in the spring of 1942 by urban, rural nonfarm, and farm families are shown in table 3. These are averages for the entire United States, in which the food habits of the many nationality, racial, religious, regional, and income groups in the country are blended together according to their weight in the population. They may not be exactly the same, therefore, as the averages that may be found in any single community or region of the country.

Table 3 indicates that urban families consumed twice as much tomatoes and citrus fruit as farm families; one and one-half times as much meat, poultry, and fish; and also more green and yellow vegetables and other vegetables and fruit. Urban families used only about two-thirds of the quantities of sugars and sweets, grain products, dry beans and peas and nuts, and dairy products that farm families did, as well as somewhat less of the other three food groups: Potatoes and sweetpotatoes, fats and oils, and eggs.

Rural nonfarm families followed a consumption pattern in the spring of 1942 that was more like that of farm families in some respects and more like urban families in others. This intermediate position reflects the fact that many of these families in villages or open country were able to produce part of their food supply at home. The survey of Rural Family Spending and Saving in Wartime for the winter quarter of 1942 shows that 35 percent of the rural nonfarm group used some food that they had produced at home: 31 percent had eggs from their own hens; 16 percent, dairy products; 14 percent, poultry; 6 percent, vegetables; 3 percent, fruit, and meat; and 2 percent, other miscellaneous items. Moreover, unlike most urban families, rural nonfarm families can buy many farm products direct from the farm, or at least at lower prices than in cities. For example, they paid an average of only 30.2 cents per dozen for eggs in the spring of 1942 whereas urban families paid 36.4 cents. For some products the rural nonfarm group must patronize the usual retail stores, sometimes paying more for these products than families in

cities where competition between stores is keener and transportation problems simpler. Rice, for which rural nonfarm families paid 10.0 cents per pound and city families 7.7 cents, illustrates this difference.

Milk

The term "milk," as used in this report, refers to the fluid whole milk equivalent[9] of milk in all its forms except butter. It includes the whole, skim, fluid, and dry forms of milk as well as cheese, buttermilk, cream, and ice cream. The average quantities of each of these items used by families are given in terms of the usual purchase units unless stated otherwise.

Quantity of Milk Consumed

Urban families consumed 3.83 quarts of milk or its products other than butter, per person per week, and farm families almost 50 percent more, 5.71 quarts (table 4).

Urban families used less milk than farm families in the same income groups. For example, among families with money incomes below $500, those in cities had the equivalent of 2.86 quarts per person per week or scarcely more than half as much as the 5.26 quarts that farm families had. Increases in income made considerable difference in the consumption of milk by urban families, but little difference in the case of farm families. City families with incomes of $2,000–$2,999 had an average of 3.93 quarts per person per week compared to 5.62 for farm families.

Table 5 shows how families living in cities and villages and on farms in the several income classes were distributed with respect to consumption of specified quantities of milk or its equivalent per person per day. These figures show the variation from the averages—1 pint a day per urban person and well over 1½ pints per farm person.

In its family food plans the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics suggests about 1½ pints of milk for an adult a day. The need for this much milk or its products is emphasized in the section of this report dealing with the nutritive value of family diets, in which the close relationship between the quantity of milk consumed and the cal-

[9] To get the total consumption of milk in its various forms the amount of each dairy product has been converted to the quantity of fluid whole milk which that product represents. For example, as 17 ounces of evaporated milk by weight furnishes about the same quantities of nutrients as 1 quart (2.15 pounds) of whole milk, a family using two tall cans (weight 29 ounces) would get the equivalent of about 1.7 quarts of fluid milk. The factors used for expressing dairy products in terms of their milk equivalents are shown below:

Dairy product:	*Factors for converting pounds of dairy products to quarts of milk*
Evaporated milk	0.94
Condensed sweetened milk	1.11
Dry skim milk	4.57
Cream	.33
Ice cream	.56
Cottage cheese	2.63
Other cheese	3.20

Insofar as possible the milk-equivalent factor was developed on the basis of the nutritive value of the product compared with fresh whole milk. For whole powdered milk or evaporated milk where nutrient losses in the manufacture process probably are small, there is little error, if any, in applying the milk-equivalent factor and treating the resulting quantities as fluid whole milk. For other products like fluid or dry skim milk, buttermilk, cheese, or cream in which the proportions of the constituents in fluid whole milk have been changed, it is impossible to develop a single factor which is ideal from the standpoint of all nutrients. The factors shown above apply well in equating the various dairy products to fluid whole milk on the basis of protein and, with the exception of cottage cheese, also on the basis of minerals. (If minerals are taken into account, a better factor for cottage cheese is 1.40.) Cottage cheese as a source of calcium, and either American or cottage cheese as sources of riboflavin or thiamine would be greatly overrated by the use of the above factors; and cream, ice cream, and American cheese would be underrated as sources of vitamin A and food energy.

In food consumption studies these conversion factors are useful for reducing the rather long list of individual dairy items to a single product. Although the factors do not apply equally well to the different dairy products, their use does not entail much error in estimating all of them as fluid whole milk because the quantities used of milk products other than fresh or evaporated are relatively small.

cium and riboflavin content of the diet is demonstrated. A pint of milk (the average quantity per person per day used by urban families) supplies about three-fourths of the recommended allowance of calcium, and one-third of the riboflavin allowance.

At every income level, even the highest, there were some families that did not get enough milk to safeguard their diets in calcium and riboflavin. Only 22 percent of urban families with incomes under $500 had at least the equivalent of 1½ pints of milk per person per day. So marked was the difference between farm and urban families in this respect that a larger proportion of farm families in the lowest income class (49 percent) than of urban families in the highest income class (24 percent) had an adequate milk supply.

TABLE 3.—CONSUMPTION OF SPECIFIED FOOD GROUPS: *Average quantity of specified groups of food consumed at home per person per week, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Average quantity consumed per person per week										
	Milk [2]	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Dry beans and peas, nuts [3]	Green and yellow vegetables	Tomatoes, citrus fruit	Other vegetables and fruit [4]	Meat, poultry, fish [5]	Eggs	Grain products [6]	Fats, oils [7]	Sugars, sweets
	Quarts	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
URBAN											
All classes [8]	3.83	2.66	0.27	2.36	3.33	3.32	2.77	0.65	2.96	1.12	0.87
0–499	2.86	3.11	.43	1.81	1.79	2.60	1.65	.51	3.14	1.12	.80
500–999	3.24	2.48	.35	2.29	2.21	2.89	2.07	.58	3.14	1.15	.83
1,000–1,499	3.47	2.58	.37	2.20	2.73	3.09	2.22	.63	3.16	1.15	.91
1,500–1,999	4.02	2.74	.26	2.23	2.75	2.94	2.43	.71	2.82	1.18	.81
2,000–2,999	3.93	2.71	.27	2.44	3.60	3.54	2.99	.69	2.98	1.08	.92
2,000–2,499	3.84	2.77	.24	2.38	3.44	3.42	2.85	.69	3.06	1.10	.96
2,500–2,999	4.06	2.63	.30	2.52	3.82	3.71	3.19	.70	2.87	1.05	.86
3,000 or over [8]	4.04	2.59	.21	2.46	4.03	3.61	3.24	.65	2.88	1.11	.86
3,000–4,999	4.07	2.60	.22	2.36	3.95	3.48	3.21	.67	2.96	1.10	.85
5,000–9,999	4.02	2.69	.18	2.62	3.83	3.73	3.32	.60	2.75	1.11	.87
RURAL NONFARM											
All classes [9]	4.05	2.97	.49	1.83	2.04	2.72	1.76	.66	4.49	1.23	1.14
0–499	3.59	2.67	.55	1.67	1.49	2.24	1.10	.57	5.37	1.29	1.11
500–999	3.52	2.77	.52	1.64	1.80	2.24	1.54	.55	5.22	1.26	1.17
1,000–1,499	3.97	3.33	.54	1.73	1.72	2.63	1.61	.66	4.17	1.16	1.16
1,500–1,999	4.50	3.21	.45	1.74	2.26	3.15	2.08	.72	3.98	1.22	1.09
2,000–2,999	4.42	3.02	.44	2.16	2.61	3.01	2.21	.73	4.03	1.19	1.18
3,000 or over	4.88	2.74	.45	2.50	3.17	3.67	2.62	.84	3.42	1.14	1.06
RURAL FARM											
All classes [9]	5.71	3.26	.45	1.83	1.64	2.81	1.83	.69	4.71	1.35	1.41
0–499	5.26	2.76	.51	1.94	1.14	2.29	1.44	.55	5.04	1.29	1.36
500–999	5.59	3.38	.47	1.82	1.59	2.97	1.73	.64	5.13	1.38	1.65
1,000–1,499	5.95	4.36	.51	1.81	1.86	3.51	2.28	.75	4.27	1.36	1.39
1,500–1,999	6.40	4.10	.32	2.01	3.30	3.69	2.29	.83	4.07	1.43	1.45
2,000–2,999	5.62	3.86	.38	1.64	2.94	3.29	2.46	1.00	3.93	1.31	1.50
3,000 or over	5.85	3.97	.25	1.69	2.38	3.30	2.61	.80	3.37	1.28	1.25

[1] The percentage of housekeeping families and single persons in the civilian noninstitutional population has been estimated as follows: United States, 91.7 percent; urban, 88.5 percent; rural nonfarm, 94.9 percent; rural farm, 100.0 percent. See p. 2 for a description of the grouping of the households according to farm and nonfarm, and table 2 for the proportion of households in each group. Households were classified according to their net money income class in the first quarter of 1942 and not according to their income class during the week they reported on their food consumption. (See p. 135). Averages are based on the total number of families in each class.

[2] Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products included are equivalent in minerals and protein. (See page 6, footnote 9.)

[3] Includes the dry weight of cooked or canned dry beans, peas, and lentils, such as baked beans. Includes the shelled weight of nuts.

[4] Includes the fresh fruit equivalent of dried fruit.

[5] Excludes bacon and salt pork.

[6] Includes two-thirds of the weight of commercially baked goods added to the weight of flours, meal, and cereals.

[7] Includes bacon and salt pork.

[8] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.

[9] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.

TABLE 4.—MILK: *Average quantity consumed per person per week, and percentage distribution among specified kinds of milk products, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Average quantity of milk consumed per person per week					Percentage distribution of milk consumed[2]				
	Total[2] milk equivalent	Milk		Cream, ice cream	Cheese	Total milk equivalent	Milk		Cream, ice cream	Cheese
		Fluid	Other than fluid[2,3]				Fluid	Other than fluid[3]		
	Quarts	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
URBAN										
All classes[4]	3.83	2.70	0.42	0.27	0.21	100	70	10	3	17
0–499	2.36	1.72	.75	.05	.14	100	59	26	1	14
500–999	3.24	2.18	.67	.07	.13	100	67	20	1	12
1,000–1,499	3.47	2.32	.52	.17	.20	100	67	14	2	17
1,500–1,999	4.02	2.78	.52	.22	.23	100	69	13	2	16
2,000–2,999	3.93	2.92	.31	.30	.20	100	75	8	2	15
2,000–2,499	3.84	2.81	.34	.25	.21	100	73	9	2	16
2,500–2,999	4.06	3.10	.29	.37	.19	100	76	7	3	14
3,000 or over[4]	4.04	2.86	.33	.40	.26	100	70	8	3	19
3,000–4,999	4.07	2.89	.34	.39	.25	100	71	8	3	18
5,000–9,999	4.02	2.70	.33	.40	.29	100	67	8	3	22
RURAL NONFARM										
All classes[5]	4.05	3.09	.43	.21	.16	100	76	10	2	12
0–499	3.59	2.89	.42	.13	.09	100	81	11	1	7
500–999	3.52	2.75	.43	.10	.11	100	78	12	1	9
1,000–1,499	3.97	2.80	.48	.18	.22	100	71	11	2	16
1,500–1,999	4.50	3.44	.37	.36	.20	100	76	8	3	13
2,000–2,999	4.42	3.32	.50	.25	.18	100	75	11	2	12
3,000 or over	4.88	3.89	.32	.32	.19	100	80	6	2	12
RURAL FARM										
All classes[5]	5.71	5.01	.11	.42	.16	100	88	2	2	8
0–499	5.26	4.72	.10	.28	.12	100	89	2	2	7
500–999	5.59	5.03	.11	.36	.11	100	90	2	2	6
1,000–1,499	5.95	5.06	.13	.65	.19	100	85	2	4	9
1,500–1,999	6.40	5.39	.29	.55	.18	100	84	4	3	9
2,000–2,999	5.62	4.61	.03	.55	.27	100	82	1	3	14
3,000 or over	5.85	4.77	.05	.73	.26	100	82	1	4	13

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products included are equivalent in minerals and protein. (See p. 6, footnote 9.)
[3] Includes evaporated, sweetened condensed, dry skim, and dry whole milk.
[4] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[5] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.

Importance of Various Milk Products

As shown in table 4, 70 percent of the total milk equivalent consumed by urban families was fluid milk (whole milk, buttermilk, skim milk, chocolate milk); 10 percent was milk other than fluid (evaporated, condensed, dried); 3 percent was cream and ice cream; and 17 percent was cheese (American, cottage, other). For farm families the percentages were higher for fluid milk and lower for the other products.

The use of milk other than fluid, more than 90 percent of which was evaporated, decreased in quantity as family income increased. Urban families with higher incomes used relatively more fluid milk, cream, and ice cream, and less evaporated milk. On the other hand, farm families with higher incomes used more cheese, cream, and ice cream. At no income level did farm families add a substantial quantity of purchased milk to the milk that they produced at home. They, therefore, were not as dependent on money income for fluid milk as they were for cheese that they purchased.

TABLE 5.—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY QUANTITY OF MILK CONSUMED: *Average quantity consumed at home per person per day, and percentage distribution of households by specified quantity of milk (or its equivalent), by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Average quantity[2] per person per day	Percentage distribution of households by specified quantity of milk (or its equivalent[2]) consumed per person per day					
		None	Some, but less than ½ pint	½ pint, but less than 1 pint	1 pint, but less than 1½ pints	1½ pints, but less than 2 pints	2 pints or more
	Pints	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
URBAN							
All classes[3]	1.09	1	15	30	32	13	9
0–499	.82	14	22	31	21	15	7
500–999	.93	1	33	23	24	11	8
1,000–1,499	.99	1	23	27	34	9	6
1,500–1,999	1.15	0	11	33	31	13	12
2,000–2,999	1.12	[4]	11	32	33	15	9
2,000–2,499	1.10	1	11	36	31	11	10
2,500–2,999	1.16	0	10	27	36	20	7
3,000 or over[3]	1.15	0	9	30	35	17	9
3,000–4,999	1.16	0	8	30	36	18	8
5,000–9,999	1.15	0	12	31	33	14	10
RURAL NONFARM							
All classes[5]	1.16	2	17	29	26	13	13
0–499	1.03	5	23	30	19	11	12
500–999	1.01	1	23	30	23	11	12
1,000–1,499	1.13	2	15	32	26	11	14
1,500–1,999	1.29	0	14	31	23	14	18
2,000–2,999	1.26	1	7	32	38	12	10
3,000 or over	1.28	0	6	18	39	25	12
RURAL FARM							
All classes[5]	1.63	1	9	16	22	18	34
0–499	1.50	2	13	15	21	15	34
500–999	1.60	0	7	21	26	12	34
1,000–1,499	1.70	0	8	14	23	16	39
1,500–1,999	1.83	0	4	13	21	25	37
2,000–2,999	1.61	0	4	22	16	23	35
3,000 or over	1.67	0	8	8	37	20	27

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products included are equivalent in minerals and protein. (See p. 6, footnote 9.)
[3] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[4] 0.50 percent or less.
[5] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.

Farm families with incomes of $3,000 and over consumed twice as much cheese as those with less than $500, one-fourth pound per person per week as compared with one-eighth pound. In the highest income class 55 percent of farm families had one-quarter pound or more of cheese per person per week but in the lowest income class only 16 percent had this much.

The greatest quantity of milk was consumed in the form of fluid whole milk (table 4). More than two-thirds of all milk in both urban and farm diets was in this form. Evaporated milk (9 percent) was second in importance in urban diets and buttermilk (18 percent) in farm diets. American cheese held third place and cottage cheese fourth place in the diets of both.

Home-Produced Milk

In the spring of 1942 farm families with dairy cows for the farm business or for family use consumed on the average 5.12 quarts of home-produced milk or its equivalent per person per week. This was 90 per-

cent of their total milk consumption (5.71 quarts). Income made little difference in the average quantity that was furnished by the farm. Families in the lowest income class, $0–$499, produced 93 percent of their dairy products at home or the equivalent of 4.89 quarts of milk per person per week and those with incomes between $1,000–$1,499, 90 percent, or 5.35 quarts (table 31).

Vegetables and Fruit

Since some of the vegetable and fruit groups are used interchangeably in family diets, they are considered together in this section.

Quantity of Vegetables and Fruit Consumed

Urban families, in the spring of 1942, used more than 12 pounds of vegetables and fruit per person per week; farm families, nearly 11 pounds (table 6). The lower consumption by farm families is explained in part by the season. Vegetable gardens in most areas are less productive in the spring than in the summer and fall. In addition, stored and canned vegetables and fruit usually have been reduced in quantity because they have been heavily drawn upon during the winter months when there is little garden produce.

The classification of all vegetables and fruit into the usual groups, as shown in table 6, reveals that farm families were using considerably more than urban families of the high-calorie, "filling" vegetables—potatoes and sweetpotatoes, dry beans and peas and nuts, and less of the succulent ones—tomatoes, citrus fruit, green and yellow vegetables, other vegetables, and other fruit.

As is the case with other food products, urban families increase their consumption of vegetables and fruit more consistently as their income rises than do farm families.

Table 6 indicates that at successively higher income classes the vegetables and fruit used by urban families contained a smaller proportion of potatoes and sweetpotatoes and of dry beans and peas and nuts, and a larger proportion of tomatoes, citrus fruit, and other fruit. With rising income, farm families shifted from dry beans and peas and nuts and from green and yellow vegetables to the other kinds of vegetables and fruit. The consumption of citrus fruit increased materially in the case of both urban and farm families, with increase in income.

The differences in consumption of citrus fruit and of dry beans and peas and nuts were undoubtedly due to differences in money income. But the higher consumption of green and yellow vegetables by low-income families may be accounted for in part at least by regional differences or practices rather than by income. Southern families, known to consume relatively large quantities of leafy greens were found in greater numbers in the low- than in the high-income groups.

Importance of Various Vegetables and Fruit

The food groups are made up of many individual items of food that may be more or less interchangeable in the diet. Certain items appear to be important in the spring. If the study had been made in another season or if it had covered more than one season, other food items might have appeared more important.

The vegetables and fruits most prominent in the diets of urban and farm families in the spring of 1942 are given in table 7. The figures

indicate similar preferences for many items by urban and farm families. In a season when sweetpotatoes were more plentiful white potatoes would have been less prominent, particularly in farm diets. The greater use of spinach in cities and of turnip greens on farms shows the influence of northern food customs in urban diets and of southern customs in farm diets. The greater emphasis on oranges by urban families probably is explained by the comparative ease with which certain bulky foods are transported to cities. On the other hand, the preference of farm families for canned tomatoes and canned peaches reflects the home-production and canning activities of this group. About 16 percent of the total quantity of vegetables and fruit consumed by urban families and 21 percent of that consumed by farm families was canned.

TABLE 6.—VEGETABLES AND FRUIT: *Average quantity consumed per person per week, and percentage distribution among specified kinds of vegetables and fruit, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Average quantity of vegetables and fruit consumed per person per week								Percentage distribution of vegetables and fruit consumed							
	Total[2]	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Dry beans and peas, nuts	Green and yellow vegetables	Tomatoes	Citrus fruit	Other vegetables	Other fruit[3]	Total	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Dry beans and peas, nuts	Green and yellow vegetables	Tomatoes	Citrus fruit	Other vegetables	Other fruit
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
URBAN																
All classes[4]	12.24	2.66	0.27	2.36	0.73	2.60	1.15	2.17	100	22	5	19	6	22	9	17
0–499	10.31	3.11	.43	1.81	.33	1.46	.88	1.72	100	30	10	18	3	14	9	16
500–999	10.66	2.48	.35	2.29	.59	1.62	.94	1.95	100	23	7	22	6	15	9	18
1,000–1,499	11.44	2.58	.37	2.20	.66	2.07	1.08	2.01	100	23	7	19	6	18	9	18
1,500–1,999	11.23	2.74	.26	2.23	.64	2.11	1.03	1.91	100	24	5	20	6	19	9	17
2,000–2,999	12.79	2.70	.27	2.43	.73	2.86	1.24	2.29	100	21	4	19	6	23	10	17
2,000–2,499	12.52	2.77	.24	2.38	.72	2.72	1.21	2.21	100	22	4	19	6	22	10	17
2,500–2,999	13.28	2.63	.30	2.52	.75	3.07	1.29	2.41	100	19	5	19	6	23	10	18
3,000 or more[4]	13.20	2.61	.21	2.48	.87	3.20	1.24	2.40	100	20	3	19	6	24	9	19
3,000–4,999	12.82	2.60	.22	2.36	.84	3.11	1.21	2.27	100	20	3	18	7	25	9	18
5,000–9,999	13.17	2.69	.18	2.62	.88	2.95	1.22	2.51	100	20	2	20	7	23	9	19
RURAL NONFARM																
All classes[5]	10.67	2.97	.45	1.83	.53	1.51	.80	1.92	100	28	10	18	5	14	7	18
0–499	9.37	2.67	.52	1.67	.36	1.13	.61	1.63	100	29	14	18	4	12	6	17
500–999	9.64	2.77	.49	1.64	.50	1.30	.68	1.56	100	29	12	17	5	14	7	16
1,000–1,499	10.63	3.33	.48	1.73	.55	1.17	.81	1.83	100	32	11	16	5	11	8	17
1,500–1,999	11.36	3.21	.38	1.74	.62	1.64	.92	2.23	100	29	9	15	5	14	8	20
2,000–2,999	11.77	3.62	.38	2.16	.60	2.00	.87	2.14	100	26	8	19	5	17	7	18
3,000 or over	12.99	2.74	.39	2.50	.63	2.54	1.06	2.61	100	21	7	19	5	19	8	21
RURAL FARM																
All classes[5]	10.61	3.26	.45	1.83	.50	1.14	.82	1.99	100	30	10	17	5	11	8	19
0–499	9.34	2.76	.51	1.94	.37	.77	.64	1.65	100	30	13	21	4	8	7	17
500–999	10.81	3.38	.47	1.82	.54	1.05	.84	2.13	100	31	10	17	5	10	8	19
1,000–1,499	12.75	4.36	.51	1.81	.75	1.11	1.12	2.38	100	34	10	14	6	9	9	18
1,500–1,999	13.83	4.10	.32	2.01	.78	2.53	1.01	2.68	100	29	5	15	6	18	7	20
2,000–2,999	12.57	3.86	.38	1.64	.58	2.37	.87	2.42	100	30	7	13	5	19	7	19
3,000 or over	11.90	3.97	.25	1.69	.59	1.79	.93	2.31	100	34	5	14	5	15	8	19

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] Includes the fresh equivalent of dry beans and peas and dried fruit. Includes the shelled weight of nuts.
[3] Includes the fresh fruit equivalent of dried fruit.
[4] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[5] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.

Canned vegetables and fruit appeared to a somewhat greater extent on farm than on city tables. Farm families used about a tenth more than urban families—2.22 pounds as compared to 2.01 pounds per person per week. The difference in the consumption of canned goods between the two groups of families was greatest at the low-income levels. Farm fam-

ilies in the income group $500–$999 used over two-fifths more and those in the $2,000–$2,999 group almost a tenth more canned food than urban families with similar incomes.

TABLE 7.—IMPORTANT VEGETABLE AND FRUIT ITEMS: *Vegetable and fruit items consumed in greatest average quantity and the percentage that each item represents of its kind*

Kind of vegetable and fruit	Food item	Average percentage that item represents of its kind	
		Urban families	Farm families
		Percent	*Percent*
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Potatoes	94	93
Dry beans and peas	Dry beans	71	79
Nuts and peanut butter	Peanut butter	74	71
Tomatoes, fresh and canned	Canned tomatoes	62	82
Citrus fruit	Oranges	72	66
Fresh, leafy greens	Cabbage	46	48
	Lettuce	28	20
	Spinach	15	3
	Turnip greens	3	13
Other fresh, green and yellow vegetables	Peas	12	25
	Snap beans	17	16
Other fresh vegetables	Onions	39	65
	Celery	26	16
Other canned vegetables	Corn	49	39
Other fresh fruit	Apples	38	42
	Bananas	24	27
	Berries	24	17
Other canned fruit	Peaches	34	44
	Fruit juice	16	3
Dried fruit	Prunes	53	39
	Raisins	25	27

Home-Produced Vegetables and Fruit

More than one-half of all the vegetables and fruit eaten by farm families was produced at home. The proportion that they raised declined steadily with rising money income. On the average, families in the class $0–$499 grew more than three-fifths of their vegetable and fruit supply and those in the class $3,000 and over, a little more than two-fifths.

The vegetable garden and the fruit orchard added an average of 3.62 pounds of fresh produce to the farm family's food supply as well as 1.69 pounds of processed food from the previous season—or a total of 5.31 pounds per person per week (table 30). Roughly, 2 pounds of potatoes and dry beans, 2 pounds of vegetables, and 1 pound of fruit out of every 5 pounds were home-produced.

Income had more effect on the kind than on the total quantity of vegetables and fruit grown at home. Farm families in the higher income classes raised fewer dry beans and peas and green and yellow vegetables and more potatoes and tomatoes, than those in the lower income classes.

It was to be expected that farm families would eat more canned produce than urban families because of the considerable quantity of homegrown vegetables and fruit they can each year. Of the 2.16 pounds of canned vegetables and fruit consumed in the spring of 1942, 1.69 pounds were produced at home. In 1941, farm families canned an average of 76 pounds (canned weight) per person per year of garden and orchard stuff.[10] This included 18 quarts of vegetables, 5 quarts of pickles and relishes, and 14 quarts of fruit.

[10] U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 520, table 11.

For perhaps a fourth of the year canned goods are used little or not at all by farm families, because of the plentiful supply of fresh produce furnished by the farm. The stock-pile of canned goods, therefore, has to last approximately 40 weeks of the year. Spread over this period, the 76 pounds of farm-furnished vegetables and fruit that were home-canned in 1941 allowed for a weekly average consumption of about 2 pounds per person. The 1.69 pounds that farm families reported during the period covered by this study in 1942 is somewhat less than this average. But supplies of vegetables and fruit canned in the summer and fall could have dwindled considerably by spring—enough to have them appear on the table less frequently than they did in the fall and winter.

Eggs

Quantity of Eggs Consumed

Both urban and farm families consumed an average of more than 1 egg a day per person in the spring of 1942. Urban families used slightly fewer than 8 eggs per person per week, varying from about 6 eggs per person per week in the lowest income group to more than 8 in the income group $2,500–$2,999 (table 3). Farm families used somewhat more than 8 eggs per person per week, ranging from almost 7 eggs in the lowest income group to a little more than 12 in the income group $2,000–$2,999. Spring is a season of high egg consumption since eggs are both plentiful and relatively cheap. If the study had been made in another season, egg consumption probably would have been lower.

Home-Produced Eggs

Farm families got an average of about 8 eggs per person per week or 96 percent of the total number used, from their own poultry flocks. The proportion that was produced at home by the different income groups varied from 93 percent to 99 percent.

Meat, Poultry, and Fish

The term "meat," as used here includes beef, veal, pork, lamb, game, ground-meat mixtures, and special meat products; it excludes bacon and salt pork as well as any part-meat products such as a meat-and-cereal or a meat-and-vegetable combination, or meat soup. Poultry includes chicken, turkey, and other poultry such as duck and goose. Fish includes both scaly fish and shellfish.

Quantity of Meat, Poultry, and Fish Consumed

Urban families consumed 2.77 pounds of meat, poultry, and fish combined per person per week and farm families about a third less, 1.83 pounds (table 8).

With the exception of tomatoes and citrus fruits, the consumption of meat, poultry, and fish increased to a greater extent with increase in money income than the consumption of any other of the 11 food groups discussed in this publication. Urban families with incomes less than $500 used little more than half as much meat, poultry, and fish as those in the income group $2,500–$2,999. Similarly, farm families with incomes less than $500 consumed only about two-thirds as much of these foods as those in the income group $1,000–$1,499.

TABLE 8.—MEAT, POULTRY, FISH: *Average quantity consumed per person per week, and percentage distribution among specified kinds of meat animals, poultry, and fish, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Average quantity of meat, poultry, fish consumed per person per week									Percentage distribution of meat, poultry, fish consumed								
		Meat						Poultry	Fish		Meat						Poultry	Fish
	Total	All	Beef	Veal	Pork[2]	Lamb	Other[3]			Total	All	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb	Other		
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
URBAN																		
All classes[4]	2.77	2.09	0.97	0.12	0.54	0.19	0.27	0.36	0.32	100	75	35	4	19	7	10	13	12
0–499	1.65	1.24	.46	.02	.52	.10	.14	.21	.20	100	75	28	1	32	6	8	13	12
500–999	2.07	1.48	.72	.03	.37	.13	.20	.24	.35	100	71	35	3	18	6	9	12	17
1,000–1,499	2.22	1.69	.76	.03	.46	.13	.25	.25	.28	100	76	34	4	21	6	11	11	13
1,500–1,999	2.43	1.86	.88	.14	.48	.12	.24	.26	.31	100	76	36	6	19	5	10	11	13
2,000–2,999	2.99	2.30	1.07	.13	.58	.22	.30	.34	.35	100	78	37	4	20	7	10	11	11
2,000–2,499	2.85	2.23	1.09	.14	.56	.15	.29	.30	.32	100	79	39	5	20	5	10	10	11
2,500–2,999	3.19	2.41	1.07	.13	.60	.31	.30	.39	.39	100	76	34	4	19	10	9	12	12
3,000 or over[4]	3.24	2.43	1.13	.15	.62	.24	.29	.50	.31	100	75	34	5	19	8	9	15	10
3,000–4,999	3.21	2.40	1.06	.16	.65	.24	.29	.46	.35	100	75	33	5	20	8	9	14	11
5,000–9,999	3.32	2.46	1.20	.16	.58	.22	.30	.64	.22	100	74	36	5	17	7	9	19	7
RURAL NONFARM																		
All classes[5]	1.76	1.33	.59	.03	.41	.06	.24	.21	.22	100	75	33	2	23	3	14	12	13
0–499	1.10	.79	.32	.01	.23	.04	.19	.16	.15	100	72	30	1	21	3	17	14	14
500–999	1.54	1.05	.46	.02	.36	.03	.18	.23	.26	100	68	30	2	23	2	11	15	17
1,000–1,499	1.61	1.25	.54	.01	.39	.09	.22	.19	.17	100	78	34	1	24	5	14	11	11
1,500–1,999	2.08	1.64	.68	.04	.48	.05	.38	.18	.26	100	78	32	2	23	3	18	9	13
2,000–2,999	2.21	1.69	.70	.05	.56	.07	.31	.27	.25	100	76	32	2	25	3	14	12	12
3,000 or over	2.62	2.00	1.09	.09	.52	.11	.19	.35	.27	100	77	42	3	21	4	7	13	10
RURAL FARM																		
All classes[5]	1.83	1.34	.42	.02	.63	.04	.23	.29	.20	100	73	23	1	34	2	13	16	11
0–499	1.44	1.00	.27	.02	.48	.01	.22	.27	.17	100	70	19	2	33	1	15	18	12
500–999	1.73	1.27	.35	.01	.61	.02	.28	.27	.19	100	74	20	1	36	1	16	15	11
1,000–1,499	2.28	1.63	.46	.00	.91	.02	.24	.41	.24	100	71	20	0	39	1	11	18	11
1,500–1,999	2.29	1.91	.76	.01	.77	.11	.26	.16	.22	100	83	33	1	33	5	11	7	10
2,000–2,999	2.46	1.82	.63	.05	.88	.04	.22	.35	.29	100	74	26	2	36	1	9	14	12
3,000 or over	2.61	1.96	.92	.04	.55	.11	.34	.42	.23	100	75	35	2	21	4	13	16	9

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] Excludes bacon and salt pork.
[3] Includes ground-meat mixtures and special meat products as tripe, tongue, kidney, and other organs when it was not known whether they were beef, veal, pork, or lamb.
[4] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[5] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.

Importance of Various Meat Products, Poultry, and Fish

Urban families consumed 2.09 pounds of their 2.77 pounds per person per week of this food group as meat, 0.36 pound as poultry, and 0.32 pound as fish. Farm families averaged less of each: 1.34 pounds as meat, 0.29 pound as poultry, and 0.20 pound as fish. Some conception of the distribution around these averages can be obtained when it is known that with an average meat consumption of 2.09 pounds, 70 percent of urban families had 2½ pounds or less per person per week, and 55 percent 2 pounds or less.

As the figures in the previous paragraph show, meat made up about three-quarters of this food group for both urban and farm families (table 8). Of the remaining quarter, poultry was a larger share than fish, 13 and 12 percent, respectively, for urban families, and 16 and 11 percent for farm families.

Urban families, reflecting the northern preference for beef, consumed about half of their meat as beef and a fourth as pork. On the other

hand, pork, favored by southerners, was more prominent than beef in farm diets; almost half was pork, and somewhat less than one-third, beef. Veal and lamb were eaten in fairly insignificant quantity by farm families, but veal made up 6 percent and lamb 9 percent of the meat in urban diets. The remaining one-eighth of meat for urban families and one-sixth for farm families was other meat, consisting of liver, bologna, game, and unspecified meat mixtures.

The average consumption of each kind of meat as well as of poultry and of fish was greater for families in the higher income groups than for those in the lower groups. In cities, families with incomes of $3,000 or over consumed about twice as much meat and poultry and more than one and one-half times as much fish as families with less than $500. Among farm families there were similar differences between these two income groups; almost twice as much meat and one and one-half times as much poultry and fish was consumed by those with the higher incomes as by those with the lower incomes.

Urban families showed some tendency to increase the proportions of meat, poultry, and fish they consumed as meat and as poultry and to decrease the proportion they consumed as fish. There was a shift in the consumption of meats as incomes rose, from pork to beef, veal, and lamb.

Farm diets differed from the urban pattern in that poultry was a smaller proportion of the total food group at the higher than at the lower income levels. Given the purchasing power, it was rather to be expected that farm families would increase meat consumption more than poultry consumption. Farm families in the lowest income group consumed on an average two-thirds as much poultry as families in the highest income group, but only a little more than half as much meat.

Home-Produced Meat, Poultry, and Fish

The consumption of meat, poultry, and fish by farm families probably was dependent to a large extent upon their ability to raise and store meat animals and poultry and to catch fish for home use, as well as upon the level of prices at which they could sell their meat and poultry.

The farm furnished an average of about three-quarters of a pound of meat per person per week for the family table in the spring of 1942 and also during the year 1941.[11] But the quantity of poultry was considerably less in the later period, little more than one-fourth of a pound in the spring of 1942 as against two-thirds of a pound per person per week in 1941. The quantities of caught fish and game reported for both periods were negligible.

Farmers may have reserved for the family table less meat and poultry than was wanted because of the relatively high financial return for their sale. The average farm value[12] per pound of pork was 44 percent higher in the spring of 1942 (21.0 cents) than in the year 1941 (14.6 cents); of lamb, 28 percent higher (19.7 cents compared to 15.4 cents); of beef, 20 percent higher (22.4 cents compared to 18.6 cents); and of hens, 18 percent higher (20.4 cents compared to 17.3 cents).

In the spring of 1942 an average of 1.11 pounds of the 1.83 pounds of meat, poultry, and fish consumed by the farm family per person per week—slightly more than three-fifths of the farm family's total con-

[11] From the family schedule. See U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 520, table 10.

[12] Farm values were computed from data on farm values in U. S. Dept. of Agr. reports entitled "Price Spreads Between the Farmer and the Consumer" for April, May, June 1942 and from unpublished data of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

sumption of these products—was produced at home (table 31). All but 4 percent of the poultry, more than of any other product in this group, was raised on the home farm. A fourth of the fish consumed was caught by family members. Three-fifths of all meat was furnished by the farm. More of this was pork than any other kind of meat. About four-fifths of the pork used was furnished by the farm but only a half of the veal, a fourth of the beef, and a fifth of the lamb.

The percentage of beef furnished by the farm was greater in the higher than in the lower income classes. Veal and lamb raising was limited primarily to the upper income classes. Pork, poultry, and fish were produced at home to about the same extent by all income classes. The proportion of other meat (liver, game, canned meat, bologna, etc.) obtained from the farm was less at successively higher income levels.

Grain Products

Grain products include flour, meal, cereals, pastes, and commercially baked goods such as bread, cake, and pies. With the exception of commercially baked goods this group excludes canned or cooked food mixtures that are partly grain products and partly items belonging in other food groups. When reference is made to the quantity of total grain products or flour-equivalent consumed, two-thirds of the weight of baked goods has been added to the weight of flours, meal, and cereals.

Quantity of Grain Products Consumed

In the spring of 1942 urban families consumed 2.96 pounds of grain products per person per week. Farm families consumed almost 60 percent more than this, 4.71 pounds (table 9).

From lower to higher income classes, farm families showed sharper decreases in their consumption of grain products than urban families, but at no income level was the average consumption in cities as great as on farms.

Importance of Various Grain Products

Families in cities, with fresh bakery products available in shops within easy walking distance, and with higher incomes, purchased almost three-fifths of their grain products as commercially baked goods, in the proportion of about three parts bread to one part crackers, cakes, cookies, and the like (table 9). The remaining two-fifths of the quantities of grain products consumed in cities were flours, meal, and cereals of which considerably more than half was flours and meal.

Families on farms, on the other hand, purchased more than four-fifths of their grain products as flours, meal, and cereals. All but 8 percent of this was flours and meal, indicating their known practice of baking a large share of their bread, biscuits, cakes, and cookies at home. In fact, they bought only 10 percent of their grain products as bread and 3 percent as other baked goods.

With increasing income, the consumption of flours and meal became a constantly decreasing proportion of the total consumption, while other types of grain products, particularly commercially baked bread for farm families, and baked goods other than bread for city families, became an increasing proportion. The smaller share of baked goods bought by the lower income families probably was the result of the concentration in this group of southern families, whose fondness for hot breads is well known, rather than the result of their smaller amounts of money.

TABLE 9.—GRAIN PRODUCTS: *Average quantity consumed per person per week, and percentage distribution among specified kinds of grain products, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Average quantity of grain products consumed per person per week						Percentage distribution of grain products consumed					
	Total[2] grain product equivalent	Flours, meal	Cereals, pastes	Commercially baked goods			Total grain product equivalent	Flours, meal	Cereals, pastes	Commercially baked goods		
				All	Bread	Crackers, cake, other				All	Bread	Crackers, cake, other
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
URBAN												
All classes[3]	2.96	0.73	0.54	2.53	1.89	0.64	100	25	18	57	42	15
0–499	3.14	1.38	.58	1.76	1.47	.29	100	44	18	38	32	6
500–999	3.14	1.10	.61	2.13	1.70	.43	100	35	20	45	36	9
1,000–1,499	3.16	1.21	.52	2.14	1.65	.49	100	38	17	45	35	10
1,500–1,999	2.82	.63	.50	2.52	1.85	.67	100	22	18	60	44	16
2,000–2,999	2.98	.66	.58	2.60	1.89	.71	100	21	20	59	43	16
2,000–2,499	3.06	.78	.52	2.53	1.82	.71	100	25	17	58	42	16
2,500–2,999	2.87	.49	.65	2.59	1.87	.72	100	17	23	60	44	16
3,000 or over[3]	2.88	.51	.51	2.78	2.06	.72	100	18	18	64	47	17
3,000–4,999	2.96	.53	.53	2.83	2.09	.74	100	18	18	64	47	17
5,000–9,999	2.75	.49	.43	2.73	2.03	.70	100	18	16	66	49	17
RURAL NONFARM												
All classes[4]	4.49	3.11	.43	1.41	1.10	.31	100	69	10	21	16	5
0–499	5.37	4.27	.43	1.00	.77	.23	100	79	8	13	10	3
500–999	5.22	4.05	.45	1.07	.84	.23	100	77	9	14	11	3
1,000–1,499	4.17	2.67	.46	1.55	1.23	.32	100	64	11	25	20	5
1,500–1,999	3.98	2.41	.37	1.79	1.39	.40	100	61	9	30	23	7
2,000–2,999	4.03	2.45	.47	1.65	1.27	.38	100	61	12	27	21	6
3,000 or over	3.42	1.89	.43	1.64	1.25	.39	100	55	13	32	25	7
RURAL FARM												
All classes[4]	4.71	3.71	.39	.92	.70	.22	100	79	8	13	10	3
0–499	5.04	4.30	.33	.61	.47	.14	100	85	7	8	6	2
500–999	5.13	4.19	.41	.79	.58	.21	100	82	8	10	7	3
1,000–1,499	4.27	3.06	.47	1.11	.83	.28	100	72	11	17	13	4
1,500–1,999	4.07	2.36	.47	1.85	1.43	.42	100	58	12	30	23	7
2,000–2,999	3.93	2.58	.50	1.27	.95	.32	100	66	13	21	16	5
3,000 or over	3.37	1.85	.44	1.60	1.25	.35	100	55	13	32	25	7

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] Includes the weight of flours, meal, and cereals added to two-thirds of the weight of commercially baked goods.
[3] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[4] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.

The same kinds of grain products predominated in the diets of both urban and farm families (table 27). Among the commercially prepared breads, white was most popular, about three-fourths of all bread eaten in cities and four-fifths of that on farms being white. Only about a tenth of the bread in both diets was described as "100 percent" whole-wheat. With small exception, the flour used was white. The popularity of corn meal, especially white corn meal, with southerners was shown by its greater prominence in the farm than urban diets. Farm families favored the white variety almost to the exclusion of the yellow, while in urban diets about a seventh of the total was yellow. Ready-to-eat cereals were more commonly used by city than farm families, while rice and oatmeal were more customary among the latter.

Home-Produced Grain Products

From the average of 4.71 pounds of grain products per person per week consumed by farm families, almost a fifth, or 0.90 pound, was furnished by the farm (table 31). White flour and white corn meal constituted

almost all of this. Close to one-eighth of all white flour and one-half of all corn meal was home-produced.

Families with incomes under $1,000 raised far more of these items than those with higher cash incomes. Few families raised grain products other than white corn meal for home use; consequently, the quantity home-produced was low—not even reaching an average of 5 pounds per family per week for any income class.

Fats and Oils

Fats and oils discussed in this publication include besides the table and cooking fats and oils, bacon (other than Canadian or Irish), salt pork, mayonnaise, and other salad dressings.

Quantity of Fats and Oils Consumed

Families in cities used 1.12 pounds of fats and oils per person per week (table 10). Farm families used about a fifth more of these high-calorie foods; their average was 1.35 pounds.

The average consumption of fats and oils, as such, showed a tendency to be slightly less at successively higher-income levels. Top-income families, however, probably got more than lower-income families when the fat that was incorporated in the commercially baked, cooked, and canned goods they purchased is considered. Moreover, they obtained more invisible fat from their greater consumption of milk, meat, poultry, fish, and eggs. Both urban and farm families with incomes of less than $500 got about 55 percent of the total fat (visible plus invisible) in their diet from the fats and oils food group, but urban families in the income group $2,500–$2,999 got only 42 percent, and farm families in the income group $1,000–$1,499 got only 48 percent from these foods.

Importance of Various Fats and Oils

Urban families consumed more of their fats and oils as table fats, oil, and salad dressings than farm families, who used relatively more bacon, salt pork, lard, and other shortening (table 10). Although farm families produce butter at home, they also get lard, bacon, and salt pork from the slaughtering of hogs for meat. Besides, they use lard and other shortening in the bread, cakes, pies, and cookies they bake, which urban families get in the baked goods they buy.

Compared with families in lower income groups, those in higher income groups used a smaller proportion of their fats and oils as lard and other shortening and as bacon and salt pork and a larger proportion as table fats and as oils and dressings.

The four items in the fats and oils group that were consumed in largest quantity by urban familes were, in order of importance: Butter, bacon, lard, and other shortenings. Together they made up about three-fourths of all fats and oils used by families in cities. On farms butter, lard, bacon, and salt pork made up close to nine-tenths of the fats and oils consumed.

Home-Produced Fats and Oils

The farm furnished almost three-fifths of all fats and oils used on farm tables, an average of 0.78 pound out of the 1.35 pounds consumed per person per week. The quantity produced at home tended to be less at the high-income levels than at the low-income levels. The percentage

that farm-furnished fats and oils were of the total consumed varied from 61 percent for the group with incomes of less than $500, to 51 percent for those in the class $3,000 or over.

More than two-thirds of the butter and bacon, about three-fifths of the salt pork and lard, and a fourth of the other shortening used was produced at home.

TABLE 10.—FATS, OILS: *Average quantity consumed per person per week, and percentage distribution among specified kinds of fats and oils, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Average quantity of fats and oils consumed per person per week					Percentage distribution of fats and oils consumed				
	Total	Butter, margarine	Bacon, salt pork	Lard, other shortening	Oil, salad dressing	Total	Butter, margarine	Bacon, salt pork	Lard, other shortening	Oil, salad dressing
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
URBAN										
All classes [2]	1.12	0.43	0.24	0.26	0.19	100	38	22	23	17
0–499	1.12	.33	.37	.37	.05	100	29	34	33	4
500–999	1.15	.38	.33	.33	.11	100	33	29	29	9
1,000–1,499	1.15	.39	.27	.33	.16	100	33	24	29	14
1,500–1,999	1.18	.41	.24	.29	.24	100	35	20	24	21
2,000–2,999	1.08	.42	.22	.23	.21	100	39	21	21	19
2,000–2,499	1.10	.42	.23	.23	.22	100	38	21	21	20
2,500–2,999	1.05	.43	.21	.22	.19	100	41	20	21	18
3,000 or over [2]	1.11	.47	.21	.21	.22	100	43	19	19	19
3,000–4,999	1.10	.47	.20	.22	.21	100	43	18	20	19
5,000–9,999	1.11	.46	.22	.21	.22	100	41	20	19	20
RURAL NONFARM										
All classes [3]	1.22	.39	.32	.40	.11	100	32	26	33	9
0–499	1.29	.34	.40	.49	.06	100	26	31	39	4
500–999	1.26	.35	.36	.46	.09	100	28	28	37	7
1,000–1,499	1.16	.40	.29	.38	.09	100	33	25	32	10
1,500–1,999	1.22	.44	.26	.39	.13	100	36	21	32	11
2,000–2,999	1.19	.42	.30	.33	.14	100	35	25	28	12
3,000 or over	1.14	.43	.27	.25	.19	100	38	23	22	17
RURAL FARM										
All classes [3]	1.35	.48	.37	.44	.06	100	35	28	33	4
0–499	1.29	.42	.36	.47	.04	100	33	28	36	3
500–999	1.38	.48	.38	.46	.06	100	35	28	33	4
1,000–1,499	1.36	.54	.31	.42	.09	100	39	23	31	7
1,500–1,999	1.43	.57	.36	.38	.12	100	41	25	26	8
2,000–2,999	1.31	.50	.38	.35	.08	100	38	29	27	6
3,000 or over	1.28	.53	.32	.34	.09	100	42	25	26	7

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[3] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.

Sugars and Sweets

Sugars and sweets include the total weight of sugars, sirups, preserves, and candy consumed at home without any deduction for the water present in sirups or the fruit in jellies, jams, and preserves. Jellies, jams, and preserves have been considered "home-produced" if the fruit from which they were made was grown at home.

Quantity of Sugars and Sweets Consumed

The quantity of sugars and sweets consumed by families in cities was only three-fifths of that of families on farms. Urban families had 0.87 pound and farm families, 1.41 pounds per person per week (table 11).

For both city and farm families, there was a slight tendency toward higher consumption of sugars and sweets with greater purchasing power.

Importance of Sugars and Various Sweets

Sugar made up the greatest part of this food group; urban families consumed almost two-thirds of the group as sugar and farm families nearly one-half (table 11). In cities, jellies, jams, and preserves, 17 percent, were next in importance, followed by candy and other sweets, 11 percent, and lastly, sirups, 8 percent. On farms the order of importance was: Sirups, 26 percent; jellies, jams, and preserves, 20 percent; and candy and other sweets, 5 percent.

TABLE 11.—SUGARS, SWEETS: *Average quantity consumed per person per week, and percentage distribution among specified kinds of sugars and sweets, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Average quantity of sugars and sweets consumed per person per week					Percentage distribution of sugars and sweets consumed				
			Sweets					Sweets		
	Total	Sugars	Molasses, sirups	Jellies, jams, preserves	Candy, other sweets	Total	Sugars	Molasses, sirups	Jellies, jams, preserves	Candy, other sweets
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
URBAN										
All classes [2]	0.87	0.55	0.07	0.15	0.10	100	64	8	17	11
0–499	.80	.46	.15	.11	.08	100	57	19	14	10
500–999	.83	.53	.13	.12	.05	100	65	15	14	6
1,000–1,499	.91	.59	.08	.16	.08	100	65	9	17	9
1,500–1,999	.81	.53	.06	.13	.09	100	65	7	16	12
2,000–2,999	.92	.59	.06	.15	.12	100	65	7	15	13
2,000–2,499	.96	.59	.07	.17	.13	100	62	7	18	13
2,500–2,999	.86	.59	.05	.12	.10	100	68	6	14	12
3,000 or over [2]	.86	.53	.05	.17	.11	100	63	6	19	12
3,000–4,999	.85	.53	.05	.16	.11	100	62	6	19	13
5,000–9,999	.87	.52	.07	.17	.11	100	61	8	19	12
RURAL NONFARM										
All classes [3]	1.14	.63	.20	.22	.09	100	55	17	20	8
0–499	1.11	.56	.32	.19	.04	100	50	29	17	4
500–999	1.17	.64	.25	.21	.07	100	55	21	18	6
1,000–1,499	1.16	.65	.16	.24	.11	100	56	14	20	10
1,500–1,999	1.09	.63	.12	.23	.11	100	58	11	21	10
2,000–2,999	1.18	.65	.14	.26	.13	100	55	12	22	11
3,000 or over	1.06	.63	.11	.20	.12	100	60	10	19	11
RURAL FARM										
All classes [3]	1.41	.68	.36	.29	.08	100	49	26	20	5
0–499	1.36	.63	.44	.24	.05	100	46	32	18	4
500–999	1.65	.79	.41	.35	.10	100	48	25	21	6
1,000–1,499	1.39	.72	.24	.33	.10	100	52	17	24	7
1,500–1,999	1.45	.83	.23	.29	.10	100	57	16	20	7
2,000–2,999	1.50	.73	.32	.38	.07	100	50	21	25	4
3,000 or over	1.25	.65	.19	.29	.12	100	52	15	23	10

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[3] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.

Families in cities consumed a quarter of their sugars and sweets as sirups, jellies, and jams and three-quarters of it as sugars, candy, and other sweets. Families on farms with less cash and with dietary practices influenced by the foods the farm furnished and the custom of putting jellies, sirups, and other such sweets on hot breads, had a different pattern of consumption for this food group. They used almost half of their sugars and sweets as sirups, jellies, and jams which in whole or in part could be produced at home and only little more than half as sugars, candy, and other sweets which had to be bought.

Low-income families in cities as well as on farms had a larger part of their sugars and sweets as molasses and sirups than families in the upper-income groups. With rising income both groups shifted some of their consumption from molasses and sirup to jellies, jams, and preserves, to candies and other sweets, and even to sugars.

Granulated sugar was the sweet used in greatest quantity; it constituted 58 percent of sugars and sweets in city diets and 44 percent in farm diets. Other items that constituted more than 10 percent of this food group for urban families were jellies, jams, and candies; and for farm families, jellies, jams, and molasses.

Home-Produced Sugars and Sweets

The figures in table 31 indicate that sugar itself was not produced at home in any appreciable quantity. The 0.38 pound of sirups and preserves furnished by the farm per person per week constituted a fourth of all the sugars and sweets (1.41 pounds per person per week) consumed and more than half of the sirups, preserves and other sweets (0.73 pound) alone.

Farm families reported that in 1941 they had put up from home-grown berries and other fruit an average per person per year of around 5 quarts of jellies, jams, and preserves and 3 quarts of sirups, molasses, and honey.[13] Considering the weight of a quart as 3 pounds, this was a total of 24 pounds per person per year or 0.46 pound per week.

Farm families reported in the spring of 1942 an average consumption of 0.26 pound of jellies, jams, and preserves and 0.11 pound of sirups, molasses, and honey per person per week from home-produced supplies. It would seem from these figures that spring is probably a season of lower than average consumption of these products, especially of sirups. Winter, when hot cakes are placed on the table more frequently, would probably show heavier consumption of sirups.

Jellies, jams, preserves, and molasses were the kinds of sweets most frequently produced at home; more than nine-tenths of the former and almost half of the latter used by farm families in the spring of 1942 came from the farm. All income groups showed a fairly substantial average quantity of home-produced jellies, jams, and preserves, varying from 1 to 1½ pounds per family per week. But the farm furnished an average of as much as one-half pound of molasses only to families in the two lowest income groups, $0–$499 and $500–$999, which had the heaviest concentrations of southern families.

Nutritive Value of Diets

How well do the diets of families included in this study in the spring of 1942 meet standards of good nutrition? To answer this question in part, average quantities of nutrients in the diets of the several groups have been computed and compared with recommended allowances.

Comparison of Nutritive Value of Diets With Recommended Allowances

The yardstick used here for measuring the adequacy of the diets is the one proposed in May 1941 by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council (table 42). It states the quantities of the

[13] U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 520, tables 10 and 11.

better known dietary essentials recommended for individuals of different age, sex, and activity. These average quantities are believed to be liberal enough to provide a fair margin above minimum requirements. They allow for individual differences in requirement and utilization and for variations in the composition of foods. They do not, however, allow for extensive losses of nutrients in cooking such as may occur frequently in the case of ascorbic acid and to a lesser extent of other nutrients.

Since the nutritive values computed for the family diets in this study are based on values of foods as they are purchased, losses in nutrients caused by preparation and household waste must be considered in comparing the results with the yardstick. The extent of such losses is not well known and probably is highly variable; consequently, it is impossible at present to estimate just how much the nutritive values of diets calculated from foods as they enter the Nation's kitchens overestimate the quantities actually consumed by families.

Average quantities of nutrients in the diets of the several groups of families and single persons are given in tables 32 and 33, both on a per-person basis[14] and also, as a means of relating them to requirements, on a per-nutrition-unit[15] basis. Data on household size used in the derivation of these averages are presented as equivalent persons and as equivalent nutrition units in table 34. The nutritive values per pound of food materials used in making the nutritional evaluation of the diets are shown in table 45.

The average daily nutritive values found per nutrition unit based on food as it was brought into the kitchens of all the families studied, were as follows:

Dietary essential:		*Average nutritive value per nutrition unit per day of food brought into the kitchen*
Food energy	Calories	3,300
Protein	Grams	100
Calcium	Grams	0.9
Iron	Milligrams	16
Vitamin A value	International Units	8,400
Ascorbic acid	Milligrams	140
Thiamine	Milligrams	2.3
Riboflavin	Milligrams	2.7
Niacin	Milligrams	20

For several nutrients the reported diets of families in the spring of 1942 averaged well above the recommended levels. But considering the probable effects of cooking losses on vitamins, the nutritive values reported here perhaps should be reduced by about a fourth or a fifth for ascorbic acid, thiamine, and niacin and by a tenth for riboflavin. Besides, the use of later values for niacin content of meat would have resulted in lower averages for this nutrient. This would indicate that on the whole the average diet in the spring of 1942 probably did not meet the recommended allowances in thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin and that the margin by which the ascorbic acid value exceeded these

[14] Averages per person per day were computed from the number of equivalent persons in each household during the week covered by the food study; 21 meals eaten by one person or several persons in the household were considered equal to one person. (For further details see Methodology, p. 137.)

[15] The estimated population has been converted into equivalent nutrition units and nutritive values have been computed "per nutrition unit." The "nutrition unit" with a value of 1.00 has been assigned arbitrarily to the allowance of each nutrient recommended for a moderately active man. The value of the nutrition units for individuals of different age, sex, or activity are thus fractions of 1.00 that represent their respective proportions of the allowances recommended for the moderately active man. For example, as the recommended daily allowance of calories for the moderately active man is 3,000 calories and for the girl of 16 to 20 years, 2,400 calories, the nutrition unit for energy would be 0.80 for the girl. In the case of calcium the man's allowance is 0.8 grams and the girl's is 1.0, resulting in a nutrition unit value of 1.25 for the girl's calcium. (For further details of the nutrition unit see Methodology, p. 137.)

allowances was slight. Losses of vitamin A caused by cooking may not be as high as the losses of some of the other vitamins, but the practice of discarding the deep green outer leaves of vegetables results in the loss of much of the vitamin A value from this one important source. Minerals, also, are reduced often by the common custom of discarding the water in which vegetables have been cooked.

In addition to losses through ordinary cooking and other forms of food preparation, some allowance should be made in the computed nutritive values for losses occurring through food waste. Throwing out stale bread and sour milk, failure to eat all the portion served, food spoilage, and many other forms of waste take an additional toll of the nutrients.

There are regional and other variations in the consumption of smaller groups of families that are obscured by these averages for all families taken together. Many families, especially those in the low-income groups, as it will appear later in this volume, obtain smaller quantities of the nutrients than they need while others consume generous quantities.

Effect of Type of Community and Home-Production on Adequacy of Diets

Farm families, on the whole, had more satisfactory diets than city families, judging from the average nutritive values per nutrition unit per day given in table 12. The superiority of the diets of farm families in calcium, which is associated with their higher milk consumption and that in turn with their facilities for producing milk at home, is particularly outstanding. Urban families had better diets, measured in ascorbic acid and niacin, but the diets of farm families equalled or exceeded those of urban families in other respects.

Farm families had a better opportunity than nonfarm families to maintain or even improve upon their usual levels of food consumption in the face of rising food costs, food shortages, and probable reduction in the variety of foods offered for sale, because such a large share of their total food supply was obtained from the farm.

TABLE 12.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS: *Average nutritive value per person and per nutrition unit per day of food brought into the kitchen, by type of community, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Type of community	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Ascorbic acid	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin
	Calories	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Milligrams*	*International Units*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*
	Average[2] per person per day								
Urban	2,800	90	1.0	16	8,200	150	1.8	2.1	18
Rural nonfarm	3,100	90	1.0	16	7,000	115	1.8	2.1	14
Rural farm	3,400	100	1.3	17	8,000	120	2.1	2.5	15
	Average[2] per nutrition unit per day								
Urban	3,200	95	0.8	16	8,700	155	2.3	2.7	22
Rural nonfarm	3,600	100	.9	16	7,700	120	2.3	2.7	18
Rural farm	3,500	105	1.1	17	8,800	125	2.3	2.9	17

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] For method of computing averages see Methodology, p. 137.

Home-produced food accounted for about 60 percent of the total money value of the farm family's average food supply (p. 40). The importance of home-produced food is shown also in its percentage contribution to the nutritive value of the diet. Per capita quantities of certain nutrients calculated to be in the farm family's total food supply and in the home-produced portion of it, are shown below, together with the percentages that the home-produced portion represents of the total:

Dietary essential:	*Average quantities per person per day*		
	All food	*Home-produced food*	*Percentage home-produced*
Food energy—Calories	3,400	1,600	47
Protein—Grams	100	55	55
Calcium—Grams	1.3	1.0	77
Iron—Milligrams	17	8	47
Vitamin A value—International Units	8,000	6,300	79
Ascorbic acid—Milligrams	120	70	58
Thiamine—Milligrams	2.1	1.2	57
Riboflavin—Milligrams	2.5	1.9	76
Niacin—Milligrams	15	8	53

The three nutrients influenced most by farm production for home use were calcium, vitamin A, and riboflavin, of which three-fourths or more were provided by home-produced foods, especially by milk and vegetables.

Milk, 9 of every 10 quarts of which consumed by farm families was farm-furnished, supplied these families with 69 percent of their total calcium, 53 percent of their riboflavin, 28 percent of their protein, 18 percent of their vitamin A, and appreciable although smaller quantities of other nutrients (tables 31 and 35). Green and yellow vegetables, with 3 pounds home-produced of every 5 pounds used, supplied approximately two-fifths of both the vitamin A value and ascorbic acid content of the entire diet.

Meat, poultry, and fish, about 60 percent of which was raised on the farm, was another food group that made important contributions to some of the nutrients—niacin, 44 percent; thiamine, 29 percent; and protein, 17 percent.

A smaller proportion of calories (47 percent) was provided by home-produced food than of the other dietary essentials, because many foods high in energy value, such as sugars and some of the grain products, are not suitable for home production on many farms. The same is true of iron, more than one-fifth of which was contributed by grain products.

Effect of Income on Adequacy of Diets

Poor diets are frequently the result of low incomes. Even without any deduction for nutrient losses in preparing food for the table, the average nutritive values of the diets of families in the lower income groups were below satisfactory levels in several respects in the spring of 1942 as shown in table 33. Riboflavin was the most limited nutrient in the diets of urban families; and niacin, in the diets of farm families. Niacin was the only dietary essential studied for which the average for some income groups of farm families did not meet the recommendations.

Diets of urban families with low incomes were likely to be short in niacin, calcium, and food energy as well as in riboflavin.

Since at the time that the computations of nutritive value were made for this study the food values and human requirement for niacin were less well known than for the other dietary essentials considered, it is disregarded in the following discussion of the effect of income on the adequacy of the diets.

Not until the income level, $1,500–$1,999, was reached did the average values per nutrition unit for the food brought into urban kitchens meet the recommended allowances for the eight dietary essentials considered. Approximately 32 percent of urban families had incomes that were below the level at which the average value of family diets met the recommended allowances for good nutrition for all dietary essentials studied except niacin. In the case of farm families, however, the average values met the recommendations at all income levels.

How much it costs to obtain an adequate diet depends upon such factors as the general level of prices, the selection of items, and the skill of the homemaker in buying and preparing food. City families with money incomes of $1,500–$1,999 (the lowest income class in which the average nutritive value of city diets met all average recommended allowances) consumed food valued at $3.49 per person per week; farm families in the lowest income class averaged $2.54 per person. Neither amount of money can be considered the minimum that would buy a good diet in the spring of 1942, however. Undoubtedly some families attained a good diet at lower cost since many families spend enough but fail for other reasons to obtain an adequate diet. Allowing, however, for customary food patterns, for common lack in knowledge about nutritive returns for money spent for food, and for human error, about $3.50 per person per week in cities and $2.50 on farms could have provided a satisfactory diet in the United States in the spring of 1942.

With rising income, diets tend to improve in nutritional quality because families consume more food, especially more vegetables and fruit, and more milk, eggs, and meat. City diets, poorer than farm diets in the lowest income groups, showed more marked improvement at successively higher income levels in the spring of 1942 than farm diets. The diets of both farm and city families increased more markedly in niacin, ascorbic acid, and riboflavin content in accordance with income than in any other dietary essential (table 33). The diets of families in the lowest income groups were in greater need of improvement in respect to two of these, niacin and riboflavin, than with respect to any other nutrient; but they were already in a better position in respect to ascorbic acid than to any other nutrient. It would have benefited city families more if they had increased the calcium as well as the ascorbic acid content of their diets. This would have meant increasing their consumption of milk and moderately increasing their consumption of citrus fruit. In farm diets average values for vitamin A showed less consistency in trend than other nutrients. The decrease in vitamin A value reflected a decrease in consumption of sweetpotatoes and green and yellow vegetables. This decrease was the result of regional food practices rather than of economic conditions. About 60 percent of the families in the income class $0–$499 resided in the South.

The Food Groups As Sources of Dietary Essentials

Almost all of the 11 groups into which foods are classified for purposes of analysis make some contribution to the total supply of each of the nutrients (tables 13, 14). The importance of any particular food group as a source of a nutrient depends, however, upon the quantities eaten and upon the nutritional content of the particular items within the group. There may be considerable variation among items in some respects; consequently, the contribution that the group can make to the diet as a whole depends upon the choices made within the group. For example, the proportion of the total vitamin A value in family diets coming from the potato and sweetpotato group will depend upon the relative quantities of white and sweetpotatoes consumed.

TABLE 13.—CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD GROUPS TO FOOD ENERGY, PROTEIN, MINERALS: *Average percentage of food energy, protein, calcium, and iron contributed by specified food groups, urban and farm families, by selected income classes, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Nutrient and annual net money income class[2] (dollars)	Percentage of each nutrient contributed by specified food groups[3]													
	All foods	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Dry beans and peas, nuts	Green and yellow vegetables	Tomatoes, citrus fruit	Other vegetables and fruit	Meat, poultry, fish	Eggs	Grain products	Fats, oils	Sugars, sweets	Miscellaneous
Diets of urban families													
FOOD ENERGY													
0–499	100	10	6	4	1	2	4	9	3	31	22	7	1
2,500–2,999	100	14	4	3	2	3	5	14	3	28	18	7	1
PROTEIN													
0–499	100	19	5	8	2	1	2	20	8	31	3	(4)	1
2,500–2,999	100	21	3	4	3	2	2	33	8	22	1	(4)	1
CALCIUM													
0–499	100	58	3	5	7	3	3	1	3	14	(4)	3	(4)
2,500–2,999	100	65	2	2	5	5	4	2	3	11	(4)	1	(4)
IRON													
0–499	100	5	9	17	7	2	6	15	8	24	2	4	1
2,500–2,999	100	7	6	8	9	5	7	27	10	18	1	1	1
Diets of farm families													
FOOD ENERGY													
0–499	100	14	4	4	1	1	3	6	2	36	20	9	(4)
1,000–1,499	100	16	6	3	1	1	4	10	3	28	19	9	(4)
PROTEIN													
0–499	100	28	3	7	2	1	1	14	6	36	2	(4)	(4)
1,000–1,499	100	27	4	7	2	1	2	20	8	27	2	(4)	(4)
CALCIUM													
0–499	100	66	2	3	6	1	1	1	2	13	(4)	5	(4)
1,000–1,499	100	73	3	3	4	2	2	1	3	7	(4)	2	(4)
IRON													
0–499	100	10	7	16	7	2	4	11	8	23	2	10	(4)
1,000–1,499	100	9	10	16	6	3	5	16	10	20	2	3	(4)

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] Comparison between diets of families in the lowest income class ($0–$499) and of families in the class including the average income for each group ($2,500–$2,999 for urban and $1,000–$1,499 for farm).
[3] See tables 22 through 28 for items included in each food group.
[4] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 14.—CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD GROUPS TO VITAMINS: *Average percentage of five vitamins contributed by specified food groups, urban and farm families, by selected income classes, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Nutrient and annual net money income class[2] (dollars)	Percentage of each nutrient contributed by specified food groups[3]													
	All foods	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Dry beans and peas, nuts	Green and yellow vegetables	Tomatoes, citrus fruit	Other vegetables and fruit	Meat, poultry, fish	Eggs	Grain products	Fats, oils	Sugars, sweets	Miscellaneous
Diets of urban families													
VITAMIN A VALUE													
0–499	100	10	13	(4)	46	4	6	7	6	(4)	8	(4)	(4)
2,500–2,999	100	14	3	(4)	40	7	6	13	7	(4)	10	(4)	(4)
ASCORBIC ACID													
0–499	100	3	18	0	37	29	10	1	0	0	0	1	1
2,500–2,999	100	5	9	0	28	42	15	1	0	0	0	(4)	(4)
THIAMINE													
0–499	100	6	9	9	5	4	3	28	5	26	5	(4)	(4)
2,500–2,999	100	7	7	5	7	8	4	37	6	16	3	(4)	(4)
RIBOFLAVIN													
0–499	100	36	5	5	7	2	4	13	13	12	2	(4)	1
2,500–2,999	100	38	3	2	6	3	6	20	13	8	1	(4)	(4)
NIACIN													
0–499	100	3	15	5	4	3	4	43	(4)	19	4	0	(4)
2,500–2,999	100	3	9	2	4	5	4	59	(4)	12	2	0	(4)
Diets of farm families													
VITAMIN A VALUE													
0–499	100	15	8	(4)	49	4	5	2	6	(4)	11	(4)	(4)
1,000–1,499	100	21	7	(4)	31	8	6	5	8	(4)	14	(4)	(4)
ASCORBIC ACID													
0–499	100	9	16	0	48	17	8	1	0	0	0	1	(4)
1,000–1,499	100	9	21	0	30	24	14	1	0	0	0	1	(4)
THIAMINE													
0–499	100	11	7	10	5	2	2	23	5	30	4	1	(4)
1,000–1,499	100	10	10	8	4	3	2	34	6	20	3	(4)	(4)
RIBOFLAVIN													
0–499	100	54	3	4	6	1	3	7	10	10	1	1	(4)
1,000–1,499	100	52	5	4	4	1	4	10	12	7	1	(4)	(4)
NIACIN													
0–499	100	6	14	6	3	2	3	40	(4)	23	3	0	(4)
1,000–1,499	100	4	16	5	2	3	4	48	(4)	16	2	0	(4)

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] See table 13, footnote 2.
[3] See tables 22 through 28 for items included in each food group.
[4] 0.50 percent or less.

Food Energy

Grain products were the most important source of food energy (table 35). From this food group farm families got an average of almost a third and urban families more than a fourth of their calories. Although every food group contributed some calories, four of them—grain products, fats and oils, milk, and meat, poultry, and fish—accounted for almost three-fourths of the calories in both city and farm diets.

In successively higher income classes, milk, meat, poultry, and fish became more important sources of calories, while grain products, fats and oils became less important (table 13). Urban families in the income class $0–$499 obtained an average of 31 percent of their calories from grain products, 22 percent from fats and oils, 10 percent from milk, and 9 percent from meat, poultry, and fish. In the class $2,500–$2,999 for the same food groups, percentages were 26, 18, 14, 14 percent, respectively. The trend with income was similar for farm families.

Protein

Grain products also ranked high as contributors of protein—accounting for as great a proportion of the protein in family diets as of the calories and being for farm families the principal source of protein (table 35). For urban families, meat, poultry, and fish were the principal sources of protein. Milk was another important protein source; in farm diets it outranked meat, poultry, and fish. Both farm and city families got an average of three-fourths or more of their protein from these three food groups combined—grain products; meat, poultry, fish; and milk.

As incomes increased, the proportion of protein obtained from the relatively expensive animal sources—meat, poultry, fish, milk, and eggs—increased, while that from the relatively cheap vegetable sources—grain products, dry beans and peas and nuts—decreased (table 13). In every income class but one, farm families obtained less protein from animal sources than urban families; but in no income class did any group of families get as little as a third of their protein from animal sources.

Calcium

About two-thirds of all calcium came from milk, cheese, cream, and ice cream; nonfarm families got a slightly smaller proportion of calcium from these foods and farm families a somewhat greater proportion (table 35). No other food group contributed as much to a single nutrient. Grain products, from which about one-eighth of the calcium in city diets and one-tenth in farm diets was derived, were second in importance in respect to calcium contribution. The now common practice of using milk solids in the manufacture of commercial bread has added appreciably to the calcium value of the grain products in urban diets, while the southern custom of using self-rising flour enhances the calcium value of the grain products in farm diets. Green and yellow vegetables ranked third as a contributor to calcium although they contributed less than 5 percent of the calcium.

In both urban and farm diets the proportion of calcium from milk increased with rises in income (table 13). Grain products contributed 13 percent of the calcium in the diets of farm families in the income class $0–$499, but only 7 percent in the diets of those in the class $1,000–$1,499. This reflected a downward trend in consumption of grain products, from 5.04 pounds in the lower class to 4.27 pounds per person per week in the higher one, and an upward trend in consumption of milk (table 3).

Iron

Urban families got most of their iron from meat, poultry, and fish; and farm families obtained most of theirs from grain products (table 35).

The iron from these two food groups plus that from eggs, dry beans and peas and nuts, averaged more than three-fifths of the iron in the diets of both city and farm families.

With more money to spend for food, families had a tendency to get more of their iron from the rather costly groups of animal foods and less from the cheaper vegetable foods (table 13). Low-income city families got more iron from dry beans and peas and nuts than from meat, poultry, and fish, but the reverse was true in the higher income classes. Grain products contributed substantial proportions of iron to the diets of urban and farm families of every income class.

Vitamin A Value

Green and yellow vegetables were the most important source of vitamin A value (table 35). Their contribution of about two-fifths of the total vitamin A value in city and farm diets was about equal to the sum of the vitamin A received from the four groups of animal foods: Milk; meat, poultry, fish; fats, oils; and eggs. Of these animal sources of vitamin A, milk furnished the largest quantity.

At the higher income levels in both urban and farm diets smaller proportions of the vitamin A value came from green and yellow vegetables and larger proportions from animal sources (table 14). But at all income levels green and yellow vegetables were most important sources of vitamin A value.

Ascorbic Acid

Farm families obtained the largest share of their ascorbic acid from green and yellow vegetables out of their gardens (table 35). Urban families received their largest share from tomatoes and citrus fruit. These two food groups combined contributed an average of a little more than two-thirds of the ascorbic acid in city diets and a little less than two-thirds of that in farm diets. Two other food groups—potatoes and sweetpotatoes, and other vegetables and fruit—made up all but about 8 percent of the rest of the ascorbic acid content of the diets.

Tomatoes and citrus fruit, from which urban families received their largest share, are more dependable sources of ascorbic acid than other foods since both, especially citrus fruit, are less subject to losses in cooking and are more often eaten raw than cooked.

The higher the income, the greater was the proportion of ascorbic acid contributed by tomatoes and citrus fruit and other vegetables and fruit, and the smaller the proportion by green and yellow vegetables (table 14). Urban families in the income class $0–$499 got 29 percent of their ascorbic acid from tomatoes and citrus fruit and 37 percent from green and yellow vegetables; those in the $2,500–$2,999 class, 42 percent and 28 percent, respectively.

Thiamine

Meat, poultry, and fish, and grain products were the outstanding sources of thiamine in the diets of both urban and farm families. These two food groups combined accounted for an average of more than half of the thiamine in the diets of both groups (table 35).

The enrichment of bread and flour contributed substantially to the quantity of thiamine coming from grain products. On farms a relatively high consumption of grain products as a whole and also of corn meal,

much of which was undegerminated, was responsible for the importance of this group as a source of thiamine.

City and farm families with high income secured more of their thiamine from meat, poultry, and fish, and less from grain products, than families with low income (table 14). Urban families in the income class $0–$499 received 28 percent of their thiamine from meat, poultry, and fish and 26 percent from grain products; those in the class $2,500–$2,999, 37 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

Riboflavin

The main source of riboflavin, as of calcium, was milk (table 35). It accounted for more than half of the riboflavin in the farm family diets and almost two-fifths of that in the urban family diets in which average consumption was lower. Meat, poultry, and fish; and eggs were, respectively, second and third in importance with respect to riboflavin contribution. The riboflavin contributed by the three food groups amounted to 70 percent or more of the total riboflavin content of city and farm diets.

In successively higher income classes the percentage of riboflavin contributed to urban diets by milk and eggs was fairly uniform but that contributed by meat, poultry, and fish became larger (table 14). The pattern in farm diets was similar except that more riboflavin was obtained from eggs in the higher income classes.

Niacin

Meat, poultry, and fish furnished almost three-fifths of the niacin in diets of urban families and more than two-fifths of it in diets of farm families (table 35). Grain products and potatoes and sweetpotatoes made considerably smaller but nevertheless important contributions to the niacin content of diets, particularly those of farm families.

Meat, poultry, and fish provided a greater share of the niacin at higher than at lower income levels, reflecting the trend in consumption of those foods (table 14). The reverse was true in the case of grain products and, in urban diets, of potatoes and sweetpotatoes. In farm diets the proportion of niacin from potatoes and sweetpotatoes did not change much with rising income.

Sources of Dietary Essentials Summarized

The position of any food group as a source of the dietary essentials studied is dependent on the nutritive content of the specific foods selected within the food group and the quantities of each eaten. How much is eaten depends upon desirability of the food to the consumer, its price, and the consumer's capacity to pay and, for farm families, the ability to produce part or all of the food group at home. During wartime there are the added factors of shortages and ration allowances which were just beginning to be felt during the period of this study.

The food choices made by families in the spring of 1942 indicate the food groups that were the most economical sources of the dietary essentials studied only insofar as consumers as a group were informed on how to choose the foods that give the best nutritional return on money and land and insofar as knowledge was stronger than custom and other forces in shaping food patterns. During this period, meat, poultry, and fish were the main sources of the protein, iron, thiamine, and niacin content of the diets and an important source of riboflavin (tables 13,

14). Milk made the largest contribution to calcium and riboflavin and provided a considerable share of the vitamin A value and protein. Grain products were the most prominent contributors to calories and lesser but substantial ones to protein, iron, thiamine, and niacin. Green and yellow vegetables excelled in their contribution of vitamin A value; they also ranked high in their contribution of ascorbic acid. Citrus fruit and tomatoes topped all other food groups in providing ascorbic acid in the diet. The remaining food groups made important but not main contributions to the several dietary essentials—potatoes and sweetpotatoes, to ascorbic acid; dry beans and peas and nuts, to iron; fats and oils, to food energy and vitamin A; other vegetables and fruit, to ascorbic acid; eggs, to riboflavin; and sugars and sweets, to food energy.

Comparison of Diets in Spring 1942 and in 1936

The average money value of all food consumed by families and single persons in the spring of 1942 was $3.35 per person per week, 30 percent more than the average value of $2.58 in 1935–36. Between these two dates, average family incomes (money plus nonmoney) had risen from an average of $470 per person in the earlier period to an average of $709 per person in the later period. Increased income in 1942 was not clear gain in purchasing power, however, because of a rise of about 20 percent in the cost of food and of all living items combined, between the two periods.[16]

Besides rising food costs, food shortages were beginning to affect food consumption patterns and sugar rationing was put into effect during the period of collection of the data.

For several months prior to the date of the study, a widespread nutrition program had been carried on throughout the Nation. In order to correct some of the dietary deficiencies revealed by the extensive study of 1935–36, people were being urged to increase their consumption of milk, fruits, and succulent vegetables, and of whole-grain cereals. For many families this was a matter of education in food selection; for others, it was a matter of having money enough to buy these foods.

In any comparison of the two periods, due consideration needs to be given to the season of the year covered and the effect of season on food consumption and, therefore, on the nutritive value of the diets studied. The schedules in the food consumption study of 1936 were obtained during the period, March to November, with more of them representing the spring and summer seasons of the year. The schedules in the study of 1942 were obtained in only one season, the spring.

Average Nutritive Values of Diets in Spring 1942 and in 1936

In view of these changes and the difference in season it is of interest to see how food consumption patterns have varied in the two periods and how the changes in these patterns have affected the average nutritive values of family diets.[17] Table 15 shows the average quantities of groups of food consumed per person per week by all families and by farm and nonfarm families in the year 1936 as compared with consumption in 1942, based on the spring season alone. Table 16 shows the average nutritive value per person per day of the diets in both periods.

[16] Based on data on changes in the urban cost of living compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and on data on changes in the average prices paid by farmers for commodities used for family maintenance, compiled by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

[17] See Methodology, p. 144, for comparison of populations covered in Consumer Purchases Study and in Survey of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime.

TABLE 15.—FOOD CONSUMPTION IN 1936 AND SPRING 1942: *Average quantity of specified groups of food consumed at home per person per week, by type of community, year 1936 and spring 1942*

Year and type of community	Average quantity consumed per person per week										
	Milk[1]	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Dry beans and peas, nuts[2]	Green and yellow vegetables	Tomatoes, citrus fruit	Other vegetables and fruit[3]	Meat, poultry, fish[4]	Eggs	Grain products[5]	Fats, oils[6]	Sugars, sweets
	Quarts	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozen*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
YEAR 1936											
United States	3.40	2.44	0.21	1.33	1.07	3.90	2.37	0.44	3.77	1.19	1.37
All nonfarm	3.10	2.23	.19	1.40	1.94	4.23	2.50	.44	3.40	1.15	1.31
Rural farm	4.35	3.06	.31	1.10	.83	2.92	1.96	.44	4.00	1.35	1.58
SPRING 1942											
United States	4.26	2.85	.37	2.12	2.68	3.08	2.35	.66	3.68	1.19	1.04
All nonfarm	3.89	2.75	.34	2.20	2.97	3.18	2.49	.66	3.40	1.15	.95
Rural farm	5.71	3.26	.45	1.83	1.64	2.81	1.83	.69	4.71	1.35	1.41

[1] Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products included are equivalent in minerals and protein. (See p. 6, footnote 9.)
[2] Includes the dry weight of cooked or canned dry beans, peas, and lentils, such as baked beans. Includes the shelled weight of nuts.
[3] Includes the fresh fruit equivalent of dried fruit.
[4] Excludes bacon and salt pork.
[5] Includes two-thirds of the weight of commercially baked goods added to the weight of flours, meal, and cereals.
[6] Includes bacon and salt pork.

In the spring of 1942 both farm and nonfarm diets had a higher average content in all the dietary essentials studied than they did in the year 1936. This apparent improvement in nutritive value of the diets can be related to seasonal differences as well as to more lasting changes in food consumption patterns. For example, the 50-percent increase in ascorbic acid can be attributed to the larger quantities of tomatoes and citrus fruit and of green and yellow vegetables eaten in the spring of 1942. Combined, these foods were responsible for about two-thirds of the ascorbic acid content of diets during that period (table 35).

Farm diets in the spring of 1942 contained almost twice the weekly quantities of tomatoes and citrus fruit that were eaten by farm families in the year 1936, and nonfarm diets half again as much. Of the total quantity in farm diets in the later period, fresh oranges and grapefruit accounted for about two-thirds and tomatoes, one-third. In nonfarm diets citrus fruit was even more important—almost 4 pounds of citrus fruit were consumed to 1 pound of tomatoes. Since spring is a period of high citrus fruit consumption and summer is the period of lowest consumption, the difference between the two surveys in the months covered explains much of the apparent increase in use of citrus fruit. In part, also, this increase was a result of nutrition education, greater production, better distribution of citrus fruit, lowered prices, and advertising campaigns concerning their use. Families surveyed in the 1936 study paid 5.6 cents per pound on the average for fresh oranges and grapefruit, but those reporting in the spring of 1942 paid about a fifth less, 4.7 cents per pound.

Again, the higher consumption of green and yellow vegetables in the spring of 1942 may have been due partly to season. Four of the important green vegetables that are rich in ascorbic acid—spinach, asparagus, cabbage, and green beans—were at their peak season[18] during the period of the 1942 survey.

[18] Normal Seasonal Availability of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Supplies. U. S. War Food Administration. 14 pp., illus. 1943. [Processed.]

The consumption of 25 percent more milk in the spring of 1942 than in 1936 explains the increases of close to one-fifth in calcium and in riboflavin. Both farm and nonfarm families were using more milk in the second quarter of 1942 than in 1936. Since season does not exert a marked influence on milk consumption, the increase in milk consumption appears to represent a definite change in food habits.

The improvement in the vitamin A value of the diets can be ascribed to the greater consumption of milk and of green and yellow vegetables. A striking increase, almost three-fifths, was found in the consumption of green and yellow vegetables in the spring of 1942. As previously indicated, this, perhaps, was partly a seasonal effect. In the case of nonfarm families the shift was made at the expense of other vegetables and fruit, but farm families decreased their consumption of these other foods very little.

Other apparent changes in food habits that assisted in bettering the nutritive content of diets in the United States in this period, include a higher consumption of dry beans and peas, and nuts, and of potatoes and sweetpotatoes, in the spring of 1942 than in 1936. Higher egg consumption probably reflects the fact that the 1942 study was made in the months when eggs were still fairly plentiful. Meat consumption (including poultry and fish, but not including bacon and salt pork) was slightly lower in farm communities in the later period but about the same in nonfarm communities. On farms this may be in part a seasonal factor.

TABLE 16.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS IN 1936 AND SPRING 1942: *Average nutritive value per person per day of food brought into the kitchen, by type of community, year 1936 and spring 1942*

Year and type of community	Average[1] nutritive value of diets, per person per day								
	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Ascorbic acid	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin
YEAR 1936	*Calories*	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Milligrams*	*International Units*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*
United States	2,900	83	0.87	14.2	6,400	90	1.57	1.74	15.4
All nonfarm	2,800	81	.81	14.0	6,500	95	1.57	1.68	15.6
Rural farm	3,300	91	1.10	15.7	6,600	70	1.63	1.90	14.5
SPRING 1942									
United States	3,000	93	1.04	15.9	7,900	135	1.87	2.19	16.4
All nonfarm	2,900	90	.96	15.5	7,700	135	1.81	2.10	16.5
Rural farm	3,400	101	1.30	17.0	8,000	120	2.07	2.51	14.8

[1] For method of computing averages per person per day, see Methodology, p. 137.

Although the consumption of sugars and sweets was markedly lower and of grain products slightly lower in the spring of 1942 and the consumption of fats and oils remained similar, there was a small increase (3 percent) in the average calorie content of the diets. The lower consumption of sugar in the spring of 1942 may reflect the fact that rationing of this item got under way in May.

Sometime after the 1936 study and before the spring 1942 study, bread, flour, and cereals, enriched in thiamine, niacin, and iron, and margarine with vitamin A added, were placed on the market. They were purchased in sufficient quantity to be factors in the improvement of the spring 1942 diet over that of 1936.

Such shifts in food consumption as have taken place between 1936 and the spring of 1942 are in the direction of improving the average nutritive values of family diets in the United States in every dietary essential studied. The average quantity per person of ascorbic acid increased to half again as much as it was in 1936; riboflavin increased about a fourth; calcium, thiamine, and vitamin A increased around a fifth; and protein, iron, and niacin about a tenth.

Nonfarm and farm diets exhibited similar improvement. But compared to farm diets nonfarm diets showed a somewhat greater improvement in niacin and iron. Farm diets, on the other hand, showed more improvement in ascorbic acid, thiamine, riboflavin, and vitamin A.

Proportion of Families With Diets Meeting Recommended Allowances in Spring 1942 and in 1936

In interpreting estimates of the average nutritive value of diets, it should be remembered that while averages for large groups of families may meet the recommendations of nutritionists, individual families may be far above or far below the average, and that a large proportion of families may have diets seriously deficient in one or more nutrients. The 1936 study indicated that fewer than a fifth of the families in this country had diets that met the National Research Council's recommendations for all of the seven nutrients considered (protein, calcium, iron, vitamin A value, ascorbic acid, thiamine, and riboflavin).

Since the average diet in the spring of 1942 was greatly improved over the average diet in 1936, it is natural to inquire whether it is true also that a smaller proportion of families had diets that failed to meet the allowances recommended for the various dietary essentials. There is reason to believe that many of the families that had poor diets in 1936, benefiting from higher incomes and from nutrition education in the spring of 1942, were able to enlarge and enrich their diets. As a result there was a general dietary improvement for the country as a whole even though at the same time families with fixed incomes were finding it difficult to maintain their usual levels of food consumption with higher living costs.

It has been estimated[19] that there were fewer families in the spring of 1942 than in 1936 that had diets which did not meet the recommended allowances for each of the dietary essentials. The estimates given later in this publication of the probable proportion of families with diets unsatisfactory in certain dietary essentials are optimistic for both periods, since no correction has been made in the average nutritive values for losses in nutritive content of the food between the time it was brought into the kitchen and the time it was eaten. (See p. 4 for discussion of losses in nutritive content of foods.)

In 1936 three-fourths of the families in the United States had diets that did not meet the National Research Council recommendations for riboflavin and about half had diets that were low in calcium, thiamine, and ascorbic acid. It is estimated that in the spring of 1942 the diets of more than one-half of the families still did not meet the recommended allowances for riboflavin and that the proportion of diets low in calcium had been reduced to less than a third; the proportion low in thiamine, to a fourth; and the proportion low in ascorbic acid, in which there was the greatest improvement, to less than a tenth. There was also a great re-

[19] See Methodology, p. 143, for method of estimating the proportion of families having diets unsatisfactory in the dietary essentials.

duction in the estimated proportion of families that had diets low in vitamin A value, iron, and protein—from about one-fourth in the earlier period to about one-tenth in the later period.

Money Value of Food

Purchased Food

Expenditures for Purchased Food

In the spring of 1942 as at other times food for the family meant a larger money outlay in cities than on farms where part of the food supply is produced at home. Expenditures for food purchased during the period covered by the study, but not necessarily eaten during that time, amounted to $3.73 per person per week in cities and $1.15 in farm communities.[20] In every income group urban families purchasing almost their entire food supply spent between two and three times as much money per person per week for food as farm families.

Proportion of Money Income Spent on Food

Average expenditures for food by both urban and farm families in the spring of 1942 amounted to about one-fourth of their average money income. This was true even though the average money income of city families was more than two and one-half times that of farm families during the first quarter of 1942—$2,548 per family at an annual rate as compared with $1,000. The distribution of both urban and farm families by net money income class is shown in table 2.

Since average incomes were lower for farm than for urban families and since the lower the income the higher the percentage usually spent on food, farm families might be expected to spend a larger proportion of income for food than urban families. This is not the case, however, since farm families produce a large quantity of their food. With the exception of the low-income group, therefore, farm families needed to use a smaller proportion of their cash income for food than urban families, as the following figures show:

Money income class:	*Percentage of income spent on food*	
	Urban families	*Farm families*
$0–$499	65	85
$500–$999	46	32
$1,000–$1,499	37	23
$1,500–$1,999	31	23
$2,000–$2,999	28	15
$3,000 or more	17	5

The proportion of money income spent for food decreased with rising incomes for all groups of families. This effect of income was more marked in farm communities than in cities. Farm families with incomes of less than $500 spent on the average a high proportion (85 percent) of their money income for food that the farm did not furnish and that they must have considered essential food, because its purchase left them little for purchases other than food.

[20] Additional data on the quantity and expenditures for food purchased for home consumption and on the percentage of households purchasing, not presented in this volume, are available upon request.

Money Value of Food From All Sources

Since a large proportion of the food of farm families is produced at home, no significant statements can be made about comparative costs of food consumed by farm and urban families or for both groups considered together, if only the costs of purchased food are considered. A better basis of comparison is the money value for food from whatever source—purchase, home production, gift, relief, and payment for goods or services. The money value of food received without actual expenditure has been estimated by applying average prices of the same purchased item paid by other families of similar incomes living in the same type of community.

This section of the report is concerned with the money value of all food and also with the money value of the following eight food classes: Milk; vegetables, fruit; meat, poultry, fish; eggs; grain products; fats, oils; sugars, sweets; miscellaneous foods, accessories.

Money Value of All Food Consumed

The average money value of the food of urban families was $3.71 per person per week; that of farm families, $2.98, about a fifth less (table 17). The comparatively low per capita money value of the food of farm families was the result in large part of the lower prices they paid for their food. It was no indication of lack of abundance or inadequacy in their diets for they succeeded in getting a diet that was better than that of city families in calories and in five of the eight other dietary essentials studied (table 12).

The per capita money value of food increased from one income class to the next as would be expected. Increases were more marked for families in cities than on farms; also, they were more marked in the lower ranges than in the higher ranges of income.

Rises in per capita money value of food with income were the result of increases both in food consumption and in prices paid per unit of food. For every food class, families in the top-income groups paid more per unit than families in the lower-income groups.

The per capita money value of urban families' food started low—$2.48 per week at the income level $0–$499—and had a continuous upward trend with rising income, reaching $4.22 at the income level $3,000 or more. The per capita money value of farm families' food had a narrower range, however—$2.54 to $3.79 per week. Among the various groups of farm families, there was a greater sameness in the kinds of food purchased than among groups of urban families, since staples constituted a larger part of the food expenditures of farm families than those of urban families.

Farm families in the income groups below $2,000 consumed food of a higher per capita money value than city families with similar money incomes. All but 14 percent of farm families were represented in these income classes. Farm families were able to consume food of higher money value and to enjoy a higher level of living than would be suggested by their money income because of the larger nonmoney income they had, principally from products furnished by the farm for family living. Especially was this true in regard to food since a large share of their nonmoney income came from food supplied by the farm. In the first quarter of 1942, the average amount of nonmoney income was

$105 per farm family; of this amount $59 represented the value of food produced at home and $42 the value of other farm-furnished products; only $4 came from sources other than the farm. Urban families, on the other hand, had an average of only $42 of income in kind in this period; only $6 of this represented food received in kind.

TABLE 17.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD: *Average money value of all food and of specified groups of food consumed at home per person per week, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Average money value of food per person per week															
	All food	Milk [2]	Vegetables and fruit						Meat, poultry, fish [3]	Eggs	Grain products	Fats, oils [4]	Sugars, sweets	Miscellaneous	Accessories
			All	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Dry beans and peas, nuts	Green and yellow vegetables	Tomatoes, citrus fruit	Other vegetables and fruit							
URBAN															
All classes [5]	$3.71	$0.55	$0.88	$0.09	$0.04	$0.20	$0.23	$0.32	$0.94	$0.24	$0.42	$0.35	$0.10	$0.09	$0.14
0–499	2.48	.33	.65	.12	.05	.14	.12	.22	.45	.18	.34	.30	.08	.03	.12
500–999	2.77	.40	.69	.08	.04	.18	.16	.23	.59	.20	.34	.29	.09	.04	.13
1,000–1,499	3.18	.45	.77	.08	.05	.18	.19	.27	.72	.23	.39	.33	.10	.07	.12
1,500–1,999	3.49	.54	.81	.09	.04	.19	.20	.29	.79	.25	.41	.39	.09	.07	.14
2,000–2,999	3.95	.59	.93	.09	.04	.20	.25	.35	1.01	.25	.45	.36	.11	.10	.15
2,000–2,499	3.84	.54	.91	.08	.04	.20	.24	.35	.98	.24	.44	.37	.12	.09	.15
2,500–2,999	4.13	.66	.97	.11	.05	.20	.26	.35	1.06	.26	.46	.35	.10	.11	.16
3,000 or over [6]	4.22	.62	1.01	.10	.04	.24	.27	.36	1.14	.24	.47	.37	.11	.11	.15
3,000–4,999	4.13	.61	.97	.11	.04	.22	.25	.35	1.11	.24	.48	.36	.11	.11	.14
5,000–9,999	4.41	.65	1.08	.08	.04	.27	.31	.38	1.22	.24	.45	.37	.11	.13	.16
RURAL NONFARM															
All classes [5]	2.83	.47	.67	.09	.05	.15	.13	.25	.51	.20	.36	.34	.12	.04	.12
0–499	2.24	.37	.53	.08	.05	.13	.10	.19	.28	.15	.34	.32	.10	.01	.12
500–999	2.43	.37	.59	.09	.05	.14	.11	.20	.41	.16	.34	.32	.12	.03	.09
1,000–1,499	2.76	.48	.64	.08	.06	.15	.11	.24	.47	.19	.37	.32	.13	.03	.13
1,500–1,999	3.15	.55	.75	.09	.05	.16	.16	.29	.60	.22	.37	.34	.13	.05	.14
2,000–2,999	3.31	.55	.80	.10	.05	.19	.16	.30	.69	.23	.39	.34	.13	.06	.12
3,000 or over	3.85	.67	.99	.09	.06	.24	.22	.38	.86	.29	.36	.36	.13	.06	.13
RURAL FARM															
All classes [6]	2.98	.66	.67	.12	.05	.14	.11	.25	.52	.20	.30	.37	.14	.02	.10
0–499	2.54	.56	.61	.14	.05	.14	.07	.21	.39	.15	.27	.34	.12	.02	.08
500–999	2.97	.67	.68	.11	.05	.13	.11	.28	.49	.16	.29	.38	.18	.02	.10
1,000–1,499	3.55	.83	.85	.14	.06	.15	.14	.36	.63	.21	.32	.38	.17	.04	.12
1,500–1,999	3.77	.79	.91	.16	.04	.16	.22	.33	.72	.30	.37	.41	.14	.03	.10
2,000–2,999	3.79	.86	.77	.12	.05	.13	.19	.28	.76	.35	.32	.38	.19	.04	.12
3,000 or over	3.69	.85	.72	.10	.03	.14	.16	.29	.85	.22	.34	.40	.15	.04	.12

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] Includes all milk products except butter.
[3] Excludes bacon and salt pork.
[4] Includes bacon and salt pork.
[5] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[6] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.

Money Value of Food Consumed—by Food Classes

Table 17 indicates that the average money value of food consumed per person per week for five of the eight food classes was higher for urban families than for farm families. For vegetables and fruit this may be attributed to the consumption on the average of larger quantities; for eggs and grain products, to the higher prices they had to pay; and for meat, poultry, and fish, to both larger quantities and higher prices. The

lower money value of milk, fats and oils, and sugar and sweets in urban diets was the result of lower consumption alone. Consumption of these products was enough lower in cities than on farms to offset the higher prices paid in cities for these three food classes.

The money value of consumption per person per week of each of the eight food classes advanced from one income class to the next higher for both urban and farm families. Together, higher consumption and higher prices paid by the upper income families contributed to the rises in money value of all but two of the food classes—grain products and fats and oils. The higher money value of these foods was caused by the higher prices paid for them, since per capita consumption of grain products decreased with income and that of fats and oils remained fairly constant. The most marked increases in money values of foods consumed at successively higher income levels occurred in meat, poultry, and fish and in milk for urban families, and in meat, poultry, and fish and in eggs for farm families.

Proportion of Money Value of Food Representing Eight Food Classes

The way in which farm and urban families apportioned the money value of their food among the various types of food is shown in table 18. Meat, poultry, and fish, and eggs, combined, accounted for the greatest share of the money value of all foods in urban and farm diets. Vegetables and fruit were second and milk third, in importance.

TABLE 18.—DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY VALUE OF FOOD: *Percentage distribution of money value of food among specified groups of food, by type of community and selected income classes, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Type of community and annual net money income class[2] (dollars)	Percentage distribution of money value of food								
	All food	Milk[3]	Vegetables, fruit	Meat, poultry, fish[4]	Eggs	Grain products	Fats, oils[5]	Sugars, sweets	Miscellaneous, accessories
URBAN									
All classes	100	15	24	26	6	11	9	3	6
0–499	100	13	27	18	7	14	12	3	6
2,500–2,999	100	16	24	26	6	11	8	2	7
RURAL NONFARM									
All classes	100	17	24	18	7	13	12	4	5
0–499	100	17	25	12	7	16	14	4	5
1,000–1,499	100	17	23	17	7	13	12	5	6
RURAL FARM									
All classes	100	22	23	17	7	10	12	5	4
0–499	100	22	24	15	6	11	13	5	4
1,000–1,499	100	23	24	18	6	9	11	5	4

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] See table 13, footnote 2.
[3] Includes all milk products except butter.
[4] Excludes bacon and salt pork.
[5] Includes bacon and salt pork.

Urban families allocated a greater proportion than farm families of the money value of their food to meat, poultry, and fish. This fact may be attributed both to the higher prices they paid for these foods—33.8 cents per pound in cities and 28.7 cents on farms—and to the greater quantity consumed—2.77 pounds per person per week in cities, compared with 1.83 pounds on farms. The smaller proportion of the money value of food allocated to milk, to fats and oils, and to sugars and sweets

by urban families, was the result of their markedly lower consumption of these foods. Average prices for all of the food classes were higher in cities than in farm communities.

As incomes of farm families rose the distribution of the total money value of food among the different food classes showed little change. As incomes of city families rose, however, a larger proportion of the food money was allocated to milk and to meat, poultry, and fish. Payment of higher prices per unit and consumption of greater quantities of these foods by city families at successively higher income levels contributed to this trend. But the decrease in the proportion going to vegetables and fruit and to fats and oils, as their incomes rose, was the result of lowered consumption of potatoes and sweetpotatoes, dry beans and peas, and salt pork.

Prices Paid

The term "price per unit," as used in this discussion, represents a composite of prices actually paid for purchased food items and imputed values assigned to home-produced food or food received as gift or pay. As explained earlier, the imputed values were the average prices paid for the same item by other families of similar incomes in the same type of community.

For every food class, urban families paid a higher price per unit than farm families. The explanation is two-fold. Nearness to producer made prices for foods bought raw or not needing much processing lower in farm communities than in cities. Then, again, farm families were more numerous in the low-income than in the high-income groups and, therefore, selected cheaper food items within the food classes (table 36).

Factors of this kind are reflected in the price of such products as eggs, for example, for which city families paid 35.4 cents per dozen in spring 1942 and farm families, 28.5 cents. Nearness to producer frequently results in the elimination in whole or part of transportation costs for farm products bought at such places as the village store or local creamery. There is also the possibility of buying some foods directly from the producer who may sell at prices anywhere between farm and retail prices. Milk, if not produced in sufficient quantity at home, might be purchased from a neighbor at the next farm. City families paid an average of 13.5 cents per quart for fluid whole milk; farm families, only 11.2 cents. Farm families may purchase vegetables and fruit also directly from other farms at lower prices than those paid by city families. For example, city families paid 13.8 cents per pound for fresh peas and farm families, 9.4 cents.

The selection of lower priced items by farm families as a group than by city families was associated in part with the low average incomes of the farm group. In part, also, it reflects different practices in food buying and food preparation. For example, the custom on farms of making a large share of the family's bread and other baked goods at home and, to a smaller extent, of using uncooked rather than ready-to-eat cereal enabled farm families to obtain their grain products as a whole at about half the price paid for it by city families. Also, using a larger part of their fats than urban families in the form of lard and salt pork and a smaller part as butter, bacon, and oil, farm families obtained their assortment of fat at a lower price per pound.

Price per unit of each food class was greater for families in the higher income groups than for those in the lower income groups. This fact

probably is related in part to differences in the market quality of the products purchased (grade of meat and eggs), and in the place of purchase (cash-and-carry or delivery). However, much of this difference, as the data indicate, can be attributed to a shifting emphasis from lower to higher priced items within the food classes by families in successively higher income groups.

There was greater difference for some groups of food than others between the prices paid by families with small incomes and those with large incomes. With increasing income, prices paid per pound varied most markedly for milk products, for meat, poultry, and fish, for fats and oils, and for grain products. The data indicate that for dairy products this increase in price was the result of an increase in the proportion of cream and ice cream in the total quantity of dairy products consumed, as families had more money to spend for family living; for meat, poultry, and fish it was the result of the purchase of more tender cuts of meat, a larger proportion of poultry, and a smaller proportion of fish; for fats and oils it was the result of greater use of butter, bacon, and oils rather than salt pork and lard; and for grain products, of increased purchase of commercially prepared baked goods and cereals. There were shifts also from the purchase of cabbage to lettuce, fresh lima beans, and canned asparagus and from dry, uncooked beans to canned beans, nuts, and peanut butter.

Money Value of Home-Produced Food

Money Value of Home-Produced Food—At Prices Paid

Farm families produced enough food at home to account for almost three-fifths of the money value of their food supply, priced at rates for purchased food items paid by families in the same type of community and income class. The value of home-produced food amounted to $7.74 out of a total of $12.60, the value of all food per family per week. The greatest contribution of the farm to the family's food supply was in the form of dairy products, which accounted for one-third of the money value of all home-produced food. Vegetables and fruit and meat, poultry, and fish each represented a fifth more or less of the money value of home-produced food consumed by farm families; fats and oils and eggs, about a tenth each; and sugars and sweets and grain products, less than 5 percent each.

Although the total money value of home-produced food tended to be larger for farm families at successively higher income levels, it represented a gradually diminishing proportion of the total money value of food from all sources. The farm contributed an average of 65 percent of the money value of the food of families with incomes of less than $500 ($6.99 worth of the $10.71 worth consumed per family per week) and 60 percent of that of families in the income group $2,000–$2,999 ($10.07 worth of home-produced food out of $16.74).

Money Value of Home-Produced Food—At Farm Prices

Thus far the analysis has been concerned with home-produced food when it is valued at the prices for purchased food paid by farm families in each income group. Adding this value to expenditures for food indicates how much the diet would have cost if it had been necessary to purchase all of it, and makes possible a comparison of the money value of the food of urban and rural families.

The farmer probably thinks of the part of the family's food that the farm furnishes, also in terms of its alternate sales value. The price he might have received for the produce if he had sold it excludes the processing, transportation, and other marketing costs for which he does not pay. These costs, however, are included in retail prices. The difference between the purchase value and the alternate sales value of the part of the food supply that is produced at home is, in reality, a financial saving to the farm family. The farm prices[21] used in this report to estimate the alternate sales value of the food furnished by the farm appear in table 19.

TABLE 19.—PRICES PAID AND FARM PRICES PER POUND: *Average prices paid and farm prices per pound of specified food groups used in valuing home-produced food, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Milk[2]	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	Dry beans and peas, nuts	Green and yellow vegetables	Tomatoes, citrus fruit	Other vegetables and fruit	Meat, poultry, fish[3]	Eggs	Grain products	Fats, oils[4]	Sugars, sweets
	Average prices paid per pound										
RURAL NONFARM	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
All classes[5]	5.1	3.2	14.6	10.5	9.6	11.3	29.8	20.1	3.7	32.1	15.4
0–499	4.6	2.9	12.6	8.7	9.8	11.0	31.2	18.1	4.1	30.3	14.9
500–999	4.6	3.3	11.6	9.9	10.3	10.8	26.8	19.7	3.7	31.0	17.7
1,000–1,499	4.6	2.5	39.4	11.9	9.6	11.6	25.4	19.3	3.4	29.7	16.0
1,500–1,999	5.5	2.8	21.0	10.8	8.5	11.3	30.4	20.1	3.0	32.6	19.4
2,000–2,999	5.7	3.1	8.4	10.8	10.2	12.8	30.4	20.6	4.0	29.0	15.7
3,000 or over	6.5	3.6	33.3	12.4	7.3	12.8	31.8	22.7	3.8	30.9	18.3
RURAL FARM											
All classes[5]	5.4	3.8	13.1	8.0	9.2	10.7	30.6	19.0	3.3	29.0	13.7
0–499	5.0	5.0	11.3	7.2	8.8	10.6	28.6	18.6	3.4	29.4	11.8
500–999	5.6	3.3	17.4	7.4	9.7	11.1	30.8	16.8	3.3	28.6	16.6
1,000–1,499	6.4	3.2	9.7	9.9	10.6	12.6	28.2	18.3	4.6	28.0	22.3
1,500–1,999	5.9	3.9	10.0	8.9	8.3	12.0	35.2	23.9	3.3	28.6	13.0
2,000–2,999	7.4	3.1	7.9	9.2	10.2	10.9	32.0	23.4	4.2	28.7	21.2
3,000 or over	6.6	2.3	11.3	9.3	9.7	10.1	33.8	18.6	3.8	29.2	18.4
	Average farm prices[6] per pound										
RURAL NONFARM											
All classes[5]	1.9	1.9	5.5	1.7	1.7	2.5	19.0	17.7	2.3	22.1	5.2
0–499	1.9	1.9	4.4	1.7	1.8	2.5	19.4	17.7	2.4	22.3	4.7
500–999	1.9	1.9	4.4	1.7	2.0	2.4	19.0	17.7	2.2	21.6	5.1
1,000–1,499	1.9	1.9	6.4	1.7	1.5	2.5	19.0	17.7	2.2	21.1	5.2
1,500–1,999	1.9	1.9	5.7	1.7	1.6	2.6	16.3	17.7	2.2	23.1	5.0
2,000–2,999	1.9	1.9	4.4	1.7	1.3	2.6	18.7	17.7	2.2	20.2	5.3
3,000 or over	1.9	1.9	10.4	1.7	1.9	2.4	21.4	17.7	2.2	26.6	5.3
RURAL FARM											
All classes[5]	1.9	1.9	4.7	1.7	1.8	2.5	20.2	17.7	2.2	20.0	4.0
0–499	1.9	1.9	4.8	1.7	1.7	2.5	20.4	17.7	2.2	20.7	3.5
500–999	1.9	1.9	5.3	1.7	1.5	2.5	19.6	17.7	2.3	19.9	4.0
1,000–1,499	1.9	1.9	4.4	1.7	1.8	2.5	20.5	17.7	2.2	19.7	5.1
1,500–1,999	1.9	1.9	4.4	1.7	2.5	2.3	20.6	17.7	2.2	19.6	4.9
2,000–2,999	1.9	1.9	4.4	1.7	1.9	2.5	19.6	17.7	2.3	19.0	4.8
3,000 or over	1.9	1.9	4.8	1.7	1.3	2.6	20.3	17.7	2.3	18.7	4.8

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] Includes all dairy products except butter.
[3] Excludes bacon and salt pork.
[4] Includes bacon and salt pork.
[5] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.
[6] Calculated from data on farm prices in U. S. Department of Agriculture reports entitled "Price Spreads Between the Farmer and the Consumer," and from unpublished data of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

[21] Computed from data on farm prices in U. S. Department of Agriculture reports entitled "Price Spreads Between the Farmer and the Consumer," for April, May, and June 1942 and from unpublished data of Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

At farm prices the money value of the home-produced food of the farm family in the spring of 1942 amounted to $3.86 per family per week (table 20). This is only half of the $7.74 at which it was valued according to prices paid or what may be called the "purchase value" (table 21). The difference between the money value and the "purchase value," $3.88, represents a saving to the farm family achieved through raising dairy cows, meat animals, poultry, vegetables, fruit, and grain rather than buying the same food. It was almost one-third of the purchase value of the family's weekly food supply ($12.60).

TABLE 20.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD AT PRICES PAID AND AT FARM PRICES: *Average money value of home-produced food at prices paid and at farm prices per family per week, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	All food	Milk [2]	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Dry beans and peas, nuts	Green and yellow vegetables	Tomatoes, citrus fruit	Other vegetables and fruit	Meat, poultry, fish [3]	Eggs	Grain products	Fats, oils [4]	Sugars, sweets	Miscellaneous
	Average purchase values of home-produced food per family per week												
RURAL NONFARM	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All classes [5]	2.192	0.586	0.063	0.009	0.202	0.090	0.309	0.278	0.350	0.008	0.203	0.003	0.001
0–499	1.849	.486	.051	.008	.191	.070	.278	.243	.261	.011	.183	.065	.002
500–999	2.368	.575	.069	.003	.229	.108	.318	.387	.361	.021	.214	.112	.001
1,000–1,499	2.028	.509	.050	.012	.195	.111	.384	.169	.340	(6)	.166	.092	.000
1,500–1,999	2.451	.771	.052	.020	.167	.100	.344	.274	.370	.001	.202	.140	.010
2,000–2,999	2.450	.656	.089	.003	.223	.061	.282	.280	.449	.002	.273	.132	.000
3,000 or over	1.830	.582	.030	.010	.128	.070	.221	.213	.350	.002	.112	.112	.000
RURAL FARM													
All classes [5]	7.745	2.515	.332	.057	.378	.190	.724	1.440	.800	.126	.951	.222	.010
0–499	6.994	2.211	.377	.063	.444	.143	.678	1.111	.628	.166	.970	.193	.010
500–999	7.961	2.544	.341	.056	.351	.185	.919	1.441	.670	.140	.981	.323	.010
1,000–1,499	9.501	3.137	.406	.042	.383	.281	1.126	1.850	.872	.080	1.000	.334	.010
1,500–1,999	8.001	2.834	.342	.010	.252	.434	.662	1.260	1.140	.059	.881	.127	.000
2,000–2,999	10.074	3.356	.375	.026	.271	.329	.674	2.237	1.533	.037	.861	.375	.000
3,000 or over	7.918	2.758	.216	.016	.243	.180	.541	2.065	.850	.000	.759	.230	.000
	Average farm values [7] of home-produced food per family per week												
RURAL NONFARM													
All classes [5]	1.033	0.218	0.037	0.003	0.032	0.016	0.068	0.175	0.308	0.005	0.139	0.031	0.001
0–499	.917	.201	.034	.003	.037	.013	.063	.149	.255	.007	.134	.020	.001
500–999	1.204	.238	.040	.003	.039	.021	.071	.274	.324	.012	.149	.032	.001
1,000–1,499	.963	.210	.038	.002	.028	.017	.083	.125	.312	(6)	.118	.030	.000
1,500–1,999	1.076	.266	.036	.005	.026	.019	.079	.135	.326	.001	.143	.036	.004
2,000–2,999	1.169	.218	.055	.002	.035	.008	.057	.172	.386	.001	.190	.045	.000
3,000 or over	.790	.170	.016	.003	.018	.018	.042	.143	.273	.001	.074	.032	.000
RURAL FARM													
All classes [5]	3.859	.885	.166	.020	.080	.037	.168	.949	.745	.084	.656	.065	.004
0–499	3.544	.840	.143	.026	.105	.028	.160	.792	.598	.108	.683	.057	.004
500–999	3.885	.863	.197	.017	.081	.029	.207	.917	.706	.098	.683	.078	.009
1,000–1,499	4.513	.933	.241	.019	.062	.048	.224	1.345	.821	.038	.703	.076	.003
1,500–1,999	3.667	.913	.167	.004	.048	.131	.127	.737	.844	.040	.604	.052	.000
2,000–2,999	4.575	.862	.230	.014	.050	.001	.154	1.370	1.159	.020	.570	.085	.000
3,000 or over	3.814	.794	.179	.007	.044	.024	.134	1.240	.809	.037	.486	.060	.000

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] Includes all dairy products except butter.
[3] Excludes bacon and salt pork.
[4] Includes bacon and salt pork.
[5] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.
[6] 0.00050 or less.
[7] Calculated from data on farm prices in U. S. Department of Agriculture reports entitled "Price Spreads Between the Farmer and the Consumer," and from unpublished data of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

TABLE 21.—FARM VALUE OF HOME-PRODUCED FOOD COMPARED TO PURCHASE VALUE: *Average money value of home-produced food estimated at farm prices expressed as a percentage of home-produced food at prices paid, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942*[1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Farm value[2] of home-produced food as percentage of purchase value (Purchase value = 100)											
	All food	Milk[3]	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Dry beans and peas, nuts	Green and yellow vegetables	Tomatoes, citrus fruit	Other vegetables and fruit	Meat, poultry, fish[4]	Eggs	Grain products	Fats, oils[5]	Sugars, sweets
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
RURAL NONFARM												
All classes[6]	47	37	59	33	16	18	22	63	88	62	68	33
0–499	50	41	67	38	19	19	23	61	98	64	73	31
500–999	50	41	58	100	17	19	22	71	90	57	70	29
1,000–1,499	47	41	76	17	14	15	22	74	92	20	71	33
1,500–1,999	44	34	69	25	16	19	23	49	88	100	71	26
2,000–2,999	48	33	62	67	16	13	20	61	86	50	70	34
3,000 or over	43	29	53	30	14	26	19	67	78	50	66	29
RURAL FARM												
All classes[6]	50	35	50	35	21	19	23	66	93	67	69	29
0–499	51	38	38	41	24	20	24	71	95	65	70	30
500–999	49	34	58	30	23	16	23	64	105	70	70	24
1,000–1,499	48	30	59	45	17	17	20	73	94	48	70	23
1,500–1,999	46	32	49	40	19	30	19	58	74	68	69	41
2,000–2,999	45	26	61	54	18	19	23	61	76	54	66	23
3,000 or over	48	29	83	44	18	13	25	60	95	62	64	26

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] Calculated from data on farm prices in U. S. Department of Agriculture reports entitled "Price Spreads Between the Farmer and the Consumer," and from unpublished data of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
[3] Includes all milk products except butter.
[4] Excludes bacon and salt pork.
[5] Includes bacon and salt pork.
[6] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.

Farm families in the upper income groups raised more food and paid higher prices for the food they bought than those in the lower income groups; consequently, the gains from their home-production programs were even greater. Families with incomes under $500 saved $3.45 per family per week and those in the income group $1,000–$1,499, $4.99. But at each income level, the savings from home production represented about the same proportion—a third—of the money value of all food.

For different classes of food, however, the average amount of money saved by producing food at home represented a range of from 3 percent for grain products to 58 percent for milk. The extent to which the home production of specified types of food affected a saving is shown below:

Food group:	*Average amount saved per family per week by home production* (*Purchase value minus farm value*)	*Percentage of total purchase value saved by home production* (*Amount saved divided by purchase value*)
Milk	$1.63	58
Vegetables, fruit	1.21	43
Meat, poultry, fish	.49	22
Eggs	.06	7
Grain products	.04	3
Fats, oils	.30	19
Sugars, sweets	.16	27

In dollars and cents, therefore, farm families saved more through home production of milk and its products than of any other food group. This was the result of both the large quantity of home-produced milk they consumed, 21.67 quarts of fluid milk equivalent per family per week, and of the relatively wide margin between the farm price (1.9 cents per pound of fluid milk equivalent) and the purchase price (5.4 cents per pound of milk). Home-produced vegetables and fruit were second in importance in the savings they netted the farmer on his food costs, and meat, poultry, and fish, third. Although the proportion of eggs for the family table from owned poultry flocks was large (96 percent), the saving in food cost made from this farm enterprise was a minor one. This was attributable to the relatively few dozens of eggs in comparison to the many quarts of milk or the many pounds of vegetables farm families consumed per week, and to the closeness between the farm price (26.5 cents) and the purchase price (28.5 cents) per dozen eggs.

Summary

This publication contains information on the food consumed at home in the United States in the spring of 1942. The data are based on the food consumption reported for a 7-day period by families and single persons representative of the entire civilian housekeeping population. The quantities and money value of specified food items and food groups consumed per family per week and the percentage of households consuming them, are given for income groups in the United States as a whole and separately for nonfarm, urban, rural nonfarm, and farm communities. The nutritive value of the diets is presented for the same population groups in terms of averages per day per person and per nutrition unit. These appear as tables in Appendix A. Throughout the text, relevant summarized tables are given on a per-person per-week basis. A "person" as used in this report is equivalent to 21 meals consumed from the home food supplies. No attempt has been made to include food consumed in eating establishments outside the home.

Quantity of Food Consumed

Housekeeping families and single persons in the United States had about 30 pounds of food per person per week available for consumption in the spring of 1942. On the basis of nutritive value and use in the diet, the food items this quantity includes have been classified into 11 food groups. The quantities of each group are shown below:

Food group:	*Quantity consumed per person per week*
Milk or its equivalent[1]	4.26 quarts
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	2.85 pounds
Dry beans and peas, nuts	.35 pound
Green and yellow vegetables	2.12 pounds
Tomatoes, citrus fruit	2.68 pounds
Other vegetables and fruit	3.08 pounds
Meat, poultry, fish	2.35 pounds
Eggs	.66 dozen
Grain products	3.68 pounds
Fats, oils	1.19 pounds
Sugars, sweets	1.04 pounds

[1] See page 6, footnote 9.

The consumption pattern of families living in cities differed in many respects from that of families on farms. During the period covered by the study urban families used twice as much tomatoes and citrus fruit as farm families; one and one-half times as much meat, poultry, and fish; and also more green and yellow vegetables and other vegetables and fruit (table 3). They used only about two-thirds of the quantities of milk, sugars and sweets, grain products, dry beans and peas and nuts that farm families did, as well as somewhat less of the other three food groups—potatoes and sweetpotatoes, fats and oils, and eggs.

Rural nonfarm families exhibited a consumption pattern that was more like that of farm families in some respects and more like urban families in others. The intermediate position of rural nonfarm families in respect to consumption reflects the ability of many of these families to produce part of their food supply at home and to buy some farm products at lower prices than families in cities, as well as their intermediate standing in respect to income.

Nutritive Value of Diets

Some indication of adequacy of the food available for home consumption may be obtained from the quantities this food afforded of the nine dietary essentials. These quantities, per nutrition unit per day, are given in the accompanying tabulation:

Nutrient:	*Quantity per nutrition unit per day*
Food energy	3,300 calories
Protein	100 grams
Calcium	0.9 gram
Iron	16 milligrams
Vitamin A value	8,400 International Units
Ascorbic acid	140 milligrams
Thiamine	2.3 milligrams
Riboflavin	2.7 milligrams
Niacin	20 milligrams

The average nutritive value of the food brought into the kitchen in the spring of 1942 appeared to equal or exceed the allowances for a moderately active man (1.00 nutrition unit) recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council in May 1941 (table 42). The vitamin figures of the National Research Council are calculated requirements for food as eaten and do not allow for losses in cooking. The average diet, therefore, probably was somewhat short in thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin and may have contained little more ascorbic acid than the quantity recommended. Moreover, some of the margin between the average diet and the recommended allowances may have been narrowed for the other dietary essentials by such wasteful food practices as discarding the edible deep green, outer leaves of salad and other greens, the liquid in which vegetables have been cooked, stale bread, sour milk, and the food left on plates, as well as by some spoilage of food.

Comparison of Diets in Cities and on Farms

Urban families had better diets, measured in ascorbic acid and niacin, but the diets of farm families equaled or exceeded those of urban families in the other respects (table 33). The 25 percent more ascorbic acid found in the diets of urban families than farm families primarily reflects the consumption by urban families of more vegetables and fruit, especially tomatoes, citrus fruit, and green and yellow vegetables, whereas 30 percent more niacin in urban diets may be accounted for by the greater use of meat in cities than on farms.

Forty percent more calcium in the diets of farm families, on the other hand, is associated with a higher farm consumption of dairy products. As a result of their greater use of 7 of the 11 groups of food, farm families obtained in their diets 5 to 10 percent more protein, food energy, riboflavin, and iron than urban families. The diets of both farm and urban families were about equal in thiamine and vitamin A value.

Effect of Home Production on Adequacy of Diets

Farm families had a better opportunity than nonfarm families to maintain and improve upon their usual levels of food consumption in the face of rising food costs, food shortages, and reduction in the variety of foods offered for sale because such a large share of their total food supply was obtained from the farm (table 31). Ninety percent of the milk, 95 percent of the eggs, 60 percent of the meat, poultry, and fish and fats and oils, 25 percent of the sugars and sweets, and 20 percent of the grain products consumed by farm families were produced at home.

Three-fourths or more of three nutrients—calcium, vitamin A, and riboflavin—found in the diets of farm families, was provided by home-produced foods, especially milk and vegetables. Home-produced foods also contributed a little more than half of the ascorbic acid, thiamine, protein, and niacin in farm diets. A relatively smaller proportion of calories and iron were provided by home-produced foods, because grain products, important contributors of these dietary essentials, are not suitable for home production on many farms.

Effect of Income on Adequacy of Diets

Even without any deduction for nutrient losses that occur in preparing food for the table, the average nutritive values of the diets of families in the lower income groups were below satisfactory levels in several respects in the spring of 1942. Riboflavin was the most limited nutrient in the diets of urban families, and niacin in the diets of farm families. Even in low-income groups average farm diets provided the recommended allowances of all nutrients except niacin. Diets of urban families with low incomes showed a tendency to be short in niacin, calcium, and food energy as well as in riboflavin. These shortages signify that both groups of low-income families needed more niacin-rich foods such as peanuts and meat in their diets and that those in cities also needed to add more milk, cheese, and grain products to their diets.

Comparison of Diets in Spring 1942 and in 1936

A comparison of diets in the spring of 1942 with those in 1936 indicates that increased incomes (offset somewhat by increases in the cost of food and other living items) and widespread nutrition education have improved the food-consumption patterns in the United States (table 15). Apparent changes in food habits that assisted in bettering the nutritive content of diets in the later period include the consumption of 25 percent more milk, 50 to 75 percent more eggs, green and yellow vegetables, tomatoes and citrus fruit, dry beans and peas, and nuts, and 15 percent more potatoes and sweetpotatoes. Part of the increased use of green and yellow vegetables, tomatoes and citrus fruit, and eggs is attributable to season. For all of these foods, spring is a period of high consumption. The earlier study covered the entire year 1936 and the later study, only the spring months, March to June, of 1942. There was no change or only a slight decrease in the consumption of fats and oils; meat, poultry and fish; and grain products; and a 25 percent decrease in sugars and sweets, as between the two periods.

These shifts in food consumption between 1936 and the spring of 1942 improved the nutritional quality of family diets in the United States in every nutrient studied (table 16). The average quantity of ascorbic acid increased 50 percent; of riboflavin, about 25 percent; of calcium, thiamine, and vitamin A, about 20 percent; and of protein, iron, and niacin, about 10 percent.

The general dietary improvement for the country as a whole indicates that a smaller proportion of families had diets that failed to meet the allowances recommended for the various nutrients. The estimates which follow are optimistic since no correction has been made for nutrient losses in food preparation. In 1936 about three-fourths of the families in the United States had diets that did not meet the National Research Council's recommendations for riboflavin; and about half had diets that were low in calcium, thiamine, and ascorbic acid. It is estimated that in the spring of 1942 the diets of more than half of the families still did not meet the recommended allowances for riboflavin and that the proportion of diets low in calcium had been reduced to less than a third; the proportion low in thiamine, to a fourth; and the proportion low in ascorbic acid, in which there was the greatest improvement, to less than a tenth. Some of the improved situation in respect to ascorbic acid was a result of seasonal increases in the consumption of citrus fruit and leafy greens. There was also a great reduction in the estimated proportion of families that had diets failing to meet current recommendations in vitamin A value, iron, and protein; from about a fourth in the earlier period to around a tenth in the later period.

Money Value of Food

The average money value of the food consumed at home in the spring of 1942 amounted to $3.35 per person per week. About 25 percent of this amount represented meat, poultry, and fish; another 25 percent, vegetables and fruit; 15 percent, dairy products; 10 percent each, grain products and fats and oils; and about 5 percent each, eggs, sugars and sweets, and miscellaneous foods and accessories.

The money value of the food of urban families came to $3.71 per person per week; that of farm families, $2.98, about a fifth less (table 17). Urban families allocated a larger proportion than farm families of the money value of their food to meat, poultry, and fish and a smaller proportion to dairy products, fats and oils, and sugars and sweets (table 18). The proportion going to the other food groups was similar for families in cities and on farms. At successively higher income levels, dairy products and meat, poultry, and fish each represented a greater part of the food money of urban families, and vegetables and fruit as well as fats and oils, each a smaller part. There was rather striking sameness from one income group to another in the way the money value of the food of farm families was distributed among the food classes.

Savings to Farm Families From Home-Produced Food

Farm families saved nearly $4.00 per family per week by producing part of their food supply at home; most of this saving came from farm-furnished dairy products ($1.63) and vegetables and fruit ($1.21). These savings represent the differences between the money value of their home-produced food at prices farm families paid and at prices farmers received for similar products (table 20). At each income level home production saved farm families about a third of the money value of their total food supply.

Appendixes

Appendix A. Tables

TABLE 22.—MILK, CREAM, ICE CREAM, CHEESE: *Average quantity and money value of milk, cream, ice cream, and cheese consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese																	
		Milk									Cream and ice cream				Cheese			
			Fluid									Cream						
	Total milk equivalent [2]	Total [2]	Total	Whole	Buttermilk	Skim	Chocolate	Dry skim	Evaporated	Other [3]	Total	Sweet	Sour	Ice cream	Total	Cottage	American	Other
	(Cols. 3, 12, 16)	(Cols. 5–11)	(Cols. 5–8)								(Cols. 13–15)				(Cols. 17–19)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Average quantity																	
UNITED STATES																		
All classes [4]	*Qt.* 14.52	*Qt.* 12.30	*Qt.* 11.14	*Qt.* 9.58	*Qt.* 1.25	*Qt.* 0.27	*Qt.* 0.04	*Lb.* (5)	*Lb.* 1.09	*Lb.* 0.29	*Lb.* 0.98	*Lb.* 0.60	*Lb.* 0.06	*Lb.* 0.32	*Lb.* 0.64	*Lb.* 0.25	*Lb.* 0.30	*Lb.* 0.09
0–499	13.26	12.05	11.16	8.05	2.65	.46	.00	(5)	.80	.29	.60	.50	.04	.06	.35	.18	.15	.02
500–999	12.53	11.17	9.84	7.70	1.82	.30	.02	.00	1.29	.26	.49	.35	.04	.10	.38	.13	.22	.03
1,000–1,499	13.62	11.29	9.89	8.58	.84	.36	.01	(5)	1.34	.31	.82	.46	.09	.27	.69	.25	.35	.09
1,500–1,999	14.57	12.14	10.71	9.46	.95	.26	.04	.00	1.30	.45	.97	.61	.06	.30	.71	.28	.36	.07
2,000–2,999	14.27	11.83	10.76	10.13	.43	.10	.10	(5)	.96	.36	1.08	.56	.04	.48	.70	.28	.31	.11
3,000 or over	16.09	12.74	11.64	11.06	.37	.14	.07	(5)	1.09	.17	1.55	.84	.10	.61	.95	.35	.40	.20
ALL NONFARM																		
All classes [4]	12.56	10.38	9.08	8.23	.63	.17	.05	(5)	1.22	.33	.83	.43	.04	.36	.64	.24	.30	.10
0–499	7.74	6.94	5.79	4.10	1.16	.53	.00	(5)	1.08	.29	.25	.19	(5)	.06	.24	.07	.14	.03
500–999	9.80	8.67	7.11	5.79	1.17	.13	.02	.00	1.50	.31	.24	.14	.01	.09	.35	.11	.20	.04
1,000–1,499	11.87	9.68	8.14	7.41	.53	.19	.01	(5)	1.46	.36	.56	.25	.03	.28	.67	.24	.34	.09
1,500–1,999	13.37	11.02	9.54	8.59	.72	.19	.04	.00	1.32	.50	.84	.48	.04	.32	.70	.28	.35	.07
2,000–2,999	13.64	11.28	10.16	9.62	.35	.09	.10	(5)	1.01	.38	1.00	.47	.04	.49	.68	.26	.30	.12
3,000 or over	15.62	12.33	11.18	10.70	.32	.08	.08	(5)	1.15	.17	1.47	.76	.10	.61	.94	.34	.39	.21

URBAN																		
All classes[6]	11.99	9.70	8.44	8.00	.31	.07	.06	(5)	1.16	.36	.85	.41	.05	.39	.67	.24	.30	.13
0–499	5.07	4.33	3.04	2.43	.19	.42	.00	(5)	1.10	.55	.08	.04	(5)	.04	.24	.08	.14	.02
500–999	7.94	6.92	5.35	4.77	.57	.00	.01	.00	1.51	.33	.17	.09	.01	.07	.32	.09	.18	.06
1,000–1,499	10.23	8.29	6.83	6.35	.45	.01	.02	.00	1.35	.40	.50	.20	.03	.27	.58	.16	.31	.11
1,500–1,999	12.07	9.84	8.33	7.83	.38	.07	.05	.00	1.28	.66	.66	.34	.04	.28	.68	.28	.31	.09
2,000–2,499	12.45	10.16	9.10	8.67	.29	.00	.14	.01	.90	.42	.82	.36	.03	.43	.68	.27	.29	.12
2,500–2,999	13.40	11.13	10.22	9.93	.16	.06	.07	.00	.86	.22	1.23	.57	.07	.59	.62	.23	.27	.12
3,000–4,999	14.67	11.55	10.41	10.04	.19	.13	.05	.00	1.14	.18	1.41	.67	.10	.64	.89	.34	.37	.18
5,000–9,999	16.68	12.52	11.21	10.80	.22	.00	.19	.00	1.36	.06	1.65	.94	.16	.55	1.21	.42	.42	.37
RURAL NONFARM																		
All classes[4]	14.24	12.30	10.87	8.85	1.53	.47	.02	(6)	1.40	.25	.74	.47	.01	.26	.57	.22	.31	.04
0–499	9.59	8.79	7.72	5.27	1.84	.61	.00	.00	1.07	.13	.36	.29	.00	.07	.23	.07	.13	.03
500–999	13.13	11.76	10.26	7.60	2.25	.37	.04	.00	1.48	.26	.37	.24	.01	.12	.42	.16	.24	.02
1,000–1,499	14.75	12.10	10.43	9.24	.68	.51	(5)	(5)	1.65	.28	.66	.33	.04	.29	.83	.38	.40	.05
1,500–1,999	17.04	14.38	13.04	10.79	1.70	.53	.02	.00	1.42	.01	1.37	.90	.03	.44	.74	.27	.45	.02
2,000–2,999	18.05	15.51	13.56	12.00	1.02	.48	.06	.00	1.73	.70	1.03	.60	.00	.43	.74	.30	.38	.06
3,000 or over	18.80	16.20	14.99	13.52	1.42	.00	.05	.01	1.09	.29	1.23	.83	.00	.40	.73	.24	.43	.06
RURAL FARM																		
All classes[4]	24.15	21.64	21.19	16.19	4.25	.75	(5)	.00	.43	.10	1.79	1.50	.16	.13	.66	.33	.28	.05
0–499	22.16	20.31	19.88	14.46	5.08	.34	.00	.00	.33	.23	1.19	1.04	.11	.04	.52	.35	.16	.01
500–999	23.54	21.60	21.17	15.67	4.49	1.01	.00	.00	.40	.12	1.50	1.23	.14	.13	.48	.18	.28	.02
1,000–1,499	25.42	22.11	21.59	17.23	2.87	1.49	.00	.00	.55	.00	2.78	2.06	.47	.25	.79	.30	.37	.12
1,500–1,999	26.44	23.40	22.28	18.07	3.21	1.00	.00	.00	1.20	.00	2.26	1.94	.30	.02	.76	.25	.49	.02
2,000–2,999	24.72	20.41	20.28	18.42	1.68	.14	.04	.00	.14	.00	2.41	1.97	.10	.34	1.19	.50	.61	.08
3,000 or over	23.28	19.19	19.00	16.77	1.15	1.08	.00	.00	.17	.05	2.89	2.13	.14	.62	1.05	.39	.56	.10
	Average money value																	
UNITED STATES																		
All classes[4]	$1.88	$1.40	$1.28	$1.19	$0.07	$0.01	$0.01	(7)	$0.11	$0.01	$0.30	$0.18	$0.01	$0.11	$0.18	$0.04	$0.10	$0.04
0–499	1.41	1.12	1.03	.84	.17	.02	.00	(7)	.08	.01	.21	.18	.01	.02	.08	.02	.05	.01
500–999	1.43	1.20	1.06	.95	.10	.01	(7)	$0.00	.13	.01	.12	.09	(7)	.03	.11	.02	.07	.02
1,000–1,499	1.76	1.31	1.15	1.09	.04	.02	(7)	(7)	.14	.02	.25	.14	.02	.09	.20	.05	.12	.03
1,500–1,999	1.87	1.40	1.25	1.17	.06	.01	.01	.00	.13	.02	.27	.15	.02	.10	.20	.05	.12	.03
2,000–2,999	2.07	1.53	1.41	1.37	.03	(7)	.01	(7)	.10	.02	.32	.15	.01	.16	.22	.05	.11	.06
3,000 or over	2.42	1.63	1.51	1.47	.03	(7)	.01	(7)	.11	.01	.50	.24	.02	.24	.29	.06	.14	.09

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—MILK, CREAM, ICE CREAM, CHEESE: *Average quantity and money value of milk, cream, ice cream, and cheese consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Total milk equivalent [2] (Cols. 3, 12, 16)	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese: Milk: Total [2] (Cols. 5-11)	Milk: Fluid: Total (Cols. 5-8)	Milk: Fluid: Whole	Milk: Fluid: Buttermilk	Milk: Fluid: Skim	Milk: Fluid: Chocolate	Milk: Dry skim	Milk: Evaporated	Milk: Other [3]	Cream and ice cream: Total (Cols. 13-15)	Cream: Sweet	Cream: Sour	Cream and ice cream: Ice cream	Cheese: Total (Cols. 17-19)	Cheese: Cottage	Cheese: American	Cheese: Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Average money value																	
ALL NONFARM																		
All classes [4]	$1.80	$1.36	$1.21	$1.15	$0.04	$0.01	$0.01	(7)	$0.13	$0.02	$0.25	$0.11	$0.01	$0.13	$0.19	$0.04	$0.10	$0.05
0-499	.83	.69	.56	.46	.07	.03	.00	(7)	.12	.01	.07	.05	(7)	.02	.07	.01	.05	.01
500-999	1.12	.96	.80	.71	.08	.01	(7)	$0.00	.15	.01	.05	.03	(7)	.02	.11	.02	.07	.02
1,000-1,499	1.49	1.15	.98	.93	.04	.01	(7)	(7)	.15	.02	.15	.06	(7)	.09	.19	.04	.12	.03
1,500-1,999	1.72	1.28	1.13	1.07	.05	(7)	.01	.00	.14	.02	.24	.12	.01	.11	.20	.05	.12	.03
2,000-2,999	1.97	1.46	1.34	1.30	.03	(7)	.01	(7)	.10	.02	.30	.12	.01	.17	.21	.05	.10	.06
3,000 or over	2.38	1.60	1.47	1.43	.03	(7)	.01	(7)	.12	.01	.48	.21	.02	.25	.30	.06	.14	.10
URBAN																		
All classes [6]	1.72	1.26	1.12	1.08	.03	(7)	.01	(7)	.12	.02	.26	.11	.01	.14	.20	.04	.10	.06
0-499	.58	.47	.34	.31	.02	.01	.00	(7)	.11	.02	.03	.01	(7)	.02	.08	.01	.06	.01
500-999	.97	.83	.67	.62	.05	.00	(7)	.00	.15	.01	.04	.02	(7)	.02	.10	.02	.06	.02
1,000-1,499	1.33	1.02	.86	.82	.04	(7)	(7)	.00	.14	.02	.13	.05	(7)	.08	.18	.03	.11	.04
1,500-1,999	1.61	1.21	1.05	1.01	.03	(7)	.01	.00	.13	.03	.20	.09	.01	.10	.20	.05	.11	.04
2,000-2,499	1.75	1.28	1.10	1.12	.02	.00	.02	.01	.09	.02	.25	.10	.01	.14	.22	.05	.10	.07
2,500-2,999	2.17	1.62	1.52	1.49	.02	(7)	.01	.00	.09	.01	.36	.13	.01	.22	.19	.04	.09	.06
3,000-4,999	2.19	1.45	1.32	1.29	.02	(7)	.01	.00	.12	.01	.45	.18	.02	.25	.29	.06	.13	.10
5,000-9,999	2.70	1.81	1.67	1.63	.02	.00	.02	.00	.14	(7)	.52	.27	.03	.22	.37	.07	.17	.13

RURAL NONFARM																		
All classes [4]	1.66	1.33	1.17	1.06	.09	.02	(7)	(7)	.15	.01	.19	.11	(7)	.08	.14	.03	.10	.01
0–499	.98	.83	.71	.57	.10	.04	.00	.00	.12	(7)	.09	.07	.00	.02	.06	.01	.04	.01
500–999	1.38	1.19	1.01	.86	.12	.02	.01	.00	.16	.02	.08	.05	(7)	.03	.11	.02	.08	.01
1,000–1,499	1.77	1.39	1.19	1.13	.04	.02	(7)	(7)	.17	.03	.18	.07	.01	.10	.20	.06	.13	.01
1,500–1,999	2.07	1.52	1.37	1.25	.11	.01	(7)	.00	.15	(7)	.35	.20	.01	.14	.20	.04	.15	.01
2,000–2,999	2.25	1.76	1.55	1.45	.07	.02	.01	.00	.17	.04	.29	.15	.00	.14	.20	.05	.13	.02
3,000 or over	2.59	1.95	1.82	1.70	.12	.00	(7)	(7)	.11	.02	.42	.24	.00	.18	.22	.04	.15	.03
RURAL FARM																		
All classes [4]	2.79	2.12	2.08	1.81	.21	.06	(7)	.00	.04	(7)	.51	.45	.02	.04	.16	.05	.09	.02
0–499	2.36	1.84	1.80	1.46	.33	.01	.00	.00	.03	.01	.44	.41	.02	.01	.08	.03	.05	(7)
500–999	2.82	2.26	2.21	1.98	.21	.02	.00	.00	.04	.01	.43	.36	.03	.04	.13	.03	.09	.01
1,000–1,499	3.53	2.33	2.27	2.13	.07	.07	.00	.00	.06	.00	.91	.72	.11	.08	.29	.12	.13	.04
1,500–1,999	3.28	2.51	2.40	2.14	.16	.10	.00	.00	.11	.00	.56	.48	.07	.01	.21	.04	.15	.02
2,000–2,999	3.80	2.66	2.64	2.54	.09	.01	(7)	.00	.02	.00	.79	.69	.01	.09	.35	.11	.21	.03
3,000 or over	3.39	2.08	2.06	1.98	.03	.05	.00	.00	.02	(7)	1.01	.75	.03	.23	.30	.08	.19	.03
	Percentage of households																	
UNITED STATES																		
All classes [4]	98	98	90	85	20	2	2	(8)	36	5	44	28	3	23	53	17	36	13
0–499	93	93	76	65	30	5	0	(8)	29	4	19	15	2	4	26	7	16	4
500–999	99	98	80	74	26	2	1	0	41	6	22	15	2	10	36	9	26	5
1,000–1,499	99	98	89	85	19	2	1	(8)	40	5	39	21	4	23	56	16	39	10
1,500–1,999	99	99	95	92	20	2	2	0	42	4	48	26	3	27	63	19	47	13
2,000–2,999	99	99	95	94	13	1	3	(8)	35	5	57	32	3	34	63	21	40	17
3,000 or over	100	100	97	96	12	1	3	(8)	35	5	68	49	6	37	70	25	49	23
ALL NONFARM																		
All classes [4]	98	98	88	85	16	2	2	(8)	41	6	45	27	3	26	57	17	39	14
0–499	90	90	64	53	22	5	0	(8)	40	5	12	7	(8)	5	28	6	19	6
500–999	99	98	77	70	24	1	1	0	48	6	18	11	1	10	38	9	27	5
1,000–1,499	99	98	88	84	16	1	1	(8)	44	6	37	18	3	24	57	15	40	10
1,500–1,999	99	99	95	93	19	2	3	0	44	5	48	25	3	29	63	18	48	14
2,000–2,999	99	99	95	93	12	1	4	(8)	37	6	57	31	3	35	63	20	40	18
3,000 or over	100	100	97	96	11	1	4	(8)	36	5	68	49	5	37	71	25	49	24

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—MILK, CREAM, ICE CREAM, CHEESE: *Average quantity and money value of milk, cream, ice cream, and cheese consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese																	
		Milk									Cream and ice cream				Cheese			
			Fluid									Cream						
	Total milk equivalent [2]	Total [2]	Total	Whole	Buttermilk	Skim	Chocolate	Dry skim	Evaporated	Other [3]	Total	Sweet	Sour	Ice cream	Total	Cottage	American	Other
	(Cols. 3, 12, 16)	(Cols. 5–11)	(Cols. 5–8)								(Cols. 13–15)				(Cols. 17–19)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Percentage of households																	
URBAN																		
All classes [4]	98	98	90	87	12	1	3	(5)	42	6	48	28	4	28	60	18	41	16
0–499	85	85	56	48	10	4	0	1	43	9	11	4	1	6	33	10	21	5
500–999	99	98	74	68	19	0	1	0	51	9	14	9	1	7	39	8	29	5
1,000–1,499	99	98	91	87	15	1	1	0	46	7	38	16	3	25	59	15	41	12
1,500–1,999	99	99	96	95	15	1	3	0	46	6	48	23	4	28	63	19	45	16
2,000–2,499	99	99	94	94	11	0	4	1	34	8	52	29	3	31	66	21	43	21
2,500–2,999	100	99	95	94	8	2	3	0	42	2	67	34	4	43	80	19	35	18
3,000–4,999	100	100	97	95	9	1	4	0	36	5	69	47	6	42	72	24	51	25
5,000–9,999	100	100	100	100	8	0	5	0	37	3	71	59	5	27	73	27	47	25
RURAL NONFARM																		
All classes [4]	98	98	84	76	28	4	1	(5)	40	3	32	20	1	18	45	13	33	7
0–499	94	93	70	57	31	6	0	0	38	3	13	9	0	5	25	4	18	6
500–999	99	99	81	74	32	4	2	0	42	2	24	14	1	14	35	11	24	5
1,000–1,499	98	98	82	78	19	2	1	1	41	3	34	21	2	21	54	16	38	7
1,500–1,999	100	100	93	86	31	4	2	0	40	1	47	29	1	32	64	17	52	7
2,000–2,999	99	99	96	90	27	3	1	0	39	4	49	30	0	30	63	23	45	8
3,000 or over	100	100	100	99	31	0	1	1	37	7	56	40	0	24	57	22	42	11

RURAL FARM																		
All classes [4]	99	98	95	88	38	5	(5)	0	12	1	41	35	5	9	36	14	22	5
0–499	98	98	94	85	43	5	0	0	10	2	30	28	5	2	21	9	12	2
500–999	100	99	96	89	37	6	0	0	11	2	40	33	5	13	32	9	22	3
1,000–1,499	100	99	95	92	33	5	0	0	15	0	59	45	10	16	51	19	30	11
1,500–1,999	100	100	92	90	27	4	0	0	21	0	46	40	6	8	58	19	38	4
2,000–2,999	100	100	100	98	20	2	2	0	6	0	53	45	8	20	57	24	45	4
3,000 or over	100	100	98	88	20	6	0	0	10	2	65	47	8	27	65	27	43	12

[1] The percentage of housekeeping families and single persons in the civilian noninstitutional population has been estimated as follows: All United States, 91.7 percent; urban, 88.5 percent; rural nonfarm, 94.9 percent; rural farm, 100.0 percent.

See p. 2 for a description of the grouping of the households according to farm and nonfarm, and table 2 for the proportion of households in each group. Households were classified according to their net money income class in the first quarter of 1942 and not according to their income class during the week they reported on their food consumption. (See p. 135.) Averages and percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

[2] Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products included here are equivalent in minerals and protein. (See p. 6, footnote 9, for the factors used to convert pounds of dairy products to quarts of fluid milk.)

[3] Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which sweetened condensed milk and dry whole milk are equivalent in minerals and protein. (See p. 6, footnote 9.)

[4] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.

[5] 0.0050 lb. or less.

[6] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.

[7] $0.0050 or less.

[8] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 23.—POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES AND DRY BEANS AND PEAS, NUTS: *Average quantity and money value of potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry beans and peas, and nuts consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes			Dry beans and peas, nuts									
					Dry beans and peas					Nuts, peanut butter			
						Beans					Nuts		
	Total (Cols. 3, 4)	Potatoes [2]	Sweetpotatoes, yams	Total (Cols. 6, 11)	Total [3] (Cols. 7-10)	Not canned	Canned (moist weight)	Peas, lentils	Corn	Total [4] (Cols. 12-14)	Shelled	In shell	Peanut butter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Average quantity												
UNITED STATES	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [5]	9.72	9.12	0.60	1.20	0.96	0.75	0.21	0.11	0.02	0.24	0.04	0.03	0.18
0-499	8.42	7.61	.81	1.51	1.38	1.11	.15	.16	.05	.13	.02	.02	.10
500-999	8.89	8.31	.58	1.34	1.14	.97	.16	.10	.01	.20	.03	.02	.16
1,000-1,499	10.56	9.89	.66	1.47	1.24	1.01	.22	.13	.01	.23	.02	.03	.19
1,500-1,999	9.94	9.40	.54	.98	.78	.58	.22	.10	.01	.20	.01	.03	.17
2,000-2,999	9.79	9.39	.40	.99	.74	.55	.25	.08	.01	.25	.04	.02	.20
3,000 or over	10.22	9.60	.62	.86	.54	.37	.22	.07	.01	.32	.07	.04	.23
ALL NONFARM													
All classes [5]	8.88	8.35	.53	1.05	.81	.63	.20	.09	.01	.24	.04	.03	.18
0-499	6.47	5.89	.58	1.14	1.02	.89	.07	.09	.01	.12	.01	.02	.10
500-999	7.62	6.99	.63	1.21	1.02	.86	.17	.09	.00	.19	.02	.01	.16
1,000-1,499	9.36	8.73	.63	1.36	1.13	.90	.22	.13	.01	.23	.02	.03	.19
1,500-1,999	9.24	8.84	.40	.95	.75	.55	.19	.11	.01	.20	.02	.03	.16
2,000-2,999	9.34	8.96	.38	.97	.71	.52	.24	.08	.01	.26	.04	.03	.20
3,000 or over	9.86	9.24	.62	.84	.51	.34	.23	.07	.01	.33	.07	.04	.24
URBAN													
All classes [5]	8.32	7.84	.48	.86	.63	.45	.17	.10	.01	.23	.04	.03	.17
0-499	5.51	4.82	.69	.76	.68	.59	.02	.05	.02	.08	.02	.02	.05
500-999	6.08	5.62	.46	.85	.72	.57	.15	.09	.00	.13	.02	(7)	.11
1,000-1,499	7.61	6.91	.70	1.10	.91	.65	.17	.18	.01	.19	.02	.03	.15
1,500-1,999	8.22	7.88	.34	.78	.62	.44	.12	.11	.02	.16	.01	.02	.14
2,000-2,499	8.96	8.59	.37	.79	.60	.40	.22	.10	.01	.19	.02	.03	.15
2,500-2,999	8.68	8.36	.32	.98	.67	.48	.20	.09	.02	.31	.07	.03	.22
3,000-4,999	9.37	8.92	.45	.80	.50	.31	.22	.09	.01	.30	.05	.03	.23
5,000-9,999	11.16	10.33	.83	.73	.34	.22	.20	.04	.00	.39	.13	.05	.23
RURAL NONFARM													
All classes [5]	10.46	9.79	.67	1.73	1.45	1.12	.25	.08	(7)	.28	.03	.02	.23
0-499	7.14	6.64	.50	1.48	1.31	1.10	.10	.11	.00	.17	.01	.02	.14
500-999	10.35	9.43	.92	1.94	1.67	1.37	.20	.10	.00	.27	.01	.02	.24
1,000-1,499	12.40	11.89	.51	2.00	1.69	1.33	.32	.04	.00	.31	.03	.02	.26
1,500-1,999	12.18	11.62	.56	1.70	1.40	.88	.40	.12	.00	.30	.03	.05	.22
2,000-2,999	12.33	11.74	.59	1.80	1.44	1.00	.40	.03	.01	.36	.06	.00	.30
3,000 or over	10.54	9.16	1.38	1.72	1.21	.84	.32	.05	.00	.51	.09	.10	.32
RURAL FARM													
All classes [5]	13.51	12.84	.97	1.92	1.71	1.35	.25	.21	.05	.21	.04	.03	.15
0-499	11.60	10.42	1.18	2.14	1.98	1.47	.28	.28	.12	.16	.03	.03	.11
500-999	14.23	13.83	.40	1.96	1.65	1.43	.12	.14	.03	.31	.08	.07	.19
1,000-1,499	18.63	17.75	.88	2.19	2.00	1.80	.20	.11	.01	.19	.02	.02	.16
1,500-1,999	16.92	14.95	1.97	1.33	1.11	.89	.50	.02	.00	.22	.00	(7)	.22
2,000-2,999	17.00	16.30	.70	1.66	1.35	1.08	.40	.11	.00	.31	.06	.00	.25
3,000 or over	15.79	15.28	.51	.98	.85	.76	.15	.02	.01	.13	.05	.00	.08

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES AND DRY BEANS AND PEAS, NUTS: *Average quantity and money value of potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry beans and peas, and nuts consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes			Dry beans and peas, nuts									
					Dry beans and peas					Nuts, peanut butter			
						Beans					Nuts		
	Total (Cols. 3, 4)	Potatoes [2]	Sweetpotatoes, yams	Total (Cols. 6, 11)	Total [3] (Cols. 7–10)	Not canned	Canned (moist weight)	Peas, lentils	Corn	Total [4] (Cols. 12–14)	Shelled	In shell	Peanut butter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Average money value												
UNITED STATES													
All classes [5]	$0.34	$0.31	$0.03	$0.15	$0.09	$0.06	$0.02	$0.01	(6)	$0.06	$0.01	$0.01	$0.04
0–499	.35	.32	.03	.13	.11	.09	.01	.01	(6)	.02	(6)	(6)	.02
500–999	.28	.26	.02	.16	.11	.08	.02	.01	(6)	.05	.01	.01	.03
1,000–1,499	.31	.28	.03	.17	.11	.08	.02	.01	(6)	.06	.01	.01	.04
1,500–1,999	.32	.29	.03	.14	.08	.05	.02	.01	(6)	.06	.01	.01	.04
2,000–2,999	.33	.31	.02	.15	.08	.05	.02	.01	(6)	.07	.02	.01	.04
3,000 or over	.37	.34	.03	.16	.07	.04	.02	.01	(6)	.09	.03	.01	.05
ALL NONFARM													
All classes [5]	.29	.27	.02	.14	.08	.05	.02	.01	(6)	.06	.01	.01	.04
0–499	.21	.19	.02	.11	.09	.07	.01	.01	(6)	.02	(6)	(6)	.02
500–999	.24	.22	.02	.13	.10	.07	.02	.01	$0.00	.03	(6)	(6)	.03
1,000–1,499	.26	.24	.02	.16	.10	.07	.02	.01	(6)	.06	.01	.01	.04
1,500–1,999	.28	.26	.02	.14	.08	.05	.02	.01	(6)	.06	.01	.01	.04
2,000–2,999	.32	.30	.02	.15	.08	.05	.02	.01	(6)	.07	.02	.01	.04
3,000 or over	.37	.34	.03	.15	.06	.03	.02	.01	(6)	.09	.03	.01	.05
URBAN													
All classes [5]	.29	.27	.02	.13	.07	.04	.02	.01	(6)	.06	.01	.01	.04
0–499	.22	.19	.03	.08	.07	.06	(6)	.01	(6)	.01	(6)	(6)	.01
500–999	.19	.17	.02	.10	.08	.05	.02	.01	.00	.02	(6)	(6)	.02
1,000–1,499	.24	.21	.03	.15	.09	.05	.02	.02	(6)	.06	.01	.01	.04
1,500–1,999	.26	.24	.02	.11	.06	.04	.01	.01	(6)	.05	.01	.01	.03
2,000–2,499	.27	.26	.01	.12	.07	.04	.02	.01	(6)	.05	.01	.01	.03
2,500–2,999	.35	.33	.02	.17	.08	.05	.02	.01	(6)	.09	.03	.01	.05
3,000–4,999	.39	.36	.03	.14	.06	.03	.02	.01	(6)	.08	.02	.01	.05
5,000–9,999	.34	.31	.03	.16	.05	.02	.02	.01	.00	.11	.04	.01	.06
RURAL NONFARM													
All classes [5]	.31	.29	.02	.19	.13	.09	.03	.01	(6)	.06	.01	(6)	.05
0–499	.21	.19	.02	.13	.10	.08	.01	.01	.00	.03	(6)	(6)	.03
500–999	.33	.30	.03	.20	.14	.11	.02	.01	.00	.06	.01	(6)	.05
1,000–1,499	.30	.29	.01	.22	.14	.11	.03	(6)	.00	.08	.03	(6)	.05
1,500–1,999	.35	.33	.02	.19	.12	.07	.03	.02	.00	.07	.01	.01	.05
2,000–2,999	.39	.36	.03	.19	.11	.07	.04	(6)	(6)	.08	.02	.00	.06
3,000 or over	.35	.31	.04	.23	.12	.09	.03	(6)	.00	.12	.04	.01	.07
RURAL FARM													
All classes [5]	.52	.48	.04	.21	.15	.10	.02	.02	.01	.06	.02	(6)	.04
0–499	.59	.54	.05	.20	.16	.12	.01	.02	.01	.04	.01	.01	.02
500–999	.47	.45	.02	.22	.13	.11	.01	.01	(6)	.09	.03	.03	.03
1,000–1,499	.61	.55	.06	.24	.19	.15	.02	.02	(6)	.05	.01	(6)	.04
1,500–1,999	.65	.57	.08	.16	.11	.07	.04	(6)	.00	.05	.00	(6)	.05
2,000–2,999	.53	.49	.04	.21	.14	.09	.04	.01	.00	.07	.02	.00	.05
3,000 or over	.38	.35	.03	.13	.09	.07	.02	(6)	(6)	.04	.02	.00	.02

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES AND DRY BEANS AND PEAS, NUTS: *Average quantity and money value of potatoes sweetpotatoes, dry beans and peas, and nuts consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes			Dry beans and peas, nuts									
					Dry beans and peas					Nuts, peanut butter			
						Beans					Nuts		
	Total (Cols. 3, 4)	Potatoes [2]	Sweetpotatoes, yams	Total (Cols. 6, 11)	Total [3] (Cols. 7–10)	Not canned	Canned (moist weight)	Peas, lentils	Corn	Total [4] (Cols. 12–14)	Shelled	In shell	Peanut butter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Percentage of households												
UNITED STATES													
All classes [5]	92	90	13	61	46	35	10	8	1	30	7	3	24
0–499	81	78	13	61	56	45	6	10	1	16	3	2	13
500–999	90	88	15	62	49	41	8	7	1	26	4	2	23
1,000–1,499	94	92	14	65	52	42	11	9	1	34	7	2	27
1,500–1,999	93	94	13	55	41	31	10	7	1	27	5	2	22
2,000–2,999	95	94	11	61	42	29	12	8	1	34	9	3	26
3,000 or over	95	94	15	59	34	21	11	6	1	41	13	4	32
ALL NONFARM													
All classes [5]	92	91	14	59	42	31	10	8	1	31	7	3	25
0–499	80	77	14	55	50	43	4	7	(6)	15	3	1	13
500–999	89	87	16	59	47	40	9	7	0	28	4	1	22
1,000–1,499	94	91	14	64	50	40	11	9	1	35	7	2	28
1,500–1,999	93	94	13	54	40	31	10	8	1	27	5	2	21
2,000–2,999	95	94	11	60	41	28	12	8	1	34	8	3	26
3,000 or over	96	94	14	58	32	19	11	7	1	41	13	4	33
URBAN													
All classes [5]	92	91	14	55	37	25	9	8	1	31	7	3	24
0–499	78	73	19	46	40	32	2	6	1	11	2	1	9
500–999	88	86	17	53	38	31	8	7	0	24	4	1	21
1,000–1,499	93	90	15	60	44	32	9	13	1	35	7	2	27
1,500–1,999	92	93	13	49	34	25	7	8	1	25	4	2	19
2,000–2,499	95	94	10	57	40	25	13	9	1	29	5	5	23
2,500–2,999	95	95	12	59	35	26	8	9	2	39	12	2	27
3,000–4,999	95	94	13	57	34	19	12	7	1	39	10	3	30
5,000–9,999	98	93	17	53	22	10	7	5	0	36	15	5	34
RURAL NONFARM													
All classes [5]	90	89	12	68	58	49	12	6	(6)	31	7	2	26
0–499	81	79	10	61	57	50	6	8	0	18	4	1	15
500–999	91	89	15	71	62	55	11	6	0	29	3	2	25
1,000–1,499	95	94	11	72	61	53	14	3	0	36	8	2	29
1,500–1,999	95	95	12	68	58	47	18	7	0	34	8	2	27
2,000–2,999	96	96	14	73	58	45	17	3	1	37	10	0	30
3,000 or over	92	92	10	68	43	32	15	3	0	51	19	4	42

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES AND DRY BEANS AND PEAS, NUTS: *Average quantity and money value of potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry beans and peas, and nuts consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes			Dry beans and peas, nuts									
					Dry beans and peas					Nuts, peanut butter			
						Beans					Nuts		
	Total (Cols. 3, 4)	Potatoes [2]	Sweetpotatoes, yams	Total (Cols. 6, 11)	Total [3] (Cols. 7–10)	Not canned	Canned (moist weight)	Peas, lentils	Corn	Total [4] (Cols. 12–14)	Shelled	In shell	Peanut butter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Percentage of households												
RURAL FARM													
All classes [5]	89	87	13	73	64	51	11	10	2	26	6	2	20
0–499	83	80	13	72	66	50	8	14	2	18	4	3	13
500–999	94	94	12	72	60	49	6	9	3	29	5	3	24
1,000–1,499	99	97	18	73	67	59	12	8	1	27	4	4	22
1,500–1,999	100	98	15	65	52	40	17	2	0	29	0	2	29
2,000–2,999	96	96	10	76	65	49	20	6	0	41	14	0	33
3,000 or over	94	94	16	65	53	47	8	2	2	33	14	0	19

[1] See table 22, footnote 1.

[2] Includes canned, boiled potatoes, but excludes commercially prepared potato chips, canned shoestring and fried potatoes, which are entered with canned and cooked food mixtures (table 28).

[3] Includes the weight of dry beans—not canned, peas, lentils, and corn added to 40 percent of the weight of canned dry beans.

[4] Includes the weight of shelled nuts and peanut butter added to 60 percent of the weight of nuts—in shell.

[5] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.

[6] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.

[7] 0.0050 lb. or less.

[8] $0.0050 or less.

[9] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 24.—GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES AND TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUIT: *Average quantity and money value of green and yellow vegetables and tomatoes, citrus fruit consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Green and yellow vegetables																					
		Fresh																				
			Leafy green										Other than leafy									
	Total (Cols. 3, 25)	Total (Cols. 4, 14)	Total (Cols. 5-13)	Cabbage	Collards	Dandelion greens	Kale	Mustard greens	Spinach	Turnip greens	Lettuce	Other	Total (Cols. 15-23)	Asparagus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Broccoli	Okra	Peas	Carrots	Squash	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	Average quantity																					
UNITED STATES	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [3]	7.23	5.78	3.75	1.76	0.02	0.13	0.04	0.16	0.40	0.21	0.93	0.10	2.03	0.52	0.04	0.33	0.06	(4)	0.26	0.75	0.05	0.02
0-499	5.57	4.54	3.65	1.72	.02	.12	.01	.34	.12	.43	.64	.25	.89	.16	(4)	.21	.01	(4)	.25	.23	.02	.01
500-999	6.15	4.84	3.56	1.81	.04	.07	.04	.21	.26	.35	.67	.11	1.28	.28	.03	.24	.03	0.01	.17	.49	.02	.01
1,000-1,499	6.60	4.96	3.54	1.87	(4)	.07	.07	.13	.35	.14	.83	.08	1.42	.34	.02	.22	.02	(4)	.13	.65	.04	(4)
1,500-1,999	6.81	5.18	3.44	1.78	.04	.06	.06	.09	.31	.08	.97	.05	1.74	.37	.03	.32	.05	(4)	.16	.76	.04	.01
2,000-2,999	8.03	6.46	3.86	1.68	.02	.23	.03	.12	.58	.11	1.04	.05	2.60	.68	.05	.38	.09	.01	.24	1.05	.07	.03
3,000 or over	9.21	7.68	4.09	1.74	.00	.16	.04	.04	.67	.07	1.28	.09	3.59	1.05	.07	.57	.12	(4)	.50	1.12	.12	.04
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes [3]	7.12	5.72	3.55	1.66	.01	.13	.04	.12	.45	.13	.93	.08	2.17	.55	.04	.36	.07	(4)	.25	.82	.06	.02
0-499	3.93	3.21	2.58	1.28	(4)	.10	.02	.24	.09	.21	.46	.18	.63	.15	(4)	.17	.01	(4)	.07	.21	.01	.01
500-999	5.79	4.59	3.21	1.61	.02	.08	.04	.20	.29	.31	.60	.06	1.38	.26	.03	.30	.04	.01	.16	.54	.03	.01
1,000-1,499	6.45	4.89	3.44	1.83	(4)	.06	.05	.12	.38	.12	.80	.08	1.45	.31	.02	.22	.02	(4)	.14	.69	.05	(4)
1,500-1,999	6.67	5.08	3.34	1.70	.04	.06	.06	.09	.33	.05	.96	.05	1.74	.36	.03	.30	.06	(4)	.16	.78	.04	.01
2,000-2,999	8.09	6.53	3.85	1.66	.02	.22	.03	.12	.61	.08	1.06	.05	2.68	.70	.05	.38	.09	.01	.26	1.09	.07	.03
3,000 or over	9.36	7.85	4.15	1.75	.00	.14	.04	.04	.70	.07	1.31	.10	3.70	1.07	.08	.60	.12	(4)	.53	1.14	.12	.04

URBAN																						
All classes [5]	7.38	6.03	3.56	1.64	.02	.10	.04	.08	.54	.10	.98	.06	2.47	.62	.05	.41	.08	(4)	.29	.92	.07	.03
0–499	3.20	2.51	1.78	.85	.00	.11	.04	.13	.09	.19	.35	.02	.73	.13	.00	.26	.02	.01	.05	.23	.03	(4)
500–999	5.61	4.59	3.10	1.60	.02	.04	.05	.10	.39	.29	.56	.05	1.49	.25	.03	.30	.05	.01	.20	.60	.04	.01
1,000–1,499	6.50	5.11	3.44	1.86	.00	(4)	.04	.12	.51	.07	.75	.09	1.67	.34	.03	.25	.01	.00	.21	.77	.06	(4)
1,500–1,999	6.68	5.15	3.32	1.71	.05	.06	.05	.06	.37	.04	.95	.02	1.83	.36	.01	.32	.06	(4)	.16	.85	.05	.02
2,000–2,499	7.71	6.27	3.58	1.56	.00	.21	.04	.04	.59	.10	1.01	.03	2.69	.73	.07	.38	.08	.00	.23	1.06	.10	.04
2,500–2,999	8.32	6.91	4.11	1.85	.05	.08	.00	.20	.73	.03	1.12	.05	2.80	.72	.04	.43	.10	.02	.26	1.18	.02	.03
3,000–4,999	8.48	6.96	3.76	1.57	.00	.10	.05	.02	.65	.05	1.22	.10	3.20	.83	.06	.49	.15	(4)	.42	1.09	.10	.06
5,000–9,999	10.88	9.54	4.82	1.73	.00	.32	.03	.10	.79	.10	1.66	.09	4.72	1.65	.15	.86	.08	.00	.75	1.13	.10	(4)
RURAL NONFARM																						
All classes [3]	6.45	4.87	3.50	1.70	.01	.19	.04	.22	.20	.21	.80	.13	1.37	.36	.03	.21	.04	(4)	.15	.54	.03	.01
0–499	4.47	3.72	3.13	1.58	(4)	.09	.01	.31	.09	.22	.53	.30	.59	.17	(4)	.11	.01	.00	.09	.20	.00	.01
500–999	6.11	4.57	3.39	1.64	.02	.15	.01	.37	.10	.34	.68	.08	1.18	.29	.04	.29	.02	.00	.09	.43	.01	.01
1,000–1,499	6.43	4.55	3.48	1.79	.01	.17	.06	.13	.16	.21	.89	.06	1.07	.25	.01	.16	.03	.01	.03	.55	.03	(4)
1,500–1,999	6.58	4.84	3.37	1.66	.02	.07	.07	.16	.20	.08	.99	.12	1.47	.36	.07	.25	.06	.00	.16	.56	.01	.00
2,000–2,999	8.86	6.47	4.07	1.49	.00	.62	.06	.17	.41	.17	1.06	.09	2.40	.57	.02	.26	.11	.00	.35	.99	.09	.01
3,000 or over	9.63	7.56	4.47	2.44	.00	.14	.04	.06	.59	.18	.97	.05	3.09	.99	.05	.28	.04	.00	.42	1.08	.18	.05
RURAL FARM																						
All classes [3]	7.76	6.06	4.77	2.27	.03	.13	.03	.37	.15	.63	.95	.21	1.29	.35	.01	.21	(4)	(4)	.32	.37	.02	.01
0–499	8.18	6.66	5.39	2.43	.04	.15	.00	.51	.16	.80	.94	.36	1.27	.17	.00	.27	.00	.00	.53	.27	.02	.01
500–999	7.67	5.89	4.99	2.61	.12	.04	.04	.29	.16	.50	.94	.29	.90	.32	.04	.02	.00	.01	.23	.27	.00	.01
1,000–1,499	7.71	5.52	4.23	2.12	.00	.16	.23	.19	.10	.28	1.03	.12	1.29	.55	.01	.27	.00	.00	.03	.40	.00	.03
1,500–1,999	8.29	6.32	4.48	2.59	.00	.06	.00	.15	.17	.35	1.08	.08	1.84	.50	.03	.45	.00	.00	.02	.12	.03	.00
2,000–2,999	7.20	5.27	4.14	2.09	.00	.27	.00	.24	.09	.55	.82	.08	1.13	.36	.02	.32	.00	.00	.02	.41	.00	.00
3,000 or over	6.72	4.98	3.26	1.61	.00	.34	.00	.08	.26	.06	.89	.02	1.72	.69	.00	.06	.04	.00	.06	.84	.00	.03
UNITED STATES	Average money value																					
All classes [3]	$0.61	$0.44	$0.24	$0.06	(6)	$0.01	(6)	$0.01	$0.03	$0.01	$0.11	$0.01	$0.20	$0.06	$0.01	$0.04	$0.01	(6)	$0.03	$0.05	(6)	(6)
0–499	.42	.30	.21	.06	(6)	.01	(6)	.02	.01	.02	.07	.02	.09	.02	(6)	.02	(6)	(6)	.03	.02	(6)	(6)
500–999	.48	.33	.21	.06	(6)	.01	(6)	.02	.02	.02	.08	(6)	.12	.03	(6)	.03	.01	(6)	.02	.03	(6)	(6)
1,000–1,499	.54	.36	.23	.06	(6)	.01	(6)	.01	.03	(6)	.11	.01	.13	.04	(6)	.03	(6)	(6)	.02	.04	(6)	(6)
1,500–1,999	.59	.40	.24	.06	(6)	.02	$0.01	.01	.02	(6)	.12	(6)	.16	.04	(6)	.04	.01	(6)	.02	.05	(6)	(6)
2,000–2,999	.69	.51	.27	.06	(6)	.02	(6)	.01	.04	.01	.12	.01	.24	.07	.01	.05	.01	(6)	.03	.06	$0.01	(6)
3,000 or over	.90	.70	.30	.06	$0.00	.02	(6)	(6)	.05	(6)	.16	.01	.40	.12	.02	.08	.02	(6)	.06	.08	.01	$0.01

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES AND TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUIT: *Average quantity and money value of green and yellow vegetables and tomatoes, citrus fruit consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Green and yellow vegetables																					
		Fresh																				
			Leafy green										Other than leafy									
	Total (Cols. 3, 25)	Total (Cols. 4, 14)	Total (Cols. 5-13)	Cabbage	Collards	Dandelion greens	Kale	Mustard greens	Spinach	Turnip greens	Lettuce	Other	Total (Cols. 15-23)	Asparagus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Broccoli	Okra	Peas	Carrots	Squash	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	Average money value																					
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes [3]	$0.62	$0.46	$0.24	$0.05	(6)	$0.01	(6)	$0.01	$0.03	$0.01	$0.12	$0.01	$0.22	$0.06	$0.01	$0.05	$0.01	(6)	$0.03	$0.06	(6)	(6)
0-499	.32	.23	.15	.04	(6)	.01	(6)	.02	(6)	.01	.05	.02	.08	.02	(6)	.02	(6)	(6)	.02	.02	(6)	(6)
500-999	.48	.34	.20	.05	(6)	.01	(6)	.02	.02	.02	.08	(6)	.14	.03	(6)	.04	.01	(6)	.02	.04	(6)	(6)
1,000-1,499	.53	.37	.23	.06	(6)	.01	(6)	.01	.03	(6)	.11	.01	.14	.04	(6)	.03	(6)	(6)	.02	.05	(6)	(6)
1,500-1,999	.59	.40	.23	.05	(6)	.02	$0.01	.01	.02	(6)	.12	(6)	.17	.04	(6)	.04	.01	(6)	.03	.05	(6)	(6)
2,000-2,999	.70	.51	.26	.05	(6)	.02	(6)	.01	.04	.01	.12	.01	.25	.07	.01	.05	.01	(6)	.03	.07	$0.01	(6)
3,000 or over	.90	.70	.30	.06	$0.00	.02	(6)	(6)	.05	(6)	.16	.01	.40	.12	.02	.08	.02	(6)	.06	.08	.01	$0.01
URBAN																						
All classes [5]	.64	.48	.23	.05	(6)	.01	(6)	(6)	.04	(6)	.12	.01	.25	.07	.01	.06	.01	(6)	.04	.06	(6)	(6)
0-499	.24	.17	.11	.03	.00	.01	(6)	.01	.01	.01	.04	(6)	.06	.01	.00	.03	(6)	(6)	.01	.01	(6)	(6)
500-999	.43	.32	.18	.05	(6)	(6)	(6)	.01	.03	.02	.07	(6)	.14	.03	(6)	.04	.01	(6)	.02	.04	(6)	(6)
1,000-1,499	.52	.37	.22	.06	.00	(6)	(6)	.01	.04	(6)	.10	.01	.15	.04	(6)	.03	(6)	$0.00	.03	.05	(6)	(6)
1,500-1,999	.58	.40	.23	.05	(6)	.02	.01	(6)	.03	(6)	.12	(6)	.17	.04	(6)	.04	.01	(6)	.02	.06	(6)	(6)
2,000-2,499	.66	.49	.25	.05	.00	.01	(6)	(6)	.05	.01	.12	.01	.24	.07	.01	.05	.01	.00	.03	.06	.01	(6)
2,500-2,999	.66	.51	.25	.06	(6)	.01	.00	.01	.04	(6)	.13	(6)	.26	.07	.01	.06	.01	(6)	.03	.08	(6)	(6)
3,000-4,999	.80	.61	.27	.05	.00	.01	(6)	(6)	.05	(6)	.15	.01	.34	.09	.01	.07	.02	(6)	.05	.08	.01	.01
5,000-9,999	1.12	.95	.40	.07	.00	.03	(6)	.01	.06	(6)	.22	.01	.55	.20	.04	.12	.01	.00	.09	.08	.01	(6)

RURAL NONFARM																					
All classes [3]	.54	.36	.23	.06	(6)	.02	(6)	.01	.01	.02	.10	.01	.13	.05	(6)	.03	(6)	(6)	.02	.03	(6)	(6)
0–499	.34	.25	.18	.05	(6)	.01	(6)	.02	(6)	.01	.06	.03	.07	.02	(6)	.01	(6)	.00	.02	.02	.00	(6)
500–999	.51	.33	.23	.06	(6)	.02	(6)	.03	(6)	.02	.09	.01	.10	.03	(6)	.03	(6)	.00	.01	.03	(6)	(6)
1,000–1,499	.55	.34	.24	.06	(6)	.02	(6)	.01	.01	.01	.12	.01	.10	.04	(6)	.02	(6)	(6)	(6)	.04	(6)	(6)
1,500–1,999	.62	.41	.23	.06	(6)	.01	(6)	.02	.01	(6)	.12	.01	.18	.04	.01	.04	.01	.00	.04	.04	(6)	.00
2,000–2,999	.78	.53	.31	.05	.00	.06	(6)	.02	.03	.02	.12	.01	.22	.07	(6)	.03	.01	.00	.04	.06	.01	(6)
3,000 or over	.91	.64	.29	.08	.00	.01	(6)	.01	.04	.01	.13	.01	.35	.13	.01	.04	.01	.00	.05	.08	.02	.01
RURAL FARM																					
All classes [3]	.58	.40	.27	.08	(6)	.01	(6)	.03	.01	.02	.11	.01	.13	.04	(6)	.03	(6)	(6)	.03	.03	(6)	(6)
0–499	.57	.41	.30	.09	(6)	.01	.00	.03	.01	.03	.11	.02	.11	.02	.00	.02	.00	.00	.05	.02	(6)	(6)
500–999	.53	.34	.27	.10	.01	(6)	(6)	.02	.01	.02	.10	.01	.07	.03	(6)	(6)	.00	(6)	.03	.01	.00	(6)
1,000–1,499	.63	.38	.28	.07	.00	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.14	.01	.10	.05	(6)	.03	.00	.00	(6)	.02	.00	(6)
1,500–1,999	.67	.48	.26	.10	.00	(6)	.00	.02	.01	.01	.12	(6)	.22	.09	.01	.06	.00	(6)	.02	.03	.01	.00
2,000–2,999	.58	.37	.26	.08	.00	.02	.00	.02	.01	.03	.10	(6)	.11	.05	(6)	.03	.00	.00	(6)	.03	.00	.00
3,000 or over	.54	.36	.23	.04	.00	.03	.00	.01	.03	(6)	.12	(6)	.13	.05	.00	.01	(6)	.00	.01	.06	.00	(6)
	Percentage of households																				
UNITED STATES																					
All classes [3]	94	90	86	43	1	4	1	7	18	7	66	5	60	20	3	18	4	(7)	12	44	3	2
0–499	85	80	75	34	(7)	4	1	13	6	12	40	6	31	8	(7)	6	1	(7)	8	15	1	1
500–999	93	83	78	41	1	4	2	9	13	10	51	5	46	11	2	14	3	1	7	29	2	2
1,000–1,499	93	88	85	47	(7)	3	2	6	16	5	64	6	50	13	2	11	1	(7)	8	36	3	1
1,500–1,999	96	92	88	46	2	3	3	5	16	3	73	3	63	17	2	18	4	1	8	49	3	3
2,000–2,999	98	95	91	46	1	5	1	4	26	4	78	3	76	27	4	21	5	1	13	60	5	2
3,000 or over	98	97	93	45	0	4	1	2	28	3	83	6	84	37	5	31	8	1	24	65	6	4
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes [3]	95	91	86	44	1	4	2	6	21	5	68	5	65	22	3	20	5	1	13	49	4	2
0–499	80	76	70	30	(7)	3	1	11	6	8	37	6	29	8	(7)	6	1	(7)	5	16	1	1
500–999	92	82	77	42	1	5	2	9	15	10	50	4	51	12	2	17	3	1	7	33	2	2
1,000–1,499	93	89	85	47	(7)	3	1	6	18	5	64	6	53	13	2	12	1	(7)	8	39	3	1
1,500–1,999	96	92	88	45	2	3	3	5	16	3	74	3	63	17	2	19	5	1	8	50	3	3
2,000–2,999	98	96	92	47	1	5	1	4	27	4	79	3	78	28	4	22	5	1	14	62	5	2
3,000 or over	99	97	94	45	0	3	1	2	29	3	83	6	85	38	6	33	8	(7)	25	66	7	4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES AND TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUIT: *Average quantity and money value of green and yellow vegetables and tomatoes, citrus fruit consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Green and yellow vegetables																					
	Fresh																					
			Leafy green										Other than leafy									
	Total (Cols. 3, 25)	Total (Cols. 4, 14)	Total (Cols. 5–13)	Cabbage	Collards	Dandelion greens	Kale	Mustard greens	Spinach	Turnip greens	Lettuce	Other	Total (Cols. 15–23)	Asparagus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Broccoli	Okra	Peas	Carrots	Squash	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	Percentage of households																					
URBAN																						
All classes [5]	95	92	88	44	1	3	2	4	25	4	71	4	71	24	3	24	5	1	14	54	4	3
0–499	75	72	65	25	0	2	1	5	9	7	31	2	33	7	0	9	1	1	4	20	2	1
500–999	93	84	78	44	1	4	2	6	20	9	51	4	58	13	2	22	4	1	9	37	3	2
1,000–1,499	93	90	86	48	0	1	1	6	24	4	64	7	58	14	2	15	1	0	12	43	4	1
1,500–1,999	96	92	89	45	2	2	3	4	19	2	76	2	67	16	1	21	5	1	8	54	4	4
2,000–2,499	97	95	90	43	0	5	2	2	29	5	78	2	78	29	4	21	5	0	13	61	6	2
2,500–2,999	100	99	95	54	2	2	0	5	30	3	83	3	82	30	4	28	5	2	15	66	2	2
3,000–4,999	99	98	94	45	0	3	1	1	28	3	85	6	86	33	5	30	10	(7)	21	66	6	5
5,000–9,999	98	97	93	37	0	3	2	3	36	2	81	8	86	47	10	42	5	0	34	66	3	2
RURAL NONFARM																						
All classes [3]	92	86	82	42	1	6	2	10	9	8	59	5	45	14	2	9	3	(7)	7	32	2	1
0–499	84	78	74	33	(7)	4	1	16	4	9	41	8	27	9	(7)	4	1	0	6	14	0	1
500–999	91	79	76	38	2	6	1	13	6	11	49	4	38	9	2	9	2	0	4	25	1	1
1,000–1,499	94	86	83	46	1	6	2	6	7	6	65	5	44	10	1	7	2	1	2	33	2	1
1,500–1,999	97	93	87	46	1	6	3	9	9	4	68	5	53	18	3	12	4	0	9	37	1	0
2,000–2,999	99	95	91	45	0	10	2	5	17	6	75	4	68	22	2	10	6	0	11	51	6	2
3,000 or over	97	94	90	58	0	6	3	4	24	11	76	6	71	36	4	15	3	0	19	57	11	3
RURAL FARM																						
All classes [3]	93	84	82	42	(7)	5	1	12	6	14	54	6	37	12	1	6	(7)	(7)	9	19	1	1
0–499	93	86	82	40	1	6	0	15	6	18	44	8	33	7	0	7	0	0	12	12	(7)	1
500–999	95	85	81	39	1	2	1	12	5	12	52	11	24	7	1	2	0	1	5	14	0	2
1,000–1,499	90	82	82	47	0	7	5	7	4	8	62	3	30	16	1	7	0	0	3	16	0	1
1,500–1,999	92	85	85	56	0	4	0	6	8	8	67	2	60	23	2	10	0	2	8	37	4	0
2,000–2,999	94	80	76	41	0	8	0	6	4	6	51	6	37	14	4	8	0	0	2	20	0	0
3,000 or over	96	92	86	45	0	10	0	4	12	2	73	2	59	29	0	8	2	0	4	47	0	2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES AND TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUIT: *Average quantity and money value of green and yellow vegetables and tomatoes, citrus fruit consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Green and yellow vegetables—continued						Tomatoes, citrus fruit												
	Canned							Tomatoes				Citrus fruit							
									Canned				Oranges		Grapefruit				
																Canned			
	Total (Cols. 26–30)	Asparagus	Lima beans (green)	Snap beans	Peas	Other	Total (Cols. 32, 36)	Total (Cols. 33–35)	Fresh	Pulp	Juice, puree [2]	Total (Cols. 37–43)	Fresh	Canned pulp and juice	Fresh	Pulp	Juice	Lemons, limes	Tangerines
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
	Average quantity																		
UNITED STATES	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [3]	1.45	0.05	0.13	0.40	0.68	0.19	9.14	2.15	0.68	0.99	0.48	6.99	4.93	0.07	1.39	0.08	0.15	0.36	0.01
0–499	1.03	.02	.06	.48	.33	.14	4.09	1.08	.16	.78	.14	3.01	1.96	.03	.80	.02	.03	.17	.00
500–999	1.31	.04	.10	.43	.54	.20	6.09	1.73	.30	1.06	.37	4.36	2.85	.06	1.06	.05	.12	.21	.01
1,000–1,499	1.64	.03	.15	.45	.75	.26	7.52	2.14	.57	1.19	.38	5.38	3.59	.06	1.23	.07	.07	.35	.01
1,500–1,999	1.63	.08	.18	.32	.83	.22	8.80	2.13	.72	.94	.47	6.67	4.68	.10	1.35	.05	.15	.33	.01
2,000–2,999	1.57	.07	.14	.34	.86	.16	11.68	2.41	.97	.91	.53	9.27	6.66	.07	1.82	.08	.15	.48	.01
3,000 or over	1.53	.08	.17	.32	.77	.19	14.66	3.13	1.21	1.05	.87	11.53	8.49	.11	1.90	.17	.32	.53	.01
ALL NONFARM																			
All classes [3]	1.40	.06	.14	.30	.71	.19	9.58	2.17	.75	.90	.52	7.41	5.29	.08	1.42	.08	.16	.37	.01
0–499	.72	.02	.04	.26	.26	.14	3.65	.80	.15	.53	.12	2.85	1.76	.04	.84	.03	.04	.14	.00
500–999	1.20	.05	.11	.31	.52	.21	5.88	1.60	.32	.89	.39	4.28	2.88	.06	.95	.06	.12	.19	.02
1,000–1,499	1.56	.03	.12	.39	.76	.26	7.44	1.98	.55	1.03	.40	5.46	3.68	.06	1.23	.04	.08	.36	.01
1,500–1,999	1.59	.08	.19	.27	.83	.22	8.32	2.03	.60	.93	.50	6.29	4.46	.11	1.20	.05	.15	.31	.01
2,000–2,999	1.56	.08	.14	.30	.88	.16	11.59	2.40	1.00	.87	.53	9.19	6.64	.08	1.76	.08	.15	.47	.01
3,000 or over	1.51	.08	.17	.29	.78	.19	15.00	3.18	1.28	1.02	.88	11.82	8.72	.11	1.92	.18	.34	.54	.01

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES AND TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUIT: *Average quantity and money value of green and yellow vegetables and tomatoes, citrus fruit consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Green and yellow vegetables—continued						Tomatoes, citrus fruit												
	Canned							Tomatoes				Citrus fruit							
										Canned			Oranges		Grapefruit				
																Canned			
	Total (Cols. 26–30)	Asparagus	Lima beans (green)	Snap beans	Peas	Other	Total (Cols. 32, 36)	Total (Cols. 33–35)	Fresh	Pulp	Juice, puree [2]	Total (Cols. 37–43)	Fresh	Canned pulp and juice	Fresh	Pulp	Juice	Lemons, limes	Tangerines
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
	Average quantity																		
URBAN	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [3]	1.35	.07	.13	.23	.74	.18	10.42	2.27	.86	.85	.56	8.15	5.89	.09	1.49	.09	.19	.39	.01
0–499	.69	.01	.03	.24	.21	.20	3.16	.58	.17	.35	.06	2.58	1.91	.00	.50	.04	.00	.13	.00
500–999	1.02	.05	.09	.16	.50	.22	5.41	1.45	.26	.76	.43	3.96	2.67	.08	.82	.07	.12	.20	.00
1,000–1,499	1.39	.02	.09	.30	.76	.22	8.06	1.95	.64	.91	.40	6.11	3.92	.09	1.56	.05	.06	.43	.00
1,500–1,999	1.53	.09	.13	.19	.86	.21	8.25	1.93	.64	.82	.47	6.32	4.51	.10	1.17	.07	.17	.29	.01
2,000–2,499	1.44	.09	.12	.23	.87	.13	11.13	2.33	1.06	.83	.44	8.80	6.53	.09	1.59	.07	.06	.45	.01
2,500–2,999	1.41	.06	.16	.24	.83	.12	12.60	2.47	1.05	.79	.63	10.13	7.28	.08	1.98	.07	.28	.43	.01
3,000–4,999	1.52	.08	.17	.25	.81	.21	14.22	3.02	1.11	1.10	.81	11.20	8.47	.11	1.67	.16	.34	.44	.01
5,000–9,999	1.34	.07	.19	.25	.76	.07	15.91	3.67	1.66	.85	1.16	12.24	9.02	.08	2.16	.17	.19	.62	.00
RURAL NONFARM																			
All classes [3]	1.58	.05	.15	.51	.64	.23	7.18	1.85	.43	1.03	.39	5.33	3.58	.05	1.20	.06	.10	.32	.02
0–499	.75	.02	.05	.28	.30	.10	3.98	.95	.14	.65	.16	3.03	1.66	.06	1.08	.02	.06	.15	.00
500–999	1.54	.04	.15	.59	.56	.20	6.70	1.86	.42	1.11	.33	4.84	3.27	.03	1.18	.04	.11	.16	.05
1,000–1,499	1.88	.05	.18	.55	.77	.33	6.40	2.05	.39	1.25	.41	4.35	3.27	.02	.67	.03	.11	.23	.02
1,500–1,999	1.74	.06	.21	.50	.73	.24	8.56	2.34	.50	1.26	.58	6.22	4.31	.13	1.29	.01	.08	.40	.00
2,000–2,999	2.33	.08	.18	.70	1.04	.33	10.63	2.46	.65	1.21	.60	8.17	5.44	.02	1.78	.16	.11	.65	.03
3,000 or over	2.07	.06	.22	.69	.79	.31	12.19	2.41	.98	.86	.57	9.78	6.82	.01	1.93	.21	.18	.63	.00

RURAL FARM																			
All classes [3]	1.70	.02	.12	.84	.54	.18	6.94	2.11	.38	1.43	.30	4.83	3.17	.02	1.25	.04	.06	.29	.00
0–499	1.52	.02	.08	.84	.44	.14	4.81	1.55	.18	1.20	.17	3.26	2.28	.01	.73	.01	.01	.22	.00
500–999	1.78	.00	.07	.92	.62	.17	6.69	2.28	.24	1.78	.26	4.41	2.68	.03	1.24	.00	.15	.31	.00
1,000–1,499	2.19	.03	.36	.82	.69	.29	7.04	3.21	.72	2.28	.21	4.73	2.95	.02	1.21	.22	.05	.28	.00
1,500–1,999	1.97	.06	.09	.79	.82	.21	13.64	3.21	1.90	1.07	.24	10.43	6.91	.00	2.82	.00	.17	.53	.00
2,000–2,999	1.93	.01	.14	.97	.61	.20	12.94	2.53	.50	1.60	.43	10.41	6.89	.02	2.81	.03	.14	.52	.00
3,000 or over	1.74	.03	.09	.83	.68	.11	9.48	2.35	.07	1.47	.81	7.13	4.93	.05	1.63	.11	.03	.38	.00
	Average money value																		
UNITED STATES																			
All classes [3]	$0.17	$0.01	$0.02	$0.04	$0.08	$0.02	$0.83	$0.26	$0.11	$0.10	$0.05	$0.37	$0.24	$0.01	$0.06	$0.01	$0.01	$0.04	(6)
0–499	.12	(6)	.01	.05	.04	.02	.27	.12	.03	.08	.01	.15	.10	(6)	.03	(6)	(6)	.02	$0.00
500–999	.15	.01	.01	.05	.06	.02	.41	.19	.04	.11	.04	.22	.13	.01	.04	.01	.01	.02	(6)
1,000–1,499	.18	(6)	.02	.05	.08	.03	.52	.24	.09	.11	.04	.28	.18	.01	.05	(6)	.01	.03	(6)
1,500–1,999	.19	.02	.03	.03	.09	.02	.63	.25	.11	.09	.05	.38	.23	.02	.06	.01	.02	.04	(6)
2,000–2,999	.18	.02	.01	.04	.09	.02	.79	.31	.16	.09	.06	.48	.33	.01	.07	.01	.01	.05	(6)
3,000 or over	.20	.02	.02	.04	.10	.02	.99	.39	.20	.10	.09	.60	.39	.01	.09	.02	.03	.06	(6)
ALL NONFARM																			
All classes [3]	.16	.01	.02	.03	.08	.02	.65	.26	.12	.09	.05	.39	.25	.01	.06	.01	.02	.04	(6)
0–499	.09	(6)	.01	.03	.03	.02	.24	.09	.02	.06	.01	.15	.09	(6)	.04	(6)	.01	.01	.00
500–999	.14	.01	.01	.04	.06	.02	.39	.17	.04	.09	.04	.22	.13	.01	.04	.01	.01	.02	(6)
1,000–1,499	.16	(6)	.01	.04	.08	.03	.52	.23	.09	.10	.04	.29	.19	.01	.05	(6)	.01	.03	(6)
1,500–1,999	.19	.02	.03	.03	.09	.02	.59	.23	.09	.09	.05	.36	.22	.02	.05	.01	.02	.04	(6)
2,000–2,999	.19	.02	.02	.03	.10	.02	.78	.31	.17	.08	.06	.48	.33	.01	.07	.01	.01	.05	(6)
3,000 or over	.20	.02	.02	.04	.10	.02	1.01	.40	.21	.10	.09	.61	.40	.01	.09	.02	.03	.06	(6)
URBAN																			
All classes [5]	.16	.01	.02	.03	.08	.02	.71	.28	.14	.08	.06	.43	.29	.01	.06	.01	.02	.04	(6)
0–499	.07	(6)	(6)	.02	.02	.03	.21	.07	.03	.04	(6)	.14	.10	.00	.02	(6)	.00	.02	.00
500–999	.11	.01	.01	.02	.05	.02	.38	.16	.04	.08	.04	.22	.13	.01	.04	.01	.01	.02	.00
1,000–1,499	.15	(6)	.01	.03	.08	.03	.55	.23	.10	.09	.04	.32	.20	.01	.06	(6)	.01	.04	.00
1,500–1,999	.18	.02	.03	.02	.09	.02	.60	.23	.10	.08	.05	.37	.23	.02	.05	.01	.02	.04	(6)
2,000–2,499	.17	.02	.01	.03	.10	.01	.77	.30	.17	.08	.05	.47	.33	.01	.06	.01	.01	.05	(6)
2,500–2,999	.15	.01	.02	.02	.08	.02	.87	.34	.19	.08	.07	.53	.36	.01	.08	.01	.02	.05	(6)
3,000–4,999	.19	.02	.02	.03	.10	.02	.90	.37	.18	.11	.08	.53	.34	.01	.08	.02	.03	.05	(6)
5,000–9,999	.17	.01	.02	.04	.09	.01	1.30	.51	.30	.08	.13	.79	.54	.02	.11	.02	.02	.08	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES AND TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUIT: *Average quantity and money value of green and yellow vegetables and tomatoes, citrus fruit consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Green and yellow vegetables—continued						Tomatoes, citrus fruit												
	Canned							Tomatoes				Citrus fruit							
										Canned			Oranges		Grapefruit				
																Canned			
	Total (Cols. 26-30)	Asparagus	Lima beans (green)	Snap beans	Peas	Other	Total (Cols. 32, 36)	Total (Cols. 33-35)	Fresh	Pulp	Juice, puree [2]	Total (Cols. 37-43)	Fresh	Canned pulp and juice	Fresh	Pulp	Juice	Lemons, limes	Tangerines
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
	Average money value																		
RURAL NONFARM																			
All classes [3]	$0.18	$0.01	$0.02	$0.05	$0.07	$0.03	$0.47	$0.19	$0.06	$0.09	$0.04	$0.28	$0.17	$0.01	$0.05	$0.01	$0.01	$0.03	(6)
0-499	.09	(6)	.01	.03	.03	.02	.26	.11	.02	.07	.02	.15	.08	(6)	.05	(6)	.01	.01	$0.00
500-999	.18	.01	.01	.07	.07	.02	.40	.19	.05	.11	.03	.21	.14	(6)	.05	(6)	.01	.01	(6)
1,000-1,499	.21	.01	.02	.06	.08	.04	.42	.21	.06	.11	.04	.21	.16	(6)	.02	(6)	.01	.02	(6)
1,500-1,999	.21	.01	.03	.06	.09	.02	.59	.25	.07	.12	.06	.34	.21	.02	.06	(6)	.01	.04	.00
2,000-2,999	.25	.02	.02	.07	.12	.02	.65	.23	.10	.07	.06	.42	.26	(6)	.06	.02	.01	.07	(6)
3,000 or over	.27	.01	.03	.09	.11	.03	.84	.32	.17	.08	.07	.52	.31	(6)	.10	.02	.02	.07	.00
RURAL FARM																			
All classes [3]	.18	(6)	.01	.09	.06	.02	.46	.23	.05	.14	.04	.23	.15	(6)	.05	(6)	(6)	.03	.00
0-499	.16	(6)	.01	.09	.05	.01	.31	.15	.03	.11	.01	.16	.11	(6)	.03	(6)	(6)	.02	.00
500-999	.19	.00	.01	.08	.08	.02	.45	.23	.03	.17	.03	.22	.13	(6)	.04	.00	.02	.03	.00
1,000-1,499	.25	(6)	.05	.10	.08	.02	.59	.36	.11	.22	.03	.23	.14	(6)	.05	.02	(6)	.02	.00
1,500-1,999	.19	.01	.01	.07	.09	.01	.89	.42	.27	.11	.04	.47	.30	.00	.11	.00	.01	.05	.00
2,000-2,999	.21	(6)	.01	.10	.07	.03	.82	.35	.06	.22	.07	.47	.32	.01	.09	(6)	.01	.04	.00
3,000 or over	.18	(6)	.01	.08	.08	.01	.63	.23	.01	.13	.09	.40	.27	.01	.07	.01	(6)	.04	.00

	Percentage of households																		
UNITED STATES																			
All classes [3]	58	4	8	18	41	11	88	71	37	39	23	76	65	3	26	4	6	28	1
0–499	38	1	4	17	19	8	65	42	9	31	7	44	31	(7)	13	1	1	12	0
500–999	55	3	6	19	33	12	85	61	19	39	17	68	52	3	18	3	5	18	(7)
1,000–1,499	65	2	9	22	47	14	91	74	31	45	19	74	60	3	25	3	5	24	(7)
1,500–1,999	64	6	10	16	50	13	95	74	38	40	24	85	74	5	25	2	6	28	1
2,000–2,999	67	6	10	17	52	9	97	83	55	42	28	90	82	3	33	5	6	40	1
3,000 or over	62	7	11	17	44	10	98	87	60	40	36	93	85	4	38	7	9	41	1
ALL NONFARM																			
All classes [3]	59	5	9	16	43	11	91	74	42	38	25	80	69	3	27	4	6	31	1
0–499	34	1	3	11	18	9	64	38	10	26	7	45	31	1	11	1	1	12	0
500–999	55	4	7	16	34	13	86	61	21	36	18	69	54	3	18	3	6	19	(7)
1,000–1,499	65	2	8	21	49	14	92	75	33	44	21	76	62	3	26	3	5	25	(7)
1,500–1,999	65	6	11	15	51	13	95	75	38	40	25	85	74	5	25	2	6	29	1
2,000–2,999	66	7	10	17	52	9	97	84	58	41	28	90	82	3	33	5	7	40	1
3,000 or over	61	8	11	16	45	10	98	88	63	39	36	94	86	5	38	7	10	42	1
URBAN																			
All classes [5]	60	6	9	13	45	11	93	77	48	38	27	84	74	4	30	5	7	34	(7)
0–499	32	1	4	9	17	11	63	36	15	20	4	47	35	0	11	2	0	14	0
500–999	53	4	6	11	35	14	86	61	22	35	22	73	54	4	19	4	6	22	0
1,000–1,499	65	1	7	18	51	14	93	78	39	41	22	81	65	4	33	4	5	31	0
1,500–1,999	66	7	11	12	54	14	95	75	41	39	27	86	76	5	26	3	7	28	1
2,000–2,499	67	8	9	14	55	9	98	86	62	43	28	91	82	3	32	5	3	40	1
2,500–2,999	61	5	11	15	47	7	98	86	59	39	30	91	85	2	37	5	12	42	1
3,000–4,999	63	7	11	14	45	12	97	86	61	40	36	93	85	5	36	6	10	37	1
5,000–9,999	54	7	14	12	46	3	100	93	68	39	41	97	92	5	41	10	7	51	0
RURAL NONFARM																			
All classes [3]	57	3	8	23	37	11	84	62	24	40	17	67	54	2	18	3	4	21	(7)
0–499	35	1	3	13	18	7	64	40	7	30	9	44	28	1	11	(7)	2	11	0
500–999	58	3	8	24	31	11	85	60	18	39	12	62	54	2	15	2	5	13	1
1,000–1,499	66	4	10	26	46	15	90	69	23	48	18	67	57	1	13	2	6	15	1
1,500–1,999	61	4	10	23	42	10	96	75	31	44	20	84	69	6	21	1	4	31	0
2,000–2,999	77	5	7	28	55	16	94	71	38	43	24	86	77	2	29	8	4	37	1
3,000 or over	68	6	11	36	49	12	96	85	56	39	32	87	74	1	32	8	7	42	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES AND TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUIT: *Average quantity and money value of green and yellow vegetables and tomatoes, citrus fruit consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Green and yellow vegetables—continued						Tomatoes, citrus fruit												
	Canned							Tomatoes				Citrus fruit							
										Canned			Oranges		Grapefruit				
																Canned			
	Total (Cols. 26-30)	Asparagus	Lima beans (green)	Snap beans	Peas	Other	Total (Cols. 32, 36)	Total (Cols. 33-35)	Fresh	Pulp	Juice, puree [2]	Total (Cols. 37-43)	Fresh	Canned pulp and juice	Fresh	Pulp	Juice	Lemons, limes	Tangerines
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
	Percentage of households																		
RURAL FARM																			
All classes [3]	53	1	6	27	29	9	77	59	12	44	12	57	45	1	19	1	2	17	0
0-499	44	1	4	27	21	6	66	49	7	39	7	43	32	(7)	15	(7)	1	12	0
500-999	57	0	4	35	31	9	81	63	13	50	12	61	46	1	21	0	4	17	0
1,000-1,499	62	1	12	26	36	15	86	73	19	55	12	63	45	1	18	3	1	19	0
1,500-1,999	69	4	4	23	37	10	88	65	31	35	12	83	71	0	27	0	4	25	0
2,000-2,999	73	2	10	27	43	12	90	73	16	47	22	86	75	2	33	2	4	29	0
3,000 or over	69	2	6	29	43	4	96	73	8	55	29	86	71	2	27	6	2	27	0

[1] See table 22, footnote 1.
[2] Includes tomato sauce, catsup, tomato paste, and chili sauce.
[3] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.
[4] 0.0050 lb. or less.
[5] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[6] $0.0050 or less.
[7] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 25.—OTHER VEGETABLES AND FRUIT: *Average quantity and money value of other vegetables and fruit consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Other vegetables and fruit																					
	Total [2] (Cols. 3, 12, 18, 25, 39)	Other vegetables															Dried fruit					
		Fresh									Canned											
		Total (Cols. 4–11)	Beets	Cauliflower	Celery	Corn on cob	Cucumbers	Onions	Rutabagas, turnips	Other	Total (Cols. 13–17)	Beets	Corn	Pickles, relishes	Olives	Other vegetables	Total (Cols. 19–23)	Apricots	Peaches	Prunes	Raisins, currants	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	Average quantity																					
UNITED STATES	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [3]	10.51	2.09	0.19	0.09	0.51	0.06	0.15	0.93	0.08	0.08	1.32	0.18	0.60	0.43	0.04	0.07	0.36	0.04	0.02	0.18	0.09	0.03
0–499	7.05	.96	.08	(4)	.11	.00	.03	.64	.05	.05	1.04	.13	.47	.40	.01	.03	.29	.02	.03	.13	.07	.04
500–999	8.50	1.48	.15	.02	.27	.03	.05	.79	.09	.08	1.13	.17	.48	.40	.01	.07	.37	.03	.05	.18	.08	.03
1,000–1,499	10.10	1.81	.14	.06	.42	.05	.08	.91	.07	.08	1.52	.17	.70	.53	.01	.11	.40	.03	.02	.19	.12	.04
1,500–1,999	10.12	2.02	.18	.09	.55	.01	.15	.91	.04	.09	1.26	.17	.64	.40	.02	.03	.34	.03	.03	.18	.07	.03
2,000–2,999	11.89	2.55	.22	.11	.74	.08	.23	1.02	.08	.07	1.44	.19	.68	.39	.10	.08	.42	.05	.02	.20	.12	.03
3,000 or over	13.73	3.14	.33	.19	.82	.15	.30	1.13	.13	.09	1.44	.23	.63	.42	.09	.07	.35	.04	.00	.19	.10	.02
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes [3]	10.26	2.18	.21	.10	.56	.07	.17	.91	.08	.08	1.22	.16	.58	.36	.05	.07	.35	.03	.02	.18	.09	.03
0–499	5.44	.81	.06	.00	.09	.00	.04	.50	.07	.05	.79	.08	.39	.29	(4)	.03	.26	.02	.01	.13	.08	.04
500–999	7.50	1.47	.17	.03	.30	.03	.05	.72	.09	.08	.91	.12	.42	.29	.01	.07	.36	.02	.05	.19	.07	.03
1,000–1,499	9.36	1.77	.15	.07	.41	.06	.09	.84	.06	.09	1.36	.14	.65	.44	.01	.12	.39	.03	.02	.19	.11	.04
1,500–1,999	9.68	2.02	.15	.10	.58	.01	.13	.93	.03	.09	1.17	.16	.61	.34	.02	.04	.32	.03	.03	.16	.07	.03
2,000–2,999	11.72	2.60	.23	.11	.76	.09	.24	1.03	.07	.07	1.39	.18	.66	.38	.10	.07	.40	.05	.01	.20	.11	.03
3,000 or over	13.71	3.22	.34	.20	.83	.16	.32	1.15	.13	.09	1.30	.22	.62	.39	.09	.07	.33	.04	.00	.18	.09	.02

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—OTHER VEGETABLES AND FRUIT: *Average quantity and money value of other vegetables and fruit consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Other vegetables and fruit																					
		Other vegetables															Dried fruit					
		Fresh									Canned											
	Total [2] (Cols. 3, 12, 18, 23, 39)	Total (Cols. 4–11)	Beets	Cauliflower	Celery	Corn on cob	Cucumbers	Onions	Rutabagas, turnips	Other	Total (Cols. 13–17)	Beets	Corn	Pickles, relishes	Olives	Other vegetables	Total (Cols. 19–23)	Apricots	Peaches	Prunes	Raisins, currants	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	Average quantity																					
URBAN	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [5]	10.38	2.42	.25	.12	.63	.09	.22	.95	.08	.08	1.18	.16	.58	.31	.06	.07	.32	.03	.01	.17	.08	.03
0-499	4.60	.81	.10	.00	.10	.00	.09	.35	.14	.03	.75	.11	.48	.12	.01	.03	.25	.01	.01	.14	.04	.05
500-999	7.08	1.59	.23	.03	.34	.05	.08	.71	.12	.03	.72	.11	.39	.18	.00	.04	.38	.01	.05	.21	.07	.04
1,000-1,499	9.12	1.94	.20	.09	.46	.09	.13	.80	.06	.11	1.24	.12	.04	.34	(4)	.14	.38	.03	.03	.19	.09	.04
1,500-1,999	8.83	2.12	.17	.07	.62	.01	.16	.95	.04	.10	.97	.13	.53	.26	.02	.03	.27	.03	.02	.14	.05	.03
2,000-2,499	11.08	2.49	.21	.12	.76	.10	.26	.94	.03	.07	1.43	.16	.61	.44	.11	.11	.33	.04	.00	.13	.13	.03
2,500-2,999	12.24	2.97	.31	.12	.79	.10	.29	1.18	.19	.08	1.29	.19	.68	.26	.11	.05	.40	.05	.01	.25	.07	.02
3,000-4,999	12.53	2.89	.19	.21	.74	.05	.34	1.15	.12	.09	1.45	.27	.63	.36	.11	.08	.30	.03	.00	.14	.11	.02
5,000-9,999	15.47	3.82	.63	.20	1.10	.16	.26	1.25	.12	.10	1.25	.11	.57	.49	.04	.04	.36	.04	.00	.24	.05	.03
RURAL NONFARM																						
All classes [3]	9.56	1.48	.09	.05	.35	.00	.03	.80	.07	.09	1.33	.16	.59	.50	.02	.06	.39	.03	.03	.20	.10	.03
0-499	5.98	.80	.03	.00	.08	.00	(4)	.61	.02	.06	.82	.06	.32	.41	(4)	.03	.26	.02	.01	.12	.08	.03
500-999	8.34	1.28	.07	.03	.23	.00	.01	.73	.03	.18	1.25	.15	.47	.49	.02	.12	.33	.04	.05	.16	.07	.01
1,000-1,499	9.80	1.47	.07	.03	.33	.00	.01	.91	.05	.06	1.54	.18	.66	.60	.02	.08	.42	.03	.01	.19	.14	.05
1,500-1,999	11.95	1.73	.10	.17	.46	.00	.05	.86	.02	.07	1.75	.24	.86	.57	.03	.05	.43	.03	.05	.20	.12	.03
2,000-2,999	12.29	2.03	.10	.03	.69	.00	.07	.94	.16	.04	1.52	.21	.78	.46	.06	.01	.54	.05	.04	.29	.13	.03
3,000 or over	14.12	2.60	.26	.10	.78	.00	.14	.94	.29	.09	1.47	.20	.69	.42	.05	.11	.57	.07	.00	.41	.05	.04

RURAL FARM																						
All classes [3]	11.88	1.62	.10	.03	.26	(4)	.05	1.05	.07	.06	1.85	.30	.73	.76	.01	.05	.44	.05	.06	.17	.12	.04
0-499	9.63	1.25	.12	.01	.15	.00	.02	.88	.02	.05	1.45	.21	.61	.59	.01	.03	.32	.03	.05	.12	.07	.05
500-999	12.50	1.44	.03	.00	.15	.00	.01	1.09	.10	.06	2.10	.38	.75	.88	.00	.09	.39	.05	.07	.12	.10	.05
1,000-1,499	14.98	2.07	.08	.01	.45	.00	.01	1.36	.15	.01	2.73	.36	1.07	1.20	.01	.09	.42	.02	.00	.19	.20	.01
1,500-1,999	15.25	1.94	.42	.00	.27	.00	.35	.79	.04	.07	2.24	.32	.95	.97	(4)	.00	.67	.04	.06	.48	.09	.00
2,000-2,999	14.49	1.73	.67	.09	.37	.00	.03	.92	.20	.05	2.11	.37	.97	.66	.00	.11	.84	.12	.12	.30	.24	.06
3,000 or over	13.13	1.91	.06	.06	.69	.05	.07	.78	.16	.03	2.01	.33	.76	.86	.03	.03	.48	.06	.00	.23	.15	.04
	Average money value																					
UNITED STATES																						
All classes [3]	$0.95	$0.17	$0.01	$0.01	$0.05	(5)	$0.02	$0.07	(5)	$0.01	$0.16	$0.02	$0.06	$0.06	$0.01	$0.01	$0.04	$0.01	(5)	$0.02	$0.01	(5)
0-499	.62	.08	.01	(5)	.01	$0.00	.01	.05	(5)	(5)	.11	.01	.05	.05	(5)	(5)	.03	(5)	(5)	.01	.01	$0.01
500-999	.76	.13	.01	(5)	.03	(5)	.01	.06	$0.01	.01	.13	.02	.05	.06	(5)	(5)	.06	(5)	$0.01	.03	.01	.01
1,000-1,499	.94	.16	.01	.01	.04	.01	.01	.07	(5)	.01	.18	.01	.07	.08	(5)	.02	.05	.01	.01	.02	.01	(5)
1,500-1,999	.98	.19	.01	.01	.05	(5)	.02	.08	(5)	.02	.15	.01	.07	.06	.01	(5)	.05	.01	(5)	.02	.01	.01
2,000-2,999	1.16	.26	.02	.02	.08	.01	.04	.08	(5)	.01	.19	.02	.07	.06	.03	.01	.06	.01	(5)	.03	.02	(5)
3,000 or over	1.35	.28	.02	.03	.09	.01	.03	.08	.01	.01	.20	.02	.08	.06	.03	.01	.04	.01	.00	.02	.01	(5)
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes [3]	.94	.19	.01	.01	.06	(5)	.03	.07	(5)	.01	.17	.02	.06	.06	.02	.01	.04	.01	(5)	.02	.01	(5)
0-499	.45	.06	(5)	.00	.01	.00	.01	.04	(5)	(5)	.09	(5)	.04	.05	(5)	(5)	.02	(5)	(5)	.01	.01	(5)
500-999	.63	.12	.01	(5)	.03	(5)	.01	.05	.01	.01	.09	.01	.04	.04	(5)	(5)	.06	(5)	.01	.03	.01	.01
1,000-1,499	.84	.16	.01	.01	.04	.01	.01	.06	.01	.01	.16	.01	.07	.06	(5)	.02	.05	.01	.01	.02	.01	(5)
1,500-1,999	.94	.20	.01	.01	.06	(5)	.02	.08	(5)	.02	.13	.01	.06	.05	.01	(5)	.05	.01	(5)	.02	.01	.01
2,000-2,999	1.16	.27	.02	.02	.08	.01	.05	.08	(5)	.01	.19	.02	.07	.06	.03	.01	.06	.01	(5)	.03	.02	(5)
3,000 or over	1.37	.28	.02	.03	.09	(5)	.04	.08	.01	.01	.20	.02	.08	.06	.03	.01	.04	.01	.00	.02	.01	(5)
URBAN																						
All classes [6]	.99	.22	.02	.02	.06	.01	.03	.07	(5)	.01	.16	.02	.06	.05	.02	.01	.04	.01	(5)	.02	.01	(5)
0-499	.39	.08	.01	.00	.01	.00	.02	.03	.01	(5)	.10	.01	.05	.04	(5)	(5)	.04	(5)	(5)	.02	.01	.01
500-999	.56	.11	.01	(5)	.03	(5)	.01	.05	.01	(5)	.08	.01	.04	.03	.00	(5)	.06	(5)	.01	.03	.01	.01
1,000-1,499	.80	.17	.01	.01	.04	.01	.02	.06	.01	.01	.15	.01	.06	.05	(5)	.03	.05	.01	.01	.02	.01	(5)
1,500-1,999	.88	.21	.01	.01	.06	(5)	.02	.09	(5)	.02	.11	.01	.05	.04	.01	(5)	.05	.01	(5)	.02	.01	.01
2,000-2,499	1.12	.26	.02	.02	.08	.01	.04	.08	(5)	.01	.19	.02	.07	.07	.02	.01	.05	.01	.00	.02	.02	(5)
2,500-2,999	1.17	.30	.02	.02	.09	.01	.07	.08	(5)	.01	.17	.02	.06	.04	.04	.01	.05	.01	(5)	.03	.01	(5)
3,000-4,999	1.25	.26	.01	.03	.08	(5)	.04	.08	.01	.01	.22	.03	.08	.06	.04	.01	.04	.01	.00	.02	.01	(5)
5,000-9,999	1.59	.34	.04	.03	.11	.01	.03	.10	(5)	.02	.16	.01	.07	.06	.01	.01	.05	.01	.00	.03	.01	(5)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—OTHER VEGETABLES AND FRUIT: *Average quantity and money value of other vegetables and fruit consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Other vegetables and fruit																					
		Other vegetables															Dried fruit					
		Fresh									Canned											
	Total [2] (Cols. 3, 12, 18, 23)	Total (Cols. 4-11)	Beets	Cauliflower	Celery	Corn on cob	Cucumbers	Onions	Rutabagas, turnips	Other	Total (Cols. 13-17)	Beets	Corn	Pickles, relishes	Olives	Other vegetables	Total (Cols. 19-23)	Apricots	Peaches	Prunes	Raisins, currants	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	Average money value																					
RURAL NONFARM																						
All classes [3]	$0.87	$0.13	(6)	$0.01	$0.04	$0.00	(6)	$0.07	(6)	$0.01	$0.17	$0.02	$0.06	$0.08	$0.01	(6)	$0.04	$0.01	(6)	$0.02	$0.01	(6)
0-499	.50	.05	(6)	.00	.01	.00	(6)	.04	(6)	(6)	.08	(6)	.03	.05	(6)	(6)	.02	(6)	(6)	.01	.01	(6)
500-999	.74	.09	(6)	(6)	.02	.00	(6)	.05	(6)	.02	.15	.01	.05	.07	.01	$0.01	.04	.01	(6)	.02	.01	(6)
1,000-1,499	.91	.11	$0.01	(6)	.03	.00	(6)	.07	(6)	(6)	.20	.01	.08	.08	.01	.01	.05	.01	(6)	.02	.02	$0.01
1,500-1,999	1.10	.17	(6)	.02	.05	.00	$0.01	.07	(6)	.02	.22	.02	.10	.08	.01	.01	.05	.01	$0.01	.02	.01	(6)
2,000-2,999	1.21	.20	.01	(6)	.08	.00	.01	.08	$0.01	.01	.20	.02	.09	.07	.02	(6)	.09	.01	.01	.04	.02	.01
3,000 or over	1.45	.24	.02	.01	.09	.00	.02	.08	.01	.01	.20	.02	.08	.07	.02	.01	.09	.02	.00	.05	.01	.01
RURAL FARM																						
All classes [3]	1.06	.13	.01	(6)	.03	(6)	(6)	.08	(6)	.01	.21	.03	.08	.10	(6)	(6)	.06	.01	.02	.02	.01	(6)
0-499	.90	.11	.01	(6)	.02	.00	(6)	.07	(6)	.01	.13	.02	.06	.05	(6)	(6)	.05	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
500-999	1.20	.13	(6)	.00	.02	.00	(6)	.09	.01	.01	.24	.05	.07	.11	.00	.01	.06	.01	.01	.02	.01	.01
1,000-1,499	1.55	.20	.01	(6)	.04	.00	(6)	.15	(6)	(6)	.34	.04	.11	.18	(6)	.01	.04	(6)	.00	.02	.02	(6)
1,500-1,999	1.35	.13	.02	.00	.02	.00	.03	.05	(6)	.01	.29	.03	.10	.16	(6)	.00	.08	.01	.01	.05	.01	.00
2,000-2,999	1.25	.17	(6)	.01	.04	.00	(6)	.10	.01	.01	.25	.03	.11	.10	.00	.01	.10	.01	.01	.03	.03	.02
3,000 or over	1.17	.18	(6)	.01	.08	.01	.01	.06	(6)	.01	.23	.03	.08	.11	.01	(6)	.07	.01	.00	.03	.03	.01

	Percentage of households																					
UNITED STATES																						
All classes [3]	97	74	10	6	36	1	12	56	4	8	61	12	35	33	6	3	30	4	2	15	12	3
0–499	90	46	4	(7)	10	0	2	36	2	4	42	8	22	24	1	1	23	2	2	10	8	5
500–999	95	66	8	2	21	1	4	51	5	4	52	9	29	27	1	3	29	2	5	14	10	3
1,000–1,499	98	74	8	4	31	1	7	56	5	8	64	11	38	37	2	3	34	3	1	16	14	3
1,500–1,999	98	78	10	6	39	1	13	60	3	10	64	12	40	34	5	2	29	4	2	15	11	3
2,000–2,999	99	84	12	7	53	2	17	64	3	9	69	13	42	37	9	4	32	5	1	17	13	3
3,000 or over	99	89	16	12	56	3	23	67	6	10	72	15	39	35	14	4	30	5	0	16	13	3
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes [3]	97	76	11	6	40	1	14	58	5	8	61	11	35	32	7	3	29	4	2	15	11	3
0–499	86	41	4	0	8	0	2	31	2	3	37	6	18	19	1	1	22	2	1	10	8	5
500–999	94	67	9	2	23	1	5	51	5	4	47	7	26	24	1	2	29	2	5	16	10	2
1,000–1,499	98	77	8	5	31	1	8	59	6	9	62	10	38	34	2	3	34	3	2	17	13	3
1,500–1,999	98	79	9	6	41	1	13	61	3	10	63	12	39	32	5	3	28	4	2	14	10	3
2,000–2,999	99	85	13	7	54	2	18	65	3	9	70	12	42	37	10	4	31	5	1	17	12	3
3,000 or over	99	90	16	12	56	3	25	68	7	11	72	15	39	35	15	4	29	5	0	16	13	3
URBAN																						
All classes [5]	98	81	13	7	44	2	17	61	5	9	62	11	36	31	8	4	29	4	1	15	11	3
0–499	91	42	7	0	11	0	6	27	4	4	35	9	22	11	2	2	22	2	1	12	5	6
500–999	95	74	12	2	27	2	7	55	8	3	45	6	27	20	0	2	31	1	5	17	10	3
1,000–1,499	100	82	10	6	35	2	12	61	7	12	62	10	39	33	1	4	35	3	2	18	12	3
1,500–1,999	98	79	11	5	43	1	15	62	4	11	61	11	36	30	5	2	27	4	1	13	9	3
2,000–2,499	99	85	14	8	56	2	21	63	2	8	69	12	39	43	8	4	27	3	0	14	11	3
2,500–2,999	100	88	14	8	52	2	19	70	4	10	70	12	43	33	12	5	34	6	2	20	12	3
3,000–4,999	100	88	12	13	56	2	25	70	8	9	74	17	42	33	16	4	27	4	0	14	14	4
5,000–9,999	97	95	27	12	56	3	24	68	3	19	63	8	32	34	8	3	29	3	0	19	8	3
RURAL NONFARM																						
All classes [3]	93	62	5	3	25	0	3	49	3	6	56	10	32	32	4	3	30	4	2	16	13	3
0–499	83	40	2	0	6	0	(7)	34	1	3	38	4	16	24	(7)	1	22	2	1	9	10	4
500–999	93	54	4	2	16	0	1	44	1	7	51	9	25	30	3	3	26	4	4	13	10	1
1,000–1,499	95	68	5	2	25	0	1	55	3	5	63	11	35	37	3	2	33	2	1	15	15	3
1,500–1,999	99	80	5	10	36	0	7	59	2	7	67	14	46	38	5	4	31	3	4	16	14	3
2,000–2,999	98	77	7	3	49	0	6	57	5	7	70	13	46	34	10	1	40	6	3	22	19	2
3,000 or over	99	85	11	7	51	0	12	56	11	10	69	14	39	40	11	7	43	7	0	33	10	6
RURAL FARM																						
All classes [3]	96	60	5	2	19	(7)	3	48	3	4	61	15	35	39	1	2	30	4	4	11	14	4
0–499	95	55	4	1	13	0	2	43	1	4	50	11	27	32	1	1	25	3	4	9	9	5
500–999	100	60	1	0	12	0	1	52	4	3	71	18	40	43	0	4	26	4	4	9	10	4
1,000–1,499	100	52	5	1	26	0	3	40	4	1	73	15	44	52	3	3	34	3	0	12	23	3
1,500–1,999	98	62	15	0	19	0	8	44	2	6	77	17	52	50	2	0	40	2	6	25	13	0
2,000–2,999	98	71	4	6	31	0	6	51	6	8	69	20	41	35	0	6	33	2	4	16	22	4
3,000 or over	98	82	4	4	53	2	6	53	6	4	73	18	47	47	4	2	37	4	0	14	18	4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—OTHER VEGETABLES AND FRUIT: *Average quantity and money value of other vegetables and fruit consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Other vegetables and fruit—continued																				
	Fresh fruit														Canned fruit						
	Total (Cols. 26-38)	Apples	Bananas	Berries	Cantaloup	Cherries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Pineapple	Plums	Rhubarb	Watermelon	Other	Total (Cols. 40-46)	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Pineapple	Juices	Mixed	Other
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Average quantity																				
UNITED STATES	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [3]	3.44	1.33	0.86	0.74	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.26	0.02	0.04	2.22	0.25	0.85	0.24	0.21	0.23	0.11	0.33
0-499	1.74	.80	.47	.25	.00	.01	(4)	.02	(4)	.01	(4)	.16	.00	.02	2.15	.42	.97	.21	.06	.04	.03	.42
500-999	2.23	1.04	.56	.32	.00	.01	.01	.03	(4)	.02	.01	.23	.00	(4)	2.18	.38	.87	.23	.12	.17	.05	.36
1,000-1,499	3.06	1.35	.76	.52	.01	.01	.00	.01	.04	.02	(4)	.25	.00	.09	2.11	.27	.87	.19	.18	.13	.11	.36
1,500-1,999	3.69	1.53	.91	.76	(4)	.01	.01	.01	.02	.06	.01	.26	.01	.01	1.88	.15	.68	.23	.22	.19	.12	.29
2,000-2,999	4.13	1.51	1.07	.91	.03	.04	.01	.05	.04	.07	.02	.32	.04	.02	2.09	.12	.77	.24	.29	.26	.15	.26
3,000 or over	5.12	1.69	1.21	1.40	.10	.05	.01	.04	.06	.12	.01	.30	.03	.10	2.63	.16	.80	.31	.34	.53	.17	.32
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes [3]	3.53	1.35	.88	.78	.03	.03	.01	.03	.03	.06	.01	.25	.02	.05	1.93	.17	.69	.21	.23	.26	.12	.25
0-499	1.56	.72	.41	.27	.00	(4)	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.13	.00	.02	1.24	.21	.61	.11	.04	.02	.01	.24
500-999	2.11	1.03	.53	.27	.00	.01	.01	.02	(4)	.02	.01	.21	.00	(4)	1.57	.25	.59	.17	.12	.18	.06	.20
1,000-1,499	2.90	1.29	.73	.49	.01	.01	.00	.01	.04	.01	(4)	.21	.00	.10	1.77	.20	.76	.12	.17	.12	.12	.28
1,500-1,999	3.47	1.41	.88	.77	(4)	.01	.01	.02	.02	.07	.01	.25	.01	.01	1.74	.12	.61	.21	.23	.20	.12	.25
2,000-2,999	4.11	1.53	1.05	.96	.03	.04	.01	.05	.04	.08	.01	.30	.05	.02	2.02	.11	.73	.23	.30	.27	.15	.23
3,000 or over	5.18	1.68	1.23	1.44	.10	.05	.01	.04	.07	.13	.01	.29	.03	.10	2.60	.17	.77	.31	.34	.56	.16	.29

URBAN																					
All classes [5]	3.68	1.38	.90	.87	.04	.03	.01	.03	.04	.06	.01	.23	.03	.05	1.82	.13	.61	.20	.24	.29	.13	.22
0-499	1.31	.65	.35	.17	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.08	.00	.05	.73	.03	.40	.06	.03	.01	.00	.20
500-999	2.02	.99	.46	.26	.00	.01	.01	.03	(4)	.00	.02	.24	.00	.00	1.23	.21	.46	.14	.13	.10	.08	.11
1,000-1,499	2.93	1.36	.72	.57	.01	.02	.00	.01	.04	.01	.00	.08	.00	.11	1.49	.16	.66	.04	.14	.16	.15	.18
1,500-1,999	3.15	1.19	.84	.75	(4)	.01	.01	.01	.02	.08	.01	.20	.02	.01	1.51	.08	.44	.18	.26	.21	.14	.20
2,000-2,499	3.83	1.58	1.08	.78	.01	.01	.01	.05	.02	.02	.00	.21	.03	.03	2.01	.08	.73	.23	.31	.28	.14	.24
2,500-2,999	4.54	1.39	.99	1.19	.06	.09	.02	.07	.07	.16	.04	.35	.09	.02	1.84	.14	.63	.22	.25	.27	.15	.18
3,000-4,999	4.50	1.64	1.14	1.17	.04	.02	.01	.05	.08	.02	(4)	.29	.00	.04	2.49	.17	.67	.28	.31	.62	.18	.26
5,000-9,999	6.64	2.10	1.28	2.05	.08	.14	.00	.02	.05	.25	.05	.31	.00	.31	2.32	.07	.73	.40	.37	.29	.07	.39
RURAL NONFARM																						
All classes [3]	3.00	1.27	.79	.52	(4)	(4)	(6)	.01	.01	.06	(4)	.31	.00	.03	2.19	.28	.92	.23	.17	.17	.07	.35
0-499	1.73	.77	.45	.34	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.16	.00	.00	1.59	.34	.75	.14	.05	.02	.02	.27
500-999	2.30	1.11	.66	.30	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.05	.00	.16	.00	.01	2.19	.32	.82	.23	.10	.32	.03	.37
1,000-1,499	2.84	1.17	.74	.34	.01	.00	.00	.00	.03	.02	.01	.43	.00	.09	2.27	.28	.94	.27	.21	.05	.07	.45
1,500-1,999	4.34	2.04	1.01	.81	.00	.02	.00	.03	.01	.03	.01	.38	.00	.00	2.41	.25	1.09	.31	.13	.17	.06	.40
2,000-2,999	4.01	1.73	1.09	.60	.00	.00	.00	.02	.02	.05	.00	.50	.00	.00	2.57	.14	.99	.26	.39	.24	.20	.35
3,000 or over	4.83	1.22	1.38	1.43	.00	.00	.00	.02	.01	.39	.00	.28	.00	.10	2.94	.30	1.19	.24	.40	.44	.17	.20
RURAL FARM																						
All classes [3]	2.93	1.24	.79	.51	.00	.01	(4)	.01	(4)	.03	(4)	.33	.00	.01	3.72	.65	1.63	.41	.13	.10	.07	.73
0-499	2.03	.93	.56	.23	.00	.01	(4)	.04	(4)	.03	.01	.21	.00	.01	3.62	.77	1.56	.39	.08	.07	.05	.70
500-999	2.70	1.08	.70	.50	.00	.02	.00	.06	.00	.02	.01	.31	.00	.00	4.70	.90	2.05	.45	.13	.14	.02	1.01
1,000-1,499	4.13	1.75	1.02	.72	.00	.01	.00	.00	.03	.03	.00	.57	.00	.00	4.37	.71	1.58	.66	.26	.17	.07	.92
1,500-1,999	5.04	2.80	1.15	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.40	.00	.00	3.35	.44	1.45	.45	.19	.08	.07	.67
2,000-2,999	4.20	1.13	1.35	1.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.02	.04	.65	.00	.00	3.09	.34	1.42	.42	.16	.04	.09	.62
3,000 or over	4.13	1.82	.92	.80	.00	.02	.02	.00	.00	.04	.00	.46	.00	.05	3.16	.15	1.29	.34	.34	.04	.24	.76
	Average money value																					
UNITED STATES																						
All classes [3]	$0.29	$0.09	$0.08	$0.10	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	$0.02	(6)	(6)	$0.29	$0.02	$0.11	$0.03	$0.03	$0.03	$0.02	$0.05
0-499	.14	.05	.04	.03	$0.00	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	.02	$0.00	(6)	.26	.03	.12	.04	.01	(6)	(6)	.05
500-999	.17	.07	.05	.04	.00	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	.01	.00	(6)	.27	.03	.11	.03	.02	.02	.01	.05
1,000-1,499	.26	.08	.07	.07	(6)	(6)	$0.00	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	.03	.00	$0.01	.29	.02	.12	.02	.03	.02	.02	.06
1,500-1,999	.33	.09	.10	.11	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	$0.01	(6)	.02	(6)	(6)	.26	.02	.09	.03	.04	.02	.02	.04
2,000-2,999	.37	.10	.10	.11	(6)	$0.01	(6)	$0.01	(6)	.01	(6)	.03	(6)	(6)	.28	.01	.10	.03	.05	.04	.02	.03
3,000 or over	.51	.12	.12	.20	(6)	.01	(6)	.01	$0.01	.01	(6)	.02	(6)	.01	.32	.01	.10	.04	.05	.05	.03	.04

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—OTHER VEGETABLES AND FRUIT: *Average quantity and money value of other vegetables and fruit consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Other vegetables and fruit—continued																				
	Fresh fruit													Canned fruit							
	Total (Cols. 26-38)	Apples	Bananas	Berries	Cantaloup	Cherries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Pineapple	Plums	Rhubarb	Watermelon	Other	Total (Cols. 40-46)	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Pineapple	Juices	Mixed	Other
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Average money value																				
ALL NONFARM																					
All classes [3]	$0.29	$0.09	$0.08	$0.10	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	$0.02	(6)	(6)	$0.25	$0.01	$0.09	$0.03	$0.04	$0.03	$0.02	$0.03
0-499	.13	.05	.03	.03	$0.00	(6)	(6)	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	.02	$0.00	(6)	.15	.01	.08	.02	.01	(6)	(6)	.03
500-999	.16	.07	.05	.03	.00	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	.01	.00	(6)	.20	.02	.09	.02	.02	.02	.01	.02
1,000-1,499	.24	.08	.06	.07	(6)	(6)	$0.00	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	.02	.00	$0.01	.23	.02	.10	.01	.02	.02	.02	.04
1,500-1,999	.32	.09	.09	.11	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	.01	(6)	.02	(6)	(6)	.24	.01	.08	.03	.04	.02	.02	.04
2,000-2,999	.37	.10	.10	.11	(6)	$0.01	(6)	.01	(6)	.01	(6)	.03	(6)	(6)	.27	.01	.09	.03	.05	.04	.02	.03
3,000 or over	.52	.12	.13	.20	(6)	.01	(6)	.01	.01	.01	(6)	.02	(6)	.01	.33	.01	.10	.04	.05	.06	.03	.04
URBAN																					
All classes [3]	.33	.09	.09	.12	(6)	.01	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	.02	(6)	(6)	.24	.01	.08	.03	.04	.03	.02	.03
0-499	.10	.05	.02	.02	.00	(6)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	(6)	.07	(6)	.04	.01	(6)	(6)	.00	.02
500-999	.15	.07	.04	.03	.00	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	.00	(6)	.01	.00	.00	.16	.02	.07	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01
1,000-1,499	.24	.08	.06	.08	(6)	(6)	.00	(6)	(6)	(6)	.00	.01	.00	.01	.19	.01	.09	(6)	.02	.02	.02	.03
1,500-1,999	.31	.08	.09	.11	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	.01	(6)	.02	(6)	(6)	.20	.01	.06	.02	.04	.02	.02	.03
2,000-2,499	.35	.11	.11	.10	(6)	(6)	(6)	.01	(6)	(6)	.00	.02	(6)	(6)	.27	.01	.09	.03	.05	.04	.02	.03
2,500-2,999	.41	.08	.09	.14	.01	.02	(6)	.01	.01	.01	(6)	.03	.01	(6)	.24	.01	.08	.03	.04	.04	.02	.02
3,000-4,999	.42	.11	.11	.16	(6)	(6)	(6)	.01	.01	(6)	(6)	.02	.00	(6)	.31	.01	.09	.04	.05	.06	.03	.03
5,000-9,999	.74	.15	.17	.29	.01	.03	.00	(6)	.01	.02	(6)	.02	.00	.04	.30	.01	.09	.05	.05	.04	.01	.05

RURAL NONFARM																						
All classes [3]	.26	.08	.07	.07	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	.01	(5)	.03	.00	.27	(5)	.02	.12	.03	.03	.02	.01	.04
0-499	.14	.05	.03	.04	.00	.00	(5)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00	.21	.02	.11	.03	.01	(5)	(5)	.04
500-999	.19	.07	.06	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.01	.00	(5)	.27	.02	.12	.03	.02	.04	(5)	.04
1,000-1,499	.23	.07	.07	.04	(5)	.00	.00	.00	.00	(5)	(5)	(5)	.04	.00	.01	.31	.03	.13	.03	.03	.01	.02	.06
1,500-1,999	.35	.12	.10	.10	.00	(5)	.00	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	.03	.00	.00	.31	.02	.14	.04	.03	.02	.01	.05
2,000-2,999	.38	.11	.10	.08	.00	.00	.00	.01	(5)	.01	.00	.07	.00	.00	.34	.01	.13	.03	.06	.03	.03	.05
3,000 or over	.53	.09	.13	.23	.00	.00	.00	(5)	(5)	.04	.00	.03	.00	.01	.39	.03	.16	.03	.06	.05	.02	.04
RURAL FARM																						
All classes [3]	.22	.07	.07	.05	.00	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	.03	.00	(5)	.44	.04	.19	.06	.02	.01	.01	.11
0-499	.16	.06	.05	.03	.00	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	.02	.00	(5)	.45	.05	.19	.06	.02	.01	.01	.11
500-999	.22	.07	.06	.06	.00	(5)	.00	(5)	.00	(5)	(5)	.03	.00	.00	.55	.06	.21	.06	.02	.02	(5)	.18
1,000-1,499	.36	.11	.09	.07	.00	(5)	.00	.00	(5)	(5)	.00	.09	.00	.00	.61	.06	.22	.09	.04	.01	.01	.18
1,500-1,999	.40	.14	.13	.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	(5)	.00	.03	.00	.00	.45	.04	.21	.06	.03	.02	.01	.08
2,000-2,999	.34	.08	.13	.08	.00	(5)	.00	.00	.00	.01	(5)	.04	.00	.00	.39	.03	.17	.07	.03	.01	.01	.07
3,000 or over	.33	.10	.09	.09	.00	(5)	.01	.00	.00	(5)	.00	.04	.00	(5)	.36	.01	.12	.05	.05	.01	.03	.09
	Percentage of households																					
UNITED STATES																						
All classes [3]	71	39	34	27	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	12	(7)	1	61	10	34	13	15	9	7	13
0-499	45	22	17	10	0	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	9	0	1	46	12	32	8	5	3	1	14
500-999	61	36	24	14	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	0	(7)	57	13	33	10	11	6	3	12
1,000-1,499	73	40	33	23	1	1	0	1	2	1	(7)	11	0	2	62	10	34	8	13	7	8	14
1,500-1,999	77	42	38	30	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	13	1	1	59	8	32	14	15	8	7	12
2,000-2,999	82	48	43	31	1	3	1	3	3	3	1	14	1	1	67	7	35	15	21	13	10	12
3,000 or over	86	47	46	47	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	13	(7)	2	72	9	36	18	23	17	13	15
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes [3]	74	42	36	29	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	11	(7)	1	60	8	31	12	16	10	8	12
0-499	45	23	16	10	0	(7)	(7)	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	37	7	25	6	3	1	1	11
500-999	60	38	23	14	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0	(7)	52	11	27	8	11	6	3	9
1,000-1,499	73	42	33	23	1	1	0	1	2	1	(7)	9	0	2	59	8	32	6	13	7	8	13
1,500-1,999	76	42	38	30	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	12	1	1	58	7	30	13	16	8	8	12
2,000-2,999	82	49	43	32	1	3	1	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	67	7	34	15	22	14	11	12
3,000 or over	80	48	46	48	2	4	1	2	4	4	1	12	(7)	2	72	9	35	18	23	18	13	14

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—OTHER VEGETABLES AND FRUIT: *Average quantity and money value of other vegetables and fruit consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Other vegetables and fruit—continued																				
	Fresh fruit														Canned fruit						
	Total (Cols. 26-38)	Apples	Bananas	Berries	Cantaloup	Cherries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Pineapple	Plums	Rhubarb	Watermelon	Other	Total (Cols. 40-46)	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Pineapples	Juices	Mixed	Other
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Percentage of households																				
URBAN																					
All classes [5]	77	45	37	32	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	10	(7)	1	60	7	30	12	17	12	9	11
0-499	43	21	14	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	27	2	20	4	1	1	0	11
500-999	63	42	22	14	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	9	0	0	50	11	24	8	12	6	4	6
1,000-1,499	77	46	34	28	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	5	0	3	58	7	31	3	10	10	11	11
1,500-1,999	76	41	36	32	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	10	1	1	55	6	26	11	17	9	9	10
2,000-2,499	85	54	47	30	1	2	1	3	2	1	0	10	1	1	67	6	32	16	25	14	10	13
2,500-2,999	80	45	39	40	2	4	1	3	4	6	2	14	2	1	66	8	35	12	19	13	11	11
3,000-4,999	85	51	45	44	1	2	1	2	4	1	(7)	11	0	1	74	9	33	18	22	19	14	14
5,000-9,999	90	41	46	59	3	10	0	2	3	12	2	15	0	5	61	3	27	22	20	14	5	10
RURAL NONFARM																					
All classes [3]	64	34	31	18	(7)	(7)	(7)	1	1	2	(7)	14	0	1	58	11	35	12	13	6	4	13
0-499	47	24	17	11	0	0	(7)	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	44	11	29	8	5	1	1	11
500-999	56	30	26	14	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	0	1	55	11	33	9	8	6	2	13
1,000-1,499	67	34	31	15	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	16	0	1	61	11	34	11	17	3	3	16
1,500-1,999	75	45	42	23	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	18	0	0	67	10	42	18	12	7	4	19
2,000-2,999	80	44	42	23	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	21	0	0	68	7	41	16	23	12	9	11
3,000 or over	79	35	50	42	0	0	0	1	1	8	0	11	0	4	75	12	43	12	29	14	10	10

RURAL FARM																					
All classes [3]	58	25	28	15	0	1	(7)	1	(7)	1	(7)	14	0	1	68	17	47	15	10	4	3	20
0–499	44	21	19	9	0	(7)	(7)	1	(7)	1	(7)	9	0	(6)	61	20	44	12	7	5	2	19
500–999	62	27	27	13	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	16	0	0	79	23	55	18	11	5	1	26
1,000–1,499	71	30	37	21	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	23	0	0	79	19	44	22	15	5	5	23
1,500–1,999	87	38	38	31	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	21	0	0	71	13	50	21	12	4	4	13
2,000–2,999	71	27	43	14	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	20	0	0	73	12	45	20	8	2	4	22
3,000 or over	84	35	35	20	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	22	0	4	73	8	49	18	29	2	12	29

[1] See table 22, footnote 1.
[2] Includes the weight of fresh and canned products added to four times the weight of dried fruit.
[3] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.
[4] 0.0050 lb. or less.
[5] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[6] $0.0050 or less.
[7] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 26.—MEAT, POULTRY, FISH AND EGGS: *Average quantity and money value of meat, poultry, fish and eggs consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Meat, poultry, fish																						
		Beef										Veal			Pork								
			Steak		Roast											Fresh				Smoked, cured			
																				Ham			
	Total[2] (Cols. 3, 13, 16, 25, 29, 34, 36)	Total (Cols. 4-12)	Round	Other	Rib	Other	Boiling, stewing	Ground	Corned	Dried	All other except liver[3]	Total (Cols. 14, 15)	Cutlets, chops, roast	Stewing, all other except liver[3]	Total (Cols. 17-23)	Chops	Loin roast	Sausage	All other except liver[3]	Sliced (raw)	Whole or half	Shoulders, other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	Average quantity																						
UNITED STATES	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes[6]	8.00	2.63	0.51	0.31	0.39	0.41	0.30	0.54	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.28	0.23	0.05	1.80	0.42	0.18	0.26	0.09	0.13	0.57	0.15
0-499	4.10	.93	.18	.07	.09	.11	.25	.18	.01	(7)	.04	.06	.03	.03	1.23	.14	.03	.23	.07	.03	.54	.19
500-999	5.70	1.70	.38	.14	.21	.23	.28	.36	.05	.01	.04	.12	.08	.04	1.36	.25	.10	.26	.08	.08	.42	.17
1,000-1,499	6.80	2.15	.42	.24	.23	.33	.37	.43	.08	.03	.04	.16	.10	.06	1.70	.37	.15	.28	.10	.13	.50	.17
1,500-1,999	7.63	2.68	.57	.28	.31	.41	.34	.57	.07	.03	.10	.32	.26	.06	1.68	.53	.16	.27	.11	.12	.38	.11
2,000-2,999	9.74	3.39	.66	.44	.43	.62	.32	.73	.10	.04	.05	.40	.34	.06	2.05	.59	.26	.26	.08	.18	.58	.10
3,000 or over	11.91	4.28	.72	.60	.90	.64	.24	.81	.19	.02	.08	.53	.46	.07	2.28	.56	.29	.26	.13	.21	.74	.09
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes[6]	8.03	2.77	.52	.36	.40	.45	.29	.58	.09	.02	.06	.32	.27	.05	1.62	.46	.19	.24	.09	.14	.41	.09
0-499	2.91	.83	.16	.10	.03	.06	.26	.17	.02	(7)	.03	.03	.03	(7)	.75	.16	.01	.21	.06	.04	.23	.04
500-999	5.34	1.74	.38	.17	.19	.24	.27	.38	.06	.01	.04	.13	.09	.04	1.07	.27	.10	.22	.07	.08	.18	.15
1,000-1,499	6.36	2.17	.41	.25	.23	.34	.37	.46	.05	.02	.04	.18	.12	.06	1.39	.41	.17	.23	.09	.15	.19	.15
1,500-1,999	7.45	2.63	.50	.30	.31	.38	.30	.58	.06	.03	.11	.35	.29	.06	1.55	.55	.15	.24	.12	.12	.28	.09
2,000-2,999	9.65	3.41	.64	.46	.41	.65	.32	.74	.10	.04	.05	.41	.35	.06	1.93	.60	.27	.24	.08	.17	.52	.05
3,000 or over	12.08	4.23	.72	.60	.89	.66	.22	.83	.20	.02	.09	.56	.49	.07	2.30	.57	.31	.25	.13	.21	.75	.08

URBAN																						
All classes [8]	8.68	3.05	.57	.44	.41	.51	.30	.63	.10	.02	.07	.39	.32	.07	1.68	.51	.22	.23	.10	.14	.41	.07
0–499	2.92	.82	.11	.15	.00	.01	.32	.15	.03	(7)	.05	.03	.03	.00	.93	.21	.02	.26	.12	.03	.29	.00
500–999	5.08	1.75	.41	.20	.11	.28	.27	.38	.04	.01	.05	.15	.09	.06	.91	.26	.11	.19	.07	.10	.05	.13
1,000–1,499	6.56	2.26	.48	.35	.18	.32	.39	.46	.03	.01	.04	.26	.17	.09	1.35	.48	.18	.26	.08	.14	.09	.12
1,500–1,999	7.29	2.65	.59	.36	.24	.41	.28	.58	.06	.02	.11	.41	.33	.08	1.44	.56	.15	.22	.14	.12	.17	.08
2,000–2,499	9.24	3.53	.60	.55	.30	.84	.34	.77	.04	.06	.03	.44	.39	.05	1.82	.60	.35	.24	.05	.12	.42	.04
2,500–2,999	10.54	3.51	.72	.44	.54	.51	.39	.68	.16	.02	.05	.44	.35	.09	1.99	.62	.15	.21	.12	.18	.65	.06
3,000–4,999	11.55	3.79	.61	.54	.67	.57	.21	.86	.25	.02	.06	.58	.52	.06	2.35	.59	.33	.21	.10	.17	.87	.08
5,000–9,999	13.78	4.95	.87	.68	1.21	.78	.25	.92	.08	.01	.15	.68	.54	.14	2.39	.63	.34	.41	.24	.36	.34	.07
RURAL NONFARM																						
All classes [6]	6.18	2.05	.40	.13	.38	.25	.26	.46	.09	.03	.05	.11	.10	.01	1.42	.34	.10	.24	.07	.12	.42	.13
0–499	2.93	.85	.19	.06	.05	.10	.22	.19	.02	(7)	.02	.03	.03	(7)	.61	.13	.00	.17	.02	.04	.18	.07
500–999	5.75	1.74	.32	.12	.33	.18	.28	.38	.09	.02	.02	.09	.08	.01	1.33	.28	.07	.27	.07	.04	.41	.19
1,000–1,499	6.00	2.02	.30	.08	.31	.38	.34	.45	.08	.05	.03	.05	.03	.02	1.44	.28	.14	.19	.12	.16	.36	.19
1,500–1,999	7.87	2.55	.49	.12	.52	.29	.35	.59	.05	.04	.10	.16	.16	(7)	1.80	.51	.14	.30	.05	.11	.59	.10
2,000–2,999	9.03	2.86	.58	.21	.49	.35	.11	.82	.16	.04	.10	.22	.20	.02	2.27	.56	.30	.33	.09	.33	.58	.08
3,000 or over	10.08	4.18	.95	.34	1.33	.35	.26	.67	.23	.02	.03	.33	.33	.00	2.02	.56	.01	.28	.08	.20	.73	.16
RURAL FARM																						
All classes [6]	7.73	1.77	.42	.11	.31	.21	.32	.30	.05	.01	.04	.08	.04	.04	2.68	.20	.13	.39	.08	.06	1.38	.44
0–499	6.05	1.12	.21	.03	.19	.19	.24	.20	.00	(7)	.06	.10	.02	.08	2.03	.11	.06	.28	.08	.01	1.06	.43
500–999	7.27	1.47	.37	.01	.31	.16	.32	.26	.00	.00	.04	.05	.03	.02	2.60	.17	.11	.43	.13	.11	1.39	.26
1,000–1,499	9.75	1.97	.47	.20	.23	.23	.34	.27	.15	.03	.05	.00	.00	.00	3.88	.13	.07	.58	.11	.05	2.59	.35
1,500–1,999	9.47	3.13	.64	.09	.34	.66	.74	.46	.15	.05	.00	.05	.01	.04	3.16	.36	.24	.56	.02	.18	1.43	.37
2,000–2,999	10.81	2.77	.93	.12	.65	.11	.27	.48	.14	.01	.06	.22	.22	.00	3.88	.45	.14	.51	.04	.26	1.59	.89
3,000 or over	10.37	3.69	.81	.57	.95	.29	.55	.45	.03	.04	.00	.17	.04	.13	2.18	.45	.10	.34	.14	.20	.68	.27
	Average money value																					
UNITED STATES																						
All classes [6]	$2.56	$0.88	$0.20	$0.13	$0.13	$0.13	$0.08	$0.15	$0.03	$0.01	$0.02	$0.10	$0.08	$0.02	$0.61	$0.15	$0.06	$0.08	$0.03	$0.06	$0.19	$0.04
0–499	1.09	.26	.06	.03	.02	.03	.06	.04	.01	(9)	.01	.02	.01	.01	.31	.04	.01	.06	.01	.01	.16	.02
500–999	1.62	.51	.14	.05	.06	.07	.07	.09	.01	.01	.01	.03	.02	.01	.42	.09	.03	.07	.02	.04	.12	.05
1,000–1,499	2.05	.68	.16	.10	.07	.10	.09	.11	.02	.01	.02	.06	.04	.02	.54	.13	.05	.08	.02	.06	.15	.05
1,500–1,999	2.40	.87	.21	.11	.11	.12	.09	.16	.02	.02	.03	.11	.09	.02	.60	.19	.05	.08	.03	.06	.15	.04
2,000–2,999	3.24	1.18	.26	.18	.15	.21	.09	.22	.03	.02	.02	.14	.12	.02	.73	.21	.09	.08	.02	.09	.21	.03
3,000 or over	4.18	1.51	.30	.26	.33	.21	.07	.25	.05	.01	.03	.19	.17	.02	.85	.21	.10	.09	.04	.10	.28	.03

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—MEAT, POULTRY, FISH AND EGGS: *Average quantity and money value of meat, poultry, fish and eggs consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Meat, poultry, fish																					
		Beef										Veal			Pork							
			Steak		Roast											Fresh				Smoked, cured		
																				Ham		
	Total[2] (Cols. 3, 13, 16, 25, 29, 34, 38)	Total (Cols. 4-12)	Round	Other	Rib	Other	Boiling, stewing	Ground	Corned	Dried	All other except liver[3]	Total (Cols. 14, 15)	Cutlets, chops, roast	Stewing, all other except liver[3]	Total (Cols. 17-23)	Chops	Loin roast	Sausage	All other except liver[3]	Sliced (raw)	Whole or half	Shoulders, other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	Average money value																					
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes [5]	$2.63	$0.94	$0.20	$0.15	$0.14	$0.14	$0.08	$0.17	$0.03	$0.01	$0.02	$0.12	$0.10	$0.02	$0.59	$0.17	$0.07	$0.07	$0.03	$0.07	$0.15	$0.03
0-499	.77	.24	.06	.04	.01	.02	.06	.04	.01	(9)	(9)	.01	.01	(9)	.21	.05	(9)	.05	.01	.01	.08	.01
500-999	1.47	.52	.14	.06	.06	.07	.06	.10	.01	.01	.01	.04	.03	.01	.33	.09	.03	.06	.01	.04	.05	.05
1,000-1,499	1.95	.70	.15	.10	.07	.11	.10	.12	.02	.01	.02	.06	.04	.02	.44	.14	.05	.07	.02	.06	.06	.04
1,500-1,999	2.34	.87	.20	.12	.11	.12	.08	.17	.02	.01	.04	.12	.10	.02	.54	.19	.05	.08	.03	.05	.11	.03
2,000-2,999	3.23	1.19	.25	.19	.14	.22	.09	.22	.04	.02	.02	.14	.12	.02	.70	.22	.09	.08	.02	.08	.19	.02
3,000 or over	4.22	1.51	.30	.26	.33	.21	.06	.26	.05	.01	.03	.20	.18	.02	.88	.22	.11	.09	.05	.10	.28	.03
URBAN																						
All classes [6]	2.93	1.05	.23	.18	.15	.17	.08	.18	.03	.01	.02	.14	.12	.02	.63	.19	.08	.08	.03	.07	.15	.03
0-499	.80	.23	.04	.06	.00	(9)	.08	.03	.01	(9)	.01	.01	.01	.00	.28	.07	.01	.07	.03	.01	.09	.00
500-999	1.44	.53	.16	.06	.04	.08	.06	.10	.01	.01	.01	.05	.03	.02	.30	.09	.04	.05	.01	.05	.02	.04
1,000-1,499	2.11	.74	.18	.14	.06	.10	.10	.12	.01	.01	.02	.09	.06	.03	.45	.17	.05	.08	.02	.06	.03	.04
1,500-1,999	2.38	.90	.21	.15	.09	.13	.08	.17	.02	.01	.04	.15	.12	.03	.52	.20	.05	.07	.04	.06	.07	.03
2,000-2,499	3.16	1.23	.23	.23	.10	.29	.09	.23	.02	.03	.01	.14	.13	.01	.68	.22	.12	.08	.02	.06	.16	.02
2,500-2,999	3.51	1.25	.30	.18	.20	.18	.11	.26	.05	.01	.02	.17	.14	.03	.71	.22	.05	.07	.03	.10	.22	.02
3,000-4,999	4.00	1.33	.26	.23	.24	.19	.06	.26	.06	.01	.02	.21	.19	.02	.88	.22	.11	.08	.04	.08	.32	.03
5,000-9,999	5.06	1.90	.37	.31	.47	.27	.08	.30	.03	.01	.05	.27	.22	.05	.95	.26	.14	.14	.08	.16	.15	.02

RURAL NONFARM																						
All classes [6]	1.80	.63	.14	.05	.12	.08	.06	.13	.03	.01	.01	.03	.03	(9)	.46	.11	.03	.07	.02	.05	.14	.04
0-499	.75	.23	.07	.02	.01	.03	.04	.05	.01	(9)	(9)	.01	.01	(9)	.18	.04	.00	.04	(9)	.01	.08	.01
500-999	1.54	.50	.11	.05	.09	.05	.07	.10	.02	.01	(9)	.02	.02	(9)	.39	.09	.02	.08	.01	.02	.10	.07
1,000-1,499	1.73	.62	.11	.03	.09	.12	.09	.12	.03	.02	.01	.02	.01	.01	.46	.10	.05	.06	.03	.07	.10	.05
1,500-1,999	2.29	.76	.18	.04	.15	.08	.08	.16	.02	.02	.03	.05	.05	(9)	.62	.17	.05	.09	.01	.04	.22	.04
2,000-2,999	2.83	.92	.21	.09	.15	.11	.03	.24	.05	.02	.02	.07	.06	.01	.78	.20	.10	.10	.02	.13	.21	.02
3,000 or over	3.32	1.43	.37	.14	.44	.12	.06	.20	.07	.02	.01	.11	.11	.00	.73	.20	(9)	.09	.02	.10	.27	.05
RURAL FARM																						
All classes [6]	2.22	.53	.14	.04	.09	.07	.08	.08	.01	.01	.01	.02	.01	.01	.79	.06	.04	.11	.02	.03	.41	.12
0-499	1.65	.32	.07	.01	.05	.06	.06	.05	.00	(9)	.02	.03	.01	.02	.49	.03	.03	.08	.01	(9)	.29	.05
500-999	2.08	.42	.14	(9)	.08	.05	.08	.06	.00	.00	.01	.01	.01	(9)	.77	.07	.04	.12	.04	.05	.42	.03
1,000-1,499	2.70	.62	.18	.08	.07	.07	.07	.08	.04	.02	.01	.00	.00	.00	1.18	.04	.03	.16	.03	.02	.78	.12
1,500-1,999	2.97	.92	.24	.04	.11	.20	.14	.11	.04	.04	.00	.02	.01	.01	1.16	.14	.09	.15	.01	.09	.53	.15
2,000-2,999	3.36	.83	.32	.03	.17	.02	.09	.14	.03	.01	.02	.08	.08	.00	1.29	.16	.05	.15	.02	.17	.60	.14
3,000 or over	3.37	1.18	.31	.22	.31	.09	.12	.11	(9)	.02	.00	.06	.01	.05	.68	.17	.03	.12	.02	.09	.21	.04
	Percentage of households																					
UNITED STATES																						
All classes [6]	95	73	28	16	11	12	15	33	5	5	3	14	11	3	60	28	6	19	5	12	11	5
0-499	81	38	11	5	3	4	12	13	2	1	1	2	2	(10)	40	10	1	15	4	2	12	6
500-999	95	63	23	8	7	8	16	24	3	2	3	8	5	3	55	19	3	18	4	8	10	6
1,000-1,499	97	72	27	13	8	11	16	30	5	7	4	12	8	5	62	27	6	21	5	11	9	6
1,500-1,999	99	85	32	16	12	12	17	40	5	6	6	19	16	4	65	36	6	21	7	12	10	3
2,000-2,999	99	88	36	24	12	20	19	44	6	5	3	18	17	3	66	37	8	21	5	17	12	3
3,000 or over	100	89	37	26	21	15	11	43	6	6	4	22	19	4	68	36	8	21	5	18	12	4
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes [6]	96	79	31	18	11	13	16	37	5	5	4	16	13	3	60	31	6	19	5	13	8	4
0-499	79	43	11	6	1	3	14	15	3	1	1	3	2	(10)	36	13	(10)	16	5	3	4	2
500-999	96	69	26	10	6	9	18	27	4	3	3	9	6	4	54	22	3	19	3	8	5	6
1,000-1,499	97	76	28	13	8	11	17	32	4	6	4	13	9	5	61	30	6	20	5	12	5	5
1,500-1,999	99	86	32	17	12	12	16	41	5	6	6	21	17	4	64	38	6	20	7	13	7	3
2,000-2,999	99	89	37	25	11	21	20	46	7	5	2	19	17	4	66	38	8	20	5	17	10	2
3,000 or over	100	90	38	26	21	15	11	45	6	6	5	23	21	4	68	36	8	20	5	18	11	4
URBAN																						
All classes [8]	98	84	33	22	11	15	18	40	5	5	4	19	16	4	64	35	7	20	6	15	7	3
0-499	84	52	12	9	0	1	22	16	4	1	2	2	2	0	48	17	1	21	11	4	5	0
500-999	99	74	29	11	4	10	19	29	2	2	4	12	7	5	57	24	4	19	3	11	2	6
1,000-1,499	97	80	34	18	7	11	19	33	3	5	5	18	12	7	66	35	7	23	5	13	3	5
1,500-1,999	99	89	34	20	10	13	16	43	5	5	7	25	20	5	66	40	5	20	8	14	5	2
2,000-2,499	99	90	35	30	8	26	23	50	5	6	2	21	18	3	69	42	11	21	3	16	10	2
2,500-2,999	99	91	39	23	15	16	20	41	8	5	3	21	20	5	61	37	4	16	6	18	11	2
3,000-4,999	100	88	35	26	17	15	11	48	7	5	5	23	20	3	69	38	8	17	4	20	12	4
5,000-9,999	100	95	39	27	30	15	14	46	2	5	7	27	24	8	69	41	10	27	7	19	7	3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—MEAT, POULTRY, FISH AND EGGS: *Average quantity and money value of meat, poultry, fish and eggs consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Meat, poultry, fish																					
		Beef										Veal			Pork							
			Steak		Roast											Fresh				Smoked, cured		
																				Ham		
	Total [2] (Cols. 3, 13, 16, 25, 29, 34, 38)	Total (Cols. 4-12)	Round	Other	Rib	Other	Boiling, stewing	Ground	Corned	Dried	All other except liver [3]	Total (Cols. 14, 15)	Cutlets, chops, roast	Stewing, all other except liver [3]	Total (Cols. 17-23)	Chops	Loin roast	Sausage	All other except liver [3]	Sliced (raw)	Whole or half	Shoulders, other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	Percentage of households																					
RURAL NONFARM																						
All classes [6]	91	63	23	8	11	8	12	28	6	6	3	6	5	1	49	21	4	18	4	8	9	4
0–499	76	36	11	4	2	4	8	14	2	1	1	3	2	(10)	28	10	0	12	1	3	3	3
500–999	91	61	21	7	9	6	15	24	8	4	2	4	4	1	49	19	2	19	4	4	11	5
1,000–1,499	97	70	18	5	11	11	14	31	7	9	2	5	3	2	53	20	5	15	5	10	9	5
1,500–1,999	99	76	28	8	18	10	16	36	4	9	5	9	8	1	59	32	7	19	4	9	12	4
2,000–2,999	98	81	34	13	14	12	7	43	10	8	5	8	7	1	65	28	9	25	4	20	13	5
3,000 or over	97	87	53	22	24	8	12	36	10	7	1	17	17	0	64	32	1	24	6	14	12	6
RURAL FARM																						
All classes [6]	90	42	17	5	8	6	12	15	3	2	1	3	2	1	56	9	3	18	3	3	27	11
0–499	84	30	10	2	5	5	9	11	0	1	(10)	2	1	1	46	5	2	13	2	1	24	12
500–999	89	37	12	1	10	4	12	13	0	0	2	3	2	1	60	8	3	16	7	4	30	7
1,000–1,499	96	44	21	8	5	8	11	15	5	7	3	0	0	0	68	7	3	25	3	4	34	12
1,500–1,999	100	77	29	8	10	15	25	29	8	10	0	4	2	2	73	19	8	33	2	6	37	10
2,000–2,999	100	65	33	4	16	4	12	24	4	4	4	8	8	0	71	22	2	31	2	6	31	14
3,000 or over	100	69	33	20	24	6	16	18	2	4	0	6	2	4	65	20	2	22	6	10	22	8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—MEAT, POULTRY, FISH AND EGGS: *Average quantity and money value of meat, poultry, fish and eggs consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Meat, poultry, fish—continued																					
	Lamb				Other					Poultry				Fish and shellfish								
																	Canned salmon			Shellfish		
	Total (Cols. 26-28)	Chops	Leg	All other except liver [2]	Total (Cols. 30-33)	Liver [4]	Game	Canned, cooked, excludes bologna, other	Bologna, other [5]	Total (Cols. 35-37)	Chicken	Turkey	Other	Total (Cols. 39-45)	Fresh fish	Cured fish	Red	Pink	Other canned fish	Fresh	Canned	Eggs
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Average quantity																					
UNITED STATES	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Doz.*
All classes [6]	0.43	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.87	0.13	0.02	0.22	0.50	1.06	1.04	0.01	0.01	0.93	0.55	0.03	0.09	0.15	0.06	0.03	0.02	2.25
0-499	.10	.02	.03	.05	.60	.04	.03	.27	.26	.67	.67	.00	.00	.51	.31	(7)	.02	.08	.06	.03	.01	1.67
500-999	.21	.07	.03	.11	.66	.08	(7)	.25	.33	.77	.77	.00	.00	.88	.56	.02	.03	.13	.06	.05	.03	1.85
1,000-1,499	.32	.08	.07	.17	.81	.15	.00	.17	.49	.85	.84	.00	.01	.81	.43	.05	.08	.17	.05	.01	.02	2.22
1,500-1,999	.34	.10	.12	.12	.93	.12	.01	.20	.60	.75	.72	.00	.03	.93	.55	(7)	.08	.15	.07	.06	.02	2.38
2,000-2,999	.61	.24	.24	.13	1.00	.18	.03	.20	.59	1.14	1.14	.00	.00	1.15	.61	.05	.17	.23	.05	.02	.02	2.48
3,000 or over	.84	.35	.40	.09	1.07	.21	.03	.17	.66	1.84	1.78	.04	.02	1.15	.75	.05	.09	.12	.10	.02	.02	2.56
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes [6]	.50	.18	.19	.13	.84	.15	.02	.14	.53	1.03	1.01	.01	.01	.95	.55	.03	.10	.15	.07	.03	.02	2.12
0-499	.12	.03	.02	.07	.39	.04	.01	.09	.25	.40	.40	.00	.00	.39	.21	(7)	.03	.05	.06	.03	.01	1.27
500-999	.25	.08	.03	.14	.55	.10	.00	.12	.33	.69	.69	.00	.00	.91	.55	.02	.03	.15	.06	.06	.04	1.65
1,000-1,499	.36	.09	.08	.19	.78	.16	.00	.12	.50	.72	.72	.00	.00	.76	.41	.04	.09	.15	.05	.01	.01	2.07
1,500-1,999	.33	.09	.12	.12	.91	.12	.01	.17	.61	.75	.72	.00	.03	.93	.55	(7)	.08	.14	.07	.07	.02	2.27
2,000-2,999	.65	.25	.26	.14	1.00	.18	.03	.17	.62	1.11	1.11	.00	.00	1.14	.59	.05	.18	.23	.05	.02	.02	2.36
3,000 or over	.88	.36	.42	.10	1.06	.22	.03	.15	.66	1.87	1.79	.05	.03	1.18	.76	.05	.09	.13	.11	.02	.02	2.52

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—MEAT, POULTRY, FISH AND EGGS: *Average quantity and money value of meat, poultry, fish and eggs consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Meat, poultry, fish—continued																					
	Lamb				Other					Poultry				Fish and shellfish								
																	Canned salmon			Shellfish		
	Total (Cols. 26–28)	Chops	Leg	All other except liver [3]	Total (Cols. 30–33)	Liver [4]	Game	Canned, cooked, excludes bologna, other	Bologna, other [5]	Total (Cols. 35–37)	Chicken	Turkey	Other	Total (Cols. 39–45)	Fresh fish	Cured fish	Red	Pink	Other canned fish	Fresh	Canned	Eggs
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Average quantity																					
URBAN	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Doz.*
All classes [8]	.59	.22	.23	.14	.84	.17	.02	.12	.53	1.12	1.10	.01	.01	1.01	.57	.04	.11	.17	.07	.03	.02	2.05
0–499	.17	.03	.03	.11	.24	.05	.00	.02	.17	.37	.37	.00	.00	.36	.20	.00	.02	.02	.08	.02	.02	.90
500–999	.33	.10	.01	.19	.48	.11	.00	.08	.29	.60	.60	.00	.00	.86	.52	.02	.03	.16	.06	.07	.00	1.43
1,000–1,499	.38	.12	.07	.19	.75	.21	.00	.08	.46	.73	.73	.00	.00	.83	.41	.07	.12	.16	.04	.01	.02	1.86
1,500–1,999	.35	.11	.11	.13	.73	.13	.01	.10	.49	.78	.74	.00	.04	.93	.53	(7)	.09	.15	.08	.05	.03	2.12
2,000–2,499	.48	.23	.12	.13	.95	.17	.04	.23	.51	.97	.97	.00	.00	1.05	.56	.02	.30	.11	.04	.01	.01	2.23
2,500–2,999	1.02	.30	.52	.20	.99	.20	(7)	.09	.70	1.30	1.30	.00	.00	1.29	.63	.08	.08	.42	.05	.02	.01	2.30
3,000–4,999	.88	.40	.40	.08	1.04	.19	.04	.13	.68	1.65	1.54	.07	.04	1.26	.80	.06	.11	.14	.11	.02	.02	2.41
5,000–9,999	.93	.23	.56	.14	1.26	.34	.01	.16	.75	2.67	2.67	.00	.00	.90	.00	.03	.03	.14	.07	.00	.03	2.50
RURAL NONFARM																						
All classes [6]	.21	.07	.06	.08	.86	.09	.02	.21	.54	.75	.75	.00	.00	.78	.48	.01	.04	.11	.06	.05	.03	2.31
0–499	.10	.03	.02	.05	.51	.04	.02	.14	.31	.42	.42	.00	.00	.41	.21	(7)	.03	.07	.05	.04	.01	1.53
500–999	.10	.04	.02	.04	.67	.07	.00	.19	.41	.86	.86	.00	.00	.96	.61	.02	.02	.12	.05	.03	.11	2.04
1,000–1,499	.32	.05	.09	.18	.83	.08	.00	.18	.57	.69	.69	.00	.00	.65	.42	(7)	.03	.14	.06	.00	.00	2.44
1,500–1,999	.24	.05	.13	.05	1.45	.11	.00	.38	.96	.68	.68	.00	.00	.99	.61	.00	.07	.13	.04	.13	.01	2.73
2,000–2,999	.29	.19	.07	.03	1.25	.19	.09	.19	.78	1.10	1.10	.00	.00	1.04	.58	.05	.06	.18	.06	.06	.05	2.96
3,000 or over	.43	.24	.05	.10	.74	.13	.00	.24	.37	1.33	1.33	.00	.00	1.05	.77	.01	.07	.04	.09	.07	.00	3.22

RURAL FARM																						
All classes [6]	.15	.06	.03	.06	.98	.05	.02	.57	.34	1.22	1.20	.00	.02	.85	.55	.02	.04	.15	.06	.02	.01	2.92
0–499	.01	.00	.03	.01	.02	.03	.05	.57	.27	1.11	1.11	.00	.00	.73	.48	.01	.02	.12	.06	.03	.01	2.32
500–999	.07	.05	.00	.02	1.16	.01	.01	.82	.32	1.11	1.11	.00	.00	.81	.58	.00	.04	.09	.06	.04	.00	2.70
1,000–1,499	.08	.00	.00	.08	1.03	.00	.00	.52	.42	1.75	1.66	.00	.09	1.04	.51	.06	.05	.32	.06	.00	.04	3.21
1,500–1,999	.47	.20	.12	.15	1.06	.10	.00	.46	.50	.68	.68	.00	.00	.92	.58	.02	.04	.21	.06	.00	.01	3.41
2,000–2,999	.16	.12	.00	.04	.96	.00	.04	.63	.20	1.59	1.56	.00	.00	1.26	.95	.08	.01	.12	.08	.00	.02	4.42
3,000 or over	.42	.28	.12	.02	1.34	.07	.00	.59	.68	1.66	1.66	.00	.00	.91	.66	.00	.11	.04	.05	.04	.01	3.17
	Average money value																					
UNITED STATES																						
All classes [6]	$0.14	$0.06	$0.05	$0.03	$0.20	$0.05	(9)	$0.08	$0.16	$0.34	$0.34	(9)	(9)	$0.20	$0.11	$0.01	$0.02	$0.02	$0.02	$0.01	$0.01	$0.75
0–499	.03	.01	.01	.01	.15	.01	(9)	.08	.06	.23	.23	$0.00	$0.00	.09	.05	(9)	.01	.02	.01	(9)	(9)	.48
500–999	.07	.03	.01	.03	.19	.02	(9)	.08	.09	.25	.25	.00	.00	.15	.09	(9)	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.56
1,000–1,499	.09	.03	.02	.04	.25	.04	$0.00	.06	.15	.25	.25	.00	(9)	.18	.09	.01	.02	.03	.02	(9)	.01	.71
1,500–1,999	.08	.03	.03	.02	.30	.04	(9)	.07	.19	.24	.23	.00	.01	.20	.12	(9)	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01	.82
2,000–2,999	.21	.10	.07	.04	.36	.07	.01	.08	.20	.38	.38	.00	.00	.24	.14	.01	.03	.02	.02	.01	.01	.87
3,000 or over	.31	.15	.13	.03	.41	.08	.01	.09	.23	.62	.60	.01	.01	.29	.17	.01	.03	.02	.04	.01	.01	.92
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes [6]	.16	.07	.06	.03	.28	.05	(9)	.06	.17	.33	.33	(9)	(9)	.21	.12	.01	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01	.73
0–499	.02	.01	(9)	.01	.10	.01	(9)	.03	.06	.12	.12	.00	.00	.07	.03	(9)	.01	.01	.01	.01	(9)	.37
500–999	.07	.03	.01	.03	.16	.03	.00	.04	.09	.20	.20	.00	.00	.15	.09	(9)	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.53
1,000–1,499	.10	.04	.02	.04	.24	.05	.00	.04	.15	.23	.23	.00	.00	.18	.10	.01	.02	.02	.02	(9)	.01	.68
1,500–1,999	.08	.03	.03	.02	.29	.04	(9)	.06	.19	.24	.23	.00	.01	.20	.12	(9)	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01	.78
2,000–2,999	.23	.11	.08	.04	.36	.07	.01	.07	.21	.38	.38	.00	.00	.23	.13	.01	.03	.02	.02	.01	.01	.82
3,000 or over	.32	.15	.14	.03	.40	.09	.01	.07	.23	.62	.60	.01	.01	.29	.17	.01	.03	.02	.04	.01	.01	.92
URBAN																						
All classes [6]	.19	.09	.07	.03	.30	.06	.01	.05	.18	.38	.37	(9)	.01	.24	.13	.01	.03	.02	.03	.01	.01	.74
0–499	.04	.01	.01	.02	.06	.01	.00	.01	.04	.11	.11	.00	.00	.07	.03	.00	.01	.01	.02	(9)	(9)	.31
500–999	.09	.04	.01	.04	.14	.03	.00	.03	.08	.19	.19	.00	.00	.14	.09	(9)	.01	.02	.01	.01	.00	.49
1,000–1,499	.11	.05	.02	.04	.25	.06	.00	.03	.16	.26	.26	.00	.00	.27	.11	.02	.03	.02	.02	(9)	.01	.67
1,500–1,999	.09	.04	.03	.02	.26	.05	(9)	.04	.17	.25	.24	.00	.01	.21	.13	(9)	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01	.76
2,000–2,499	.16	.09	.03	.04	.36	.06	.02	.09	.19	.35	.35	.00	.00	.24	.13	.01	.04	.02	.02	.01	.01	.77
2,500–2,999	.35	.14	.16	.05	.35	.09	(9)	.04	.22	.44	.44	.00	.00	.24	.15	.02	.03	.02	.02	(9)	(9)	.86
3,000–4,999	.33	.16	.14	.03	.39	.07	.01	.07	.24	.55	.51	.02	.02	.31	.18	.01	.03	.02	.05	.01	.01	.87
5,000–9,999	.33	.11	.18	.04	.47	.15	(9)	.07	.25	.93	.93	.00	.00	.21	.14	.01	.01	.01	.03	.00	.01	.98

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—MEAT, POULTRY, FISH AND EGGS: *Average quantity and money value of meat, poultry, fish and eggs consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Meat, poultry, fish—continued																					
	Lamb				Other					Poultry				Fish and shellfish								
																	Canned salmon			Shellfish		
	Total (Cols. 26-28)	Chops	Leg	All other except liver [3]	Total (Cols. 30-33)	Liver [4]	Game	Canned, cooked, excludes bologna, other	Bologna, other [5]	Total (Cols. 35-37)	Chicken	Turkey	Other	Total (Cols. 39-45)	Fresh fish	Cured fish	Red	Pink	Other canned fish	Fresh	Canned	Eggs
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
RURAL NONFARM	Average money value																					
All classes [6]	$0.07	$0.03	$0.02	$0.02	$0.25	$0.03	(9)	$0.07	$0.15	$0.21	$0.21	$0.00	$0.00	$0.15	$0.09	(9)	$0.01	$0.02	$0.01	$0.01	$0.01	$0.70
0-499	.01	.01	(9)	(9)	.13	.01	(9)	.05	.07	.12	.12	.00	.00	.07	.03	(9)	.01	.01	.01	.01	(9)	.41
500-999	.03	.01	.01	.01	.20	.02	$0.00	.06	.12	.23	.23	.00	.00	.17	.09	(9)	.01	.03	.01	.01	.02	.60
1,000-1,499	.09	.02	.03	.04	.21	.02	.00	.05	.14	.19	.19	.00	.00	.14	.08	(9)	.01	.03	.02	.00	.00	.71
1,500-1,999	.07	.01	.04	.02	.41	.03	.00	.12	.26	.20	.20	.00	.00	.18	.11	$0.00	.02	.03	.01	.01	(9)	.82
2,000-2,999	.11	.08	.02	.01	.40	.05	.03	.08	.24	.31	.31	.00	.00	.24	.11	.01	.02	.04	.02	.02	.02	.92
3,000 or over	.15	.09	.03	.03	.30	.06	.00	.11	.13	.37	.37	.00	.00	.23	.15	(9)	.02	.01	.03	.02	.00	1.11
RURAL FARM																						
All classes [6]	.04	.02	.01	.01	.30	.01	.01	.19	.09	.40	.40	.00	(9)	.14	.09	(9)	.01	.03	.01	(9)	(9)	.83
0-499	.01	.00	.01	(9)	.24	.01	.01	.15	.07	.42	.42	.00	.00	.14	.09	(9)	.01	.03	.01	(9)	(9)	.65
500-999	.02	.01	.00	.01	.30	(9)	(9)	.22	.08	.43	.43	.00	.00	.13	.08	.00	.01	.02	.01	.01	.00	.68
1,000-1,499	.02	.00	.00	.02	.31	.03	.00	.18	.10	.40	.37	.00	.03	.17	.06	.01	.02	.06	.01	.00	.01	.90
1,500-1,999	.12	.06	.03	.03	.35	.03	.00	.17	.15	.22	.22	.00	.00	.18	.11	.01	.01	.03	.01	.00	.01	1.22
2,000-2,999	.06	.05	.00	.01	.39	.03	.01	.29	.06	.50	.50	.00	.00	.21	.15	.01	.01	.02	.02	.00	(9)	1.55
3,000 or over	.15	.11	.03	.01	.46	.01	.00	.28	.17	.63	.63	.00	.00	.21	.13	.00	.03	.01	.02	.01	.01	.88

UNITED STATES																					
All classes [6]	17	10	3	5	48	13	1	13	32	24	23	(10)	(10)	42	22	2	7	8	9	2	2	94
0–499	4	1	1	2	26	4	1	10	14	14	14	0	0	27	11	(10)	3	6	6	1	2	84
500–999	11	6	1	5	38	8	(10)	12	25	19	19	0	0	37	20	1	3	9	6	4	(10)	89
1,000–1,499	15	7	2	7	50	13	0	13	35	19	18	0	(10)	43	18	1	7	11	7	1	2	95
1,500–1,999	14	9	2	4	56	14	1	13	42	20	19	0	1	45	24	1	8	8	9	3	3	97
2,000–2,999	23	13	4	6	57	18	1	15	39	25	25	0	0	46	27	3	9	8	9	1	1	99
3,000 or over	30	20	7	5	59	20	1	13	39	40	39	(10)	1	54	32	3	10	6	13	2	2	99
ALL NONFARM																					
All classes [6]	20	12	4	6	51	15	1	12	35	24	24	(10)	(10)	45	24	2	7	7	9	2	2	94
0–499	6	2	1	3	23	4	1	4	16	10	10	0	0	26	9	(10)	3	4	8	1	1	78
500–999	14	7	1	6	38	10	0	10	26	19	19	0	0	39	21	1	3	10	6	4	(10)	88
1,000–1,499	17	8	2	8	52	15	0	12	36	18	18	0	0	44	19	1	7	10	8	1	2	94
1,500–1,999	15	9	2	4	57	15	1	12	43	20	20	0	1	45	25	1	8	8	10	4	3	97
2,000–2,999	25	14	5	6	58	19	1	15	41	25	25	0	0	46	27	3	9	8	9	1	1	99
3,000 or over	31	20	7	5	60	21	1	13	39	40	39	(10)	1	56	33	3	10	6	14	2	2	99
URBAN																					
All classes [8]	24	14	4	7	52	18	1	12	36	26	26	(10)	(10)	48	26	2	8	7	10	2	2	95
0–499	11	4	1	6	17	5	0	2	12	9	9	0	0	30	11	0	4	2	10	2	2	75
500–999	19	10	1	9	41	12	0	11	26	19	19	0	0	42	23	1	4	10	7	5	0	87
1,000–1,499	22	10	2	10	53	18	0	11	36	19	19	0	0	49	22	1	10	8	8	1	3	93
1,500–1,999	17	11	2	4	55	16	1	10	42	21	20	0	1	48	27	1	8	7	11	4	4	97
2,000–2,499	22	13	2	7	60	20	2	18	41	25	25	0	0	47	28	3	11	6	9	2	2	99
2,500–2,999	34	19	8	7	54	21	1	9	41	27	27	0	0	46	27	4	8	9	9	1	1	99
3,000–4,999	32	22	8	5	61	21	1	13	40	36	35	(10)	1	59	34	3	11	6	15	2	3	99
5,000–9,999	29	17	8	5	59	27	2	15	37	54	54	0	0	44	27	2	3	3	10	0	2	98
RURAL NONFARM																					
All classes [6]	7	4	1	2	44	8	(10)	12	31	17	17	0	0	35	16	1	4	9	7	2	1	91
0–499	3	1	1	1	27	4	1	6	18	10	10	0	0	24	8	(10)	3	5	6	(10)	1	80
500–999	4	2	1	2	34	6	0	7	26	18	18	0	0	34	18	2	2	10	4	2	1	90
1,000–1,499	9	4	2	4	50	9	0	15	37	15	15	0	0	35	15	1	3	13	7	0	0	95
1,500–1,999	8	4	2	3	61	12	0	18	46	19	19	0	0	38	18	0	7	10	6	3	1	97
2,000–2,999	10	7	2	2	60	14	2	19	38	25	25	0	0	45	19	3	6	13	8	3	3	99
3,000 or over	19	15	1	6	53	14	0	15	31	32	32	0	0	56	33	1	7	4	12	6	0	99

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—MEAT, POULTRY, FISH AND EGGS: *Average quantity and money value of meat, poultry, fish and eggs consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Meat, poultry, fish—continued																					
	Lamb				Other					Poultry				Fish and shellfish								
																	Canned salmon			Shellfish		
	Total (Cols. 26–28)	Chops	Leg	All other except liver [2]	Total (Cols. 30–33)	Liver [4]	Game	Canned, cooked, excludes bologna, other	Bologna, other [5]	Total (Cols. 35–37)	Chicken	Turkey	Other	Total (Cols. 39–45)	Fresh fish	Cured fish	Red	Pink	Other canned fish	Fresh	Canned	Eggs
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Percentage of households																					
RURAL FARM																						
All classes [6]	4	2	(10)	2	36	4	1	19	19	23	23	0	1	31	15	1	4	9	4	1	2	97
Under 500	1	0	(10)	(10)	32	3	1	19	12	21	21	0	0	28	15	(10)	2	9	4	1	2	95
500–999	2	1	0	1	37	1	1	20	19	23	23	0	0	27	14	0	4	7	4	3	0	95
1,000–1,499	1	0	0	1	38	5	0	19	25	26	25	0	3	38	11	3	5	18	4	0	3	100
1,500–1,999	10	6	2	2	52	8	0	23	31	13	13	0	0	37	13	2	6	13	4	0	2	100
2,000–2,999	6	4	0	2	43	8	2	25	18	29	29	0	0	47	24	4	2	10	10	0	2	96
3,000 or over	14	10	2	2	43	6	0	14	33	31	31	0	0	35	16	0	8	4	6	2	2	100

[1] See table 22, footnote 1.
[2] Excludes bacon and salt pork.
[3] Includes brains, heart, kidney, sweetbreads, tongue, and tripe.
[4] Includes chicken and duck livers if bought separately rather than with poultry.
[5] Includes ground meat mixtures and special meat products as tripe, tongue, kidney, and other organs when it was not known whether they were beef, veal, pork or lamb.
[6] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.
[7] 0.0050 lb. or less.
[8] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[9] $0.0050 or less.
[10] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 27.— GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FATS, OILS: *Average quantity and money value of grain products and fats, oils consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Grain products																			
	Total grain product equivalent [2] (Cols. 3, 22)	Flours, meal, cereals, pastes																		
		Total (Cols. 4, 11)	Flours, meal							Cereals, pastes										
			Total (Cols. 5–10)	Flours				Corn meal		Total (Cols. 12–20)	Hominy grits	Rice	Rolled oats	Other uncooked cereals	Corn-flakes	Other ready-to-eat cereals	Macaroni, spaghetti	Egg noodles	Other [3]
				White	100 percent whole-wheat	Rye	Other	White	Yellow										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	Average quantity																			
UNITED STATES	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [4]	12.54	8.14	6.48	4.86	0.04	0.01	0.63	1.48	0.06	1.66	0.08	0.26	0.31	0.10	0.21	0.23	0.38	0.07	0.02
0–499	14.70	12.86	11.64	7.80	.08	(5)	.02	3.66	.08	1.22	.06	.26	.41	.06	.12	.11	.15	.04	.01
500–999	13.78	10.76	9.17	6.84	.03	.02	.02	2.17	.09	1.59	.13	.32	.39	.06	.19	.13	.32	.04	.01
1,000–1,499	12.43	8.46	6.81	5.49	.02	(5)	.04	1.21	.05	1.65	.08	.23	.32	.09	.20	.26	.40	.06	.01
1,500–1,999	10.76	5.82	4.29	3.57	(5)	.01	.03	.64	.04	1.53	.07	.22	.22	.13	.24	.22	.33	.06	.04
2,000–2,999	11.10	5.66	3.75	3.15	.03	(5)	.04	.46	.07	1.91	.06	.25	.27	.15	.23	.30	.52	.11	.02
3,000 or over	11.21	4.65	2.78	2.48	.04	.01	.03	.17	.05	1.87	.05	.27	.25	.12	.26	.30	.49	.10	.03
ALL NONFARM																				
All classes [4]	10.98	6.22	4.57	3.70	.02	(5)	.03	.77	.05	1.65	.07	.25	.27	.11	.21	.23	.41	.08	.02
0–499	10.71	8.81	7.69	5.54	.07	.00	.02	2.00	.06	1.12	.06	.21	.40	.06	.09	.09	.16	.04	.01
500–999	11.92	8.71	7.15	5.65	(5)	.01	.02	1.38	.09	1.56	.15	.34	.33	.05	.18	.12	.34	.04	.01
1,000–1,499	11.56	7.47	5.88	4.78	(5)	.00	.02	1.04	.04	1.59	.08	.22	.29	.09	.19	.25	.39	.07	.01
1,500–1,999	10.16	5.23	3.75	3.16	(5)	.01	.03	.53	.02	1.48	.07	.21	.20	.12	.24	.22	.33	.05	.04
2,000–2,999	10.70	5.16	3.28	2.76	.03	(5)	.04	.38	.07	1.88	.06	.24	.25	.15	.22	.30	.53	.11	.02
3,000 or over	11.07	4.36	2.48	2.22	.02	(5)	.03	.17	.04	1.88	.05	.28	.24	.12	.26	.29	.51	.10	.03

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 27.—GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FATS, OILS: *Average quantity and money value of grain products and fats, oils consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Grain products																			
	Total grain product equivalent [2] (Cols. 3, 22)	Flours, meal, cereals, pastes																		
		Total (Cols. 4, 11)	Flours, meal							Cereals, pastes										
			Total (Cols. 5–10)	Flours				Corn meal		Total (Cols. 12–20)	Hominy grits	Rice	Rolled oats	Other uncooked cereals	Corn-flakes	Other ready-to-eat cereals	Macaroni, spaghetti	Egg noodles	Other [3]
				White	100 percent whole-wheat	Rye	Other	White	Yellow										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	Average quantity																		
URBAN																			
All classes [5]	9.28	3.98	2.29	1.98	.02	(6)	.03	.22	.04	1.69	.07	.26	.24	.12	.21	.23	.45	.09	.02
0-499	5.55	3.46	2.44	1.69	.13	.00	.04	.52	.06	1.02	.02	.23	.39	.06	.06	.09	.14	.03	.00
500-999	7.70	4.20	2.70	2.57	.00	.00	.02	.05	.06	1.50	.18	.32	.23	.04	.17	.12	.38	.05	.01
1,000-1,499	9.31	5.09	3.55	2.78	.00	.00	(6)	.76	.01	1.54	.09	.23	.25	.10	.17	.20	.41	.08	.01
1,500-1,999	8.47	3.40	1.90	1.67	.00	.01	.03	.17	.02	1.50	.06	.22	.19	.13	.23	.20	.36	.07	.04
2,000-2,499	9.91	4.20	2.50	2.12	.03	.00	.05	.22	.08	1.70	.07	.20	.24	.16	.22	.21	.49	.09	.02
2,500-2,999	9.47	3.75	1.62	1.43	.00	(6)	.03	.12	.04	2.13	.03	.30	.24	.17	.22	.38	.62	.16	.01
3,000-4,999	10.65	3.82	1.91	1.78	.01	(6)	.03	.05	.04	1.91	.04	.31	.20	.11	.30	.25	.56	.10	.04
5,000-9,999	11.40	3.82	2.03	1.84	.01	.01	.01	.13	.03	1.79	.01	.16	.29	.09	.15	.43	.50	.14	.02
RURAL NONFARM																			
All classes [4]	15.81	12.48	10.95	8.50	.03	.01	.02	2.31	.08	1.53	.08	.23	.37	.08	.20	.23	.29	.04	.01
0-499	14.34	12.56	11.40	8.26	.02	.00	.01	3.05	.06	1.16	.08	.19	.40	.06	.11	.09	.18	.04	.01
500-999	19.47	16.80	15.12	11.18	.01	.03	.01	3.76	.13	1.68	.09	.37	.52	.06	.19	.13	.28	.02	.02
1,000-1,499	15.51	11.64	9.94	8.26	.01	.00	.04	1.53	.10	1.70	.07	.20	.36	.08	.23	.34	.36	.05	.01
1,500-1,999	15.09	10.55	9.13	7.50	.01	.00	.02	1.58	.02	1.42	.10	.19	.23	.10	.25	.26	.25	.01	.03
2,000-2,999	16.44	11.93	10.03	8.23	.10	.00	.02	1.59	.09	1.90	.09	.23	.33	.10	.24	.40	.45	.04	.02
3,000 or over	13.17	8.93	7.28	6.05	.07	.00	.08	1.06	.02	1.65	.07	.19	.34	.14	.28	.29	.26	.08	(6)

RURAL FARM																			
All classes [4]	19.94	17.34	15.71	10.47	.12	.02	.04	4.94	.12	1.63	.09	.29	.46	.08	.22	.20	.23	.04	.02
0–499	21.21	19.49	18.10	11.49	.11	.01	.02	6.37	.10	1.39	.07	.34	.42	.06	.17	.14	.14	.04	.01
500–999	21.59	19.37	17.62	11.85	.13	.05	.04	5.46	.09	1.75	.07	.26	.63	.12	.23	.18	.24	.01	.01
1,000–1,499	18.23	15.07	13.07	10.30	.11	.01	.21	2.35	.09	2.00	.08	.31	.50	.08	.28	.30	.43	.01	.01
1,500–1,999	16.81	11.69	9.76	7.62	.00	.00	.10	1.78	.26	1.93	.11	.26	.45	.17	.26	.27	.31	.07	.03
2,000–2,999	17.31	13.58	11.39	9.47	.08	.00	.00	1.67	.17	2.19	.17	.33	.57	.09	.32	.38	.27	.06	(5)
3,000 or over	13.40	9.13	7.37	6.50	.35	.06	.03	.28	.05	1.76	.05	.17	.39	.12	.28	.36	.21	.12	.06
	Average money value																		
UNITED STATES																			
All classes [4]	$1.29	$0.46	$0.27	$0.22	(7)	(7)	(7)	$0.05	(7)	$0.19	(7)	$0.02	$0.03	$0.02	$0.03	$0.04	$0.04	$0.01	(7)
0–499	.90	.58	.45	.33	$0.01	(7)	(7)	.11	(7)	.13	(7)	.02	.03	.01	.02	.02	.02	.01	(7)
500–999	1.04	.52	.36	.30	(7)	(7)	(7)	.06	(7)	.16	$0.01	.03	.04	.01	.02	.02	.03	(7)	(7)
1,000–1,499	1.26	.51	.31	.26	(7)	(7)	(7)	.04	$0.01	.20	.01	.02	.03	.02	.03	.04	.04	.01	(7)
1,500–1,999	1.28	.36	.17	.15	(7)	(7)	(7)	.02	(7)	.19	(7)	.02	.02	.02	.03	.04	.04	.01	$0.01
2,000–2,999	1.47	.41	.17	.15	(7)	(7)	(7)	.02	(7)	.24	(7)	.03	.02	.03	.03	.05	.06	.02	(7)
3,000 or over	1.69	.38	.15	.14	(7)	(7)	(7)	.01	(7)	.23	.01	.03	.02	.02	.03	.05	.05	.01	.01
ALL NONFARM																			
All classes [4]	1.31	.39	.21	.18	(7)	(7)	(7)	.03	(7)	.18	(7)	.02	.02	.02	.03	.04	.04	.01	(7)
0–499	.77	.44	.31	.24	(7)	$0.00	(7)	.07	(7)	.13	(7)	.02	.03	.01	.02	.02	.02	.01	(7)
500–999	.98	.44	.29	.25	(7)	(7)	(7)	.04	(7)	.15	.01	.03	.03	.01	.02	.02	.03	(7)	(7)
1,000–1,499	1.23	.46	.27	.23	(7)	.00	(7)	.04	(7)	.19	.01	.02	.03	.02	.02	.04	.04	.01	(7)
1,500–1,999	1.27	.35	.16	.14	(7)	(7)	(7)	.02	(7)	.19	(7)	.02	.02	.02	.03	.04	.04	.01	.01
2,000–2,999	1.47	.39	.15	.14	(7)	(7)	(7)	.01	(7)	.24	(7)	.03	.02	.03	.03	.05	.06	.02	(7)
3,000 or over	1.72	.36	.13	.13	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	.23	.01	.03	.02	.02	.03	.05	.05	.01	.01
URBAN																			
All classes [6]	1.33	.30	.11	.10	(7)	(7)	(7)	.01	(7)	.19	(7)	.02	.02	.02	.03	.04	.05	.01	(7)
0–499	.60	.23	.13	.08	.01	.00	(7)	.03	.01	.10	(7)	.02	.02	.01	.01	.02	.02	(7)	.00
500–999	.84	.27	.13	.13	.00	.00	(7)	(7)	(7)	.14	.01	.03	.02	.01	.02	.02	.03	(7)	(7)
1,000–1,499	1.14	.34	.17	.14	.00	.00	(7)	.03	(7)	.17	.01	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03	.04	.01	(7)
1,500–1,999	1.22	.27	.08	.07	.00	(7)	(7)	.01	(7)	.19	(7)	.02	.02	.02	.03	.04	.04	.01	.01
2,000–2,499	1.42	.34	.12	.11	(7)	.00	(7)	.01	(7)	.22	(7)	.02	.02	.03	.03	.04	.06	.02	(7)
2,500–2,999	1.52	.32	.07	.07	.00	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	.25	(7)	.03	.02	.03	.03	.06	.06	.02	(7)
3,000–4,999	1.74	.35	.11	.11	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	.24	.01	.03	.02	.02	.03	.05	.06	.01	.01
5,000–9,999	1.88	.33	.11	.11	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	.22	(7)	.02	.02	.02	.02	.06	.05	.02	.01

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 27.—GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FATS, OILS: *Average quantity and money value of grain products and fats, oils consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Total grain product equivalent [2] (Cols. 3, 22)	Grain products																		
		Flours, meal, cereals, pastes																		
		Total (Cols. 4, 11)	Flours, meal							Cereals, pastes										
			Total (Cols. 5–10)	Flours				Corn meal		Total (Cols. 12–20)	Hominy grits	Rice	Rolled oats	Other uncooked cereals	Corn-flakes	Other ready-to-eat cereals	Macaroni, spaghetti	Egg noodles	Other [3]
				White	100 percent whole-wheat	Rye	Other	White	Yellow										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	Average money value																			
RURAL NONFARM																				
All classes [4]	$1.28	$0.66	$0.45	$0.38	(7)	(7)	(7)	$0.07	(7)	$0.21	$0.01	$0.02	$0.04	$0.01	$0.03	$0.05	$0.04	$0.01	(7)
0–499	.91	.60	.46	.36	(7)	$0.00	(7)	.10	(7)	.14	(7)	.02	.04	.01	.02	.02	.02	.01	(7)
500–999	1.28	.78	.58	.46	(7)	(7)	(7)	.12	(7)	.20	.01	.03	.05	.01	.03	.03	.04	(7)	(7)
1,000–1,499	1.39	.67	.45	.39	(7)	.00	(7)	.05	$0.01	.22	.01	.02	.04	.01	.03	.06	.04	.01	(7)
1,500–1,999	1.41	.56	.39	.34	(7)	.00	(7)	.05	(7)	.17	(7)	.02	.02	.01	.04	.05	.03	(7)	(7)
2,000–2,999	1.61	.73	.47	.40	$0.01	.00	(7)	.06	(7)	.26	.01	.03	.03	.02	.04	.08	.05	(7)	(7)
3,000 or over	1.40	.54	.33	.29	(7)	.00	(7)	.04	(7)	.21	(7)	.02	.03	.02	.04	.06	.03	.01	(7)
RURAL FARM																				
All classes [4]	1.27	.81	.61	.44	(7)	(7)	(7)	.14	.03	.20	.01	.03	.04	.01	.03	.04	.03	.01	(7)
0–499	1.12	.83	.66	.47	.01	(7)	(7)	.18	(7)	.17	(7)	.03	.04	.01	.03	.03	.02	.01	(7)
500–999	1.24	.84	.66	.50	.01	(7)	(7)	.15	(7)	.18	(7)	.02	.06	.01	.03	.03	.03	(7)	(7)
1,000–1,499	1.37	.82	.59	.47	.01	(7)	$0.01	.08	.02	.23	(7)	.02	.05	.01	.04	.05	.05	.01	(7)
1,500–1,999	1.52	.62	.36	.30	.00	.00	(7)	.05	.01	.26	(7)	.03	.04	.03	.05	.06	.04	.01	(7)
2,000–2,999	1.41	.75	.47	.41	(7)	.00	.00	.06	(7)	.28	.01	.04	.05	.02	.05	.07	.03	.01	(7)
3,000 or over	1.34	.49	.27	.23	.02	(7)	(7)	.02	(7)	.22	(7)	.02	.03	.02	.04	.07	.02	.02	(7)

	Percentage of households																		
UNITED STATES																			
All classes [4]	100	91	71	68	1	1	2	22	4	82	6	23	29	11	26	27	33	9	2
0–499	100	91	81	73	2	(8)	1	42	4	69	5	21	32	7	16	15	19	5	(8)
500–999	100	92	74	70	1	1	2	35	4	84	9	25	34	7	23	20	30	5	1
1,000–1,499	100	94	75	73	1	(8)	2	23	4	85	8	23	30	10	27	29	36	8	1
1,500–1,999	100	90	66	65	(8)	1	2	14	4	83	4	21	27	15	30	30	37	8	3
2,000–2,999	100	92	67	64	1	(8)	3	11	4	86	5	27	27	15	29	34	41	11	3
3,000 or over	100	90	63	62	2	1	1	6	4	83	5	23	26	14	28	34	36	14	4
ALL NONFARM																			
All classes [4]	100	90	67	63	1	(8)	2	17	4	82	6	23	28	12	26	28	35	9	2
0–499	100	87	72	63	2	0	1	34	5	69	4	20	32	6	14	14	22	4	1
500–999	100	91	70	65	1	1	2	33	3	83	10	26	32	7	23	19	30	6	1
1,000–1,499	100	93	72	70	1	0	1	23	4	84	8	22	29	10	26	29	35	9	1
1,500–1,999	100	90	64	63	(8)	1	2	13	3	82	4	22	25	14	30	31	37	8	3
2,000–2,999	100	91	66	63	1	(8)	3	10	3	86	4	26	26	16	29	34	41	11	3
3,000 or over	100	89	61	60	2	1	1	6	4	82	5	23	25	13	27	33	37	14	4
URBAN																			
All classes [6]	100	89	61	57	1	(8)	2	12	3	82	6	24	26	13	26	29	36	11	3
0–499	100	81	56	43	4	0	2	19	4	63	2	23	25	9	9	17	20	6	0
500–999	100	88	62	56	0	0	2	26	2	82	12	27	31	7	22	19	31	6	1
1,000–1,499	100	93	65	62	0	0	1	22	3	83	10	22	28	11	26	24	34	10	1
1,500–1,999	100	89	58	57	0	1	1	8	4	84	4	23	25	16	28	30	39	9	3
2,000–2,499	100	90	65	60	2	0	3	9	3	83	4	25	25	16	29	29	37	11	5
2,500–2,999	100	91	60	56	0	1	2	7	3	89	4	30	27	16	30	39	47	12	2
3,000–4,999	100	88	57	57	1	(8)	1	5	2	81	5	21	24	13	29	31	39	15	3
5,000–9,999	100	90	66	64	3	2	3	2	3	80	2	17	24	10	22	39	29	14	5
RURAL NONFARM																			
All classes [4]	100	93	83	80	1	(8)	2	34	5	82	5	21	32	8	25	27	32	5	2
0–499	100	91	83	77	1	0	1	44	6	73	5	18	37	4	17	12	23	3	1
500–999	100	95	84	80	1	2	1	46	6	84	6	25	33	7	24	19	28	5	2
1,000–1,499	100	92	85	85	1	0	2	25	6	87	5	22	31	8	26	37	38	7	1
1,500–1,999	100	92	82	80	1	0	3	27	2	77	4	18	26	10	34	33	31	4	2
2,000–2,999	100	97	83	83	4	0	1	24	4	88	7	22	32	13	26	37	43	5	3
3,000 or over	100	92	72	68	1	0	3	25	6	90	6	29	29	17	29	36	35	8	1
RURAL FARM																			
All classes [4]	100	98	93	89	3	1	1	43	5	80	6	24	37	9	26	24	25	6	2
0–499	100	98	95	90	1	1	1	55	3	70	6	23	33	8	19	16	14	5	(8)
500–999	100	97	91	90	5	2	1	43	6	87	4	21	46	9	25	25	30	3	2
1,000–1,499	100	100	90	88	4	1	3	26	5	85	4	26	34	8	33	33	42	4	1
1,500–1,999	100	96	88	88	0	0	2	23	4	90	4	19	44	23	31	27	37	12	2
2,000–2,999	100	96	86	86	2	0	0	20	14	96	14	37	41	12	33	35	37	8	2
3,000 or over	100	98	90	88	10	2	6	10	4	94	4	29	37	16	37	45	24	8	4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 27.—GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FATS, OILS: *Average quantity and money value of grain products and fats, oils consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Grain products—continued									Fats, oils											
	Commercially baked goods										Table fat				Bacon, salt pork			Shortening				
		Bread											Margarine								
		White		Whole-wheat																	
	Total (Cols. 23-30)	Plain	Enriched	100 percent	Other than 100 percent	Rye	Crackers	Cake	Other	Total (Cols. 32, 36, 39-43)	Total (Cols. 33-35)	Butter	With vitamin A added	Plain	Total (Cols. 37-38)	Bacon	Salt pork	Lard	Other	Salad, cooking oil	Mayonnaise, French dressing	Other salad dressing
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
	Average quantity																					
UNITED STATES	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [4]	6.56	2.59	1.34	0.48	0.25	0.37	0.46	0.49	0.67	4.05	1.46	1.26	0.10	0.10	0.98	0.72	0.26	0.80	0.32	0.18	0.24	0.07
0-499	2.74	1.23	.57	.28	.06	.04	.29	.10	.17	3.82	1.16	.99	.11	.06	1.13	.65	.48	1.23	.17	.03	.05	.04
500-999	4.50	2.15	.78	.30	.12	.17	.41	.22	.35	3.94	1.25	.93	.13	.19	1.12	.70	.42	1.08	.21	.06	.17	.05
1,000-1,499	5.93	2.43	1.32	.44	.16	.24	.43	.34	.57	4.00	1.40	1.10	.16	.14	.96	.67	.29	.87	.33	.14	.21	.09
1,500-1,999	7.38	2.74	1.59	.57	.21	.41	.54	.63	.69	4.02	1.44	1.25	.09	.10	.86	.72	.14	.71	.35	.30	.26	.10
2,000-2,999	8.12	2.85	1.66	.60	.37	.47	.58	.66	.93	3.85	1.48	1.31	.07	.10	.86	.73	.13	.52	.35	.25	.33	.06
3,000 or over	9.79	3.43	1.94	.63	.48	.80	.49	.88	1.14	4.27	1.79	1.68	.06	.05	.83	.76	.07	.41	.45	.30	.39	.10
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes [4]	7.11	2.69	1.42	.52	.29	.43	.46	.56	.74	3.72	1.34	1.14	.10	.10	.86	.67	.19	.62	.34	.22	.27	.07
0-499	2.83	1.34	.53	.29	.06	.05	.27	.12	.17	2.85	.78	.56	.14	.08	.91	.59	.32	.92	.13	.03	.05	.03
500-999	4.79	2.28	.88	.30	.15	.19	.36	.24	.39	3.48	1.05	.71	.14	.20	1.00	.59	.41	.90	.24	.07	.18	.04
1,000-1,499	6.10	2.50	1.33	.49	.18	.25	.38	.36	.61	3.73	1.27	.95	.17	.15	.91	.65	.26	.74	.37	.15	.21	.08
1,500-1,999	7.36	2.77	1.48	.58	.22	.43	.53	.66	.69	3.82	1.35	1.16	.10	.09	.79	.66	.13	.65	.36	.33	.26	.08
2,000-2,999	8.27	2.90	1.67	.61	.39	.49	.58	.68	.95	3.75	1.44	1.27	.07	.10	.81	.70	.11	.48	.36	.27	.33	.06
3,000 or over	10.02	3.50	1.96	.64	.50	.84	.49	.92	1.17	4.23	1.78	1.66	.07	.05	.80	.74	.06	.36	.47	.31	.41	.10

URBAN																						
All classes [6]	7.91	2.94	1.49	.57	.34	.56	.48	.66	.87	3.51	1.33	1.16	.05	.12	.76	.62	.14	.47	.34	.26	.29	.06
0-499	3.12	1.50	.67	.25	.09	.10	.25	.11	.15	1.98	.58	.41	.04	.13	.67	.48	.19	.55	.10	.02	.04	.02
500-999	5.23	2.72	.67	.33	.17	.28	.34	.26	.46	2.81	.91	.62	.08	.21	.82	.46	.36	.66	.16	.06	.19	.01
1,000-1,499	6.30	2.46	1.29	.55	.19	.36	.32	.39	.74	3.39	1.15	.87	.10	.18	.81	.57	.24	.59	.38	.18	.23	.05
1,500-1,999	7.56	2.81	1.39	.65	.22	.49	.56	.71	.73	3.54	1.23	1.12	.02	.09	.72	.61	.11	.53	.33	.40	.25	.08
2,000-2,499	8.52	3.00	1.78	.63	.33	.48	.53	.67	1.10	3.58	1.35	1.19	.04	.12	.76	.67	.09	.39	.37	.32	.33	.06
2,500-2,999	8.54	2.82	1.57	.67	.47	.65	.69	.81	.86	3.47	1.41	1.28	.03	.10	.69	.60	.09	.38	.36	.25	.33	.05
3,000-4,999	10.20	3.64	2.03	.60	.40	.88	.50	1.06	1.09	3.96	1.67	1.56	.04	.07	.71	.66	.05	.35	.46	.34	.34	.09
5,000-9 999	11.31	3.93	1.70	.68	.97	1.14	.45	.79	1.65	4.59	1.87	1.81	.03	.03	.91	.85	.06	.45	.43	.32	.52	.09
RURAL NONFARM																						
All classes [4]	4.97	2.01	1.23	.38	.15	.10	.40	.30	.40	4.29	1.37	1.06	.24	.07	1.13	.80	.33	1.06	.33	.10	.20	.10
0-499	2.66	1.23	.44	.32	.04	.02	.29	.13	.19	3.44	.90	.66	.21	.03	1.07	.67	.40	1.17	.15	.05	.06	.04
500-999	3.99	1.49	1.25	.26	.11	.03	.38	.20	.27	4.69	1.31	.88	.26	.17	1.32	.82	.50	1.32	.39	.09	.15	.11
1,000-1,499	5.78	2.58	1.39	.38	.17	.07	.49	.32	.38	4.30	1.46	1.08	.29	.09	1.07	.78	.29	1.02	.34	.09	.19	.13
1,500-1,999	6.77	2.64	1.76	.38	.21	.25	.44	.52	.57	4.63	1.68	1.28	.32	.08	.99	.81	.18	1.01	.45	.11	.28	.11
2,000-2,999	6.73	2.73	1.56	.41	.36	.14	.50	.39	.64	4.87	1.74	1.49	.22	.03	1.21	1.01	.20	1.03	.31	.14	.33	.11
3,000 or over	6.33	1.98	1.72	.78	.12	.23	.38	.44	.68	4.38	1.65	1.54	.11	.00	1.02	.82	.20	.38	.58	.18	.41	.16
RURAL FARM																						
All classes [4]	3.88	1.56	.94	.29	.08	.09	.48	.13	.31	5.69	2.02	1.89	.07	.06	1.57	.98	.59	1.64	.22	.02	.14	.08
0-499	2.57	1.04	.63	.26	.05	.02	.33	.07	.17	5.45	1.80	1.70	.07	.03	1.51	.76	.75	1.74	.25	.02	.08	.05
500-999	3.31	1.64	.38	.26	.02	.11	.60	.12	.18	5.83	2.03	1.83	.06	.14	1.62	1.15	.47	1.85	.08	.01	.15	.09
1,000-1,499	4.72	1.90	1.26	.14	.03	.18	.74	.14	.33	5.81	2.31	2.11	.12	.08	1.34	.86	.48	1.69	.09	.05	.15	.18
1,500-1,999	7.64	2.43	2.62	.47	.19	.21	.71	.34	.67	5.92	2.37	2.10	.04	.23	1.50	1.31	.19	1.28	.28	.01	.25	.23
2,000-2,999	5.57	2.21	1.49	.32	.12	.04	.48	.28	.63	5.77	2.20	1.98	.19	.03	1.67	1.21	.46	1.27	.29	.03	.24	.07
3,000 or over	6.37	2.39	1.64	.52	.24	.20	.53	.20	.65	5.10	2.13	2.09	.04	.00	1.29	1.08	.21	1.23	.11	.06	.19	.09
	Average money value																					
UNITED STATES																						
All classes [4]	$0.83	$0.25	$0.13	$0.05	$0.03	$0.04	$0.07	$0.13	$0.13	$1.20	$0.56	$0.52	$0.02	$0.02	$0.28	$0.23	$0.05	$0.14	$0.07	$0.07	$0.06	$0.02
0-499	.32	.12	.06	.03	.01	(7)	.04	.03	.03	1.01	.45	.40	.03	.02	.27	.18	.09	.22	.04	(7)	.02	.01
500-999	.52	.19	.08	.03	.01	.02	.06	.06	.07	1.02	.44	.37	.03	.04	.29	.21	.08	.19	.04	.01	.04	.01
1,000-1,499	.75	.25	.13	.05	.02	.03	.06	.10	.11	1.12	.52	.45	.04	.03	.28	.22	.06	.15	.07	.03	.05	.02
1,500-1,999	.92	.27	.17	.05	.02	.04	.08	.16	.13	1.25	.57	.52	.03	.02	.26	.23	.03	.13	.07	.14	.06	.02
2,000-2,999	1.06	.29	.15	.06	.04	.05	.10	.18	.19	1.24	.59	.55	.02	.02	.28	.25	.03	.09	.08	.11	.08	.01
3,000 or over	1.31	.34	.20	.07	.05	.09	.08	.24	.24	1.39	.73	.71	.01	.01	.28	.27	.01	.07	.10	.10	.09	.02

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 27.—GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FATS, OILS: *Average quantity and money value of grain products and fats, oils consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Grain products—continued									Fats, oils												
		Commercially baked goods																				
		Bread									Table fat					Bacon, saltpork			Shortening				
		White		Whole-wheat									Margarine										
	Total (Cols. 23-30)	Plain	Enriched	100 percent	Other than 100 percent	Rye	Crackers	Cake	Other	Total (Cols. 32, 36, 39-43)	Total (Cols. 33-35)	Butter	With vitamin A added	Plain	Total (Cols. 37-38)	Bacon	Salt pork	Lard	Other	Salad, cooking oil	Mayonnaise, French dressing	Other salad dressing
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
	Average money value																					
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes [4]	$0.92	$0.27	$0.14	$0.05	$0.03	$0.05	$0.08	$0.15	$0.15	$1.10	$0.51	$0.47	$0.02	$0.02	$0.26	$0.22	$0.04	$0.11	$0.07	$0.08	$0.06	$0.01
0-499	.33	.13	.05	.03	(7)	(7)	.04	.04	.04	.73	.27	.22	.03	.02	.23	.17	.06	.16	.03	.01	.02	.01
500-999	.54	.19	.09	.03	.02	.02	.05	.07	.07	.89	.36	.29	.03	.04	.26	.18	.08	.16	.04	.01	.05	.01
1,000-1,499	.77	.25	.13	.05	.02	.03	.06	.11	.12	1.04	.46	.39	.04	.03	.30	.21	.05	.13	.08	.04	.06	.01
1,500-1,999	.92	.28	.16	.05	.02	.04	.08	.16	.13	1.21	.53	.48	.03	.02	.25	.22	.03	.12	.07	.16	.06	.02
2,000-2,999	1.08	.29	.15	.07	.04	.05	.10	.19	.19	1.20	.57	.53	.02	.02	.26	.24	.02	.08	.08	.12	.08	.01
3,000 or over	1.36	.35	.21	.07	.06	.09	.08	.25	.25	1.38	.72	.70	.01	.01	.28	.27	.01	.06	.10	.11	.09	.02
URBAN																						
All classes [6]	1.03	.29	.15	.06	.04	.06	.08	.18	.17	1.09	.52	.49	.01	.02	.24	.21	.03	.08	.07	.10	.07	.01
0-499	.37	.15	.07	.03	.01	.01	.04	.03	.03	.53	.21	.17	.01	.03	.18	.15	.03	.10	.02	(7)	.01	.01
500-999	.57	.22	.07	.03	.02	.03	.05	.07	.08	.72	.31	.25	.02	.04	.21	.14	.07	.11	.03	.01	.05	(7)
1,000-1,499	.86	.25	.13	.06	.02	.04	.05	.11	.14	.96	.42	.36	.02	.04	.24	.19	.05	.10	.09	.04	.06	.01
1,500-1,999	.95	.28	.15	.06	.02	.05	.09	.17	.13	1.16	.50	.47	.01	.02	.22	.20	.02	.10	.06	.20	.06	.02
2,000-2,499	1.08	.30	.14	.07	.04	.05	.10	.17	.21	1.19	.54	.50	.01	.03	.26	.24	.02	.07	.08	.15	.08	.01
2,500-2,999	1.20	.28	.16	.07	.05	.07	.12	.25	.20	1.17	.58	.55	.01	.02	.24	.22	.02	.06	.09	.11	.08	.01
3,000-4,999	1.39	.36	.22	.07	.04	.10	.08	.29	.23	1.30	.68	.66	.01	.01	.25	.24	.01	.06	.09	.12	.08	.02
5,000-9,999	1.55	.39	.17	.07	.13	.13	.09	.22	.35	1.54	.79	.78	.01	(7)	.33	.32	.01	.07	.12	.10	.11	.02

	Average money value																					
RURAL NONFARM																						
All classes [4]	.62	.20	.12	.04	.02	.01	.06	.09	.08	1.18	.50	.43	.06	.01	.32	.25	.07	.19	.07	.03	.05	.02
0–499	.31	.12	.04	.03	(7)	(7)	.04	.04	.04	.85	.31	.25	.05	.01	.26	.18	.08	.21	.03	.01	.02	.01
500–999	.50	.15	.12	.03	.01	(7)	.06	.07	.06	1.19	.45	.36	.06	.03	.35	.25	.10	.24	.07	.02	.04	.02
1,000–1,499	.72	.26	.14	.04	.02	.01	.07	.10	.08	1.19	.53	.44	.07	.02	.31	.25	.06	.18	.07	.03	.05	.02
1,500–1,999	.85	.27	.17	.04	.02	.03	.06	.14	.12	1.30	.61	.52	.08	.01	.30	.26	.04	.18	.09	.03	.07	.02
2,000–2,999	.88	.29	.16	.05	.04	.02	.08	.12	.12	1.40	.66	.60	.05	.01	.35	.31	.04	.18	.07	.04	.08	.02
3,000 or over	.86	.23	.18	.08	.01	.02	.07	.13	.14	1.38	.66	.64	.02	.00	.34	.30	.04	.07	.12	.06	.10	.03
RURAL FARM																						
All classes [4]	.46	.15	.09	.03	.01	.01	.07	.04	.06	1.57	.80	.77	.02	.01	.39	.28	.11	.28	.04	.01	.03	.02
0–499	.29	.10	.06	.03	.01	(7)	.04	.02	.03	1.45	.72	.69	.02	.01	.35	.21	.14	.30	.05	(7)	.02	.01
500–999	.40	.16	.04	.03	(7)	.01	.08	.04	.04	1.59	.77	.73	.01	.03	.43	.34	.09	.32	.02	(7)	.03	.02
1,000–1,499	.55	.20	.11	.01	(7)	.02	.11	.04	.06	1.61	.88	.84	.03	.01	.36	.25	.11	.26	.02	.01	.03	.05
1,500–1,999	.90	.23	.27	.05	.02	.01	.10	.10	.12	1.71	.91	.86	.01	.04	.43	.38	.05	.21	.06	(7)	.06	.04
2,000–2,999	.66	.21	.16	.03	.01	(7)	.07	.06	.12	1.68	.85	.79	.05	.01	.48	.40	.08	.22	.06	.01	.05	.01
3,000 or over	.85	.24	.17	.06	.03	.03	.09	.07	.16	1.60	.87	.86	.01	.00	.40	.36	.04	.22	.02	.02	.04	.03
	Percentage of households																					
UNITED STATES																						
All classes [4]	92	51	28	18	9	14	40	32	35	99	91	82	7	8	63	54	14	46	26	11	33	7
0–499	72	39	17	9	4	3	29	13	16	97	76	64	9	5	58	38	23	65	13	2	9	4
500–999	90	53	22	11	4	8	37	21	24	99	89	71	10	14	61	44	22	57	17	4	21	5
1,000–1,499	94	53	28	19	8	10	40	28	33	100	94	77	11	11	59	52	14	51	21	10	33	7
1,500–1,999	97	54	33	18	9	16	44	40	40	99	95	86	6	7	63	58	10	47	31	9	38	9
2,000–2,999	99	53	32	23	13	18	47	43	45	99	96	90	5	9	63	59	9	34	35	17	43	7
3,000 or over	99	55	37	25	14	25	42	46	51	100	96	93	4	3	70	67	5	29	35	21	47	10
ALL NONFARM																						
All classes [4]	96	54	30	20	10	16	41	36	39	99	92	81	7	9	63	56	11	41	29	13	36	7
0–499	81	47	21	11	5	5	29	16	18	96	71	55	11	8	57	40	20	57	13	3	8	4
500–999	92	54	24	11	5	8	35	23	26	99	89	69	11	16	61	44	21	52	20	4	22	4
1,000–1,499	96	55	29	21	9	10	39	31	35	100	95	76	11	12	61	53	13	47	24	11	34	6
1,500–1,999	98	55	32	19	9	17	43	42	40	98	95	86	6	7	63	58	10	46	32	10	38	8
2,000–2,999	99	53	32	24	14	19	47	44	46	99	96	90	5	9	63	60	8	32	36	18	44	7
3,000 or over	99	56	38	25	14	26	42	47	52	100	96	94	4	4	70	67	5	26	36	22	49	10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 27.—GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FATS, OILS: *Average quantity and money value of grain products and fats, oils consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Grain products—continued									Fats, oils												
		Commercially baked goods									Table fat				Bacon, salt pork			Shortening				
		Bread											Margarine									
		White		Whole-wheat																		
	Total (Cols. 23-30)	Plain	Enriched	100 percent	Other than 100 percent	Rye	Crackers	Cake	Other	Total (Cols. 32, 33, 34-43)	Total (Cols. 33-35)	Butter	With vitamin A added	Plain	Total (Cols. 37-38)	Bacon	Salt pork	Lard	Other	Salad, cooking oil	Mayonnaise, French dressing	Other salad dressing
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
	Percentage of households																					
URBAN																						
All classes [6]	98	55	31	21	11	20	41	40	43	99	94	85	4	10	63	57	9	35	31	15	38	7
0-499	93	53	26	9	6	9	26	16	21	94	72	56	2	14	57	43	16	48	14	2	5	5
500-999	96	58	23	12	6	12	33	24	29	99	90	72	7	20	60	42	20	46	19	4	24	2
1,000-1,499	97	55	29	23	9	14	35	32	40	100	97	79	7	15	59	53	12	41	24	14	36	4
1,500-1,999	99	57	32	20	10	20	45	43	41	99	95	89	2	8	63	58	8	42	33	11	39	8
2,000-2,499	99	53	30	25	12	18	48	44	48	99	95	88	4	10	63	60	4	29	38	17	43	5
2,500-2,999	100	52	34	25	16	25	49	48	49	99	98	94	3	10	62	60	8	28	38	22	46	8
3,000-4,999	99	57	35	25	14	28	44	51	52	100	97	95	3	5	70	67	4	25	36	23	44	10
5,000-9,999	100	59	39	24	19	29	30	44	58	98	97	97	3	3	73	71	5	30	34	22	61	8
RURAL NONFARM																						
All classes [4]	88	49	27	15	6	5	39	26	25	99	86	69	16	5	62	50	18	57	23	6	27	8
0-499	72	42	17	12	4	2	31	16	16	98	71	54	17	4	57	38	23	64	13	3	10	4
500-999	84	48	25	10	4	2	39	21	21	100	86	64	18	10	64	48	24	64	21	5	18	9
1,000-1,499	95	55	29	17	9	4	45	29	25	99	91	71	19	6	64	53	14	57	23	5	31	10
1,500-1,999	96	51	31	15	7	9	39	38	38	97	95	77	18	5	64	57	14	56	31	7	36	9
2,000-2,999	98	54	31	18	11	8	43	32	33	100	94	89	11	3	67	58	14	57	26	9	43	10
3,000 or over	99	46	42	29	6	11	42	32	32	100	86	83	7	0	65	61	15	26	37	15	50	8

RURAL FARM																					
All classes [5]	73	38	19	10	3	4	37	12	19	99	88	83	5	3	62	44	24	74	12	4	17	6
0–499	57	27	11	7	3	1	28	7	12	98	84	80	6	1	59	35	29	77	12	2	11	4
500–999	84	46	15	12	1	6	43	13	14	98	91	80	5	6	61	41	24	77	6	3	18	5
1,000–1,499	82	40	23	7	3	7	52	12	22	99	90	84	5	5	49	42	19	77	7	4	25	12
1,500–1,999	87	44	42	15	4	6	50	25	33	100	100	90	2	10	65	62	12	65	17	2	31	12
2,000–2,999	88	55	27	14	6	2	41	20	35	100	94	86	6	4	65	49	18	69	12	8	25	6
3,000 or over	90	47	35	22	12	10	41	22	35	100	88	86	2	0	69	65	10	80	12	10	22	12

[1] See table 22, footnote 1.
[2] Includes the weight of flours, meal, and cereals added to two-thirds of the weight of commercially baked goods.
[3] Includes buckwheat grits, prepared flours (cake, biscuit, pancake) and popcorn.
[4] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.
[5] 0.0050 lb. or less.
[6] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[7] $0.0050 or less.
[8] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 28.—SUGARS, SWEETS, AND MISCELLANEOUS FOODS: *Average quantity and money value of sugars, sweets and miscellaneous foods consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Sugars, sweets													Miscellaneous foods			
	Total	Sugars				Sweets								Canned, cooked food mixtures [2]	Soft drinks	Packaged desserts [3]	Other proprietary foods [4]
		Total	Brown	Granulated	Other	Total	Molasses	Syrup		Jellies, jams	Preserves	Candy	Other				
								Corn	Other								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Average quantity																
UNITED STATES	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [5]	3.55	2.04	0.15	1.85	0.04	1.51	0.24	0.23	0.07	0.48	0.18	0.27	0.04	0.33	1.38	0.11	0.02
0-499	3.63	1.75	.12	1.60	.03	1.88	.68	.34	.07	.44	.19	.11	.05	.21	.24	.03	.00
500-999	3.65	2.02	.20	1.78	.04	1.63	.29	.39	.07	.47	.19	.17	.05	.26	.50	.06	.02
1,000-1,499	3.63	2.14	.12	1.98	.04	1.49	.13	.23	.09	.55	.17	.26	.06	.27	.99	.08	.02
1,500-1,999	3.15	1.95	.14	1.80	.01	1.20	.08	.16	.07	.43	.14	.30	.02	.29	1.35	.13	.03
2,000-2,999	3.44	2.10	.13	1.91	.06	1.34	.09	.18	.04	.43	.21	.35	.04	.44	2.05	.15	.03
3,000 or over	3.42	2.09	.15	1.91	.03	1.33	.09	.10	.06	.51	.16	.37	.04	.43	2.65	.17	.05
ALL NONFARM																	
All classes [5]	3.07	1.87	.13	1.70	.04	1.20	.12	.17	.05	.40	.15	.27	.04	.35	1.58	.12	.03
0-499	2.32	1.22	.11	1.09	.02	1.10	.31	.27	.03	.27	.10	.08	.04	.25	.24	.02	.00
500-999	2.88	1.71	.16	1.51	.04	1.17	.16	.28	.08	.34	.13	.14	.04	.27	.52	.06	.02
1,000-1,499	3.28	2.00	.10	1.86	.04	1.28	.11	.17	.09	.45	.16	.25	.05	.29	1.02	.09	.02
1,500-1,999	2.88	1.81	.13	1.66	.02	1.07	.07	.14	.04	.39	.12	.30	.01	.29	1.42	.13	.03
2,000-2,999	3.26	2.03	.13	1.85	.05	1.23	.08	.14	.04	.37	.20	.36	.04	.45	2.10	.15	.03
3,000 or over	3.35	2.07	.15	1.89	.03	1.28	.09	.08	.06	.50	.14	.37	.04	.44	2.81	.16	.05

URBAN																	
All classes [6]	2.71	1.74	.13	1.58	.03	.97	.07	.10	.04	.34	.12	.27	.03	.40	1.83	.13	.03
0-499	1.42	.81	.09	.71	.01	.61	.17	.09	.01	.12	.08	.07	.07	.38	.20	.02	.00
500-999	2.04	1.31	.15	1.13	.03	.73	.10	.17	.04	.24	.05	.10	.03	.30	.48	.05	.02
1,000-1,499	2.60	1.76	.09	1.63	.04	.93	.07	.09	.08	.36	.10	.20	.03	.37	1.23	.10	.03
1,500-1,999	2.43	1.60	.12	1.47	.01	.83	.04	.10	.03	.30	.08	.27	.01	.31	1.43	.14	.04
2,000-2,499	3.11	1.93	.08	1.79	.06	1.18	.09	.12	.01	.40	.15	.37	.04	.46	1.89	.16	.03
2,500-2,999	2.83	1.93	.16	1.72	.05	.90	.03	.08	.05	.20	.21	.30	.03	.48	2.57	.16	.03
3,000-4,999	3.07	1.90	.13	1.75	.02	1.17	.03	.09	.06	.43	.16	.36	.04	.50	2.55	.17	.07
5,000-9,999	3.60	2.17	.23	1.89	.05	1.43	.18	.04	.07	.64	.06	.39	.05	.31	4.55	.15	.01
RURAL NONFARM																	
All classes [5]	4.00	2.21	.15	2.02	.04	1.79	.25	.35	.09	.55	.23	.28	.04	.21	.87	.07	.01
0-499	2.97	1.59	.12	1.36	.02	1.47	.41	.40	.05	.38	.12	.09	.02	.15	.26	.02	.00
500-999	4.37	2.41	.18	2.18	.05	1.96	.27	.49	.16	.52	.27	.20	.05	.22	.61	.08	.01
1,000-1,499	4.31	2.42	.12	2.25	.05	1.89	.17	.31	.11	.61	.27	.34	.08	.14	.68	.07	(7)
1,500-1,999	4.12	2.38	.15	2.20	.03	1.74	.17	.25	.05	.65	.22	.38	.02	.24	1.41	.11	.00
2,000-2,999	4.81	2.63	.22	2.38	.03	2.18	.14	.33	.11	.72	.35	.45	.08	.35	1.65	.10	.02
3,000 or over	4.09	2.43	.08	2.24	.11	1.66	.26	.13	.02	.59	.20	.46	(7)	.33	1.55	.13	.01
RURAL FARM																	
All classes [5]	5.96	2.89	.21	2.63	.05	3.07	.85	.54	.14	.88	.34	.24	.08	.18	.38	.08	(7)
0-499	5.72	2.62	.13	2.44	.05	3.10	1.28	.45	.12	.71	.32	.16	.06	.16	.24	.05	.00
500-999	6.93	3.32	.35	2.93	.04	3.61	.85	.84	.03	1.03	.44	.31	.11	.19	.40	.08	.03
1,000-1,499	5.93	3.06	.21	2.84	.01	2.87	.29	.67	.05	1.18	.25	.32	.11	.18	.77	.05	.00
1,500-1,999	5.99	3.45	.25	3.20	.00	2.54	.19	.36	.41	.85	.33	.27	.13	.25	.65	.15	.00
2,000-2,999	6.61	3.25	.18	2.90	.17	3.36	.32	.95	.13	1.35	.32	.26	.03	.20	1.16	.09	.00
3,000 or over	4.97	2.60	.26	2.30	.04	2.37	.25	.37	.12	.66	.49	.39	.09	.24	.18	.20	(7)
	Average money value																
UNITED STATES																	
All classes [5]	$0.49	$0.14	$0.01	$0.13	(8)	$0.26	$0.02	$0.02	$0.01	$0.09	$0.03	$0.08	$0.01	$0.05	$0.12	$0.04	$0.01
0-499	.34	.13	.01	.12	(8)	.21	.05	.02	.01	.06	.03	.03	.01	.03	.02	.01	.00
500-999	.38	.15	.02	.13	(8)	.23	.02	.03	(8)	.09	.03	.04	.02	.03	.05	.02	.01
1,000-1,499	.41	.15	.01	.14	(8)	.26	.02	.02	.01	.10	.03	.07	.01	.04	.09	.03	.01
1,500-1,999	.34	.13	.01	.12	(8)	.21	.01	.01	.01	.08	.02	.08	(8)	.04	.11	.05	.01
2,000-2,999	.41	.15	.01	.14	(8)	.26	.01	.02	.01	.08	.02	.11	.01	.07	.18	.05	.01
3,000 or over	.43	.14	.01	.13	(8)	.29	.01	.01	.01	.09	.03	.13	.01	.07	.23	.06	.03

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—SUGARS, SWEETS, AND MISCELLANEOUS FOODS: *Average quantity and money value of sugars, sweets and miscellaneous foods consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Sugars, sweets													Miscellaneous foods			
	Total (Cols. 3, 7)	Sugars				Sweets								Canned, cooked food mixtures [2]	Soft drinks	Packaged desserts [3]	Other proprietary foods [4]
		Total (Cols. 4–6)	Brown	Granulated	Other	Total (Cols. 8–14)	Molasses	Sirup		Jellies, jams	Preserves	Candy	Other				
								Corn	Other								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Average money value																
ALL NONFARM																	
All classes [5]	$0.34	$0.13	$0.01	$0.12	(8)	$0.21	$0.01	$0.01	$0.01	$0.07	$0.02	$0.08	$0.01	$0.05	$0.14	$0.04	$0.01
0–499	.22	.09	.01	.08	(8)	.13	.03	.02	(8)	.04	.02	.02	(8)	.02	.02	(8)	.00
500–999	.28	.12	.01	.11	(8)	.16	.01	.02	(8)	.07	.02	.03	.01	.04	.05	.02	.01
1,000–1,499	.35	.14	.01	.13	(8)	.21	.01	.02	.01	.07	.02	.07	.01	.04	.09	.03	.01
1,500–1,999	.32	.13	.01	.12	(8)	.19	.01	.01	(8)	.07	.02	.08	(8)	.04	.12	.05	.01
2,000–2,999	.39	.14	.01	.13	(8)	.25	.01	.01	.01	.07	.02	.12	.01	.07	.18	.05	.01
3,000 or over	.43	.14	.01	.13	(8)	.29	.01	.01	.01	.09	.03	.13	.01	.07	.25	.06	.03
URBAN																	
All classes [5]	.32	.12	.01	.11	(8)	.20	.01	.01	(8)	.06	.02	.09	.01	.06	.16	.04	.01
0–499	.15	.06	.01	.05	(8)	.09	.02	.01	(8)	.02	.01	.02	.01	.03	.02	.01	.00
500–999	.21	.09	.01	.08	(8)	.12	.01	.01	(8)	.05	.01	.03	.01	.04	.04	.02	.01
1,000–1,499	.29	.12	.01	.11	(8)	.17	.01	.01	.01	.05	.02	.06	.01	.05	.11	.03	.01
1,500–1,999	.26	.11	.01	.10	(8)	.15	(8)	.01	(8)	.05	.02	.07	(8)	.04	.11	.05	.01
2,000–2,499	.39	.14	.01	.13	(8)	.25	.01	.01	(8)	.07	.02	.13	.01	.07	.17	.05	.01
2,500–2,999	.32	.13	.01	.12	(8)	.19	(8)	.01	.01	.05	.01	.10	.01	.08	.21	.05	.01
3,000–4,999	.41	.13	.01	.12	(8)	.28	(8)	.01	.01	.08	.03	.14	.01	.08	.20	.06	.04
5,000–9,999	.47	.15	.02	.13	(8)	.32	.02	.01	.01	.12	.01	.13	.02	.05	.46	.05	(8)

RURAL NONFARM																	
All classes [5]	.41	.15	.01	.14	(8)	.26	.02	.03	.01	.09	.03	.07	.01	.03	.08	.03	(8)
0–499	.26	.11	.01	.10	(8)	.15	.03	.03	(8)	.05	.02	.02	(8)	.02	.02	(8)	.00
500–999	.44	.18	.02	.16	(8)	.26	.02	.04	.01	.10	.03	.04	.02	.03	.06	.03	(8)
1,000–1,499	.48	.17	.01	.16	(8)	.31	.02	.03	.01	.11	.03	.09	.02	.02	.06	.02	(8)
1,500–1,999	.49	.17	.01	.16	(8)	.32	.02	.02	.01	.14	.03	.10	(8)	.03	.13	.04	.00
2,000–2,999	.53	.19	.02	.17	(8)	.34	.01	.03	.01	.12	.05	.11	.01	.05	.16	.04	.01
3,000 or over	.51	.18	.01	.16	.01	.33	.02	.01	(8)	.10	.04	.16	(8)	.05	.14	.04	.01
RURAL FARM																	
All classes [5]	.59	.21	.02	.19	(8)	.38	.05	.04	.02	.14	.05	.06	.02	.03	.03	.03	(8)
0–499	.52	.19	.01	.18	(8)	.33	.08	.03	.02	.09	.06	.04	.01	.03	.02	.02	.00
500–999	.74	.24	.03	.21	(8)	.50	.07	.05	(8)	.19	.09	.07	.03	.02	.04	.02	(8)
1,000–1,499	.73	.22	.02	.20	(8)	.51	.03	.05	.01	.28	.05	.08	.01	.04	.09	.02	.00
1,500–1,999	.57	.24	.02	.22	.00	.33	.02	.02	.07	.10	.04	.05	.03	.05	.04	.05	.00
2,000–2,999	.83	.24	.01	.21	.02	.59	.03	.08	.02	.34	.04	.08	(8)	.02	.11	.04	.00
3,000 or over	.60	.19	.02	.16	.01	.41	.02	.03	.02	.16	.06	.10	.02	.09	.01	.07	(8)
	Percentage of households																
UNITED STATES																	
All classes [5]	95	89	13	83	4	72	11	14	4	41	10	30	4	16	28	26	2
0–499	92	87	11	80	2	68	19	17	4	29	10	18	5	9	8	7	0
500–999	96	90	15	81	4	63	12	17	4	35	9	21	3	14	17	17	2
1,000–1,499	96	92	12	89	5	79	10	17	5	46	10	30	5	15	28	25	2
1,500–1,999	94	87	11	84	2	72	7	14	5	41	9	34	3	18	32	31	1
2,000–2,999	95	89	14	82	6	74	8	12	4	41	11	36	6	22	37	34	3
3,000 or over	96	88	13	84	5	73	8	10	6	48	11	35	5	20	42	38	4
ALL NONFARM																	
All classes [5]	94	88	12	82	4	70	8	12	4	40	9	30	4	18	31	28	2
0–499	89	84	10	75	2	60	14	16	2	26	6	14	4	10	9	5	0
500–999	96	90	14	80	4	59	9	15	3	32	8	19	3	16	18	18	2
1,000–1,499	95	92	11	89	6	78	9	15	4	45	10	29	5	15	30	25	2
1,500–1,999	94	86	11	83	3	71	6	13	4	41	9	35	2	19	33	32	1
2,000–2,999	94	88	14	82	6	73	7	10	3	39	11	36	6	22	37	34	3
3,000 or over	95	88	12	83	5	72	7	10	6	48	10	35	5	21	45	37	4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—SUGARS, SWEETS, AND MISCELLANEOUS FOODS: *Average quantity and money value of sugars, sweets and miscellaneous foods consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Sugars, sweets													Miscellaneous foods			
	Total	Sugars				Sweets								Canned, cooked food mixtures [2]	Soft drinks	Packaged desserts [3]	Other proprietary foods [4]
		Total	Brown	Granulated	Other	Total	Molasses	Sirup		Jellies, jams	Preserves	Candy	Other				
								Corn	Other								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	(Cols. 3, 7)	(Cols. 4–6)				(Cols. 8–14)											
	Percentage of households																
URBAN																	
All classes [6]	93	86	11	79	4	67	7	10	4	40	8	30	4	20	35	31	3
0–499	79	73	7	65	1	47	7	9	1	19	5	12	6	11	9	5	0
500–999	94	86	13	74	4	53	7	11	3	31	5	16	2	18	18	17	3
1,000–1,499	95	91	10	87	5	70	9	12	4	47	8	26	4	18	36	29	3
1,500–1,999	92	84	10	80	2	67	5	11	4	38	7	33	2	21	33	33	1
2,000–2,499	95	89	11	82	6	76	8	10	2	44	8	40	5	23	38	37	2
2,500–2,999	92	84	15	79	6	68	5	8	5	31	13	33	5	22	42	34	4
3,000–4,999	94	86	12	82	4	70	5	11	5	46	11	35	4	21	43	39	5
5,000–9,999	98	86	10	80	3	73	10	7	10	49	5	37	7	22	53	36	2
RURAL NONFARM																	
All classes [5]	97	94	15	89	5	77	13	19	4	39	12	28	4	12	20	19	1
0–499	96	92	12	83	2	69	19	21	3	31	7	16	3	9	9	5	0
500–999	99	96	16	90	4	69	13	21	4	35	12	24	4	12	18	20	1
1,000–1,499	96	93	13	92	7	91	10	19	5	41	14	35	6	11	20	19	1
1,500–1,999	99	93	15	90	4	82	9	19	4	48	14	41	3	12	33	28	0
2,000–2,999	97	94	19	92	4	76	10	19	4	41	15	30	9	18	24	23	1
3,000 or over	97	96	15	94	12	75	12	8	3	49	12	36	1	17	33	32	1

RURAL FARM																	
All classes [5]	98	93	17	88	5	82	24	24	7	45	15	28	5	9	11	17	([9])
0–499	96	92	12	88	3	82	28	18	8	35	15	23	5	8	7	11	0
500–999	97	94	21	87	5	83	25	29	6	47	17	32	6	7	13	12	1
1,000–1,499	99	96	16	88	3	86	12	37	7	53	12	34	7	11	16	21	0
1,500–1,999	98	96	13	96	0	83	12	21	12	46	15	25	6	15	19	27	0
2,000–2,999	100	98	20	92	18	84	14	37	10	63	16	35	6	10	20	25	0
3,000 or over	100	96	24	90	6	86	22	20	4	53	16	37	4	4	6	41	2

[1] See table 22, footnote 1.
[2] Includes canned food mixtures and mixed foods purchased cooked, such as soups, mincemeat, chicken and noodles, corned beef hash, spaghetti with tomato sauce, commercially prepared potato chips, salads, and deviled crabs. Excludes mixed fruit, baked goods, and baked beans.
[3] Includes dry prepared flavorings for drinks, such as orangeade and malted milk.
[4] Not specified elsewhere. Includes products such as prepared mixtures for infants' formulas.
[5] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.
[6] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[7] 0.0050 lb. or less.
[8] $0.0050 or less.
[9] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 29.—FOOD ACCESSORIES: *Average expenditures per household per week and percentage of households purchasing food accessories, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Food accessories												
	Total (Cols. 3-14)	Chocolate	Cocoa	Coffee	Tea	Baking powder	Soda	Yeast	Salt	Vinegar	Spices	Extracts, flavors	Herbs, cream of tartar, other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Average expenditures												
UNITED STATES													
All classes [2]	$0.45	$0.01	$0.01	$0.27	$0.05	$0.02	$0.01	$0.01	$0.02	$0.01	$0.01	$0.02	$0.01
0–499	.30	(3)	.01	.17	.02	.03	.01	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	(3)
500–999	.34	.01	.01	.21	.03	.02	.01	.01	.02	.01	(3)	.01	(3)
1,000–1,499	.39	(3)	.01	.25	.04	.02	(3)	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02	.01
1,500–1,999	.43	.01	.01	.29	.04	.02	(3)	(3)	.02	.02	.01	.01	(3)
2,000–2,999	.52	.01	.02	.31	.07	.02	.01	.01	.02	.01	.01	.02	.01
3,000 or over	.55	.01	.02	.34	.08	.01	.01	(3)	.02	.02	.01	.02	.01
ALL NONFARM													
All classes [2]	.45	.01	.01	.27	.05	.02	.01	.01	.02	.01	.01	.02	.01
0–499	.30	(3)	.01	.16	.02	.03	.01	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01
500–999	.33	.01	.01	.20	.03	.02	.01	.01	.02	.01	(3)	.01	(3)
1,000–1,499	.39	(3)	.01	.25	.04	.02	(3)	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02	.01
1,500–1,999	.44	.01	.01	.29	.04	.02	(3)	(3)	.02	.02	.01	.02	(3)
2,000–2,999	.52	.01	.02	.31	.07	.02	.01	.01	.02	.01	.01	.02	.01
3,000 or over	.55	.01	.02	.34	.08	.01	.01	(3)	.02	.02	.01	.02	.01
URBAN													
All classes [4]	.45	.01	.01	.28	.06	.01	.01	(3)	.02	.01	.01	.02	.01
0–499	.22	(3)	(3)	.14	.03	.02	(3)	(3)	.01	.01	.01	(3)	(3)
500–999	.31	.01	.01	.18	.03	.02	.01	.01	.02	.01	(3)	.01	(3)
1,000–1,499	.35	(3)	.01	.23	.04	.01	(3)	(3)	.01	.01	.01	.02	.01
1,500–1,999	.41	.01	(3)	.28	.04	.02	(3)	(3)	.02	.02	.01	.01	(3)
2,000–2,499	.49	(3)	.02	.32	.07	.01	(3)	(3)	.02	.01	.01	.02	.01
2,500–2,999	.54	.01	.03	.31	.08	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02	.02
3,000–4,999	.52	.01	.02	.32	.08	.01	.01	(3)	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01
5,000–9,999	.65	.03	.02	.42	.06	.01	.01	(3)	.02	.03	.01	.03	.01
RURAL NONFARM													
All classes [2]	.41	.01	.01	.25	.04	.03	.01	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	(3)
0–499	.32	(3)	.01	.18	.02	.03	.01	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01
500–999	.35	(3)	(3)	.25	.03	.03	.01	.01	.02	.01	(3)	.01	(3)
1,000–1,499	.47	.01	.02	.28	.04	.04	.01	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01	.00
1,500–1,999	.53	.01	.02	.33	.05	.03	(3)	.01	.03	.01	.01	.03	(3)
2,000–2,999	.51	.01	.02	.30	.07	.02	.01	.02	.02	.01	(3)	.02	.01
3,000 or over	.50	.01	.02	.28	.10	.02	(3)	.01	.02	.01	.01	.02	(3)
RURAL FARM													
All classes [2]	.41	.01	.01	.24	.03	.03	.01	.02	.02	.01	.01	.02	(3)
0–499	.32	(3)	.01	.19	.02	.04	.01	.01	.02	(3)	.01	.01	(3)
500–999	.42	(3)	.01	.28	.03	.03	.01	.02	.01	.01	(3)	.01	.01
1,000–1,499	.53	(3)	.02	.29	.06	.05	.01	.02	.02	.01	.01	.04	(3)
1,500–1,999	.43	(3)	.02	.30	.04	.02	(3)	.02	.02	.01	(3)	.00	.00
2,000–2,999	.55	.03	.02	.29	.03	.03	.01	.04	.02	.02	.01	.05	(3)
3,000 or over	.47	.03	.03	.28	.03	.02	(3)	.03	.01	.02	.01	.01	(3)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—FOOD ACCESSORIES: *Average expenditures per household per week and percentage of households purchasing food accessories, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Food accessories												
	Total (Cols. 3–14)	Chocolate	Cocoa	Coffee	Tea	Baking powder	Soda	Yeast	Salt	Vinegar	Spices	Extracts, flavors	Herbs, cream of tartar, other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Percentage of households												
UNITED STATES													
All classes [2]	83	4	7	69	18	13	8	12	20	9	5	6	3
0–499	70	1	4	51	9	19	13	10	14	5	4	4	2
500–999	80	3	5	62	15	17	12	14	19	7	4	5	2
1,000–1,499	85	2	10	68	18	18	8	15	22	8	5	6	2
1,500–1,999	84	5	6	70	16	13	5	10	22	10	5	7	1
2,000–2,999	89	4	10	77	23	8	6	12	23	9	7	6	3
3,000 or over	90	9	9	80	26	8	6	10	19	13	7	6	5
ALL NONFARM													
All classes [2]	84	4	7	70	20	12	7	10	21	9	6	6	3
0–499	65	1	3	51	10	17	9	6	13	6	3	4	3
500–999	79	3	5	61	17	16	9	12	21	8	4	5	1
1,000–1,499	84	2	10	68	17	16	7	12	22	8	5	6	2
1,500–1,999	84	5	5	70	16	13	5	8	23	11	5	8	1
2,000–2,999	89	4	10	77	24	8	6	11	23	9	8	6	3
3,000 or over	90	8	9	80	27	8	6	9	20	13	7	6	5
URBAN													
All classes [4]	84	4	7	72	22	10	6	8	21	10	6	6	3
0–499	62	1	1	43	14	12	2	2	9	6	6	1	1
500–999	78	3	6	60	19	14	8	10	21	8	4	5	1
1,000–1,499	82	1	9	66	18	12	5	9	19	7	5	7	4
1,500–1,999	84	5	4	69	16	10	4	6	23	12	5	8	1
2,000–2,499	90	2	9	77	21	6	5	9	25	9	9	7	3
2,500–2,999	88	6	11	77	27	9	7	9	21	9	8	4	4
3,000–4,999	88	8	9	79	30	8	7	7	19	12	6	5	4
5,000–9,999	95	10	7	88	20	5	7	8	20	19	10	5	5
RURAL NONFARM													
All classes [2]	81	3	7	66	15	19	10	15	21	8	4	6	2
0–499	67	(6)	4	56	8	20	13	8	16	7	1	6	4
500–999	82	2	3	62	13	19	11	15	22	7	4	5	1
1,000–1,499	88	3	11	70	14	23	9	19	27	11	5	5	0
1,500–1,999	83	4	9	70	15	21	6	15	23	7	4	7	2
2,000–2,999	90	4	9	76	22	11	9	22	20	6	4	8	4
3,000 or over	86	8	11	72	28	12	4	12	18	11	6	7	1
RURAL FARM													
All classes [2]	82	5	8	62	11	20	16	21	15	5	4	5	2
0–499	79	2	6	53	8	23	19	16	16	4	4	4	2
500–999	85	3	6	67	10	18	23	22	10	6	3	6	4
1,000–1,499	86	4	11	68	23	26	14	32	22	6	4	10	1
1,500–1,999	88	2	12	77	19	14	8	25	17	4	2	0	0
2,000–2,999	88	10	12	69	16	18	12	29	16	10	4	12	3
3,000 or over	92	16	14	71	10	10	2	35	10	8	4	4	2

[1] See table 22, footnote 1.
[2] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.
[3] $0.0050 or less.
[4] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[5] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 30.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD, BY FOOD ITEMS: *Average quantity and money value of specified items of home-produced food consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Home-produced food consumed at home														
	Milk, cream, cheese [2]							Potatoes, sweetpotatoes		Dry beans and peas, nuts [2]					
	Milk			Cream		Cheese				Dry beans and peas				Nuts	
	Whole	Buttermilk	Skim	Sweet	Sour	Cottage	American	Potatoes	Sweetpotatoes, yams	Beans		Peas, lentils	Corn	Shelled	In shell
										Not canned	Canned (moist weight)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Average quantity														
RURAL NONFARM	*Qt.*	*Qt.*	*Qt.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [7]	3.93	0.76	0.32	0.29	0.01	0.08	(8)	1.90	0.07	0.03	(8)	0.02	(8)	(8)	(8)
0–499	3.33	1.05	.34	.26	.00	.03	0.00	1.73	.04	.04	0.00	.02	0.00	(8)	(8)
500–999	4.06	1.38	.11	.19	.01	.08	.00	1.84	.25	.03	.02	.03	.00	0.00	0.00
1,000–1,499	3.88	.21	.47	.20	.04	.18	.00	1.99	.02	.01	.00	.01	.00	.01	(8)
1,500–1,999	4.80	.77	.47	.56	.03	.11	(8)	1.80	.07	.05	.00	.02	.00	(8)	.03
2,000–2,999	4.30	.19	.40	.31	.00	.07	.00	2.87	.00	.03	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00
3,000 or over	3.42	.61	.00	.34	.00	.01	.00	.83	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.03	.00
RURAL FARM															
All classes [7]	15.65	4.02	.71	1.49	.14	.26	.01	8.03	.72	.20	.02	.14	.05	.02	.02
0–499	14.07	4.89	.29	1.04	.11	.31	.01	6.58	.97	.21	.02	.17	.12	.02	.03
500–999	14.99	4.22	1.01	1.22	.14	.14	.03	10.13	.22	.14	.02	.09	.03	.02	.05
1,000–1,499	17.00	2.81	1.49	2.06	.47	.25	.00	12.08	.62	.34	.00	.08	.01	.00	(8)
1,500–1,999	17.14	3.06	.77	1.92	.30	.20	.04	7.07	1.72	.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2,000–2,999	18.01	.98	.14	1.97	.09	.47	.02	11.95	.15	.29	.00	.03	.00	(8)	.00
3,000 or over	15.83	1.15	1.08	2.13	.14	.24	.00	9.31	.10	.12	.00	.00	.01	.01	.00

	Average money value															
RURAL NONFARM																
All classes [7]	$0.45	$0.04	$0.01	$0.07	(9)	$0.01	(9)	$0.05	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	
0–499	.35	.05	.02	.06	$0.00	(9)	$0.00	.05	(9)	(9)	$0.00	(9)	$0.00	(9)	(9)	
500–999	.45	.07	(9)	.04	(9)	.01	.00	.08	$0.01	(9)	(9)	(9)	.00	$0.00	$0.00	
1,000–1,499	.40	.01	.02	.04	.01	.03	.00	.05	(9)	(9)	.00	(9)	.00	.01	(9)	
1,500–1,999	.55	.05	.01	.13	.01	.02	(9)	.05	(9)	(9)	.00	(9)	.00	(9)	.01	
2,000–2,999	.51	.01	.02	.08	.00	.01	.00	.09	.00	(9)	.00	$0.00	(9)	.00	.00	
3,000 or over	.43	.05	.00	.10	.00	(9)	.00	.03	.00	$0.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	
RURAL FARM																
All classes [7]	1.75	.20	.06	.45	.02	.03	(9)	.30	.03	.01	(9)	.01	.01	.01	(9)	
0–499	1.42	.32	.01	.41	.02	.02	(9)	.34	.04	.02	(9)	.01	.01	.01	.01	
500–999	1.90	.20	.02	.36	.03	.02	.01	.33	.01	.01	(9)	.01	(9)	.01	.02	
1,000–1,499	2.05	.07	.07	.72	.11	.11	.00	.37	.04	.03	.00	.01	(9)	.00	(9)	
1,500–1,999	2.03	.15	.08	.47	.07	.03	.01	.27	.07	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
2,000–2,999	2.48	.05	.01	.69	.01	.10	.01	.36	.01	.02	.00	(9)	.00	(9)	.00	
3,000 or over	1.87	.03	.05	.75	.03	.04	.00	.21	.01	.01	.00	.00	(9)	(9)	.00	
	Percentage of households															
RURAL NONFARM																
All classes [7]	19	9	2	7	1	3	(10)	15	2	2	(10)	1	(10)	1	(10)	
0–499	19	11	3	6	0	1	0	17	2	4	0	2	0	1	(10)	
500–999	23	12	2	6	1	4	0	15	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	
1,000–1,499	21	6	2	8	2	4	0	13	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	
1,500–1,999	18	10	4	10	1	4	1	15	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	
2,000–2,999	17	7	2	5	0	3	0	17	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	
3,000 or over	11	10	0	7	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
RURAL FARM																
All classes [7]	81	35	4	34	5	10	1	46	8	10	1	7	2	2	1	
0–499	79	39	3	27	5	7	1	43	10	11	1	9	2	2	1	
500–999	79	33	6	31	5	6	1	58	5	9	1	5	3	2	1	
1,000–1,499	88	30	5	45	10	14	0	52	10	14	0	5	1	0	1	
1,500–1,999	83	25	2	38	6	13	2	52	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	
2,000–2,999	92	16	2	45	6	20	(10)	61	2	14	0	2	0	2	0	
3,000 or over	78	20	6	47	8	12	0	51	4	8	0	0	2	2	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD, BY FOOD ITEMS: *Average quantity and money value of specified items of home-produced food consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Home-produced food consumed at home—continued																	
	Green and yellow vegetables [2]																	
	Fresh													Canned				
	Leafy green								Other than leafy									
	Cabbage	Dandelion greens	Kale	Mustard greens	Spinach	Turnip greens	Lettuce	Other	Asparagus	Snap beans	Peas	Carrots	Other	Asparagus	Lima beans (green)	Snap beans	Peas	Other
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
	Average quantity																	
RURAL NONFARM	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [7]	0.23	0.18	0.01	0.17	0.03	0.13	0.21	0.10	0.15	0.04	0.06	0.07	(8)	0.01	0.08	0.30	0.08	0.07
0–499	.36	.09	.01	.26	.06	.19	.29	.21	.12	.03	.05	.08	0.01	.00	.05	.22	.10	.05
500–999	.34	.15	.00	.28	.04	.19	.29	.07	.16	.11	.08	.08	.00	.01	.04	.42	.05	(8)
1,000–1,499	.12	.17	.02	.12	.01	.12	.21	.05	.10	.02	.02	.07	.00	.00	.06	.33	.12	.06
1,500–1,999	.24	.07	.04	.08	.02	.06	.17	.12	.12	.01	.09	.01	.00	.02	.08	.22	.07	.10
2,000–2,999	.07	.60	.00	.07	(8)	.07	.10	.03	.31	.03	.10	.05	.00	.03	.07	.30	.07	.16
3,000 or over	.08	.08	.03	.06	.04	.05	.03	.01	.10	.00	.00	.10	.00	.00	.07	.31	.04	.03
RURAL FARM																		
All classes [7]	.87	.12	.03	.36	.09	.61	.51	.21	.21	.14	.29	.10	.01	(8)	.09	.77	.16	.10
0–499	1.38	.14	.00	.51	.13	.79	.64	.36	.11	.23	.52	.11	.01	.00	.06	.81	.22	.10
500–999	1.04	.04	.04	.28	.06	.50	.56	.29	.31	.02	.23	.06	.01	.00	.05	.83	.15	.10
1,000–1,499	.29	.16	.20	.16	.05	.20	.43	.12	.40	.11	.00	.07	.00	.00	.31	.79	.24	.14
1,500–1,999	.42	.06	.00	.16	.00	.35	.16	.08	.27	.03	.11	.23	.00	.04	.04	.54	.16	.16
2,000–2,999	.24	.21	.00	.24	.00	.43	.31	.02	.15	.22	.02	.10	.00	.00	.04	.85	.04	.08
3,000 or over	.16	.34	.00	.08	.06	.06	.30	.02	.37	.04	.00	.16	.00	.00	.08	.73	.17	.04

Average money value

RURAL NONFARM																		
All classes [7]	$0.01	$0.02	(9)	$0.01	(9)	$0.01	$0.03	$0.01	$0.02	$0.01	$0.01	(9)	(9)	(9)	$0.01	$0.03	$0.01	$0.01
0-499	.01	.01	(9)	.02	(9)	.01	.03	.02	.01	(9)	.01	$0.01	(9)	$0.00	.01	.02	.01	.01
500-999	.01	.02	$0.00	.02	(9)	.01	.04	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	$0.00	(9)	(9)	.05	.01	(9)
1,000-1,499	(9)	.02	(9)	.01	(9)	.01	.03	.01	.02	(9)	(9)	.01	.00	.00	.01	.04	.01	.01
1,500-1,999	.01	.01	(9)	.01	(9)	(9)	.02	.01	.01	(9)	.02	(9)	.00	(9)	.01	.03	.01	.01
2,000-2,999	(9)	.06	.00	.01	(9)	.01	.01	(9)	.04	(9)	.01	(9)	.00	.01	.01	.03	.01	.01
3,000 or over	(9)	.01	(9)	.01	(9)	(9)	.01	(9)	.01	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.01	.04	.01	(9)
RURAL FARM																		
All classes [7]	.03	.01	(9)	.03	$0.01	.02	.06	.01	.02	.02	.03	.01	(9)	(9)	.01	.08	.02	.01
0-499	.05	.01	.00	.03	.01	.03	.07	.02	.01	.02	.05	.01	(9)	.00	.01	.09	.02	.01
500-999	.04	(9)	(9)	.02	(9)	.02	.05	.01	.03	(9)	.03	(9)	(9)	.00	.01	.07	.02	.01
1,000-1,499	.01	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.06	.01	.03	.01	.00	(9)	.00	.00	.04	.10	.03	.01
1,500-1,999	.01	(9)	.00	.01	(9)	.01	.02	(9)	.05	(9)	.02	.01	.00	.01	(9)	.06	.02	.01
2,000-2,999	.01	.02	.00	.02	.00	.02	.04	(9)	.02	.02	(9)	.01	.00	.00	(9)	.09	(9)	.01
3,000 or over	(9)	.03	.00	.01	.01	(9)	.04	(9)	.02	.01	.00	.01	.00	.00	.01	.07	.02	(9)

Percentage of households

RURAL NONFARM																		
All classes [7]	4	6	1	7	2	5	11	4	6	1	2	3	(10)	(10)	2	11	4	2
0-499	6	4	1	13	3	6	17	6	7	2	4	4	1	0	2	9	5	3
500-999	7	6	0	10	2	6	16	3	4	2	3	4	0	1	1	13	2	1
1,000-1,499	2	6	1	5	1	4	8	4	3	1	1	5	0	0	3	12	6	2
1,500-1,999	3	6	2	4	1	4	8	5	7	1	3	1	0	1	4	10	2	3
2,000-2,999	2	10	0	2	1	3	3	1	10	2	2	3	0	2	1	10	3	4
3,000 or over	1	3	1	4	1	3	3	1	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	12	3	1
RURAL FARM																		
All classes [7]	11	4	1	12	3	14	20	5	7	4	7	4	1	(10)	3	22	8	4
0-499	18	5	0	15	4	17	22	8	4	6	12	3	1	0	2	24	9	4
500-999	7	2	1	12	2	12	21	11	6	2	5	4	1	0	2	29	8	4
1,000-1,499	4	7	4	5	3	7	12	3	11	3	0	3	0	0	10	25	11	5
1,500-1,999	4	4	0	4	2	8	6	2	12	2	6	8	0	2	2	17	8	6
2,000-2,999	4	6	0	6	0	4	16	2	8	4	2	4	0	0	2	18	4	4
3,000 or over	4	10	0	4	2	2	14	2	16	6	0	6	0	0	4	23	8	2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD, BY FOOD ITEMS: *Average quantity and money value of specified items of home-produced food consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Home-produced food consumed at home—continued														
	Tomatoes, citrus fruit [2]						Other vegetables and fruit [2]								
	Tomatoes			Citrus fruit			Other vegetables								
	Fresh	Canned		Fresh		Lemons, limes	Fresh					Canned			
		Pulp	Juice, puree [3]	Oranges	Grapefruit		Beets	Cucumbers	Onions	Rutabagas, turnips	Other	Beets	Corn	Pickles, relishes	Other vegetables
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)
	Average quantity														
RURAL NONFARM	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [7]	0.09	0.49	0.17	0.06	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.36	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.11	0.32	0.03
0–499	.08	.37	.10	.08	.03	.01	.02	.00	.47	.01	.01	.04	.11	.27	.03
500–999	.23	.52	.16	.05	.04	.01	.03	.00	.42	.00	.09	.10	.10	.35	.07
1,000–1,499	.06	.78	.19	.10	.03	.00	.01	.00	.38	.01	.03	.13	.14	.42	.07
1,500–1,999	.03	.64	.19	.09	.22	(8)	.02	.00	.29	(8)	.04	.12	.16	.30	.00
2,000–2,999	.00	.28	.31	.00	.00	(8)	.01	.00	.21	.00	(8)	.12	.06	.27	.00
3,000 or over	.05	.24	.11	.00	.56	.00	.00	.00	.15	.07	.00	.06	.07	.19	.00
RURAL FARM															
All classes [7]	.23	1.15	.22	.31	.15	(8)	.08	.01	.80	.04	.04	.27	.37	.69	.03
0–499	.11	.96	.12	.39	.03	.01	.11	.01	.73	.01	.05	.20	.32	.54	.03
500–999	.08	1.55	.16	.05	.07	.00	.00	.00	.92	.09	.06	.36	.33	.85	.07
1,000–1,499	.37	1.85	.18	.25	.00	.00	.02	.00	1.18	.05	.01	.27	.71	1.16	.00
1,500–1,999	1.40	.75	.22	1.42	1.42	.03	.33	.00	.30	.00	.05	.26	.40	.79	.00
2,000–2,999	.32	1.39	.32	.76	.44	.00	.07	.02	.65	.16	.01	.32	.46	.53	.02
3,000 or over	.00	1.23	.63	.00	.00	.00	.06	.00	.27	.04	.02	.25	.31	.74	.00

	Average money value														
RURAL NONFARM															
All classes [7]	$0.01	$0.05	$0.02	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	$0.00	$0.03	(9)	(9)	$0.01	$0.01	$0.05	(9)
0–499	.01	.04	.01	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	.00	.03	(9)	(9)	(9)	.01	.03	(9)
500–999	.03	.05	.02	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	.00	.03	$0.00	$0.01	.01	.01	.05	$0.01
1,000–1,499	.01	.07	.02	$0.01	(9)	$0.00	(9)	.00	.03	(9)	(9)	.01	.02	.06	.01
1,500–1,999	(9)	.06	.02	(9)	$0.01	(9)	(9)	.00	.02	(9)	.01	.01	.02	.04	.00
2,000–2,999	.00	.03	.03	.00	.00	(9)	(9)	.00	.02	.00	(9)	.01	.01	.04	.00
3,000 or over	.01	.02	.01	.00	.03	.00	$0.00	.00	.01	(9)	.00	.01	.01	.03	.00
RURAL FARM															
All classes [7]	.03	.11	.03	.01	.01	(9)	.01	(9)	.06	(9)	.01	.03	.04	.09	(9)
0–499	.02	.09	.01	.02	(9)	(9)	.01	(9)	.06	(9)	.01	.02	.03	.05	(9)
500–999	.01	.15	.02	(9)	(9)	.00	.00	.00	.08	.01	.01	.05	.03	.11	.01
1,000–1,499	.06	.18	.03	.01	.00	.00	(9)	.00	.13	(9)	(9)	.03	.07	.18	.00
1,500–1,999	.20	.08	.04	.06	.05	(9)	.02	.00	.02	.00	.01	.02	.04	.13	.00
2,000–2,999	.04	.19	.06	.03	.01	.00	(9)	(9)	.07	.01	(9)	.03	.05	.08	(9)
3,000 or over	.00	.11	.07	.00	.00	.00	(9)	.00	.02	(9)	.01	.02	.03	.10	.00
	Percentage of households														
RURAL NONFARM															
All classes [7]	2	18	7	1	1	1	1	0	19	1	2	5	6	18	1
0–499	3	14	5	(10)	(10)	1	1	0	23	(10)	2	3	4	14	1
500–999	5	14	6	1	1	1	2	0	23	0	4	5	5	19	1
1,000–1,499	1	25	6	1	1	0	1	0	18	1	2	7	7	21	2
1,500–1,999	1	22	7	1	1	1	1	0	20	1	3	7	9	20	0
2,000–2,999	0	23	12	0	0	1	1	0	10	0	1	6	4	17	0
3,000 or over	3	8	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	1	0	4	4	14	0
RURAL FARM															
All classes [7]	4	32	8	1	1	(10)	3	1	32	2	3	12	16	34	1
0–499	3	29	5	(10)	(10)	(10)	4	(10)	33	1	3	11	13	30	1
500–999	4	37	7	1	1	0	0	0	37	3	3	16	18	39	3
1,000–1,499	7	42	10	1	0	0	1	0	25	1	1	11	23	48	0
1,500–1,999	10	23	10	4	8	2	10	0	19	0	4	13	21	38	0
2,000–2,999	6	37	12	4	4	0	4	2	29	4	2	16	14	25	2
3,000 or over	0	43	20	0	0	0	4	0	22	4	2	14	16	41	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD, BY FOOD ITEMS: *Average quantity and money value of specified items of home-produced food consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Home-produced food consumed at home—continued															
	Other vegetables and fruit [2]—continued															
	Dried fruit				Fresh fruit						Canned fruit					
	Peaches	Prunes	Raisins, currants	Other	Apples	Berries	Cherries	Peaches	Plums	Rhubarb	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Juices	Mixed	Other
(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
	Average quantity															
	Lb.	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
RURAL NONFARM																
All classes [7]	0.01	(8)	(8)	0.01	0.04	0.11	(8)	(8)	0.00	0.24	0.23	0.61	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.25
0–499	.00	0.01	0.00	(8)	.02	.16	0.00	0.00	.00	.14	.30	.57	.11	.02	.00	.19
500–999	.02	.00	(8)	.00	.03	.07	.00	.00	.00	.12	.29	.56	.18	.15	.01	.28
1,000–1,499	.01	.01	.00	.02	.06	.10	.00	.00	.00	.35	.20	.65	.19	.00	.04	.37
1,500–1,999	.00	.00	.00	.01	.14	.16	.02	.09	.00	.28	.24	.77	.20	.04	.00	.23
2,000–2,999	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.10	.00	.00	.00	.45	.09	.48	.11	.01	.00	.29
3,000 or over	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.15	.11	.69	.09	.00	.00	.09
RURAL FARM																
All classes [7]	.03	(8)	(8)	.03	.37	.22	.01	(8)	(8)	.30	.63	1.47	.39	.06	.03	.65
0–499	.05	.01	(8)	.02	.36	.15	.01	.04	.01	.21	.76	1.46	.38	.05	.03	.62
500–999	.01	.00	.00	.05	.43	.34	.02	.03	.01	.31	.87	1.92	.43	.06	.02	.84
1,000–1,499	.00	.00	.00	.01	.91	.37	.01	.00	.00	.53	.69	1.34	.66	.04	.01	.90
1,500–1,999	.00	.00	.00	.00	.10	.22	.00	.00	.00	.37	.44	1.19	.36	.04	.00	.67
2,000–2,999	.03	.00	.00	.06	.30	.15	.00	.00	.04	.58	.34	1.29	.42	.04	.00	.54
3,000 or over	.00	.00	.01	.02	.55	.00	.02	.00	.00	.37	.13	1.24	.31	.04	.17	.69

	Average money value															
RURAL NONFARM																
All classes [7]	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	$0.01	(9)	(9)	$0.00	$0.02	$0.02	$0.08	$0.02	(9)	(9)	$0.03
0–499	$0.00	(9)	$0.00	(9)	(9)	.02	$0.00	$0.00	.00	.02	.02	.08	.02	(9)	$0.00	.03
500–999	(9)	$0.00	(9)	$0.00	(9)	.01	.00	.00	.00	.01	.02	.08	.02	$0.02	(9)	.03
1,000–1,499	(9)	(9)	.00	.01	(9)	.01	.00	.00	.00	.03	.02	.09	.02	.00	.01	.05
1,500–1,999	.00	.00	.00	(9)	$0.01	.02	(9)	.00	.00	.02	.02	.10	.03	(9)	.00	.03
2,000–2,999	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.06	.01	.07	.01	(9)	.00	.04
3,000 or over	.00	.00	.00	(9)	.00	.00	.00	(9)	.00	.02	.01	.09	.01	.00	.00	.02
RURAL FARM																
All classes [7]	.01	(9)	(9)	(9)	.02	.02	(9)	(9)	(9)	.03	.04	.17	.06	.01	(9)	.10
0–499	.01	(9)	(9)	(9)	.02	.02	(9)	(9)	(9)	.02	.05	.18	.06	.01	.01	.10
500–999	(9)	.00	.00	.01	.03	.04	(9)	(9)	(9)	.03	.06	.20	.06	.01	(9)	.16
1,000–1,499	.00	.00	.00	(9)	.06	.03	(9)	.00	.00	.08	.05	.20	.09	(9)	(9)	.18
1,500–1,999	.00	.00	.00	.00	(9)	.03	.00	.00	.00	.03	.04	.17	.05	.01	.00	.08
2,000–2,999	.00	.00	.00	.02	.02	.01	.00	.00	(9)	.04	.03	.16	.07	.01	.00	.06
3,000 or over	.00	.00	(9)	(9)	.03	.00	(9)	.00	.00	.03	.01	.11	.05	.01	.02	.08
	Percentage of households															
RURAL NONFARM																
All classes [7]	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	1	4	(10)	(10)	0	11	8	21	7	1	(10)	9
0–499	0	(10)	0	(10)	1	5	0	0	0	9	10	20	6	1	0	8
500–999	2	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	7	9	21	8	4	1	9
1,000–1,499	1	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	13	7	19	7	0	1	13
1,500–1,999	0	0	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	12	9	27	10	1	0	10
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	18	3	17	5	1	0	8
3,000 or over	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	22	3	0	0	3
RURAL FARM																
All classes [7]	2	(10)	1	2	6	6	1	(10)	(10)	13	17	40	14	2	1	19
0–499	3	(10)	(10)	2	7	4	(10)	1	(10)	9	19	40	12	3	1	18
500–999	1	0	0	4	7	5	1	1	1	16	22	51	17	3	1	22
1,000–1,499	0	0	0	1	5	8	1	0	0	21	18	33	22	1	1	23
1,500–1,999	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	19	13	37	15	2	0	13
2,000–2,999	0	0	0	2	4	6	0	0	2	18	12	37	20	2	0	18
3,000 or over	0	0	2	2	8	0	2	0	0	18	6	47	16	2	6	24

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD, BY FOOD ITEMS: *Average quantity and money value of specified items of home-produced food consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Home-produced food consumed at home—continued									
	Meat, poultry, fish [2]									
	Beef								Veal	
	Steak		Roast		Boiling, stewing	Ground	Corned	Dried	Cutlets, chops, roast	Stewing, all other except liver [4]
	Round	Other	Rib	Other						
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)
	Average quantity									
	Lb.	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
RURAL NONFARM										
All classes [7]	0.01	0.01	(3)	0.00	0.01	(3)	0.00	0.00	0.01	(3)
0-499	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	(3)	.00	.00	.00	0.00
500-999	.01	.03	.02	.00	(3)	0.00	.00	.00	.03	.00
1,000-1,499	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	(3)
1,500-1,999	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2,000-2,999	.05	.00	.00	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3,000 or over	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
RURAL FARM										
All classes [7]	.15	.03	.08	.05	.07	.06	.01	(3)	.01	.03
0-499	.05	.00	.02	.04	.04	.03	.00	.00	.00	.08
500-999	.19	.00	.08	.02	.08	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,499	.22	.13	.16	.07	.15	.02	.03	.00	.00	.00
1,500-1,999	.10	.02	.04	.17	.04	.10	.00	.01	.00	.00
2,000-2,999	.31	.00	.20	.00	.12	.18	.08	.00	.08	.00
3,000 or over	.42	.29	.31	.12	.27	.17	.00	.02	.00	.10

	Average money value									
RURAL NONFARM										
All classes [7]	(9)	(9)	(9)	$0.00	(9)	(9)	$0.00	$0.00	(9)	(9)
0–499	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	.00	$0.00	(9)	.00	.00	$0.00	$0.00
500–999	(9)	.01	.01	.00	(9)	$0.00	.00	.00	.01	.00
1,000–1,499	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	(9)
1,500–1,999	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2,000–2,999	.02	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3,000 or over	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
RURAL FARM										
All classes [7]	.05	.01	.02	.02	.02	.02	(9)	(9)	(9)	.01
0–499	.02	.00	(9)	.01	.01	.01	.00	.00	.00	.02
500–999	.07	.00	.02	.01	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,000–1,499	.08	.05	.05	.02	.03	.01	.01	.00	.00	.00
1,500–1,999	.04	.01	.01	.05	.01	.02	.00	.01	.00	.00
2,000–2,999	.11	.00	.05	.00	.04	.05	.02	.00	.03	.00
3,000 or over	.16	.11	.10	.04	.06	.04	.00	.01	.00	.04
	Percentage of households									
RURAL NONFARM										
All classes [7]	(10)	(10)	(10)	0	(10)	(10)	0	0	(10)	(10)
0–499	0	0	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	0	0
500–999	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
1,000–1,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(10)
1,500–1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
3,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RURAL FARM										
All classes [7]	5	1	2	1	2	2	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
0–499	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1
500–999	4	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
1,000–1,499	10	5	3	3	5	1	1	0	0	0
1,500–1,999	4	2	2	4	2	6	0	2	0	0
2,000–2,999	6	0	4	0	4	6	2	0	2	0
3,000 or over	16	8	8	4	8	8	0	2	0	2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD, BY FOOD ITEMS: *Average quantity and money value of specified items of home-produced food consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Home-produced food consumed at home—continued															
	Meat, poultry, fish [2]—continued															
	Pork							Lamb		Other				Fish and shellfish		Eggs
	Fresh				Smoked, cured											
	Chops	Loin roast	Sausage	All other except liver [4]	Ham		Shoulder, other	Chops	Leg	Game	Canned cooked, excludes bologna, other	Bologna, other [5]	Poultry—chicken	Fresh fish	Fresh shellfish	
					Sliced (raw)	Whole or half										
(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)
	Average quantity															
	Lb.	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Doz.*
RURAL NONFARM																
All classes [7]	0.01	(8)	0.02	(8)	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.02	1.16
0–499	(8)	0.00	.01	0.00	.00	.17	.05	.00	.00	.02	.12	.00	.33	.03	.04	.96
500–999	.01	.00	.03	.00	.00	.33	.16	.00	.00	.00	.16	.00	.50	.16	.00	1.22
1,000–1,499	.00	.00	.03	.01	.00	.22	.05	.00	.00	.00	.08	.00	.19	.07	.00	1.17
1,500–1,999	.01	.00	.01	.00	.00	.18	.08	.00	.00	.00	.19	.00	.18	.17	(8)	1.23
2,000–2,999	.00	.02	.07	.00	.00	.24	.03	.00	.00	.07	.02	.00	.28	.11	.00	1.45
3,000 or over	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.06	.04	.00	.00	.00	.11	.00	.45	.00	.00	1.03
RURAL FARM																
All classes [7]	.10	.09	.24	.04	.02	1.31	.42	.02	.01	.02	.51	.04	1.16	.20	.01	2.81
0–499	.03	.05	.19	.05	.00	1.04	.40	.00	.00	.05	.53	.07	1.10	.10	.01	2.25
500–999	.07	.11	.27	.06	.06	1.34	.26	.00	.00	.01	.69	.01	1.11	.28	.02	2.66
1,000–1,499	.11	.07	.32	.00	.00	2.50	.29	.00	.00	.00	.48	.01	1.59	.23	.00	3.09
1,500–1,999	.20	.17	.34	.00	.10	.96	.31	.00	.00	.00	.34	.00	.60	.08	.00	3.18
2,000–2,999	.20	.14	.27	.04	.20	1.52	.85	.10	.00	.04	.57	.00	1.56	.51	.00	4.37
3,000 or over	.37	.10	.14	.10	.06	.66	.27	.18	.12	.00	.55	.00	1.54	.26	.04	3.05

	Average money value															
RURAL NONFARM																
All classes [7]	(9)	(9)	$0.01	(9)	$0.00	$0.07	$0.02	$0.00	$0.00	(9)	$0.04	$0.00	$0.09	$0.02	(9)	$0.35
0–499	(9)	$0.00	(9)	$0.00	.00	.08	.01	.00	.00	(9)	.04	.00	.09	(9)	$0.01	.26
500–999	(9)	.00	.01	.00	.00	.08	.06	.00	.00	$0.00	.05	.00	.13	.02	.00	.36
1,000–1,499	$0.00	.00	.01	(9)	.00	.06	.01	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.05	.01	.00	.34
1,500–1,999	(9)	.00	(9)	.00	.00	.07	.03	.00	.00	.00	.06	.00	.05	.03	(9)	.37
2,000–2,999	.00	.01	.02	.00	.00	.08	.01	.00	.00	.02	.01	.00	.08	.02	.00	.45
3,000 or over	.00	.00	(9)	.00	.00	.02	.01	.00	.00	.00	.05	.00	.13	.00	.00	.35
RURAL FARM																
All classes [7]	.03	.03	.07	.01	.01	.39	.11	.01	(9)	.01	.17	.01	.39	.03	(9)	.80
0–499	.01	.02	.05	.01	.00	.28	.05	.00	.00	.01	.14	.02	.42	.02	(9)	.63
500–999	.03	.04	.08	.02	.04	.40	.03	.00	.00	(9)	.20	(9)	.43	.04	(9)	.67
1,000–1,499	.03	.03	.09	.00	.00	.78	.10	.00	.00	.00	.17	(9)	.35	.03	.00	.87
1,500–1,999	.08	.06	.09	.00	.05	.36	.13	.00	.00	.00	.13	.00	.19	.02	.00	1.14
2,000–2,999	.07	.05	.08	.02	.12	.57	.13	.04	.00	.01	.26	.00	.50	.08	.00	1.53
3,000 or over	.14	.03	.05	.01	.03	.20	.04	.07	.03	.00	.26	.00	.58	.05	.01	.85
	Percentage of households															
RURAL NONFARM																
All classes [7]	(10)	(10)	1	(10)	0	5	2	0	0	(10)	3	0	7	2	(10)	40
0–499	(10)	0	(10)	0	0	3	1	0	0	(10)	4	0	7	1	(10)	45
500–999	1	0	2	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	4	0	9	4	0	44
1,000–1,499	0	0	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	1	0	40
1,500–1,999	1	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	1	35
2,000–2,999	0	1	2	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	7	2	0	38
3,000 or over	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	11	0	0	25
RURAL FARM																
All classes [7]	4	2	9	1	1	26	10	(10)	(10)	1	14	1	22	5	1	91
0–499	1	1	6	1	0	23	11	0	0	1	16	(10)	21	3	(10)	91
500–999	3	3	8	4	2	29	7	0	0	1	15	1	23	5	2	92
1,000–1,499	5	3	14	0	0	34	10	0	0	0	14	1	23	4	0	93
1,500–1,999	10	6	17	0	2	31	8	0	0	0	12	0	12	4	0	88
2,000–2,999	6	2	14	2	2	29	12	2	0	2	18	0	29	10	0	92
3,000 or over	14	2	8	4	2	20	8	4	2	0	10	0	27	4	2	92

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD, BY FOOD ITEMS: *Average quantity and money value of specified items of home-produced food consumed at home per household per week, and percentage of households consuming, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1] —Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Home-produced food consumed at home—continued															
	Grain products [2]				Fats, oils [2]					Sugars, sweets [2]						Miscellaneous [2]—canned, cooked food mixtures [6]
	Flour white	Corn meal		Cereal—hominy grits	Butter	Bacon	Salt pork	Shortening		Molasses	Sirups		Jellies, jams	Preserves	Other	
		White	Yellow					Lard	Other		Corn	Other				
(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)
	Average quantity															
RURAL NONFARM	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [7]	0.04	0.15	0.01	(8)	0.31	0.10	0.05	0.16	0.01	0.03	(8)	(8)	0.40	0.17	(8)	0.01
0–499	.00	.26	.00	0.02	.32	.08	.05	.14	.01	.06	0.00	0.00	.26	.11	(8)	.01
500–999	.17	.36	.03	.00	.34	.10	.07	.16	.02	.02	.00	.00	.42	.17	0.02	.01
1,000–1,499	.00	.00	(8)	.00	.25	.10	.01	.18	.02	.02	(8)	.00	.38	.17	.00	.00
1,500–1,999	.00	.04	.00	.00	.25	.10	.04	.12	.01	.06	.00	.00	.49	.17	.00	.05
2,000–2,999	.00	.06	.00	.00	.37	.19	.07	.30	.01	.00	.00	.01	.56	.27	.00	.00
3,000 or over	.00	.04	.00	.00	.22	.02	.03	.01	.00	.00	.00	.01	.43	.17	.00	.00
RURAL FARM																
All classes [7]	1.23	2.45	.06	.02	1.28	.66	.30	.92	.06	.37	.02	.06	.80	.32	.04	.04
0–499	1.54	3.14	.07	.03	1.46	.51	.42	.85	.06	.57	.02	.03	.66	.30	.04	.04
500–999	1.66	2.56	.00	.03	1.27	.79	.28	1.04	.05	.46	.03	.01	.97	.40	.08	.10
1,000–1,499	.41	1.20	.04	.00	1.35	.64	.35	1.18	.05	.08	.00	.00	1.14	.25	.03	.03
1,500–1,999	.80	1.00	.00	.00	1.00	.94	.12	.94	.08	.00	.06	.05	.64	.27	.00	.00
2,000–2,999	.12	.64	.09	.03	.92	.85	.25	.88	.10	.09	.06	.06	1.19	.32	.01	.00
3,000 or over	1.41	.16	.00	.00	.75	.75	.21	.84	.05	.06	.00	.06	.60	.49	.04	.00

Average money value

RURAL NONFARM																
All classes [7]	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	$0.13	$0.03	$0.01	$0.03	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	$0.07	$0.02	(9)	(9)
0–499	$0.00	$0.01	$0.00	(9)	.12	.02	.01	.03	(9)	(9)	$0.00	$0.00	.04	.02	(9)	(9)
500–999	.01	.01	(9)	$0.00	.14	.03	.01	.03	(9)	(9)	.00	.00	.08	.02	$0.01	(9)
1,000–1,499	.00	.00	(9)	.00	.10	.03	(9)	.03	(9)	(9)	(9)	.00	.07	.02	.00	$0.00
1,500–1,999	.00	(9)	.00	.00	.14	.03	.01	.02	(9)	$0.01	.00	.00	.11	.02	.00	.01
2,000–2,999	.00	(9)	.00	.00	.15	.06	.01	.05	(9)	.00	.00	(9)	.09	.04	.00	.00
3,000 or over	.00	(9)	.00	.00	.09	.01	.01	(9)	$0.00	.00	.00	(9)	.08	.03	.00	.00
RURAL FARM																
All classes [7]	.05	.07	(9)	(9)	.52	.19	.07	.16	.01	.02	(9)	.01	.13	.05	.01	.01
0–499	.06	.09	(9)	(9)	.59	.14	.08	.15	.01	.03	(9)	.01	.08	.06	.01	.01
500–999	.07	.07	.00	(9)	.51	.23	.05	.18	.01	.03	(9)	(9)	.18	.08	.03	.01
1,000–1,499	.02	.04	.01	.00	.54	.19	.08	.18	.01	.01	.00	.00	.27	.05	(9)	.01
1,500–1,999	.03	.03	.00	.00	.41	.27	.03	.15	.02	.00	(9)	.01	.08	.03	.00	.00
2,000–2,999	.01	.02	(9)	(9)	.37	.28	.04	.15	.02	.01	.01	.01	.30	.04	(9)	.00
3,000 or over	.05	.01	.00	.00	.31	.25	.04	.15	.01	(9)	.00	.01	.15	.06	.01	.00

Percentage of households

RURAL NONFARM																
All classes [7]	(10)	2	(10)	(10)	13	5	3	8	1	1	(10)	(10)	26	8	(10)	1
0–499	0	4	0	1	14	4	3	7	1	3	0	0	21	6	(10)	(10)
500–999	1	4	1	0	13	6	4	11	1	1	0	0	27	8	1	1
1,000–1,499	0	0	1	0	13	7	1	9	1	1	1	0	21	9	0	0
1,500–1,999	0	1	0	0	17	5	4	7	1	1	0	0	33	9	0	2
2,000–2,999	0	1	0	0	13	6	4	11	2	0	0	1	30	10	0	0
3,000 or over	0	3	0	0	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	31	10	0	0
RURAL FARM																
All classes [7]	9	17	1	1	54	27	15	45	4	8	1	3	39	14	2	2
0–499	11	22	1	1	64	22	17	41	3	12	1	2	33	14	2	2
500–999	11	17	0	1	51	24	15	50	4	7	3	4	43	15	4	3
1,000–1,499	3	11	1	0	51	27	12	48	4	3	0	0	49	12	3	1
1,500–1,999	10	8	0	0	33	42	10	44	4	0	2	6	35	13	0	0
2,000–2,999	2	6	4	2	35	31	10	49	4	4	2	4	55	16	2	0
3,000 or over	8	4	0	0	33	39	10	51	4	2	0	2	47	16	2	0

[1] See table 22, footnote 1.
[2] Excludes items that less than 0.5 percent of the families consumed. See tables 22 through 28 for items excluded in each food group.
[3] Includes tomato sauce, catsup, tomato paste, and chili sauce.
[4] Includes brains, heart, kidney, sweetbreads, tongue, and tripe.
[5] Includes ground meat mixtures and special meat products as tripe, tongue, kidney, and other organs when it was not known whether they were beef, veal, pork, or lamb.
[6] Includes canned food mixtures and mixed, cooked foods such as soups and mincemeat. Excludes mixed fruit and baked beans.
[7] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.
[8] 0.0050 lb. or less.
[9] $0.0050 or less.
[10] 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 31.—SUMMARY OF HOME-PRODUCED FOOD, BY FOOD GROUPS:[1] *Average quantity and money value of specified groups of home-produced food consumed at home per household per week, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [2]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese				Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Dry beans and peas, nuts			Green and yellow vegetables					Tomatoes, citrus fruit			Other vegetables and fruit					
										Fresh							Vegetables		Fruit		
	Milk equivalent fluid [3] (Cols. 3-5)	Milk	Cream, ice cream	Cheese	Total [4, 5] (Cols. 8, 9)	Dry beans and peas [4]	Nuts [5]	Total (Cols. 11, 14)	Total (Cols. 12, 13)	Leafy green	Other than leafy	Canned	Total (Cols. 16, 17)	Tomatoes	Citrus fruit	Total [6] (Cols. 19-23)	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Fresh	Canned
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	Average quantity																					
RURAL NONFARM	*Qt.*	*Qt.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [11]	5.34	5.03	0.30	0.08	1.97	0.05	0.05	(12)	1.91	1.39	1.07	0.32	0.52	0.94	0.75	0.19	2.73	0.42	0.55	0.02	0.39	1.20
0-499	4.91	4.75	.26	.03	1.77	.06	.06	(12)	2.10	1.77	1.47	.30	.42	.71	.55	.16	2.51	.51	.45	.01	.32	1.19
500-999	5.52	5.54	.20	.08	2.09	.07	.07	0.00	2.31	1.79	1.36	.43	.52	1.05	.91	.14	2.94	.55	.62	.02	.22	1.47
1,000-1,499	5.15	4.56	.24	.19	2.01	.03	.02	.01	1.64	1.07	.83	.24	.57	1.16	1.03	.13	3.31	.43	.76	.04	.51	1.45
1,500-1,999	6.52	6.04	.55	.11	1.87	.09	.07	.02	1.55	1.06	.82	.24	.49	1.17	.86	.31	3.04	.35	.58	.01	.59	1.48
2,000-2,999	5.35	5.06	.31	.07	2.87	.04	.04	.00	2.06	1.43	.94	.49	.63	.58	.59	(12)	2.20	.22	.45	.00	.55	.98
3,000 or over	4.17	4.03	.34	.01	.83	.03	.00	.03	1.03	.58	.38	.20	.45	.06	.40	.56	1.73	.22	.32	.01	.17	.98
RURAL FARM																						
All classes [11]	21.07	20.40	1.63	.27	8.75	.43	.40	.03	4.72	3.60	2.83	.77	1.12	2.08	1.60	.46	6.70	.97	1.36	.06	.90	3.23
0-499	20.57	19.34	1.15	.32	7.55	.55	.51	.04	6.17	4.98	3.98	1.00	1.19	1.62	1.19	.43	6.40	.91	1.09	.08	.78	3.30
500-999	21.13	20.22	1.36	.17	10.35	.32	.27	.05	4.74	3.61	2.93	.68	1.13	1.91	1.79	.12	8.28	1.07	1.61	.08	1.14	4.14
1,000-1,499	22.83	21.30	2.53	.25	12.70	.43	.43	(12)	3.67	2.19	1.61	.58	1.48	2.65	2.40	.25	8.94	1.30	2.14	.01	1.82	3.61
1,500-1,999	22.35	20.97	2.22	.24	8.79	.10	.10	.00	2.83	1.89	1.23	.66	.94	5.24	2.37	2.87	5.52	.68	1.45	.00	.69	2.70
2,000-2,999	21.10	19.13	2.06	.49	12.10	.32	.32	(12)	2.95	1.94	1.45	.49	1.01	3.23	2.03	1.20	6.18	.91	1.33	.06	1.07	2.63
3,000 or over	19.44	18.07	2.27	.24	9.41	.14	.13	.01	2.61	1.59	1.02	.57	1.02	1.86	1.86	.00	5.36	.39	1.30	.03	.97	2.58

	Average money value																				
RURAL NONFARM																					
All classes [11]	$0.58	$0.50	$0.07	$0.01	$0.06	[13]	[13]	[13]	$0.19	$0.13	$0.09	$0.04	$0.06	$0.08	$0.08	[13]	$0.28	$0.03	$0.07	[13]	$0.03	$0.15
0–499	.48	.42	.06	[13]	.05	[13]	[13]	[13]	.18	.13	.10	.03	.05	.06	.06	[13]	.26	.03	.04	[13]	.04	.15
500–999	.57	.52	.04	.01	.07	[13]	[13]	$0.00	.22	.16	.11	.05	.06	.10	.10	[13]	.31	.04	.08	[13]	.02	.17
1,000–1,499	.51	.43	.05	.03	.05	$0.01	[13]	.01	.18	.11	.08	.03	.07	.11	.10	$0.01	.37	.03	.10	$0.01	.04	.19
1,500–1,999	.77	.61	.14	.02	.05	.01	[13]	.01	.15	.09	.06	.03	.08	.09	.08	.01	.33	.03	.07	[13]	.05	.18
2,000–2,999	.65	.56	.08	.01	.09	[13]	[13]	.00	.21	.14	.09	.05	.07	.06	.06	[13]	.28	.02	.06	.00	.07	.13
3,000 or over	.58	.48	.10	[13]	.03	.01	$0.00	.01	.11	.05	.03	.02	.06	.07	.04	.03	.21	.01	.05	[13]	.02	.13
RURAL FARM																					
All classes [11]	2.51	2.01	.47	.03	.33	.05	.03	.02	.37	.25	.17	.08	.12	.19	.17	.02	.70	.08	.16	.01	.07	.38
0–499	2.21	1.76	.43	.02	.38	.06	.04	.02	.44	.31	.22	.09	.13	.14	.12	.02	.66	.08	.10	.01	.06	.41
500–999	2.53	2.12	.38	.03	.34	.05	.02	.03	.33	.22	.16	.06	.11	.18	.18	[13]	.90	.10	.20	.01	.10	.49
1,000–1,499	3.13	2.19	.83	.11	.41	.04	.04	[13]	.36	.18	.14	.04	.18	.28	.27	.01	1.11	.13	.28	[13]	.17	.53
1,500–1,999	2.84	2.26	.54	.04	.34	.01	.01	.00	.23	.13	.05	.08	.10	.43	.32	.11	.65	.05	.19	.00	.06	.35
2,000–2,999	3.35	2.54	.70	.11	.37	.02	.02	[13]	.26	.16	.11	.05	.10	.33	.29	.04	.66	.08	.16	.02	.07	.33
3,000 or over	2.77	1.95	.78	.04	.22	.01	.01	[13]	.23	.13	.09	.04	.10	.18	.18	.00	.52	.03	.15	[13]	.06	.28

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—SUMMARY OF HOME-PRODUCED FOOD, BY FOOD GROUPS: [1] *Average quantity and money value of specified groups of home-produced food consumed at home per household per week, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [2]—Continued

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Meat, poultry, fish								Eggs	Grain products			Fats, oils [9]	Sugars, sweets			Miscellaneous foods [10]
		Meat									Flours, meal, cereals, pastes						
	Total [7] (Cols. 26 32)	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb	Other [8]	Poultry	Fish, shellfish		Total (Cols. 35, 36)	Flours, meal	Cereals, pastes		Total (Cols. 39, 40)	Sugars	Sweets	
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
	Average quantity																
RURAL NONFARM	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Doz.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [11]	0.92	0.03	0.01	0.32	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.11	1.16	0.20	0.20	(12)	0.63	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.01
0–499	.77	(12)	.00	.23	.00	.14	.33	.07	.96	.28	.26	0.02	.60	.43	.00	.43	.01
500–999	1.44	.06	.03	.53	.00	.16	.50	.16	1.22	.56	.56	.00	.69	.63	.00	.63	.01
1,000–1,499	.66	.01	(12)	.31	.00	.08	.19	.07	1.17	(12)	(12)	.00	.56	.57	.00	.57	.00
1,500–1,999	.93	.00	.00	.28	.00	.20	.18	.17	1.23	.04	.04	.00	.62	.72	.00	.72	.05
2,000–2,999	.92	.08	.00	.36	.00	.09	.28	.11	1.45	.06	.06	.00	.94	.84	.00	.84	.00
3,000 or over	.67	.00	.00	.11	.00	.11	.45	.00	1.03	.04	.04	.00	.28	.61	.00	.61	.00
RURAL FARM																	
All classes [11]	4.70	.46	.04	2.22	.03	.57	1.17	.21	2.51	3.81	3.78	.03	3.28	1.62	.01	1.61	.04
0–499	3.88	.18	.08	1.76	.00	.65	1.10	.11	2.25	4.89	4.85	.04	3.30	1.64	.02	1.62	.04
500–999	4.68	.37	.00	2.19	.00	.71	1.11	.30	2.66	4.25	4.22	.03	3.43	1.95	.00	1.95	.10
1,000–1,499	6.56	.83	.06	3.38	.00	.49	1.63	.22	3.09	1.73	1.73	.00	3.57	1.50	.00	1.50	.03
1,500–1,999	3.58	.48	.00	2.08	.00	.34	.66	.08	3.18	1.80	1.80	.00	3.08	1.06	.04	1.02	.00
2,000–2,999	6.99	.89	.08	3.22	.10	.63	1.56	.51	4.37	.88	.85	.03	3.00	1.77	.04	1.73	.00
3,000 or over	6.11	1.60	.10	1.70	.30	.67	1.54	.30	3.05	1.59	1.59	.00	2.60	1.25	.00	1.25	.00

	Average money value																
RURAL NONFARM																	
All classes [11]	$0.25	[13]	[13]	$0.10	$0.00	$0.04	$0.09	$0.02	$0.35	[12]	[13]	[13]	$0.20	$0.09	$0.00	$0.09	[12]
0–499	.23	[13]	$0.00	.09	.00	.04	.06	.01	.26	$0.01	$0.01	[12]	.18	.06	.00	.06	[13]
500–999	.38	$0.02	.01	.15	.00	.05	.13	.02	.36	.02	.02	[13]	.21	.11	.00	.11	[13]
1,000–1,499	.16	[13]	[13]	.08	.00	.02	.05	.01	.34	[13]	[13]	$0.00	.16	.09	.00	.09	$0.00
1,500–1,999	.24	.00	.00	.10	.00	.06	.05	.03	.37	[13]	[13]	.00	.20	.14	.00	.14	.01
2,000–2,999	.28	.03	.00	.12	.00	.03	.08	.02	.45	[13]	[13]	.00	.27	.13	.00	.13	.00
3,000 or over	.21	.00	.00	.03	.00	.05	.13	.00	.35	[13]	[13]	.00	.11	.11	.00	.11	.00
RURAL FARM																	
All classes [11]	1.42	.14	.01	.65	.01	.19	.39	.03	.80	.12	.12	[13]	.95	.22	[13]	.22	.01
0–499	1.10	.05	.03	.42	.00	.17	.42	.02	.63	.16	.16	[13]	.97	.19	[13]	.19	.01
500–999	1.43	.12	.00	.64	.00	.20	.43	.04	.67	.14	.14	[13]	.98	.32	.00	.32	.01
1,000–1,499	1.85	.26	.00	1.03	.00	.17	.36	.03	.87	.08	.08	.00	1.00	.33	.00	.33	.01
1,500–1,999	1.26	.15	.00	.77	.00	.13	.19	.02	1.14	.06	.06	.00	.88	.12	[13]	.12	.00
2,000–2,999	2.24	.27	.03	1.04	.04	.28	.50	.08	1.53	.03	.03	[13]	.86	.37	[13]	.37	.00
3,000 or over	2.06	.52	.04	.59	.10	.26	.58	.06	.85	.06	.06	.00	.76	.23	.00	.23	.00

[1] For detailed food items see table 30.

[2] See table 22, footnote 1.

[3] Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products included here are equivalent in minerals and protein. (See footnote 9, p. 6, for the factors used to convert pounds of dairy products to quarts of fluid whole milk.)

[4] Includes the dry weight of dry beans—not canned, peas, lentils, and corn added to 40 percent of the weight of canned dry beans.

[5] Includes the weight of shelled nuts and peanut butter added to 60 percent of the weight of nuts—in shell.

[6] Includes the weight of fresh and canned products added to four times the weight of dried fruit.

[7] Excludes bacon and salt pork.

[8] Includes liver, game, canned meat, bologna, ground-meat mixtures and special meat products as tripe, tongue, kidney, and other organs when it was not known whether they were beef, veal, pork or lamb.

[9] Includes bacon and salt pork.

[10] Includes soft drinks and canned food mixtures and mixed, cooked foods such as root beer, soups, and mincemeat. Excludes mixed fruit and baked beans.

[11] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.

[12] 0.0050 lb. or less.

[13] $0.0050 or less.

TABLE 32.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS PER PERSON: *Average nutritive value per person per day of food brought into the kitchen, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Average [2] nutritive value of diets per person per day								
	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Ascorbic acid	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Calories	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Milligrams*	*International Units*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*
UNITED STATES									
All classes [3]	3,000	95	1.0	16	7,900	135	1.9	2.2	16
0–499	3,100	90	1.1	16	7,400	105	1.8	2.1	12
500–999	3,000	90	1.0	16	7,200	115	1.7	2.0	14
1,000–1,499	3,000	90	1.0	16	7,300	115	1.8	2.1	15
1,500–1,999	2,900	90	1.0	15	7,200	125	1.8	2.2	16
2,000–2,999	2,900	95	1.0	16	8,500	150	2.0	2.3	19
3,000 or over	2,900	95	1.1	16	8,600	165	1.9	2.3	19
ALL NONFARM									
All classes [3]	2,900	90	1.0	16	7,700	135	1.8	2.1	17
0–499	2,900	80	.9	15	6,600	105	1.7	1.8	12
500–999	2,800	85	.9	15	7,400	115	1.6	1.9	14
1,000–1,499	2,800	85	.9	15	6,800	115	1.7	2.0	15
1,500–1,999	2,800	90	1.0	15	7,100	125	1.7	2.1	16
2,000–2,999	2,900	95	1.0	16	8,500	155	2.0	2.3	19
3,000 or over	2,900	95	1.0	16	8,700	165	1.9	2.3	19
URBAN									
All classes [4]	2,800	90	1.0	16	8,200	150	1.8	2.1	18
0–499	2,500	75	.8	15	6,900	115	1.7	1.7	13
500–999	2,600	80	.9	15	7,900	120	1.5	1.9	14
1,000–1,499	2,700	85	.9	15	7,100	125	1.8	2.0	16
1,500–1,999	2,700	85	1.0	15	7,200	130	1.7	2.1	16
2,000–2,999	2,900	95	1.0	16	8,500	155	1.9	2.2	19
2,000–2,499	2,800	95	1.0	16	8,300	150	1.9	2.2	19
2,500–2,999	2,900	95	1.0	17	8,800	165	2.0	2.3	20
3,000 or over [4]	2,900	95	1.0	16	8,600	165	1.9	2.2	19
3,000–4,999	2,900	95	1.0	16	8,300	155	2.0	2.2	19
5,000–9,999	2,800	95	1.0	16	9,400	170	1.9	2.2	20
RURAL NONFARM									
All classes [3]	3,100	90	1.0	16	7,000	115	1.8	2.1	14
0–499	3,100	90	1.0	16	6,400	100	1.7	1.9	12
500–999	3,100	90	1.0	15	6,300	105	1.7	1.9	13
1,000–1,499	3,000	90	1.0	15	6,300	100	1.7	2.0	14
1,500–1,999	3,100	95	1.1	16	6,700	115	1.8	2.2	15
2,000–2,999	3,100	95	1.1	17	8,500	130	2.0	2.3	16
3,000 or over	3,000	100	1.2	17	8,800	155	2.0	2.5	18
RURAL FARM									
All classes [3]	3,400	100	1.3	17	8,000	120	2.1	2.5	15
0–499	3,300	95	1.2	16	8,100	110	1.9	2.3	13
500–999	3,600	100	1.3	18	7,100	110	2.1	2.4	15
1,000–1,499	3,600	110	1.3	18	7,900	120	2.2	2.7	18
1,500–1,999	3,600	110	1.4	18	8,900	155	2.3	2.8	18
2,000–2,999	3,500	105	1.3	18	8,300	145	2.3	2.6	18
3,000 or over	3,200	100	1.3	17	7,700	125	1.9	2.5	18

[1] See table 22, footnote 1.
[2] For method of computing averages per person per day see Methodology, page 137.
[3] Includes families with negative income, not shown separately.
[4] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.

TABLE 33.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS PER NUTRITION UNIT: *Average nutritive value per nutrition unit per day of food brought into the kitchen, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Average [2] nutritive value of diets per nutrition unit per day								
	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Ascorbic acid	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Calories	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Milligrams*	*International Units*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*
UNITED STATES									
All classes [3]	3,300	100	0.9	16	8,400	140	2.3	2.7	20
0–499	3,400	95	.9	16	7,900	115	2.1	2.4	15
500–999	3,300	95	.9	16	8,000	125	2.1	2.5	17
1,000–1,499	3,400	95	.9	16	7,700	130	2.2	2.6	19
1,500–1,999	3,300	100	.9	16	7,900	140	2.2	2.8	20
2,000–2,999	3,400	105	.9	17	9,300	165	2.5	2.9	23
3,000 or over	3,200	100	.9	16	9,000	165	2.3	2.8	23
ALL NONFARM									
All classes [3]	3,300	95	.9	16	8,400	145	2.3	2.7	21
0–499	3,300	90	.8	16	7,200	115	2.1	2.3	15
500–999	3,200	90	.8	15	8,000	125	2.0	2.4	17
1,000–1,499	3,300	95	.8	16	7,600	130	2.2	2.6	19
1,500–1,999	3,300	100	.9	15	7,800	135	2.2	2.7	20
2,000–2,999	3,300	105	.9	17	9,300	165	2.5	2.9	23
3,000 or over	3,200	100	.9	16	9,100	170	2.3	2.8	23
URBAN									
All classes [4]	3,200	95	.8	16	8,700	155	2.3	2.7	22
0–499	2,900	80	.7	15	7,400	120	2.2	2.1	16
500–999	3,000	85	.8	15	8,600	130	1.9	2.4	18
1,000–1,499	3,200	95	.8	16	7,900	140	2.2	2.6	20
1,500–1,999	3,200	95	.9	15	7,900	140	2.2	2.7	20
2,000–2,999	3,300	105	.9	17	9,300	170	2.4	2.9	24
2,000–2,499	3,300	100	.9	16	9,100	160	2.4	2.8	23
2,500–2,999	3,300	105	.9	17	9,500	180	2.5	3.0	25
3,000 or over [4]	3,100	100	.9	16	9,100	170	2.3	2.7	23
3,000–4,999	3,200	100	.9	16	8,700	165	2.4	2.7	23
5,000–9,999	3,100	100	.9	16	9,900	180	2.3	2.8	24
RURAL NONFARM									
All classes [3]	3,600	100	.9	16	7,700	120	2.3	2.7	18
0–499	3,600	95	.9	16	7,000	110	2.1	2.4	15
500–999	3,700	100	.8	16	7,100	115	2.2	2.4	17
1,000–1,499	3,500	100	.8	16	7,100	110	2.2	2.6	18
1,500–1,999	3,600	100	.9	16	7,400	125	2.3	2.8	19
2,000–2,999	3,600	105	.9	17	9,400	140	2.5	2.9	21
3,000 or over	3,400	105	1.0	17	9,400	165	2.5	3.1	22
RURAL FARM									
All classes [3]	3,500	105	1.1	17	8,800	125	2.3	2.9	17
0–499	3,400	100	1.1	17	9,100	115	2.2	2.7	15
500–999	3,600	110	1.1	18	7,700	120	2.3	2.8	16
1,000–1,499	3,500	110	1.1	18	8,400	125	2.4	3.0	19
1,500–1,999	3,500	110	1.2	17	9,400	155	2.4	3.1	19
2,000–2,999	3,500	115	1.1	19	9,200	155	2.6	3.0	20
3,000 or over	3,100	105	1.1	17	8,100	130	2.1	2.7	19

[1] See table 22, footnote 1.
[2] For method of computing averages per nutrition unit per day see Methodology, page 137.
[3] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.
[4] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.

TABLE 34.—HOUSEHOLD SIZE: *Average household size in equivalent persons and in equivalent nutrition units, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Average household size in equivalent persons [2]	Average household size in equivalent nutrition units [2]								
		Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Ascorbic acid	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
UNITED STATES	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All classes [3]	3.41	3.05	3.17	3.88	3.33	3.13	3.18	2.79	2.74	2.79
0-499	3.03	2.77	2.79	3.46	2.93	2.74	2.81	2.51	2.47	2.51
500-999	3.16	2.83	2.93	3.62	3.09	2.88	2.94	2.58	2.55	2.58
1,000-1,499	3.37	2.94	3.08	3.82	3.24	3.02	3.10	2.71	2.66	2.71
1,500-1,999	3.29	2.89	3.02	3.70	3.19	3.00	3.03	2.66	2.61	2.66
2,000-2,999	3.44	3.01	3.18	3.89	3.35	3.15	3.19	2.76	2.72	2.76
3,000 or over	3.80	3.47	3.64	4.38	3.83	3.61	3.66	3.18	3.12	3.18
ALL NONFARM										
All classes [3]	3.23	2.82	3.00	3.66	3.16	2.98	3.02	2.59	2.55	2.59
0-499	2.30	1.99	2.11	2.55	2.23	2.12	2.14	1.85	1.82	1.85
500-999	2.91	2.50	2.68	3.31	2.83	2.65	2.69	2.30	2.28	2.30
1,000-1,499	3.23	2.73	2.93	3.64	3.08	2.88	2.94	2.53	2.49	2.53
1,500-1,999	3.20	2.75	2.92	3.60	3.09	2.91	2.93	2.54	2.49	2.54
2,000-2,999	3.39	2.93	3.12	3.81	3.29	3.09	3.14	2.69	2.65	2.69
3,000 or over	3.79	3.43	3.63	4.37	3.82	3.60	3.65	3.14	3.09	3.14
URBAN										
All classes [4]	3.13	2.76	2.94	3.59	3.12	2.93	2.97	2.54	2.50	2.54
0-499	1.77	1.52	1.62	1.93	1.73	1.65	1.66	1.43	1.41	1.43
500-999	2.45	2.12	2.26	2.76	2.41	2.27	2.30	1.96	1.94	1.96
1,000-1,499	2.95	2.49	2.67	3.27	2.81	2.64	2.68	2.33	2.29	2.33
1,500-1,999	3.00	2.57	2.73	3.35	2.90	2.74	2.74	2.38	2.33	2.38
2,000-2,999	3.28	2.83	3.00	3.66	3.17	2.99	3.02	2.60	2.56	2.60
2,000-2,499	3.24	2.81	2.98	3.63	3.14	2.96	3.00	2.59	2.56	2.59
2,500-2,999	3.30	2.85	3.03	3.69	3.20	3.03	3.05	2.62	2.57	2.62
3,000 or over [4]	3.76	3.43	3.63	4.36	3.82	3.60	3.64	3.14	3.08	3.14
3,000-4,999	3.60	3.28	3.47	4.16	3.64	3.44	3.47	3.00	2.94	3.00
5,000-9,999	4.15	3.74	3.95	4.74	4.19	3.94	4.01	3.45	3.39	3.45
RURAL NONFARM										
All classes [3]	3.52	3.05	3.26	4.06	3.41	3.18	3.25	2.76	2.72	2.76
0-499	2.67	2.32	2.46	2.99	2.58	2.45	2.48	2.14	2.11	2.14
500-999	3.73	3.18	3.43	4.30	3.59	3.33	3.40	2.91	2.88	2.91
1,000-1,499	3.72	3.15	3.38	4.29	3.56	3.29	3.40	2.89	2.85	2.89
1,500-1,999	3.79	3.26	3.48	4.31	3.65	3.40	3.48	2.99	2.95	2.99
2,000-2,999	4.08	3.54	3.80	4.73	4.01	3.71	3.81	3.24	3.16	3.21
3,000 or over	3.85	3.46	3.65	4.45	3.85	3.60	3.68	3.13	3.09	3.13
RURAL FARM										
All classes [3]	4.23	4.19	4.00	4.93	4.15	3.85	3.98	3.73	3.65	3.73
0-499	4.21	4.05	3.90	4.93	4.07	3.76	3.89	3.69	3.53	3.60
500-999	4.21	4.19	3.98	4.93	4.14	3.86	3.99	3.75	3.68	3.75
1,000-1,499	4.27	4.34	4.13	5.03	4.31	4.02	4.14	3.88	3.79	3.88
1,500-1,999	4.13	4.30	4.02	4.77	4.17	3.93	4.03	3.85	3.77	3.85
2,000-2,999	4.40	4.37	4.12	5.09	4.26	3.97	4.10	3.90	3.81	3.90
3,000 or over	3.98	4.12	3.81	4.53	3.95	3.76	3.84	3.73	3.65	3.73

[1] See table 22, footnote 1.
[2] See Methodology, Measurement of Household Size in Equivalent Persons and in Equivalent Nutrition Units, page 137.
[3] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.
[4] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.

TABLE 35.—CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD GROUPS TO NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS: *Average percentage of each nutrient contributed by specified food groups, by type of community, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]

Nutrient and type of community	Percentage of each nutrient contributed by specified food groups [2]												
	All food	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Dry beans and peas, nuts	Green and yellow vegetables	Tomatoes, citrus fruit	Other vegetables and fruit	Meat, poultry, fish	Eggs	Grain products	Fats, oils	Sugars, sweets	Miscellaneous
FOOD ENERGY													
United States	100	14	5	3	1	2	4	10	3	30	19	8	1
Urban	100	14	5	3	2	2	4	12	3	27	20	7	1
Rural nonfarm	100	12	5	4	1	1	4	7	3	36	19	8	(3)
Rural farm	100	15	5	3	1	1	4	8	3	32	19	9	(3)
PROTEIN													
United States	100	23	3	5	2	1	2	25	8	28	2	(3)	1
Urban	100	21	3	4	3	2	2	30	8	24	2	(3)	1
Rural nonfarm	100	22	4	7	2	1	1	19	8	34	2	(3)	(3)
Rural farm	100	28	4	6	2	1	1	17	8	31	2	(3)	(3)
CALCIUM													
United States	100	65	2	3	5	3	3	2	3	12	(3)	2	(3)
Urban	100	64	2	2	5	5	3	2	3	13	(3)	1	(3)
Rural nonfarm	100	64	2	4	5	2	2	1	3	15	(3)	2	(3)
Rural farm	100	69	2	3	5	1	2	1	3	10	(3)	4	(3)
IRON													
United States	100	7	7	11	8	4	6	21	10	21	2	3	(3)
Urban	100	7	7	8	9	4	6	25	10	19	2	2	1
Rural nonfarm	100	7	8	15	7	3	5	15	10	24	2	4	(3)
Rural farm	100	9	8	15	6	2	5	14	10	22	2	7	(3)
VITAMIN A VALUE													
United States	100	15	6	(3)	39	7	6	9	7	(3)	11	(3)	(3)
Urban	100	14	5	(3)	39	8	5	12	7	(3)	10	(3)	(3)
Rural nonfarm	100	15	7	(3)	40	6	6	7	8	(3)	11	(3)	(3)
Rural farm	100	18	7	(3)	42	5	6	3	7	(3)	12	(3)	(3)
ASCORBIC ACID													
United States	100	6	13	0	31	35	13	1	0	0	0	1	(3)
Urban	100	5	11	0	29	39	14	1	0	0	0	1	(3)
Rural nonfarm	100	6	16	0	33	31	12	1	0	0	0	1	(3)
Rural farm	100	9	16	0	40	22	11	1	0	0	0	1	(3)
THIAMINE													
United States	100	8	8	6	6	6	3	31	6	22	4	(3)	(3)
Urban	100	7	7	5	7	8	3	35	6	18	4	(3)	(3)
Rural nonfarm	100	8	9	8	5	5	2	25	7	27	4	(3)	(3)
Rural farm	100	10	8	8	4	3	2	29	6	26	4	(3)	(3)
RIBOFLAVIN													
United States	100	43	4	3	5	2	5	15	13	9	1	(3)	(3)
Urban	100	39	3	2	6	3	5	20	13	8	1	(3)	(3)
Rural nonfarm	100	44	4	4	5	2	4	12	14	10	1	(3)	(3)
Rural farm	100	53	4	4	5	1	3	8	12	9	1	(3)	(3)
NIACIN													
United States	100	3	11	3	4	4	4	53	(3)	16	2	0	(3)
Urban	100	3	10	2	4	5	3	58	(3)	13	2	0	(3)
Rural nonfarm	100	4	13	5	3	4	3	44	(3)	21	3	0	(3)
Rural farm	100	5	14	5	3	3	4	44	(3)	19	3	0	(3)

[1] See table 22, footnote 1.
[2] See tables 22 through 28 for items included in each food group.
[3] 0.50 percent or less.

Appendix B. Methodology

The general scope of the study of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime—sampling procedures, collection of schedules, and other aspects—have been described in Rural Family Spending and Saving in Wartime, United States Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication 520, and in Income Spending and Saving of American Families, United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin [In press].

Although the sample taken in connection with the family spending and saving study made by the Department of Agriculture was small, it is shown in the publications of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor Statistics that the general characteristics of the data secured in the study check very well with the data from the U. S. Census of Population, Housing, and Agriculture for 1940. Emphasis is given in this publication to methods that are especially important for the analysis of data on food consumption.

Sampling Procedure

The study was planned to cover a representative cross section of all housekeeping families and single consumers living in the United States. It did not include certain population groups, namely, the inmates of institutions, residents of military camps and posts, or persons in labor camps.

In addition to information on income and expenditures for the year 1941 and the first quarter of 1942, a food schedule was filled out for one week in the spring of 1942 for each unattached person or family that cooperated in the study, with the following exceptions:

1. One-person economic families (and possibly larger families, too) that usually did not prepare at least one meal a day at home.
2. Two or more economic families living and cooking together that shared such expenses. In a case of this kind, a single food schedule combining food consumption data for both families was filled in.

The percentage of the total civilian noninstitutional population represented by housekeeping families and single persons was estimated as follows: United States, 91.7; urban, 88.5; rural nonfarm, 94.9; rural farm, 100.0. It was expected, therefore, that fewer food schedules than income and expenditure schedules would be obtained. Table 36 shows the number of food schedules collected as a percentage of the number of income and expenditure schedules collected, by type of community and annual net money income class.

The smaller number of food reports was not entirely due to nonhousekeeping consumer units, however. A few schedules were rejected because of inconsistent, unreliable, or incomplete data which could not be revised or supplied from notes made by the field agent or other information reported by the family.

The bases for rejection of schedules follow:

1. Unusually high food consumption reported throughout the schedule or quantities impossible of consumption reported for one or more items; for example, 50 pounds of sugar for a family of four.
2. Extremely low food consumption reported throughout the schedule or no entry under an important food class such as grain products or fats on a schedule that did not carry an explanatory note.
3. Price-quantity data too incomplete to determine quantity consumed.
4. The number of meals eaten from home food supply by a household member not stated.

Income Distribution of the Sample

The distribution of housekeeping families and single persons supplying acceptable food schedules by net money income class in the first quarter of 1942 is given in table 2.

The population weights used with the unsmoothed data to estimate the consumption of all families in the United States are presented in table 1. The national estimates in this report are applicable only to the housekeeping families and single persons in the civilian noninstitutional population during the spring of 1942.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the farm families have relatively low incomes and therefore have a decidedly heavier weight in the lower than in the higher net money income classes. Since their money incomes are supplemented by relatively large nonmoney incomes, the consumption patterns of lower income farm families are usually more comparable with higher income groups of urban families. This is true especially of food consumption patterns because most of the nonmoney income is likely to be in the form of home-produced food.

TABLE 36.—RELATION OF FOOD SCHEDULES TO INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SCHEDULES: *The number of food schedules as a percentage of the number of income and expenditure schedules, by type of community and annual net money income class*

Annual net money income class (dollars)	Number of food schedules as percentage of the number of income and expenditure schedules, by type of community		
(1)	Urban (2)	Rural nonfarm (3)	Rural farm (4)
All classes	86	90	96
Negative	--	50	99
0-499	80	85	95
500-999	81	89	93
1,000-1,499	77	91	99
1,500-1,999	87	94	95
2,000-2,999	91	93	94
3,000 or over	96	97	96

Regional Composition of the Sample

The data collected in this survey have not been tabulated by regions. When the sample was constructed, it was not intended that a regional analysis of the data be made. By confining the study to analysis by income it was possible to use a much smaller sample than analysis by both region and income would have necessitated.

Collection of Schedules

The field work was carried out by local residents of the counties or cities selected in the sample. They were selected and trained by supervisors from the Washington office. Each field agent had a set of written instructions giving detailed explanations of every schedule entry and computation; these were used in training and held by the field agent for reference during the collection period.

Each housekeeping consumer unit interviewed was requested to give detailed food information for the previous week as well as the information on income and expenditures for all goods and services for the calendar year 1941 and for the first quarter of 1942. Giving the information was entirely voluntary and no payments were made to the households participating.

A facsimile of the food schedule used is shown on page 147. For the 177 food items listed on the form (exclusive of subject headings, totals, etc. which bring the total number to 248) the following information was requested:

a) Food bought during the last 7 days, quantity and price.
b) Food eaten during the last 7 days, quantity (specified whether home-produced, bought, or other), and price.

For an additional 21 items (accessories, alcoholic beverages, and food eaten away from home) expense only was obtained.

A record was made of the sex, age at last birthday, and number of meals furnished from home food supplies in the 7 days covered by the food schedule for each family member, boarder, guest, or paid helper in the household.

Tabulation of the Data

Classification by Type of Community

Separate tabulations were made for each of the population groups—urban, rural nonfarm, and farm. Estimates of the consumption of all families and single persons in the United States were derived by applying appropriate weights to the averages from each population group. Urban and rural nonfarm averages have been combined to give estimates of the consumption of nonfarm families.

Classification by Income

Within each population group the schedules were classified by net money income in the first quarter of 1942 into nine income classes for urban schedules and six classes for rural schedules. It seemed useful to present income classes in terms of annual rates rather than quarterly income.

Since data on income were not obtained from the families for the period covered by the food schedule, records were classified according to the net money income of the family in the first quarter of 1942. Since this was a period of rising income the result

of the classification may be a slight underestimate of income for the period covered by the food schedules. For farm families there is the additional question as to whether seasonal factors affect the income classification. For the purposes of this report, however, income data for the first quarter of 1942 are distinctly better than income data for the year 1941. In the first quarter of 1942, 19 percent of the farm families from whom food schedules were obtained showed a negative income; they were either living on past income or on borrowings to be paid out of expected income. Less than 1 percent of rural nonfarm families showed a negative income for the same period. Data from such families were tabulated separately in a "negative income class."

TABLE 37.—DISTRIBUTION OF FARM FAMILIES BY MONEY INCOME: *Farm families in specified net money income classes, winter 1942, distributed by net money income, year 1941*

Annual net money income class in winter 1942 (dollars)	All families	Percentage of families in specified net money income classes in 1941						
		Negative income	$0–$499	$500–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000–$2,999	$3,000 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Negative	100	10	44	15	11	7	7	6
0–499	100	0	58	21	9	4	3	2
500–999	100	0	26	41	15	12	5	1
1,000–1,499	100	0	10	32	34	14	5	5
1,500–1,999	100	2	2	19	33	19	21	4
2,000–2,999	100	0	4	20	20	29	21	6
3,000 or over	100	2	4	10	4	18	27	35

Reliability of the Data

The method used in this study to obtain food consumption data is, of course, subject to some error. It is not expected that the homemaker can recall with great precision the exact quantities of each of the kinds of food consumed. There may be some understatement and some overstatement that is not compensated for within a single schedule. However, it is believed that in the averages for fairly large groups of families these are compensating errors, particularly for items consumed by most families. A study of the trends in consumption with income lends support to this belief. For items consumed in very small quantity or by only a few families, averages, of course, are less reliable. Nevertheless, the data presented in this report are unsmoothed averages except for a few items in which adjustments have been made to bring figures on consumption into line with those on quantities purchased.

These adjustments were considered to be necessary because the schedule used in the study asked two separate questions, one on food purchased during the period, the other on food consumed during the period. There may have been some misunderstanding of the questions, resulting in omission of food consumed during the period that had been bought previous to the period.

It may be assumed that for a large group of families quantities purchased should equal quantities consumed. A careful study of the figures on consumption compared with the figures on purchase, however, showed that for 28 of the 177 items the consumption figures might be considered underestimates because of the type of products they were and because of the repetition of the discrepancy in most of the income classes.

Some of the food items for which purchases reported were significantly higher than consumption reported are used a little at a time, perhaps only a small piece, a slice, or a spoonful or two at a time. Hence, they may easily have been overlooked in reporting consumption. Such items include, for example, flour for thickening, corn meal for dipping fish before baking, shortening or oil for frying that is reclaimed for reuse, dressing on salads, spreads for sandwiches, and onion or lemon for flavoring. Other foods that were reported as purchased in larger quantities than were consumed are foods that family members may help themselves to without the knowledge of the homemaker; for example, crackers and soft drinks. For still others, like potatoes, beans, and bacon there seems no obvious explanation. It is recognized that there may have been some advance buying of such items as flour, fat, and evaporated milk, particularly among families that remembered the shortages of the last World War. But to what extent families were building up home stock piles, large or small, in the spring of 1942 could not be determined.

It was decided, therefore, to adjust these 28 items on the basis of the purchase figures. The figures presented in the text and appendix tables of this volume are ad-

justed figures. For the use of readers who prefer to rely upon the reported data, averages of the quantities consumed of these items as reported by the families and their average money values per family per week before adjustment, are shown in table 38. No adjustment has been made in the percentage of families consuming each of the foods.

Seasonality of the Data

The food schedule furnished a report of the household's consumption and purchases of food during the 7-day period just preceding the interview. The beginning dates of the week covered varied from March 19 to June 25, 1942; the closing dates were 7 days later. For a distribution of schedules by week of collection, see table 39.

The data compiled from the schedules, therefore, show consumption in the spring season only. No attempt has been made to adjust the figures for seasonality. This needs to be done, however, should the data in this report be used to make an estimate for the entire year 1942; in addition, consideration must be given to the fact that 1942 was a period of rising prices and rising incomes; that food shortages began in that year; and that the food shortages were more severe in some areas than in others.

Measurement of Household Size

Household Size in Equivalent Persons

Table 40 shows average household size in equivalent persons for housekeeping families and individuals giving acceptable food schedules, by type of community and by income class.

It was necessary to determine the size of the households represented in the food study since comparisons of family food consumption from one income group to another are affected by the size of the families included. The size of family from the point of view of food consumption is not merely a count of persons, but a count of meals consumed by the persons in the family.

To reduce all families to a common unit or measure, 21 meals have been considered to represent one person, since in this country it is the usual number served to each person. Therefore, the total number of meals served to all persons in the family during the reported week was divided by 21 and the resulting figure has been considered the size of the family. Meals for an entire week were counted as 21, 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 sex, age, or activity, was considered equally important insofar as food consumption was concerned.

The chief use made of household size computed in terms of equivalent persons was in determining the average consumption per person of various articles or groups of food. These averages were obtained by dividing aggregate consumption for the week by the number of equivalent persons comprising the group of households. Data on the consumption of food on a per person basis are satisfactory for comparisons between large population groups composed of similar proportions of children and adults or of men and women in which the average degree of occupational activity of the adults is similar. For groups dissimilar in any of these respects, such figures are not comparable when they refer to commodities that are consumed more largely by persons in some age, sex, or occupational activity groups than in others. This fact should be kept in mind in interpreting the comparisons made throughout the text between per capita consumption of farm and urban groups. Actually, the nonfarm groups, urban and rural nonfarm, include a smaller proportion of children and men and a higher proportion of women than the farm group. The physical activity of the nonfarm adults, moreover, is less than that of the farm adults.

Household Size in Equivalent Nutrition Units

Household size in nutrition units refers to the requirements of a particular household in terms of specific nutrients, such as protein, calcium, or vitamin A.

The relatives used in this study for determining household size in terms of equivalent nutrition units are given in table 41. The average size of households in equivalent nutrition units is shown by type of community and net money income class in table 34.

TABLE 38.—UNADJUSTED CONSUMPTION DATA FOR 28 ADJUSTED [1] ITEMS: *Unadjusted average quantity and money value of 28 food items consumed at home per family per week, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [2]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Milk, cheese				Potatoes, sweetpotatoes		Dry beans and peas, nuts			Other vegetables		Meat		Grain products				Fats, oils									
	Evaporated milk	Cheese			Potatoes [3]	Sweetpotatoes, yams	Dry beans and peas		Peanut butter	Citrus fruit—lemons	Celery	Onions	Ham, whole or half	Bologna, other [4]	Baked goods—crackers	Flours, meal, cereals			Table fat—margarine	Bacon, salt pork		Shortening		Salad, cooking oil	Mayonnaise, French dressing	Other salad dressing	Soft drinks
		Cottage	American	Other			Beans, not canned	Peas, lentils								Flour, white	Corn meal, white	Uncooked cereals	With vitamin A added	Plain	Bacon	Salt pork	Lard	Other				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	Average quantity																											
URBAN	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
All classes [5]	0.98	0.22	0.30	0.11	7.60	0.41	0.34	0.08	0.13	0.33	0.58	0.81	0.31	0.49	0.36	1.71	0.18	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.53	0.12	0.37	0.24	0.17	0.23	0.04	1.54
0–499	1.00	.07	.14	.02	4.30	.60	.45	.05	.04	.11	.09	.30	.22	.16	.19	1.45	.43	.04	.01	.12	.41	.17	.44	.07	.01	.03	.01	.17
500–999	1.37	.08	.18	.04	5.02	.40	.44	.07	.09	.17	.31	.61	.04	.27	.26	2.21	.04	.03	.07	.19	.40	.32	.53	.11	.04	.15	(6)	.40
1,000–1,499	1.22	.15	.31	.10	6.17	.61	.50	.15	.12	.36	.42	.68	.07	.43	.24	2.39	.63	.07	.09	.16	.49	.21	.47	.27	.12	.18	.03	1.03
1,500–1,999	1.16	.26	.31	.08	7.04	.30	.34	.09	.11	.24	.56	.81	.13	.46	.42	1.44	.11	.09	.02	.08	.53	.10	.42	.23	.26	.20	.05	1.29
2,000–2,999	.80	.23	.28	.11	7.58	.30	.34	.08	.14	.37	.70	.89	.39	.55	.45	1.57	.15	.11	.04	.10	.55	.08	.31	.26	.20	.26	.04	1.83
2,000–2,499	.82	.25	.29	.11	7.67	.32	.31	.08	.12	.36	.69	.80	.32	.48	.40	1.82	.18	.11	.04	.11	.58	.08	.31	.26	.21	.26	.04	1.59
2,500–2,999	.78	.21	.27	.11	7.46	.28	.37	.07	.17	.36	.72	1.01	.49	.65	.52	1.23	.10	.12	.03	.09	.52	.08	.30	.25	.16	.26	.03	2.16
3,000 or over [5]	1.05	.33	.39	.20	8.26	.47	.22	.06	.18	.45	.76	1.01	.57	.65	.38	1.54	.05	.08	.05	.05	.63	.04	.29	.32	.21	.32	.06	2.48
3,000–4,999	1.03	.31	.37	.16	7.96	.39	.24	.07	.18	.37	.67	.98	.60	.64	.38	1.53	.04	.08	.04	.06	.57	.04	.28	.32	.22	.27	.06	2.14
5,000–9,999	1.23	.38	.42	.33	9.22	.72	.17	.03	.18	.52	1.00	1.07	.26	.70	.34	1.58	.11	.06	.03	.03	.73	.05	.36	.30	.21	.41	.06	3.82
RURAL NONFARM																												
All classes [7]	1.31	.22	.28	.04	8.67	.57	.99	.08	.18	.24	.32	.71	.38	.51	.35	5.41	1.77	.07	.21	.07	.68	.29	.98	.25	.04	.17	.05	.79
0–499	1.00	.07	.12	.03	5.95	.42	.97	.11	.11	.12	.07	.58	.18	.20	.25	5.23	2.34	.05	.18	.03	.57	.36	1.08	.11	.02	.05	.02	.24
500–999	1.38	.16	.21	.02	8.33	.81	1.21	.10	.19	.13	.21	.67	.40	.38	.33	7.13	2.90	.05	.22	.15	.70	.45	1.21	.29	.04	.13	.05	.56
1,000–1,499	1.54	.38	.36	.05	10.45	.43	1.17	.01	.21	.18	.30	.81	.34	.55	.42	5.23	1.14	.07	.25	.08	.67	.26	.94	.25	.04	.16	.07	.62
1,500–1,999	1.33	.27	.40	.02	10.19	.48	.78	.12	.18	.31	.42	.75	.52	.90	.38	4.75	1.19	.09	.28	.07	.69	.16	.93	.33	.05	.24	.06	1.29
2,000–2,999	1.62	.30	.34	.06	10.45	.49	.88	.03	.24	.51	.63	.80	.49	.73	.43	5.21	1.20	.09	.19	.03	.87	.18	.96	.23	.06	.28	.06	1.51
3,000 or over	1.02	.24	.38	.06	7.95	1.15	.74	.05	.26	.49	.71	.79	.62	.35	.33	3.83	.80	.13	.10	.00	.69	.18	.35	.42	.08	.35	.09	1.42

RURAL FARM																												
All classes [7]	.43	.33	.23	.05	12.21	.97	1.21	.21	.15	.24	.24	1.02	1.38	.32	.39	9.01	4.64	.08	.07	.06	.92	.58	1.64	.17	.02	.12	.04	.30
0-499	.33	.35	.13	.01	9.89	1.18	1.31	.28	.11	.18	.14	.86	1.06	.25	.27	9.90	6.00	.06	.07	.03	.71	.73	1.74	.19	.02	.07	.03	.18
500-999	.40	.18	.23	.02	13.32	.40	1.26	.14	.19	.25	.14	1.07	1.39	.29	.50	10.21	5.13	.12	.06	.13	1.08	.46	1.85	.07	.01	.14	.05	.30
1,000-1,499	.55	.30	.30	.12	16.97	.88	1.63	.11	.16	.23	.41	1.34	2.59	.38	.61	8.72	2.22	.08	.12	.08	.82	.47	1.60	.08	.05	.14	.10	.58
1,500-1,999	1.20	.25	.40	.02	13.86	1.97	.79	.02	.22	.44	.25	.74	1.43	.45	.59	6.53	1.69	.17	.04	.22	1.24	.19	1.28	.22	.01	.23	.13	.49
2,000-2,999	.14	.50	.49	.08	15.70	.70	.98	.11	.25	.43	.34	.89	1.59	.18	.40	7.98	1.55	.09	.18	.03	1.14	.45	1.27	.23	.03	.22	.04	.88
3,000 or over	.17	.39	.45	.10	14.46	.51	.68	.02	.08	.31	.63	.73	.68	.62	.44	5.77	.27	.12	.04	.00	1.02	.21	1.23	.09	.06	.17	.05	.18
	Average money value																											
URBAN	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All classes [5]	0.11	0.04	0.10	0.05	0.24	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.19	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.13
0-499	.10	.01	.06	.01	.17	.02	.04	(8)	.01	.01	.01	.02	.07	.04	.03	.07	.02	(8)	.01	.02	.13	.03	.08	.01	(8)	(8)	(8)	.02
500-999	.14	.01	.06	.02	.15	.02	.04	.01	.02	.02	.03	.04	.01	.08	.04	.11	(8)	.01	.01	.04	.12	.06	.08	.02	.01	.04	(8)	.03
1,000-1,499	.12	.02	.11	.03	.19	.02	.04	.01	.03	.04	.04	.05	.03	.15	.04	.11	.03	.01	.02	.03	.16	.04	.08	.06	.03	.04	.01	.09
1,500-1,999	.12	.04	.11	.04	.21	.02	.03	.01	.03	.03	.06	.07	.05	.16	.07	.06	.01	.01	.02	.02	.17	.02	.08	.04	.13	.05	.01	.10
2,000-2,999	.08	.04	.10	.06	.26	.01	.03	.01	.03	.05	.08	.06	.14	.19	.08	.07	.01	.02	.01	.03	.20	.02	.06	.05	.09	.06	.01	.15
2,000-2,499	.08	.04	.10	.07	.23	.01	.03	.01	.03	.05	.08	.06	.12	.18	.08	.08	.01	.02	.01	.03	.21	.02	.06	.05	.10	.06	.01	.14
2,500-2,999	.08	.04	.09	.05	.30	.02	.04	.01	.04	.04	.08	.07	.17	.21	.09	.06	(8)	.02	.01	.02	.19	.02	.05	.06	.07	.06	(8)	.17
3,000 or over [5]	.10	.05	.14	.09	.31	.02	.02	.01	.04	.05	.08	.07	.21	.23	.06	.09	(8)	.01	.01	.01	.23	.01	.05	.07	.07	.07	.01	.22
3,000-4,999	.10	.05	.13	.09	.32	.02	.02	.01	.04	.04	.07	.07	.24	.23	.06	.09	(8)	.01	.01	.01	.21	.01	.05	.06	.07	.06	.01	.17
5,000-9,999	.12	.06	.17	.11	.28	.03	.02	.01	.04	.07	.10	.09	.11	.23	.07	.08	(8)	.01	.01	(8)	.28	.01	.05	.09	.07	.09	.01	.38
RURAL NONFARM																												
All classes [7]	.14	.03	.09	.01	.27	.02	.08	.01	.04	.02	.04	.06	.13	.14	.05	.25	.06	.01	.05	.01	.21	.06	.17	.05	.01	.04	.01	.07
0-499	.11	.01	.04	.01	.19	.02	.08	.01	.02	.01	.01	.04	.08	.07	.04	.24	.08	.01	.05	.01	.16	.08	.19	.02	(8)	.01	.01	.02
500-999	.15	.02	.07	.01	.27	.03	.10	.01	.04	.01	.02	.05	.10	.11	.05	.33	.09	.01	.05	.03	.21	.09	.21	.05	.01	.03	.01	.05
1,000-1,499	.16	.06	.12	.01	.29	.01	.10	(8)	.05	.02	.03	.07	.09	.13	.06	.25	.04	.01	.06	.01	.22	.05	.16	.05	.01	.04	.01	.06
1,500-1,999	.14	.04	.14	.01	.29	.02	.07	.02	.05	.03	.05	.06	.15	.24	.06	.23	.04	.01	.07	.01	.22	.04	.16	.07	.01	.07	.01	.12
2,000-2,999	.16	.05	.11	.02	.33	.03	.07	(8)	.05	.06	.08	.08	.18	.22	.06	.26	.05	.02	.05	.01	.28	.03	.17	.05	.02	.07	.01	.14
3,000 or over	.10	.04	.13	.03	.28	.03	.07	(8)	.06	.05	.08	.07	.23	.12	.06	.20	.04	.02	.02	.00	.25	.04	.06	.08	.03	.09	.02	.13
RURAL FARM																												
All classes [7]	.04	.05	.07	.02	.43	.04	.09	.02	.04	.02	.03	.08	.41	.08	.06	.39	.14	.01	.02	.01	.27	.11	.28	.03	.01	.03	.01	.03
0-499	.03	.03	.04	(8)	.45	.05	.11	.02	.02	.02	.02	.07	.29	.06	.04	.43	.18	.01	.02	(8)	.19	.14	.30	.03	(8)	.02	.01	.02
500-999	.04	.03	.08	.01	.45	.02	.10	.01	.03	.02	.02	.09	.42	.07	.07	.44	.15	.01	.01	.02	.31	.08	.32	.01	(8)	.03	.01	.03
1,000-1,499	.06	.12	.11	.04	.41	.06	.14	.02	.04	.02	.03	.15	.78	.09	.09	.40	.07	.01	.03	.01	.24	.11	.26	.02	.01	.03	.02	.07
1,500-1,999	.11	.04	.13	.02	.43	.08	.06	(8)	.05	.04	.02	.05	.53	.13	.09	.26	.05	.03	.01	.04	.36	.05	.21	.05	(8)	.06	.02	.04
2,000-2,999	.02	.11	.16	.03	.47	.04	.08	.01	.05	.04	.04	.09	.60	.05	.06	.35	.04	.02	.05	.01	.37	.07	.22	.05	.01	.05	(8)	.08
3,000 or over	.02	.08	.16	.03	.35	.03	.08	(8)	.02	.03	.07	.05	.21	.15	.08	.23	.02	.02	.01	.00	.34	.04	.22	.02	.02	.04	.01	.01

[1] See Methodology, Reliability of the Data, for basis of adjustments p. 136. See tables 22 through 28 for adjusted data.
[2] See table 3, footnote 1.
[3] See table 23, footnote 2.
[4] See table 26, footnote 5.
[5] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[6] 0.0050 or less.
[7] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.
[8] $0.0050 or less.

TABLE 39.—DATES OF COLLECTION: *Distribution of food reports by week of collection, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	All food reports	Week of food report [2]														
		March 19-25	March 26-April 1	April 2-8	April 9-15	April 16-22	April 23-29	April 30-May 6	May 7-13	May 14-20	May 21-27	May 28-June 3	June 4-10	June 11-17	June 18-24	June 25-July 1
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
URBAN	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All classes [3]	100	4	1	8	11	11	12	10	10	10	10	6	4	2	1	(4)
0-499	100	4	0	7	18	12	14	12	14	6	6	5	2	0	0	0
500-999	100	3	0	14	14	9	12	14	9	8	7	5	4	1	0	0
1,000-1,499	100	5	1	10	12	12	14	9	8	10	9	4	4	1	0	1
1,500-1,999	100	4	2	2	13	14	11	9	14	11	11	6	2	1	0	0
2,000-2,999	100	4	1	9	12	9	13	8	9	11	11	7	3	2	1	0
2,000-2,499	100	5	2	7	15	12	14	8	5	11	10	6	3	1	1	0
2,500-2,999	100	2	0	11	9	4	12	9	14	12	11	8	4	2	2	0
3,000 or over [3]	100	5	1	8	6	10	9	10	10	9	13	8	7	4	1	1
3,000-4,999	100	6	1	6	9	9	8	11	8	9	13	8	8	2	1	1
5,000-9,999	100	2	2	7	0	14	8	10	19	8	12	8	3	7	0	0
RURAL NONFARM																
All classes [5]	100	0	1	4	9	18	18	18	15	11	5	1	0	0	0	0
0-499	100	0	1	2	8	16	16	18	18	14	6	1	0	0	0	0
500-999	100	0	1	1	8	21	19	9	17	15	8	1	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499	100	0	1	5	10	19	19	18	13	12	2	1	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999	100	0	1	5	12	19	15	20	15	7	5	1	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999	100	0	1	7	9	14	21	23	11	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
3,000 or over	100	0	3	6	8	17	22	26	10	7	0	1	0	0	0	0
RURAL FARM																
All classes [5]	100	0	(4)	2	7	15	17	21	17	13	7	1	0	0	0	0
0-499	100	0	(4)	2	7	15	16	19	15	17	8	1	0	0	0	0
500-999	100	0	0	3	7	13	22	18	16	13	8	0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499	100	0	0	3	11	12	18	26	16	10	3	1	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999	100	0	0	0	2	19	19	23	17	8	12	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999	100	0	0	6	12	6	14	19	12	15	12	4	0	0	0	0
3,000 or over	100	0	0	2	6	14	21	23	14	4	8	8	0	0	0	0

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] A food report was classified as covering a given week if 4 or more days fell within the dates specified above.
[3] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[4] 0.50 percent or less.
[5] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.

TABLE 40.—HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION: *Average household size in equivalent persons and percentage distribution of persons in specified sex-age-activity groups, by type of community and annual net money income class, housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942* [1]

Type of community and annual net money income class (dollars)	Average household size in equivalent persons [2]	Percentage distribution of persons in specified sex-age-activity groups															
			Men			Women			Boys		Girls		Children under 13 years				
		All	Moderately active	Very active	Sedentary	Moderately active	Very active	Sedentary	16–20 years	13–15 years	16–20 years	13–15 years	10–12 years	7–9 years	4–6 years	1–3 years	Under 1 year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
URBAN	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All classes [3]	3.13	100.0	10.2	10.5	8.0	17.2	2.9	15.3	3.5	2.2	4.8	2.6	6.4	4.5	5.8	4.5	1.6
0–499	1.77	100.0	10.2	10.7	8.5	22.0	3.4	19.2	.6	2.8	5.1	1.1	3.4	5.1	3.4	4.5	.0
500–999	2.45	100.0	9.4	9.0	7.3	19.5	3.3	17.1	3.3	3.3	4.1	2.9	5.3	5.7	3.7	4.5	1.6
1,000–1,499	2.95	100.0	10.5	10.5	8.1	17.9	3.1	15.5	1.7	1.4	4.4	1.7	4.4	5.1	7.5	6.8	1.4
1,500–1,999	3.00	100.0	11.3	11.0	8.7	17.3	3.0	15.3	1.7	2.3	4.7	2.0	5.0	3.7	5.0	7.3	1.7
2,000–2,999	3.25	100.0	10.7	10.7	8.2	17.4	2.7	15.3	3.0	1.8	4.6	2.7	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.2	1.8
2,000–2,499	3.24	100.0	10.8	10.8	8.3	16.9	2.8	15.1	3.1	2.2	4.0	2.5	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.2	1.9
2,500–2,999	3.30	100.0	10.6	10.3	8.2	17.5	2.7	15.5	3.0	1.5	5.2	3.0	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.2	1.5
3,000 or over [3]	3.76	100.0	10.1	10.4	8.0	17.3	2.9	15.2	6.6	2.7	5.3	4.0	6.4	3.7	3.2	2.9	1.3
3,000–4,999	3.60	100.0	10.3	10.5	8.1	16.6	2.8	14.4	6.7	2.8	5.8	4.2	6.9	3.6	3.1	2.5	1.7
5,000–9,999	4.15	100.0	10.4	10.4	8.2	18.4	2.9	16.1	6.3	2.7	5.3	3.6	4.6	2.9	4.1	3.1	1.0
RURAL NONFARM																	
All classes [4]	3.52	100.0	9.9	10.2	7.7	15.7	2.6	13.7	3.7	2.8	4.3	3.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	1.7
0–499	2.67	100.0	10.9	10.9	8.2	17.7	3.0	15.7	3.4	2.2	3.7	1.9	4.9	5.6	5.2	5.2	1.5
500–999	3.73	100.0	9.7	9.7	7.5	15.3	2.4	13.1	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	5.9	7.0	6.4	7.8	1.6
1,000–1,499	3.72	100.0	9.4	9.7	7.5	14.5	2.4	12.9	4.0	2.7	4.3	2.7	5.9	7.0	7.8	7.3	1.9
1,500–1,999	3.79	100.0	10.8	10.6	8.4	15.0	2.4	13.2	3.2	2.4	4.2	3.2	6.1	5.5	6.3	6.9	1.8
2,000–2,999	4.08	100.0	9.6	9.6	7.4	14.9	2.5	13.2	3.4	3.9	4.9	4.2	7.6	6.1	6.1	5.1	1.5
3,000 or over	3.85	100.0	10.1	10.4	8.1	16.1	2.6	14.0	5.7	2.9	5.5	4.4	5.2	5.7	5.2	3.1	1.0
RURAL FARM																	
All classes [4]	4.23	100.0	4.0	23.5	2.8	10.9	13.2	3.1	5.2	4.0	4.0	3.3	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.7	1.2
0–499	4.21	100.0	3.8	22.0	2.6	10.5	12.8	2.9	3.6	4.3	4.3	3.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.7	1.4
500–999	4.21	100.0	3.8	23.2	2.6	11.6	14.3	3.1	6.9	3.8	3.6	2.6	4.8	7.1	5.2	6.4	1.0
1,000–1,499	4.27	100.0	4.0	23.9	2.8	11.0	13.4	3.0	6.1	4.4	5.6	4.7	7.3	5.2	3.5	4.4	.7
1,500–1,999	4.13	100.0	4.4	26.2	2.9	11.6	14.1	3.1	7.7	2.9	3.6	2.7	8.0	6.1	3.1	3.1	.5
2,000–2,999	4.40	100.0	4.3	25.6	3.0	10.4	12.4	3.0	4.1	3.9	2.3	4.3	6.8	5.5	7.5	4.8	2.3
3,000 or over	3.98	100.0	4.5	26.9	3.0	12.9	15.9	3.5	6.0	3.3	2.5	1.5	7.9	3.5	8.0	1.5	.0

[1] See table 3, footnote 1.
[2] See Methodology, Measurement of Household Size in Equivalent Persons, p. 137.
[3] Includes families with incomes of $10,000 or over, not shown separately.
[4] Includes families with negative incomes, not shown separately.

TABLE 41.—EQUIVALENT NUTRITION UNITS BY SEX-AGE-ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION: *Scale of relatives for determining household size in terms of equivalent nutrition units* [1]

Persons	Equivalent nutrition units [2]							
	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Ascorbic acid	Thiamine and niacin	Riboflavin
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
MAN								
Moderately active	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Very active	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.28	1.22
Sedentary	.83	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.83	.81
WOMAN								
Moderately active	.83	.86	1.00	1.00	1.00	.93	.83	.81
Very active	1.00	.86	1.00	1.00	1.00	.93	1.00	1.00
Sedentary	.70	.86	1.00	1.00	1.00	.93	.67	.67
Pregnancy (latter half)	.83	1.21	1.88	1.25	1.20	1.33	1.00	.93
Lactation	1.00	1.43	2.50	1.25	1.60	2.00	1.28	1.11
CHILDREN								
Boys 13–20 years:								
16–20 years	1.27	1.43	1.75	1.25	1.20	1.33	1.11	1.11
13–15 years	1.07	1.21	1.75	1.25	1.00	1.20	.89	.89
Girls 13–20 years:								
16–20 years	.80	1.07	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.07	.67	.67
13–15 years	.93	1.14	1.62	1.25	1.00	1.07	.78	.74
Children under 13 years:								
10–12 years	.83	1.00	1.50	1.00	.90	1.00	.67	.67
7–9 years	.67	.86	1.25	.83	.70	.80	.56	.56
4–6 years	.53	.71	1.25	.67	.50	.67	.44	.44
1–3 years	.40	.57	1.25	.58	.40	.47	.33	.33
Under 1 year	.27	.43	1.25	.50	.30	.40	.22	.22

[1] Based on National Research Council's recommended daily allowances for specific nutrients.
[2] See Methodology, Measurement of Household Size in Equivalent Nutrition Units, page 137.

The scales of relatives have been derived from the daily allowances for calories and the specific nutrients recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council, May 1941 (table 42). The dietary needs of the moderately active man were considered equal to one nutrition unit; the needs of the other sex-age-activity groups are expressed in relation to those of the moderately active man. Table 40 shows the composition of the average household by sex-age-activity groups.

The consumption of population groups dissimilar in composition with respect to age, sex, or occupational activity can be compared when the data on nutritive value of the diets of groups in the comparison are presented on a per-nutrition unit basis.

A fuller explanation of household size measured in nutrition units can be found in the three earlier publications of the United States Department of Agriculture listed below:

Circular 507, *Diets of Employed Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Cities*
Miscellaneous Publication 405, *Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels, Farm Series*
Miscellaneous Publication 452, *Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels, Urban and Village Series*

Classification of Foods

All the foods for which families reported consumption were classified into 13 food groups. The classification of the items into groups is indicated by their arrangement in tables 22 to 28.

TABLE 42.—RECOMMENDED DIETARY ALLOWANCES: [1] *Dietary allowances per day for persons of specified sex, age, and activity, recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council, May 1941*

Person	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value [2]	Ascorbic acid	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Calories	*Grams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*International Units*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*
Man (70 kilograms):									
Moderately active	3,000	70	0.8	12	5,000	75	1.8	2.7	18
Very active	4,500	70	.8	12	5,000	75	2.8	3.3	23
Sedentary	2,500	70	.8	12	5,000	75	1.5	2.2	15
Woman (56 kilograms):									
Moderately active	2,500	60	.8	12	5,000	70	1.5	2.2	15
Very active	3,000	60	.8	12	5,000	70	1.8	2.7	18
Sedentary	2,100	60	.8	12	5,000	70	1.2	1.8	12
Pregnancy (latter half)	2,500	85	1.5	15	6,000	100	1.8	2.5	18
Lactation	3,000	100	2.0	15	8,000	150	2.3	3.0	23
Children: [3]									
Boys 13–20 years:									
16–20 years	3,800	100	1.4	15	6,000	100	2.0	3.0	20
13–15 years	3,200	85	1.4	15	5,000	90	1.6	2.4	16
Girls 13–20 years:									
16–20 years	2,400	75	1.0	15	5,000	80	1.2	1.8	12
13–15 years	2,800	80	1.3	15	5,000	80	1.4	2.0	14
Children under 13 years:									
10–12 years	2,500	70	1.2	12	4,500	75	1.2	1.8	12
7–9 years	2,000	60	1.0	10	3,500	60	1.0	1.5	10
4–6 years	1,600	50	1.0	8	2,500	50	.8	1.2	8
1–3 years	1,200	40	1.0	7	2,000	35	.6	.9	6
Under 1 year [4]	100/kg.	3 to 4/kg.	1.0	6	1,500	30	.4	.6	4

[1] Tentative goal toward which to aim in planning practical dietaries; can be met by a good diet of natural foods. Such a diet will also provide other minerals and vitamins, the requirements for which are less well known.

[2] Requirements may be less if provided as vitamin A; greater if provided chiefly as the pro-vitamin, carotene.

[3] Allowances are based on needs for the middle year in each group (as 2, 5, 8, etc.) and for moderate activity.

[4] Needs of infants increase from month to month. The amounts given are for those approximately 6–8 months old. The amounts of protein and calcium needed are less if derived from human milk.

Method of Estimating the Proportion of Families Having Diets Unsatisfactory in Dietary Essentials

As pointed out earlier, data obtained from the food reports collected in this survey are not intended for individual analysis family by family. Just as the food consumption data are presented as group averages, so are the estimates of nutritive value of diets presented as averages for groups of families. However, average nutritive value alone only begins to tell the story about the adequacy of family diets in the United States during the spring of 1942, and some indication of the proportion of families that failed to meet the nutrient recommendations of the National Research Council is needed. A method of estimating the distribution of families was, therefore, devised for the purposes of this report.

In the Consumer Purchases Study of 1936, information on food consumption was obtained by means of food records as well as from estimates (check lists). The food records were carefully kept accounts (by weight) of the food inventories on hand at the beginning and close of the period covered by the food record and of the food brought into the home for family consumption. The nutritive value of the week's diet of each family was analyzed individually for its content in respect to the various nutrients. Estimates were then made of the percentage of families that had diets unsatisfactory in each of the nutrients. A family diet was considered unsatisfactory in a nutrient if the average value per nutrition unit did not meet or exceed the allowance recommended for a moderately active man.

In the present study a rough estimate has been made of the proportion of families that had diets in the spring of 1942 which failed to meet the recommendations of the National Research Council. This was done by relating the average nutritive value of diets in that period to both the average nutritive value of diets in 1936 and the proportion of families that fell short of the recommended allowances in 1936.

Basic to this was the assumption that for a single nutrient a relationship exists between the average nutritive value of the diets of a group of families and the percentage with diets failing to meet the recommended allowances. A scatter diagram based on data from the Consumer Purchases Study was made for each of the following: Food energy, protein, calcium, iron, vitamin A, ascorbic acid, thiamine, and riboflavin. (Analysis of the diets in respect to niacin was not made in the Consumer Purchases Study.) On each diagram there were 80 dots representing groups of families. The families were classified into homogeneous groups by type of community, region, and level of money value of food. Each dot represented the relation between the average value per nutrition unit of the nutrient under consideration for a homogeneous group (x-axis) and the percentage of families in that group with diets unsatisfactory in respect to that nutrient (y-axis). A single smoothed curve was drawn to represent the dots.

It was assumed also that:

a. The relationship which existed between average nutritive value and percentage of families with unsatisfactory diets in 1936 would be similar in spring 1942; and that,

b. A curve fitted to the dots for the described averages and percentages for families grouped by level of money value of food would be similar for families grouped by level of money income.

By marking on the x-axis the average value per nutrition unit for each population group studied in spring 1942, the probable percentage of families having unsatisfactory diets in respect to the specific nutrient was read off the y-axis. These percentages were then used to estimate the proportion of all the families in the United States that had diets unsatisfactory in respect to single nutrients.

Comparison of Populations Covered in Consumer Purchases Study and Study of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime

The food data from the Consumer Purchases Study and those from the survey of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime are comparable in that both cover housekeeping families in the civilian, noninstitutional population only.

The food data from the two studies are not strictly comparable for the following reasons: The earlier study extended over a full year, a higher proportion of the schedules having been collected in the summer and fall than in the winter and spring; the later study covered the spring months only. The 1936 study covered only nonrelief families of two or more persons that included a husband and wife, both native-born. Moreover, schedules were taken from white families only, except in the southeast where schedules were obtained from Negro families as well as white. The 1942 study included single persons and families of any size, or any color, whether they received relief or not, as they were found in the sample.

Comparison of Food Consumption Data from Dietary Studies With "Disappearance" Data

Average Quantities of Food

Estimates of average food consumption in the United States can be made in two ways. The first method involves the use of family dietary surveys such as the one reported in this volume. Data from individual families representative of various population groups are put together with suitable weighting, to give average figures for the country as a whole. Under the second method, average consumption data are derived from statistics of production, imports, exports, and stocks on hand at the beginning and end of the year. These so-called "disappearance" figures, which show the quantities of food disappearing into consumption channels, are commonly used in dealing with the total food supply. Suitable adjustments are made, of course, to convert the quantities of major food products as they "disappear" in primary trade channels to corresponding quantities of food as it enters the family kitchen; for example, bushels of wheat are converted to pounds of flour.

The question naturally arises as to how well the two sets of figures may be expected to agree. Both methods are subject to a certain amount of error. In dietary surveys there may be errors inherent in the sample as well as in the information reported by the families. The fact that "disappearance" figures are really residuals is an indication of their approximate nature. Also, the steps in converting farm production

figures to quantities actually sold for retail consumption involve many potential sources of error. Aside from the possible errors, there are a few basic differences in the character of the data that need to be recognized in comparing results of the two methods.

"Disappearance" figures include the food used in restaurants, institutions, and at refreshment stands as well as food purchased for home consumption. Although the estimated quantity of home-produced food in rural communities is taken into account, no attempt is made to include the products of city gardens.

Family food consumption figures include only the foods consumed in the home, whether purchased or home-produced. They exclude food, candy, soft drinks, and other refreshment eaten away from home.

The family, moreover, reports the consumption of foods in the forms in which they are purchased—including such items as ready-made bread, canned fruit, salad dressing, and the like. These and other foods on the market that are mixtures of two or more ingredients are usually reported under one food group. For example, bread would be reported under grain products but no account would be taken of the possible milk in the bread. In "disappearance" figures, on the other hand, a figure for milk would include milk for all purposes. Similarly, the apparent consumption of sugar ("disappearance" basis) would include that which went into candy, chewing gum, soft drinks, canned fruit, and other products.

Table 43 compares the consumption of food groups in 1936 and 1942 as indicated by "disappearance" data and by data from family dietary surveys. In the data from the food consumption survey of 1936, which were adjusted for food consumed away from home, there was fairly good agreement (within 10 percent) in figures covering 6 of the 11 food groups. The larger differences probably are explainable for the reasons already discussed. The dietary study figures make no allowance for milk used in baked goods, candy, and other products; for nuts used in candy; and for sugar in purchased canned fruit, baked goods, and similar foods. The higher meat figure in the "disappearance" data may be related to a higher average consumption in restaurant meals than in home meals or may be due to a discrepancy between retail weights computed from wholesale or production figures and those reported as purchased by families.

TABLE 43.—FOOD CONSUMPTION FROM DIETARY SURVEYS AND "DISAPPEARANCE" DATA: *Comparison of average quantity of specified groups of food consumed per person per year computed from dietary surveys with that from "disappearance" [1] data, 1936 and 1942*

Food group	1936			1942		
	Average quantity per person per year		Relative (Consumer Purchases Study = 100)	Average quantity per person per year		Relative (Survey of Family Spending and Saving = 100)
	Consumer Purchases Study	Disappearance data		Survey of Family Spending and Saving	Disappearance data	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milk [2]	177 qt.	208 qt.	118	222 qt.	238 qt.	107
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	127 lb.	139 lb.	109	148 lb.	133 lb.	90
Dry beans and peas, nuts [3]	11 lb.	16 lb.	145	19 lb.	16 lb.	84
Green and yellow vegetables	69 lb.	73 lb.	106	110 lb.	90 lb.	82
Tomatoes, citrus fruit	87 lb.	73 lb.	84	139 lb.	87 lb.	63
Other vegetables and fruit [4]	203 lb.	186 lb.	92	166 lb.	183 lb.	114
Meat, poultry, fish [5]	123 lb.	138 lb.	112	122 lb.	149 lb.	122
Eggs	23 doz.	23 doz.	100	34 doz.	25 doz.	74
Grain products [6]	196 lb.	202 lb.	103	191 lb.	209 lb.	109
Fats, oils [7]	62 lb.	65 lb.	105	62 lb.	68 lb.	110
Sugars, sweets	71 lb.	107 lb.	151	54 lb.	107 lb.	198

[1] Based on data supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, adjusted to retail basis. Derived from statistics of production, imports, exports, and stocks on hand at the beginning and end of the year. See p. 144, for further explanation.

[2] Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products included are equivalent in minerals and protein. (See p. 6, footnote 9.)

[3] Includes the dry weight of cooked or canned dry beans, peas, and lentils, such as baked beans. Includes the shelled weight of nuts.

[4] Includes the fresh fruit equivalent of dried fruit.

[5] Excludes bacon and salt pork.

[6] Includes two-thirds of the weight of commercially baked goods added to the weight of flours, meal, and cereals.

[7] Includes bacon and salt pork.

For 1942 there was less agreement between "disappearance" figures and those based upon the dietary study here reported, as would be expected. The chief reason is that the figures based upon the dietary study refer to the spring season only and to some extent because they were not adjusted for food away from home. It would not be surprising to find a higher consumption of eggs, of citrus fruit, and of green vegetables in the spring months than for the year as a whole. The figures for the 1942 dietary study bear this out. For certain other foods like fats, grain products, and milk which are less affected by season, differences between the two sets of figures were within 10 percent.

The discrepancy between the two 1942 estimates of sugar consumption are explained in part by the basic differences in the nature of the data and also by the fact that sugar rationing became effective during the course of the dietary survey. This fact undoubtedly exerted a restraining influence on its purchase and also on the use of sugar on hand during the period of the study.

Average Nutritive Values of Food

When food consumption data from the two sources are reduced to measurements of nutritive value, there is remarkably close agreement between the evaluation based on dietary surveys and that from estimates of "disappearance" (table 44). This is particularly true in the 1936 comparison in which the factor of seasonality does not play a part. The higher figure for calories in the over-all food supply reflects for one thing, the larger quantity of sugar, which alone adds an average of 180 calories a day to the food energy value of the diet. The larger quantity of meat in the "disappearance" figures contributes to the higher calories and to the apparently more liberal supplies of thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin.

TABLE 44.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS, FROM DIETARY SURVEYS AND "DISAPPEARANCE" DATA: *Comparison of average nutritive value per person per day of diets computed from dietary surveys with that from "disappearance" [1] data, 1936 and 1942*

Dietary essential	1936			1942		
	Average [2] nutritive value of diets per person per day		Relative value (Consumer Purchases Study = 100)	Average [2] nutritive value of diets per person per day		Relative value (Survey of Family Spending and Saving = 100)
	Consumer Purchases Study	Disappearance data		Survey of Family Spending and Saving	Disappearance data	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Food energy	2,900 cal.	3,200 cal.	110	3,000 cal.	3,400 cal.	113
Protein	83 gm.	88 gm.	106	92 gm.	94 gm.	101
Calcium	0.87 gm.	0.86 gm.	99	1.64 gm.	0.96 gm.	92
Iron	14.2 mg.	15.6 mg.	96	13.6 mg.	14.8 mg.	93
Vitamin A value	6,400 I. U.	6,400 I. U.	100	7,900 I. U.	6,900 I. U.	87
Ascorbic acid	90 mg.	90 mg.	100	135 mg.	100 mg.	74
Thiamine	1.57 mg.	1.72 mg.	110	1.87 mg.	2.05 mg.	110
Riboflavin	1.74 mg.	1.96 mg.	113	2.19 mg.	2.14 mg.	98
Niacin	15.4 mg.	17.6 mg.	114	16.4 mg.	19.2 mg.	117

[1] See table 43, footnote 1.
[2] Raw basis. For method of computing averages, see Methodology, p. 137.

In the 1942 comparison, differences exist in calories, which again are related chiefly to sugar, and in niacin which reflect differences in quantities of meat; and in addition, in vitamin A and ascorbic acid values which result from the larger quantities of green vegetables and citrus fruit reported on food schedules taken in the spring.

It is possible that further refinement of "disappearance" figures and greater accuracy in data from dietary surveys might result in even closer conformity between the results of the two methods. "Disappearance" figures are useful in giving an over-all picture of average-per-capita food supplies at any one time and in following trends in consumption over a period of years. Data from dietary studies are needed to interpret the averages—to show variations with income, region, and other factors, and to indicate the extent of dietary deficiencies.

Appendix C. Facsimile of Food Schedule

BHE 360 (3/15/42)
A. Assignment no.
B. Agent
C. Farm ☐ Village ☐
D. 7 days covered: From To 1942
E. Estimated food expense during 7 days covered $
F. If village, estimated money income: Last month $ or Last week $

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPENDING AND SAVING IN WARTIME

The information given will be strictly confidential and will be seen only by sworn employees.

Editor:
G. Schedule no.
B. Income
I. Family size
J. Relief
K. Race
L. County or village, and State
M. Region

ESTIMATE OF FOOD BOUGHT AND EATEN DURING LAST 7 DAYS

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	Food bought last 7 days			Food eaten last 7 days		Editor			
							Food eaten last 7 days		
Item	Quantity (Specify unit)	Price	Expense	Quantity (bought, home produced, other) (Specify unit)	Specify if B, HP, or O	Weight in lbs. of food bought	Weight in lbs.	Value	
								Home produced	Other
1. *MILK, CREAM, CHEESE*	XX	$ XX	$	XX	XX			$	$
2. Milk: Whole									
3. Buttermilk									
4. Skim									
5. Chocolate									
6. Dry skim									
7. Evaporated									
8. Other (incl. condensed)									
9. Cream: Sweet									
10. Sour									
11. Ice cream									
12. Cheese: Cottage									
13. American									
14. Other									
15. *BUTTER*									
16. *POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES*	XX	XX		XX	XX				
17. Potatoes, white									
18. Sweetpotatoes									
19. *DRY VEGETABLES, NUTS*	XX	XX		XX	XX				
20. Beans									
21. Canned dry beans									
22. Peas, lentils									
23. Dry corn									
24. Other dry vegetables									
25. Nuts: Shelled									
26. In shells									
27. Peanut butter									
28. Subtotal	XX	XX		XX	XX				

Page 1

See following pages for pages 2 to 6 of the food schedule

a	Item
29.	*TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUIT*.....
30.	Tomatoes: Fresh..
31.	Canned: Pulp.
32.	Juice, puree.
33.	Subtotal.....
34.	Oranges: Fresh...
35.	Canned, juice
36.	Grapefruit: Fresh
37.	Canned: Pulp.
38.	Juice.....
39.	Lemons.....
40.	Tangerines.....
41.	Subtotal.....
42.	*LEAFY, GREEN, YELLOW VEGETABLES.*
43.	Fresh: Cabbage.....
44.	Collards.....
45.	Dandelion greens.....
46.	Kale.....
47.	Mustard greens.
48.	Spinach.....
49.	Turnip greens..
50.	Lettuce.....
51.	Other greens...
52.	Subtotal.....
53.	Asparagus.....
54.	Beans, lima....
55.	Beans, snap....
56.	Broccoli.....
57.	Okra.....
58.	Peas.....
59.	Carrots.....
60.	Squash.....
61.	Other.....
62.	Subtotal.....
63.	Canned: Peas.....
64.	Asparagus.....
65.	Beans, snap....
66.	Beans, lima (green).....
67.	Other.....
68.	Subtotal.....

Page 2

a	Item
69.	*OTHER VEGETABLES*...
70.	Fresh: Beets.....
71.	Cauliflower....
72.	Celery .....
73.	Corn on cob....
74.	Cucumbers.....
75.	Onions.....
76.	Rutabagas, turnips.....
77.	Other.....
78.	Subtotal.....
79.	Canned: Beets.....
80.	Corn.....
81.	Other.....
82	Pickles, relishes
83.	Olives.....
84.	Subtotal.....
85.	*OTHER FRUIT*.....
86.	Fresh: Apples.....
87.	Bananas.....
88.	Berries.....
89.	Cantaloupe.....
90.	Cherries.....
91.	Grapes.....
92.	Peaches.....
93.	Pears.....
94.	Pineapple.....
95.	Plums.....
96.	Rhubarb.....
97.	Watermelon.....
98.	Other.....
99.	Subtotal.....
100.	Canned: Apples.....
101.	Peaches.....
102.	Pears.....
103.	Pineapple.....
104.	Fruit juices....
105.	Mixed fruits...
106.	Other.....
107.	Subtotal.....
108.	Dried: Apricots.....
109.	Peaches.....
110.	Prunes.....
111.	Raisins. .....
112.	Other.....
113.	Subtotal.....

Page 3

a	Item
114.	*EGGS*.....
115.	*MEAT, POULTRY, FISH.*
116.	Beef: Steak: Round..
117.	Other..
118.	Roast: Rib....
119.	Other.
120.	Boiling, stewing
121.	Ground.....
122.	Corned beef...
123.	Dried beef....
124.	Other beef (except liver)
125.	Subtotal....
126.	Veal: Cutlet, chops, roast..
127.	Stew & other..
128.	Lamb: Chops, (loin, rib)...
129.	Leg.....
130.	Other.....
131.	Pork: Fresh: Chops(loin,rib)
132.	Loin roast....
133.	Sausage.....
134.	Other fresh...
135.	Smoked or cured:
136.	Ham sliced (uncooked)...
137.	Ham, whole or half,.....
138.	Shoulder butt.
139.	Subtotal....
140.	Other meat: Liver(specify)
141.	Canned, cooked meat.....
142.	Game.....
143.	Bologna, other
144.	Subtotal.....
145.	Poultry: Chicken
146.	Turkey.
147.	Other..
148.	Subtotal.....
149.	Fish: Fresh....
150.	Cured,...
151.	Canned salmon:Red
152.	Pink
153.	Other canned fish
154.	Sea food (not fish): Canned,
155.	Fresh..
156	Subtotal. ....
157.	*BACON & SALT PORK.*
158.	Bacon.....
159.	Salt pork.....

Page 4

ESTIMATE OF FOOD PURCHASED AND CONSUMED DURING LAST 7 DAYS

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
						Editor			
	Food bought last 7 days			Food eaten last 7 days			Food eaten last 7 days		
								Value	
Item	Quantity (Specify unit)	Price	Expense	Quantity (bought, home produced, other) (Specify unit)	Specify if S, WP, or O	Weight in lbs. of food bought	Weight in lbs.	Home produced	Other
160. *GRAIN PRODUCTS*	XX	$ XX	$	XX	XX			$	$
161. Bread: White, plain									
162. White, enriched									
163. 100% whole wheat									
164. Other wheat									
165. Rye									
166. Crackers									
167. Cake									
168. Other baked goods									
169. Subtotal	XX	XX		XX	XX				
170. Flour: White, plain									
171. White, enriched									
172. Self-rising									
173. 100% whole wheat									
174. Rye									
175. Other									
176. Cornmeal: White									
177. Yellow									
178. Subtotal	XX	XX		XX	XX				
179. Hominy grits									
180. Rice									
181. Rolled oats									
182. Other uncooked									
183. Cornflakes									
184. Other ready-to-eat cereal									
185. Macaroni, spaghetti									
186. Noodles, egg									
187. Other									
188. Subtotal	XX	XX		XX	XX				
189. *FATS*	XX	XX		XX	XX				
190. Oleomargarine: Plain									
191. Vitamin A									
192. Lard									
193. Other shortening									
194. Salad & cooking oil									
195. Mayonnaise, Fr. dr.									
196. Salad dr. (no oil)									
197. *SUGARS, SWEETS*	XX	XX		XX	XX				
198. Sugar: Brown									
199. Granulated									
200. Other									
201. Molasses									
202. Sirup: Corn									
203. Other									
204. Jellies, jams									
205. Preserves									
206. Candy									
207. Other sweets									

ESTIMATE OF FOOD PURCHASED AND CONSUMED DURING LAST 7 DAYS

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
Item	Food bought last 7 days			Food eaten last 7 days		Estimate			
							Food eaten last 7 days		
								Value	
	Quantity (Specify unit)	Price	Expense	Quantity (bought, home produced, other) (Specify unit)	Specify if B, HP, or O	Weight in lbs. of food bought	Weight in lbs.	Home produced	Other
208. *MISCELLANEOUS*	XX	$ XX	$	XX	XX			$	$
209. Canned and cooked food mixtures									
210. Soft drinks									
211. Proprietary foods									
212. Packaged dessert									

ESTIMATE OF FOOD PURCHASED DURING LAST 7 DAYS

a	b	c	d
Item	Food bought last 7 days		
	Quantity (Specify unit)	Price	Expense
213. *ACCESSORIES*	XX	$ XX	$
214. Chocolate			
215. Cocoa			
216. Coffee			
217. Tea			
218. Baking powder			
219. Soda			
220. Yeast			
221. Salt			
222. Vinegar			
223. Spices			
224. Extracts, flavors			
225. Other			
226. *SALES TAX PAID*	XX	XX	
227. *TOTAL* (1 thru 226)	XX	XX	
228. *VITAMIN & MINERAL CONCENTRATES*	XX	XX	
229. *ALCOHOL*	XX	XX	
230. Beer			
231. Whiskey, etc.			
232. Other alcohol			
233. *TOTAL* (227 + 228 + 229)	XX	XX	
234. *FOOD BOUGHT AND EATEN AWAY FROM HOME*	XX	XX	
235. Breakfast			
236. Lunch			
237. Dinner			
238. Between meals: Ice cream, candy, etc.	XX	XX	
239. *TOTAL INCLUDING FOOD AWAY FROM HOME*	XX	XX	

VITAMIN AND MINERAL CONCENTRATES

Check (√) items used during week by any family member:

240. Cod and other fish liver oils or capsules ☐
241. Yeast ☐
242. Wheat embryo (germ) ☐
243. Thiamine (vitamin B_1) ☐
244. Vitamin B complex ☐
245. Calcium preparations ☐
246. Iron preparations ☐
247. Other ☐
248. How much have you spent in the LAST YEAR on vitamin and mineral concentrates? $

MEALS FURNISHED LAST 7 DAYS

a	b	c	d	e
Person	Sex	Age	Number of meals from home food supply	Number of meals purchased and eaten away from home
Family members				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
Boarders, guests, paid help				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12. TOTAL	XX	XX		

Appendix D. Nutritive Value of One Pound of Food Materials

The food composition table (table 45) was prepared for computing the nutritive values of family diets in this study. The figures in the table are based on values in other compilations, on original data in the literature, and on results of analyses made in the laboratories of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

In compiling the table an attempt was made to select values that might be considered typical of foods as they are purchased. However, individual analysis of any food resulting in higher or lower values is to be expected, depending on such factors as variety, season, length and conditions of storage.

In some cases where no data were found it was considered better to assign imputed values for some of the nutrients, than to assume a value of zero. Parentheses are used to show which figures are computed from the ingredients of a recipe or are imputed. The imputed values were obtained in numerous ways—sometimes from data on the same food in another form—as canned food from fresh food, and sometimes from values for other foods which might be expected to contain similar quantities. In some instances values were obtained by a proportion, relating the undetermined value to appropriate ones that were available; for example, the B-vitamins in salt pork were derived from the figures for bacon on a protein-to-vitamin ratio and the vitamin A values for some of the milk products were derived by relating their fat content to the fat-vitamin A ratio in whole milk. When information permitted, adjustments were made for losses in commercial processing and marketing. Dashes are used to indicate that no suitable values were found and (0) to indicate that values are probably so small as to be considered negligible.

Although the values shown in table 45 seemed to be the best for the purpose at the time they were compiled (March 1943) and may continue for a time to be suitable for making over-all estimates of the nutritive value of diets, too much reliance should not be placed on values for any one item, even when these values are shown without parentheses. As more data on the composition of different foods become available, many of the values presented here, particularly those for vitamins, may need revision. The most pronounced changes may be expected for the niacin values as most of the figures given are based on few determinations or are imputed. Since detailed data on consumption of foods are included in this report, it will be possible for any one who wishes to estimate how the use of different values might affect the averages given.

TABLE 45.—*Nutritive value of 1 pound of food materials*

Food item (1)	Food energy (2)	Protein (3)	Fat (4)	Carbohydrate (5)	Calcium (6)	Phosphorus (7)	Iron (8)	Vitamin A value (9)	Ascorbic acid (10)	Thiamine (11)	Riboflavin (12)	Niacin (13)
	Calories	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*International Units*	*Milligrams*	*Micrograms*	*Micrograms*	*Milligrams*
MILK, CREAM, ICE CREAM, CHEESE												
Milk:												
1. Whole	315	16	18	22	535	422	0.9	880	10	130	795	0.4
2. Buttermilk	165	16	2	21	477	440	[1] (.9)	(110)	(0)	(130)	(795)	(.4)
3. Skim	160	16	1	23	553	435	(.9)	(40)	(0)	(130)	(795)	(.4)
4. Chocolate	380	10	6	71	(553)	(435)	(.9)	(40)	(0)	(130)	(795)	(.4)
5. Dry skim	1,630	162	4	236	5,620	4,423	11.5	(240)	(0)	1,680	9,070	4.0
6. Evaporated	630	32	36	45	1,084	853	1.8	1,960	(0)	215	(1,490)	(.9)
7. Other	(1,485)	(37)	(38)	(248)	(1,250)	(984)	(2.7)	(1,890)	(0)	(305)	(1,830)	(1.1)
Cream:												
8. Sweet	940	13	91	18	408	363	.9	(4,510)	(0)	(110)	645	(.4)
9. Sour	940	13	91	18	408	363	.9	(4,510)	(0)	(110)	(645)	(.4)
10. Ice cream	(960)	(19)	(56)	(95)	(631)	(500)	(1.6)	(3,130)	(0)	(165)	(950)	(.5)
Cheese:												
11. Cottage	460	87	4	20	372	1,193	.9	(190)	(0)	50	600	(.9)
12. American	1,785	108	146	8	3,960	2,767	4.5	7,710	(0)	180	1,815	.9
13. Other	(1,830)	(130)	(142)	(9)	(4,672)	(3,493)	(5.4)	(7,470)	(0)	(215)	(2,170)	(1.1)
POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES												
14. Potatoes	325	8	1	73	50	186	2.8	150	40	345	190	4.5
15. Sweetpotatoes, yams	490	7	3	109	136	176	3.0	15,070	95	385	265	(4.5)
DRY BEANS AND PEAS, NUTS												
Beans:												
16. Not canned	1,590	100	7	282	671	2,100	46.7	0	0	2,360	1,415	12.7)
17. Canned	530	26	9	86	209	676	9.5	(0)	0	(470)	(285)	(2.5)
18. Peas, lentils	1,605	111	4	280	331	1,801	27.2	(1,200)	0	(5,715)	(1,590)	8.2
19. Corn	(1,165)	(45)	(10)	(354)	(105)	(1,415)	(5.8)	(750)	0	(900)	(250)	(4.0)
20. Other	(1,590)	(104)	(6)	(279)	(363)	(2,068)	(35.7)	(140)	0	(4,100)	(1,590)	(9.1)
Nuts:												
21. Shelled	3,185	68	292	71	404	1,624	9.5	180	0	1,550	[2]____	5.8
22. In shell	1,765	22	172	31	214	806	6.2	490	0	470	____	(2.9)
23. Peanut butter	2,810	118	217	95	336	1,783	8.6	(0)	0	1,045	(1,815)	84.4

	GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES											
	Fresh:											
	Leafy green:											
24.	Cabbage	90	4	1	18	152	104	1.7	530	(180)	265	165	1.0
25.	Collards	100	8	1	14	508	118	3.3	18,000	(130)	410	(165)	(.6)
26.	Dandelion greens	235	12	3	40	381	159	13.7	(40,500)	400	(610)	1,020	(1.4)
27.	Kale	145	11	2	21	653	180	6.4	(36,290)	375	555	1,905	(1.4)
28.	Mustard greens	90	8	1	13	729	218	9.5	36,400	570	445	1,490	(1.4)
29.	Spinach	90	9	1	12	0	204	11.3	27,520	260	410	595	2.7
30.	Turnip greens	140	11	1	21	989	190	9.1	(66,680)	610	535	(1,900)	(1.9)
31.	Lettuce	55	4	1	10	68	77	1.5	660	45	250	155	1.5
32.	Other	(105)	(6)	(1)	(18)	(248)	(122)	(8.9)	(45,700)	(90)	(410)	(370)	(1.4)
	Other than leafy:												
33.	Asparagus	90	7	1	13	72	211	3.2	3,100	205	645	440	(1.0)
34.	Lima beans	235	14	1	43	113	286	4.1	(1,200)	75	490	455	.5
35.	Snap beans	170	10	1	31	265	180	4.5	4,900	80	325	365	2.6
36.	Broccoli	75	7	1	11	277	163	2.7	10,000	255	215	465	3.1
37.	Okra	155	7	1	30	327	250	2.8	8,780	60	515	(295)	(1.2)
38.	Peas (in pods)	210	14	1	36	45	250	3.9	1,780	50	835	285	1.4
39.	Carrots	175	5	1	37	156	150	3.2	28,350	30	240	280	5.8
40.	Squash (summer)	55	2	1	11	44	44	1.2	(2,060)	75	120	145	(2.1)
41.	Other	(200)	(15)	(2)	(31)	(94)	(364)	(4.1)	(3,070)	(310)	(625)	(500)	(1.0)
	Canned:												
42.	Asparagus	90	10	1	14	(62)	(118)	(2.8)	2,060	(25)	(145)	(655)	(.9)
43.	Lima beans (green)	345	23	2	59	186	467	6.8	(230)	25	160	(735)	(.9)
44.	Snap beans	80	4	1	15	190	132	3.3	(4,540)	15	(165)	(265)	(.2)
45.	Peas	250	15	1	46	64	360	5.4	(3,670)	35	590	(415)	(3.2)
46.	Other	(175)	(4)	(1)	(36)	(91)	(163)	(3.2)	(4,310)	(15)	(120)	(340)	(2.7)
	TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUIT												
	Tomatoes:												
47.	Fresh	100	4	1	18	40	120	2.7	5,780	110	355	200	2.6
	Canned:												
48.	Pulp	95	4	1	18	50	122	2.7	(5,220)	70	330	(205)	(2.2)
49.	Juice, puree	105	4	1	20	32	68	1.8	(5,220)	70	330	(205)	(2.2)
	Oranges:												
50.	Fresh	165	3	1	37	103	77	1.1	210	145	325	100	(1.6)
	Canned:												
51.	Pulp, juice	250	3	1	59	(135)	(96)	(1.4)	(240)	(170)	(390)	(125)	(2.0)
	Grapefruit:												
52.	Fresh	130	1	1	30	51	54	.9	(0)	110	220	60	(1.5)
	Canned:												
53.	Pulp	180	2	1	41	(68)	(72)	(1.2)	(0)	(150)	(245)	(80)	(2.0)
54.	Juice	(180)	(2)	(1)	(41)	(68)	(72)	(1.2)	(0)	(150)	(245)	(80)	(2.0)
55.	Lemons, limes	120	3	2	24	113	62	1.7	0	85	55	10	(1.4)
56.	Tangerines	180	3	1	35	(85)	(65)	(1.7)	1,090	(135)	385	(115)	(1.6)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 45.—*Nutritive value of 1 pound of food materials*—Continued

Food item (1)	Food energy (2)	Protein (3)	Fat (4)	Carbohydrate (5)	Calcium (6)	Phosphorus (7)	Iron (8)	Vitamin A value (9)	Ascorbic acid (10)	Thiamine (11)	Riboflavin (12)	Niacin (13)
	Calories	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*International Units*	*Milligrams*	*Micrograms*	*Micrograms*	*Milligrams*
OTHER VEGETABLES AND FRUIT												
Other vegetables:												
Fresh:												
57. Beets	155	5	1	33	91	146	3.4	340	(50)	170	85	(2.2)
58. Cauliflower	65	5	1	10	45	145	2.5	140	180	345	225	1.2
59. Celery	65	4	1	11	145	113	1.5	(0)	25	115	100	(1.0)
60. Corn on cob	185	6	2	35	15	208	.9	480	15	275	(70)	(.9)
61. Cucumbers	45	2	1	8	32	68	1.0	(0)	(25)	160	145	1.0
62. Onions	210	6	1	44	136	186	2.1	0	45	125	515	.4
63. Rutabagas, turnips	160	4	1	34	212	159	1.4	(0)	135	270	155	1.2
64. Other	(135)	(4)	(1)	(28)	(158)	(131)	(2.0)	(0)	(135)	(205)	(160)	(1.2)
Canned:												
65. Beets	240	7	1	52	70	127	3.0	(300)	70	(135)	75	2.9
66. Corn	435	11	4	89	26	351	1.4	(830)	25	240	(120)	(1.4)
67. Pickles, relishes	50	2	1	9	...	...	...	...	(20)	...	...	...
68. Olives	515	5	48	14	362	54	7.3	1,630	...	...	...	...
69. Other vegetables	(10)	(0)	1	(0)	(64)	(445)	(3.3)	(0)	(0)	(330)	(60)	(1.4)
Other fruit:												
Dried:												
70. Apricots	1,325	24	2	304	390	540	22.2	26,310	10	770	(1,225)	(18.1)
71. Peaches	1,340	14	3	345	200	572	31.3	15,420	(40)	(70)	(815)	(8.6)
72. Prunes	1,150	9	2	274	209	327	15.0	6,170	(0)	580	270	(4.3)
73. Raisins, currants	1,350	10	2	323	250	490	13.6	(0)	(0)	500	(500)	2.9
74. Other	(1,245)	(9)	(2)	(298)	(277)	(221)	(11.0)	($90)	(0)	(355)	(115)	(....)
Fresh												
75. Apples	260	1	2	59	24	40	1.2	320	15	100	280	2.0
76. Bananas	300	4	1	70	24	85	1.8	1,250	30	155	215	1.9
77. Berries	175	4	3	35	122	122	3.5	220	265	110	780	(1.2)
78. Cantaloup	50	1	1	10	26	34	.9	5,120	75	125	150	(.6)
79. Cherries	290	4	2	64	73	94	2.1	340	15	215	....	1.3
80. Grapes	325	4	2	74	75	91	2.6	220	20	265	265	1.2
81. Peaches	205	2	1	48	32	86	2.3	6,700	30	80	230	3.8
82. Pears	265	3	1	60	49	59	1.1	190	10	150	190	.5
83. Pineapple	140	1	1	33	39	26	.7	450	85	220	(200)	.7
84. Plums	240	3	1	56	75	80	2.2	1,550	25	215	(480)	2.4
85. Rhubarb	55	1	1	12	157	77	1.5	310	45	30	....	(0)
86. Watermelon	65	1	1	14	14	25	.4	1,040	10	145	50	.2
87. Other	(395)	(4)	(1)	(93)	(86)	(115)	(2.4)	(3,240)	(10)	(190)	(180)	(2.4)

	Canned:											
88.	Apples	365	1	1	89	18	30	.9	(240)	5	(45)	(205)	(1.3)
89.	Peaches	340	2	1	83	24	65	1.7	(5,010)	15	(45)	175	(2.4)
90.	Pears	340	1	1	84	38	47	.9	(140)	10	(55)	(145)	.4
91.	Pineapple	395	2	1	96	47	32	.9	590	50	135	100	(.8)
92.	Juices	(245)	(1)	1	(59)	(73)	(23)	(2.3)	(590)	(45)	(220)	(340)	(.8)
93.	Mixed fruit	(385)	(2)	(1)	(94)	(35)	(54)	(1.2)	(4,590)	(20)	(45)	(170)	(1.5)
94.	Other	(945)	1	(1)	(233)	(38)	(32)	(1.3)	(40)	(25)	(----)	(----)	(----)
	MEAT, POULTRY, FISH												
	Beef:												
	Steak:												
95.	Round	785	78	54	0	45	839	11.8	(0)	(0)	705	845	31.8
96.	Other	955	75	73	0	43	807	11.2	(0)	(0)	(675)	(810)	(30.4)
	Roast:												
97.	Rib	655	69	42	0	40	743	10.3	(0)	(0)	(620)	(745)	(28.1)
98.	Other	700	74	44	0	43	802	11.2	(0)	(0)	(670)	(805)	(30.3)
99.	Boiling, stewing	870	59	70	0	34	636	8.8	(0)	(0)	(530)	(640)	(24.0)
00.	Ground	925	92	62	0	53	993	13.8	(0)	(0)	(830)	(995)	(37.5)
01.	Corned	865	84	59	0	48	900	12.5	(0)	(0)	395	950	(18.0)
02.	Dried	815	136	31	0	69	1,291	18.0	(0)	(0)	365	(2,395)	(29.4)
03.	All other except liver	(390)	(44)	(24)	(0)	(25)	(469)	(6.5)	(0)	(0)	(395)	(470)	(17.8)
	Veal:												
04.	Cutlet, chops, roast	505	88	17	0	51	949	13.2	(0)	(0)	(1,025)	(1,235)	(29.4)
05.	Stewing, all other except liver	540	71	28	0	41	766	10.7	(0)	(0)	(830)	(1,000)	(23.8)
	Pork:								(0)	(0)			
	Fresh:								(0)	(0)			
06.	Chops	1,065	60	91	0	35	649	9.1	(0)	(0)	5,145	845	(32.3)
07.	Loin roast	1,065	60	91	0	35	649	9.1	(0)	(0)	5,145	845	(32.3)
08.	Sausage	2,020	49	203	0	28	528	7.4	(0)	(0)	(4,180)	(655)	(18.1)
09.	All other except liver	(1,320)	(59)	(121)	(0)	(34)	(636)	(8.8)	(0)	(0)	(5,035)	(825)	(31.6)
	Smoked, cured:												
	Ham:												
10.	Sliced, raw	1,515	67	136	1	39	719	10.0	(0)	(0)	5,525	985	(32.3)
11.	Whole or half	1,515	67	136	1	39	719	10.0	(0)	(0)	5,525	985	(32.3)
12.	Shoulders, other	1,180	72	100	0	44	771	10.9	(0)	(0)	(5,565)	(1,005)	(38.4)
	Lamb:												
13.	Chops	1,225	65	107	0	38	704	9.8	(0)	(0)	(1,600)	(1,090)	(16.3)
14.	Leg	845	72	62	0	42	777	10.8	(0)	(0)	(1,765)	(1,200)	(17.9)
15.	All other except liver	(1,055)	(70)	(87)	(0)	(41)	(753)	(10.5)	(0)	(0)	(1,710)	(1,165)	(17.4)
	Other:												
16.	Liver	600	89	14	27	36	1,602	54.9	125,000	135	1,495	16,330	81.2
17.	Game, drawn A. P.	(358)	(59)	(14)	(0)	(34)	(636)	(8.8)	(0)	(0)	(275)	(1,310)	(20.9)
18.	Canned cooked, excludes bologna, other	(1,050)	(72)	(85)	(0)	(41)	(762)	(10.4)	(500)	(0)	(605)	(725)	(19.2)
19.	Bologna, other	950	65	70	16	38	702	9.8	(0)	(0)	1,885	730	(18.1)
	Poultry:												
20.	Chicken	535	56	35	0	44	603	5.3	(0)	10	265	140	18.6
21.	Turkey	800	61	61	0	35	662	9.1	(0)	(10)	290	150	(26.4)
22.	Other	(935)	(46)	(83)	(0)	(27)	(499)	(6.8)	(0)	(10)	(275)	(145)	(19.5)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 45.—*Nutritive value of 1 pound of food materials.*—Continued

Food item (1)	Food energy (2)	Protein (3)	Fat (4)	Carbohydrate (5)	Calcium (6)	Phosphorus (7)	Iron (8)	Vitamin A value (9)	Ascorbic acid (10)	Thiamine (11)	Riboflavin (12)	Niacin (13)
MEAT, POULTRY, FISH—Continued	*Calories*	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*International Units*	*Milligrams*	*Micrograms*	*Micrograms*	*Milligrams*
Fish and shellfish:												
123. Fresh fish	(300)	(58)	(8)	(0)	(63)	(662)	(3.2)	(50)	(0)	(200)	(275)	(6.1)
124. Cured fish	(1,095)	(68)	(92)	(0)	(74)	(775)	(3.7)	(110)	(0)	(230)	(545)	(7.3)
Canned salmon:												
125. Red	750	91	43	0	68	1,284	4.1	1,160	(0)	490	(900)	26.7
126. Pink	750	91	43	0	68	1,284	4.1	450	(0)	490	(900)	26.7
127. Other canned fish	(880)	(110)	(49)	(0)	(120)	(1,260)	(5.9)	(140)	(0)	. . .	(680)	(6.8)
Shellfish:												
128. Fresh E. P.	(225)	(27)	(5)	(17)	(254)	(680)	(26.3)	(960)	(0)	(1,020)	(660)	(4.5)
129. Canned	(450)	(77)	(13)	(6)	(84)	(880)	(4.2)	(110)	(0)	. . .	(680)	(5.1)
130. EGGS	635	52	46	3	218	848	10.9	1,040	(0)	825	(2,020)	.2
GRAIN PRODUCTS												
Flours, meal, cereals, pastes:												
Flours:												
131. White, plain	1,610	49	4	344	68	458	4.5	(0)	0	300	175	(4.0)
132. White, enriched [3]	1,610	49	4	344	68	458	6.0	(0)	0	1,650	175	6.0
133. Self-rising	1,545	46	4	331	1,348	2,448	(5.9)	(0)	0	300	200	4.5
134. 100 percent whole-wheat	1,630	59	9	328	240	1,696	18.2	(0)	0	2,280	700	22.0
135. Rye	1,625	40	4	356	82	1,311	5.9	(0)	0	655	(310)	(5.0)
136. Other	(1,615)	(42)	(8)	(343)	(45)	(798)	(5.4)	(0)	0	(2,005)	(400)	(9.0)
Corn meal:												
137. White, whole ground	1,655	41	17	333	45	635	4.3	0	0	(1,330)	(510)	2.7
138. Yellow (degerminated)	1,615	37	5	351	45	635	4.3	500	0	(680)	(340)	2.7
Cereals, pastes:												
139. Hominy grits	1,620	39	4	358	50	318	4.1	(0)	0	0	135	(1.4)
140. Rice	1,590	34	1	360	41	417	3.2	(0)	0	90	365	4.1
141. Rolled oats	1,795	64	34	309	367	1,656	23.6	(0)	0	3,675	(680)	4.5
142. Other uncooked cereals	1,620	57	4	357	91	821	9.1	(0)	0	(325)	(360)	9.0
143. Cornflakes	1,630	36	3	364	68	508	12.2	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	2.3
144. Other ready-to-eat cereals	1,675	47	6	357	186	1,470	20.4	(60)	0	1,130	(455)	(2.2)
145. Macaroni, spaghetti	1,635	59	6	335	100	653	5.4	(0)	(0)	(270)	(310)	(9.5)
146. Egg noodles	(1,455)	(51)	(12)	(285)	(106)	(555)	(6.2)	(810)	(0)	(330)	(410)	(9.5)
147. Other	(1,585)	(3)	(1)	(392)	(72)	(27)	(7.3)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

	Baked goods:											
	Bread:											
148.	White, (some milk)	(1,185)	(39)	(9)	(237)	(320)	(441)	3.9	(0)	(0)	(270)	(470)	(3.0)
149.	White, enriched [4]	1,185	39	9	237	(320)	(441)	(4.0)	(0)	0	1,000	(470)	4.0
150.	Whole-wheat, 100 percent	1,185	41	14	224	(420)	(1,151)	12.0	(0)	0	(1,500)	(570)	14.0
151.	Other wheat	(1,185)	(39)	(11)	(233)	(195)	(523)	(5.1)	(0)	0	(455)	(195)	(4.7)
152.	Rye	1,145	40	9	225	(185)	671	7.3	(0)	(0)	610	(135)	(3.0)
153.	Crackers	1,885	44	44	330	100	463	6.8	(0)	0	705	135	2.3
154.	Cake	(1,845)	(21)	(105)	(203)	(156)	(284)	(2.2)	(430)	(0)	(160)	(250)	(3.0)
155.	Other	(1,340)	(25)	(16)	(273)	(99)	(293)	(2.9)	(430)	(0)	(165)	(55)	(3.0)
	FATS, OILS												
	Table fat:												
156.	Butter	3,325	3	367	2	73	73	.9	14,950	0	15	35	(0)
	Margarine:												
157.	With vitamin A added	3,325	3	367	2	(0)	(0)	(0)	9,000	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
158.	Plain	3,325	3	367	2	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
159.	Bacon	2,665	39	277	4	23	420	5.8	(0)	(0)	2,045	545	11.7
160.	Salt pork	3,415	17	372	0	10	181	2.5	(0)	(0)	(880)	(235)	(5.0)
	Shortening:												
161.	Lard	4,080	0	454	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
162.	Other	(4,080)	(0)	(454)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
163.	Salad, cooking oil	(4,080)	0	(454)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
164.	Mayonnaise, French dressing	(3,265)	(7)	(354)	(14)	(11)	(41)	(6)	(500)	(0)	(25)	(60)	(0)
165.	Other salad dressing	(2,055)	(7)	(195)	(68)	(22)	(80)	(5)	(240)	(0)	(40)	(90)	(0)
	SUGARS, SWEETS												
	Sugars:												
166.	Brown	1,735	0	0	433	345	168	(11.5)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
167.	Granulated	1,805	0	0	451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168.	Other	(1,635)	(0)	(0)	(408)	(895)	(77)	(18.0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
	Sweets:												
169.	Molasses	1,090	0	0	272	1,238	231	30.4	0	0	225	400	(0)
	Syrups:												
170.	Corn	1,345	0	0	336	154	32	3.2	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
171.	Other	(1,160)	(0)	(0)	(290)	(734)	(63)	(13.6)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
172.	Jellies, Jams	(1,170)	(2)	(0)	(290)	(78)	(50)	(1.4)	(20)	(30)	(0)	(0)	(0)
173.	Preserves	1,150	(2)	0	286	(93)	(64)	(1.5)	(40)	(55)	0	----	(0)
174.	Candy	1,950	18	64	327	----	----	----	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
175.	Other	(1,450)	(1)	(0)	(361)	(18)	(82)	(3.2)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS												
176.	Canned, cooked food mixtures	(375)	(32)	(13)	(33)	(196)	(310)	(5.8)	(200)	(20)	(180)	460	(1.0)
177.	Soft drinks	145	----	----	36	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
178.	Packaged desserts	1,780	43	0	462	----	----	----	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
179.	Other proprietary foods	(1,685)	0	0	(422)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

[1] Figures in parenthesis represent imputed values.
[2] Dashes indicate that no suitable values were found.
[3] Values correspond with the minimum level in force in the spring of 1942 for enriched flour. Higher levels were adopted October 1, 1943.
[4] Values are two-thirds of the minimum levels in force in the spring of 1942 for enriched flour. Higher levels of enrichment have been in effect for enriched bread since October 1, 1943 when higher levels were adopted for enriched flour.

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