

Rural Levels of Living in Lee and Jones Counties Mississippi, 1945

**... and a Comparison of
Two Methods of
Data Collection**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics
AGRICULTURE INFORMATION BULLETIN 41**

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and a Comparison of
Two Methods of Data Collection**

by
Barbara B. Reagan, economist
and
Evelyn Grossman, statistician



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SUMMARY

The industrial development of a rural area affects sources of income and the ways of living of rural families. To provide information on such a situation in the South, a study¹ was made of rural levels of living and consumption patterns in 1945 in two Mississippi counties where industrialization was increasing. Three main purposes of the study reported in this publication are: (1) To describe the levels of living of the rural consumer units in the two counties; (2) to compare the levels of living of farm and rural non-farm consumer units; and (3) to appraise the use of a "split" schedule in an enumerative survey. The first two purposes are discussed in part 1 of this report, detailed data being presented in tables 1 to 44, and the third purpose is discussed in part 2. A description of the methodology is given in appendix A, which includes tables 45 to 53.

In discussing the levels of living, indicators are used, since the final product of family living, that is, the satisfaction of wants or some other family goal, cannot be measured. Indicators include such inputs in family living as current expenditures, home-produced food, housing facilities, and durable goods owned. They can tell much about the level of living in spite of the fact that some families make more efficient use of their inputs than others do. Another indicator used in this study is the average dietary level attained by the group during a summer week in relation to the recommended dietary allowances of the National Research Council.

The level of living of the rural consumer units in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., is partly shown by the fact that expenditures for family living averaged \$1,200 for a family size of about four persons in 1945, and other outlays of the family (gifts and welfare, taxes on personal property and income, and poll taxes) amounted to about another \$100. The average cash family income was \$1,600. The balance of the family money, about \$300, was used to increase the asset position. Savings in the form of cash on hand and bank deposits were low, averaging about \$40, but the net increase in U. S. Government war bonds purchased during the year averaged about \$250.

¹ The survey on which this report is based was planned, the schedules designed, and the field work executed under the direction of Margaret G. Reid, former Head of the Family Economics Division (now with the University of Illinois), in cooperation with Dorothy Dickins of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. All sample data presented in this report were computed under the supervision of Elizabeth Davenport. The material on the nutritive value of the diets was prepared by Faith Clark, Ennis Blake, and Lillian Fincher. Marsha Froeder assisted throughout preparation of this publication.

About a third of the rural consumer units in the two counties had net cash family income between \$1,000 and \$2,000; more than a third had less cash income; and less than a third had from \$2,000 to \$5,000. Industrial employment was an important source of income to many of these people. Over half of the average family income came from wages and salaries.

Food produced at home and used during the year was an important noncash consumption item. When valued at average prices farmers received in Mississippi that year for similar products, the average value was about \$275.

The houses of these rural people averaged about 4.5 rooms. Only a third of the consumer units had running water in the house. Less than a tenth had power washing machines, and less than a third had mechanical refrigerators. Radios were relatively common, with radios in usable condition in about three-fourths of the houses.

Eighty percent or more of the rural consumer units in the two counties, as measured by the nutritive value of food used during a week in the summer of 1946, met the recommended allowances of the National Research Council for six out of nine of the dietary essentials considered. For the other three nutrients, about 70 percent of the consumer units had food available for consumption that met the recommended allowances.

Farm and rural nonfarm families are known to have different consumption patterns, but in comparing their levels of living, there is increasing evidence that further classification of farm families would yield more homogeneous consumption patterns. Furthermore, the number of families living on farms, producing for their own use but selling little or no farm produce, has increased along with the spread of industrialization to rural areas.

A contribution of this study is the subdivision of the farm consumer units into two groups: (1) Farm consumer units selling at least \$200 worth of farm products (half of the rural units), and (2) farm consumer units with little or no sales of farm products (more than a fourth of the rural units). The rural nonfarm consumer units were less than a fourth of all the rural units.

Based on the available indicators, the rural nonfarm consumer units appear to have higher levels of living than the farm consumer units. Of the farm consumer units, those selling little or no farm produce appear to have higher levels of living than those selling at least \$200 worth of produce. In diet quality during a summer week, however, the farm consumer units selling little or no farm produce fared better than either of the other groups. Not only did the farm consumer units selling little or no produce have ready cash from nonfarm employment for their food purchases but they also used relatively large amounts of home-produced food.

The third purpose of this study—to appraise the use of a "split" schedule—is methodological. The length of the interview is a major problem in an enumerative survey. One method suggested to shorten the interview for a particular family and still provide the needed detail on expenditures is the use of a split schedule.

This involves breaking the set of desired information into several parts and then asking about one part, as for example, food expenditures, of one group of families; and asking about another part, say housing expenditures, of another group of families. The results are put together in the summarization of the reports to give a picture of the average expenditures for all categories of the family living budget for all the families studied. Such a procedure was used in this study. In addition, a complete schedule was taken for a control group of families.

In part 2 of this report, the experience with the split schedule is described and the relative cost and the quality of the resulting estimates are evaluated. It was found that the split-schedule technique was open to considerable field error. It required a larger sample than did a complete schedule; it increased travel and supervising costs. All in all, the split schedule was found to be a relatively expensive procedure. The interview time for a particular family, however, was reduced in comparison with time spent when a complete schedule was used. The types of analysis possible when the split schedule is used are somewhat limited. The relationships between items on the various schedules cannot be studied in any detail. This was not a serious limitation in the analysis planned for this report.

The experience gained from this survey would indicate that the split-schedule technique probably should not be attempted in a survey of a heterogeneous population especially if interrelationships of several factors are to be studied. The experimental use of the method for farm families in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., was undoubtedly made under more favorable conditions than those of many surveys in that the population studied was relatively homogeneous.

PART 1. LEVELS OF LIVING OF FARM AND RURAL NONFARM CONSUMER UNITS

Scope of the Survey .

This survey was made in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., in 1946. The income and expenditure data refer to the calendar year 1945. Nearly 1,200 families and single consumers gave information on their total expenditures for family living or on those selected expenditures requested. The consumer units asked to give this information were selected by an area sampling method to be representative of all rural families in these two counties. (See Methodology, p. 90, for description of sampling procedure.) Families and single consumers living in the open country or in centers with a population of less than 2,500 were included.

The Counties Studied²

Lee and Jones Counties are in no sense considered to be typical of Mississippi as a whole. They were purposely selected for this study because they represented areas outside the Mississippi Delta where there has been a shift away from cotton, and where development of small industries was accelerated by wartime activity. Furthermore, these two counties provide a picture of southern rural areas with recently increased industrial development that are not close to large urban centers. The largest Mississippi city, Jackson, is about 60 miles from Jones County and more than twice that far from Lee County. New Orleans, La., is about 100 miles from the edge of Jones County, and Memphis, Tenn., is about 70 miles from Lee.

Urbanization within the counties is limited. In Jones County, the largest city is Laurel, which had a population of 21,000 in 1940. One other town had a little over 2,500 people in 1940. In addition, there were 7 centers with from 100 to 600 population. In Lee County, the largest town, Tupelo, had a population in 1940 of about 8,000. Of the small towns in that county, 3 had populations of about 1,000 (2 of these lie only partly within Lee County), and 13 had from 100 to 600 people in the 1940 Census.

The rural people in Jones County are not only closer to urban influences than are those in Lee County, but they have greater opportunities for off-farm employment. Just prior to World War II, the value added by the industries of Jones County was more

² Background information in this section is from Census of Population, Census of Agriculture, or Census of Manufactures of the designated year.

than twice as great as the value of its agricultural production. In Lee County, on the other hand, the value of agricultural products sold was greater than the value added by its manufactures. During the war, the increase in industrial activity was more marked in Jones County than in Lee. In 1947, Jones County ranked first in the State in terms of value added by manufactures. Manufacturing and agriculture were nearly on an equal footing in Lee, and that county ranked tenth in the State in terms of value added by its industries in 1947.

Both before and after the war, there were small food-processing plants and some garment manufacturing in Lee County. In Jones County the food industry had the most establishments in 1935 and 1939, but by 1947 it was second. World War II not only brought business from military activities to Jones County, but also resulted in considerable increase in manufacturing focusing on wood products such as lumber, fiberboard, furniture, and paper products, making that industry first in terms of number of establishments.

Historically, Lee County agriculture has been devoted to cotton. In 1929 almost three-fifths of its cropland was in cotton. At the end of the war, cotton was still the major crop although considerable diversification of farming had occurred over the years. In 1945, a little more than a third of the cropland was in cotton. Tenancy and cropping, long associated with cotton farming, were relatively high. The number of farms decreased nearly 10 percent during the war, which was almost entirely a decrease in farms operated by renters and share croppers. In 1945 owners made up two-fifths of all farm operators.

Jones County is situated in an area where a large percentage of the land is successfully farmed, although a considerable part of it is not suitable for the production of row crops. Although cotton is not as important there as in Lee County, cotton and corn were the major crops. Other important crops include sweetpotatoes and vegetables. In contrast to Lee, a comparatively high percentage of farm operators own their farms. In 1945 almost four-fifths of all farm operators were owners. The number of farms had changed little from 1940 to 1945. Nearly half of the farms in Jones County in 1945 were producing primarily for home use.

The Consumer Units Studied

Previous studies have shown that patterns of spending differ considerably between (1) farm-operator consumer units and (2) consumers living in villages or in the open country on plots of land where no farming operations are performed. The rural families and single individuals in this study, therefore, were classified for analysis into farm and rural nonfarm. The farm units comprised three-fourths of all rural consumer units in Lee and Jones Counties, and the rural nonfarm, one-fourth.

It should be noted that the terms, "farm" and "rural nonfarm" are not synonymous with the terms, "open country" and "village."

In Lee County about a third of the rural nonfarm units lived in the open country and two-thirds in villages. In Jones County, about three-fourths of the rural nonfarm units lived in the open country, and a fourth in villages. Some of the farm consumer units lived in the villages, usually on farms within the village area. In a few instances the farm operator lived in a village and operated a farm in the open country.

In areas where many families live on acreages large enough to be considered farms or on small plots with enough production for home use to be considered farms, yet conduct only nominal farming operations, the classification of all such families in the farm group has limitations. It is therefore helpful to classify the farm consumer units into two groups: (1) Those who sold at least \$200 worth of farm products in 1945; and (2) those who lived on farms, but sold no farm products or less than \$200 worth that year.³ With a few minor exceptions, this breaking point put into the first farm group the share croppers and those farm owners and tenants who reported farming as their major occupation and who had positive net farm income. The few operators who did not live on the farms they operated fell in this group. The first farm group represents half of the rural consumer units in Lee and Jones Counties.

In the second farm group all the consumer units produced some food for home use. Because they had some expenses in connection with their farming operations, and because they sold little or no produce, nearly all of them had negative net farm income.⁴ Nearly two-thirds of the family heads of these units were wage workers; some of the others operated businesses; and others were retired.

The second farm group represents more than a fourth of the rural consumer units in Lee and Jones Counties. The presence in these counties of industries which offered off-farm work opportunities was one reason for the large number of farm families in this group. In some cases these were industrial workers who had moved out from the city. More frequently, they were farmers who had curtailed their farming operations to take advantage of the off-farm employment or who had maintained small-scale production, largely for home use, by supplementing their income through the off-farm work. The housing shortage was also a factor in the size of this group.

Before describing in more detail the types of consumer units in

³ The essential point in this division is the size of the farm business, not the source of the family income. For example, the farm-operator family selling at least \$200 worth of farm products would be considered in the first group even though the wife teaches school or the operator himself worked off the farm. For an analysis of these data by source of the family income, see *The Rural Family and Its Source of Income*, by Dorothy Dickins, Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 481, 34 pp., illus. 1951.

⁴ A few units in this group were share croppers and a few others had no income other than that from farming. A few families in this group had farmed only during the last few months of 1945 but were included because classification was based on whether they had farmed during the year.

each of the farm groups and in the rural nonfarm group, the definition of "farm" used in this study should be noted.

Definition of a farm consumer unit.—A farm consumer unit is a family or a single consumer who reported (1) operating a farm in 1945, or (2) having 3 acres or more, or (3) having less than 3 acres but either having a cow or raising farm produce worth as much as \$250 that year. This definition of a farm is essentially the same as that used in the 1945 Census of Agriculture except for farm units of less than 3 acres. In the 1945 Census, such small units were considered to be farms only if \$250 or more worth of products were produced on them for home use or for sale. In this study, ownership of a cow was accepted as an indicator that enough food was produced for home use to meet that definition.⁵ The definition of a farm used in this study is therefore somewhat broader than that used in the 1945 Census of Agriculture, and results in the inclusion of additional families in the second farm group (farm families selling little or no farm products). Many of the families in the second farm group were classified as farm units because they owned a cow, but some classified as farm units for that reason fell into the first farm group.

Farm: Units With at Least \$200 Farm Sales⁶

Nearly all of the farm operators in this group considered farming to be their major occupation in 1945, and nearly all were farming in the same county before Pearl Harbor (table 5). Only a few of these operators were single consumers (table 4). The farm families selling at least \$200 worth of farm products averaged 4.4 persons, which was larger than the average for other farm or rural nonfarm families. Although dependency allotments and veterans' payments were an important source of income to many farm-operator families, a somewhat lower proportion of the consumer units in this farm group received such income in 1945 than in other farm and rural nonfarm units studied (table 26). In the \$1,000-\$4,999 cash income classes of this group, three-fifths of the consumer units had some wage or salary income.

Negroes made up a larger proportion of the \$0-\$999 cash income class in this group than of the same income class of the other farm group or of the rural nonfarm. This is closely related to the fact that a third of these operators were share croppers. (For detailed data on sources of income by race and tenure, see table 27.)

⁵ An appraisal of the ownership of a cow as an indicator of a farm is given in the Methodology, p. 97.

⁶ In the analyses presented in this report, each of the two groups of farm families is shown with the data for Lee and Jones Counties combined because of the small number of sample cases in Lee County in one farm group and in Jones County in the other farm group. Preliminary analysis did not reveal significant or consistent differences between the counties in the consumption by either of the two farm groups. The small number of cases, however, may account for this. (See Methodology, p. 100, for discussion of this combination and presentation of selected data for farm consumer units with the two counties shown separately.)

Farm: Units With Less Than \$200 Farm Sales⁷

About two-thirds of the heads of families or single consumers living on farms selling little or no farm produce considered wage work their major occupation in 1945. The proportion was even higher in the two higher income classes. Of such wage workers, 40 percent considered farming as their major occupation before the war. Nearly all were living in the same county before the war.

In the lower income class, the retired persons were an additional important component. Before World War II, nearly all of these retired persons were either farming or had already retired. The great majority of them had been living in the rural areas of the same county in 1941.

Half the consumer units in the lower income class of this farm group had no wage or salary income. Nearly a fifth of the units were receiving old-age assistance or other relief payments, which averaged \$260 per family receiving them. Almost a tenth were getting veterans' payments, which also averaged about \$260 per family receiving them. Only a small number had income from pensions or annuities. Dependency allotments were an important source of income in 1945. About a third of the aggregate income for the group came from pensions, relief, allotments, or cash gifts. Nearly two-thirds of these lower income units living on farms but selling little or no farm produce had a net decrease in savings or other assets, or a net increase in debts for the 1945 year (table 28).

Rural Nonfarm Units⁸

The rural nonfarm families and single consumers in Lee and Jones Counties tended to have higher cash income than the consumer units in the second farm group. They produced, however, considerably less food for home use. The average size of the consumer unit was three persons. The head of the family in about two-thirds of the rural nonfarm consumer units was a wage worker, and in about a fifth, he was a professional, business, or clerical worker. Before the war, about a fifth of these wage workers had been farmers. Most of the rural nonfarm families and single consumers had been living in rural areas of the same county in 1941. A little over 10 percent, however, lived in towns of 2,500 or more before the war.

Single consumers are relatively important in the lower income class of the rural nonfarm units, especially in Jones County. As in the lower income class of the second farm group, retired persons represented a large proportion of this group. Dependency allotments, old-age assistance, other direct relief, veterans' payments, and cash gifts made up an even larger proportion of the aggregate

⁷ See footnote 6, p. 7.

⁸ Data for the rural nonfarm consumer units are shown for the two counties separately, but there is no intent to stress in this report differences between the counties.

income for this lower income nonfarm group than it did for the similar class of the second farm group. About half of these units at the end of 1945 had a net decrease for the year in their asset and liability position.

Indicators of Level of Living

The level of living as used in this report refers to the existing situation of the families with respect to current consumption and living conditions, not the standards or goals of the families with respect to these items. "Living" cannot be discussed here in the broad sense of family and individual achievement and satisfaction, because of the problem of measuring the quantity and quality of living attained as shown by satisfaction of wants or some other family goal. Rather, indicators of the level of living are used. Indicators include the inputs in family living such as expenditures, family production of such items as home-produced food or fuel, current use of housing facilities, and use of durable goods. They can tell much about the comparative levels of living of various groups of families, even though some families make more efficient use of their inputs than others do. Another indicator is the dietary level attained in relation to an objective yardstick for good nutrition such as the recommended dietary allowances of the National Research Council. In these terms, the nutritional adequacy of the diets of various consumer unit groups can be described and compared.

Additional problems involved in drawing conclusions from such data should be noted. The available data are limited; for example, no material is included on labor by family members in household activities. No attempt has been made to evaluate the relative importance of the particular indicators used or their importance as a group relative to other indicators of the level of living.

Situation of Rural Consumer Units

Net Cash Income

The amount of income that a family has over the years limits the level of living that can be attained. Therefore, the income of families for any one year can be used as an indicator of their probable level. Considering all the rural consumer units in Lee and Jones Counties in 1945, more than two-thirds had cash income that year under \$2,000. Over a third had less than \$1,000, averaging a little more than \$500 (tables 1 and 26).

The cash income level was higher for the rural nonfarm consumer units than for those living on farms but selling little or no farm produce. The cash income level of the latter group was, in turn, higher than that of the farm consumer units selling at least \$200 worth of farm products (table 1). Cash income is especially difficult to use as an indicator of differences between farm and nonfarm levels of living because of differences in home-

produced food and farm-furnished housing and fuel which affect a family's need for cash income. When the average amounts of income remaining after food, fuel, and housing expenditures have been deducted are compared for the three rural groups, it is found that the rural nonfarm consumer units had more cash available for other items of family living than did the farm groups. They thus probably had a higher level of consumption of such items than did either of the farm groups. The average income minus average expenditures for food, fuel, and housing was as follows:

Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties.....	\$1,028
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties.....	1,073
Rural nonfarm units:	
Lee County	1,248
Jones County	1,330

TABLE 1.—INCOME: *Distribution of consumer units by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units (1)	Total (2)	Net family income				
		Negative (3)	\$0-\$999 (4)	\$1,000-\$1,999 (5)	\$2,000-\$4,999 (6)	\$5,000 and over (7)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties.....	100	2	49	30	17	2
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties.....	100	1	28	38	31	2
Rural nonfarm units:						
Lee County.....	100	0	27	32	39	2
Jones County.....	100	(1)	18	39	36	7

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

Net Change in Assets

A year's net increase in assets shows the extent to which the consumer unit used current income to improve its asset position, although the absolute level of savings would be a far better indicator of the degree of security the consumer unit enjoys. In the net income class of \$0-\$999, each of the rural groups had an average net decrease in its asset position. The income classes with \$1,000-\$4,999 net cash income in each of the rural groups had net increases, with liquid assets (war bonds, cash on hand, and bank deposits) and real estate the most important forms of saving (tables 24 and 25).

The average increase in the asset and liability position for the year for each of the rural groups was very similar, a little over \$300 per consumer unit. However, in relation to cash income the ratio of savings was highest among the farm consumer units selling at least \$200 worth of farm produce. An appreciably smaller proportion of the first farm group than of the rural nonfarm

group had a net increase. (For the net change in assets and liabilities by race and tenure, see table 29.)

Family Living Expenditures Other Than Housing, Fuel, and Food

Family living expenditures other than housing, fuel, and food are considered first because farm-furnished goods put cash expenditures for living on a different basis for farm and nonfarm families. The average of such expenditures was about \$700 per rural consumer unit, or about \$600 per farm unit selling at least \$200 worth of farm products and about \$800 per farm unit selling little or no farm produce and per rural nonfarm unit (tables 6 and 7). When differences in the size of family are considered, the variation between the three rural groups becomes even more pronounced. The first farm group spent about \$135 per person, the second farm group spent about \$200 per person, and the rural nonfarm, about \$280.

Medical care expenditures have special interest as an indicator of levels of living. About three-fourths of the rural consumer units had an expenditure for doctor's care during the year (table 21). There was little difference among the three rural groups in this respect. The average expenditure per consumer unit having such an expense was \$32 per farm unit selling at least \$200 worth of farm products and about \$40 per farm unit selling little or no farm produce and per rural nonfarm unit. Approximately 8 percent of these rural consumer units reported that one or more persons in the family received some free medical care during the year. About half of the free medical care reported was doctor's care and about half was county nurse's care.

About a third of the rural consumer units had an expenditure for dental care during the year. This percent varied little among the three rural groups. The average dental expenditure per consumer unit having any that year was nearly \$30.

The proportion of the farm consumer units in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., having expenditures for physician's care and dental care and the average dollar expenditures are similar to the estimates for white families living on farms in Tennessee in 1944.⁹ The income level was lower in the two Mississippi counties, but it is possible that the medical facilities were better in the two Mississippi counties than in the State of Tennessee as a whole.

For additional detailed data on family living expenditures other than food and housing, see tables 12 to 14 and 17 to 20; for other family outlays, see table 23.

Housing Facilities and Durable Goods

The average rural dwelling in the survey contained about 4.5 rooms. The farm houses were somewhat larger than the rural

⁹ PENNOCK, JEAN L., and SPEER, ELISABETH L. CHANGES IN RURAL FAMILY INCOME AND SPENDING IN TENNESSEE, 1943-1944. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 666: 62. 1949.

nonfarm (table 15), but farm families were also larger. In terms of the persons per room, rural nonfarm houses were somewhat more spacious. Families cooperating in the housing part of this study were asked to estimate the current market value of the house they lived in. Based on these estimates, the average farm house was currently worth a little over \$1,800 (table 11).

Only a third of all the rural consumer units in these counties had running water in the house. Only about 25 percent of the farmers selling at least \$200 worth of farm products had running water, while 40 percent of the farmers selling little or no farm produce had it. Of the rural nonfarm, 45 percent in Jones County and 53 percent in Lee County had running water in the house. Flush toilets were in less than 10 percent of the houses in the first farm group, in less than 20 percent of the houses in the second farm group, and in about 35 percent of the rural nonfarm houses.

Power washing machines were owned by less than 10 percent of all the rural consumer units in the two counties. Mechanical refrigerators were owned by about 30 percent. Ownership of this type of household equipment is related to the existence of electric power lines as well as to income. Lower proportions of the consumer units in the first farm group had power washing machines and mechanical refrigerators than in the other rural groups.

Radios were relatively common. About three-fourths of the rural consumer units had radios in usable condition.

Automobiles were owned by a little more than 40 percent of the rural consumer units in 1945 (table 6). More of the farmers selling at least \$200 worth of farm products owned automobiles and used them for the family (46 percent) than did the consumer units in the other rural groups. This is related to the dual use of a car on the farm for business and for the family. As shown by expenditures, use of the automobile for family transportation, however, was somewhat greater in the group of farm units selling little or no farm products than in the first farm group, undoubtedly because of their more frequent off-farm employment (table 22).

Food Expenditures and Home-Produced Food

All the farm consumer units and nearly three-fourths of the rural nonfarm units used some home-produced food during the year (table 8). Home-produced food is extremely important in the over-all picture of rural family living. It is also the most important difference in the patterns of consumption of the three rural groups.

In this report, to obtain a common denominator to use in totaling various kinds of food produced for home use during the year, the value of such food has been estimated at the average prices farmers in Mississippi received for similar products that year. A constant set of prices was used for all consumer units.

The consumer units living on farms but selling little or no farm produce did not produce quite as much food for home use during the year as did those farm units selling at least \$200 worth of farm

products, even on a per person basis (table 9). They produced and used as much milk and eggs as did the latter group, but only about half as much meat and two-thirds as much fruit and vegetables. Their food expenditures were three-fourths again as high as the farm consumer units selling at least \$200 worth of farm products and nearly as high as those of the rural nonfarm units that produced considerably less for home use (tables 8 and 10). Those farm consumer units selling little or no farm produce not only had relatively large amounts of home-produced food, but also cash from nonfarm employment for their food purchases.

There are many difficulties involved in adding together an estimated value of home-produced food and cash expenditures for food and thus getting comparable totals for these rural groups. Such a comparison is distorted if some food valued at the retail prices rural people pay is added with other food valued at prices farmers received for similar products. Even with these limitations, however, it seems clear that the food consumption per person is higher among the consumers living on farms but selling little or no farm produce than that of farm consumer units selling at least \$200 worth of farm products. The relative consumption of rural nonfarm people is less clear. The most that can be said is that their food consumption probably is not higher than that of persons living on farms but selling little or no farm produce.

From these data on annual food expenditures and the relative importance of home-produced food in the living scheme of rural consumer units during the year, nothing can be deduced about the dietary level achieved by these rural people. Estimates used for this purpose are based on the more detailed data on quantities of food used in a week, obtained with the use of the food list (appendix D).

Since all members of a household shared the food served in the home, and since it is impracticable to separate from the family's food that eaten by farm help, boarders, or others not included in the consumer unit, the information given in the following section refers to food for the entire household, although the 1945 income of the principal consumer unit in the household was used for classification purposes.

Dietary Levels

The dietary levels of the rural consumers in the two counties were relatively high as measured by the nutritive value of the quantities of food used in a week during the summer of 1946, adjusted insofar as homemakers reported, for food fed to animals or thrown away.¹⁰ For six dietary essentials, 80 percent or more of all these rural housekeeping units had food available for consumption during the summer week that would furnish the National

¹⁰ See Methodology, Quantities of food, p. 101. Also note that farm food consumption is known to vary with season. No data are available on the dietary levels of the consumer units surveyed in the two counties in other seasons of the year.

Research Council's recommended dietary allowances (table 2). For the other three nutrients, calcium, vitamin A value, and ascorbic acid (vitamin C), about 70 percent of the units had food that furnished the recommended allowances. (Also see tables 31 to 35.)

TABLE 2.—DIETARY ADEQUACY: Percent of consumer units meeting the National Research Council's recommended allowances for calories and 8 nutrients, by income

[Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamine ¹	Riboflavin ¹	Niacin ¹	Ascorbic acid ¹
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	80	85	75	90	72	93	89	80	68
0-999	73	79	73	87	68	90	86	72	61
1,000-1,999	85	88	74	93	73	98	89	87	72
2,000-4,999	90	98	82	100	82	98	100	92	86
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	83	88	79	92	78	97	90	84	79
0-999	87	89	86	96	79	100	94	91	81
1,000-1,999	83	89	81	91	75	96	92	82	81
2,000-4,999	81	85	71	89	82	95	84	80	74
Rural nonfarm units:									
Lee County ²	75	77	59	77	51	81	76	72	66
0-999	70	73	59	68	38	76	82	66	71
1,000-1,999	71	78	49	76	39	80	73	66	51
2,000-4,999	80	78	67	84	67	84	73	80	73
Jones County ²	79	85	58	91	73	91	82	83	71
0-999	80	77	55	93	72	90	86	88	71
1,000-1,999	80	87	55	96	74	96	81	87	72
2,000-4,999	73	84	59	82	69	85	81	79	68

¹ Adjusted for nutrient losses in cooking. See Methodology, Nutrient Losses in Cooking, p. 112.

² Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

Of the rural groups considered in this report, the consumer units living on farms but selling less than \$200 worth of farm products, with their twofold advantage of large quantities of home-produced food and income from off-farm employment, attained the highest dietary level. The other farm units that sold at least \$200 worth of farm products and the rural nonfarm units in Jones County had diets that were only slightly lower in quality. The rural nonfarm units in Lee County had the poorest diets. They used the least home-produced food and had the lowest value of purchased food eaten during the week, per person.

The outstanding difference between the rural groups in the quality of their diets was in calcium. Three-fourths or more of the farm consumer units met the National Research Council's recommended calcium allowances, but only three-fifths of the rural nonfarm units did. This difference can be traced to differences in the available quantities of milk, of which the farm con-

sumers had much more generous supplies, mostly from their own cows. The farm consumer units used an average of a little more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of fluid milk per person during the summer week (table 39). The diets of the rural nonfarm units in Lee County were markedly short in vitamin A value, only half of those units having recommended amounts, compared with three-fourths of the rural nonfarm units in Jones County and three-fourths of the farm consumer units. This shortage in the Lee County rural nonfarm diets was largely due to their using smaller amounts of vegetables and fruit.

Any comparison of diets of farm and nonfarm consumer units is clouded by the fact that families in Jones County were visited later in the summer than those in Lee County. Farm data from the two counties have been combined and the distribution of the units in the two farm groups by week of collection was approximately the same. Data for the rural nonfarm consumer units are shown for the two counties separately. The Lee County rural nonfarm food list data for a week are heavily weighted by the early summer weeks, while the Jones County data are heavily weighted by the later summer weeks. (See Methodology, p. 92.) The Jones County rural nonfarm consumer units reported that they used much larger quantities of some fresh fruits and vegetables, especially tomatoes and melons, than did the Lee County rural nonfarm units (table 37). For melons especially, which some households reported using in extremely large quantities, this difference is the result of seasonal availability. Since tomatoes and melons are good sources of vitamin A value and vitamin C, much of the difference in the two counties in the amounts of these nutrients in the summer diets of the rural nonfarm units is probably due to differences in the survey period.

Home-produced food was most important in the diets of the farm consumer units selling at least \$200 worth of farm products. In terms of nutritive value, the home-produced food furnished nine-tenths of the vitamin A value and ascorbic acid in the diets, about three-fourths of the calcium and riboflavin (one of the B vitamins), and half or more of the other nutrients for which calculations were made (table 30). Although home-produced food was not as important in the diets of farm consumer units selling little or no farm products as in the diets of the first farm group, the home-produced food of the second farm group accounted for half or more of all the nutrients, except food energy, iron, and niacin (another B vitamin). The second farm group purchased food in much larger quantities than the first farm group.

In comparison with the farm units, the rural nonfarm consumer units in both counties produced relatively small quantities of their food. Home-produced food provided from 40 to 50 percent of the vitamin A value and ascorbic acid, and less than 30 percent of the other nutrients considered. (For additional detail on a week's food, also see tables 36, 38, and 40 to 44.)

Effect of Differences in Income

Much of the difference in the levels of consumption of the farm consumer units selling at least \$200 worth of farm products, the farm units selling little or no farm produce, and the rural nonfarm units is due to differences between the groups in cash income level. The average cash income of the first farm group is about 20 percent lower than that of the second farm group. The latter, in turn, is about 20 percent lower than the average income of the rural nonfarm in these counties. The question may be asked: When consumer units in the same dollar-income class are compared, are there any differences between the rural groups in the average level of consumption?

Classification by Income

To answer the above question, the consumer units in each of the rural groups are classified by net cash family income in 1945. Because of the number of cases, the income classes are somewhat broad: \$0-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,999, and \$2,000-\$4,999.¹¹ The classification, however, does not hold cash income completely constant between the groups. Although the average income for a class tended to be the same for each of the rural groups, there were some differences (table 26). In comparing the rural groups for a given income class, care must be taken that consumption differences that might be due to differences in cash income are not attributed to type of rural group. Also it is necessary in interpreting such comparisons, to take into account differences between the groups in other factors affecting consumption such as family size, stage in the family life cycle, tenure, and race. Some of the data in this report are available by tenure and race. In those cases, the latter factor can be explicitly considered.

The same income classification was used for the farm and the rural nonfarm groups. The classification by income is used to show whether the differences between the rural groups in levels of living are due to income differences or other factors.

Family Living Expenditures Other Than Housing and Food

When the family living expenditures other than food and housing reported in table 6 are put on a per person basis, and when differences among the three groups in the average income per person within the same dollar class are considered, the expenditures indicate less difference between the level of living of the consumer units living on farms but selling little or no farm produce and the

¹¹ The first farm group, farm consumer units selling at least \$200 worth of farm products, is shown on the tables in this report with an additional income break at \$500. The \$500 breaking point divides those consumer units with less than \$1,000 income into two nearly equal groups.

rural nonfarm units than between the two farm groups. This is most clear in the two higher income classes.

Another way to consider this problem is to combine the data for each of the three rural groups so as to standardize the income distribution and the relative proportion of consumer units in the two counties within each group. (This procedure holds constant the distribution of units among the income classes for each rural group, but does not control differences among the three groups in the average income within a given dollar income class.) Such standardized data show much the same picture as found above (fig. 1). The second farm group and the rural nonfarm consumer units spend more for each of these categories of family living expense on a per person basis than do the farm consumer units selling at least \$200 worth of farm products. This relationship holds true on a consumer unit basis as well, except for clothing, medical care, and "other" expenditures.

The apparent difference shown in figure 1 between the spending of the rural nonfarm consumer units and those in the second farm group is probably due to differences in the income distribution within a given income class that have not been eliminated by the standardization procedure (table 3). Some of the difference between the two farm groups may also be due to this factor.

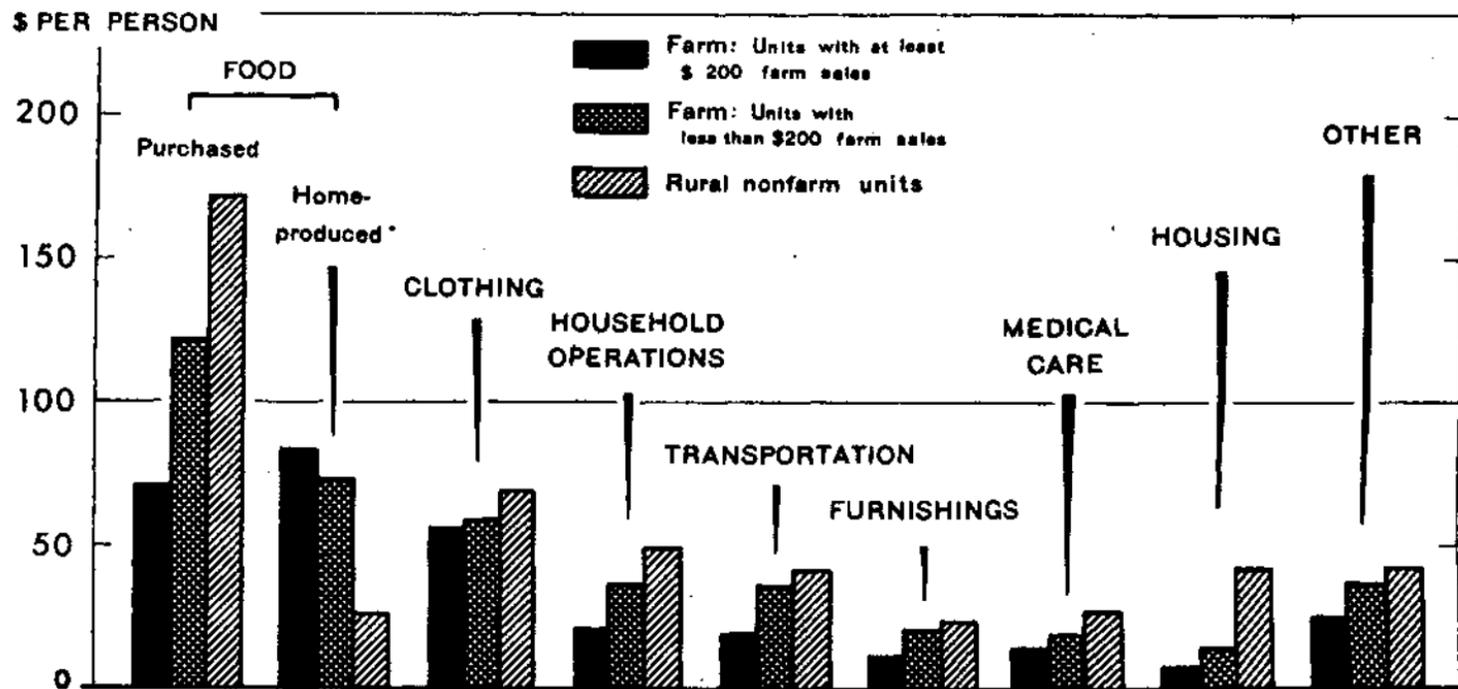
Housing Facilities

Facilities such as hot and cold running water and flush toilet are associated not only with income, but also with tenure, electricity, and location in relation to a population center. Of the consumer units with \$1,000 up to \$5,000 income, the rural nonfarm consumer units and the farm units that sold little or no farm produce had better housing facilities than the units in that income range in the first farm group.

Although less than a fourth of the lower income rural nonfarm group had running water in the house, housing facilities of that group were considerably better than in either of the lower income farm groups. There was little difference between the housing facilities of the two farm groups in the lower income class. The housing facilities of the farm units in the first farm group were closely related to tenure. The tenant or share cropper having these facilities was rare (table 16).

Dietary Levels

The higher the cash family income of the consumer units in the first farm group—those selling at least \$200 worth of farm products—the higher the money value of their food and the proportion of consumer units having recommended quantities of the various nutrients. The dietary level of the consumer units in the second farm group—those selling little or no farm produce—however, was not higher for units with cash incomes between \$2,000 and



* Includes food received as pay or gift

FIGURE 1.—Expenditures for family living of rural consumer units per person, standardized by a constant income and county distribution, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945

TABLE 3.—EXPENDITURES: *Per person and per consumer unit averages, standardized by income and county*
 [Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, with net income \$0-\$5,000, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1946]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units and county	Net income	Expenditures									Value received without direct expenditure	
		Total	Food	Housing	House- hold operation	Furnish- ings and equipment	Clothing	Trans- portation	Medical care	Other ¹	Food	Housing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Per person averages standardized by income and county ²												
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales.....	\$322	\$227	\$72	\$7	\$21	\$12	\$56	\$20	\$15	\$24	\$84	\$40
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales.....	386	337	122	13	34	21	58	36	18	35	73	53
Rural nonfarm units.....	551	461	171	40	50	24	68	42	26	40	26	50
Per consumer unit averages standardized by income and county ²												
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales.....	\$1,481	\$1,040	\$329	\$34	\$95	\$54	\$257	\$92	\$70	\$109	\$387	\$186
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales.....	1,427	1,246	450	48	126	79	215	132	66	130	270	195
Rural nonfarm units.....	1,487	1,244	461	109	134	66	184	113	70	107	70	136
Per consumer unit averages, not standardized ³												
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales.....	\$1,240	\$925	\$299	\$26	\$88	\$50	\$222	\$77	\$65	\$98	\$373	\$174
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales.....	1,599	1,374	517	49	128	75	233	150	77	145	296	198
Rural nonfarm units:												
Lee County.....	1,816	1,405	485	128	163	71	237	127	70	124	85	168
Jones County.....	1,861	1,520	582	139	135	88	199	158	85	134	54	124

¹ Personal care, recreation, reading, tobacco, formal education, and such miscellaneous items as health and accident insurance, funeral expenses, legal fees, and bank service charges.

² These averages were calculated by giving, within each of the three analysis groups, a constant weight to each of the two counties, and a constant weight to

each of three net income classes (\$0-\$999; \$1,000-\$1,999; \$2,000-\$2,499). The effects of differences between the three analysis groups in the distribution of cases between the counties and among the income classes are thus removed.

³ These averages were calculated from the actual distributions as reported in the sample survey.

\$5,000 than for those with incomes less than \$1,000.¹² The result is that in the higher income group, consumer units in the first farm group had considerably better diets than did the consumers in the other farm group. At the lower end of the income distribution, those living on farms but selling little or no farm produce had better quality diets and also food of higher money value during the survey week.

The data on the rural nonfarm units in Lee County showed the same general relationship between income and diet quality as shown by data on the first farm group; that is, the higher the cash family income of the rural nonfarm consumer units, the higher was the proportion of units that had the recommended quantities of most nutrients. In Jones County, family income had relatively little influence on diet quality. Of the consumer units in the upper end of the income distribution, those in the first farm group had diets of better nutritive quality than did the consumer units in either of the other two groups. In the lowest income group, consumer units in the first farm group and the nonfarm group in Jones County had diets of approximately the same quality, both of them being somewhat better than the rural nonfarm consumers in the same income class in Lee County.

¹² The average money value per person of the home-produced food of the consumer units was considerably lower in the higher-income class than in the lower income class and the difference was not made up by higher expenditures for food. This apparent reversal of the usual income effect on the week's food expenditures and diet quality may be explained in part by the relative mobility of this group. A larger proportion of this entire group of farm families had lived on the same farm for less than a year preceding the summer interview than of families in the first farm group. Also, the proportion of those of the second farm group with incomes between \$2,000 and \$5,000 that had moved within the year was somewhat higher than the proportion in the lower income groups. The greater mobility of this higher income group is reflected in the somewhat smaller quantities of food per person produced at home by this group, particularly vegetables. These differences in mobility do not fully explain the atypical relationship between income and food expenditures. Other factors in the analysis pertaining to the classification by income or by farm or nonfarm status may account in part for this.

Tabular Summary

TABLE 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF CONSUMER UNITS: *Size of consumer unit, age of head, race, and tenure, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Consumer unit size ¹						Age of head						Race		Tenure		
	Average size	Number of persons					Average age	Under 25 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-64 years	65 years or over	White	Negro	Owners	Renters	Share- croppers
		1	2	3 or 4	5 or 6	7 or more											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	4.4	2	23	35	23	17	48.2	2	13	27	44	14	78	22	54	23	23
0-999	3.9	2	29	35	23	11	47.7	4	17	23	39	17	65	35	40	25	35
0-499	3.5	3	36	37	17	7	48.9	5	16	17	42	20	65	35	46	24	30
500-999	4.3	1	24	34	27	14	46.8	3	17	29	36	15	65	35	35	26	39
1,000-1,999	4.9	1	18	37	22	22	48.3	1	9	31	47	12	86	14	57	27	16
2,000-4,999	4.8	2	14	32	29	23	49.5	0	12	22	57	9	99	1	86	10	4
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	4.0	5	22	38	25	10	45.7	4	20	30	30	16	89	11			
0-999	3.0	13	41	30	13	3	51.9	4	13	16	31	36	75	25			
1,000-1,999	3.9	2	21	47	23	7	42.8	7	25	29	29	10	92	8			
2,000-4,999	4.8	1	8	38	36	17	43.2	1	21	41	34	3	99	1			
Rural nonfarm units:																	
Lee County ²	3.1	6	35	46	11	2	43.7	6	22	30	30	12	91	9			
0-999	2.3	18	55	21	6	0	52.4	9	9	9	35	38	76	24			
1,000-1,999	3.0	5	27	63	5	0	39.1	7	29	37	27	0	93	7			
2,000-4,999	3.7	0	28	48	20	4	41.8	4	22	40	28	6	98	2			
Jones County ²	2.8	12	36	42	8	2	41.6	12	26	24	27	11	85	15			
0-999	1.7	41	49	10	0	0	48.2	13	22	0	37	28	67	33			
1,000-1,999	2.7	12	44	35	6	3	40.7	16	32	14	26	12	81	19			
2,000-4,999	3.4	1	24	62	12	1	39.0	8	28	42	19	3	99	1			

¹ In year-equivalent persons. See Glossary for definition. ² Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 5.—CHANGE IN OCCUPATION AND RESIDENCE: *Distribution of consumer units by unit head's occupation and by residence in 1941, by income and unit head's occupation in 1945*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945. Based on only those consumer units that existed in both 1941 and 1945. All consumer units included lived, in 1945, in the open country or in a village with less than 2,500 population according to 1940 census]

(1)	All consumer units in both 1941 and 1945 ¹	Occupation before Pearl Harbor							Residence before Pearl Harbor				
		Total	Farm operators	Professional, nonfarm business, clerical	Wage workers ²	Service occupations ³	Unemployed	Out of the labor force ⁴	Total	Community of less than 2,500			Town of 2,500 or more
										In the same county	In another county, same State	In another State	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties.....	100	100	91	3	5	1	0	(5)	100	95	3	(5)	2
Under \$1,000.....	51	100	97	1	2	(5)	0	0	100	94	4	(5)	3
Owners.....	22	100	95	2	3	0	0	0	100	98	1	0	1
Renters.....	13	100	97	(5)	1	2	0	0	100	89	7	0	4
Share croppers.....	16	100	99	0	1	0	0	0	100	91	7	1	1
\$1,000 and over.....	49	100	85	7	7	1	0	(2)	100	96	2	0	2
Owners.....	34	100	83	8	8	1	0	(4)	100	96	1	0	3
Renters.....	10	100	90	4	6	0	0	0	100	94	4	0	2
Share croppers.....	5	100	92	0	8	0	0	0	100	94	6	0	0
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties.....	100	100	48	9	36	2	(4)	5	100	89	5	1	5
Under \$1,000.....	28	100	64	5	17	2	1	11	100	94	3	0	3
Professional, nonfarm business, clerical.....	2	100	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	100	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Wage and service workers ²	11	100	62	3	31	4	0	0	100	94	4	0	2
Others ³	15	100	69	0	8	0	2	21	100	94	3	0	3
\$1,000 and over.....	72	100	41	11	43	3	0	2	100	87	6	1	6
Professional, nonfarm business, clerical.....	12	100	20	57	23	0	0	0	100	81	12	0	7
Wage and service workers ²	53	100	40	2	54	4	0	0	100	88	4	1	7
Others ³	7	100	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	100	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)

Rural nonfarm units:													
Lee County	100	100	22	21	41	5	4	7	100	83	3	1	13
Under \$1,000	25	100	36	4	20	0	12	28	100	92	4	4	0
Professional, nonfarm business, clerical	2	100	(⁶)	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	100	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Wage and service workers ⁷	11	100	55	0	36	0	0	9	100	92	8	0	0
Others ⁸	12	100	17	0	8	0	25	50	100	92	0	8	0
\$1,000 and over	75	100	18	27	47	7	1	0	100	80	3	0	17
Professional, nonfarm business, clerical	19	100	0	85	5	5	5	0	100	84	5	0	11
Wage and service workers ⁷	55	100	22	7	64	7	0	0	100	78	2	0	20
Others ⁸	1	100	(⁶)	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	100	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Jones County	100	100	14	16	58	1	2	9	100	80	5	2	13
Under \$1,000	17	100	0	6	65	0	2	27	100	94	2	0	4
Professional, nonfarm business, clerical	1	100	(⁶)	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	100	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Wage and service workers ⁷	9	100	0	4	96	0	0	0	100	92	4	0	4
Others ⁸	7	100	0	0	29	0	5	66	100	100	0	0	0
\$1,000 and over	83	100	17	18	55	2	2	6	100	77	6	2	15
Professional, nonfarm business, clerical	19	100	2	77	14	0	0	7	100	89	4	0	7
Wage and service workers ⁷	59	100	21	1	74	2	0	2	100	74	7	3	16
Others ⁸	5	100	(⁶)	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	100	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)

¹ Those consumer units that existed in both 1941 and 1945 made up 92 percent of the farm units in 1945 and 78 percent of the rural nonfarm units in 1945.

² Industrial, hired farm, and domestic workers.

³ Persons in the service occupations, such as barbers, and those in the protective services, both civil and military.

⁴ Persons not actively seeking employment such as housewives, students, and retired persons.

⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁶ Estimate not shown because there are too few cases in the sample in this class.

⁷ Industrial, hired farm, and domestic workers; persons in the service occupations and the protective services.

⁸ Unemployed persons and those out of the labor force, plus a few persons in the less than \$200 gross cash farm income group whose only source of income was farming.

TABLE 6.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY LIVING, BY INCOME: *Percent of consumer units having expenditures for major categories of family living, and average amounts spent*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Total expenditures for family living	Food ¹	Housing ²	Household operation ³	Furnishings and equipment	Clothing	Transportation		Personal care	Medical care	Recreation	Reading	Tobacco	Formal education	Miscellaneous family expenditures ⁵
							Automobile ⁴	Other							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Percent of consumer units having expenditures															
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁶	100	99	28	100	99	(?)	46	51	95	96	74	72	82	59	85
0-999	100	100	19	100	99	(?)	31	52	94	96	62	57	88	46	83
0-499	100	100	14	100	98	(?)	28	53	94	92	61	65	87	35	77
500-999	100	100	23	100	99	(?)	33	52	94	99	64	51	88	54	87
1,000-1,999	100	98	28	100	98	(?)	49	52	95	98	84	83	78	71	86
2,000-4,999	100	100	51	100	100	(?)	75	51	97	95	86	98	72	76	91
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁶	100	100	42	100	97	(?)	40	65	97	95	83	91	77	57	88
0-999	100	100	24	100	94	(?)	12	66	97	97	58	89	77	37	92
1,000-1,999	100	100	38	100	98	(?)	42	61	96	94	94	94	75	51	87
2,000-4,999	100	100	61	100	98	(?)	58	68	99	95	93	91	77	78	88
Rural nonfarm units:															
Lee County ⁶	100	100	95	100	93	(?)	37	66	91	97	76	74	70	38	80
0-999	100	100	85	100	85	(?)	15	56	91	94	44	38	59	21	76
1,000-1,999	100	100	98	100	95	(?)	27	76	88	95	88	80	71	37	83
2,000-4,999	100	100	100	100	95	(?)	56	66	94	100	86	92	76	48	100
Jones County ⁶	100	99	89	100	95	(?)	40	71	92	100	82	78	67	35	80
0-999	100	100	75	100	91	(?)	10	57	94	100	54	46	57	4	64
1,000-1,999	100	100	86	100	97	(?)	24	82	93	100	84	76	56	33	81
2,000-4,999	100	97	97	100	94	(?)	61	74	90	100	90	90	84	45	84

Average expenditures for all consumer units

Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁶	\$955	\$305	\$28	\$94	\$54	\$226	\$67	\$14	\$29	\$67	\$19	\$6	\$25	\$8	\$13
0-999	636	237	11	62	31	132	32	6	17	58	12	4	18	4	12
0-499	573	205	10	47	17	118	30	5	17	81	11	4	16	4	8
500-999	675	258	11	72	40	143	33	7	18	39	13	4	19	4	14
1,000-1,999	1,076	345	26	105	63	272	70	19	35	61	21	6	32	9	12
2,000-4,999	1,583	426	71	140	88	429	138	33	56	94	34	10	34	11	19
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁶	1,434	536	53	132	78	240	126	36	44	82	31	9	39	12	16
0-999	698	297	26	72	33	101	23	14	19	64	8	6	19	4	12
1,000-1,999	1,319	489	48	120	86	227	122	36	39	69	20	10	36	6	11
2,000-4,999	1,965	699	70	183	98	342	205	38	65	97	57	11	50	25	25
Rural nonfarm units:															
Lee County ⁶	1,461	498	135	164	74	256	99	37	35	71	25	10	35	7	15
0-999	542	216	39	90	22	74	18	10	12	26	8	3	10	2	12
1,000-1,999	1,323	468	120	160	61	233	91	33	28	53	20	10	30	4	12
2,000-4,999	2,059	681	196	214	113	352	142	53	54	114	40	16	56	10	18
Jones County ⁶	1,677	637	154	147	94	220	135	35	37	105	32	15	38	9	19
0-999	669	277	34	91	34	80	25	10	12	72	7	3	17	(⁷)	7
1,000-1,999	1,280	510	131	104	73	174	49	44	30	82	30	6	23	9	15
2,000-4,999	2,188	807	198	189	131	284	246	40	50	94	43	19	55	8	24

NOTE.—Italicized figures are expenditures reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating. This indication is omitted for column 7.

¹ Excludes share to boarders and farm help. A few consumer units had no food expense because they obtained food from their own grocery stores or received free board.

² All housing expenditures: Family dwelling, vacation dwelling, and lodging while traveling, vacationing, working away from home, or at school. For farm dwellings, expenditures include only insurance, when separable from farm expenses, and repairs. All other housing expenses are considered farm-operating expenses. For nonfarm dwellings, expenditures include rents, taxes, interest, insurance, and repairs.

³ Fuel, utilities, and other household operating expenses.

⁴ Only the family share of the automobile expenses.

⁵ Includes burial, health, and accident insurance, funeral expenses, legal and other fees, bank service charges, money lost or stolen, and interest on money borrowed for family use. For nonfarm consumer units only, includes garden expenses and feed for chickens for family food supply.

⁶ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁷ Percent not available.

⁸ Less than \$0.50. Reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating.

TABLE 7.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY LIVING, BY RACE AND TENURE: *Percent of consumer units having expenditures for major categories of family living, and average amounts spent*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, race, and tenure (1)	Total expenditures for family living (2)	Food ¹ (3)	Housing ² (4)	Household operation ³ (5)	Furnishings and equipment (6)	Clothing (7)	Transportation		Personal care (10)	Medical care (11)	Recreation (12)	Reading (13)	Tobacco (14)	Formal education (15)	Miscellaneous family expenditures ⁴ (16)
							Auto-mobile ⁴ (8)	Other (9)							
Percent of consumer units having expenditures															
Farm, units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties:															
White.....	100	99	32	100	99	(6)	54	46	94	96	80	85	80	60	86
Negro.....	100	100	19	100	99	(6)	16	64	97	99	55	38	89	55	81
Owners.....	100	99	43	100	99	(6)	62	44	94	95	80	90	76	57	87
Renters.....	100	100	14	100	100	(6)	37	52	95	99	67	62	86	61	83
Share croppers.....	100	100	4	100	97	(6)	17	70	97	97	63	38	96	62	80
Farm, units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties:															
White.....	100	100	44	100	98	(6)	44	64	97	96	85	94	76	60	89
Negro.....	100	100	18	100	88	(6)	1	76	100	93	59	47	100	21	62
Rural nonfarm units:															
Lee County:															
White.....	100	100	96	100	94	(6)	40	68	92	97	79	79	70	38	80
Negro.....	100	100	92	100	83	(6)	0	50	83	100	42	25	75	33	83
Jones County:															
White.....	100	99	90	100	95	(6)	45	70	91	100	85	85	67	37	81
Negro.....	100	100	79	100	98	(6)	11	77	98	100	65	37	68	23	75

Average expenditures for all consumer units

Farm, units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties:															
White.....	\$1,064	\$322	\$34	\$109	\$60	\$249	\$80	\$16	\$35	\$79	\$24	\$7	\$28	\$9	\$12
Negro.....	614	247	11	54	38	149	19	10	13	27	7	2	18	4	15
Owners.....	1,137	339	43	116	62	261	90	15	37	89	26	8	27	10	14
Renters.....	825	255	10	78	49	210	59	18	27	59	14	3	25	8	10
Share croppers.....	663	274	4	52	38	170	20	12	17	28	7	2	21	4	14
Farm, units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties:															
White.....	1,497	554	56	137	82	253	141	34	47	81	32	10	40	13	17
Negro.....	850	364	20	67	30	156	2	54	25	84	12	1	18	1	16
Rural nonfarm units:															
Lee County:															
White.....	1,556	527	141	171	81	273	110	40	38	77	28	11	37	7	15
Negro.....	559	224	76	95	11	90	0	7	8	16	5	2	14	2	9
Jones County:															
White.....	1,788	670	171	160	97	232	149	36	39	112	35	17	40	10	20
Negro.....	1,022	441	55	74	75	147	54	30	24	61	15	4	27	1	14

Note.—Italicized figures are expenditures reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating. This indication is omitted for column 7.

¹ Excludes share to boarders and farm help. A few consumer units had no food expense because they obtained food from their own grocery stores or received free board.

² All housing expenditures: Family dwelling, vacation dwelling, and lodging while traveling, vacationing, working away from home, or at school. For farm dwellings, expenditures include only insurance, when separable from farm expenses, and repairs. All other housing expenses are considered farm-operating

expenses. For nonfarm dwellings, expenditures include rents, taxes, interest, insurance, and repairs.

³ Fuel, utilities, and other household operating expenses.

⁴ Only the family share of the automobile expenses.

⁵ Includes burial, health, and accident insurance, funeral expenses, legal and other fees, bank service charges, money lost or stolen, and interest on money borrowed for family use. For nonfarm consumer units only, includes garden expenses and feed for chickens for family food supply.

⁶ Percent not available.

TABLE 8.—VALUE OF FOOD: *Percent of consumer units having expenditures for food, percent receiving food without direct expenditure, and average amounts reported, by income*

(Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945. Excludes share to boarders and farm help.)

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Expenditures for food ¹						Value of food received without direct expenditure			
	Total ²	Meals served at home ³	Outside the home				Total	Meals received as gift, pay, or relief ⁵	Other food, gift, pay, or relief, home-produced ⁷	
			Total	Meals						Between meals ³
				At work	At school	Other ⁴				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Percent of consumer units having expenditures or receiving food without direct expenditure										
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁸	99	99	86	18	25	(⁹)	80	100	(⁹)	100
0-999	100	100	80	4	17	(⁹)	73	100	(⁹)	100
0-499	100	100	77	4	8	(⁹)	74	100	(⁹)	100
500-999	100	100	83	4	23	(⁹)	73	100	(⁹)	100
1,000-1,999	98	98	91	24	31	(⁹)	86	100	(⁹)	100
2,000-4,999	100	99	95	50	40	(⁹)	90	100	(⁹)	100
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁸	100	100	92	48	33	(⁹)	84	100	(⁹)	100
0-999	100	100	79	25	21	(⁹)	66	100	(⁹)	100
1,000-1,999	100	100	93	42	28	(⁹)	86	100	(⁹)	100
2,000-4,999	100	100	99	69	41	(⁹)	93	100	(⁹)	100
Rural nonfarm units:										
Lee County ⁸	100	95	87	33	15	(⁹)	78	83	(⁹)	76
0-999	100	97	56	3	0	(⁹)	53	85	(⁹)	82
1,000-1,999	100	93	98	37	17	(⁹)	95	80	(⁹)	66
2,000-4,999	100	96	98	48	22	(⁹)	84	86	(⁹)	82
Jones County ⁸	99	98	89	41	18	(⁹)	84	75	(⁹)	65
0-999	100	100	72	12	1	(⁹)	70	86	(⁹)	81
1,000-1,999	100	98	90	38	12	(⁹)	86	79	(⁹)	67
2,000-4,999	97	97	94	59	28	(⁹)	85	69	(⁹)	59

Average expenditures or value of food received without direct expenditure for all consumer units

Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties *	\$304.55	\$259.10	\$40.25	\$13.75	\$9.85	\$2.75	\$13.90	\$372.65	\$1.95	\$370.70
0-999	236.55	216.05	16.60	1.05	5.20	1.65	8.70	320.15	1.60	318.55
0-499	205.15	189.65	15.50	.90	4.85	2.20	7.55	299.45	2.20	297.25
500-999	258.35	234.40	17.30	1.15	5.45	1.20	9.50	334.55	1.15	333.40
1,000-1,999	345.45	291.80	53.70	21.80	13.95	3.00	14.95	415.30	1.10	414.20
2,000-4,999	426.20	336.05	80.80	35.20	17.45	4.00	24.15	470.30	4.70	465.60
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties *	535.85	424.00	95.90	51.10	13.75	6.25	24.80	298.10	6.40	291.70
0-999	296.75	257.70	39.05	20.05	4.30	4.40	10.30	251.75	5.00	246.75
1,000-1,999	489.00	399.75	87.65	41.80	14.55	4.95	26.35	270.05	3.15	266.90
2,000-4,999	699.15	523.60	133.85	80.60	18.30	7.55	27.40	357.55	6.00	351.55
Rural nonfarm units:										
Lee County *	498.20	380.55	93.65	52.10	6.85	9.65	25.05	83.10	12.70	70.40
0-999	215.50	197.60	15.00	.20	0	6.90	7.90	72.20	5.05	67.15
1,000-1,999	468.40	366.45	71.65	39.85	6.10	.90	24.80	76.15	29.80	46.35
2,000-4,999	681.35	509.45	142.90	84.40	11.05	11.80	35.65	101.20	4.65	96.55
Jones County *	636.70	525.15	105.20	49.90	4.85	22.50	27.95	52.05	11.05	41.00
0-999	276.90	250.55	13.20	1.10	.35	1.10	10.65	71.55	8.75	62.80
1,000-1,999	510.30	445.00	61.15	30.30	2.45	9.65	18.75	41.75	10.95	30.80
2,000-4,999	806.60	648.05	154.20	89.95	8.60	19.65	36.00	57.60	13.85	43.75

NOTE.—Italicized figures are expenditures reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating. This indication is omitted for columns 7 and 10.

* Includes expense for guests as well as members of the consumer unit; includes outlays for tips.

† Includes board for nonhousekeeping consumer units not shown separately. A few consumer units had no food expenses because they obtained food from their own grocery stores or received free board.

‡ Includes cost of food prepared at home but eaten away from home.

§ Restaurant meals: food bought to be eaten with meals carried from home; and meals eaten while traveling and on vacation.

¶ Includes ice cream, candy, gum, peanuts, popcorn, sandwiches, bottled drinks and beer, and similar drinks.

¶ Includes value of meals received in payment of services rendered and received free at schools and as relief. Also includes the value of meals received as guests based on the number received in excess of those furnished. Value was estimated at the cost to the consumer unit if the meals had been eaten at home.

‡ Includes value of food other than meals received in payment of services rendered, as a gift, or as relief. Value of such food is estimated by the consumer unit at the price it would have paid at the most likely place of purchase. Home-produced food is valued at estimated prices farmers received in this State for similar products. A constant set of prices is used for all consumer units.

§ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

¶ Percent not available.

TABLE 9.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE: *Average value, by income*
 [Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945. Home-produced food is valued at estimated prices farmers received in this State for similar products. A constant set of prices is used for all consumer units]

(1)	Total home-produced food ¹	Eggs	Whole milk	Meat, poultry, fish, and game				Vegetables and fruits				Peanuts, pecans, and other nuts	Flour, meal, and cereals	Sirups, sorghum, honey
				Total	Pork	Poultry	Other meat and fish ²	Total	Potatoes and sweet potatoes	Other vegetables	Fruits, melons			
				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			
Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ³	369	41	85	100	72	25	3	118	33	63	22	5	10	10
0-999	316	37	74	82	60	20	2	102	31	53	18	4	10	7
0-499	299	38	63	77	54	19	4	97	29	51	17	4	9	11
500-999	329	36	82	87	65	21	1	105	32	54	19	4	11	4
1,000-1,999	415	48	97	114	83	27	4	132	36	70	26	5	10	9
2,000-4,999	469	47	99	135	94	34	7	145	37	83	25	11	8	24
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ³	286	40	97	57	36	17	4	80	19	48	13	3	5	4
0-999	233	26	74	51	33	17	1	72	15	42	15	3	5	2
1,000-1,999	260	33	92	48	30	13	5	76	17	46	13	2	5	4
2,000-4,999	348	59	114	69	41	21	4	93	25	55	13	4	6	3
Rural nonfarm units:														
Lee County ³	53	13	1	20	8	12	(⁴)	19	2	14	3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
0-999	61	11	3	25	14	11	(⁴)	22	3	15	4	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
1,000-1,999	42	12	0	17	7	10	0	13	1	10	2	(⁴)	0	0
2,000-4,999	59	15	0	21	5	15	1	23	1	18	4	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Jones County ³	32	9	(⁴)	12	3	8	1	11	1	9	1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
0-999	40	13	0	14	3	11	(⁴)	12	2	7	3	(⁴)	1	0
1,000-1,999	25	7	1	8	3	4	1	9	1	7	1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0
2,000-4,999	41	10	(⁴)	15	4	10	1	16	2	13	1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

RURAL LEVELS OF LIVING

NOTE.—This table omits indication (by italics) of production reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating.

¹ The amounts shown in this column are larger than the amounts for home-produced food included in table 8, column 11, as those exclude the value of food consumed by boarders and farm help.

² Includes game.

³ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁴ Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 10.—MEALS SERVED AT HOME: *Percent of consumer units having specified expenditures per person per meal, and average number of meals served at home, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars) (1)	Consumer units having food and beverages at home with expenditures per person per meal ¹ (in cents)						Expenditure per person per meal (8) Dollars	Meals served per person per week ² (9) Number	Size of consumer unit in equivalent persons ³ (10) Number
	0-4.9	5.0-9.9	10.0-14.9	15.0-19.9	20.0-24.9	25.0 or over			
	(2) Percent	(3) Percent	(4) Percent	(5) Percent	(6) Percent	(7) Percent			
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁴	38	45	13	3	1	(6)	0.06	21.5	4.4
0-999	41	46	10	2	1	0	.06	22.0	4.1
0-499	47	41	10	2	0	0	.06	22.0	3.7
500-999	37	50	11	1	0	0	.06	21.8	4.4
1,000-1,999	42	39	16	2	1	0	.06	21.6	4.9
2,000-4,999	23	54	13	8	0	2	.08	21.1	4.8
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁴	11	37	31	15	4	2	.11	20.4	3.8
0-999	27	27	37	5	4	0	.08	19.9	2.8
1,000-1,999	5	48	29	16	0	2	.10	20.4	3.8
2,000-4,999	7	35	31	19	7	1	.11	20.0	4.6
Rural nonfarm units:									
Lee County ⁴	9	28	37	14	6	6	.12	20.0	2.9
0-999	21	49	24	3	3	0	.08	21.0	2.2
1,000-1,999	7	24	42	12	10	5	.13	19.4	2.8
2,000-4,999	4	16	44	22	6	8	.14	20.0	3.5
Jones County ⁴	2	10	26	32	13	17	.18	20.8	2.8
0-999	9	25	38	10	14	4	.12	23.0	1.9
1,000-1,999	2	9	32	32	12	13	.17	20.5	2.6
2,000-4,999	0	6	19	41	17	17	.20	20.8	3.3

¹ Person-meal expenditures are obtained by dividing the total amount spent by the family in 1945 for food served at home by the number of meals served.

² To members of the consumer unit and guests. Meals served to boarders and farm help are excluded.

³ 1,092 meals during the year (21 meals per week) is equivalent to 1 person. Meals for members of the consumer unit and guests are included. In table 4,

column 2, a year-equivalent person is 1 person in the consumer unit for 52 weeks; only members of the consumer unit are included.

⁴ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

TABLE 11.—VALUE OF HOUSING: *Percent of consumer units having expenditures, percent receiving dwelling without direct expenditure, and average amounts reported, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

(1)	(2)	Family dwelling							(10)	(11)
		(3)	Value received without direct expenditure		Expenditures					
			(4)	(5)	Total	Rent ³	Repairs	Taxes, interest, and insurance ⁴		
Percent of consumer units having expenditures or receiving housing without direct expenditure										
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	(8)	(8)	97	2	(8)	1	20	(8)	(8)	8
0-999	(8)	(8)	96	3	(8)	1	12	(8)	(8)	6
0-499	(8)	(8)	95	5	(8)	0	10	(8)	(8)	5
500-999	(8)	(8)	98	1	(8)	1	14	(8)	(8)	7
1,000-1,999	(8)	(8)	97	2	(8)	2	22	(8)	(8)	5
2,000-4,999	(8)	(8)	98	0	(8)	2	37	(8)	(8)	16
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	(8)	(8)	94	6	(8)	3	24	(8)	(8)	16
0-999	(8)	(8)	90	10	(8)	0	19	(8)	(8)	4
1,000-1,999	(8)	(8)	95	5	(8)	4	30	(8)	(8)	10
2,000-4,999	(8)	(8)	100	5	(8)	3	25	(8)	(8)	31
Rural nonfarm units:										
Lee County ⁷	(8)	(8)	45	9	(8)	52	21	(8)	(8)	9
0-999	(8)	(8)	41	18	(8)	41	9	(8)	(8)	3
1,000-1,999	(8)	(8)	41	10	(8)	56	17	(8)	(8)	7
2,000-4,999	(8)	(8)	50	4	(8)	54	32	(8)	(8)	14
Jones County ⁷	(8)	(8)	43	20	(8)	46	19	(8)	(8)	14
0-999	(8)	(8)	52	39	(8)	29	9	(8)	(8)	7
1,000-1,999	(8)	(8)	35	23	(8)	53	22	(8)	(8)	15
2,000-4,999	(8)	(8)	46	8	(8)	46	20	(8)	(8)	16

Average expenditures or value of housing received without direct expenditure for all consumer units

Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁷	\$210.75	\$204.65	\$181.00	<i>\$1.55</i>	\$22.10	<i>\$1.20</i>	\$17.75	\$3.15	\$5.50	\$7.70
0-999	139.55	135.40	125.00	<i>2.60</i>	7.80	<i>.40</i>	6.65	.75	3.10	<i>3.85</i>
0-499	144.55	140.45	129.00	<i>5.50</i>	5.95	0	<i>5.75</i>	.20	4.10	<i>3.25</i>
500-999	136.80	132.70	123.00	<i>.70</i>	9.00	<i>.70</i>	7.20	1.10	2.40	<i>4.30</i>
1,000-1,999	225.25	225.15	199.00	<i>.75</i>	25.40	<i>1.40</i>	22.00	2.00	.15	<i>6.85</i>
2,000-4,999	335.55	311.15	264.00	0	47.15	<i>3.70</i>	38.35	5.10	23.85	<i>18.70</i>
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁷	249.20	233.20	189.00	6.25	37.95	<i>6.20</i>	28.55	3.20	15.20	63.85
0-999	153.00	144.05	111.00	<i>13.15</i>	19.90	0	19.20	.70	6.25	<i>16.45</i>
1,000-1,999	216.10	211.15	162.00	<i>5.80</i>	43.35	<i>2.35</i>	39.30	1.70	4.95	<i>38.25</i>
2,000-4,999	357.35	331.65	285.00	<i>2.20</i>	44.45	<i>16.40</i>	21.65	6.40	25.50	131.00
Rural nonfarm units:										
Lee County ⁷	304.10	293.00	156.00	11.50	125.50	82.85	27.35	15.30	9.95	17.75
0-999	154.50	149.30	95.00	<i>19.55</i>	34.75	25.40	<i>1.75</i>	7.60	4.60	<i>.30</i>
1,000-1,999	260.20	248.90	129.00	<i>9.75</i>	110.15	80.75	<i>19.25</i>	10.15	9.50	<i>32.30</i>
2,000-4,999	422.25	408.15	217.00	<i>8.20</i>	182.95	109.25	52.10	21.60	13.30	<i>7.60</i>
Jones County ⁷	292.40	276.75	117.00	19.90	139.85	94.05	33.35	12.45	14.15	25.50
0-999	149.55	148.10	91.00	23.70	33.40	<i>22.95</i>	<i>6.65</i>	3.80	.90	<i>2.40</i>
1,000-1,999	244.45	242.25	88.00	25.35	128.90	87.45	31.00	10.45	2.20	<i>31.50</i>
2,000-4,999	342.15	322.10	126.00	<i>15.05</i>	181.05	123.85	41.80	15.40	17.00	<i>34.90</i>

NOTE.—Italicized figures are expenditures or value reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating. This indication is omitted for columns 2, 3, 5, 9, and 10.

¹ Includes rental value of housing other than the family dwelling received as gift or pay by individual members of the consumer unit.

² For farm consumer units this is the occupancy value of the farm dwelling on both rented and owned farms. For nonfarm consumer units it is the occupancy value of owned dwellings. Occupancy value is estimated as 10 percent of the consumer unit's estimate of the current value of the dwelling.

³ For farm consumer units this is the rent paid for their family dwellings by the few consumer units that did not live on the farms they operated. For all other renters and share croppers, rent paid for the farm includes the

farmhouse and is considered a farm-operating expense.

⁴ For farm dwellings, this is only the insurance clearly separable from farm-operating expenses. All other insurance, taxes, and interest paid for the family dwelling are included with farm-operating expenses.

⁵ Includes owned or rented vacation dwelling; lodging while traveling or on vacation, while working away from home, and while at school or college.

⁶ This is an asset and therefore does not enter into expenditure for or value of housing.

⁷ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁸ Percent not available.

TABLE 12.—FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Percent of consumer units having expenditures, and average amounts spent, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

(1)	Total furnishings and equipment (2)	Furniture and floor coverings ¹ (3)	Kitchen furniture and equipment ² (4)	Other equipment			Household textiles ⁶ (8)	Miscellaneous ⁶ (9)
				Cleaning ³ (5)	Laundry ⁴ (6)	Glass, china, silverware (7)		
Percent of consumer units having expenditures								
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁷	99	44	85	89	45	21	64	78
0-999.....	99	34	84	87	44	11	52	73
0-499.....	98	16	74	81	38	6	33	78
500-999.....	99	45	90	92	48	14	65	69
1,000-1,999.....	98	54	84	92	46	31	71	77
2,000-4,999.....	100	53	92	92	44	32	78	89
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁷	97	47	80	90	34	29	70	84
0-999.....	94	34	75	78	28	9	64	83
1,000-1,999.....	98	47	82	94	36	34	73	85
2,000-4,999.....	98	54	80	93	35	33	67	87
Rural nonfarm units:								
Lee County ⁷	93	43	66	84	31	30	64	81
0-999.....	85	21	53	68	21	9	38	65
1,000-1,999.....	95	46	71	85	37	37	63	85
2,000-4,999.....	96	54	70	94	32	36	82	88
Jones County ⁷	95	50	59	80	22	28	69	75
0-999.....	91	26	57	54	22	16	38	52
1,000-1,999.....	97	50	56	82	18	25	71	76
2,000-4,999.....	94	59	65	90	22	40	76	84

Average expenditures for all consumer units

Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁷	\$51.05	\$21.30	\$14.80	\$3.00	\$1.40	\$1.80	\$8.55	\$3.20
0-999	30.75	12.80	9.05	2.30	1.25	.30	3.40	1.65
0-499	16.55	<i>4.85</i>	6.15	1.85	1.15	.05	1.15	1.35
500-999	40.25	18.05	11.00	2.65	1.30	.45	4.90	1.90
1,000-1,999	62.60	25.35	18.00	3.25	1.45	1.60	9.00	3.95
2,000-4,999	87.55	36.95	19.85	3.90	1.80	2.40	18.05	4.60
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁷	78.30	31.05	24.60	3.40	1.50	1.95	9.35	6.45
0-999	32.70	8.65	14.10	1.90	.95	.35	4.30	2.45
1,000-1,999	86.30	38.65	27.05	3.95	1.20	2.00	8.95	4.50
2,000-4,999	98.20	35.25	30.90	3.90	1.60	2.70	11.60	12.25
Rural nonfarm units:								
Lee County ⁷	74.20	29.20	18.05	3.20	2.60	2.20	10.75	8.20
0-999	21.60	<i>10.50</i>	3.40	1.55	.60	.30	3.75	1.50
1,000-1,999	60.85	23.90	18.95	2.55	1.00	2.25	8.35	3.85
2,000-4,999	112.65	46.15	22.85	4.85	5.35	3.50	16.85	13.10
Jones County ⁷	93.65	48.25	19.30	2.80	.70	2.85	12.10	7.65
0-999	34.05	<i>15.20</i>	6.90	1.50	.40	1.30	5.80	2.95
1,000-1,999	73.15	38.65	13.75	2.65	1.00	1.60	11.80	3.70
2,000-4,999	131.15	74.35	22.15	3.40	.60	5.40	13.75	11.50

NOTE.—Italicized figures are expenditures reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating.

¹ Includes dining room, living room, bedroom, porch, and lawn furniture, and all types of floor coverings, textile and nontextile.

² Includes all kitchen furniture, refrigerators, cook stoves, small electric and canning equipment, kitchen crockery, glassware, pots and pans, thermos bottles, refrigerator dishes, cooking knives, measuring spoons, strainers, can openers, and the like. Does not include silver or any glassware, dishes, or flatware used for serving.

³ Includes vacuum cleaners, carpet sweepers, brooms, brushes, floor waxers, pails, refuse containers, and the like.

⁴ Includes washing machines, ironers, self-heating irons and flatirons, wash-

tubs, wringers, ironing boards, clothes baskets, pins, and other equipment used in laundering.

⁵ Includes bed linen, blankets, pillows, towels, table linen, curtains, draperies, slip covers, and the like, and yard goods and other materials used in making any of these.

⁶ Includes heating stoves, sewing machines, lamps, clocks, fans, pictures, electric light bulbs, baby equipment, baggage, trunks, household tools, hardware, shades, closet equipment, typewriters, file cabinets, other miscellaneous equipment and furnishings, and repairs and cleaning of furniture and equipment.

⁷ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 13.—HOUSEHOLD OPERATION—FUEL AND ICE: *Average expenditures for all household operation and for fuel and ice, percent of consumer units having and average value of fuel received without direct expenditure, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Total expenditures for household operation ¹	Expenditures for fuel and ice				Fuel received without direct expenditure ²			
		Total	Solid fuels ³	Liquid fuels ³	Ice ⁴	Total ⁵	Home-produced		Gift or pay, units having
							Units having:	Amount ⁷	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁶	93.95	42.80	25.95	8.10	8.75	45.10	75	44.75	1
0-999	62.40	34.10	20.60	6.50	7.00	46.60	82	45.90	1
0-499	47.25	26.15	14.20	5.75	6.20	51.10	85	49.40	3
500-999	72.45	39.40	24.90	7.00	7.50	43.60	80	43.60	0
1,000-1,999	105.00	55.00	32.00	11.60	11.40	44.95	73	44.95	0
2,000-4,999	139.95	45.35	29.10	7.10	9.15	39.40	59	39.40	0
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁶	132.40	50.15	27.60	12.30	10.25	30.65	49	30.65	0
0-999	72.10	36.55	21.10	7.75	7.70	36.90	57	36.90	0
1,000-1,999	120.35	42.45	26.55	11.50	10.40	38.20	57	38.20	0
2,000-4,999	183.45	65.80	35.05	18.55	12.20	13.00	33	13.00	0
Rural nonfarm units:									
Lee County ⁸	164.30	62.40	43.35	11.35	7.70	2.60	12	1.80	2
0-999	90.20	53.50	49.15	8.30	6.05	2.65	15	2.65	0
1,000-1,999	159.65	66.15	46.60	12.40	7.15	5.00	12	2.55	7
2,000-4,999	214.50	59.65	37.40	12.75	9.50	.75	10	.75	0
Jones County ⁸	147.20	40.90	20.45	11.40	9.05	10.15	23	9.85	1
0-999	91.40	40.65	21.00	14.85	4.80	11.90	35	11.90	0
1,000-1,999	104.05	43.95	22.85	10.00	11.10	14.30	31	14.30	0
2,000-4,999	188.55	44.30	21.35	12.65	10.30	6.80	13	3.95	1

NOTE.—Italicized figures are values reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating. This indication is omitted for columns 3-5.

¹ Includes utilities and other operation items shown in table 14.

² Coal, coke, briquettes, and wood.

³ Fuel oil, kerosene, and gasoline used as fuel.

⁴ Includes rent of freezer locker.

⁵ All fuel received without direct expenditure is valued at estimated prices

farmers received for similar items. A constant set of prices is used for all consumer units.

⁶ Includes value of fuel received as gift or pay, not shown separately.

⁷ Averages, as in other tables, are based on the total number of consumer units in each class, not on just those units having the specified item.

⁸ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 14.—HOUSEHOLD OPERATION—UTILITIES AND OTHER: *Average expenditures for utilities and for other selected items of household operation, by income*

(Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945)

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Utilities			Other household operation items				
	Total ¹	Electricity	Telephone	Total ²	Household help ³	Laundry sent out	Supplies ⁴	Stationery, postage ⁵
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁶	21.70	18.00	1.55	29.45	2.25	7.25	14.25	5.05
0-999	12.10	10.00	.30	16.20	.25	.70	11.50	3.15
0-499	6.90	6.60	.30	14.20	.05	.40	10.40	2.65
500-999	15.55	12.25	.30	17.50	.40	.95	12.20	3.50
1,000-1,999	18.45	16.65	.65	31.55	1.20	8.45	15.40	5.60
2,000-4,999	47.80	39.35	2.80	46.80	4.90	15.60	17.70	8.15
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁶	37.20	26.40	2.10	45.05	6.15	11.00	19.60	7.65
0-999	15.05	9.15	1.25	20.50	.90	3.85	12.00	3.30
1,000-1,999	34.50	26.20	.95	43.40	4.40	10.25	20.10	8.15
2,000-4,999	55.40	38.85	3.95	62.25	10.55	18.80	23.55	8.35
Rural nonfarm units:								
Lee County ⁶	42.30	22.60	7.00	59.60	7.20	24.35	16.45	8.75
0-999	10.55	8.90	.90	16.15	.30	4.10	7.65	3.05
1,000-1,999	43.10	17.75	6.85	50.40	6.55	19.45	13.35	10.15
2,000-4,999	62.15	34.80	10.55	92.70	11.30	42.05	23.65	10.85
Jones County ⁶	40.55	19.85	3.45	65.75	12.90	21.10	15.80	8.00
0-999	19.70	13.55	.05	31.05	9.15	5.15	10.80	5.75
1,000-1,999	21.80	13.05	1.05	38.30	3.55	11.15	12.60	7.35
2,000-4,999	52.30	24.35	3.30	91.95	20.80	31.40	20.30	9.60

NOTE.—This table omits indication (by italics) of expenditures reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating.

¹ Includes expenditures for gas, water, well and cistern repair, and rent of post office box, which are not shown separately.

² Includes moving expense and freight and express charges, not shown separately.

³ Includes wages, carfare, and cash gifts to household help such as general worker, cook, and baby sitter. Does not include such payments to help for

sewing or to a nurse hired primarily for nursing even though she assists with the housework.

⁴ Laundry and cleaning supplies; miscellaneous household expenses such as steel wool, furniture polish, fly spray, paper napkins, and flowers for the house.

⁵ Includes telegrams.

⁶ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 15.—FAMILY DWELLING, BY INCOME: *Average number of rooms and percent of dwellings having specified housing facilities and household equipment*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Rooms in dwelling	Housing facilities					Household equipment					
		Pump or cistern outside ¹	Running water		Tub or shower	Flush toilet	Power washing machine	Refrigerator		Home freezer	Pressure canner	Radio in usable condition
			Cold only	Hot and cold				Mechanical	Ice			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	4.6	64	15	9	14	9	7	25	40	(³)	27	69
0-999.....	4.2	70	11	4	7	5	3	15	37	0	22	57
0-499.....	4.1	77	6	2	2	0	0	9	29	0	21	54
500-999.....	4.3	65	14	6	10	8	5	19	42	0	22	58
1,000-1,999.....	4.7	66	17	4	7	7	6	20	51	0	28	78
2,000-4,999.....	5.5	44	24	26	34	21	15	53	29	2	44	85
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	4.7	53	21	18	25	19	11	35	47	1	24	78
0-999.....	4.2	76	(³)	7	2	2	7	12	49	0	9	54
1,000-1,999.....	4.6	58	23	16	23	15	9	39	46	2	33	85
2,000-4,999.....	5.2	34	34	24	41	29	16	50	40	2	30	90
Rural nonfarm units:												
Lee County ²	4.3	37	29	24	38	38	13	51	30	0	12	82
0-999.....	3.7	56	12	12	15	15	6	24	35	0	3	59
1,000-1,999.....	4.1	51	32	7	27	27	5	46	34	0	5	88
2,000-4,999.....	4.8	14	38	44	60	62	24	70	24	0	22	92
Jones County ²	4.2	39	20	25	34	33	9	31	45	0	11	73
0-999.....	3.8	43	13	7	19	13	0	10	43	0	9	43
1,000-1,999.....	3.8	46	21	14	24	27	7	19	54	0	5	75
2,000-4,999.....	4.6	31	24	39	43	41	10	43	43	0	17	80

¹ Includes pump or cistern on porch, and well without pump.

² Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and

over, not shown separately.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

TABLE 16.—FAMILY DWELLING, BY RACE AND TENURE: *Average number of rooms and percent of dwellings having specified housing facilities and household equipment*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

(1)	Rooms in dwelling (2)	Housing facilities					Household equipment				
		Pump or cistern outside ¹ (3)	Running water		Tub or shower (6)	Flush toilet (7)	Power washing machine (8)	Refrigerator		Pressure canner (11)	Radio in usable condition (12)
			Cold only (4)	Hot or cold (5)				Mechanical (9)	Ice (10)		
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Farm, units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties:											
White.....	4.9	60	18	13	18	13	9	34	42	35	81
Negro.....	3.7	75	5	0	0	0	2	0	34	8	36
Owners.....	5.3	57	23	15	23	16	10	38	42	35	82
Renters.....	4.0	73	2	2	2	2	5	10	40	23	66
Share croppers.....	3.5	71	6	2	0	0	2	5	34	12	39
Farm, units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties:											
White.....	4.8	51	22	19	26	20	11	37	46	25	81
Negro.....	3.5	74	3	0	0	0	9	0	59	9	26
Rural nonfarm units:											
Lee County:											
White.....	4.3	34	30	27	41	41	15	55	28	13	85
Negro.....	3.8	67	17	0	8	8	0	8	50	0	50
Jones County:											
White.....	4.3	37	20	29	39	38	10	35	45	13	78
Negro.....	3.2	49	21	0	7	7	7	7	40	2	44

¹ Includes pump or cistern on porch, and well without pump.

TABLE 17.—WOMEN'S CLOTHING: *Percent of women and girls 16 years of age and over having expenditures, and average expenditures per person, by income*

(Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945. Based on all women and girls 16 years of age and over who were members of the consumer unit at any time in 1945)

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Total clothing ¹	Hats, caps, other headwear	Light-weight sweaters	Dresses	Skirts, blouses	Slips	Corsets, girdles, brassieres	Other underwear ²	Night-gowns, pajamas	Hosiery, anklets	Shoes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Percent of persons having expenditures											
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ³	99	31	34	71	(⁴)	62	25	(⁵)	23	(⁶)	97
0-999	100	25	32	65	(⁴)	51	10	(⁵)	16	(⁶)	95
0-499	100	15	29	56	(⁴)	41	8	(⁵)	15	(⁶)	93
500-999	100	33	35	71	(⁴)	58	11	(⁵)	16	(⁶)	97
1,000-1,999	99	28	32	74	(⁴)	71	27	(⁵)	23	(⁶)	96
2,000-4,999	98	48	41	82	(⁴)	77	52	(⁵)	38	(⁶)	98
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ³	99	33	29	74	(⁴)	61	29	(⁵)	26	(⁶)	94
0-999	96	19	15	46	(⁴)	32	3	(⁵)	14	(⁶)	83
1,000-1,999	100	31	24	81	(⁴)	73	35	(⁵)	27	(⁶)	100
2,000-4,999	100	41	41	83	(⁴)	69	39	(⁵)	24	(⁶)	95
Rural nonfarm units:											
Lee County ³	100	40	30	75	(⁴)	66	35	(⁵)	28	(⁶)	92
0-999	100	20	23	49	(⁴)	37	9	(⁵)	9	(⁶)	83
1,000-1,999	100	44	38	81	(⁴)	79	33	(⁵)	33	(⁶)	94
2,000-4,999	100	46	28	83	(⁴)	70	48	(⁵)	33	(⁶)	94
Jones County ³	99	33	20	80	(⁴)	67	35	(⁵)	34	(⁶)	88
0-999	98	20	20	63	(⁴)	45	18	(⁵)	20	(⁶)	88
1,000-1,999	100	39	22	83	(⁴)	70	36	(⁵)	30	(⁶)	86
2,000-4,999	98	30	18	82	(⁴)	70	38	(⁵)	40	(⁶)	90

Average expenditures for all persons

Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	\$59.95	\$1.35	\$2.05	\$13.15	\$2.45	\$3.45	\$0.85	\$2.45	\$1.15	\$2.95	\$10.90
0-999	36.55	1.00	1.40	8.70	1.50	2.05	.30	1.50	.65	2.30	8.25
0-499	33.90	.65	1.40	7.75	1.80	1.80	.45	1.15	.75	2.15	7.85
500-999	38.60	1.30	1.40	9.45	1.30	2.25	.20	1.80	.55	2.35	8.60
1,000-1,999	61.55	1.05	1.95	13.15	2.15	3.65	.70	2.60	1.05	3.25	11.05
2,000-4,999	101.45	2.30	3.65	22.05	4.55	6.25	2.00	4.30	2.30	3.95	15.95
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	68.70	1.50	1.65	15.95	2.80	4.15	1.05	2.65	1.75	3.20	11.75
0-999	27.65	.85	.60	6.85	.60	1.45	.65	1.40	.80	1.55	7.35
1,000-1,999	74.25	1.25	1.10	17.45	2.90	4.90	1.15	2.90	2.35	3.30	11.55
2,000-4,999	85.40	1.85	2.60	19.55	3.90	5.10	1.65	2.90	1.15	3.95	14.70
Rural nonfarm units:											
Lee County ²	90.95	2.70	2.25	21.60	4.00	4.20	1.80	2.90	1.85	3.60	12.50
0-999	31.00	1.15	1.65	7.80	1.20	1.45	.35	.90	.65	1.70	6.65
1,000-1,999	88.60	2.60	2.45	21.05	4.05	4.90	1.40	3.35	1.65	4.30	12.60
2,000-4,999	110.80	3.20	2.55	25.50	5.15	4.90	2.75	3.65	2.50	4.10	14.55
Jones County ³	82.40	1.70	1.30	19.60	3.20	5.40	1.25	3.50	2.55	3.50	12.70
0-999	52.85	.80	.80	14.30	1.80	2.75	.55	2.05	1.10	2.65	8.90
1,000-1,999	74.00	1.80	1.10	16.95	2.80	5.10	1.15	2.95	1.60	3.25	11.95
2,000-4,999	85.50	1.60	1.30	18.65	2.80	5.85	1.35	4.15	3.30	4.05	13.50

NOTE.—Italicized figures are expenditures reported by less than 10 of the persons participating. This indication is omitted for columns 6, 9, and 11.

¹ Includes coats, raincoats, jackets, suits, slacks, shorts, play suits, aprons, smocks, work uniforms, housecoats, robes, house slippers, rubbers, galoshes, accessories, and other articles of clothing not shown separately.

² Includes union suits, panties, and bloomers.

³ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁴ Percent not available.

TABLE 18.—GIRLS' CLOTHING: *Percent of girls 2 to 15 years of age having expenditures, and average expenditures per person, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945. Based on all girls 2 to 15 years of age who were members of the consumer unit at any time in 1945]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Total clothing ¹	Hats, caps, other headwear	Light-weight sweaters	Dresses	Skirts, blouses	Slips	Other under-wear ²	Night-gowns, pajamas	Hosiery, anklets	Shoes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Percent of persons having expenditures										
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ³	98	24	63	57	(⁴)	35	(⁴)	14	(⁴)	98
0-999.....	97	19	55	52	(⁴)	27	(⁴)	7	(⁴)	97
0-499.....	93	18	46	53	(⁴)	29	(⁴)	11	(⁴)	93
500-999.....	100	21	63	52	(⁴)	25	(⁴)	5	(⁴)	100
1,000-1,999.....	100	31	63	62	(⁴)	45	(⁴)	12	(⁴)	100
2,000-4,999.....	95	23	76	58	(⁴)	31	(⁴)	28	(⁴)	95
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ³	95	19	60	73	(⁴)	49	(⁴)	14	(⁴)	94
0-999.....	100	23	51	74	(⁴)	23	(⁴)	23	(⁴)	100
1,000-1,999.....	85	14	54	67	(⁴)	42	(⁴)	8	(⁴)	81
2,000-4,999.....	100	22	67	78	(⁴)	62	(⁴)	16	(⁴)	100
Rural nonfarm units:										
Lee County ⁵	100	30	67	63	(⁴)	54	(⁴)	26	(⁴)	96
1,000-1,999.....	100	41	76	76	(⁴)	59	(⁴)	24	(⁴)	100
2,000-4,999.....	100	30	67	67	(⁴)	50	(⁴)	33	(⁴)	93
Jones County ⁶	99	22	51	67	(⁴)	35	(⁴)	35	(⁴)	99
1,000-1,999.....	100	14	56	59	(⁴)	39	(⁴)	30	(⁴)	100
2,000-4,999.....	100	27	44	68	(⁴)	27	(⁴)	40	(⁴)	99

Average expenditures for all persons

Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ³ -----	\$31.05	\$0.45	\$2.70	\$4.90	\$1.45	\$1.35	\$2.55	\$0.40	\$1.90	\$7.90
0-999-----	21.15	.25	1.50	4.05	.90	1.00	1.45	.20	1.25	5.80
0-499-----	19.30	.20	1.15	3.20	1.25	1.30	1.60	.35	1.15	5.90
500-999-----	22.45	.30	1.75	4.70	.65	.80	1.30	.10	1.30	5.75
1,000-1,999-----	32.55	.55	2.95	4.45	1.40	1.50	3.15	.40	2.05	8.45
2,000-4,999-----	45.90	.60	4.50	7.30	2.25	1.65	3.80	.80	2.85	10.65
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ³ -----	41.35	.25	3.00	9.00	3.00	2.45	2.70	.50	2.05	9.40
0-999-----	30.85	.20	1.20	5.60	.40	.60	2.45	.90	1.80	7.80
1,000-1,999-----	30.55	.25	2.15	6.55	2.45	2.15	2.50	.30	1.65	7.20
2,000-4,999-----	51.65	.30	4.05	11.05	3.55	3.15	3.85	.50	2.40	11.25
Rural nonfarm units:										
Lee County ⁶ -----	51.85	1.00	4.05	8.05	3.00	1.90	2.80	1.60	2.30	10.45
1,000-1,999-----	45.70	1.50	4.55	8.15	.30	1.70	3.20	1.60	1.90	8.75
2,000-4,999-----	57.90	.80	4.35	8.90	4.55	1.80	3.00	1.55	2.60	11.45
Jones County ⁶ -----	42.80	.35	3.60	10.55	2.40	1.60	2.95	1.30	2.05	8.60
1,000-1,999-----	37.35	.15	2.00	10.00	2.50	1.80	2.50	1.05	1.80	6.90
2,000-4,999-----	40.65	.45	2.25	9.25	1.15	.95	3.10	1.50	2.20	9.15

NOTE.—Italicized figures are expenditures reported by less than 10 of the persons participating. This indication is omitted for columns 6, 8, and 10.

¹ Includes coats, raincoats, jackets, suits, slacks, shorts, play suits, aprons, smocks, housecoats, robes, house slippers, rubbers, galoshes, accessories, and other articles of clothing not shown separately.

² Includes union suits, panties, and bloomers.

³ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁴ Percent not available.

⁵ Includes consumer units with negative incomes, and incomes of under \$1,000 and of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 19.—MEN'S CLOTHING: *Percent of men and boys 16 years of age and over having expenditures, and average expenditures per person, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945. Based on all men and boys 16 years of age and over who were members of the consumer unit at any time in 1945]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Total clothing ¹	Hats and caps	Jackets, mackinaws, heavy sweaters	Suits	Separate trousers	Overalls, coveralls ²	Shirts	Underwear	Shoes	Rubbers, rubber boots, arties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Percent of persons having expenditures										
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ³	98	()	30	20	39	()	()	()	()	16
0-999	99	()	23	11	33	()	()	()	()	16
0-499	99	()	20	7	28	()	()	()	()	15
500-999	99	()	26	14	37	()	()	()	()	17
1,000-1,999	97	()	34	18	42	()	()	()	()	16
2,000-4,999	100	()	37	42	49	()	()	()	()	15
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ³	97	()	32	21	43	()	()	()	()	7
0-999	99	()	24	21	29	()	()	()	()	8
1,000-1,999	100	()	28	15	46	()	()	()	()	8
2,000-4,999	93	()	39	25	47	()	()	()	()	7
Rural nonfarm units:										
Lee County ³	97	()	25	34	40	()	()	()	()	12
0-999	96	()	4	12	19	()	()	()	()	8
1,000-1,999	95	()	44	26	38	()	()	()	()	8
2,000-4,999	98	()	23	45	46	()	()	()	()	16
Jones County ³	96	()	28	31	37	()	()	()	()	8
0-999	98	()	11	21	19	()	()	()	()	0
1,000-1,999	92	()	37	24	31	()	()	()	()	1
2,000-4,999	98	()	27	36	43	()	()	()	()	1

Average expenditures for all persons

Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	\$54.05	\$3.75	\$3.05	\$6.25	\$3.35	\$9.25	\$7.25	\$3.20	\$9.10	\$0.65
0-999	37.70	2.65	2.10	2.75	2.35	7.50	5.45	2.30	7.10	.60
0-499	34.95	2.85	1.60	<i>2.15</i>	1.65	7.15	5.25	2.40	6.80	.60
500-999	39.75	2.45	2.45	3.15	2.80	7.75	5.60	2.25	7.30	.60
1,000-1,999	57.10	3.55	3.70	5.30	3.30	10.70	7.00	3.50	8.95	.70
2,000-4,999	83.90	5.80	3.75	14.00	5.35	10.95	10.50	4.85	13.40	.65
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	58.90	3.55	2.90	6.75	4.30	9.00	8.10	4.35	10.08	.30
0-999	40.80	1.85	<i>1.60</i>	7.80	1.85	6.55	5.25	3.35	7.00	.35
1,000-1,999	55.30	4.05	2.70	4.80	4.25	8.45	7.75	4.00	9.75	.30
2,000-4,999	69.95	3.80	3.65	8.00	5.40	10.75	9.85	4.80	11.25	.30
Rural nonfarm units:										
Lee County ²	77.85	4.85	2.95	16.55	4.90	10.00	8.95	3.40	10.20	.45
0-999	29.25	1.90	.60	<i>2.30</i>	.85	7.70	4.25	1.80	6.60	.30
1,000-1,999	60.50	2.80	5.05	7.70	4.65	9.60	9.15	2.95	8.68	.45
2,000-4,999	94.80	6.95	2.80	22.80	6.45	9.50	9.85	3.85	11.70	.45
Jones County ³	69.30	3.45	3.45	13.05	5.05	8.15	6.95	4.65	10.50	.10
0-999	30.30	1.60	<i>1.95</i>	7.75	1.60	4.45	2.85	1.45	5.55	0
1,000-1,999	54.85	2.60	4.05	9.45	4.40	6.85	7.00	3.10	7.55	.05
2,000-4,999	82.40	4.45	3.60	14.85	5.40	10.00	6.95	5.50	12.90	(⁴)

NOTE.—Italicized figures are expenditures reported by less than 10 of the persons participating. This indication is omitted for columns 3, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

¹ Includes overcoats, topcoats, raincoats, separate suit coats and vests, knitted shirts, lightweight sweaters, shorts, nightwear, bathrobes, house slippers, accessories, and other articles of clothing not shown separately.

² Includes cotton trousers.

³ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁴ Percent not available.

⁵ Less than \$8.95. Reported by less than 10 of the persons participating.

TABLE 20.—BOYS' CLOTHING: *Percent of boys 2 to 15 years of age having expenditures, and average expenditures per person, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945. Based on all boys 2 to 15 years of age who were members of the consumer unit at any time in 1945]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Total clothing ¹	Hats and caps	Jackets, mackinaws, heavy sweaters	Suits	Separate trousers	Overalls, coveralls ²	Shirts and blouses	Underwear	Shoes	Rubbers, rubber boots, artics
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Percent of persons having expenditures									
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ³	99	(4)	46	16	17	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	11
0-999	100	(4)	37	8	11	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	8
0-499	100	(4)	23	14	11	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	2
500-999	100	(4)	44	6	12	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	10
1,000-1,999	99	(4)	45	20	21	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	14
2,000-4,999	97	(4)	74	28	25	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	10
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ³	99	(4)	44	18	15	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	5
0-999	100	(4)	28	0	2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	2
1,000-1,999	100	(4)	43	14	6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	5
2,000-4,999	98	(4)	45	26	23	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	5
Rural nonfarm units:										
Lee County ⁴	98	(4)	47	13	35	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	15
1,000-1,999	100	(4)	48	5	29	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	14
2,000-4,999	100	(4)	52	21	34	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	17
Jones County ⁵	95	(4)	44	5	22	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	2
1,000-1,999	94	(4)	40	5	9	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0
2,000-4,999	94	(4)	37	4	17	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	2

Average expenditures for all persons

Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	\$29.20	\$0.75	\$2.50	\$1.70	\$0.95	\$5.70	\$2.90	\$2.10	\$6.20	\$0.30
0-999.....	21.95	.50	2.05	.70	.55	4.60	2.35	1.70	5.35	.20
0-499.....	23.05	.30	1.50	<i>1.35</i>	<i>.55</i>	5.25	2.30	1.60	5.95	<i>.05</i>
500-999.....	21.35	.65	2.35	<i>.40</i>	<i>.55</i>	4.30	2.40	1.75	5.10	<i>.30</i>
1,000-1,999.....	31.30	.85	2.45	2.30	1.35	5.80	2.90	2.20	6.15	.40
2,000-4,999.....	42.60	1.10	3.70	2.80	1.25	8.30	4.40	3.00	8.35	.30
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	34.40	.45	2.60	1.90	1.10	6.75	2.65	2.45	7.40	.20
0-999.....	19.40	.45	<i>1.10</i>	0	<i>.15</i>	4.55	1.25	1.05	4.70	<i>.10</i>
1,000-1,999.....	29.90	.30	2.70	<i>1.05</i>	<i>.35</i>	6.80	2.45	2.20	7.25	<i>.15</i>
2,000-4,999.....	40.45	.55	2.95	3.15	1.60	7.25	3.05	2.95	8.20	<i>.25</i>
Rural nonfarm units:										
Lee County ⁴	46.00	.80	2.95	<i>1.70</i>	2.90	5.55	3.85	3.35	9.45	<i>.43</i>
1,000-1,999.....	43.40	.85	2.35	<i>.40</i>	<i>2.30</i>	6.15	3.60	3.85	10.30	<i>.55</i>
2,000-4,999.....	48.55	.55	3.80	<i>2.70</i>	3.05	5.35	4.05	3.15	8.95	<i>.35</i>
Jones County ⁴	37.30	.40	2.65	<i>.70</i>	2.70	6.40	2.70	3.45	7.35	<i>.10</i>
1,000-1,999.....	22.80	.35	1.75	<i>.30</i>	<i>.60</i>	3.55	1.85	1.75	5.55	<i>0</i>
2,000-4,999.....	42.10	.35	<i>2.75</i>	<i>.80</i>	<i>2.95</i>	7.75	2.15	4.95	8.25	<i>.05</i>

NOTE.—Italicized figures are expenditures reported by less than 10 of the persons participating. This indication is omitted for columns 3, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

¹ Includes overcoats, topcoats, raincoats, separate suit coats, knitted shirts, lightweight sweaters, sun suits, knitted suits, shorts, nightwear, bathrobes, house slippers, accessories, and other articles of clothing not shown separately.

² Includes cotton trousers.

³ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁴ Percent not available.

⁵ Includes consumer units with negative incomes, and incomes of under \$1,000 and of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 21.—MEDICAL CARE: *Percent of consumer units having expenditures, and average amounts spent, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Total medical care ¹	Physician, surgeon, specialist	Refraction and glasses	Dentist	Other practitioner ²	Hospital care	Ambulance	X-ray examination and treatment, laboratory tests ³	Nurse ⁴	Medicines, drugs, medical appliances, supplies ⁵	Prepayment for medical care ⁶	Free medical care ⁷
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Percent of consumer units having expenditures or free care												
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties *	96	73	13	30	4	7	3	4	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	9
0-999	96	67	5	24	3	3	2	2	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	5
0-499	92	56	5	29	3	2	0	3	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	6
500-999	99	75	5	20	2	4	3	1	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	4
1,000-1,999	98	80	22	34	4	3	3	2	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	10
2,000-4,999	95	84	24	42	8	14	2	10	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	18
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties *	95	71	17	34	2	7	2	7	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	7
0-999	97	75	13	14	2	8	4	7	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	8
1,000-1,999	94	61	15	30	0	4	3	7	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	3
2,000-4,999	95	77	21	50	5	6	0	8	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	9
Rural nonfarm units:												
Lee County *	97	77	16	37	4	16	4	8	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	4
0-999	94	62	6	12	0	0	0	3	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	3
1,000-1,999	95	76	10	39	10	12	0	5	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	5
2,000-4,999	100	86	28	50	2	30	8	14	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	4
Jones County *	100	71	13	32	7	17	10	7	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	9
0-999	100	62	16	28	6	0	1	7	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	14
1,000-1,999	100	73	10	33	7	19	10	4	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	6
2,000-4,999	100	73	14	31	8	20	12	6	(⁸)	(⁹)	(⁹)	10

Average expenditures for all consumer units

Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	\$66.85	\$23.40	\$3.00	\$7.20	\$0.90	\$6.00	\$0.25	\$0.60	\$0.40	\$16.00	\$0.85
0-999	57.50	18.45	.95	4.60	.40	4.95	.10	.60	.30	14.35	(10)
0-499	81.25	20.60	1.25	7.75	.40	5.70	0	1.10	.05	15.40	.05
500-999	38.75	16.75	.75	2.10	.35	4.35	.15	.20	.50	13.50	0
1,000-1,999	61.25	19.50	5.50	7.50	1.35	5.10	.45	.30	.20	12.15	2.00
2,000-4,999	93.50	37.55	5.45	14.40	2.00	8.25	.10	1.10	1.10	21.60	1.95
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	81.90	27.75	3.70	11.15	.55	3.00	.10	1.50	.15	25.95	2.30
0-999	64.20	28.25	1.65	1.90	.80	2.05	.20	.95	0	25.35	.60
1,000-1,999	69.25	18.60	2.75	5.60	0	1.30	.15	1.50	0	25.55	3.00
2,000-4,999	97.05	37.15	5.35	20.35	1.50	2.95	0	2.05	0	25.35	1.75
Rural nonfarm units:											
Lee County ²	71.35	29.70	3.60	9.50	.60	9.65	.30	1.75	.25	14.25	1.65
0-999	26.00	14.10	1.10	1.70	0	0	0	.30	0	8.20	.60
1,000-1,999	53.35	20.90	2.00	4.60	1.70	5.00	0	2.00	0	16.30	.85
2,000-4,999	113.60	45.90	6.90	18.20	.20	18.60	.60	2.65	.65	16.70	3.15
Jones County ²	104.75	31.70	2.35	11.35	4.20	16.05	1.15	1.30	2.95	22.50	1.65
0-999	71.50	15.30	3.95	4.30	17.95	0	.65	1.15	2.25	20.60	.25
1,000-1,999	81.90	29.60	1.50	8.75	.70	10.90	1.80	.95	1.20	19.55	.75
2,000-4,999	94.00	28.50	2.70	13.05	1.75	15.20	.65	1.40	4.05	22.40	3.55

NOTE.—Italicized figures are expenditures reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating. This indication is omitted for columns 10, 11, and 12.

¹ Includes cases where the consumer unit reported a lump sum covering two or more types of medical care. Such expenditures reported only in a lump sum are excluded from columns 8-11.

² Includes osteopaths, chiropractors, naturopaths, and chiroprudists.

³ Excludes examinations and treatments received as part of hospitalized illness and X-rays taken by dentist. Excludes laboratory tests made by the physician or while the patient was hospitalized.

⁴ Includes graduate, practical, and visiting nurses, county health officers, and midwives.

⁵ Excludes vitamin and mineral preparations (classed as food and included

in table 8) and household supplies such as disinfectants. Includes adhesive tape, bandages, sterile cotton, syringes, trusses, crutches, wheel chairs, and artificial limbs.

⁶ Includes hospitalization and medical service plans.

⁷ Received by one or more members of the consumer unit. Based on experience with other surveys, these figures may be somewhat of an understatement.

⁸ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁹ Percent not available.

¹⁰ Less than \$0.05. Reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating.

TABLE 22.—AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION: *Average expenditures, by income*
 [Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Automobile and truck for family and business use ¹						Automobile and truck for family use			Other transportation	
	Net expenditures	Purchase (net) ²	Operation				Total	Purchase ²	Operation	Local	Other ⁵
			Total	Tires ³	Gasoline, oil	Other ⁴					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁶	131.10	36.30	94.80	16.30	46.85	31.65	66.70	15.00	51.70	9.95	4.55
0-999.....	70.05	25.25	44.80	8.00	21.60	15.20	31.55	11.45	20.10	4.80	1.60
0-499.....	74.10	<i>32.50</i>	41.60	6.95	20.75	13.90	30.00	<i>11.90</i>	18.10	3.10	<i>1.90</i>
500-999.....	66.80	<i>19.45</i>	47.35	8.85	22.25	16.25	32.85	<i>11.16</i>	21.70	5.85	1.45
1,000-1,999.....	126.15	38.75	87.40	16.65	43.25	27.50	70.20	15.85	54.35	14.05	4.65
2,000-4,999.....	242.15	<i>22.25</i>	219.90	32.50	112.10	75.30	138.25	<i>8.30</i>	129.95	20.85	11.70
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁶	154.65	47.95	106.70	16.10	56.90	33.70	125.55	38.45	87.10	22.65	12.85
0-999.....	31.95	<i>4.90</i>	27.05	<i>3.40</i>	12.50	11.15	23.10	<i>4.50</i>	18.60	9.70	<i>4.75</i>
1,000-1,999.....	132.30	40.50	91.80	15.20	46.65	29.95	122.05	40.10	81.95	27.90	8.00
2,000-4,999.....	242.05	77.50	164.55	26.00	87.20	51.35	205.15	66.55	138.60	24.65	13.00
Rural nonfarm units:											
Lee County ⁶	101.95	<i>24.55</i>	77.40	13.50	38.15	25.75	99.40	<i>24.55</i>	74.85	19.55	17.60
0-999.....	<i>20.75</i>	0	<i>20.75</i>	<i>5.10</i>	<i>10.90</i>	<i>4.75</i>	<i>18.40</i>	0	<i>18.40</i>	4.00	<i>6.00</i>
1,000-1,999.....	90.90	<i>33.30</i>	57.60	<i>9.35</i>	27.40	20.85	90.90	<i>33.30</i>	57.60	22.25	10.40
2,000-4,999.....	146.75	<i>19.00</i>	127.75	21.80	64.45	41.50	141.85	<i>19.00</i>	122.85	27.05	26.35
Jones County ⁶	172.20	<i>38.65</i>	133.55	16.70	67.80	49.05	134.95	<i>30.65</i>	104.30	25.05	9.80
0-999.....	<i>35.00</i>	<i>23.70</i>	<i>11.30</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>5.50</i>	<i>4.20</i>	<i>25.05</i>	<i>14.50</i>	<i>10.55</i>	8.55	<i>1.95</i>
1,000-1,999.....	69.30	<i>17.00</i>	52.30	6.90	33.30	12.10	48.65	<i>17.00</i>	31.65	30.75	12.95
2,000-4,999.....	283.25	<i>71.10</i>	212.15	27.75	103.70	80.70	246.15	<i>64.95</i>	191.20	28.05	12.05

NOTE.—Italicized figures are expenditures reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating.

¹ Covers cars and trucks used solely or partly for family living. Expenses for cars and trucks used for business are handled as farm or other business expense. Allocation between family and business use is made on the consumer unit's estimate of proportion chargeable to each.

² Computed by deducting trade-in allowance from gross price. Gross price is contract price plus excise and sales taxes and carrying charges.

³ Includes tubes, retreading, recapping, and tire repairs. Purchases are net; trade-in allowances have been deducted.

⁴ Includes repairs, licenses, insurance, garage rent, parking fees, accessories, tolls, fines, and damages to others.

⁵ Includes bus, railroad and airplane transportation, and the purchase and upkeep of bicycles and motorcycles used mostly for school or work.

⁶ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 23.—GIFTS, COMMUNITY WELFARE, RELIGION, AND PERSONAL TAXES: *Percent of consumer units having outlays, and average amounts reported, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

(1)	Gifts, community welfare, and religion ¹		Personal taxes							
	Units having	Amount ²	Total		Federal income		Personal property ³		Poll	
			Units having	Amount ²	Units having	Amount ²	Units having	Amount ²	Units having	Amount ²
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁴	98	46.80	61	30.90	27	29.30	(5)	(5)	52	1.60
0-999	96	27.25	39	6.10	7	5.15	(5)	(5)	34	.95
0-499	97	17.40	35	1.40	6	.50	(5)	(5)	29	.90
500-999	96	33.80	42	9.30	7	8.25	(5)	(5)	37	1.05
1,000-1,999	99	44.80	75	14.20	35	12.40	(5)	(5)	64	1.80
2,000-4,999	100	82.95	96	93.75	69	91.05	(5)	(5)	81	2.70
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁴	95	65.30	78	81.10	61	79.20	(5)	(5)	66	1.90
0-999	89	33.80	49	6.45	22	5.45	(5)	(5)	37	1.00
1,000-1,999	94	37.85	82	40.60	70	38.50	(5)	(5)	73	2.10
2,000-4,999	100	111.20	98	150.45	82	148.10	(5)	(5)	82	2.35
Rural nonfarm units:										
Lee County ⁴	96	67.95	73	88.70	61	86.00	16	1.50	40	1.20
0-999	94	19.70	21	1.60	9	1.20	6	.15	12	.25
1,000-1,999	95	45.55	83	24.95	63	23.50	7	.55	37	.90
2,000-4,999	98	106.05	98	157.75	92	152.55	30	3.10	62	2.10
Jones County ⁴	96	71.60	77	111.10	68	107.35	14	2.65	38	1.10
0-999	77	18.75	32	9.90	20	8.35	7	1.10	19	.45
1,000-1,999	99	52.20	76	37.90	63	35.75	7	1.35	31	.80
2,000-4,999	100	73.70	94	190.85	94	185.05	22	4.55	41	1.25

NOTE.—Italicized figures are outlays reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating.

¹ Gifts to persons outside the consumer unit; contributions to Community Chest, Red Cross, war relief, church, missions, and similar organizations.

² Averages, as in other tables, are based on the total number of consumer units in each class, not on just those units having the specified outlay.

³ For nonfarm consumer units automobile taxes are not included except where it is impossible to separate them from the total personal property taxes paid.

⁴ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁵ Personal property taxes of farm consumer units are not shown because no attempt was made to separate them from taxes on farm equipment.

TABLE 24.—NET CHANGE IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: *Average change in selected items, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945. Net changes between beginning and end of 1945 resulting from actual transactions, not those due to appreciation or depreciation in value of property where no sale has occurred. Averages are for all consumer units in class]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Cash on hand and bank deposits, net change ¹	U. S. Government war bonds, net change	Life insurance premiums paid, net increase	Other personal property sold, net decrease	Social security tax, net increase	Mortgages, net change ²	Notes, net change ³	Installments, net change ⁴	Investment in—		Improvement on family dwelling and other real estate, net change ⁵
									Farm, net change	Other business or real estate, net change	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁶	29	379	12	3	5	1	1	8	-73	-25	10
0-999	-117	384	3	2	1	-10	8	8	-329	-14	4
0-499	-121	10	2	5	(7)	-5	8	16	-61	0	3
500-999 ⁷	114	634	4	(2)	1	-14	9	3	-509	-23	4
1,000-1,999	90	44	9	2	1	-19	12	11	91	0	14
2,000-4,999	351	262	25	0	18	90	-43	4	277	144	20
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁶	21	106	16	20	18	4	2	1	51	53	64
0-999	-53	4	3	16	2	0	0	0	-8	0	16
1,000-1,999	-45	76	10	5	15	-11	1	0	44	0	38
2,000-4,999	63	128	31	18	30	25	4	2	106	129	131
Rural nonfarm units:											
Lee County ⁶	28	168	36	9	20	47	5	4		108	18
0-999	-21	2	0	(7)	1	0	15	1		0	(7)
1,000-1,999	133	31	20	1	11	-4	1	10		-116	32
2,000-4,999	-44	363	69	23	39	123	3	2		341	8
Jones County ⁶	121	123	29	28	21	122	8	14		204	32
0-999	7	2	1	22	2	0	0	10		-13	2
1,000-1,999	131	50	14	7	12	-5	17	13		-68	48
2,000-4,999	60	127	34	60	33	339	5	14		619	55

NOTE.—Italicized figures are changes reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating. This indication is omitted for cols. 3, 7, 9, and 11.

¹ Includes postal savings.

² Net changes in the principal of mortgages and other debts secured by liens on owned dwelling, home farm, or other real estate. Includes net changes in principal of notes given as security for nonfarm business loans.

³ Net changes in the principal of notes (excepting those securing nonfarm business loans) secured by other than lien on real estate.

⁴ Includes amounts unpaid on purchases made during the report period and amounts paid on purchases made prior to the report year.

⁵ Structural additions and improvements on the family dwelling and other real estate except the family farm.

⁶ See footnote 2, on p. 53 opposite.

⁷ Less than \$0.50. Reported by less than 10 consumer units participating.

⁸ One consumer unit (unweighted) in this class sold farm real estate and made a large investment in U. S. Government war bonds with the proceeds.

TABLE 25.—UNITS HAVING CHANGE IN ASSETS: *Percent of consumer units having increase and those having decrease in selected assets, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945. Net change in assets between the beginning and end of 1945 resulting from actual money transactions]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Cash on hand and bank deposits ¹		U. S. Government war bonds		Life insurance premiums paid, net increase	Other personal property sold, net decrease	Social security tax, net increase
	Net increase	Net decrease	Purchased	Sold			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	34	22	31	4	17	2	28
0-999	21	28	15	3	9	2	11
0-499	9	39	13	4	9	3	6
500-999	29	20	16	2	10	1	15
1,000-1,999	45	15	33	6	19	3	36
2,000-4,999	55	11	72	6	31	0	66
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	26	23	46	16	29	2	62
0-999	3	31	10	4	10	2	25
1,000-1,999	17	25	49	18	23	2	73
2,000-4,999	48	13	68	27	52	2	80
Rural nonfarm units:							
Lee County ²	38	32	45	10	46	5	62
0-999	21	29	6	3	0	3	15
1,000-1,999	46	24	32	10	49	2	73
2,000-4,999	42	40	80	16	72	8	86
Jones County ²	43	23	45	21	36	4	68
0-999	29	35	13	9	9	1	26
1,000-1,999	42	22	31	12	25	3	67
2,000-4,999	46	22	70	38	51	6	89

¹ Includes postal savings.

² Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 26.—SOURCES OF INCOME, BY INCOME: *Percent of consumer units receiving income from specified sources, and average amounts received*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

RURAL LEVELS OF LIVING

(1)	Net cash plus noncash income (2)	Non-cash income (3)	Net cash income from--											
			All sources (net family income) (4)	Farm operation (net) (5)	Non-farm business enterprises (net) (6)	Wages and salaries (net) (7)	Roomers and boarders (net) (8)	Dependency allotments (9)	Contributions from other persons (10)	Rent from property (net) (11)	Direct relief payments (12)	Veterans' payments (13)	Other pensions and annuities (14)	Other cash income (15)
Percent of consumer units having specified income														
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁷	100	100	100	100	(*)	44	6	16	5	5	3	7	1	(*)
0-999.....	100	100	100	100	(*)	28	5	9	7	4	4	4	0	(*)
0-499.....	100	100	100	100	(*)	23	6	0	5	5	6	2	0	(*)
500-999.....	100	100	100	100	(*)	32	5	16	8	4	2	6	0	(*)
1,000-1,999.....	100	100	100	100	(*)	53	6	27	5	5	1	8	4	(*)
2,000-4,999.....	100	100	100	100	(*)	74	7	22	4	7	3	15	2	(*)
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁷	100	100	100	98	(*)	75	6	22	8	7	8	11	3	(*)
0-999.....	100	100	100	98	(*)	52	7	20	9	6	18	8	4	(*)
1,000-1,999.....	100	100	100	98	(*)	82	8	28	8	6	5	14	2	(*)
2,000-4,999.....	100	100	100	97	(*)	90	3	18	5	10	2	12	2	(*)
Rural nonfarm units:														
Lee County ⁷	100	(*)	100		(*)	73	10	29	12	9	9	12	5	(*)
0-999.....	100	(*)	100		(*)	38	18	29	18	9	29	6	3	(*)
1,000-1,999.....	100	(*)	100		(*)	78	10	39	17	7	0	17	5	(*)
2,000-4,999.....	100	(*)	100		(*)	90	6	22	6	8	2	12	6	(*)
Jones County ⁷	100	(*)	100		(*)	76	12	27	12	8	5	16	1	(*)
0-999.....	100	(*)	100		(*)	46	26	25	12	6	19	9	0	(*)
1,000-1,999.....	100	(*)	100		(*)	76	5	40	11	10	3	14	3	(*)
2,000-4,999.....	100	(*)	100		(*)	93	11	17	14	9	0	24	1	(*)

Average cash and/or noncash income received for all consumer units

Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	\$2,022	\$627	\$1,395	\$605	\$140	\$434	\$3	\$99	\$8	\$12	\$5	\$33	\$6	\$50
0-999	1,069	522	547	335	28	76	2	39	8	7	8	12	0	32
0-499	814	510	304	166	31	52	3	0	9	3	9	5	0	26
500-999	1,276	532	744	472	27	96	1	71	7	10	7	19	0	34
1,000-1,999	2,089	684	1,405	630	21	470	4	148	8	13	(²)	48	17	46
2,000-4,999	3,784	800	2,984	1,144	177	1,282	6	171	9	23	6	73	4	89
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	2,254	552	1,702	-105	194	1,292	6	178	22	14	19	44	9	29
0-999	990	435	555	-80	65	338	3	87	32	9	47	21	12	21
1,000-1,999	1,955	498	1,457	-130	83	1,119	9	252	23	7	10	69	6	9
2,000-4,999	3,416	697	2,719	-90	323	2,170	2	186	15	27	3	39	8	36
Rural nonfarm units:														
Lee County ¹	2,215	280	1,935		219	1,352	4	208	46	11	24	45	19	7
0-999	725	206	519		70	126	3	167	17	13	86	27	8	2
1,000-1,999	1,754	240	1,514		80	964	7	316	55	8	0	55	29	0
2,000-4,999	3,311	365	2,946		349	2,272	2	159	61	11	3	51	19	19
Jones County ¹	2,377	225	2,152		204	1,548	34	207	38	30	15	38	4	34
0-999	754	228	526		2	276	20	128	6	20	44	27	0	3
1,000-1,999	1,590	188	1,402		17	894	2	304	35	51	17	31	6	45
2,000-4,999	3,236	239	2,997		145	2,461	78	171	60	18	0	58	4	2

NOTE.—Italicized figures are receipts reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating. This indication is omitted for columns 6 and 15, and for the nonfarm units in column 3.

¹ Home-produced food, farm-furnished housing and fuel, occupancy value of owned nonfarm dwellings, and food, housing, fuel, clothing, and furnishings and equipment received as gift, pay or relief. Home-produced food and fuel consumed are valued at estimated prices farmers received in this State for similar products. A constant set of prices is used for all consumer units. Gift, pay, or relief items are valued by the consumer unit at prices it would have paid at the most likely place of purchase.

² Adjusted for depreciation of 5 percent of market value of farm buildings on owned farms, excluding family dwellings, and of 15 percent of market value of farm equipment owned at end of 1945. Also adjusted for change in the farm inventory.

³ Net of occupational expenses such as tools, supplies, equipment, technical publications, and union dues.

⁴ Not in the consumer unit.

⁵ Includes old-age assistance and aid to dependent children.

⁶ Includes income from sale of produce by nonfarm consumer units, periodic insurance payments, royalties from oil leases, net income from business owned but not operated by the unit, interest and dividends, and other money received by the unit not entered elsewhere.

⁷ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁸ Percent not available.

⁹ Less than \$0.50. Reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating.

TABLE 27.—SOURCES OF INCOME, BY RACE AND TENURE: *Percent of consumer units receiving income from specified sources, and average amounts received*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

(1)	Net cash plus noncash income (2)	Non-cash income (3)	Net cash income from -											
			All sources (net family income) (4)	Farm operation (net) (5)	Non-farm business enterprises (net) (6)	Wages and salaries (net) (7)	Roomers and boarders (net) (8)	Dependency allotments (9)	Contributions from other persons (10)	Rent from property (net) (11)	Direct relief payments (12)	Veterans' payments (13)	Other pensions and annuities (14)	Other cash income (15)
Percent of consumer units having specified income														
Farm, units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties:														
White.....	100	100	100	100	(?)	45	6	16	5	6	3	8	2	(?)
Negro.....	100	100	100	100	(?)	41	6	20	7	2	2	3	1	(?)
Owners.....	100	100	100	100	(?)	48	7	16	4	9	2	8	2	(?)
Renters.....	100	100	100	100	(?)	33	5	15	8	1	5	7	1	(?)
Share croppers.....	100	100	100	100	(?)	44	4	19	6	0	2	5	0	(?)
Farm, units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties:														
White.....	100	100	100	98	(?)	27	7	20	7	8	8	11	3	(?)
Negro.....	100	100	100	97	(?)	28	2	42	10	0	4	12	0	(?)
Rural nonfarm units:														
Lee County:														
White.....	100	(?)	100		(?)	71	10	30	13	10	6	12	5	(?)
Negro.....	100	(?)	100		(?)	75	8	17	8	0	33	8	0	(?)
Jones County:														
White.....	100	(?)	100		(?)	75	13	28	13	10	5	18	2	(?)
Negro.....	100	(?)	100		(?)	79	2	26	7	0	4	2	0	(?)

Average cash and/or noncash income received for all consumer units

Farm, units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties:														
White	\$2,298	\$715	\$1,583	\$642	\$174	\$524	\$4	\$100	\$9	\$15	\$6	\$40	\$6	\$63
Negro	1,075	358	717	471	20	108	1	98	6	1	2	6	3	1
Owners	2,559	758	1,801	652	246	636	4	97	8	22	5	36	6	89
Renters	1,568	532	1,036	608	19	234	2	102	12	1	6	35	10	7
Share croppers	1,186	398	788	488	11	153	3	103	3	0	4	21	0	3
Farm, units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties:														
White	2,384	572	1,812	-118	213	1,395	7	171	23	15	19	45	10	32
Negro	1,106	311	795	-2	39	452	1	240	15	0	12	36	0	2
Rural nonfarm units:														
Lee County:														
White	2,352	294	2,058		241	1,439	4	218	50	12	17	47	21	9
Negro	903	151	752		12	508	(8)	110	8	0	88	25	0	1
Jones County:														
White	2,525	242	2,283		236	1,634	40	209	43	35	16	43	4	23
Negro	1,509	125	1,384		16	1,044	(8)	197	7	0	7	7	0	106

NOTE.—Italicized figures are receipts reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating. This indication is omitted for columns 6 and 15, and for the nonfarm units in column 3.

¹ Home-produced food, farm-furnished housing and fuel, occupancy value of owned nonfarm dwellings, and food, housing, fuel, clothing, and furnishings and equipment received as gift, pay, or relief. Home-produced food and fuel consumed are valued at estimated prices farmers received in this State for similar products. A constant set of prices is used for all consumer units. Gift, pay, or relief items are valued by the consumer unit at prices it would have paid at the most likely place of purchase.

² Adjusted for depreciation of 5 percent of market value of farm buildings on owned farms, excluding family dwellings, and of 15 percent of market value of farm equipment owned at end of 1945. Also adjusted for change in the farm

inventory.

³ Net of occupational expenses such as tools, supplies, equipment, technical publications, and union dues.

⁴ Not in the consumer unit.

⁵ Includes old-age assistance and aid to dependent children.

⁶ Includes income from sale of produce by nonfarm consumer units, periodic insurance payments, royalties from oil leases, net income from business owned but not operated by the unit, interest and dividends, and other money received by the unit not entered elsewhere.

⁷ Percent not available.

⁸ Less than \$0.50. Reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating.

TABLE 28.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS, BY INCOME: *Percent of consumer units having specified receipts and outlays, percent having net surplus and net deficit, and average amounts received and disbursed*
 [Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Net family income	Inheritances and gifts		Outlays for--						Assets and liabilities				Balance ³	Size of consumer unit ⁴
		Units having	Amount ¹	Family living	Gifts and welfare		Selected taxes ²		Net change	Units having					
					Units having	Amount ¹	Units having	Amount ¹		Net increase	Net decrease	No change			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁵	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Number	
0-999	1,395	3	3	955	98	47	61	31	331	63	37	0	34	4.4	
0-499	547	5	1	636	96	27	39	6	-77	45	55	0	-44	3.9	
500-999	304	11	3	573	97	17	35	1	-188	22	78	0	-96	3.5	
1,000-1,999	744	2	1	675	96	34	42	9	-3	61	39	0	30	4.3	
2,000-4,999	1,405	1	5	1,076	99	45	75	14	247	78	22	0	28	4.9	
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁵	2,984	0	0	1,583	100	83	96	94	1,046	96	4	0	178	4.8	
0-999	1,702	3	9	1,434	95	65	78	81	304	69	30	1	-173	4.0	
1,000-1,999	555	7	8	698	89	34	49	6	-85	32	63	5	-90	3.0	
2,000-4,999	1,457	0	0	1,319	94	38	82	41	146	78	22	0	-87	3.9	
Rural nonfarm units:	2,719	2	20	1,965	100	111	98	150	570	87	13	0	-57	4.8	
Lee County ⁶	1,935	4	6	1,461	96	68	73	89	337	75	24	1	-14	3.1	
0-999	519	9	4	542	94	20	21	2	-70	50	46	4	29	2.3	
1,000-1,999	1,514	0	0	1,323	95	46	83	25	106	75	25	0	14	3.0	
2,000-4,999	2,946	4	12	2,059	98	106	98	158	625	88	12	0	10	3.7	
Jones County ⁵	2,152	6	5	1,677	96	72	77	111	319	75	24	1	-22	2.8	
0-999	326	19	8	669	77	19	32	10	-131	55	45	0	-33	1.7	
1,000-1,999	1,402	7	8	1,280	99	52	76	38	148	73	27	0	-108	2.7	
2,000-4,999	2,987	1	(7)	2,188	100	74	94	191	502	84	16	0	42	3.4	

RURAL LEVELS OF LIVING

NOTE.—Italicized figures are receipts or outlays reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating.

¹ Averages, as in other tables, are based on the total number of consumer units in each class, not on just those units having specified receipts or outlays.

² Federal income, personal, property, and poll taxes.

³ Amount of discrepancy between average money receipts (income, inheritance, and gifts, plus decrease in net worth) and average disbursements (expendi-

tures plus increase in net worth).

⁴ In year-equivalent persons. See Glossary for definition.

⁵ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁶ Three consumer units (unweighted) in this class each increased their money and war-bond savings between \$3,000 and \$5,000.

⁷ Less than \$0.50. Reported by less than 10 consumer units participating.

TABLE 29.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS, BY RACE AND TENURE: *Percent of consumer units having specified receipts and outlays, percent having net surplus and net deficit, and average amounts received and disbursed*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, race, and tenure	Net family income	Inheritances and gifts		Outlays for—					Assets and liabilities				Bal- ance ³	Size of consumer unit ⁴
		Units having	Amount ¹	Family living	Gifts and welfare		Selected taxes ²		Net change	Units having				
					Units having	Amount ¹	Units having	Amount ¹		Net increase	Net decrease	No change		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Farm, units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties:	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Number</i>
White	1,583	2	3	1,064	97	56	81	42	427	67	33	0	-3	4.3
Negro	717	6	1	614	98	21	6	7	58	54	46	0	24	4.7
Owners	1,801	3	5	1,137	99	66	79	52	513	65	35	0	38	4.0
Renters	1,036	4	2	825	97	26	53	4	87	56	44	0	96	4.8
Share croppers	788	5	1	663	94	17	22	3	75	64	36	0	31	5.1
Farm, units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties:														
White	1,812	3	10	1,497	94	69	82	86	330	71	29	1	-160	4.0
Negro	795	0	0	850	100	21	26	14	-47	47	35	18	-43	3.6
Rural nonfarm units, Lee County:														
White	2,058	3	6	1,556	97	73	78	96	349	75	24	1	-10	3.1
Negro	752	8	2	559	92	19	25	17	187	78	22	0	-28	2.8
Rural nonfarm units, Jones County:														
White	2,283	5	4	1,788	95	81	81	123	329	72	28	0	-34	2.8
Negro	1,384	11	8	1,022	100	19	51	42	249	92	2	6	60	3.0

NOTE.—Italicized figures are receipts or outlays reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating.

¹ Averages, as in other tables, are based on the total number of consumer units in each class, not on just those units having specified receipts or outlays.

² Federal income, personal property, and poll taxes.

³ Amount of discrepancy between average money receipts (income, inheritances, and gifts, plus decrease in net worth) and average disbursements (expenditures plus increase in net worth).

⁴ In year-equivalent persons. See Glossary for definition.

TABLE 30.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS: *Averages per nutrition unit per day from food consumed at home from all sources and from home production, by income*

(Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946. Values calculated without adjustment for nutrient loss in preparation and cooking of food. See Glossary for definition of nutrition unit)

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars) (1)	Food energy (2)	Protein (3)	Calcium (4)	Iron (5)	Vitamin A value (6)	Thiamine (7)	Riboflavin (8)	Niacin (9)	Ascorbic acid (10)
Food from all sources									
	<i>Calories</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>International Units</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	3,920	101	1.45	19.9	9,450	3.25	3.20	23.6	160
0-999	3,670	93	1.31	18.8	9,310	3.06	2.99	21.7	149
0-499	3,830	96	1.24	19.4	11,220	3.18	3.03	22.8	165
500-999	3,580	92	1.36	18.5	8,210	2.98	2.96	21.1	139
1,000-1,999	4,040	107	1.61	21.0	9,970	3.46	3.38	25.2	176
2,000-4,999	4,360	115	1.56	21.4	9,170	3.44	3.46	25.7	163
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	4,140	106	1.42	20.4	9,900	3.31	3.33	24.7	168
0-999	4,400	115	1.64	22.0	9,780	3.51	3.68	26.4	166
1,000-1,999	4,220	108	1.45	20.5	11,110	3.45	3.54	24.9	177
2,000-4,999	3,930	98	1.30	19.5	9,090	3.09	2.96	23.6	158
Rural nonfarm units:									
Lee County ¹	3,730	89	1.10	16.8	5,570	2.65	2.59	21.3	123
0-999	3,810	88	1.24	16.6	4,790	2.66	2.73	19.9	121
1,000-1,999	3,410	83	1.00	15.8	4,360	2.47	2.36	19.7	102
2,000-4,999	3,920	94	1.12	17.6	6,620	2.80	2.71	23.0	134
Jones County ¹	3,870	101	1.14	20.1	9,290	3.14	2.89	24.5	165
0-999	3,800	91	1.09	19.7	9,330	3.09	2.68	24.3	155
1,000-1,999	3,920	103	1.18	20.9	9,220	3.25	2.96	24.4	165
2,000-4,999	3,640	96	1.07	19.0	8,790	2.98	2.72	23.3	162

Food from home production

	<i>Calories</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>International Units</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	2,400	69	1.13	11.9	8,810	2.01	2.46	12.7	146
0-999.....	2,240	62	1.01	11.2	8,810	1.86	2.27	11.5	138
0-499.....	2,280	63	.94	11.4	10,620	1.96	2.26	12.3	151
500-999.....	2,220	62	1.05	11.1	7,750	1.80	2.28	11.1	130
1,000-1,999.....	2,490	74	1.27	12.7	9,450	2.19	2.64	14.0	165
2,000-4,999.....	2,650	77	1.25	12.5	8,000	2.14	2.68	13.8	140
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	1,970	59	1.01	9.4	8,280	1.66	2.26	10.3	137
0-999.....	2,100	69	1.22	10.4	7,960	1.79	2.58	11.4	132
1,000-1,999.....	2,090	64	1.09	9.8	9,860	1.83	2.53	11.3	153
2,000-4,999.....	1,780	50	.84	8.6	7,350	1.44	1.87	9.0	125
Rural nonfarm units:									
Lee County ¹	580	20	.30	3.4	2,410	.49	.66	3.9	57
0-999.....	750	22	.36	4.1	2,390	.57	.77	4.4	70
1,000-1,999.....	530	19	.26	3.1	1,600	.44	.61	3.8	43
2,000-4,999.....	570	19	.31	3.4	3,000	.49	.68	3.9	61
Jones County ¹	700	24	.28	5.1	3,780	.83	.80	5.6	81
0-999.....	780	19	.20	4.7	4,360	.78	.69	5.0	71
1,000-1,999.....	810	27	.36	5.5	3,900	.93	.94	5.6	85
2,000-4,999.....	600	23	.25	5.1	3,780	.81	.72	5.6	86

NOTE.—This table omits for the rural nonfarm groups indication (by italics) of nutritive values obtained from home production by less than 10 of the housekeeping consumer units participating.

¹ Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes, and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 31.—FOOD ENERGY AND PROTEIN: *Distribution of consumer units having food at home that furnished specified quantities of food energy and protein per nutrition unit per day, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Food energy, in calories								Protein, in grams						
	Total	Under 2,500	2,500-2,999	3,000-3,499	3,500-3,999	4,000-4,999	5,000-5,999	6,000 and over	Total	Under 45	45-69	70-99	100-124	125-149	150 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	100	10	10	15	14	23	14	14	100	2	13	28	21	18	18
0-999	100	16	11	16	15	22	8	12	100	4	17	30	21	16	12
0-499	100	11	14	12	16	25	14	8	100	4	18	30	20	11	17
500-999	100	20	9	19	14	20	3	15	100	4	16	31	22	19	8
1,000-1,999	100	4	11	18	12	20	19	16	100	0	12	25	16	21	26
2,000-4,999	100	2	8	8	18	23	27	14	100	0	2	28	31	20	19
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	100	5	12	14	17	23	18	11	100	0	12	31	23	15	19
0-999	100	4	9	11	8	25	29	14	100	0	11	21	24	17	27
1,000-1,999	100	5	12	11	21	25	14	12	100	0	11	30	22	18	19
2,000-4,999	100	7	12	17	16	22	17	9	100	0	15	37	24	10	14
Rural nonfarm units:															
Lee County ¹ :															
0-999	100	13	12	17	10	24	15	9	100	3	20	40	20	8	9
0-999	100	15	15	12	12	18	19	9	100	6	21	37	15	15	6
1,000-1,999	100	17	12	17	10	32	7	5	100	5	17	46	20	0	12
2,000-4,999	100	10	10	22	10	18	16	14	100	0	22	34	24	10	10
Jones County ¹ :															
0-999	100	10	11	11	22	23	15	8	100	0	15	32	25	15	13
0-999	100	16	4	17	32	9	10	12	100	1	22	28	34	14	1
1,000-1,999	100	3	17	7	21	26	19	7	100	0	13	30	26	12	19
2,000-4,999	100	16	12	15	15	26	9	7	100	0	16	40	21	12	11

¹ Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 32.—CALCIUM AND IRON: *Distribution of consumer units having food at home that furnished specified quantities of calcium and iron per nutrition unit per day, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1948]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Calcium, in grams						Iron, in milligrams						
	Total	Under 0.67	0.67-0.99	1.00-1.39	1.40-1.79	1.80 and over	Total	Under 8.0	8.0-11.9	12.0-15.9	16.0-19.9	20.0-23.9	24.0 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	100	9	16	22	18	35	100	2	8	19	20	18	33
0-999	100	13	14	25	19	29	100	3	10	19	25	17	26
0-499	100	16	18	20	13	33	100	2	12	18	22	19	27
500-999	100	11	12	28	22	27	100	3	9	20	27	16	25
1,000-1,999	100	6	20	19	14	41	100	0	7	17	15	14	47
2,000-4,999	100	2	16	16	25	41	100	0	0	20	16	29	35
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	100	6	15	24	25	30	100	0	8	22	17	16	37
0-999	100	0	14	28	26	32	100	0	4	14	19	7	56
1,000-1,999	100	8	11	23	26	32	100	0	9	24	18	16	33
2,000-4,999	100	9	20	20	26	25	100	0	11	21	15	22	31
Rural nonfarm units:													
Lee County ¹	100	12	29	33	13	13	100	3	20	24	20	14	19
0-999	100	15	25	24	21	15	100	6	25	18	15	18	18
1,000-1,999	100	12	40	29	7	12	100	2	22	36	10	10	20
2,000-4,999	100	10	22	42	14	12	100	2	14	16	32	16	20
Jones County ¹	100	14	28	23	21	14	100	0	9	14	30	21	26
0-999	100	7	38	26	22	7	100	1	6	17	39	14	23
1,000-1,999	100	13	32	13	22	20	100	0	4	14	33	15	34
2,000-4,999	100	19	22	31	19	9	100	0	18	17	22	22	21

¹ Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 33.—VITAMIN A VALUE AND THIAMINE: *Distribution of consumer units having food at home that furnished specified quantities of vitamin A value and thiamine per nutrition unit per day, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars) (1)	Vitamin A value, in International Units							Thiamine, in milligrams ¹							
	Total	Under 3,000	3,000-4,999	5,000-6,999	7,000-9,999	10,000-14,999	15,000 and over	Total	Under 1.50	1.50-1.79	1.80-2.09	2.10-2.39	2.40-2.99	3.00-3.59	3.60 and over
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	100	8	20	23	20	12	17	100	3	4	8	10	19	15	41
0-999	100	9	24	26	17	9	15	100	4	6	10	11	20	16	33
0-499	100	7	15	36	19	8	15	100	2	7	14	9	19	17	32
500-999	100	10	30	21	15	9	15	100	6	6	8	12	21	14	33
1,000-1,999	100	10	17	18	20	13	22	100	0	2	8	9	14	17	50
2,000-4,999	100	5	14	17	30	20	14	100	0	2	5	12	23	13	45
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	100	2	20	22	20	16	20	100	0	3	8	12	20	16	41
0-999	100	3	18	16	19	29	15	100	0	0	6	4	15	20	55
1,000-1,999	100	3	22	20	19	12	24	100	0	4	7	11	25	14	39
2,000-4,999	100	1	18	28	22	12	19	100	1	4	9	18	19	14	35
Rural nonfarm units:															
Lee County ²	100	16	34	20	19	9	2	100	9	9	12	11	20	14	25
0-999	100	18	43	18	12	9	0	100	12	12	9	15	15	15	22
1,000-1,999	100	27	35	22	12	2	2	100	7	12	20	5	24	12	20
2,000-4,999	100	6	27	22	29	12	4	100	10	6	6	12	20	14	32
Jones County ²	100	11	17	14	20	19	19	100	5	4	9	4	24	24	30
0-999	100	14	13	27	19	13	14	100	6	4	10	1	17	39	23
1,000-1,999	100	9	17	15	19	14	26	100	1	3	9	3	31	15	38
2,000-4,999	100	12	19	12	22	24	11	100	9	6	10	6	20	24	25

¹ Without adjustment for nutrient loss in preparation and cooking of food.

² Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 34.—RIBOFLAVIN AND NIACIN: *Distribution of consumer units having food at home that furnished specified quantities of riboflavin and niacin per nutrition unit per day, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Riboflavin, in milligrams ¹								Niacin, in milligrams ¹							
	Total	Under 1.80	1.80-1.99	2.00-2.99	2.40-2.99	3.00-3.59	3.60-3.99	4.00 and over	Total	Under 10.0	10.0-14.9	15.0-20.9	21.0-23.9	24.0-29.9	30.0 and over	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	100	8	4	13	19	14	12	30	100	2	14	25	13	16	30	
0-999	100	11	6	16	13	19	13	22	100	4	18	28	16	12	22	
0-499	100	12	5	19	13	16	10	25	100	5	14	29	15	11	26	
500-999	100	10	7	14	13	21	15	20	100	2	21	28	17	12	20	
1,000-1,999	100	8	3	11	21	11	5	41	100	0	10	20	11	22	37	
2,000-4,999	100	0	2	5	36	5	18	34	100	0	7	25	8	23	37	
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	100	8	7	8	18	15	10	34	100	1	10	19	18	22	30	
0-999	100	3	14	0	22	14	8	39	100	0	7	14	19	17	43	
1,000-1,999	100	6	7	6	20	13	11	37	100	2	12	15	18	26	27	
2,000-4,999	100	16	4	12	14	18	10	26	100	0	10	27	17	20	26	
Rural nonfarm units:																
Lee County ²	100	19	6	17	21	16	6	15	100	7	13	29	13	19	19	
0-999	100	18	6	19	15	18	6	18	100	15	12	28	9	21	15	
1,000-1,999	100	17	10	20	29	10	2	12	100	7	17	32	12	15	17	
2,000-4,999	100	23	4	12	16	21	8	16	100	2	12	30	14	18	24	
Jones County ²	100	12	9	11	23	18	10	17	100	0	12	23	9	30	26	
0-999	100	12	12	16	29	20	4	7	100	1	6	26	6	47	20	
1,000-1,999	100	12	10	9	23	9	14	23	100	0	11	18	17	24	30	
2,000-4,999	100	16	6	12	22	27	3	14	100	0	18	32	7	24	19	

¹ Without adjustment for nutrient loss in preparation and cooking of food.

² Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 35.—ASCORBIC ACID: *Distribution of consumer units having food at home that furnished specified quantities of ascorbic acid per nutrition unit per day, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Ascorbic acid, in milligrams ¹							
	Total	Under 50	50-74	75-99	100-124	125-149	150-199	200 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	100	5	8	19	11	12	16	29
0-999	100	4	11	24	12	10	13	26
0-499	100	2	6	27	8	10	16	31
500-999	100	6	14	21	16	11	11	21
1,000-1,999	100	6	7	15	8	12	15	37
2,000-4,999	100	2	5	8	15	16	25	29
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	100	2	6	12	13	14	21	32
0-999	100	3	3	14	8	14	22	36
1,000-1,999	100	2	8	9	12	19	21	29
2,000-4,999	100	1	8	17	15	9	19	31
Rural nonfarm units:								
Lee County ²	100	9	10	15	17	12	19	18
0-999	100	12	12	6	26	6	18	20
1,000-1,999	100	17	12	20	10	12	19	10
2,000-4,999	100	0	8	18	16	16	21	21
Jones County ²	100	5	11	13	10	9	14	38
0-999	100	4	16	9	12	14	23	22
1,000-1,999	100	5	14	10	12	2	11	46
2,000-4,999	100	6	5	22	9	13	11	34

¹ Without adjustment for nutrient loss in preparation and cooking of food.

² Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 36.—HOUSEHOLD SIZE: *Average size during survey week in equivalent persons and nutrition units, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Household size in equivalent persons ¹	Household size in equivalent nutrition units ²								
		Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin	Ascorbic acid
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ³	1.40	3.67	4.13	4.51	4.27	3.93	3.59	3.97	3.59	4.11
0-999	1.11	3.39	3.82	4.31	3.96	3.64	3.32	3.68	3.32	3.81
0-499	3.72	3.05	3.42	3.88	3.57	3.30	3.01	3.29	3.01	3.41
500-999	1.12	3.62	4.10	4.66	4.23	3.87	3.54	3.95	3.54	4.09
1,000-1,999	4.80	4.09	4.57	4.78	4.69	4.29	3.96	4.40	3.96	4.53
2,000-4,999	4.72	4.02	4.51	4.93	4.73	4.41	3.97	4.34	3.97	4.53
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ³	4.18	3.32	3.80	4.36	3.94	3.63	3.27	3.66	3.27	3.80
0-999	3.51	2.76	3.23	3.65	3.35	3.13	2.78	3.10	2.78	3.23
1,000-1,999	3.93	3.10	3.49	4.03	3.62	3.34	3.04	3.35	3.04	3.49
2,000-4,999	4.81	3.84	4.46	5.12	4.60	4.17	3.77	4.30	3.77	4.43
Rural nonfarm units:										
Lee County ³	3.10	2.66	3.10	3.52	3.24	3.01	2.66	2.98	2.66	3.12
0-999	2.54	1.98	2.38	2.61	2.50	2.36	2.04	2.29	2.04	2.39
1,000-1,999	3.57	2.84	3.26	3.72	3.39	3.15	2.80	3.14	2.80	3.29
2,000-4,999	3.81	2.95	3.44	3.94	3.60	3.33	2.94	3.31	2.94	3.45
Jones County ³	3.04	2.32	2.68	3.09	2.82	2.64	2.33	2.58	2.33	2.71
0-999	2.28	1.71	2.08	2.28	2.22	2.14	1.81	2.01	1.81	2.13
1,000-1,999	2.86	2.19	2.51	2.91	2.64	2.46	2.19	2.42	2.19	2.53
2,000-4,999	3.46	2.64	3.02	3.52	3.14	2.94	2.61	2.92	2.61	3.05

¹ See Glossary, Equivalent person.

² See Glossary, Nutrition unit.

³ Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 37.—FOOD USED AT HOME PER HOUSEHOLD: *Average quantities of 11 food groups used at home in a week from all sources and from home production, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Milk equivalent ¹	Fats, oils ²	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish ³	Dry beans and peas, nuts ⁴	Potatoes, sweet potatoes	Tomatoes, citrus fruits	Leafy green, yellow vegetables	Other vegetables and fruits ⁵	Sugar, sweets ⁶	Grain products (flour equivalent) ⁷
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Food from all sources											
	Quarts	Pounds	Dozens	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁸	26.11	6.05	2.05	5.67	0.46	6.96	8.58	18.24	66.78	4.45	21.32
0-999	22.29	5.19	1.77	4.49	.42	5.87	6.56	15.71	60.30	3.92	18.84
0-499	18.29	4.89	1.61	4.62	.34	6.84	6.78	14.81	71.26	3.76	16.95
500-999	25.02	5.40	1.89	4.40	.47	5.21	6.41	16.33	52.80	4.03	20.14
1,000-1,999	30.28	6.82	2.24	6.26	.39	7.94	10.77	22.95	79.63	4.63	24.51
2,000-4,999	32.15	7.41	2.65	8.53	.73	9.12	11.40	19.08	70.82	6.09	24.75
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁸	25.14	5.23	1.86	6.37	.38	6.27	8.67	17.93	69.88	5.05	19.20
0-999	24.98	4.64	1.69	6.39	.26	5.93	7.28	15.86	49.18	4.40	17.43
1,000-1,999	24.12	5.07	1.86	5.07	.36	6.63	7.19	16.72	85.51	4.53	17.60
2,000-4,999	25.45	5.48	2.18	7.41	.49	5.86	11.11	19.61	68.30	6.28	21.65
Rural nonfarm units:											
Lee County ⁸	16.06	4.93	1.78	4.79	.60	4.68	5.95	10.16	13.49	3.61	13.56
0-999	13.59	3.83	1.35	2.70	.52	3.37	3.49	7.66	8.79	2.88	10.66
1,000-1,999	15.41	5.09	1.89	4.88	.53	4.31	5.78	9.30	10.37	3.20	13.46
2,000-4,999	18.36	5.50	1.98	5.77	.73	5.69	7.52	12.23	18.52	4.16	15.51
Jones County ⁸	12.86	3.00	1.43	5.01	.30	3.26	7.03	13.78	52.76	3.42	12.97
0-999	7.66	2.14	.58	3.79	.11	1.63	4.11	9.94	55.01	2.72	10.35
1,000-1,999	12.29	2.70	1.18	4.31	.24	3.44	5.40	13.73	49.67	3.22	12.96
2,000-4,999	13.76	3.29	1.81	5.40	.42	3.90	9.20	14.73	52.94	3.93	13.13

Food from home production

	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Dozens</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	24.16	4.65	1.96	3.61	0.13	6.39	7.15	17.99	61.09	1.67	6.67
0-999	20.41	4.02	1.72	2.84	.11	5.38	5.60	15.49	55.96	1.67	5.86
0-499	16.41	3.59	1.57	2.96	.09	6.23	5.85	14.45	66.59	1.63	4.93
500-999	23.15	4.32	1.82	2.75	.13	4.79	5.42	16.21	48.70	1.70	6.50
1,000-1,999	28.31	5.16	2.18	4.04	.10	7.58	9.27	22.79	75.91	1.64	7.59
2,000-4,999	30.09	5.66	2.48	5.35	.23	7.78	8.85	18.62	57.22	1.91	8.20
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	21.32	3.06	1.60	2.72	.03	5.07	5.68	16.54	58.86	1.77	2.72
0-999	22.56	2.43	1.45	3.21	0	4.60	4.08	14.87	40.04	1.32	3.11
1,000-1,999	21.22	2.89	1.36	2.54	0	5.40	4.99	15.75	78.41	1.28	2.45
2,000-4,999	20.04	3.40	1.99	2.64	.08	4.88	7.49	17.75	52.49	2.76	2.46
Rural nonfarm units:											
Lee County ³	4.38	.75	.79	1.14	.05	2.64	1.40	6.62	4.11	.48	.13
0-999	3.88	.91	.65	.97	.07	1.96	1.00	5.95	3.43	.48	.07
1,000-1,999	4.34	.82	.93	1.40	.10	2.37	1.59	5.30	2.48	.28	0
2,000-4,999	5.02	.62	.80	1.11	0	3.13	1.60	8.16	5.76	.66	.22
Jones County ⁴	2.95	.34	.61	1.09	.03	1.09	3.29	8.17	26.58	.67	.45
0-999	1.10	.42	.36	.81	0	.30	.97	4.49	37.28	1.15	.49
1,000-1,999	3.89	.41	.54	.61	0	1.15	2.70	7.73	25.80	.52	.64
2,000-4,999	2.62	.22	.68	1.30	.08	1.43	4.92	10.14	25.32	.70	.30

Note.—This table omits indication (by italics) of quantities used by less than 10 of the housekeeping consumer units participating.

¹ See Glossary, Milk equivalent.

² Includes bacon and salt pork.

³ Excludes bacon and salt pork. Includes prepared dishes chiefly meat.

⁴ Includes chocolate and cocoa. Includes the dry equivalent of canned dry beans and peas.

⁵ Includes soups chiefly vegetables. Includes the fresh equivalent of dried fruits.

⁶ Includes candies, jams, jellies, preserves, packaged desserts, and the sugar equivalent of purchased ready-to-eat puddings and soft drinks.

⁷ See Glossary, Flour equivalent of grain products.

⁸ Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 38.—FOOD USED AT HOME PER PERSON: *Average quantities of 11 food groups used at home in a week from all sources and from home production, by income*

(Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946)

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Milk equivalent ¹	Fats, cal ²	Eggs ³	Meat, poultry, fish ⁴	Dry beans and peas, nuts ⁵	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	Tomatoes, citrus fruits	Leafy, green, yellow vegetables	Other vegetables and fruits ⁸	Sugar, sweets ⁶	Grain products (flour equivalent) ⁷
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Food from all sources										
	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Dozens</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ^a	5.33	1.37	0.46	1.29	0.10	1.58	1.95	4.14	15.18	1.01	4.84
0-999	5.38	1.25	.43	1.08	.10	1.42	1.58	3.80	14.56	.95	4.55
0-499	4.92	1.31	.43	1.24	.09	1.84	1.82	3.98	14.16	1.01	4.56
500-999	5.66	1.22	.43	1.00	.11	1.18	1.45	3.70	11.95	.91	4.56
1,000-1,999	6.31	1.42	.47	1.30	.08	1.65	2.24	4.78	16.59	.96	5.11
2,000-4,999	6.81	1.57	.56	1.81	.16	1.93	2.42	4.04	15.00	1.29	5.24
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ^b	6.02	1.25	.44	1.52	.09	1.50	2.07	4.29	16.72	1.21	4.59
0-999	7.06	1.31	.48	1.81	.07	1.67	2.06	4.48	13.89	1.24	4.92
1,000-1,999	6.14	1.29	.42	1.29	.09	1.69	1.83	4.26	21.76	1.15	4.48
2,000-4,999	5.29	1.14	.45	1.54	.10	1.22	2.31	4.08	14.20	1.31	4.50
Rural nonfarm units:											
Lee County ^c	4.72	1.15	.52	1.41	.18	1.38	1.75	2.90	3.97	1.06	3.99
0-999	5.35	1.51	.53	1.06	.20	1.33	1.38	3.02	3.46	1.13	4.20
1,000-1,999	4.32	1.42	.53	1.37	.15	1.21	1.62	2.60	2.90	.90	3.77
2,000-4,999	4.82	1.44	.52	1.51	.19	1.19	1.98	3.21	4.86	1.09	4.07
Jones County ^d	4.23	.99	.47	1.65	.10	1.07	2.31	4.54	17.36	1.12	4.27
0-999	3.36	.94	.25	1.66	.05	.71	1.80	4.36	24.13	1.19	4.54
1,000-1,999	1.30	.94	.41	1.51	.09	1.20	1.89	4.80	17.36	1.12	4.53
2,000-4,999	3.98	.95	.52	1.56	.12	1.13	2.66	4.26	15.30	1.14	3.80

Food from home production

	Quarts	Pounds	Dozens	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ^a	5.49	1.06	0.45	0.82	0.03	1.45	1.62	4.09	13.88	0.38	1.52
0-999	4.93	.97	.42	.68	.03	1.30	1.35	3.74	13.52	.40	1.42
0-499	4.41	.96	.42	.80	.02	1.68	1.57	3.88	17.90	.44	1.32
500-999	5.24	.98	.41	.62	.03	1.08	1.23	3.67	11.02	.38	1.47
1,000-1,999	5.90	1.08	.46	.84	.02	1.58	1.93	4.75	15.82	.34	1.58
2,000-4,999	6.37	1.20	.52	1.13	.05	1.65	1.88	3.94	12.12	.41	1.74
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ^a	5.10	.73	.38	.65	.01	1.21	1.36	3.96	14.08	.42	.65
0-999	6.37	.69	.41	.91	0	1.30	1.15	4.20	11.31	.37	.88
1,000-1,999	5.40	.74	.35	.65	0	1.37	1.27	4.01	19.95	.32	.62
2,000-4,999	4.16	.71	.41	.55	.02	1.02	1.56	3.69	10.91	.58	.51
Rural nonfarm units:											
Lee County ^b	1.29	.22	.23	.34	.02	.78	.41	1.95	1.21	.14	.04
0-999	1.53	.36	.26	.38	.03	.77	.39	2.34	1.35	.19	.03
1,000-1,999	1.22	.23	.26	.39	.03	.66	.44	1.48	.70	.08	0
2,000-4,999	1.32	.16	.21	.29	0	.82	.42	2.14	1.51	.18	.06
Jones County ^b	.97	.11	.20	.36	.01	.36	1.08	2.69	8.74	.22	.15
0-999	.48	.18	.16	.36	0	.13	.43	1.97	16.35	.51	.22
1,000-1,999	1.36	.14	.19	.21	0	.40	.94	2.70	9.02	.18	.22
2,000-4,999	.76	.06	.20	.38	.02	.41	1.42	2.93	7.32	.20	.09

NOTE.—This table omits indication (by italics) of quantities used by persons in less than 10 of the housekeeping consumer units participating.

¹ See Glossary, Milk equivalent.

² Includes bacon and salt pork.

³ Excludes bacon and salt pork. Includes prepared dishes chiefly meat.

⁴ Includes chocolate and cocoa. Includes the dry equivalent of canned dry beans and peas.

⁵ Includes soups chiefly vegetables. Includes the fresh equivalent of dried fruits.

⁶ Includes candies, jams, jellies, preserves, packaged desserts, and the sugar equivalent of purchased ready-to-eat puddings and soft drinks.

⁷ See Glossary, Flour equivalent of grain products.

⁸ Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 39.—FOOD USED AT HOME PER PERSON: *Average quantities of milk, cream, ice cream, cheese, and fats and oils used at home in a week from all sources and from home production, by income*
 [Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese				Fats, oils				
	Milk		Cream, ice cream	Cheese	Total ¹	Table fats	Bacon, salt pork	Lard, other shortening	Salad dressing
	Fluid	Other than fluid							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Food from all sources								
	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	5.70	0.03	0.06	0.07	1.37	0.37	0.38	0.58	0.04
0-999	5.22	.03	.06	.04	1.25	.36	.33	.53	.03
0-499	4.76	.03	.08	.03	1.31	.38	.35	.55	.03
500-999	5.50	.03	.04	.04	1.22	.35	.32	.53	.02
1,000-1,999	6.05	.03	.05	.11	1.42	.34	.42	.62	.04
2,000-4,999	6.50	.05	.06	.09	1.57	.43	.44	.61	.08
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	5.51	.22	.22	.07	1.25	.38	.29	.51	.07
0-999	6.81	.06	.14	.07	1.31	.39	.37	.47	.08
1,000-1,999	5.71	.18	.20	.06	1.29	.40	.28	.55	.05
2,000-4,999	4.58	.37	.29	.08	1.14	.36	.21	.48	.09
Rural nonfarm units:									
Lee County ²									
0-999	4.05	.28	.07	.13	1.45	.37	.44	.52	.10
1,000-1,999	4.93	.24	.03	.06	1.51	.40	.50	.57	.04
2,000-4,999	3.61	.34	.03	.12	1.42	.34	.43	.52	.12
Jones County ²									
0-999	3.41	.33	.17	.14	.99	.30	.16	.47	.06
1,000-1,999	2.96	.31	.05	.09	.94	.29	.15	.47	.03
2,000-4,999	3.33	.41	.13	.16	.94	.28	.12	.48	.06
2,000-4,999	3.25	.24	.26	.14	.95	.26	.20	.42	.07

Food from home production

	Quarts	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	5.48	0	0.04	0	1.06	0.35	0.30	0.41	0
0-999.....	1.92	0	.04	0	.97	.35	.24	.38	0
0-499.....	1.39	0	.06	0	.96	.36	.22	.38	0
500-999.....	5.23	0	.03	0	.98	.34	.24	.40	0
1,000-1,999.....	5.88	0	.04	0	1.08	.32	.34	.42	0
2,000-4,999.....	6.36	0	.04	0	1.20	.40	.35	.45	0
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	5.07	0	.10	0	.73	.33	.16	.24	0
0-999.....	6.36	0	.05	0	.69	.32	.21	.16	0
1,000-1,999.....	5.37	0	.10	0	.74	.38	.14	.22	0
2,000-4,999.....	4.12	0	.14	0	.71	.32	.12	.27	0
Rural nonfarm units:									
Lee County ²	1.29	0	(⁵)	0	.22	.12	.04	.06	0
0-999.....	1.52	0	.01	0	.36	.16	.14	.06	0
1,000-1,999.....	1.22	0	0	0	.23	.12	.01	.10	0
2,000-4,999.....	1.32	0	0	0	.16	.11	.02	.03	0
Jones County ².....	.97	0	.01	0	.11	.06	.03	.02	0
0-999.....	.48	0	0	0	.18	.08	.07	.03	0
1,000-1,999.....	1.36	0	.01	0	.14	.09	.02	.03	0
2,000-4,999.....	.75	0	.02	0	.06	.02	.02	.02	0

Note.—This table omits indication (by italics) of quantities used by persons in less than 10 of the housekeeping consumer units participating.

¹ Includes cooking and salad oils, not shown separately.

² Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$6,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁵ Less than 0.006 pound.

TABLE 40.—FOOD USED AT HOME PER PERSON: *Average quantities of eggs; meat, poultry, fish; dry beans and peas, nuts; potatoes, sweetpotatoes used at home in a week from all sources and from home production, by income*

(Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946)

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish					Dry beans and peas, nuts			Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	
		Total ¹	Beef	Pork ²	Poultry	Fish, shell-fish	Total equivalent ³	Dry beans and peas ⁴	Nuts (shelled weight)	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Food from all sources											
	<i>Dozens</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁵	0.46	1.29	0.24	0.27	0.63	0.07	0.10	0.02	0.08	1.38	0.20
0-999	.43	1.08	.19	.26	.52	.07	.10	.03	.07	1.18	.24
0-499	.43	1.24	.22	.34	.54	.10	.09	(6)	.08	1.35	.49
500-999	.43	1.00	.17	.22	.50	.05	.11	.04	.06	1.09	.09
1,000-1,999	.47	1.30	.19	.25	.72	.04	.08	0	.08	1.42	.23
2,000-4,999	.56	1.81	.44	.31	.85	.09	.16	.06	.09	1.89	.04
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁵	.44	1.52	.41	.31	.55	.13	.09	.02	.06	1.26	.24
0-999	.48	1.81	.40	.36	.72	.19	.07	.02	.04	1.34	.33
1,000-1,999	.42	1.29	.30	.27	.57	.06	.09	.02	.07	1.39	.30
2,000-4,999	.45	1.54	.49	.31	.46	.12	.10	.01	.07	1.07	.15
Rural nonfarm units:											
Lee County ⁵ :											
0-999	.52	1.41	.30	.41	.43	.12	.18	.08	.09	1.37	.01
1,000-1,999	.53	1.06	.14	.40	.36	.06	.20	.12	.08	1.32	.01
2,000-4,999	.53	1.37	.32	.38	.46	.07	.15	.06	.09	1.21	0
Jones County ⁵ :											
0-999	.47	1.65	.53	.23	.50	.10	.10	.04	.05	.08	.09
1,000-1,999	.25	1.66	.65	.21	.45	.06	.05	.01	.04	.66	.05
2,000-4,999	.41	1.51	.61	.17	.39	.09	.09	.04	.04	1.04	.16
2,000-4,999	.52	1.56	.55	.30	.47	.10	.12	.05	.06	1.09	.04

Food from home production

	<i>Dozens</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	0.45	0.82	0.03	0.15	0.63	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	1.25	0.20
0-999	.42	.68	.01	.11	.51	.02	.03	.02	.01	1.07	.23
0-499	.42	.80	.01	.18	.56	.05	.02	(⁶)	.02	1.19	.49
500-999	.41	.62	.01	.11	.49	0	.03	.03	0	.99	.09
1,000-1,999	.46	.84	.01	.13	.70	0	.02	0	.02	1.35	.23
2,000-4,999	.52	1.13	.10	.18	.83	.02	.05	.05	(⁶)	1.61	.04
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	.38	.65	(⁶)	.08	.51	.05	.01	(⁶)	(⁶)	.98	.23
0-999	.41	.91	0	.09	.72	.10	0	0	0	.98	.32
1,000-1,999	.35	.65	0	.08	.51	.04	0	0	0	1.10	.27
2,000-4,999	.41	.55	(⁶)	.10	.41	.03	.02	.01	(⁶)	.87	.15
Rural nonfarm units:											
Lee County ³	.23	.34	.02	.01	.27	.01	.02	.02	0	.77	(⁶)
0-999	.26	.38	.05	.09	.24	0	.03	.03	0	.77	0
1,000-1,999	.26	.39	0	.05	.34	0	.03	.03	0	.66	0
2,000-4,999	.21	.29	.02	.01	.24	.02	0	0	0	.82	(⁶)
Jones County ³	.20	.36	.01	.01	.34	(⁶)	.01	.01	0	.34	.02
0-999	.16	.36	0	0	.36	0	0	0	0	.13	0
1,000-1,999	.19	.21	.04	(⁶)	.17	0	0	0	0	.35	.05
2,000-4,999	.20	.38	0	.01	.37	(⁶)	.02	.02	0	.41	0

NOTE.— This table omits indication (by italics) of quantities used by persons in less than 10 of the housekeeping consumer units participating.

¹ Includes lunch meats, variety meats, game, and prepared dishes chiefly meat, not shown separately.

² Excludes bacon and salt pork.

³ Includes chocolate and cocoa, not shown separately.

⁴ Includes the dry equivalent of canned dry beans and peas.

⁵ Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁶ Less than 0.006 pound.

TABLE 41.—FOOD USED AT HOME PER PERSON: *Average quantities of tomatoes, citrus fruits; leafy, green and yellow vegetables; other vegetables and fruits used at home in a week from all sources and from home production, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Tomatoes, citrus fruits					Leafy, green, yellow vegetables		Other vegetables and fruits					
	Tomatoes			Citrus fruits		Fresh	Canned, frozen	Other vegetables			Other fruits		
	Total ¹	Fresh	Canned	Fresh	Canned, frozen			Total ²	Fresh	Canned, frozen	Fresh		
						Total	Excluding melons				Canned, frozen, dried ³		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Food from all sources													
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁴	1.67	1.63	0.02	0.16	0.12	4.10	0.04	2.04	1.78	0.23	12.72	0.76	0.42
0-999	1.39	1.37	.02	.12	.07	3.75	.05	1.71	1.49	.16	12.60	.76	.25
0-499	1.60	1.58	.02	.14	.08	3.88	.10	2.05	1.89	.15	16.82	.86	.29
500-999	1.27	1.25	.02	.12	.06	3.67	.03	1.52	1.27	.17	10.21	.70	.22
1,000-1,999	1.97	1.92	.02	.16	.11	4.76	.02	2.65	2.34	.30	13.42	.73	.52
2,000-4,999	1.95	1.90	.02	.26	.21	3.97	.07	1.71	1.42	.28	12.56	.84	.73
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁴	1.60	1.58	.02	.26	.21	4.21	.08	2.01	1.76	.23	14.30	.99	.41
0-999	1.69	1.69	0	.25	.12	4.24	.24	1.97	1.76	.19	11.28	.96	.64
1,000-1,999	1.45	1.43	.01	.18	.20	4.24	.02	2.44	2.23	.21	18.92	.83	.40
2,000-4,999	1.72	1.68	.04	.37	.22	4.04	.04	1.73	1.39	.29	12.15	1.17	.32
Rural nonfarm units:													
Lee County ⁴	.86	.80	.04	.57	.32	2.90	.09	1.65	1.25	.36	1.81	.60	.51
0-999	.72	.71	.01	.48	.18	3.01	.01	1.47	1.01	.44	1.87	.54	.12
1,000-1,999	.81	.73	.03	.49	.32	2.45	.15	1.34	.90	.39	1.16	.48	.40
2,000-4,999	.93	.87	.05	.67	.38	3.13	.08	1.89	1.55	.31	2.20	.74	.77
Jones County ⁴	1.69	1.63	.02	.38	.24	4.43	.11	2.21	1.99	.16	14.88	1.26	.27
0-999	1.49	1.31	.10	.17	.14	4.26	.10	2.38	2.22	.08	21.59	.58	.16
1,000-1,999	1.36	1.34	.02	.32	.21	4.71	.09	2.27	2.00	.20	14.78	1.75	.31
2,000-4,999	2.07	2.01	0	.33	.26	4.16	.10	1.75	1.53	.16	13.34	.97	.21

Food from home production

	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	1.62	1.60	0.01	0	0	4.06	0.03	1.99	1.78	0.21	11.55	0.46	0.34
0-999	1.35	1.35	(⁴)	0	0	3.69	.05	1.66	1.47	.14	11.70	.48	.16
0-499	1.57	1.57	0	0	0	3.78	.10	1.99	1.85	.14	15.78	.42	.13
500-999	1.23	1.22	.01	0	0	3.65	.02	1.47	1.24	.15	9.38	.52	.17
1,000-1,999	1.93	1.89	.02	0	0	4.73	.02	2.62	2.33	.29	12.76	.50	.44
2,000-4,999	1.88	1.83	.02	0	0	3.91	.03	1.66	1.40	.26	9.80	.32	.66
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	1.36	1.35	.01	0	0	3.88	.08	1.77	1.55	.20	12.09	.46	.22
0-999	1.15	1.15	0	0	0	3.97	.23	1.68	1.51	.17	9.30	.49	.33
1,000-1,999	1.27	1.26	.01	0	0	3.98	.02	2.19	2.01	.18	17.51	.48	.25
2,000-4,999	1.56	1.56	(²)	0	0	3.66	.03	1.55	1.25	.26	9.20	.46	.16
Rural nonfarm units:													
Lee County ¹	.41	.39	(⁵)	0	0	1.92	.03	.87	.67	.20	.12	.13	.22
0-999	.39	.39	0	0	0	2.33	.01	1.04	.75	.29	.24	.24	.07
1,000-1,999	.44	.40	0	0	0	1.41	.07	.57	.36	.21	.01	.01	.12
2,000-4,999	.42	.41	.01	0	0	2.13	.01	.99	.84	.15	.17	.17	.35
Jones County ¹	1.08	1.05	(⁵)	0	0	2.65	.04	1.30	1.19	.10	7.36	.37	.08
0-999	.43	.35	0	0	0	1.97	0	1.62	1.53	.04	14.73	.11	(⁵)
1,000-1,999	.94	.94	(⁵)	0	0	2.64	.06	1.40	1.24	.16	7.49	.68	.13
2,000-4,999	1.42	1.37	0	0	0	2.90	.03	.86	.77	.09	6.39	.21	.07

NOTE.—This table omits indication (by italics) of quantities used by persons in less than 10 of the housekeeping consumer units participating.

¹ Includes tomato soup, not shown separately.

² Includes soups chiefly vegetables, not shown separately.

³ Includes the fresh equivalent of dried fruits.

⁴ Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁵ Less than 0.006 pound.

TABLE 42.—FOOD USED AT HOME PER PERSON: *Average quantities of sugar and sweets, and grain products used at home in a week from all sources and from home production, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946]

(1)	Sugar, sweets			Grain products					
	Total ¹	Sugar	Syrups, molasses, honey	Flour, other cereal products			Bakery products		
				Total equiv- alent ²	White flour	Other flour, flour mixes	Corn meal	Bread	Other baked goods
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
	Food from all sources								
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ³	1.01	0.43	0.37	4.45	2.03	0.02	2.20	0.40	0.19
0-999	.95	.37	.38	4.22	1.95	.02	2.09	.33	.17
0-499	1.01	.40	.34	4.20	1.91	.01	2.09	.37	.17
500-999	.91	.35	.40	4.23	1.98	.02	2.09	.31	.17
1,000-1,999	.96	.44	.33	4.76	2.22	.03	2.30	.37	.14
2,000-4,999	1.29	.55	.46	4.61	1.95	.03	2.30	.62	.33
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁴	1.21	.47	.41	3.99	1.91	.03	1.72	.59	.31
0-999	1.24	.50	.53	4.41	2.25	.05	1.82	.44	.33
1,000-1,999	1.15	.49	.36	3.96	1.87	.02	1.81	.51	.26
2,000-4,999	1.31	.47	.41	3.83	1.79	.04	1.59	.68	.32
Rural nonfarm units:									
Lee County ⁵	1.06	.45	.25	3.22	1.41	.04	1.56	.80	.35
0-999	1.13	.40	.31	3.66	1.63	.04	1.85	.54	.26
1,000-1,999	.90	.40	.22	3.01	1.23	.03	1.58	.82	.31
2,000-4,999	1.09	.46	.24	3.22	1.46	.05	1.48	.86	.42
Jones County ⁶	1.12	.42	.34	3.36	1.69	.02	1.25	1.00	.35
0-999	1.19	.24	.63	3.70	1.85	.01	1.45	.98	.26
1,000-1,999	1.12	.42	.33	3.72	1.84	.01	1.41	.81	.40
2,000-4,999	1.11	.47	.28	2.90	1.48	.01	1.06	1.02	.31

Food from home production

	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	0.38	(4)	0.20	1.51	0	0	1.50	0	0
0-999	.40	(4)	.23	1.42	0	0	1.41	0	0
0-499	.44	0	.20	1.32	0	0	1.31	0	0
500-999	.38	.01	.25	1.47	0	0	1.47	0	0
1,000-1,999	.34	0	.18	1.58	0	0	1.57	0	0
2,000-4,999	.41	0	.21	1.74	0	0	1.69	0	0
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	.42	(4)	.16	.65	0	0	.64	0	0
0-999	.37	0	.23	.88	0	0	.83	0	0
1,000-1,999	.32	0	.09	.62	0	0	.62	0	0
2,000-4,999	.58	(4)	.21	.51	0	0	.51	0	0
Rural nonfarm units:									
Lee County ³	.14	0	(4)	.04	0	0	.04	0	0
0-999	.19	0	.02	.03	0	0	.03	0	0
1,000-1,999	.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-4,999	.18	0	0	.06	0	0	.06	0	0
Jones County ³	.22	0	.05	.15	0	0	.15	0	0
0-999	.51	0	.20	.22	0	0	.22	0	0
1,000-1,999	.18	0	(4)	.22	0	0	.22	0	0
2,000-4,999	.20	0	.01	.09	0	0	.09	0	0

NOTE.—This table omits indication (by italics) of quantities used by persons in less than 10 of the housekeeping consumer units participating.

¹ Includes candies, jams, jellies, preserves, packaged desserts, and the sugar equivalent of purchased ready-to-eat puddings and soft drinks, not shown separately.

² Includes grain equivalent of prepared and partially prepared dishes and

soups chiefly grain; also uncooked and ready-prepared cereals, not shown separately.

³ Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁴ Less than 0.006 pound.

TABLE 43.—VALUE OF FOOD AT HOME BY FOOD GROUPS: *Average value per household for a week of 11 food groups and accessories used at home, from all sources and from home production, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1916. Home-produced food and food received as gift or pay are valued at average prices paid for food purchased; the price used for each analysis group was the average price paid for the particular food by the consumer units in that group during the survey week.]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Household size ¹	All food	Milk, milk products ²	Fats, oils	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish	Dry beans and peas, nuts	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	Tomatoes, citrus fruits	Leafy-green, yellow vegetables	Other vegetables and fruits	Sugar, sweets	Grain products	Accessories ³
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		From all sources												
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁴	4.40	20.91	3.07	2.22	0.54	2.35	0.14	0.68	1.13	2.09	5.27	0.96	2.02	0.44
0-999	4.14	17.73	2.69	1.97	.28	1.81	.13	.69	.58	1.94	4.64	.90	1.72	.38
0-499	3.72	20.40	2.25	2.10	.52	1.91	.11	.88	1.22	1.77	6.63	1.12	1.54	.35
500-999	4.42	16.33	2.95	1.84	.20	1.76	.14	.49	.43	1.87	3.60	.80	1.85	.40
1,000-1,999	4.80	27.55	3.07	2.28	.75	2.44	.13	.83	1.72	2.86	9.92	.82	2.25	.48
2,000-4,999	4.72	27.23	4.54	2.98	.80	3.90	.21	.60	1.58	2.20	5.77	1.44	2.63	.58
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁴	4.18	22.24	3.70	2.23	.77	2.69	.13	.38	1.13	2.41	4.79	1.29	2.19	.53
0-999	3.54	22.44	3.56	1.98	.70	3.53	.09	.39	1.23	2.13	5.78	.76	1.86	.41
1,000-1,999	3.93	20.60	3.18	2.19	.71	2.00	.12	.40	.92	2.81	4.82	1.10	1.85	.50
2,000-4,999	4.81	24.43	3.96	2.38	.87	3.21	.18	.33	1.33	2.34	4.51	2.02	2.66	.64
Rural nonfarm units:														
Lee County ⁴	3.40	13.16	2.13	1.70	.61	2.04	.16	.28	.76	1.37	1.26	.89	1.48	.48
0-999	2.54	9.34	1.79	1.29	.46	1.06	.12	.17	.41	.92	1.22	.54	.98	.38
1,000-1,999	3.57	12.50	2.02	1.82	.67	1.99	.16	.25	.74	1.20	1.01	.80	1.45	.39
2,000-4,999	3.81	15.74	2.38	1.84	.66	2.56	.20	.34	.97	1.69	1.69	1.01	1.80	.60
Jones County ⁴	3.04	16.07	2.21	1.42	.65	2.48	.09	.22	1.00	1.61	3.15	1.01	1.77	.46
0-999	2.28	11.09	1.33	1.13	.24	1.75	.04	.09	.50	.96	2.76	.60	1.32	.37
1,000-1,999	2.86	14.42	2.03	1.20	.53	2.08	.07	.26	.84	1.41	2.99	.92	1.70	.39
2,000-4,999	3.46	17.97	2.48	1.54	.82	2.73	.12	.25	1.29	1.97	3.18	1.26	1.81	.52

From home production

	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	4.40	16.17	2.76	1.76	0.52	1.52	0.03	0.64	0.96	2.06	4.82	0.60	0.50	0
0-999	4.14	13.85	2.42	1.58	.28	1.19	.02	.66	.46	1.92	4.28	.62	.42	0
0-499	3.72	16.42	1.99	1.62	.51	1.24	.03	.85	1.10	1.72	6.17	.85	.34	0
500-999	4.42	12.48	2.68	1.51	.19	1.16	.02	.45	.32	1.85	3.30	.51	.49	0
1,000-1,999	4.80	22.55	2.74	1.79	.73	1.57	.03	.81	1.53	2.84	9.44	.48	.59	0
2,000-4,999	4.72	19.90	4.13	2.31	.75	2.50	.05	.51	1.30	2.14	4.80	.79	.62	0
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ¹	4.18	14.49	2.99	1.44	.67	1.06	.01	.31	.75	2.22	4.00	.80	.24	0
0-999	3.54	15.34	3.08	1.14	.60	2.14	0	.32	.73	2.00	4.70	.36	.27	0
1,000-1,999	3.93	14.38	2.67	1.43	.58	.86	0	.33	.64	2.65	4.41	.61	.20	0
2,000-4,999	4.81	15.00	2.97	1.64	.80	1.10	.04	.28	.90	2.12	3.47	1.45	.23	0
Rural nonfarm units:														
Lee County ¹	3.40	3.58	.55	.29	.27	.52	.01	.15	.22	.90	.41	.25	.01	0
0-999	2.54	3.05	.51	.34	.22	.41	.01	.10	.14	.72	.44	.16	(²)	0
1,000-1,999	3.57	3.29	.55	.31	.33	.59	.01	.14	.24	.70	.26	.16	(²)	0
2,000-4,999	3.81	4.17	.60	.25	.27	.54	0	.19	.25	1.14	.57	.34	.02	0
Jones County ¹	3.04	5.05	.47	.20	.28	.57	(²)	.07	.48	.95	1.58	.40	.05	0
0-999	2.28	3.85	.18	.26	.14	.46	0	.02	.12	.43	1.84	.35	.05	0
1,000-1,999	2.86	4.72	.60	.23	.24	.33	0	.08	.44	.79	1.60	.34	.07	0
2,000-4,999	3.46	5.71	.42	.11	.31	.68	.01	.09	.71	1.36	1.50	.48	.03	0

NOTE.—This table omits indication (by italics) of values received by less than 10 of the housekeeping consumer units participating.

¹ In equivalent persons. See Glossary for definition.

² Excludes butter.

³ Purchases during week of coffee, tea, leavening agents, salt, vinegar,

extracts, flavorings, spices, etc.

⁴ Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not reported separately.

⁵ Less than \$9.006.

TABLE 44.—VALUE OF FOOD AT HOME AND AWAY: *Average value of all food for a week, average expense for purchased food, and average value of food, produced at home per household and per person, by income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946. Home-produced food and food received as gift or pay are valued at average prices paid for food purchased; the price used for each analysis group was the average price paid for the particular food by consumer units in that group during the survey week]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars)	Net family income, 1945	Household size ¹	Value of all food (including food received as gift or pay)		Expense for purchased food						Value of food produced at home	
					All food		Food at home		Food for family away from home			
					Per household	Per person	Per household	Per person	Per household	Per person		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	1,305	4.40	21.45	4.87	4.89	1.11	4.35	0.99	0.54	0.12	16.17	3.67
0-999	547	4.14	18.00	4.35	3.80	.92	3.53	.85	.27	.07	13.85	3.35
0-499	304	3.72	20.75	5.58	3.78	1.02	3.43	.93	.35	.09	16.42	4.41
500-999	744	4.42	16.55	3.74	3.81	.86	3.59	.81	.22	.05	12.48	2.82
1,000-1,999	1,405	4.80	28.14	5.86	5.18	1.08	4.59	.96	.59	.12	22.55	4.70
2,000-4,999	2,984	4.72	28.58	6.06	7.86	1.66	6.51	1.37	1.35	.29	19.90	4.22
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ²	1,702	4.18	23.24	5.56	8.04	1.92	7.04	1.68	1.00	.24	14.49	3.47
0-999	555	3.54	23.41	6.61	6.75	1.91	5.78	1.64	.97	.27	15.34	4.33
1,000-1,999	1,457	3.93	21.30	5.42	6.46	1.64	5.76	1.46	.70	.18	14.38	3.66
2,000-4,999	2,719	4.81	25.63	5.33	10.04	2.09	8.84	1.84	1.20	.25	15.00	3.12
Rural nonfarm units:												
Lee County ²	1,935	3.40	14.20	4.18	9.54	2.81	8.50	2.50	1.04	.31	3.58	1.05
0-999	519	2.54	9.53	3.75	4.88	1.92	4.69	1.85	.19	.07	3.05	1.20
1,000-1,999	1,514	3.57	13.59	3.81	9.46	2.65	8.37	2.34	1.09	.31	3.29	.92
2,000-4,999	2,946	3.81	17.15	4.50	12.14	3.19	10.73	2.82	1.41	.37	4.17	1.09
Jones County ²	2,152	3.04	17.46	5.74	10.65	3.50	9.26	3.04	1.39	.46	5.05	1.66
0-999	526	2.28	11.21	4.92	5.66	2.48	5.54	2.43	.12	.05	3.85	1.69
1,000-1,999	1,402	2.86	15.50	5.77	9.16	3.55	8.08	3.17	1.08	.38	4.72	1.65
2,000-4,999	2,997	3.46	19.87	5.74	12.54	3.62	10.64	3.07	1.90	.55	5.71	1.65

NOTE.—This table omits for columns 10-13 indication (by italics) of expenses incurred or values received by less than 10 of the housekeeping consumer units participating.

¹ In equivalent persons. See Glossary for definition.

² Includes housekeeping consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

PART 2. APPRAISAL OF SPLIT-SCHEDULE TECHNIQUE IN ENUMERATIVE SURVEYS

The length of the interview is of great concern in enumerative surveys. The interview should be long enough to obtain the necessary details for analysis and for providing accurate totals. On the other hand, it should not be so long that the quality of data collected is impaired by fatigue or boredom of the respondent or by an unfavorable attitude of the respondent to surveys of this type. One technique for shortening the interview time with a particular family is to use a "split" schedule. This involves breaking the set of desired information into several parts, each part thus becoming a "split." Then the questions on factors by which the data are to be classified for the analysis are repeated on each split schedule. The sample is also divided, a particular split schedule being used in only part of the interviews. Assuming that the sampling process is well carried out, the data on average expenditures may be expected to be the same, whether derived from adding up the "splits" or from a complete schedule.

One purpose of the enumerative survey of 1945 rural consumption in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., was to appraise the split-schedule technique. The survey was designed to use such a technique with the farm families included in the sample. The farm families were divided into four groups: three were interviewed with split schedules and one with a complete schedule as a control. (The field procedures and the rotation of the split and the complete schedules in the survey are described in the Methodology.) The anticipated advantage of the split-schedule method was to shorten the interview time with a given family.¹³ The foreseen disadvantage was that the total number of families interviewed would have to be larger than if only the complete schedule were used.

The experience with the split schedule in the family living survey in two Mississippi counties can indicate possible problems and costs to other research workers who may wish to consider the problems of the method in relation to the advantages of the shortened interview time with a given family. The use of the split schedule in this study can be appraised in terms of (1) costs—

¹³ Another possible advantage would be to increase the sample efficiency by varying the sampling rate in accordance with the variability of the type of family living expenditures covered by a particular split. A sampling rate that varied between the split schedules was not attempted in this study, however, because (1) the relative variability of the broad expenditure categories were not known exactly, (2) the same relative variability does not necessarily apply to the items within the broad categories, and (3) the sample would have required an even more complicated design.

sample, interview, administrative. (2) the quality of data obtained. and (3) problems in analysis.

Costs

Sample

A major increase in the cost of an enumerative sample survey when the information desired is split into several schedules is due to the larger size of sample required. In the family living study made in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., the total amount of information needed was divided into three parts, each part becoming a split schedule. Since each farm family interviewed using a split schedule gave only one-third of the expenditure data (plus the necessary information for classification of families), the size of the sample needed to be at least three times as large as that required if all the desired data had been obtained from each family on a complete schedule. (In addition in this study, a control group was used of families from whom complete schedules were obtained.)

In designing the sample for a survey using split schedules, the tolerance limits of sample data that would be acceptable when complete schedules are used must be narrowed. Not only must each subsample provide data of an acceptable reliability, but also the differences among the subsample average values must be held to a selected minimum amount. Thus the size of the sample should be increased somewhat to insure such parallelism of the subsamples. In general, then, it can be said that if the complete amount of information desired is divided into "n" split schedules, the size of the sample will have to be more than "n" times as large as if only a complete schedule were used.

In this survey in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., all eligible families in the selected areas were asked to participate in the survey. The increase in the size of the sample when split schedules were used over the size needed for only complete schedules required a corresponding increase in the number of areas visited. This meant additional travel over that required if only a complete schedule had been used.¹⁴

Interview and Administrative

Travel time.—The average travel time per schedule is especially important in rural surveys. In the study in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., the travel time averaged nearly an hour per schedule,

¹⁴ In a survey design that calls for visiting all families in an area to determine eligibility and then interviewing only a portion of the eligible families, an increase in the size of the sample of eligible families would not require a corresponding increase in the number of dwelling units visited to determine eligibility. The increase in travel and dwelling units visited in such a case would depend on the original sample design.

whether for a complete or split schedule. The travel time involved in the split-schedule portion of the survey was more than three times as great as the travel time involved when the complete schedule was used, because of the increase in the size of sample (see above).

Length of interview.—The average length of interview for each of the split schedules (excluding the introduction, establishing whether a consumer unit was eligible, and the conclusion) compared with the average time for a complete farm schedule are as follows:

Clothing split	1 hour 45 minutes
Food split	1 hour 30 minutes
Housing split	1 hour 30 minutes
Total, three splits	4 hours 45 minutes
Complete farm schedules	3 hours

Thus, for data collected in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., using the split schedule, the interview time was increased by more than 50 percent.

Refusal rate.—In the Mississippi survey there was a very low rate of nonparticipation of eligibles—only 2 percent—but this cannot be attributed to use of the split schedule. All consumer units that refused to cooperate in the study did so before they knew what kind of schedule was to be used. Moreover, there were no refusals part way through the interview, which suggests that the longer complete schedule (of the length used in this survey) was not a handicap. The high degree of cooperation is probably due to two factors: The location of the study, and the sponsorship of the survey by the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station jointly with the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. Rural families in the South tend to be somewhat more willing to provide family living information than those in some other areas. The second factor, though immeasurable, is undoubtedly important. In other surveys, the split schedule might be an important factor in reducing the number of uncompleted schedules.

Supervision and training.—There is little doubt that the increased complications in collection procedures introduced by the rotation of various types of schedules makes additional training and supervision of interviewers necessary. Some of the difficulties in carrying out the sample design in the survey in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., resulted from flooded areas and other factors beyond the control of the field supervisor, so that not all the difficulties with the sample can be attributed to the split schedule. But the use of the split schedule complicated the field supervision problem far beyond the amount foreseen in planning this survey. In general, the more complicated the design of the survey, the greater the difficulty in adjusting to unpredicted field problems. Increased supervisory costs are necessary if the quality of the data is to be maintained.

Quality of Data

In appraising data obtained from split schedules, one important question is whether the data will "add up" so that the reported total receipts will balance within reasonable limits of the total outlays, even though many components of the balance may be obtained from different groups of families. Whether the data will "add up" depends first upon the subsamples representing the same universe. If, for example, the income distribution varied between the subsamples, the average receipts and outlays would not balance and this failure to balance would not be accounted for by the type of schedule used. In this survey the subsamples for the various types of split schedules that most nearly represent the same population are the farm units in the open country selling at least \$200 worth of farm produce in Lee County. The characteristics tested were income, tenure, race, and size of the consumer unit.

For the farm consumer units living in the open country of Lee County that sold at least \$200 worth of farm produce during the year, the number of consumer units in the subsample for each split and for the complete schedule ranged from 67 to 81. All consumer units in a group may not have had receipts or expenditures in a particular category; the averages shown are based on all units in a group.

	<i>Split schedule</i>	<i>Complete schedule</i>
Net family income	\$1,233	\$1,042
Inheritance and gifts	2	4
Total receipts	1,235	1,046
Expenditures for family living	914	839
Gifts, taxes, net change in assets and liabilities.....	330	194
Total outlays	1,244	1,033
Difference between total receipts and outlays	9	13
Difference as a percent of receipts	1	1

The balancing difference between receipts and outlays obtained from the split schedules is the same as that from the complete schedule for this group of farm consumer units in Lee County. The relatively low balancing difference is comparable to that found in other family living studies made by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in which complete schedules were used. A study of farm families in the State of Tennessee in 1944 gave an average balancing difference between the reported receipts and outlays of 2 percent.¹⁵ The farm families covered in that study were spread over a larger geographic area and a greater income range than the group in Lee County. The split schedule technique

¹⁵ PENNOCK, JEAN L. and SPEER, ELISABETH L. CHANGES IN RURAL FAMILY INCOME AND SPENDING IN TENNESSEE. 1943-44. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 666: 31. 1949.

might be expected to produce an even greater balancing difference if a less homogeneous group of farm families were studied.

The discussion on quality of data has been in terms of averages for groups of families. The split-schedule technique may also affect the quality of data from a particular schedule. The fact that a split schedule does not balance income and expenditures for each family interviewed may affect the accuracy of the data obtained. The lack of balance on a complete schedule is a "flag" to the interviewer that additional information is needed, whereas the split schedule provides no such indication. This balance problem was not acute in the survey in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., probably because it was a survey of families with lower incomes and with less variability in expenditures.

In other areas and types of studies, the lack of a check on incomplete reporting in the split schedule might be a serious drawback to the use of the split-schedule rather than the complete-schedule technique. Other family living studies have indicated that when schedules are designed in the same degree of detail, the completeness of data from a partial schedule is likely to differ from that obtained from complete schedules. Reporting on a partial schedule has been found in other studies to be especially incomplete with respect to assets and liabilities and income.

The selection of one or two categories of family spending for inclusion on a particular split schedule may emphasize those categories more than they would be emphasized on a complete schedule. Thus, the quality of the resulting data may differ from that obtained with a complete schedule. For example, the housewife interviewed may respond differently when she is asked to help with a food expenditure survey than she would when asked to cooperate in a family living expenditure survey which includes, among other items, food expenditures.

The variation in the interviewer's introductory remarks when a complete schedule and the various split schedules are used is not known, but it would be possible for a biasing factor to be introduced in such remarks. The direction of such a bias is not known, although the possible difference would probably be more pronounced in the sections by which the split was labeled (i. e. food, clothing, housing) than in sections such as income and automobile expenditures which appeared on all splits as well as on the complete schedule. No evidence, however, was found of such bias.

Among the farm consumer units living in the open country in Jones County and selling at least \$200 worth of farm produce, there seemed to be a tendency for the averages of food, clothing, and housing expenditures obtained by the use of the split schedules to be higher than the averages from the complete schedules; but difference in the characteristics of families covered by the split and the complete schedules, such as income, could account for the differences in the averages. In no other group were consistent differences found that might indicate biases due to greater emphasis on a spending category with a split schedule than with a complete schedule.

It is possible that the shorter interview involved with a split schedule provides more accurate data than the complete schedule because it takes less time and therefore is less likely to tire or bore the respondent. In the survey in Lee and Jones Counties, this would tend to be most noticeable in the section on clothing expenditures since that section usually came at the end of the complete schedule interview on annual income and expenditures.¹⁴ An interview in which the complete schedule was used took nearly twice as long as that with the clothing split (see p. 85).

Some differences were found in the data on average clothing expenditures by age and sex groups obtained by the complete schedule and those obtained by the clothing split schedule, for groups of families where the two subsamples appeared to be parallel, but the number of cases involved did not permit clear conclusions as to the absence or presence of bias due to differences in reporting on the two types of schedules. This illustrates the problems involved in drawing conclusions from an experiment such as was carried on in this survey. The multiplicity of inter-related factors makes it very difficult to get a large enough sample to obtain conclusive results, and the possibility of several types of biases operating in various directions further complicates the problem.

Problems of Analysis

The use of the split schedule in this survey limited the analysis of income and total consumption relationships and the interrelationships among the categories of family living expenditures. Analysis of such relationships for individual families was not possible. With this exception, the use of the split schedule did not impair the analysis of rural family living expenditures in the two Mississippi counties.

With a few exceptions, the income-expenditure relationships for various categories of family living expense derived from split schedules provide useful information. Income was obtained on each of the split schedules because it is a major part of the descriptive data needed for classification of consumer units. Thus the income-expenditure relationship for a particular category of family living expense is obtained from one group of families. The income-expenditure relationship for total family living and the relative ranking of the income-expenditure relationships of the major categories, however, are put together from three groups of families. It is possible that even though each subsample is large enough to give reliable estimates for the average of the particular expenditure with which it is concerned, the sample may not be large enough to provide an adequate picture of the relative consumption of the various categories unless this has been allowed for in the design of

¹⁴ The reporting on the food list for a week followed the reporting on the annual data, so that the information on annual clothing expenditures was obtained about three-fourths of the way through the total interview for complete schedules.

the sample. Individual families have particular problems to which they adjust their expenditures. Unusual family needs such as large medical bills or school expenses in the group of families covered by one split but not in the groups covered by the other splits may cloud the interrelationships shown.

Evidence on these points cannot be obtained from the survey in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., by comparing the control group of complete schedules with the split schedules, because the number of schedules in the sample does not permit simultaneous breaks by type of schedule and by income. Estimates for farm consumer units pooled from the split schedules and the control group of complete schedules, however, can be compared with data from a survey of 1944 income and expenditures of white families living on farms in the State of Tennessee, which was based on a complete schedule.¹⁷

The income-expenditure relationship for total family living of farm units selling at least \$200 worth of farm products in the two Mississippi counties, estimated from the split and complete schedule data, is similar to that estimated for white families living on farms, from the study in Tennessee. Most of the categories of family living expenses do not show the same income-expenditure relationships in the two studies. (Some of this undoubtedly is due to sample variation.) However, the income elasticities for most of the major categories rank in the same relative order when three broad groups of ranked order are considered.

<i>Income elasticity ranges¹</i>	<i>Farm consumer units with at least \$200 farm sales, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945</i>	<i>Farm families (white), Tennessee, 1944</i>
Less than 0.60	Food Household operation Medical care	Food Household operation Medical care Personal care
0.60-0.79	Personal care Furnishings and equipment Clothing Recreation	Furnishings and equipment Clothing Housing
0.80 and over	Housing Transportation	Recreation Transportation

¹ The income-expenditure relationships discussed are those based on the interquartile range of the income distribution, and have been approximated from graphs of average expenditures classified by income.

Accordingly, the use of the split schedule does not appear to preclude relating income elasticity estimates from varying subsamples. If the split schedule is to be used in an income-expenditure survey of a more heterogeneous population than that in the rural areas of the two Mississippi counties, additional difficulties might be encountered in making such comparisons.

¹⁷ See footnote 15, p. 86.

APPENDIX A. METHODOLOGY

Sample

The universe studied was the rural farm and rural nonfarm families or single consumers in Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., in 1945. The sample was designed to permit (1) comparisons of these groups, and (2) an evaluation of the "split" schedule method of making a survey. The term "rural" was defined, as by Census, as towns of less than 2,500 population, and the open country.

The sampling plan provided for surveying the two counties by the same method but as independent units. The villages and open country areas were surveyed separately. Both open country and village areas in each county were determined by random selection of naturally bounded areas, with the areas defined by the Master Sample of Agriculture. Approximately 400 rural farm and 150 rural nonfarm consumer units were to be interviewed in each county, a ratio of 8 farm to 3 nonfarm units. The sample plan also provided that at least 90 of the rural nonfarm consumer units surveyed in each county live in villages. In all, 1,191 families and single consumers were interviewed.

It was not possible to determine in advance either the number of areas that would have to be surveyed, or the distribution of the areas between village and open country. The sample could not, therefore, be made self-weighting. The village areas were surveyed first until the desired number of schedules was obtained, and then the same procedure was followed in the open country areas. Because the areas were listed in random order, interviewing could stop after the completion of any area. All eligible consumer units visited were asked for the schedule data.¹⁴

The few families interviewed that had been in existence less than a year have been excluded from all tables in this report. Within a family, however, a person was included if he had been a member of the unit for a week or more during 1945.

Collection of Schedules

Field Procedure

During a week's training session, the interviewers, who were local residents, were instructed by the field supervisor from the Bureau's staff in survey procedure and in the use of the schedule forms. In addition, the interviewers were given written instructions and definitions for each schedule item. They were furnished with county highway maps and aerial photographs on which the sample areas were outlined and numbered. The field supervisor maintained a local office in each county throughout the enumeration.

¹⁴ Enumerators were instructed not to interview consumer units with permanent residence out of the segment, persons who were members of other consumer units, and single consumers in the armed services during all of 1945.

In Lee County several of the open-country areas that were among the first to be visited were flooded at the time of the survey, and other areas farther down on the list were substituted. At the end of the survey, the original areas were visited and sufficient information obtained to characterize the families. With respect to farm-nonfarm distribution, number and age of family members, race, and the proportion of wage earners, no significant differences were found between the families in the flooded areas and those in the areas substituted. The proportion of renters, however, was significantly greater among the substituted farm families. Also, the two sets of families were located in different parts of the county. Adjustments for geographic location within the county or for tenure were considered, but the effect was negligible and therefore such weights were not introduced.

In Jones County about 10 percent of the village areas that should have been surveyed were inadvertently omitted. Additional areas that were surveyed produced enough schedules to offset those that would have been taken in the omitted areas. The omitted areas were scattered throughout the sample villages and no serious bias appears to have been introduced into the sample.

Twenty-nine eligible families did not provide the required data. They made up slightly over 2 percent of the eligible families asked to participate. A few providing the annual data refused to complete the list of a week's food expenditures. In view of the low refusal rate, no attempt was made to measure the magnitude of the bias introduced.

Balancing Schedules

After an interview based on a "complete" schedule was concluded, the enumerator was instructed to check the balance within the schedule. (Complete schedules were taken for one-fourth of the farm operator units and for all rural nonfarm consumer units.) The purpose of this check was to ascertain whether the information appeared reasonable and whether the agent should obtain additional information from the family. The arbitrary rule was established that schedules would be accepted without further checking with the family if the total money receipts and total money disbursements balanced within 10.5 percent for farm operator complete schedules and within 5.5 percent for rural nonfarm schedules.

For those schedules that did not balance within these limits, the agents were specifically instructed not to manipulate figures to force a balance but to make every attempt to find where, on the schedule, errors were made. They were told that a schedule might not balance because entries for items might have been overestimated or underestimated or items might have been overlooked, and that an additional visit to the family interviewed might be necessary. Presumably, schedules would be accepted if after a check with the family, the total money receipts and outlays reported still did not balance within the prescribed limits. In this survey, such discrepancies did not occur.

Information Requested

Each consumer unit was asked to supply information on annual family living expenditures (or the selected aspects called for on a particular split schedule) and income for the calendar year 1945. In addition, each unit was asked about the size of the family and other selected family characteristics. Those for whom a complete schedule or a housing split was used, were also asked about their housing facilities at the end of the year.

Those for whom a complete schedule or a food split was used were also asked about home-produced food in 1945 and additional detailed questions about food consumption in the week preceding the interview. Information was obtained on quantities of food estimated to have been used that week at home or carried from home in lunches, the cost of purchased food used during the week, and the number of meals served to persons in the household by sex and age, and for adults by degree of physical activity. Consumer units

were asked about any household food reported on the food list that was disposed of as feed for animals and waste. Edible food bought especially for animals and gifts to persons outside the household was excluded from the quantities reported on the food list.

The food lists represent a week's food consumption in June, July, or the first half of August 1946. Collection of the food lists from families in Lee County began during the first part of June. By the end of June food lists had been obtained in Lee County from 60 percent of the rural nonfarm families, nearly half the farm families selling less than \$200 worth of farm products, and a smaller proportion of the other farm group.

In Jones County collection of the weekly food data came several weeks later, starting during the latter part of June. Only about half the families in Jones County had been visited by the end of July. Collection in both counties was completed around the middle of August (table 45). Food data for Jones County, consequently, represent a somewhat later period than for Lee County. This difference in timing affects the availability of fresh fruits and some fresh vegetables, important contributors to the quality of the diets. For the two farm groups, the effects of this difference have been obscured by combining the data for the two counties. This fact, however, is not important because the distributions by week of collection in each county are similar. The differences in timing need to be taken into account, however, in using the rural nonfarm data.

TABLE 45.—DATES OF COLLECTION OF FOOD LISTS: *Distribution by week of collection*

[Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946]

Week ending	Rural farm						Rural nonfarm units	
	Units with at least \$200 farm sales			Units with less than \$200 farm sales			Lee County	Jones County
	Total	Lee County	Jones County	Total	Lee County	Jones County		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
June 1.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
8.....	3	6	0	1	2	0	11	0
15.....	2	4	0	4	13	0	15	0
22.....	3	5	1	5	11	2	22	4
29.....	7	11	1	7	19	1	10	5
July 6.....	8	13	1	6	11	4	5	4
13.....	15	19	10	11	17	8	6	6
20.....	15	16	13	14	17	13	9	12
27.....	18	19	19	15	6	19	9	15
Aug. 3.....	13	7	21	15	4	21	9	27
10.....	11	0	24	16	0	23	2	25
27.....	5	0	10	6	0	9	0	2

A complete annual schedule and a week's food list are reproduced in appendixes C and D. A glossary of terms used in this report is included as appendix B.

Split Schedule

On each of the three splits, questions on only selected aspects of family living expenditures were included. One split covered clothing, medical care, and per-

sonal care. Another covered purchased food and home-produced food for the year. The third covered housing, furnishings and equipment, household operation, education, recreation, welfare, transportation, and asset and liability items. In addition, a central core of questions on family characteristics, income, and automobile expenses (part of which enter into farm income) was asked of all consumer units. (The three split schedules covered among them all questions appearing on the complete schedule.) The wording for a particular section was exactly the same on the complete and on the pertinent split.

The interviewers were instructed to visit dwellings in a specified order in each sample area and to rotate the four kinds of schedules for farm families in a specified order. A fourth of the interviewers started with each schedule type. This cycle was to be used by each interviewer as she went from area to area, and nonfarm units scheduled were not to affect the rotation scheme. If a farm family was not at home at the time of the first visit, that family was taken out of order in the route pattern, that is, the kind of schedule that would have been used for that family was used for the next eligible farm family at home.

About 10 percent of the farm schedules collected under circumstances subject to the control of the interviewer were taken on the wrong kind of schedule. The indications are, however, that this introduced little bias because: (1) Misunderstanding of the instructions on the part of a few interviewers caused many of the errors but the incorrect procedure was followed consistently; (2) only one interviewer showed partiality for any particular kind of schedule and her rotation errors amounted to less than 1 percent of the total number of schedules collected; and (3) average family size or income are either similar for all kinds of farm schedules, or the differences are not in the direction that would indicate that the interviewer purposely varied the rotation plan.

Two factors relating to the rotation plan were beyond the control of the interviewer. Schedules were to be rotated in the order the families were scheduled, not in the order in which they were called on. Therefore, if enough families had to be taken "out of order," a bias might be introduced into the sample. Only 2 percent of the families fell into this category. Furthermore, due to unavoidable transportation delays, the split schedules were not delivered on time in Lee County, and the interviewers used complete schedules for all farm families visited the first few days. After the split schedules arrived, an adjustment was made in the collection plan for farms. Nevertheless too many complete schedules were collected in the village areas. This discrepancy in the ratio of completes to splits was adjusted for in combining Lee County open country with village schedules. (See Weights.)

Weights

Weights were developed based on the sample design and field collection problems and modified slightly to allow their application by machine tabulation. There are four possible combinations: (1) Lee and Jones Counties' schedules within each of the farm and the rural nonfarm groups; (2) open country and village schedules for each of the farm and rural nonfarm groups; (3) farm and rural nonfarm groups to give a total rural; and (4) complete and split schedules for expenditure data for farm consumer units.

Weights for combining Jones and Lee Counties depend upon the sampling rates in the two counties. Since three times the proportion of Jones County families were visited as of Lee County families, the relative weights are 3 for Lee County to 1 for Jones County. These weights were applied in combining the farm schedules (see Classification of Consumer Units, p. 97).

The weights for combining open country and village schedules for each of the farm and nonfarm groups would be 4.4 for open-country schedules to 1 for village schedules in Jones County, and 1.3 for open-country schedules to 1 for village in Lee County. These fractional weights were modified to integral weights to permit application in the machine tabulation of the data.

TABLE 46.—CONSUMER UNITS INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY: *Actual and weighted number of consumer units reporting on complete or split schedules, by income, race, and tenure*

[Rural farm and nonfarm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars) and selected tenure and race groups (1)	Number participating ¹				Weighted number ³			
	Complete schedules (2)	Split schedules ²			For family characteristics, all schedule types ⁴ (6)	For expenditures ⁵		
		Clothing (3)	Food (4)	Housing (5)		Clothing, personal care, and medical care (7)	Food and home-produced food ⁶ (8)	Housing, household operation, furnishings, and other (9)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁷	151	144	137	134	1,803	1,792	1,762	1,740
0-999	84	71	65	57	888	956	922	874
0-499	32	35	29	24	397	422	378	350
500-999	52	36	36	33	491	534	544	524
1,000-1,999	38	40	43	47	535	486	518	522
2,000-4,999	25	25	22	22	302	296	268	280
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties ⁷	77	81	86	89	1,047	938	964	1,002
0-999	17	27	22	28	290	236	220	268
1,000-1,999	27	29	34	30	400	368	388	350
2,000-4,999	27	24	28	27	321	310	324	330
Rural nonfarm units:								
Lee County ⁷	128				384	384	381	384
0-999	34				102	102	102	102
1,000-1,999	41				123	123	123	123
2,000-4,999	50				150	150	150	150
Jones County ⁷	164				392	392	392	392
0-999	33				69	69	69	69
1,000-1,999	66				153	153	153	153
2,000-4,999	56				143	143	143	143

Farm, units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties:								
White.....	104	118	115	102	1,413	1,372	1,356	1,278
Negro.....	47	26	22	32	390	420	406	462
Owners.....	76	71	75	79	979	924	944	996
Tenants.....	32	43	32	29	416	438	380	346
Share croppers.....	43	30	30	26	408	430	438	398
Farm, units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties:								
White.....	71	65	75	82	933	818	874	934
Negro.....	6	16	11	7	114	120	90	68
Rural nonfarm units, Lee County:								
White.....	116				348	348	348	348
Negro.....	12				36	36	36	36
Rural nonfarm units, Jones County:								
White.....	131				335	335	335	335
Negro.....	33				57	57	57	57
Farm, units with at least \$200 farm sales:								
Lee County ¹	95	96	86	91	1,104	1,062	1,002	1,032
Jones County ²	56	48	51	43	699	730	760	708
0-999:								
Lee County.....	56	53	40	38	561	618	540	528
Jones County.....	28	18	25	19	327	338	382	346
0-499:								
Lee County.....	21	24	19	16	240	246	216	198
Jones County.....	11	11	10	8	157	176	162	152
500-999:								
Lee County.....	35	29	21	22	321	372	324	330
Jones County.....	17	7	15	11	170	162	220	194
1,000-1,999:								
Lee County.....	23	25	27	35	330 ⁴	276	288	336
Jones County.....	15	15	16	12	205	210	230	186
2,000-4,999:								
Lee County.....	13	15	14	11	159	144	138	120
Jones County.....	12	10	8	11	143	152	130	160

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 46.—Consumer units included in the survey—Continued

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, county, and net family income class (dollars) and selected tenure and race groups	Number participating ¹				Weighted number ³			
	Complete schedules	Split schedules ²			For family charac- teristics, all schedule types ⁴	For expenditures ⁵		
		Clothing	Food	Housing		Clothing, personal care, and medical care	Food and home- produced food ⁶	Housing, household operation, furnishings, and other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Farm, units with less than \$200 farm sales:								
Lee County ⁷	29	29	33	26	371	294	318	276
Jones County ⁷	48	52	53	63	696	644	646	726
0-999:								
Lee County.....	8	11	8	11	114	90	72	90
Jones County.....	9	16	14	17	176	146	148	178
1,000-1,999:								
Lee County.....	9	10	17	8	132	96	138	84
Jones County.....	18	19	17	22	268	272	250	266
2,000-4,999:								
Lee County.....	11	8	8	7	102	108	108	102
Jones County.....	16	16	20	20	219	202	216	228

¹ Number of consumer units included in the study. Only units that existed for the entire year were included. (Some full-year units have part-year members.)

² Consumer units interviewed with a split schedule were asked about selected categories of expenditures for family living. Questions on the particular categories, however, were the same as on the complete schedule.

³ Data in all tables are based on the weighted counts as shown in these columns. See Methodology for discussion of sample weights.

⁴ Data on income, family characteristics, and automobile expenditures appeared on all types of farm schedules so this count is the basis for estimates for farm consumer units of income, automobile expenditure, and items such as size of consumer unit, age of head, tenure, occupation, and residence. (Description of housing facilities was included only on complete schedules and the housing split.) Nonfarm consumer units reported on complete schedules only, so that this count is the basis for all estimates for nonfarm units.

⁵ Data from various split schedules are combined with those from complete schedules for specified annual expenditure categories, home-produced food, assets and liabilities, and housing facilities as follows:

Type of schedule	Categories
Clothing split and complete schedule.....	Clothing, Medical care, Personal care.
Food split and complete schedule.....	Food, Home-produced food.
Housing split and complete schedule.....	Housing (description and expenditures); Education; Furnishings and equipment; Household operation; Recreation; Gifts; Travel and transportation other than automobile; Asset and liability items.

⁶ A list of a week's food expenditures was also asked of the housekeeping families and single consumers giving information for the complete schedule or for the food split. A few families, however, did not wish to give information for both parts of the study. The number of consumer units on which the tables on weekly food expenditures and dietary levels were based is slightly lower in a few cells than the number shown here.

⁷ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

The modified weights of open country to village were 1 to 4 in Jones County and 1 to 1 in Lee County. The accuracy sacrificed here is not great and was not considered to be worth the higher tabulation cost of using fractional weights.

When the data for farm and rural nonfarm groups are combined to give a total for all rural units, the weights used vary with the type of data. For family characteristics, income, and automobile expenses, the farm and the nonfarm schedules are combined in a 1-to-1 relationship. For all other data, the schedules are combined with a weight of 2 for each farm schedule to a weight of 1 for each rural nonfarm schedule.

Weights for combining complete and split schedules need be considered only for farm consumer units. The split schedules as well as the completes carried the same information on characteristics, income, and automobile expense so that for these data the splits and completes can be combined in a 1-to-1 relationship. For other expenditure items, however, the original schedule design and the field collection must be considered. The simplest weighting scheme, and the one used here, is to combine the data from the complete schedules and that from the pertinent splits in a 1-to-1 relationship for Jones County and for the open country in Lee County. For schedules from the village areas of Lee County, however, field collection problems described above required that the expenditure data other than automobile expenses be weighted together from the complete schedule and the pertinent split, giving only half as much weight to the complete as to the split.

Table 46 shows the number of consumer units participating and reporting on complete and split schedules in the groups analyzed. This number indicates the sample frequencies for the analysis groups shown in the various tables throughout this report. There are at least 10 consumer units participating in each analysis group for which consumption estimates are shown. In most of the tables, data on average expenditures are accompanied by the percentage of families and single consumers making the specified purchases. The percentage can be used with the number of cases in the group shown in table 46 to indicate the number in the sample making the particular expenditure.

Estimates of expenditures made by small numbers of consumer units in the sample tend to have larger sampling errors than those for groups with larger numbers. Averages have been shown in the tables even though the number of cases buying a particular item is small. This has been done to enable users of the data to make other combinations than the categories into which goods and services have been classified in this report. As an aid to the reader, averages are shown in italics where the sample frequency for the number of consumer units purchasing an item is less than 10. (This aid is not used where the percent of consumer units involved is not available.)

Also shown in table 46 are the weighted numbers with the weights for the four types of combinations discussed above. The weighted number of consumer units in the various groups analyzed should be used (1) for description of the population studied or (2) as weights in computing averages if other combinations of the consumer units are desired.

Classification of Consumer Units

Appraisal of Definition of Farm

The definition of a farm used in this study is discussed on page 7. It was the intent in planning this study to meet the definition of a farm established by the 1945 Census of Agriculture: A tract of land of three acres or more on which some farming operations are performed or a tract of less than three acres if \$250 or more worth of products were produced for home use or for sale. There is reason to believe, however, that underenumeration of small farms occurs when the agent is given no more than this definition as a working guide. Also, respondents whose production is for home use rather than sale have difficulty in valuing their produce. To provide a

systematic method of probing to secure the information necessary to determine whether the small unit should be classified as farm, the family with less than three acres was asked if it had a cow. Ownership of a cow was considered as an indicator that home production of milk and other dairy products plus garden produce which the family might also raise, would be worth \$250 or more. If such were true, the unit would qualify as a farm under the definition to be approximated. If the family did not have a cow, a further question was asked to determine if farm production for home use or sale was worth \$250 or more.

An interesting methodological point here is the effectiveness of ownership of a cow in these southern counties as an indicator of a "farm," according to the definition used by the 1945 Census of Agriculture. This can be examined only with the complete schedules and the food split schedule because those are the only schedule types including information on home-produced food as well as farm sales. Of those schedules, without introducing special weights, 60 percent of the units classified as "farm" because of ownership of a cow did have enough home-produced food and cash sale of farm products to total \$250 or more. Thus 40 percent were misclassified as "Census farms."¹⁹ In this comparison, the food produced by each family was valued after the schedules were collected, at the average price Mississippi farmers received for such products that year. Of those complete schedules and food splits misclassified by this indicator, half were from families living in the open country and half from families living in villages.

The other aspect of this question is how many families with less than three acres and no cow would the Census definition have classified as farm. This can be checked, since further questions were asked of such families about the values of their farm production. Only nine families (or 1 percent of all participating families classified as farm in this study) with less than 3 acres and no cow also reported on the record card question that they had \$250 or more farm production during the year.

Therefore, it seems that ownership of a cow in the two Mississippi counties studied classifies too many units as farms in comparison with the number that would be classified as farms by the 1945 Census of Agriculture definition. On the other hand, the use of ownership of a cow as an indicator, seldom omits units that would be classified as farm by the 1945 Census definition.

Effect of Definition of Farm on Conclusions Drawn

Families classified as farm in this study that would have been classified as rural nonfarm if the 1945 Census of Agriculture definitions had been applied strictly, fall in the second farm group—farm consumer units selling little or no farm products. About half of the units in the second farm group were classified as farm because of ownership of a cow. If it is assumed that 40 percent of the cow owners were misclassified as farm units, based on the estimate previously discussed, then 20 percent of all the families in this second farm group should have been classified as rural nonfarm. This undoubtedly has some effect on the finding of this study, that the spending of the consumer units living on farms but selling little or no farm produce is similar to that of the rural nonfarm consumer units. It is impossible, however, to evaluate precisely the extent of this effect, since all the schedules cannot be identified.

The best indication available is the comparison of all those units in the second farm group that were classified as farm because of cow ownership with the other units in the second farm group. (Most of the latter group

¹⁹ This does not mean, however, that 60 percent of these families would have answered "yes" if they had been asked during the interview whether they raised \$250 or more worth of farm products. Such a percentage might have been more or less than the 60, and the individual families involved might well have been different.

are either living on 3 acres or more, or are families who reported "yes" to the initial question as to whether they operated a farm.) These two components of the second farm group are compared with respect to selected expenditures and characteristics in table 47.

These data indicate that the general conclusion of this report would not have been markedly different if ownership of a cow had not been substituted for the wording of the 1945 Census of Agriculture definition of a farm when the farm unit contains less than 3 acres. Possible effects may be noted in more detail. The estimates of the amount of home-produced food used in the home would be among the items most affected. The difference in the home production of food between the farm unit selling at least \$200 worth of farm products and the farm units selling little or no farm produce would probably not be as great as the amount shown in the report. When put on a per person basis, the difference might disappear. The average cash expenditures for food during the year by the second farm group would be somewhat lower than shown in these tables, but that average would probably still be more similar to the amount spent by rural nonfarm consumers than to the amount spent by the farmers selling at least \$200 worth of farm products.

TABLE 47.—Selected characteristics and expenditures of farm consumer units with less than \$200 farm sales

[Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Item	\$0-\$999 income		\$1,000-\$1,999 income		\$2,000-\$4,999 income	
	Classified as farm because of cow ownership	Other farms in group	Classified as farm because of cow ownership	Other farms in group	Classified as farm because of cow ownership	Other farms in group
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Net income dollars	573	500	1,445	1,475	2,687	2,765
Expenditures:						
Food for family do	320	277	504	477	719	682
Furnishings and equipment do	35	31	78	91	98	98
Value of home-produced and gift food for family do	209	280	242	311	284	124
Proportion having running water percent	16	0	19	34	57	58
Cold only do	1	0	31	19	32	36
Hot and cold do	15	0	18	15	25	22
Proportion living in villages do	25	11	21	7	37	11
Proportion of Negroes in group do	23	27	6	10	8	2
Size of consumer unit persons	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.6	4.8

The classification brought into the second farm group a larger proportion of village units than would have been obtained had the 1945 Census definition been used. This undoubtedly affected the estimates of housing facilities. The conclusion that the rural nonfarm consumer units had more modern housing facilities than the second farm group would probably be strengthened by data computed using the 1945 Census of Agriculture definition of farm and rural nonfarm. The conclusion that the second farm group had somewhat more modern housing facilities than the farm units selling at least \$200 worth of farm products would be weakened, but probably would still hold. The conclusion on the housing facilities of selected income groups of these three rural groups also probably would not be affected.

Combination of Data From Two Counties for Farm Consumer Units

It is desirable to present the data for the two counties separately. Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., are not contiguous. One county is more industrialized than the other and the rural people are nearer to urban centers in that county than the other. This might affect the relative consumption patterns. Furthermore, if an observed relationship in one county were also observed in the other county, the analysis is strengthened.

The number of rural nonfarm consumer units sampled is large enough to show the data separately for the two counties, but the number of farm units surveyed is not large enough when divided into the two groups according to the size of their farming operations. The number of sample farm units selling at least \$200 worth of farm products is small in Jones County, and the number of farm units sampled that sold less than \$200 worth of farm products is small in Lee County. It is difficult to attribute differences (or lack of differences) between the counties in expenditures of farm families to the true situation or to sampling variation. Because of the sample size, the farm consumer unit data are presented in the basic tables for the two counties combined. Summary tables, however, showing major sources of income and expenditures of farm consumer units in each county are included in tables 48 to 52.

Comparison of Survey With Census Data

The survey data showing certain characteristics of the population can be compared only roughly with data provided by the Census in the rural areas of Lee and Jones Counties, Miss. Differences were expected because of (1) different universes—households or all dwelling units are described in the Census, and consumer units, in this survey (see p. 113), (2) different classification within the universes—the Census definition of farm is different from that used in this survey (see p. 7), and (3) differences in time—the Census of Housing refers to 1940, the Census of Agriculture to January 1, 1945, and this survey to December 31, 1945, for the items considered.

This survey indicates that a greater proportion of dwelling units have certain facilities than the Census shows. For example, 29 percent of the farm consumer units in the sample have running water. According to the Census, 5 percent of the dwelling units on farms had running water as of 1940; by the beginning of 1945, 14 percent of the farms had running water in the dwelling unit. This survey shows also a greater proportion of rural nonfarm consumer units having running water than the 1940 Census showed for rural nonfarm dwelling units. There are no 1945 Census figures for the rural nonfarm groups.

The same pattern prevails for other facilities such as flush toilet and bathtub or shower and for equipment such as radio, and mechanical and ice refrigerators when the survey data are compared with the 1940 Census. Also the number of rooms per dwelling unit is, on the average, a half room larger for the sample than reported in the 1940 Census, for both the farm and nonfarm dwellings.

Reporting by consumer units, rather than households, may yield a larger proportion with modern facilities in their dwellings because households of several consumer units might be expected to have better housing than single-unit households. It has previously been observed that the housing facility estimates for the farm units in this survey would probably have been lower if the 1945 Census definition of a farm had been used (p. 99). Undoubtedly there were increases in the number of farmhouses electrified and in the installation of housing facilities such as running water, during 1945.

The average age of the farm operator was 47 as reported for both the survey and the 1945 Census of Agriculture.

The race distribution in this survey was compared with that in 1940 Census data for the entire rural population of each county. In such a comparison

the classification factor is not a problem. In Jones County, the survey showed 87 percent white consumer units, while 82 percent white households were reported in the 1940 Census. In Lee County, the survey figures were also higher than the Census figures—80 percent as compared with 73 percent. (Changes from 1940 to 1945 are not important, judged by Census data for farm operators.)

Conclusions as to these differences are not clear cut. The comparison of the survey with the Census data would seem to indicate that the total rural population of Lee and Jones Counties is less well off with respect to housing facilities and equipment items than the sample. The considerations discussed above, however, suggest that the differences between the survey and Census data are not as great as would at first appear. Nevertheless the comparison indicates that bias in the sample, if it exists, is very likely in the direction of yielding overestimates of characteristics associated with ownership of household equipment items.

Nutritive Value Analysis, Week's Food List

Composition values used.—In calculating the nutritive value of a household's food during a week, food composition values published in 1945 by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in *Tables of Food Composition in Terms of Eleven Nutrients*¹⁰ were used. For foods not included in that publication, values were based on other compilations, on original data in the literature, or on results of analyses made in the laboratories of the Bureau.

The tables of food composition used in computing nutritive values provide data on the composition of food "as purchased" or as it is brought into the kitchen. Allowance is made for refuse such as bones, rinds, and peelings that are usually discarded in preparing food, and some allowance is made for slight defects in fruits and vegetables. The composition values do not allow, however, for loss due to spoilage in the home nor for excessive waste incurred in the preparation or serving of foods. Nor is any allowance made for losses due to cooking.

In this report, no allowance has been made for small quantities of minerals that are probably obtained by individuals from their drinking water or in baking powder and firming agents. Nor has the energy value obtained from alcoholic beverages been taken into account.

Quantities of food.—The quantities entered on the food list were those estimated by the homemaker to have been used in household food preparation during the 7 days preceding the interview. Quantities included food that was purchased as well as that produced at home or received as a gift or in return for services rendered to others. Average quantities are reported in tables 37 to 42.

Before the nutritive value of the diets was computed, quantities of food reported on the food list were adjusted downward for any quantities reported as not having been eaten by members of the household, such as food fed to animals, spoiled, or wasted. Adjustments in quantities of fat were made upward or downward in accordance with data supplied on fat drippings used or not used during the week. Students of dietary surveys, however, will recognize the many difficulties inherent in obtaining accurate waste data, especially for fat. Because many farm families commonly feed milk, table scraps, and sometimes specially prepared food such as corn bread to dogs, cats, and chickens, the problem of obtaining reliable estimates of the food actually eaten by household members is more difficult in farm than in city surveys.

For some consumer units, estimates of the caloric value of the week's food were very high, indicating that quantities of food that had been fed to animals or thrown away had not been reported in full by the homemaker. Underreporting of such food, especially of milk fed to animals, also probably

¹⁰ U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 572, table 2.

TABLE 48.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY LIVING, BY COUNTY: *Percent of farm consumer units having expenditures for major categories of family living, by income*

[Rural farm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm consumer units, net family income class (dollars) and county (1)	Total expendi- tures for family living ² (2)	Food ¹ (3)	Hous- ing ² (4)	House- hold opera- tion ³ (5)	Furnish- ings and equip- ment (6)	Cloth- ing (7)	Transportation		Per- sonal care (10)	Medi- cal care (11)	Recre- ation (12)	Read- ing (13)	Tobacco (14)	Formal educa- tion (15)	Miscel- laneous family expendi- tures ⁵ (16)
							Auto- mobile ⁴ (8)	Other (9)							
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Farm, units with at least \$200 farm sales:															
Lee County ⁶	100	100	24	100	98	(7)	41	47	95	97	74	66	82	56	82
Jones County ⁶	100	99	35	100	100	(7)	53	58	95	96	73	81	83	63	88
0-999:															
Lee County.....	100	100	18	100	98	(7)	27	50	94	96	67	50	88	41	81
Jones County.....	100	100	21	100	100	(7)	38	56	93	95	55	66	88	55	86
0-199:															
Lee County.....	100	100	12	100	97	(7)	26	48	95	93	67	58	94	21	76
Jones County.....	100	100	16	100	100	(7)	31	58	92	91	53	74	79	53	79
500-999:															
Lee County.....	100	100	22	100	98	(7)	27	51	94	98	67	45	84	53	84
Jones County.....	100	100	26	100	100	(7)	45	55	95	100	58	61	95	57	92
1,000-1,999:															
Lee County.....	100	100	23	100	96	(7)	47	50	96	100	82	79	79	73	86
Jones County.....	100	97	38	100	100	(7)	52	55	94	96	86	91	77	68	86
2,000-4,999:															
Lee County.....	100	100	45	100	100	(7)	68	35	96	96	75	95	65	75	85
Jones County.....	100	100	55	100	100	(7)	83	62	97	95	95	100	78	76	95
Farm, units with less than \$200 farm sales:															
Lee County ⁶	100	100	48	100	98	(7)	37	74	100	96	83	96	74	50	89
Jones County ⁶	100	100	40	100	97	(7)	41	62	96	95	84	90	79	60	87
0-999:															
Lee County.....	100	100	33	100	100	(7)	13	73	100	100	60	93	80	33	93
Jones County.....	100	100	19	100	91	(7)	12	63	96	95	57	87	75	39	91

1,000-1,999:															
Lee County . . .	100	100	43	100	93	(7)	39	86	100	94	93	100	71	36	79
Jones County . .	100	100	36	100	100	(7)	44	53	94	94	94	90	76	56	89
2,000-4,999:															
Lee County . . .	100	100	65	100	100	(7)	59	65	100	94	94	88	71	76	94
Jones County . .	100	100	59	100	96	(7)	58	70	98	96	92	92	80	79	85

¹ Excludes share to boarders and farm help. A few consumer units had no food expense because they obtained food from their own grocery stores.

² All housing expenditures: Family dwelling, vacation dwelling, and lodging while traveling, vacationing, working away from home, or at school. For farm dwellings, expenditures include only insurance, when separable from farm expenses, and repairs. All other housing expenses are considered farm-operating expenses. For nonfarm dwellings, expenditures include rents, taxes, interest, insurance, and repairs.

³ Fuel, utilities, and other household operating expenses.

⁴ Only the family share of the automobile expenses.

⁵ Includes burial, health, and accident insurance, funeral expenses, legal and other fees, bank service charges, money lost or stolen, and interest on money borrowed for family use. For nonfarm consumer units only, includes garden expenses and feed for chickens for family food supply.

⁶ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁷ Percent not available.

TABLE 49.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY LIVING, BY COUNTY: *Average expenditures for major categories of family living, by income*

[Rural farm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1946]

Rural farm consumer units, net family income class (dollars) and county	Total expendi- tures for family living	Food ¹	Hous- ing ²	House- hold opera- tion ³	Furnish- ings and equip- ment	Cloth- ing	Transportation		Per- sonal care	Medi- cal care	Recre- ation	Read- ing	Tobacco	Formal educa- tion	Miscel- laneous family expendi- tures ⁵
							Auto- mobile ⁴	Other							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Farm, units with at least \$200 farm sales:															
Lee County ⁶	871	269	17	107	56	210	53	15	25	50	19	6	23	7	14
Jones County ⁶	1,071	349	42	75	50	250	89	14	36	91	21	6	29	8	11
0-999:															
Lee County	585	203	6	71	34	129	23	5	16	46	14	3	18	4	13
Jones County	714	285	18	49	26	137	46	8	20	79	10	5	18	4	9
0-499:															
Lee County	491	155	3	57	20	105	27	5	15	55	15	4	19	3	8
Jones County	686	272	19	35	12	135	35	6	19	118	5	4	12	6	8
500-999:															
Lee County	645	234	8	79	42	145	20	6	16	40	13	3	17	5	17
Jones County	728	294	18	61	37	139	56	10	21	36	14	6	23	3	10
1,000-1,999:															
Lee County	1,048	313	10	119	69	299	59	21	31	51	19	6	30	8	13
Jones County	1,105	386	54	79	46	237	88	15	39	75	24	5	37	10	10
2,000-4,999:															
Lee County	1,459	400	68	166	73	380	117	42	49	69	30	12	23	7	23
Jones County	1,696	454	73	120	98	475	161	25	63	110	37	8	42	14	16
Farm, units with less than \$200 farm sales:															
Lee County ⁶	1,385	438	64	160	105	266	106	32	45	50	35	13	28	19	26
Jones County ⁶	1,466	584	49	122	68	229	136	37	43	97	29	8	43	10	12
0-999:															
Lee County	637	222	39	87	27	112	26	22	19	34	8	9	18	6	18
Jones County	726	333	24	64	36	94	21	10	19	83	7	4	19	3	9

1,000-1,999:																	
Lee County	1,259	427	55	150	147	242	89	41	31	24	19	18	26	3	7		
Jones County	1,362	523	53	111	67	222	138	34	42	85	21	8	39	7	12		
2,000-4,999:																	
Lee County	2,121	597	118	233	119	415	209	32	80	86	72	13	39	44	48		
Jones County	1,890	750	48	161	80	303	203	40	58	103	51	10	55	16	14		

NOTE.—Italicized figures are expenditures reported by less than ten of the consumer units participating. This indication is omitted for column 7.

¹ Excludes share to boarders and farm help.

² All housing expenditures: Family dwelling, vacation dwelling, and lodging while traveling, vacationing, working away from home, or at school. For farm dwellings, expenditures include only insurance, when separable from farm expenses, and repairs. All other housing expenses are considered farm-operating expenses. For nonfarm dwellings, expenditures include rents, taxes, interest, insurance, and repairs.

³ Fuel, utilities, and other household operating expenses.

⁴ Only the family share of the automobile expenses.

⁵ Includes burial, health, and accident insurance, funeral expenses, legal and other fees, bank service charges, money lost or stolen, and interest on money borrowed for family use. For nonfarm consumer units only, includes garden expenses and feed for chickens for family food supply.

⁶ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

TABLE 50.—SOURCES OF INCOME, BY COUNTY: *Percent of farm consumer units receiving income from specified sources, by income*

[Rural farm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm consumer units, net family income class (dollars) and county	Net cash plus non-cash income	Net cash income from—												
		Non-cash income ¹	All sources (net family income)	Farm operation (net) ²	Non-farm business enterprises (net)	Wages and salaries (net) ³	Roomers and boarders (net)	Dependency allotments	Contributions from other persons ⁴	Rent from property (net)	Direct relief payments ⁵	Veterans' payments	Other pensions and annuities	Other cash income ⁶
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Farm, units with at least \$200 farm sales:														
Lee County ⁷	100	100	100	100	(*)	35	4	16	5	5	2	7	1	(*)
Jones County ⁷	100	100	100	100	(*)	59	9	17	6	6	3	7	2	(*)
0-999:														
Lee County.....	100	100	100	100	(*)	20	3	7	5	2	4	4	0	(*)
Jones County.....	100	100	100	100	(*)	43	9	13	9	8	4	5	0	(*)
0-499:														
Lee County.....	100	100	100	100	(*)	14	6	0	5	2	5	2	0	(*)
Jones County.....	100	100	100	100	(*)	38	6	0	6	8	8	0	0	(*)
500-999:														
Lee County.....	100	100	100	100	(*)	24	1	12	6	2	3	5	0	(*)
Jones County.....	100	100	100	100	(*)	48	12	25	12	8	0	9	0	(*)
1,000-1,999:														
Lee County.....	100	100	100	100	(*)	41	5	30	5	6	0	8	3	(*)
Jones County.....	100	100	100	100	(*)	72	8	21	4	2	2	9	6	(*)
2,000-4,999:														
Lee County.....	100	100	100	100	(*)	70	2	23	6	9	4	17	4	(*)
Jones County.....	100	100	100	100	(*)	78	12	20	3	5	3	13	0	(*)
Farm, units with less than \$200 farm sales:														
Lee County ⁷	100	100	100	98	(*)	65	3	19	5	9	10	8	3	(*)
Jones County ⁷	100	100	100	98	(*)	81	7	24	9	6	7	13	3	(*)

0-999:														
Lee County	100	100	100	97	(*)	17	3	16	5	3	24	3	5	(*)
Jones County	100	100	100	98	(*)	55	9	22	11	8	15	11	1	(*)
1,000-1,999:														
Lee County	100	100	100	98	(*)	75	2	30	9	11	5	11	2	(*)
Jones County	100	100	100	99	(*)	86	12	28	8	4	5	11	1	(*)
2,000-4,999:														
Lee County	100	100	100	100	(*)	74	6	9	0	15	3	6	3	(*)
Jones County	100	100	100	96	(*)	98	1	22	7	7	2	11	2	(*)

¹ Home-produced food, farm-furnished housing and fuel, occupancy value of owned nonfarm dwellings, food, housing, fuel, clothing, and furnishings and equipment received as gift, pay, or relief. Home-produced food and fuel consumed are valued at estimated prices farmers received in this State for similar products. A constant set of prices is used for all consumer units. Gift, pay, or relief items are valued by the consumer unit at prices it would have paid at the most likely place of purchase.

² Adjusted for depreciation of 5 percent of market value of farm buildings on owned farms, excluding family dwellings, and of 15 percent of market value of farm equipment owned at end of 1945. Also adjusted for change in the farm inventory.

³ Net of occupational expenses such as tools, supplies, equipment, technical publications, and union dues.

⁴ Not in the consumer unit.

⁵ Includes old-age assistance and aid to dependent children.

⁶ Includes income from sale of produce by nonfarm consumer units, periodic insurance payments, royalties from oil leases, net income from business owned but not operated by the unit, interest and dividends, and other money received by the unit not entered elsewhere.

⁷ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁸ Percent not available.

TABLE 51.—SOURCES OF INCOME, BY COUNTY: *Average amounts received from specified sources, by income*
 [Rural farm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm consumer units, net family income class (dollars) and county	Net cash plus non-cash income	Non- cash income	Net cash income from—											
			All sources (net family income)	Farm opera- tion (net) ²	Non- farm business enter- prises (net)	Wages and salaries (net) ³	Roomers and boarders (net)	Depend- ency allot- ments	Contrib- utions from other per- sons ⁴	Rent from prop- erty (net)	Direct relief pay- ments ⁵	Veter- ans' pay- ments	Other pensions and annu- ities	Other cash income ⁶
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Farm, units with at least \$200 farm sales:														
Lee County ⁷	1,959	563	1,396	697	190	330	2	99	7	12	6	32	6	15
Jones County ⁷	2,109	715	1,394	459	62	599	5	101	10	13	4	34	5	102
0-999:														
Lee County	1,039	481	558	429	18	44	1	28	6	2	9	12	0	9
Jones County	1,115	587	528	175	46	131	3	59	12	16	5	13	0	68
0-499:														
Lee County	780	466	314	229	15	26	1	0	8	3	8	8	0	15
Jones County	858	570	288	71	55	92	5	0	12	4	11	0	0	38
500-999:														
Lee County	1,233	492	741	578	21	58	1	49	4	1	11	15	0	3
Jones County	1,349	599	750	271	38	167	1	113	13	28	0	25	0	94
1,000-1,999:														
Lee County	2,005	603	1,402	771	23	338	3	163	6	21	0	46	16	15
Jones County	2,216	805	1,411	403	17	683	5	124	12	1	1	51	17	97
2,000-4,999:														
Lee County	3,581	683	2,898	1,238	182	1,104	(⁸)	182	14	29	6	82	8	53
Jones County	3,982	903	3,079	1,039	171	1,480	12	158	3	15	5	64	0	132
Farm, units with less than \$200 farm sales:														
Lee County ⁷	2,030	541	1,489	-101	338	1,012	2	141	12	11	26	31	6	11
Jones County ⁷	2,367	558	1,809	-107	121	1,433	9	197	28	15	15	50	10	38

0-999:															
Lee County	895	370	525	-112	132	340	3	65	8	1	68	14	6	0	
Jones County	1,041	466	575	-60	22	336	8	101	48	15	34	25	14	37	
1,000-1,999:															
Lee County	1,892	488	1,404	-129	166	1,004	(*)	263	27	8	10	50	5	0	
Jones County	1,991	508	1,483	-131	43	1,176	14	247	22	7	10	78	6	11	
2,000-4,999:															
Lee County	3,441	722	2,719	-57	801	1,804	2	74	0	25	3	26	4	37	
Jones County	3,406	688	2,718	-106	100	2,340	1	239	22	28	3	41	10	37	

NOTE.—Italicized figures are receipts reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating. This indication is omitted for columns 6 and 15.

¹ Home-produced food, farm-furnished housing and fuel, occupancy value of owned nonfarm dwellings, food, housing, fuel, clothing, and furnishings and equipment received as gift, pay, or relief. Home-produced food and fuel consumed are valued at estimated prices farmers received in this State for similar products. A constant set of prices is used for all consumer units. Gift, pay, or relief items are valued by the consumer unit at prices it would have paid at the most likely place of purchase.

² Adjusted for depreciation of 5 percent of market value of farm buildings on owned farms, excluding family dwellings, and of 15 percent of market value of farm equipment owned at end of 1945. Also adjusted for change in the farm inventory.

³ Net of occupational expenses such as tools, supplies, equipment, technical publications, union dues.

⁴ Not in the consumer unit.

⁵ Includes old-age assistance and aid to dependent children.

⁶ Includes income from sale of produce by nonfarm consumer units, periodic insurance payments, royalties from oil leases, net income from business owned but not operated by the unit, interest and dividends, and other money received by the unit not entered elsewhere.

⁷ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

⁸ Less than \$0.50. Reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating.

TABLE 52.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS, BY COUNTY: *Percent of consumer units having specified receipts and outlays, percent having net surplus and net deficit, and average amounts received and disbursed, by income*

[Rural farm families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., 1945]

Rural farm consumer units, net family income class (dollars) and county	Net family income	Inheritances and gifts		Family living	Outlays for				Net change	Assets and liabilities			Balance ³	Size of consumer unit ⁴
		Units having	Amount ¹		Gifts and welfare		Selected taxes ²			Units having				
					Units having	Amount ¹	Units having	Amount ¹		Net increase	Net decrease	No change		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Number
Farm, units with at least \$200 farm sales:														
Lee County ⁵ . . .	1,306	3	1	874	98	48	55	29	360	63	37	0	92	1.1
Jones County ⁵ . . .	1,394	3	1	1,071	98	46	70	34	288	64	36	0	-14	1.8
0-999:														
Lee County . . .	558	5	2	585	97	27	34	6	-66	16	54	0	8	3.6
Jones County . . .	528	7	1	714	95	28	47	6	-94	43	57	0	-125	4.6
0-499:														
Lee County . . .	314	12	4	491	94	20	30	2	-204	22	78	0	9	2.9
Jones County . . .	288	11	1	686	100	14	42	1	-169	21	79	0	-243	1.4
500-999:														
Lee County . . .	741	0	0	645	98	31	36	8	17	60	10	0	10	1.1
Jones County . . .	750	4	2	728	92	39	51	11	-35	61	39	0	9	1.7
1,000-1,999:														
Lee County . . .	1,402	2	1	1,048	98	19	70	14	200	80	20	0	8	4.8
Jones County . . .	1,411	0	0	1,105	100	38	85	14	170	73	27	0	84	5.1
2,000-4,999:														
Lee County . . .	2,898	0	0	1,459	100	79	90	60	950	90	10	0	350	4.5
Jones County . . .	3,079	0	0	1,696	100	86	100	119	1,118	100	0	0	60	5.0
Farm, units with less \$200 farm sales:														
Lee County ⁵ . . .	1,489	7	31	1,385	96	87	67	79	199	68	48	4	-230	3.5
Jones County ⁵ . . .	1,809	1	1	1,466	94	57	82	82	345	70	30	0	-140	4.2

0-999:														
Lee County	325	13	19	637	93	45	33	14	-49	40	17	13	-103	2.9
Jones County	575	4	2	726	87	28	56	3	-163	28	72	0	-77	3.1
1,000-1,999:														
Lee County	1,404	0	0	1,259	93	32	61	33	241	86	14	0	-161	3.1
Jones County	1,483	0	0	1,362	91	10	87	43	115	76	21	0	-77	4.1
2,000-4,999:														
Lee County	2,719	6	66	2,121	100	169	100	174	383	76	21	0	-62	4.3
Jones County	2,718	0	0	1,890	100	85	96	140	653	91	9	0	-50	5.1

NOTE: Italicized figures are receipts or outlays reported by less than 10 of the consumer units participating.

¹ Averages, as in other tables, are based on the total number of consumer units in each class, not on just those units having specified receipt or outlay.

² Federal income, personal property, and poll taxes.

³ Amount of discrepancy between average money receipts (income, inherit-

ances, and gifts, plus decrease in net worth) and average disbursements (expenditures plus increase in net worth).

⁴ In year-equivalent persons. See Glossary for definition.

⁵ Includes consumer units with negative incomes and incomes of \$5,000 and over, not shown separately.

has resulted in overestimates of the quantities of protein, minerals, and vitamins in the diets. The nature of the food that was thrown away (not fed to animals), however, probably was such that not all dietary essentials were overestimated to the same extent as were calories, since many of these calories were probably from fat drippings and the separable fat of meat cuts that contain little protein, minerals, and vitamins.

Adjustments for these reporting errors, if they could be made, would probably have more effect on the percent of consumer units with high nutritive values (tables 31-35) and the averages in table 20 than on the percent of consumer units meeting the National Research Council's recommended dietary allowances (table 2).

Nutrient losses in cooking.—Since most foods undergo cooking or some other form of preparation with consequent reduction of nutritive value, it is important when evaluating the adequacy of diets to take account of such losses, particularly in the most vulnerable vitamins. Accordingly, the average quantities of thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, and ascorbic acid retained in the food as eaten have been estimated, taking account of usual cooking practices. These quantities are shown in table 53. On the basis of the data in this table, the percentages of consumer units meeting NRC allowances for these four vitamins have been adjusted downward for presentation in table 2.

Nutritive value of food per nutrition unit.—For food energy and each nutrient, the nutritive content of the food eaten during the week was divided by seven and by the household size in equivalent nutrition units. The result is the average quantity per day of food energy or a specified nutrient per nutrition unit where that unit is taken to be a physically active man.

Average consumption per person.—Average quantities of and expense for food consumed per household for a group of households were divided by the average household size in equivalent persons for that group to obtain averages per person.

Value of home-produced food.—In valuing the food used during the week that was obtained without direct expenditure, that is, produced at home or received as gift or pay, average prices paid for food purchased were used. The evaluation was made for each analysis group, using the average price paid for the particular food during the survey week by consumer units in the group.

The annual home-produced food used during the year was valued at average prices received by farmers in the State for similar products. In the few cases that the average price received was not known, an estimate was used. A constant set of prices was used for all consumer units.

TABLE 53.—*Values for 4 vitamins after adjustment for cooking losses*

[Rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families and single consumers, Lee and Jones Counties, Miss., summer 1946]

Rural farm and rural nonfarm consumer units, and county	Average vitamin value per nutrition unit per day after adjustment for cooking losses ¹			
	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin	Ascorbic acid
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	<i>Miligrams</i>	<i>Miligrams</i>	<i>Miligrams</i>	<i>Miligrams</i>
Farm: Units with at least \$200 farm sales, both counties	2.70	3.02	21.8	121
Farm: Units with less than \$200 farm sales, both counties	2.76	3.16	22.7	127
Nonfarm:				
Lee County	2.20	2.43	19.8	90
Jones County	2.62	2.73	22.5	124

¹ Adjusted by factors based on average consumption of food groups by consumer units surveyed and estimated cooking practices.

APPENDIX B. GLOSSARY

Assets and liabilities.—The schedule included information only on the change during the year in assets held by the consumer unit and of liabilities; no questions were included on total value of these items. With the exception of change in inventory of crops and livestock (see below), only changes resulting from actual money transactions were included. Changes in value of assets resulting from changes in gifts of noncash goods received, classified as assets, were excluded from the computation.

Net change in inventory.—Inventories of crops and livestock were obtained as of the beginning and end of the schedule year. The changes in the quantities inventoried were valued at constant prices based on data of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Consumer unit.—Either (1) a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption living together in one dwelling unit with some degree of dependence on a common or pooled income for their major items of expense (referred to as a family); or (2) a single consumer living as an independent financial unit either in a separate dwelling or as a roomer in a private household, lodging house, or hotel. In rare cases, when the individuals concerned recognize financial interdependence, unrelated persons may be included in one consumer unit. The term "consumer unit" supersedes that of "economic family" as that term was used in earlier publications of family income and expenditures studies. In this study a group of related persons living together was considered a consumer unit unless separation of finances was clearly defined.

The few consumer units interviewed that had been in existence less than a year have been excluded from all tables in this report. Within a consumer unit, however, a person is included if he had been a member of the unit for a week or more during 1945.

Economic family.—A consumer unit of two or more persons. (See Consumer unit.)

Equivalent nutrition unit.—See Nutrition unit.

Equivalent person.—A measure of household size obtained by dividing the total number of meals served to all persons in household during the week of the food list by 21, the usual number of meals served to each person in a week. Meals for an entire week were expressed 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. The count of family meals included meals carried from home supplies, but excluded meals purchased and eaten away from home and any received as gift or pay. Each meal served to any person in the household, regardless of sex, age, and degree of physical activity, was considered equally important in this measure of household size.

Expenditures for family living.—An expenditure is defined as the purchase price of a commodity bought or the cost of a service received, whether or not payment was made in the schedule year. Financing, shipping and delivery charges, tips, excise and sales taxes are considered part of the expenditure. Discount and trade-in allowances are deducted from the gross price to arrive at the expenditure. All purchases of durable goods except dwellings and improvements to dwellings are classed as current consumption expenditures.

The consumption categories used in classification are: Food, housing, household operation, furnishings and equipment, clothing, automobile, other transportation, personal care, medical care, recreation, tobacco, reading, formal

education, and miscellaneous family expenditures. The nature of the goods and services, rather than the purpose for which they were used, govern the classification. For example, special clothing for games and sports is included in clothing, traveling expenses for vacations under automobile or other transportation, and board and room for children away at school under food and housing rather than education. Exceptions to this principle of classification are school books, radios, and musical instruments; school books are classified under education, radios and musical instruments under recreation.

Farm.—Land, in one or more tracts, on which some agricultural operations are performed by one person or partnership, either alone or with the assistance of members of the household or hired employees. A tract of more than 3 acres was considered a farm if any agricultural operations were conducted, and a tract of less than 3 acres was so considered if there was a cow or if the gross agricultural product was valued at \$250 or more in 1945.

Farm operator.—A person responsible for the operation of a farm, performing the labor himself with or without assistance, or directly supervising the operations. Farm operators may be owners, managers, renters, or share croppers, and have been classified by tenure as follows:

Owner.—A farm operator who owned all or any part of the operated farm at the end of the report year. Managers have also been included in this group.

Renter.—A farm operator who rented the entire operated farm at the end of the report year. The rent may have been paid in cash, with a stipulated share of the crops raised, or may have been a combined cash and share payment. A renter generally owns his own stock and equipment, and assumes entrepreneurial responsibility. A family or single consumer operating a farm rent-free was considered as a renter.

Share cropper.—A farm operator who worked land on shares with work stock and machinery furnished by the landlord. Under a share cropping agreement, the landlord usually makes all important decisions relating to the farm business and supervises the operations.

Flour equivalent of grain products.—Includes the weight of flour, meal, cereals, pastes, and prepared mixes added to two-thirds of the weight of commercially baked goods and to one-fifth the weight of canned cooked mixtures chiefly grain and hominy.

Food accessories.—Includes such miscellaneous items as tea, coffee, salt, vinegar, leavening agents, flavoring, and condiments.

Food groups.—All foods have been classified into groups having similar nutritive values or used the same way in meals. (See heading of table 37.)

Household.—The household included any guests, farm laborers, household help, boarders, and family members who shared in the family food supplies or food expenditures during the survey week.

Housekeeping consumer units.—Families and single consumers who prepared some meals at home during the week for which food list data were reported.

Income.—The income concept used throughout this report is net family income, which is the sum of the consumer unit's net cash farm income, net earnings from employment, net income from nonfarm business, crafts, and from roomers and boarders, and other income such as rents, interest, dividends, royalties, veterans' payments, dependency allotments, pensions, and public assistance. Certain of these components are explained below.

Farm income.—Net farm income is the sum of receipts less expense, with adjustment for change in inventory of crops and livestock and for depreciation on farm equipment and buildings. Included in gross cash farm income are receipts from sale of crops and livestock and from crops placed under Government loan, Government payments in connection with farming practices, and receipts from custom work performed. In the case of share renters and share croppers, only their share of the sales was recorded. Included in farm expenses are cash rent; real and

personal property taxes; interest on farm mortgages and other indebtedness connected with the farm business; insurance on farm buildings, equipment, crops, and livestock; labor costs, including contract work and machine hire; materials, feed, and stock; veterinarian and breeding fees; repairs to farm buildings and machinery; operation of farm machinery, including that portion of the automobile operation expenses assigned by the operator to farm use; storage and freight charges; and purchased food served to farm labor.

Farm crop and livestock inventories were obtained as of the beginning and end of the schedule year. The change in inventory was valued at constant prices based on data of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as to the estimated prices received by farmers in Mississippi in 1945.

Purchase and sales of farm equipment do not enter into the computation of farm income, but are considered as changes in assets. Depreciation was computed at 5 percent of the market value of farm buildings on owned farms, excluding dwellings, and at 15 percent of the market value of farm equipment owned at the end of 1945. The value of farm buildings and equipment was estimated by the respondent.

Income from wages and salaries.—Cash wages from all employment, odd jobs, and casual work, and tips and bonuses received in connection with employment. Amounts tabulated are adjusted for occupational expenses but withholdings made by the employer for Federal income tax, old-age and survivors' insurance, other retirement funds, group insurance, et cetera, are not deducted in computing net income from wages and salaries.

Income from nonfarm business and crafts.—Gross receipts less expenses of operating the business. Purchase of major equipment was not considered to be an operating expense. Earnings of professional and other self-employed persons were treated as nonfarm business income. The schedule provided for the computation of nonfarm entrepreneurial income as the sum of profits withdrawn from the enterprise and profits left in the enterprise if the respondent was unable to give detailed information on the operation.

Income from roomers and boarders.—Receipts from roomers and boarders less the cost of meals served to boarders. The cost of meals served to boarders is computed from food purchases on a per capita basis.

Income, noncash.—The value of goods obtained without direct expenditure. Noncash income does not enter into the income concept by which consumer units are classified. Following are the components of noncash income:

Home-produced food.—Estimates of the quantities of food produced or gathered by the family in the schedule year, whether or not consumed in the schedule year, were obtained from the respondents and evaluated on the basis of average prices farmers received in the State for similar products, using data from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In the few cases that the average price received was not known, an estimate was used. A constant set of prices was used for all consumer units. (See Methodology, p. 112, for method of valuing home-produced food used in a week and reported on the food list.)

Other food.—Estimates of the number of meals received as gift, pay, or relief during the year were obtained from the respondents. Meals were valued at the average expenditure of the consumer unit for meals prepared at home, plus the value of the unit's home-produced foods. Estimates of the quantities of food received as gift, pay, or relief were valued by respondents at prices the consumer unit would have paid at the most likely place of purchase.

Fuel.—The amount of fuel produced on the farm and used in the home or gathered by the family at no expense and fuel received as gift or pay was estimated by the respondent. The value was estimated at a constant set of prices for all consumer units.

**APPENDIX C. COMPLETE FARM SCHEDULE,
ANNUAL FAMILY LIVING EXPENDITURES**

MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
in cooperation with
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS
Washington, D. C.

RURAL FAMILY LIVING IN DEE AND JONES COUNTIES, MISSISSIPPI

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Interviewer _____ Assignment No. _____
2. Location _____ Sample Area No. _____
3. County _____
4. Months at this location in 1945: _____ months
5. 1945 location, if different _____
6. Months on farm in 1945: _____ months
7. Color: White _____; Negro _____; other _____
8. Tenure at end of 1945 (Check one):
owner _____ share tenant _____
part owner _____ sharecropper _____
cash tenant _____ manager _____
9. If non-owner, relationship of head of household or wife to landlord _____
10. Was farm operated in partnership with another family or person in 1945? Yes _____ No _____
If so, did the other family or person live on the farm? Yes _____ No _____
11. Distance to a gravel or hard-surfaced road at end of 1945. _____ miles
12. Distance to the nearest town of 2,500 or more at end of 1945. _____ miles
13. Who was interviewed? (Housewife, operator, etc.) _____

Visits	Date	Interview time
Initial interview	_____	_____
Second visit	_____	_____
Third visit	_____	_____
Total time for clothing	_____	_____

Check one or more if more than one visit was made.
Revisit was made:
To complete schedule _____
For additional information _____
For corrections to balance _____

B. FAMILY COMPOSITION DURING 1945 AND SCHOOLING

Family members (Give relationship to head)	Sex	Age	Marital status	Grade completed in school	Number of weeks in economic family:			If veteran of World War II, date of discharge
					Total	At home	Away from home	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
1								
2								
3				XX				
4				XX				
5				XX				
6				XX				
7				XX				
8				XX				
9				XX				
10				XX				
11				XX				
12				XX				

C. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN 1945

Check here
if none

Status (a)	Weeks in household (b)	Total meals served (c)	Total cash receipts (d)
1. Visiting sons, daughters, and their families			\$
2. Other relatives			
3. Other guests			
4. Roomers with board			
5. Roomers without board		XX	
6. Boarders without room			
7. Farm help			XX
8. Household help			XX
9. Total			\$ _____

D. CHANGE

Check here if present head of family was not head before Pearl Harbor
--

1. Where did present head of the family live before Pearl Harbor?

Town of 2,500 or more (Enter name or "no".) _____

County (Enter name) _____

State (Enter name) _____

2. What did head consider to be his main occupation in 1945? _____

3. What was his main occupation before Pearl Harbor? _____

4. (If farming) What was his tenure? _____

5. (If employed) In what industry? _____

6. What did he consider his main crop in 1945? _____

7. What was his main crop before Pearl Harbor? _____

E. WAGES AND SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC FAMILY IN 1945
 (Fill a separate line for each job or type of job)

Check here if no one worked for wages or salary _____

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Family member number (a)	Occupation & industry (b)	Distance from home to work (c)	No. of weeks on this job (d)	Take-home pay (e)	Deductions made:			Total pay (i)	No. of meals a week usually furnished without charge on this job (j)	Total expenditure for food on this job (k)	Occupational expenses on this job (l)
					Social Security, retirement (f)	Income tax withheld (g)	Other deductions* (h)				
				\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	
11. Total				\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	

* Notes on "Other deductions"

- 12. Amount of war bonds included in (h) \$ _____
- 13. Other war bonds and stamps bought in 1945 \$ _____
- 14. War bonds cashed in 1945 \$ _____

- 15. Net change in war bonds (12 + 13 - 14) \$ _____

- 16. Income tax paid directly in 1945 \$ _____
- 17. Income tax refunds received in 1945 \$ _____

- 18. Net income tax payments (16 + 17) \$ _____

F. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, NONFARM BUSINESS ENGAGED IN BY MEMBERS OF ECONOMIC FAMILY

Item (a)	Receipt or disbursement (b)
<u>Household crafts</u>	
1. Gross income from sale of quilting, crocheting, sewing, canned goods, cakes, etc., or from dressmaking, laundering, etc.....	\$ _____
2. Cash expenses incurred.....	_____
<u>Other business or profession (Specify _____)</u>	
3. Sale of real estate used in this business	
a. Sale price..... \$ _____	
b. Cash received (down payment and installments received in 1945).....	_____
c. Mortgage, notes, etc. taken..... \$ _____	
4. Sale of major equipment	
a. Sale price..... \$ _____	
b. Cash received (down payment and installments received in 1945).....	_____
c. Balance due at end of 1945..... \$ _____	
5. Gross receipts from operation.....	_____
6. Total receipts (3 thru 5).....	_____
<u>Disbursements</u>	
7. Rent.....	_____
8. Taxes, interest, insurance.....	_____
9. Principal payments on mortgages and business loans.....	_____
10. Purchase of real estate for this business	
a. Purchase price..... \$ _____	
b. Cash paid (down payment and installments paid in 1945).....	_____
c. Mortgages, notes, etc. given..... \$ _____	
11. Purchase of major equipment	
a. Purchase price..... \$ _____	
b. Cash paid (down payment and installments paid in 1945).....	_____
c. Balance due at end of 1945..... \$ _____	
12. Materials, stocks.....	_____
13. Labor.....	_____
14. Fuel, light, telephone, etc.....	_____
15. Repairs.....	_____
16. Other.....	_____
17. Total (7 thru 16).....	\$ _____
<u>Alternative figures on other business or profession</u>	
18. Net income if detail is not available.....	\$ _____

1. Gross receipts (Include those farm products sold by the wife at curb market and other places as well as those sold by the farmer.)

Item (a)	Receipts (b)	Item (a)	Receipts (b)
<u>Crops (Include crops under government loan)</u>		<u>Livestock and livestock products</u>	
1. Cotton (or total for share-croppers, item 7).....	\$ _____	16. Dairy products.....	\$ _____
2. Cottonseed.....	_____	17. Eggs.....	_____
Is ginning expense taken out?		18. Poultry.....	_____
From cotton _____		19. Pigs and hogs.....	_____
From cottonseed _____		20. Sheep and lambs.....	_____
Neither _____		21. Cattle.....	_____
		22. Other livestock and livestock products (wool, horses, mules, goats, bees, honey).....	_____
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><u>Sharecroppers only: If share-cropper does not know his gross receipts from share crops, fill in the following and transfer the total to item 1. Be sure to enter beginning with item 8, all money received for products in which the landlord does not share.</u></p> <p>3. Amount of money or vouchers advanced by landlord \$ _____</p> <p>4. Value of groceries supplied by landlord \$ _____</p> <p>5. Medical bills paid by landlord \$ _____</p> <p>6. Amount received from landlord in settlement for cotton and other share crops \$ _____</p> <p>7. Total..... \$ _____</p> </div>		<u>Other</u>	
		23. Government payments (AAA, soil conservation, dairy production, etc.).....	_____
		24. Work using farm equipment.....	_____
		25. Farm real estate sold	_____
		a. Sale price \$ _____	
		b. Cash received (down payment and installments paid in 1945)	_____
		c. Mortgages, notes, etc. accepted \$ _____	
		26. Farm equipment sold	_____
		a. Sale price \$ _____	
		b. Cash received (down payment and installments paid in 1945)	_____
c. Notes, etc. accepted \$ _____			
27. Mortgages placed or increased on farm property.....	_____		
28. Loans obtained for farm business.....	_____		
8. Sweetpotatoes.....	_____	29. Total gross receipts (1 thru 28).....	\$ _____
9. Peanuts, soybeans, cowpeas and other legumes.....	_____		
0. Corn, other grain.....	_____		
1. Hay, clover, grass seeds.....	_____		
2. Sorghums.....	_____		
3. Vegetables and fruit.....	_____		
4. Fisher and wood.....	_____		
a. If more than \$50. was this the amount usually sold? Yes ___ No ___			
5. Flowers.....	_____		

C. FARM RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd.)

II. Farm disbursements

Item (a)	Expense (b)	Item (a)	Expense (b)
30. Cash rent for land and buildings...	\$ _____	38. New buildings, fences, and improvements to existing ones a. Total cost.. \$ _____	_____
31. Taxes on farm property.....	_____	b. Cash paid (down payments and installments paid in 1945)...	\$ _____
32. Insurance (buildings, equipment, crops, livestock).....	_____	c. Balance due at end of 1945..... \$ _____	_____
33. Mortgage principal payments.....	_____	39. Repairs and replacements to farm buildings, fences.....	_____
34. Interest and refinancing charges on farm mortgage.....	_____	40. Hired farm labor.....	_____
<p>If family cannot report payments of principal and interest separately, enter total in 34 and fill the following:</p> <p>a. Amount of regular payment \$ _____</p> <p>b. Frequency of payments: monthly _____ semiannually _____ quarterly _____ annually _____</p> <p>c. Total number of payments that have been made up to end of 1945 _____</p> <p>d. Original amount of mortgage \$ _____</p> <p>e. Term of years for which mortgage runs _____</p> <p>f. Interest rate _____ percent</p> <p>g. Payments include taxes and insurance Yes _____ No _____ If yes, amount \$ _____</p> <p>h. Total amount paid above regular payments \$ _____</p>		41. Machine hire, contract work.....	_____
		42. Livestock bought	_____
		a. Cattle.....	_____
		b. Pigs and hogs.....	_____
		c. Sheep, lambs.....	_____
		d. Horses, mules.....	_____
		e. Poultry.....	_____
		43. Feed, hay, straw.....	_____
		44. Veterinarian and breeding fees...	_____
		45. Seeds, plants and trees.....	_____
		If more than \$50, does any of it constitute an investment? Amount \$ _____	_____
		46. Fertilizer, lime.....	_____
		47. Spray, insecticides, fungicides..	_____
		48. Ginning, bagging, ties (if not deducted from 1 or 2).....	_____
		49. Containers, twine.....	_____
50. Hardware, tools, harness (including repairs).....	_____		
51. Machinery:	_____		
a. Purchase price \$ _____	_____		
b. Amount paid in 1945.....	_____		
c. Balance due \$ _____	_____		
52. Repairs to machinery.....	_____		
53. Fuel, oil for farm machinery.....	_____		
54. Other operating expenses of farm machinery.....	_____		
55. Storage, freight charges.....	_____		
56. Farm association dues.....	_____		
57. Technical publications.....	_____		
58. Other.....	_____		
59. Amount paid in 1945 on operating expenses of previous years.....	_____		
60. Total (30 thru 59).....	\$ _____		
61. Amount owed on 1945 operating expenses at the end of 1945.....	_____		
62. Net farm disbursements (60-61)...	\$ _____		

H. INVENTORY

Item (a)	On hand 1/1/45 (b)	On hand 12/31/45 (c)
<u>Crops (not under Government Loan)</u>		
1. Corn (bushels).....		
2. Other grain _____		
3. Hay (tons).....		
4. Cotton (bales).....		
5. Other _____		
<u>Livestock (Give number of each)</u>		
6. Fattening steers and heifers...		
7. All other cattle and calves....		
8. Hogs and pigs.....		
9. Sheep and lambs.....		
10. Hens, pullets, fryers, broilers		
11. Other poultry.....		
12. Horses and mules.....		

13. Market value of farm equipment owned at end of 1945 \$ _____
14. (For farm owners only) Market value of buildings on farms owned and operated by this family, excluding this family's dwelling \$ _____

I. OTHER CASH RECEIPTS

Item (a)	Receipts (b)
1. Dependency allotments.....	\$ _____
2. Other contributions for support from persons not in economic family.....	_____
3. Veteran's payments and pensions.....	_____
4. Direct cash relief payments and vouchers, including Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind.....	_____
5. Other pensions, including Social Security payments and other retirement benefits; unemployment compensation.....	_____
6. Rent from real estate (including farm real estate) less expenses.....	_____
7. Proceeds from sale of real estate (other than farm or operated business).....	_____
8. Interest payments received from bonds, savings accounts, mortgages and loans..	_____
9. Dividends from stocks and cooperatives.....	_____
10. Proceeds from the sale of stocks and bonds (not War Bonds) or entering investments.....	_____
11. Principal payments received on mortgages, notes and other loans.....	_____
12. Periodic payments received from insurance, annuities, trust funds.....	_____
13. Lump sum payments received from insurance	
a. Life.....	_____
b. Other.....	_____
14. Royalties from oil leases.....	_____
15. Money borrowed for family living.....	_____
16. Proceeds from the sale of personal property.....	_____
17. Inheritance and gifts.....	_____
18. Net money income or loss from business owned but not operated by family member.....	_____
19. Other _____	_____
20. Total (1 thru 19)	\$ _____
21. Did your family, considering everybody, have more, less or about the same amount of money on hand and on deposit in banks, and postal savings, at the end of 1945 as at the beginning?	
More _____	
Less _____	
Same _____	
22. (If more or less) How much more (or less)?.....	\$ _____

J. AUTOMOBILE

Cars owned at end of 1945

Year bought (a)	How used (b)	Model year (c)	Mile (d)
1. 19__		19__	
2. 19__		19__	
3. 19__		19__	

Proportion of car use for (4, 5, and 6 must add to 100 percent):

4. Family purposes: shopping, visiting, church, school, meetings of all types and pleasure trips, vacations..... percent
5. Driving to and from employment..... percent
6. Farm and other business..... percent

Operating expenses

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------|
| 7. Gas (compute by either a or b)..... | | Expense |
| | (a) | (b) |
| a. Total miles driven _____ | Gallons per week | |
| b. Miles per gallon _____ | a. Summer _____ x 13 _____ | |
| c. Price per gallon \$ _____ | b. Fall _____ x 13 _____ | |
| | c. Winter _____ x 13 _____ | |
| (Total $-\frac{a}{b} \times c$) | d. Spring _____ x 13 _____ | |
| | e. Total gallons..... | |
| | f. Price per gallon...\$ _____ | |
| | (Total $= e \times f$) | |
| 8. Oil, changes and amounts added..... | | |
| 9. Tires and tubes, tire repairs, recapping, etc..... | | |
| 10. Driver's licenses, tags, stamps, inspections, etc..... | | |
| 11. Insurance..... | | |
| 12. Repairs, parts, service..... | | |
| 13. Garage rent, parking, tolls..... | | |
| 14. Fines, damages paid to others..... | | |
| 15. Accessories, other operating expenses..... | | |
| 16. Amount owed at the beginning of 1945 on above items..... | | |
| 17. Total (7 thru 16)..... | | |
| 18. Amount owed at end..... | | |
| 19. Net operating expense (17-18)..... | | \$ _____ |

Car bought in 1945

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 20. Gross or asking price, including sales tax..... | \$ _____ |
| 21. Trade-in allowance..... | \$ _____ |
| 22. Net price (20-21)..... | \$ _____ |
| 23. Down payment..... | _____ |
| 24. Number of installment payments contracted for..... | _____ |
| 25. Amount per payment..... | \$ _____ |
| 26. Number of installment payments made in 1945..... | _____ |
| 27. Amount paid in 1945 (25 x 26)..... | _____ |
| 28. Amount paid in 1945 on car bought prior to 1945..... | _____ |
| 29. Expenditure on purchase (23 + 27 + 28)..... | \$ _____ |

K. FOOD EXPENDITURES

Item (a)	Expense for year (b)
<u>Food at home:</u> bought for the household to be used at home or carried from home in packed meals or given in place of cash for school lunch program	
1. Routine purchases.....	\$ _____
a. Grocery store	_____
b. General store	_____
c. Rolling store	_____
d. Farm (road stand, curb market, direct from farm)	_____
e. Milk delivery	_____
f. Drug store	_____
g. Candy store, ice cream parlor, soda fountain	_____
h. Other	_____
2. Unusual expenditures not included above	_____
a. Sugar and other food for canning.....	_____
b. Meat, fruit, vegetables to put in locker; animals bought to slaughter.....	_____
c. Other bulk purchases.....	_____
d. Vitamin and mineral preparations.....	_____
<u>Food for nonhousekeeping persons or families</u>	
3. Meals per day: 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ (Paid: per week \$ _____ or per month \$ _____; number of periods _____)	_____
<u>Meals bought away from home by family members</u>	
4. Meals at school (Usual price per meal \$ _____; number meals per week _____; number weeks per year _____)	_____
5. Supplements to packed meals carried to school.....	_____
6. Meals while traveling or on vacation.....	_____
7. Other meals eaten away.....	_____
<u>Sweets and drinks away from home</u>	
8. Ice cream, candy, gum, peanuts, popcorn.....	_____
9. Hot dogs, hamburgers, sandwiches, etc. (not regular meals).....	_____
10. Bottled drinks, beer and similar drinks.....	_____
11. Amounts paid on 1944 food and grocery bills in 1945.....	_____
12. Total (1 thru 11).....	\$ _____
13. Amounts owing on 1945 food and grocery bills at end of year.....	_____
14. Net food expenditures (12 - 13).....	\$ _____

Value of food received without direct expenditure

15. Number of meals received (omitting those entered in E 3) _____
16. Value of other food received as gift, pay or relief? _____

L. FOOD PRODUCED AND WILD FRUITS AND GAME SECURED IN 1945 FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

	Item (a)	Unit (b)	Amount (c)
Meat and livestock products			
1.	Pork, including lard (dressed weight).....	lb.	_____
2.	Chickens: Fryers (No. _____; average dressed weight _____ lb.).....	lb.	_____
3.	Other (No. _____; average dressed weight _____ lb.).....	lb.	_____
4.	Ducks _____ turkeys _____ (dressed weight).....	lb.	_____
5.	Other poultry _____ (dressed weight).....	lb.	_____
6.	Veal _____ beef _____ (dressed weight).....	lb.	_____
7.	Lamb _____ mutton _____ goat _____ (dressed weight).....	lb.	_____
8.	Rabbits (dressed weight).....	lb.	_____
9.	Game _____ (dressed weight).....	lb.	_____
10.	Fish (dressed weight _____ live weight _____).....	lb.	_____
11.	Eggs: number per week Summer _____ Fall _____ Winter _____ Spring _____	doz.	_____
12.	Whole milk: quarts per day Summer _____ Fall _____ Winter _____ Spring _____	qt.	_____
	a. Does this quantity of whole milk include milk used to make butter, cream, and cheese? Yes _____ No _____		
	b. If no:		
	(1) Quantity made for use by household		
	(a) Butter.....	lb.	_____
	(b) Cream.....	qt.	_____
	(c) Cheese.....	lb.	_____
	(2) Quantity of skid and buttermilk resulting from these products used by household		
	(a) Skid milk.....	qt.	_____
	(b) Buttermilk.....	qt.	_____
Vegetables, fruit, sugar, grain products: Quantity for household used fresh or stored. (Quantity harvested less quantity sold, given away, fed to animals or lost through spoilage)			
13.	Sweetpotatoes.....		_____
14.	Irish potatoes.....		_____
15.	Peanuts.....		_____
16.	Pecans _____, other nuts.....		_____
17.	Lettuce.....		_____
18.	Radishes.....		_____
19.	Eggplant.....		_____
20.	Watermelons.....		_____
21.	Cantaloup _____, other melons.....		_____
22.	Syrup _____, honey _____.....		_____
23.	Sorghum.....		_____
24.	Corn meal.....		_____
25.	Rooney.....		_____
26.	Grits.....		_____
27.	Whole wheat flour _____, other wheat products.....		_____
28.	Pancorn.....		_____

L. FOOD PRODUCED AND WILD FRUITS AND GAME SECURED IN 1945 FOR HOUSEHOLD USE (cont'd.)

Item (a)	Quantity stored or used fresh		Quantity processed					
			Canned or brined (include juices)		Frozen		Dried	
	No. of units (b)	Unit (c)	No. of units (d)	Unit (e)	No. of units (f)	Unit (g)	No. of units (h)	Unit (i)
Vegetables & fruits (cont'd.)								
29. Green corn.....								
30. Peas: field.....								
31. English.....								
32. Beans: green, wax, snap...								
33. Butter, lima, other								
34. Tomatoes.....								
35. Greens: mustard, collards, wild, etc.....								
36. Turnips, beets.....								
37. Cabbage.....								
38. Chrs.....								
39. Carrots.....								
40. Squash.....								
41. Cucumbers.....								
42. Peppers.....								
43. Onions.....								
44. Other vegetables								
Jams, jellies preserves								
45. Vegetable mixtures not included above								
a. Soup mix.....	XX	IX			IX	XX		
b. Pickles.....	XX	IX			IX	XX	XX	XX
c. Other								
46. Apples.....								
47. Figs.....								
48. Grapes, other grapes..								
49. Peaches.....								
50. Pears.....								
51. Plums.....								
52. Rhubarb.....								
53. Berries.....								
54. Other fruit								
55. Fruit mixtures not included above								

56. Of the food listed above:
 Was any given to relatives, friends, hired help, schools, organizations?

Was any fed to pigs, poultry, cats, other animals?

Was any lost through spoilage?

Food Proportion or Amount

Food Proportion or Amount

Food Proportion or Amount

4. DESCRIPTION OF HOUSING AND FACILITIES

1. Number of rooms _____
 (Do not count closets, baths, halls used only as passage or storage space, screened porches, or breakfast nooks not separated from the kitchen by a complete wall.)
2. Number of porches: screened _____; unscreened _____
3. Water supply for general purposes (Check one)
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a. Running water, hot and cold _____ | e. Pump or cistern in yard _____ |
| b. Running water, cold only _____ | f. Other _____ |
| c. Pump in kitchen _____ | g. No water on place _____ |
| d. Pump or cistern on porch _____ | h. (If none) How far do you have to go to get it? _____ |
4. Drinking water: on place _____; not on place _____
 (If not on place) How far do you have to go to get it? _____
5. House has:
- | | Yes | No | | Yes | No |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|
| a. Kitchen sink without drain | _____ | _____ | c. Tub or shower | _____ | _____ |
| b. Kitchen sink with drain | _____ | _____ | d. Flush toilet | _____ | _____ |
6. Family has:
- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| a. Mechanical refrigerator | _____ | _____ | e. Pressure canner | _____ | _____ |
| b. Ice refrigerator | _____ | _____ | f. Home freezer | _____ | _____ |
| c. Power washing machine | _____ | _____ | locker | _____ | _____ |
| d. Self-heating iron | _____ | _____ | g. Sewing machine | _____ | _____ |
| | | | h. Radio: in use | _____ | _____ |
| | | | out of repair | _____ | _____ |
7. Value of house
- a. Family's estimate of value of their dwelling \$ _____
- b. Agent's estimate of value of the dwelling \$ _____

N. HOUSING EXPENDITURE

Item (a)	Expense (b)
<u>Expenditure on house or houses occupied</u>	
1. Rent (nonfarm home only).....	\$ _____
2. Taxes and interest (nonfarm home only).....	_____
3. Mortgage principal payments (nonfarm home only).....	_____
4. Insurance (if on house and furniture only).....	_____
5. Nonfarm home purchased for family occupancy	
a. Purchase price.....	\$ _____
b. Cash paid (down payment and installments paid in 1945)	_____
c. Mortgage or other debt assumed.....	\$ _____
6. Repairs and improvements made and paid for by family (If itemized cost cannot be obtained, enter check instead of amount and give total cost in 6a)	
a. Painting--interior and exterior--and paperhanging.....	\$ _____
b. Roofing.....	_____
c. Repairs to plumbing.....	_____
d. Installation of plumbing.....	_____
e. Repairs to heating system.....	_____
f. Installation of heating system.....	_____
g. Repairs to wiring.....	_____
h. Installation of electricity.....	_____
i. Repairs to walls, foundations, porches.....	_____
j. Addition of rooms, porches.....	_____
k. Kitchen cupboards and other storage space added.....	_____
l. Other _____	_____
a. Total (a thru l).....	_____
<u>Other housing expense</u>	
7. Net expense for vacation home.....	_____
8. Lodging while traveling or on vacation.....	_____
9. Lodging while working away from home.....	_____
10. Lodging at school.....	_____
11. Amount paid in 1945 on housing expenses incurred prior to 1945.....	_____
12. Total, items 1 thru 11.....	\$ _____
13. Amount owing at end of year on expenses incurred in 1945.....	_____
14. Net housing expenditure (12-13).....	\$ _____
<u>Housing received without direct expense (Make no entries for farm home)</u>	
15. Value of housing received by entire family without expense.....	\$ _____
16. Value of housing received by individual members without expense.....	\$ _____

C. HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

Fuel, ice, utilities and service purchased

Item (a)	Amount (b)	Unit (c)	Cost per unit (d)	Total cost including delivery (e)	Farm share (f)
1. Ice.....	_____	_____	\$ _____	\$ _____	_____
2. Coal.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. Coke, briquettes.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. Wood					
a. Stove wood.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. Fire wood.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. Kindling wood.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. Kerosene (coal oil).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. Gasoline (not for car or farm machinery).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7. Fuel oil (not for farm machinery).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8. Gas (including tank gas and carbide).....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	_____
9. Electricity.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	_____
10. Operation of home electric plant.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	_____
11. Telephone, including long distance.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	_____
12. Water rent or well repairs.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	_____
13. Rent of freezer locker.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	XXX
14. Bags and boxes for frozen food.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	XXX
15. Service charge on feed for locker.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	XXX
16. Laundry sent out.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	XXX
17. Wages for household help					
a. Regular in house.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	XXX
b. Regular in yard or garden.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	XXX
c. Special.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	XXX
18. Uniforms and gifts for household help.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	XXX
19. Total (items 1 thru 18).....				\$ _____	

Materials

Item (a)	Expense (b)
20. Laundry supplies: household (not toilet) soap, soap powders, starch, bluing, bleaches, etc.; lye for making soap.....	\$ _____
21. Cleaning supplies: scouring powder, steel wool, ammonia, soapless lather, etc.....	_____
22. Polishes, etc.: floor wax, furniture polish, silver polish.....	_____
23. Paper supplies: toilet paper, paper napkins, paper towels, wax paper, shelf paper, etc.....	_____
24. Fly spray, fly paper, ant and other insect powder, disinfectants for home use only..	_____
25. Potted plants and cut flowers for the house.....	_____
26. Telegrams, stationery, postage, mailing cartons not for farm or business use.....	_____
27. Miscellaneous: matches, candles, lamp wicks, mouse traps, etc.....	_____
28. Total (20 thru 27).....	\$ _____

Fuel received without charge

Item (a)	Type (b)	Amount (c)	Unit (d)
29. Farm furnished.....	_____	_____	_____
30. Gift or pay....	_____	_____	_____

P. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

	Item (a)	Expense (b)
<u>Kitchen Equipment</u>		
1.	Kitchen furniture: tables, chairs, stools, cabinets	\$
2.	Mechanical refrigerator .....	.....
3.	Ice box, ice refrigerator .....	.....
4.	Cook stove .....	.....
	a. Electric .....	.....
	b. Gas (including tank gas and carbide) .....	.....
	c. Other .....	.....
5.	Electrical kitchen equipment (other than refrigerator and stove) .....	.....
6.	Pressure canner .....	.....
7.	Fruit jars, lids, rubbers and other canning equipment .....	.....
8.	Things used to take care of the milk--for home use only .....	.....
9.	Other pots and pans .....	.....
10.	Pressure sauce pans .....	.....
11.	Kitchen crockery and glassware (including baby bottles) .....	.....
12.	Thermos bottles, lunch kits and baskets .....	.....
13.	Faring knives, butcher knives, measuring spoons and the like .....	.....
14.	Other kitchen equipment .....	.....
<u>Glassware, China and Silverware</u>		
15.	Glassware and dishes .....	.....
16.	Flatware--knives, forks, and spoons .....	.....
17.	Salt and pepper shakers, tea pots and other serving pieces .....	.....
<u>Cleaning Equipment</u>		
18.	Vacuum cleaner .....	.....
19.	Carpet sweeper .....	.....
20.	Brooms, brushes, mops .....	.....
21.	Pails, dust pans, other cleaning equipment .....	.....
<u>Laundry Equipment</u>		
22.	Washing machine .....	.....
23.	Ironing machine .....	.....
24.	Self-heating irons .....	.....
25.	Flat irons .....	.....
26.	Washtubs, boards, wringers, boilers .....	.....
27.	Ironing boards, covers, baskets, pins, poles, lines .....	.....

P. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)

Item (a)	Expense (b)
<u>Household Linens and Other Textiles</u>	
28. Kitchen towels, dishcloths	\$
29. Hand towels, bath towels, washcloths, bath mats, shower curtains	
30. Tablecloths, oil cloth, place mats, napkins, bridge sets	
31. Sheets, pillowcases, mattress pads and covers	
32. Bedspreads and couch covers	
33. Afghans, quilts, blankets	
34. Pillows; bed and sofa	
35. Ready-made draperies, curtains, slip covers; materials, findings and labor for making	
<u>Furniture and Floor Coverings</u>	
36. Rugs, carpets, rug pads	
37. Linoleum, other non-textile floor coverings	
38. Living room suites	
39. Dining room suites	
40. Bedroom suites	
41. Beds, cots, cribs	
42. Mattresses, bedsprings	
43. Daybeds, couches, studio couches	
44. Dressers, chests	
45. Sideboards, buffets, cabinets	
46. Desks, bookcases, bookshelves	
47. Tables	
48. Chairs, benches, stools	
49. Porch and garden furniture	
<u>Miscellaneous Furnishings and Equipment</u>	
50. Electric light bulbs, lamp chimneys	
51. Heating stoves, portable heaters	
52. Sewing machines	
53. Lamps, clocks, fans, mirrors, pictures, vases, etc.	
54. Baby equipment; bassinets, pens, carriages, etc.	
55. Baggage, trunks	
56. Household tools, hardware, screws, shades, blinds	
57. Other miscellaneous equipment and furnishings	
58. Repairs and cleaning of furniture and equipment	
59. Amount paid in 1945 on general merchandise, including clothing, bought prior to 1945	
60. Total (1 thru 59)	\$
61. Amount owing at the end of 1945 on general merchandise, including clothing, bought during year	
62. Net expenditure (60-61)	\$
63. Value of furnishings and equipment received as gift or pay \$	

Q. TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OTHER THAN AUTOMOBILE

Item (a)	Expense (b)
1. Local travel; bus, taxi, share in car pool.....	\$ _____
2. Other travel; bus; railroad, including pullman; plane; etc.....	_____
3. Bicycle and motorcycle used mostly for school or work, including purchase, repair and upkeep.....	_____
4. Amounts paid in 1945 on bicycle or motorcycle bought prior to 1945.....	_____
5. Total (1 thru 4).....	_____
6. Amounts owing at end of 1945 on 1945 expenditures.....	_____
7. Net expenditure (5-6).....	\$ _____
8. Proportion of expenses for business: _____ percent	

R. EDUCATION

Item (a)	Expense (b)
1. School or college books, paper, pencils and other supplies.....	\$ _____
2. Tuition fees, laboratory fees and special lessons such as music, art, dancing and things like that.....	_____
3. Total (1 + 2).....	\$ _____

S. RELIGION, COMMUNITY WELFARE AND GIFTS

Item (a)	Expense (b)
1. Church, missions, Sunday school and other religious organizations.....	\$ _____
2. Red Cross, Community Chest or War Fund, U.S.O., hospital drives and other charities.....	_____
3. Charitable gifts not to organized charities.....	_____
4. Gifts to relatives outside the economic family and to friends; money gifts and the cost of presents.....	_____
5. Total (1 thru 4).....	\$ _____

T. READING, RECREATION AND TOBACCO

Item (a)	Expense (b)
<u>Reading</u>	
1. Daily newspapers, either by subscription or single copies.....	\$ _____
2. Weekly newspapers, either by subscription or single copies.....	_____
3. Magazines, either by subscription or single copies.....	_____
4. Books (not school books).....	_____
5. Book rentals and library fees from public or rental libraries.....	_____
<u>Recreation</u>	
6. Adult movie tickets: number _____ at _____.....	_____
7. Children's movie tickets: number _____ at _____.....	_____
8. Admissions to plays, dances, lectures, concerts, ball games, etc.....	_____
9. Toys, games and play equipment.....	_____
10. Sports equipment, sports fees, supplies, licenses; hobby equipment and supplies....	_____
11. Riding horses, bicycles, motorcycles for pleasure; purchase, upkeep, rental.....	_____
12. Dogs, birds, or other pets; purchase, food, care, licenses, equipment, etc.....	_____
13. Purchase of radio or radio-phonograph.....	_____
14. Radio batteries, tubes, repairs.....	_____
15. Phonograph, including repairs.....	_____
16. Piano, organ, guitar, violin, drum, horn, harmonica, or other musical instruments; tuning and repairs.....	_____
17. Sheet music, phonograph records and needles, song books, and record albums.....	_____
18. Prizes, decorations, and favors for parties or holidays, Christmas decorations, etc.	_____
19. Dues to social and recreational clubs such as country clubs, Girl Reserves, Girl and Boy Scouts, Women's clubs, lodges such as Masons, Eastern Star, etc.....	_____
20. Amount paid in 1945 on above items bought prior to 1945.....	_____
<u>Tobacco</u>	
21. Cigarettes.....	_____
22. Cigars.....	_____
23. Smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff.....	_____
24. Pipes, cigarette papers, cigarette and cigar holders, lighters, lighter fluid, tobacco pouches, holders, cigarette cases.....	_____
25. Total (1 thru 24).....	\$ _____
26. Amount owing at the end of 1945 on 1945 purchases exclusive of tobacco items.....	\$ _____
27. Net expenditure in 1945 (25 - 26).....	\$ _____

D. INVESTMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Item (a)	Expense (b)
1. Poll tax.....	\$ _____
2. Personal property tax.....	_____
3. Life insurance premiums.....	_____
4. Burial insurance payments.....	_____
5. Health and accident insurance.....	_____
6. Funeral of a family member: flowers, wreaths, markers, monuments; purchase and upkeep of cemetery lot.....	_____
7. Legal and other fees such as notary fees, marriage license, birth certificate; lawyer's fee in connection with household affairs; fees for having income tax figures.....	_____
8. Bank charges for service, checks or safe deposit box.....	_____
9. Rent of post office box.....	_____
10. Moving expense and express and freight charges (not farm or other business) except for delivery of things bought.....	_____
11. Money lost or stolen; amounts paid on articles that were repossessed; rent paid on a house not occupied.....	_____
12. Interest on money borrowed for family use (not farm or other business).....	_____
13. Principal payments made on money borrowed for family use (not farm or other business).....	_____
14. Rental real estate bought.....	_____
a. Purchase price	\$ _____
b. Cash paid (down payment and installments paid in 1945).....	_____
c. Mortgage given	\$ _____
15. Principal payments on real estate rented out.....	_____
16. Improvements on and additions to real estate rented out.....	_____
17. Stocks and bonds (not War Bonds), shares in cooperatives, etc.....	_____
18. Total (1 thru 17).....	\$ _____

V. MEDICAL CARE

Item (a)	Number of members receiving paid care once or more		Total expense for the year (d)	Number of members receiving free care (e)
	14 and over (b)	14 (c)		
	1. Physician, specialist, surgeon (M.D.).....			\$
2. Other practitioner: chiropractor, osteopath, etc.				
3. Dentist.....				
4. County health officers and nurses.....				
5. Hospital care.....				
6. Ambulance (if paid separately).....				
7. Private (trained) nurse.....				
8. Practical nurse.....				
9. Widwife.....				
10. Laboratory tests and X-ray.....				
11. Eye tests and glasses.....				
12. Prepayment of health care				
a. V.S.A.....				XXXX
b. Hospital insurance only.....				XXXX
c. Other.....				XXXX
13. Medicines and drugs.....	XXXX	XXXX		XXXX
14. Medical appliances and surplus.....	XXXX	XXXX		XXXX
15. Other.....				
16. If respondent cannot separate the cost for two or more of the above items, enter the line numbers here and fill b, c, and d.....				XXXX
17. Amount paid in 1945 on medical bills incurred prior to 1945.....	XXXX	XXXX		XXXX
18. Total (1 thru 17).....	XXXX	XXXX	\$	XXXX
19. Amount owing at the end of 1945 on medical bills incurred during the year \$				
20. Net expenditure (18-19).....			\$	
21. What family members have not been to a medical doctor or had a medical doctor call for treatment since Pearl Harbor?				
22. What family members have never gone to a dentist except to have a tooth pulled?				

W. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Fill for heads of the family, all married couples, and unmarried children 14-25

Meetings attended or trips made during April and May

Family members	All kinds of church meetings and church social affairs	Meetings of farm organizations: A-R Clubs, Home Demonstration Clubs, Fara Bureau AAA, FSA, etc.	Meetings or social affairs of Chamber of Commerce, business or professional clubs, labor organizations	School functions: Athletic events, plays, programs, P.T.A. meetings	Social, civic, literary and musical clubs and organizations	Trips to a town with a population of:		
						90,000 or more	10,000 to 90,000	2,500 to 10,000
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number

1/
 Idies:
 Memphis
 Jackson
 Birmingham
 New Orleans

2/
 In Lee like:
 Meridian
 Columbus
 Clarksdale
 Greenwood

In Jones like:
 Laurel
 Hattiesburg
 Meridian
 Gulfport
 Biloxi
 Hatties

3/
 In Lee like:
 (select 3 nearest)
 Tupelo
 Aberdeen
 Amory
 New Albany
 Oxford
 Grenada

3/
 In Jones like:
 (select 3 nearest)
 Columbia
 Brookhaven
 McCoub
 Forest
 Ellisville

X. PERSONAL CARE

Item (a)	Expense (b)
1. Toilet soap.....	\$ _____
2. Tooth paste and powder, mouth wash and other dental preparations.....	_____
3. Shaving soaps and creams and other shaving preparations.....	_____
4. Permanent waves and other beauty shop services (for the wife).....	_____
5. Hair cuts and other barber shop services (for the husband).....	_____
6. Beauty and barber shop service for other members of the family.....	_____
7. Cosmetics such as powder, rouge, lipstick, creams, deodorant, nail polish, hand lotion, shampoos and hairdyes, perfume and the like.....	_____
8. Cleansing tissues and sanitary supplies.....	_____
9. All kinds of personal brushes--hair, tooth, shaving and clothes brushes; nail files and other manicure equipment; razors and blades and other articles for personal grooming.....	_____
10. Total (1 thru 9).....	\$ _____

Y-I. GENERAL CLOTHING EXPENSES

Item (a)	Expense (b)
1. Yard goods used or to be used for clothing.....	\$ _____
2. Thread used for sewing and mending, darning cotton.....	_____
3. Patterns, trimmings, tape, buttons, zippers, etc.....	_____
4. Knitting, crocheting yarn and thread for garments.....	_____
5. Paid help for sewing, tailoring, alterations.....	_____
6. Shoe repairs, shines, polish, laces, etc.....	_____
7. Any other expense on clothing such as insurance or rental of uniforms and other clothing.....	_____
8. Total (1 thru 7).....	\$ _____

T-II. CLOTHING: Women and girls 2 years of age and over

Article of clothing (a)	Family member					
	Clothing bought ready-made			Home-made clothing		Other garments rec'd as gifts, pay. "hand-me-downs" (g) No.
	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total cost (d)	Made from yard goods (e) No.	Made from feed or other sacks (f) No.	
1. Dresses: one-piece or two piece.....		\$	\$			
2. Suits.....						
3. Slack suits.....						
4. Slacks.....						
5. Skirts.....						
6. Blouses, knitted shirts..						
7. Lightweight sweaters....						
8. Overalls, coveralls, dungarees.....						
9. Play & sun suits, shorts.						
0. Aprons, smocks.....						
1. Uniforms.....						
2. Heavy coat, with or without fur; fur coat.....						
3. Light coat, cape.....						
4. Raincoat.....						
5. Hats, caps, berets, head scarfs, other headwear...						
6. Hosiery.....						
7. Anklets.....						
8. Shoes: pumps, oxfords, straps.....						
9. Leather, felt boots; tennis shoes.....						
0. House slippers.....						

Y-II. CLOTHING: Women and girls 2 years of age and over -- Continued

Article of clothing (a)	Family member					
	Clothing bought ready-made			Home-made clothing		Other garments rec'd. gifts, pay, "hand-me-downs" (g)
	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total cost (d)	Made from yard goods (e)	Made from feed or other scraps (f)	
			No.	No.	No.	
21. Rubbers, rubber boots, galoshes, erotics.....		\$	\$			
22. Slips.....						
23. Union suits, combinations.....						
24. Undervests, vests.....						
25. Bloomers, panties.....						
26. Corsets, girdles, brassieres.....						
27. Nightgowns, pajamas.....						
28. Housecoats, robes, kimonos.....						
29. Dress or school gloves, mittens.....						
30. Work gloves.....						
31. Handbags, purses.....						
32. Handkerchiefs.....						
33. Collars, dickeys, neck scarfs.....						
34. Umbrellas, garters, belts, ear muffs, other accessories.....						
35. Jewelry, watches.....						
36. Bathing suits, special uniforms and costumes for progress and organizations.....						
37. Total (1 thru 36).....			\$			
38. Value of clothing, yard goods or scraps received from someone outside the economic family as gift or pay			\$			

I-III. CLOTHING: Men and boys 2 years of age and over

Article of clothing (a)	Family member					
	Clothing bought ready-made			Home-made clothing		Other garments rec'd: gifts, pay, "hand-me-downs" (g)
	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total cost (d)	Made from yard goods (e) No.	Made from feed or other socks (f) No.	
1. Work clothes: Overalls, coveralls, cotton trousers, jumpers.....		\$	\$			
2. Overalls worn to school..						
3. Suits--dress or business..						
4. Slack suits.....						
5. Separate trousers--dress or business.....						
6. Separate suit coats and vests--dress or business						
7. Children's man suits, shorts, knitted suits....						
8. Coats: Overcoats, top-coats, raincoats.....						
9. Snow suits, leggings....						
10. Jackets, Mackinaws, heavy sweaters.....						
11. Lightweight sweaters, sweat and knitted shirts.						
12. Dress, business, or school shirts, blouses...						
13. Work, other shirts.....						
14. Dress, business or school hats, caps.....						
15. Work hats, hunting caps..						
16. Dress or school shoes....						

Y-III. CLOTHING: Men and boys 2 years of age and over -- Continued

Article of clothing (a)	Family member					
	Clothing bought ready-made			Home-made clothing		Other garments rec'd as gifts, pay, "hand-me-downs"
	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total cost (d)	Made from yard goods (e) No.	Made from feed or other scraps (f) No.	
17. Work shoes or boots.....		\$	\$			
18. House-slippers.....						
19. Rubbers, rubber boots, arctic.....						
20. Hosiery.....						
21. S.F.D.'s, union suits....						
22. Undershirts, undershirts.						
23. Drawers, shorts.....						
24. Pajamas, nightshirts....						
25. Bathrobes.....						
26. Dress, business or school gloves, mittens.....						
27. Work gloves.....						
28. Ties.....						
29. Handkerchiefs.....						
30. Belts, garters, suspenders, ear muffs, scarfs, other accessories						
31. Watches, jewelry.....						
32. Bathing suits, special uniforms or costumes for programs or organizations						
33. Total (1 thru 32).....			\$			
34. What was the total value of clothing, yard goods, or scraps received from someone outside economic family as gift or pay?			\$			

7-17. CLOTHING: Infants and children under 2 years of age

Article of clothing	Family member						Other garments rec'd: gifts, pay, "hand-me-downs"
	Clothing bought ready-made			Home-made clothing		No.	
	No.	Price per article	Total cost	Made from yard goods	Made from feed or other stock		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
1. Complete layette.....			\$	\$	No.	No.	No.
2. Dresses, rompers, play and sun suits, slings....							
3. Overalls, knitted suits.							
4. Coats; coat sets, snow suits, leggings.....							
5. Sweaters, sweaters.....							
6. Shirts, vests, bands....							
7. Wrappers, kimono, nightgowns.....							
8. Diapers.....							
9. Panties: rubber, training.....							
10. Caps, hoods, bonnets....							
11. Stockings, socks, booties.....							
12. Shoes, slippers, sandals.....							
13. Bibs, other accessories.							
14. Sewals, afghans.....							
15. Blankets.....							
16. Other clothing							
17. Total (1 thru 16).....				\$			
18. What was total value of clothing, yard goods, or socks received from someone outside economic family as gift or pay?							\$

T-V. CLOTHING INVENTORY

To be taken for the heads of the family, all married couples, and unmarried children 14-25

Women and girls

	Article of clothing (a)	Number (b)	Number of years owned (c)
Family member number	1. Winter coat		
	2. Spring coat		
	3. Felt hat		
Family member number	1. Winter coat		
	2. Spring coat		
	3. Felt hat		
Family member number	1. Winter coat		
	2. Spring coat		
	3. Felt hat		

Men and boys

	Article of clothing (a)	Number (b)	Number of years owned (c)
Family member number	1. Wool suit		
	2. Overcoat		
	3. Leather or wool jacket, Waistings		
Family member number	1. Wool suit		
	2. Overcoat		
	3. Leather or wool jacket, Waistings		
Family member number	1. Wool suit		
	2. Overcoat		
	3. Leather or wool jacket, Waistings		

Z. BALANCE

Item and source (a)	Initial balance (b)	Adjusted balance (c)
Disbursements		
1. Meals bought at work (E 11 k)	\$	\$
2. Occupational expense (E 11 l)		
3. Retirement deductions (E 11 f)		
4. Net change in war bonds (E 15)		
5. Net income tax payments (E 18)		
6. Household craft disbursements (F 2)		
7. Business disbursements (F 17)		
8. Farm disbursements (G 62)		
9. Increase in money on hand and in bank (I 21)		
10. Automobile operation (J 19)		
11. Automobile purchase (J 27)		
12. Food (K 14)		
13. Housing (N 14)		
14. Fuel, etc. (O 19 e)		
15. Materials (O 28)		
16. Furnishings & equipment (P 62)		
17. Other travel (Q 7)		
18. Education (R 3)		
19. Gifts and welfare (S 5)		
20. Reading, recreation (T 27)		
21. Miscellaneous (U 18)		
22. Medical care (V 20)		
23. Personal care (X 10)		
24. Clothing, general (Y-I-8)		
25. Clothing, women & girls (Y-II-37)		
26. Clothing, men & boys (Y-III-73)		
27. Clothing, infants (Y-IV-17)		
28. Total, & thru 27	\$	\$
Receipts		
29. Other members in household (C 9 d)	\$	\$
30. Wages and salaries (E 11 i)		
31. Household crafts receipts (F 1)		
32. Other business receipts (F 6 or F 18)		
33. Gross farm receipts (G 29)		
34. Other money receipts (I 19)		
35. Decrease in money on hand or in bank (I 21)		
36. Total (29 thru 35)	\$	\$
37. Difference between 28 and 36		
38. Difference as a percent of larger		

APPENDIX D. FOOD LIST

A. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

County _____

Interviewer _____

Assignment No. _____

Location _____

Sample Area No. _____

7 days covered: _____

From _____ to _____

MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
in cooperation with
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics
Washington, D. C.

Rural Family Living in Lee and Jones Counties

FOOD LIST

The information given will be strictly
confidential and will be seen only by
sworn employees of the State and Federal
governments.

Budget Bureau No. 40-4627
Approval Expires 8-31-46

DO NOT FILL

1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____
5	_____
6	_____
7	_____
8	_____

B. REPORT OF FOOD USED BY HOUSEHOLD DURING LAST 7 DAYS

Food (a)	Specify if frozen, canned, dried, cured, ready- cooked (b)	Quantity used		Code: B EP O (e)	Bought food		DO NOT FILL			
		Number of units (c)	Unit: Qt., lb., doz., cup, etc. (d)		Price and Unit (f)	Quantity of food in pounds			Expense for bought foods (j)	
						Total (g)	Home produced (h)	Bought (i)		
MILK, CREAM, ICE CREAM, CHEESE										
1 Milk: Whole	xx				\$	for				\$
2 Buttermilk_ skim_ chocolate	xx					for				
3 Dry: Whole_ skim_ other	xx					for				
4 Evaporated	xx					for				
5 Condensed	xx					for				
6 Cream: Heavy_ light_ ; sweet_ sour_ ..	xx					for				
7 Ice cream	xx					for				
8 Cheese: Cottage	xx					for				
9 Cream	xx					for				
10 American	xx					for				
11 Other	xx					for				

See following pages for pages 2 through 12 of the food list.

FOOD USED (Contd.)

Food (a)	Food (a)	Food (a)	Food (a)
FATS, OILS	30 Lamb and mutton: Chops.....	46 Shellfish: Shrimp_oyster_	TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUIT
12 Butter.....	31 Roast: Bone in_boned_.....	other_____!	56 Tomatoes_juice.....
13 Margarine.....	32 Stewing, soup, grinding:	In shell_shelled_.....	57 Puree_paste_sauce.....
14 Lard.....	Bone in_boned_.....	47 Mixtures, chiefly meat,	58 Catsup, chili sauce_
15 Other shortening.....	33 Pork: Chops.....	poultry, fish:	tomato soup.....
16 Salad, cooking oil.....	34 Ham: Bone in_boned_.....	Chicken noodle dinner_	59 Oranges_juice_;
17 Salad dressing_French_	35 Loin roast: Bone in_boned_.	chili con carne_codfish	tangerines_luquats.....
mayonnaise.....	36 Sausage.....	cakes_corned beef hash_	60 Grapefruit_juice.....
18 Bacon.....	37 Shoulder_ham hocks_	deviled crab_meat stew_	61 Lemons_juice_ ; limes.....
19 Salt pork.....	Canadian bacon_spararibs_	ravioli_tsaales_other_____	GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES
EGGS, MEAT, POULTRY, FISH	other_____	DRY MATURE PEAS AND BEANS, NUTS	62 Collards.....
20 Eggs.....	38 Variety meats: Liver.....	48 Peas: English_field_	63 Kale.....
21 Beef: Steak, round: Bone in_	39 Kidney_brains_heart_	other_____;	64 Mustard greens.....
boned.....	chitterlings_tongue_	lentils.....	65 Spinach.....
22 Steak, other: Bone in_boned_	sweetbreads_tripec_	49 Beans: Navy_lima_kidney_	66 Turnip greens.....
23 Roast, rib: Bone in_boned_.	other_____	other_____	67 Beet tops_Brussel sprouts_
24 Roast, other: Bone in_boned_	40 Other meats: Rabbit_	50 Soybeans.....	chard_chicory_escarole_
25 Boiling, stewing, soup:	other game_____	51 Peanut butter.....	parsley_poke_dandelion_
Bone in_boned.....	41 Wieners_bologna_salami_	52 Peanuts: In shell_shelled_...	other_____
26 Ground.....	smoked sausage_spiced ham_	53 Nuts: Almonds_shredded_	68 Asparagus: Green_white_...
27 Veals Roast: Bone in_boned_..	veal loaf_deviled ham_	coconut_peacans_walnuts_	69 Beans, green lima and butter:
28 Cutlets, chops: Bone in_	other_____	other nuts_____!	Shelled_unshelled.....
boned.....	42 Poultry: Chicken	In shell_shelled.....	70 Beans, snap: Green_yellow_.
29 Stewing, soup, grinding:	(Wt.: Live_dressed_drum_).	POTATOES	71 Soybeans: Green.....
Bone in_boned.....	43 Turkey_duck_guinea_	54 White potatoes.....	72 Broccoli.....
	other_____	55 Sweetpotatoes, yams: Pale	73 Cabbage: Green_white_red_.
	(Wt.: Live_dressed_drum_)	yellow_orange.....	Chinese.....
	44 Fish: Salmon_tuna_fish_		74 Lettuce: Headed_leaf_.....
	sardines.....		75 Okra.....
	45 Other fish		
	(Wt.: Live_dressed_drum_).		

Food (a)
GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES (Contd.)
76 English peas: Shelled unshelled.....
77 Field peas: Shelled unshelled.....
78 Peppers: pimiento.....
79 Carrots.....
80 Pumpkin: other green and yellow vegetables.....
OTHER VEGETABLES
81 Beets.....
82 Cauliflower.....
83 Celery: White: green.....
84 Green corn: Yellow: white: In husk: husked on cob: out off cob.....
85 Onions: Mature: green.....
86 Rutabagas: turnips.....
87 Squash: Summer: winter.....
88 Cucumbers: radishes: eggplant: mushrooms: parsnips: salsify: snackcrust: other.....
89 Pickles: relishes: olives.....
90 Soups: Ready-to-serve.....
91 Condensed.....
92 Dehydrated.....

Food (a)
OTHER FRUIT
93 Watermelon.....
94 Cantaloup: other melon.....
95 Pineapple: juice.....
96 Strawberries: juice.....
97 Blackberries: blueberries: cranberries: raspberries: other berries: berry juice.....
98 Apples: sauce: juice: butter.....
99 Bananas.....
100 Cherries: juice.....
101 Figs: juice.....
102 Grapes: juice.....
103 Peaches: nectar: juice.....
104 Pears: nectar.....
105 Plums: juice.....
106 Prunes: juice.....
107 Raisins: currants.....
108 Rhubarb.....
109 Apricots: dates: fruit: cocktail: other fruit: fruit juice.....

Food (a)
GRAIN PRODUCTS
110 Bread: White (Wt.: 1 loaf.....)
111 Crumbs, bread, cracker.....
112 Whole wheat (Wt.: 1 loaf.....)
113 Rye: pumpnickel: other bread (Wt.: 1 loaf.....)
114 Crackers, not sweet.....
115 Cake.....
116 Pie.....
117 Rolls: cookies: doughnuts: other.....
118 Flour: White, plain.....
119 Self-rising.....
120 Whole-wheat.....
121 Soybean flour.....
122 Prepared flour mixes.....
123 Buckwheat: rye: potato: other flour.....
124 Corn meal: White: Unbolted: bolted.....
125 Yellow: Unbolted: bolted...

Food (a)
126 Grits: Unbolted: bolted...
127 Hominy.....
128 Rice: White: converted: brown.....
129 Rolled oats, oatmeal.....
130 Farina: wheat: cereal: barley.....
131 Cornstarch: tapioca: other uncooked cereal.....
132 Ready-to-eat cereal: Flaked: Bran: corn: rice: wheat.. Puffed: Corn: oats: rice: wheat.....
Shredded wheat: bran: other.....
133 Macaroni: spaghetti: noodles.....
134 Mixtures, chiefly grain products: Spaghetti in tomato sauce: rice in tomato sauce: macaroni and cheese dinner: other.....
SUGARS, SWEETS
135 Sugar: White.....
136 Brown sugar: maple sugar.....
137 Molasses: sorghum.....
138 Sirup: Corn.....
139 Cane: maple: other.....
140 Honey.....
141 Jellies: jams: preserves...
142 Candy: Chocolate: other.....
143 Prepared desserts: Gelatine: puddings: ice cream: rennet: other.....

Food (a)	Specify if frozen, canned, dried, cured, ready- cooked (b)	Quantity used		Code: B HP O (e)	Bought food Price and Unit (f)	DO NOT FILL				
		Number of units (c)	Unit: Qt., lb., doz., cup, etc. (d)			Quantity of food in pounds			Expense for bought foods (j)	
					Total (g)	Home produced (h)	Bought (i)			
ACCESSORIES										
144 Chocolate	XX				\$ for					\$
145 Cocoa	XX				for					
146 Bottled drinks, penny drinks	XX				for					
147 Beer and similar drinks	XX				for					
148 Coffee	XX				for					
149 Tea	XX				for					
150 Baking powder_ cream of tartar_	XX				for					
151 Baking soda	XX				for					
152 Yeast: Compressed_ dry_	XX				for					
153 Salt	XX				for					
154 Vinegar	XX				for					
155 Spices, herbs	XX				for					
156 Extracts, flavors	XX				for					
VITAMIN AND MINERAL PREPARATIONS										
157 Cod, other fish liver oils	XX	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX		
158 Vitamin capsules	XX	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX		
159 Mineral preparations: Iron_ calcium_ other_	XX	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX		
160 Mineral and vitamin capsules	XX	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX		

C. REPORT ON FATS

1. a. Did you use or save for cooking all the fat drippings you got from bacon, meat and poultry last week? Yes No
- b. If no, about how much did you not use for food? _____ tbsp., cup
2. Did you have about the same, more, or less reclaimed (salvaged) fat on hand at the end of the week than at the beginning of the week? Include fat saved for use in later cooking and fat to be turned in to the butcher for cash payment. Count any fat turned in to the butcher for cash during the week, as if it still were in the home at the end of the week.

	<u>Check one</u>	<u>By how much?</u>
a. Same.....	_____	_____
b. More.....	_____	_____
c. Less.....	_____	_____

D. REPORT ON GARBAGE AND FOOD FED TO ANIMALS

1. Was any edible food reported above put into the garbage or fed to animals? Include food that was still edible and food that spoiled in cooking or while stored. Do not include usual refuse such as pits and peelings of fruits and vegetables or gristle and bone of meat. Yes No
2. If yes, tell what the foods were and how much was thrown away and fed to animals.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Check whether</u>		<u>Quantity</u>
	<u>Cooked</u>	<u>Uncooked</u>	

E. SOURCES OF PERISHABLE FOOD BOUGHT DURING WEEK

<u>Item</u>	<u>Grocery store</u>	<u>General store</u>	<u>Traveling store</u>	<u>Dairy (delivery)</u>	<u>Curb market</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>Other</u>
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1. Meat.....							
2. Poultry.....							
3. Fish.....							
4. Milk.....							
5. Other dairy products							
6. Eggs.....							
7. Fruit.....							
8. Vegetables.....							
9. Strip, sorghum.....							

F. REPORT OF MEALS SERVED DURING LAST 7 DAYS AND EXPENSE FOR FOOD AWAY FROM HOME

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(a) Family members during last 7 days (Give relationship to head)	(b) Age	(c) Sex	(d) Activity code (persons 21 or older)	(e) Number of meals during last 7 days			(f) Expense for food away from home	
				(e) Obtained from family food supplies	(f) Received as gift or pay	(g) Brought and eaten away from home	(h) Meals	(i) Between-meal food and drink; supplements to carried meals
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
Boarders, guests, paid help (list)								
11					XX	XX	X	
12					XX	XX		
13					XX	XX		
14					XX	XX		
15					XX	XX		

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