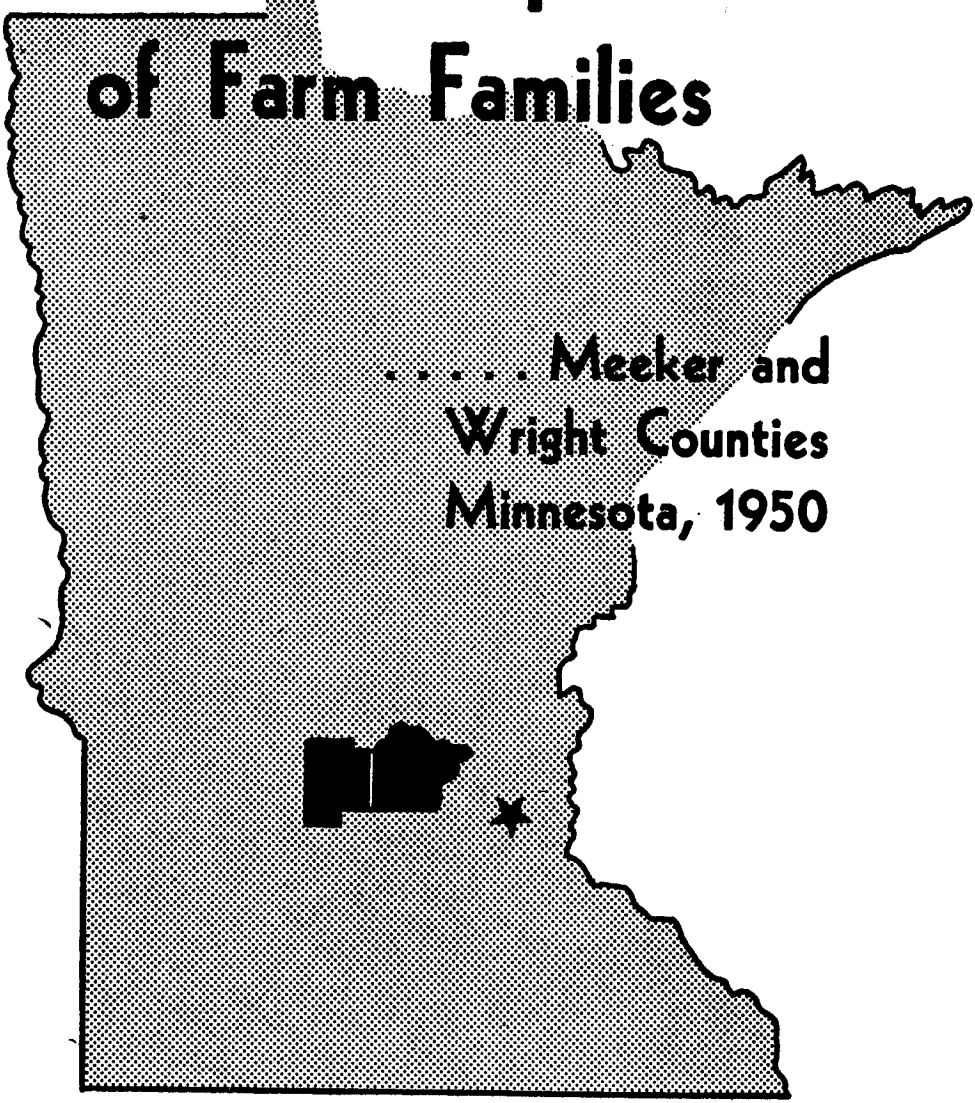
Food Consumption of Farm Families



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Food Consumption of Farm Families, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minnesota, 1950

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SUMMARY

In a survey of 235 farm-operator families in Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., the average family used food valued at $19 during a week in spring 1950. Cash outlay for food at home and away averaged $11. Only housekeeping families of 2 adults and 0, 1, or 2 children between the ages of 2 and 15 years were included in the survey. The average number of persons in the family was 2.64.

Liberal use was made of home-produced foods, particularly milk, poultry, and other livestock products. Three-fourths of the milk and milk products, about 90 percent of the eggs, and about 60 percent of the meat, poultry, and fish were produced on the home farm. Home-produced food accounted for about 40 percent of the money value of all family food.

The average food supply of these families provided nutrients that more than met the recommended allowances of the National Research Council (1948) for nine nutrients. However, one-third of the households had diets during a week that failed to meet the 1948 recommendations for calcium and ascorbic acid; about one-sixth had diets that failed to meet the allowances for vitamin A, thiamine, and niacin. Two-thirds of the calcium and one-third or more of all the other nutrients except ascorbic acid came from home-produced food. In these springtime diets of Minnesota farm families, only 29 percent of the ascorbic acid came from home-produced food.

The average money value of food used by the higher income families was about 7½ dollars greater than that of the lower income families. Some of this difference, however, is accounted for by the larger size of the higher income families.

About three-fourths of the families with incomes under $1,000 spent 60 percent or more of their 1949 income for food whereas no family with an income over $4,000 spent more than 30 percent. The average for all families was 24 percent.

Nearly all of the Minnesota farm families had canned some food—mostly fruits and vegetables—during the year 1949. Three-fourths had preserved food by freezing—mostly meat or poultry. The amounts of fruits and vegetables canned or frozen came to about one-third of the quantity recommended in family food plans for a year for the group.

Questions were also included in this survey on how families used certain selected foods. Nearly all used fresh fluid milk; almost 70 percent of the milk was used as a beverage. All of the households using butter reported table use and 70 percent used it in cooking. However, only one-eighth of the butter was used in cooking. All households used white granulated sugar; nearly all had some for table use although only one-third of the sugar was so used.

In a comparison of the spring food consumption of farm families in Meeker and Wright Counties (1950) and city families of the same selected types in Minneapolis-St. Paul (1948 and 1949), the money value of food from all sources was found to be nearly the same. The farm families consumed more potatoes but less other vegetables and

fruit than the city families. They used more milk, eggs, grain products, fats and oils, and sugar and sweets. There was little difference in quantities of meat, poultry, and fish used by the two groups, though the farm families consumed slightly more.

The amounts of some processed foods used by Minnesota farm and city families indicate that the rural housewife is not far different from her urban counterpart in taking advantage of timesaving processed foods available in today's markets. For example, farm households used about the same amounts of prepared flour mixes and dry prepared desserts as city households and almost as much ice cream and purchased bread.

In terms of calories, the farm families consumed more food than the city families, but the difference was no greater than can be accounted for by the greater food energy requirements of the farm family members. Amounts of two vitamins—A and ascorbic acid—were lower in the farm diets in the spring than in city diets because of lower fruit and vegetable consumption by the farm families. Amounts of other nutrients were approximately the same.

INTRODUCTION

Why This Study Was Made

This survey of farm family food consumption in two counties of Minnesota in the spring of 1950 was undertaken to provide up-to-date information on the consumption patterns and dietary levels of a small, homogeneous group of farm families. This particular area was chosen so that, in addition to providing data on rural consumption patterns, it could be used for comparison with the studies made during two previous years in nearby Minneapolis-St. Paul.[1]

The data from this study supplement other rural and the urban surveys made by the Department of Agriculture. In 1935–36 and again in 1942 the Department undertook large-scale studies of the food consumption of farm families (*8*, *9*)[2] along with other population groups as part of general investigations into income and expenditures of households. Since the middle 1940's, food-consumption studies have been made in a number of localized rural areas—1 county each in Georgia and Ohio in 1945 (*1*), 2 counties in Mississippi in 1946 (*7*), and 3 types of farming areas in the South in 1948 (in cooperation with 5 State agricultural experiment stations (*2*, *4*)).

What This Publication Reports

This publication reports the results of the survey of food consumption of farm-operator families conducted by the Department of Agriculture in Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., in the spring of 1950.[3] Included are data on quantity and cost of farm family food for a week in the spring of 1950, estimates of the nutritive content of the food available for consumption, an analysis of food consumption in relation to income, a comparison of patterns of food consumption of rural and urban families in Minnesota, and data on certain home food practices such as the use made in the home of selected dairy products and sugars and the home production and preservation of food in 1949.

For this survey, 235 families provided estimates of quantities of foods used in a week and information on certain food practices during the preceding year. To obtain the information on a week's food consumption, a food list was used and the respondent was asked to recall which foods had been used during the preceding week, the quantities used, and the prices of purchased foods.

Farm-operator households in the open country were visited to provide a representative sample of the group to be studied. However, in order to obtain a group that would be somewhat homogeneous and comparable to those studied in 1948 and 1949 in Minneapolis-St. Paul only housekeeping families of 2 adults and 0, 1, or 2 children

[1] Clark, F., Murray, J., Weiss, Gertrude S., and Grossman, E. Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States with an Appraisal of Methods of Analysis. Manuscript in preparation.

[2] Italic numbers in parentheses refer to Literature Cited, p. 26.

[3] Interviews were made between April 28 and June 30. The heaviest collection of schedules occurred between May 5 and June 23 (table 45, p. 91).

between the ages of 2 and 15 years were included. This restriction resulted in a sample with smaller sized families than in the entire farm population of these counties.[4]

Description of the Area Studied

Meeker and Wright Counties are in the south central part of Minnesota not far from Minneapolis-St. Paul. In each of these counties over 95 percent of the land area is farmland; about two-thirds of the employed males work on farms. Few of the women work outside the homes. There are no towns in either county with a population over 4,000 and only 13 over 1,000. There are few "urban commuters" and little industrialization. Thus the region is predominantly rural, with income mainly from dairy, livestock, and poultry products.

The population tends to be homogeneous, with practically no racial minorities represented and the small percentage of foreign-born individuals coming primarily from the Scandinavian countries and Germany. About three-quarters of the farmers own their own land and more than half of them have operated the same farm for 5 years or more.

The farm population in these two counties is similar to that of the State as a whole in agricultural income per farm, type of farming, proportion of owners, and ethnic background. However, although averages in many of these characteristics are close to the State averages, the two counties do not show the wide range found in the State.

Description of the Families Surveyed

More than half of the farm-operator families surveyed had net money incomes under $2,000 in 1949 after deduction of taxes (table 1). Most of them (82 percent) owned their own farms and few operators (less than one-fourth) reported any off-farm work. Over four-fifths of the homes had electricity but only about half had telephones or had running water.

Many of the families were in the later stages of the life cycle—older couples with no children at home. Two-thirds of the homemakers were 40 or more years of age; about one-fifth were 60 or more. Families averaged a little over 2½ persons. Fifty-seven percent had no children at home, 22 percent had one child 2 to 15 years of age, 21 percent had two children 2 to 15 years of age.

MONEY VALUE OF FOOD USED IN A WEEK

The money value of all food used by families at home or away averaged $18.88 for a week in spring 1950 or $7.15 per person [5] (appendix tables 13 and 14). Three-quarters of the families had per person consumption of food worth between $4 and $10 for the week studied.

[4] In the Minneapolis-St. Paul studies it was found that average income as well as average family size was somewhat lower for the selected families than for all families (table 43, p. 89). This fact must be borne in mind in interpreting the data in this report.

[5] Data are also available on the money value of food for the year 1949. These are shown in appendix table 8.

TABLE 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES: *Family size, age of homemaker, family type, tenure, and selected facilities, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Item	Unit	Income (1949 income after Federal income tax)						
		All	Under $1,000	$1,000–$1,999	$2,000–$2,999	$3,000–$3,999	$4,000 and over	Not classified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Families	Number	235	62	64	43	29	21	16
Do	Percent	100	28	29	20	13	10	
Family size (count of members)	Persons	2.64	2.34	2.47	2.88	3.07	3.14	2.38
Median age of homemaker	Years	46	54	51	43	42	38	38
Distribution of families by type:								
All families (2 adults—0–2 children, 2–15 years)	Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No children	do	57	74	65	44	34	24	76
1 child	do	22	16	19	28	28	33	12
2 children	do	21	10	16	28	38	43	12
Families owning farms	do	82	89	89	77	66	76	75
Houses with specified facility:								
Electricity	do	86						
Telephone	do	53						
Running water	do	48						

All but 3 households used some home-produced food during the survey week (2 of the 3 households consisted only of men and the third was an elderly couple). For the group as a whole the average value of home-produced food used was about three-fourths as high as expenditures for purchased food used at home. Only a fourth of the families had any expenditures for food purchased and eaten away from home either as meals or snacks; the average amount spent by the group was less than a dollar. The average money value of food per family for a week from different sources, and the percent of total value from each source were as follows:

Source	Value of family food	
	Dollars	*Percent*
All food	18.88	100
Bought	10.77	57
Used at home	10.16	54
Away from home	.61	3
Produced at home	[1] 7.68	41
Received as gift or pay	[1] .43	2

[1] Valued at average retail prices paid for same foods by other families in the same locality during the survey week.

Meat, poultry, and fish accounted for over a quarter (29 percent) of the money value of food used at home in the week, milk and milk products (except butter) and eggs for slightly less than a quarter (22 percent); and fruit and vegetables for a little less than a fifth (18 percent). The remainder was divided between fats and oils, grain products, sugar and sweets, and miscellaneous items. Of purchased food, meat, poultry, and fish, fats and oils, grain products, and fruits and vegetables each made up about one-fifth of the value (appendix table 16). The difference between all food and purchased food in the distribution of money value of the food groups is a result of the kind and amount of home-produced food. These Minnesota farms, with their concentration on dairy and livestock farming, produced over three-quarters of the milk (equivalent), practically all of the eggs, and about half of the meat, poultry, and fish that their families consumed in the spring of 1950. Home production also accounted for almost one-third of the fruits and vegetables and around one-fifth of the sugar and sweets (chiefly jellies from home-produced fruits). Virtually all of the grain products used were purchased.

Following is the quantity and money value of specified groups of food used at home per household during a week in the spring of 1950 and the share of the money value that was accounted for by home-produced food:

Food group	From all sources [1]		Share home-produced (based on money value)
	Quantity	Money value [2]	
		Dollars	*Percent*
All foods		18.51	42
Milk equivalent	16.7 qt.	3.37	76
Fats and oils	3.5 lb.	1.64	7
Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	5.8 lb.	.73	[3]
Bakery products	5.2 lb.	.90	0
Eggs	2.2 doz.	.75	91
Meats, poultry, fish	11.1 lb.	5.31	57
Sugar, sweets	4.9 lb.	.85	21
All fruits, vegetables, and nuts	31.9 lb.	3.40	31
Fresh fruits	6.4 lb.	.73	9
Fresh potatoes	11.9 lb.	.47	28
Fresh vegetables	3.7 lb.	.56	39
Frozen fruits and vegetables	0.4 lb.	.15	66
Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices	8.9 lb.	1.29	40
Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts	0.6 lb.	.20	6
Beverages		1.02	[3]
Miscellaneous		.54	28

[1] Includes food used at home by all household members. The household included boarders and farm help; hence the total value of household food was slightly greater than that of family food at home ($18.27).
[2] Home-produced foods valued at retail prices in the area.
[3] 0.5 percent or less.

NUTRITIVE CONTENT OF FOOD

Dietary Levels

Total amounts of each nutrient in the household food supply were high, as computed from the quantities of foods that were reported used at home during the week of the study (adjusted, insofar as homemakers reported, for food fed to animals or thrown away). The household food supply contained the following quantities of nutrients per person per day:

Food energy	3,780 cal.	Thiamine	2.48 mg.
Protein	110 gm.	Riboflavin	2.80 mg.
Calcium	1.28 gm.	Niacin	22.4 mg.
Iron	18.9 mg.	Ascorbic acid	123 mg.
Vitamin A value	8,300 I. U.		

To make possible comparisons of the food supplies of households of different composition (as to age, activity, and sex of members) with each other and with a table of allowances for intake of nutrients, the nutritive value of the food supply was expressed in terms of

averages per nutrition unit (or adult-male equivalent).[6] The following averages per nutrition unit per day are the result:

Food energy	3,960 cal.	Thiamine [1]	2.26 mg.
Protein	119 gm.	Riboflavin [1]	3.00 mg.
Calcium	1.25 gm.	Niacin [1]	21.9 mg.
Iron	19.6 mg.	Ascorbic acid [1]	110 mg.
Vitamin A value	9,000 I. U.		

[1] Cooking losses deducted. For averages not adjusted for cooking losses see appendix table 29.

The average diet more than met the recommended allowances of the National Research Council for all nutrients. Some nutrients were supplied in much more liberal quantities than others. Protein, iron, vitamin A, and riboflavin were present in quantities 60 percent or more above 1948 allowances. Thiamine, niacin, and ascorbic acid were about 50 percent above recommended allowances for intake. Calcium was the lowest, showing only a 25 percent margin.[7] Thus, as was true for urban families surveyed in 1948 and 1949,[8] calcium would appear to be the nutrient in which Minnesota farm dietaries have the least margin of safety.

Despite the fact that averages for each nutrient were well over the recommended allowances, about one-third of the family dietaries failed to meet 1948 recommendations for calcium and ascorbic acid, about one-sixth for vitamin A, thiamine, or niacin (cooking losses considered). Fourteen percent had food that provided less than 0.8 gram of calcium, while a few families (3 percent) had less than half of the calcium allowance. Fewer than 10 percent of the families appeared to have had diets that did not meet the 1948 recommendations in protein, iron, and riboflavin (appendix tables 33, 34, 35).

It must be remembered, however, that these data are for supplies available to families. While some corrections have been made for waste, inedible material, and cooking losses, nothing precise is known about these factors for the individual survey households. Nor is it known how the supply was actually divided among individual family members. A further problem relating to the distribution of families by the nutritive content of their food supply is the fact that the data are for 1 week's consumption. A particular family that ranked low or high in respect to a particular nutrient during one week might occupy a different position another week. For a group, however, it is likely that similar distributions would be found during another week. Moreover, farm families may have better diets during the months when fresh produce is more plentiful than in the spring.

Contribution of Food Groups

Among the 11 groups into which foods are frequently classified in developing food plans, grain products and fats and oils supplied the

[6] The scale used to compute the number of nutrition units in each household was based on the table of allowances recommended by the National Research Council in 1948 (*5*). The computations had been completed by the time the 1953 revision (*6*) of the allowances was adopted. The major change in the revised allowances that would affect this calculation is the lowering of the allowance of calcium for adults, from 1.0 gram to 0.8 gram per day.

[7] 38 percent when compared with 1953 allowance. This calculation also takes into account the change in the scale used to compute the number of nutrition units in the group.

[8] Phipard, E. F., and others Nutritive Value of Diets of Urban Families in the United States. Manuscript in preparation.

largest share of calories (table 2, p. 9). Sugar and the milk and meat groups were also important sources of calories. Fruits and vegetables contributed little energy value.

Most of the protein was supplied by the meat, grain, and milk groups. Of the average of 119 grams of protein per nutrition unit per day, two-thirds was from animal sources. Milk supplied 26 percent; meat, poultry, and fish, 31 percent; and eggs, 7 percent. Grain products accounted for 22 percent of the protein in these farm dietaries. However, some of the protein here shown in the grain products group was also from animal sources, chiefly milk and eggs in the purchased baked goods.

The milk and milk products consumed by these Minnesota farm families alone provided nearly a gram of calcium per nutrition unit per day, just about enough on the average to meet the daily allowance (1948). (See appendix table 30.) No other single food group provided the daily allowance for any nutrient. Riboflavin too was supplied primarily by milk although it took the addition of meat or grain products to bring the quantity up to the amount recommended for a day. Niacin and thiamine requirements were met by meat and grains. While the leafy, green, and yellow vegetables provided more vitamin A value than any other group, this quantity did not reach recommended allowances. Appreciable amounts of vitamin A came from milk, fats, and poultry and livestock products. All of the fruits and vegetables together supplied more than the recommended quantity of ascorbic acid with tomatoes and citrus fruits contributing about two-fifths of the total.

Contribution of Home-Produced Food

The Minnesota farm families surveyed in the spring of 1950 ate liberally of home-produced foods, particularly milk, poultry, and livestock products, as has been noted in the section on money value of foods. It is not surprising, therefore, that a third or more of each of the nutrients except ascorbic acid came from home-produced food. In fact half of the protein, over half of the riboflavin, and two-thirds of the calcium were so supplied. Only 29 percent of the ascorbic acid was furnished by home-produced food in these spring diets. It is likely that during other seasons of the year, especially summer and early fall, home-produced food would have supplied a much larger proportion of this vitamin.

Following are the percentages of the total nutrients from all sources that were contributed by home-produced food in a week in the spring 1950 diets of Minnesota farm families of selected composition (from appendix table 31):

Energy value	33	Thiamine	40
Protein	48	Riboflavin	58
Calcium	66	Niacin	36
Iron	33	Ascorbic acid	29
Vitamin A value	41		

Relative Economy of Foods

When a distribution of the total money value of food by food group (retail value of foods obtained without direct expenditure as well as expenditures for purchased foods) is compared with distributions of the nutrients contributed by the particular food items in each group of foods selected by the families, it is apparent that some food groups

were cheaper sources of specific nutrients than others (table 2). Grain products took a relatively small percentage of the food dollar. Yet this group contributed proportions of nearly all nutrients similar to those from the meat-poultry-and-fish group which took three times as much of the money value. Milk at twice the money value of grains furnished much more than twice the quantities of calcium, vitamin A, and riboflavin furnished by grains; milk provided much less iron, thiamine, and niacin than did grains.

Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables and citrus fruits and tomatoes took 3 and 4 percent, respectively, of the total money value of household food supplies. However, the former supplied 29 percent of the vitamin A value and the latter 39 percent of the ascorbic acid. Sugar and sweets was an expensive group of foods in terms of nutritive value obtained, contributing little but calories.

It is, of course, not assumed that the relative economy of foods as sources of the nutrients, presented in table 2, is or should be the only basis for planning dietaries. There are other nutrients necessary to the diet for which quantitative standards have not been determined. Moreover, a dietary developed wholly in terms of economy might well be unacceptable. The relationships shown in table 2 do, however, put together two variables, cost and nutritive value, that are important in making food plans for different cost levels.

INCOME AND FOOD CONSUMPTION

Income has been shown to be an important factor affecting average food consumption of city families. Because of home food production, income is less of a factor for farm families. There are, however, some important differences between the consumption of low- and of high-income farm families that are evident in patterns of rural food consumption.

Before the differences found in this survey are summarized or the likenesses pointed out, several characteristics of the data will be noted that limit any analysis of income-consumption relationships. In the first place, the problem of defining income for farm families, as for other entrepreneurs, is complicated and there are often great year-to-year variations. As a result, a single year's money income may not reflect what a family has available for spending. The availability of only 1 year's income data makes the classification by income in surveys of this type less indicative of the effect of income than would be possible if families could be classified by income for a longer period of time. For example, some of the families at the lower end of the income distribution may have been there because of a temporarily low income in the survey period. To the extent that families that might belong higher in the income scale raise the average level of consumption in the lower income groups and those "misclassified" in the upper income groups lower those averages, differences in consumption by income are reduced.

TABLE 2.—RELATIVE ECONOMY OF FOODS: *Percent of total money value and of nutritive value contributed by specified groups of foods*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Item	All food groups	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	Other vegetables and fruits	Milk	Meat, poultry, fish	Eggs	Dry beans and peas, nuts	Grain products	Fats, oils	Sugar, other sweets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Money value	*Percent* [1] *100*	*Percent 3*	*Percent 4*	*Percent 3*	*Percent 9*	*Percent 18*	*Percent 27*	*Percent 4*	*Percent 1*	*Percent 9*	*Percent 11*	*Percent 6*
Food energy	100	1	1	5	4	17	14	3	2	22	19	12
Protein	100	1	1	4	2	26	31	7	3	22	2	1
Calcium	100	2	2	2	3	73	2	3	1	10	1	1
Iron	100	5	3	8	7	3	26	9	5	30	1	3
Vitamin A value	100	29	7	[3]	7	22	7	8	[3]	[3]	20	[3]
Thiamine [2]	100	3	4	9	3	13	28	3	2	33	2	[3]
Riboflavin [2]	100	2	1	3	3	50	13	7	1	19	1	[3]
Niacin [2]	100	2	3	12	4	4	37	[3]	4	32	2	[3]
Ascorbic acid [2]	100	11	39	23	14	9	1	0	[3]	[3]	0	3

[1] Includes money value of accessories for which no nutrients were computed.
[2] Adjusted for cooking losses.
[3] 0.5 percent or less.

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In the second place, food consumption of families is also influenced by factors other than income that may differ from income class to income class. Such factors as occupation, geographical location, climate, season, and market situation were of course the same for all families in this survey, regardless of income. Ethnic background, sometimes a determinant of consumption, could not have varied too much from income class to income class, because the population in these two counties was relatively homogeneous.

The higher income families were the larger, younger families with children; the lower income families, the smaller, older families with no children at home. The influence of age and the influence of family size may have tended to compensate for each other in their effect on food use per person at the two ends of the income scale. Since the higher income families were somewhat larger—and larger families have lower averages per person than smaller families—it would be expected that the higher income families might have lower averages per person than lower income families. But on the other hand, since the higher income families had younger homemakers—and younger adults eat more than older adults, particularly if they are more active—it might be expected that the higher income families would have higher averages per person than lower income families.

In addition to number in the family, the age and sex of the members helps to determine both quantity and types of food used. For most foods, except milk, young children eat less than adults, adolescents often more. In this survey three-fourths of the families in the lowest income class had no children at home while a like proportion in the highest class had children (table 1).

Because families classified by their incomes thus differed in other respects, differences in the consumption of high- and low-income families cannot be related to income alone. Rather such differences are related to income and that "package" of family characteristics that was associated with income.

Money Value of Food

In the spring of 1950 the average money value of all food used by the highest income families (money income of $4,000 or over) was 7½ dollars more a week than that of the lowest income families (under $1,000)—$23.34 as compared to $15.75. Because the higher income families were larger, per person amounts were more nearly the same ($7.43 and $6.73).[9]

Expenditures for food differed from income class to income class to approximately the same extent as did the money value of food from all sources. The average amount spent for food in a week by the families in the highest income class was 44 percent greater than the amount spent by those in the lowest class. The corresponding percentage for money value of food was 48.

Because the money value of home-produced food, as well as food expenditures tended to be greater for high- than low-income families, the proportion of the total food supply produced at home was about the same for families at all income levels. The money value of food from all sources for a week in spring 1950 and the percent from home production follows (from appendix table 13):

[9] Data for the year 1949 (appendix table 8) show about the same relationships between food and income as do the data for the week (appendix table 13).

Income (dollars)	Money value of food		Percent home-produced
	Per family	Per person	
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Percent*
Under 1,000	15. 75	6. 73	42
1,000–1,999	17. 59	7. 12	42
2,000–2,999	19. 63	6. 82	37
3,000–3,999	22. 45	7. 31	42
4,000 and over	23. 34	7. 43	44

Some families at each income level bought meals or between-meal food away from home, with more of the higher income families tending to have this expenditure. Only 14 percent of the families with incomes under $1,000 reported such expenditures during the survey week, compared with over 30 percent of those in each income class over $2,000. Nevertheless the average amount spent (by all families) showed little relationship to income.

Even though the money value of food per person averaged $6 to $7 in each income class, there were families in all but the highest income group that used less than $4 worth of food per person in a week and there were families at every income that used $10 worth or more (appendix table 14).

Percent of Income Spent for Food in 1949

To measure the percent of income spent for food, the average expenditures for food during the year 1949 (appendix table 8) were used rather than the data for a week in the spring. As in all studies of family expenditures the low-income families spent a considerably larger proportion of their income in this way than was spent by the higher income families (table 3). About three-fourths of those with incomes under $1,000 spent 60 percent or more for food whereas at the other end of the income scale no family with an income over $4,000 spent more than 30 percent.

The fact that 112 percent of income was spent for food by families in the under-$1,000 money income class indicates that many families in this income class may have been there only temporarily or that they had other assets than cash income upon which to draw. Obviously, no group of families could spend year after year more than their incomes for food alone.

Quantities of Foods Used in a Week in Spring 1950

Minnesota farm families with incomes over $3,000 used more of almost all food groups than families with lower incomes (appendix tables 15, 17–26). The exceptions were potatoes, eggs, and grain products, quantities of which remained nearly uniform for each income class. The greatest difference was in the milk group with an average of 13.9 quarts of milk (equivalent) per household in the lowest income group and 24.0 quarts in the highest. The large consumption of milk products and also of meat, poultry, and fish at higher incomes was due mainly to greater home production. On the other hand the larger amounts of sugar and sweets, fats and oils, and fruits and vegetables used by the higher income families were the result of larger

purchases. In the higher income class there were also more children in proportion to adults (table 1), probably another reason why these families consumed more milk.

On a per person basis, amounts of milk products, sugar and sweets, and fruits and vegetables other than potatoes were larger for households having incomes over $3,000 than for those with less income. Per person amounts of potatoes, eggs, and grain products, on the other hand, were actually greater for low- than for high-income households. Income had little effect on per person use of fats and oils or of meat, poultry, and fish.

Some of the individual food items that were used in much larger amounts by high- than by low-income families were whole fluid milk, beef steaks and roasts, pork chops and loin roasts, oranges, canned tomatoes, canned citrus juices, and peanut butter (appendix tables 17–26). Most of the greater consumption of these items by the higher income families was due to greater use of home-produced foods. Only the oranges, canned citrus juices, and peanut butter were purchased in much larger quantities. The larger number of beef roasts came both from home production and purchase.

Nutritive Content of Food

The consumption of larger amounts of several groups of foods by families with incomes over $3,000 resulted in a slightly greater number of calories per nutrition unit per day and in somewhat greater amounts of protein and nearly all other nutrients than in the food of lower income families (appendix table 29). Iron and niacin were least

TABLE 3.—PERCENT OF INCOME SPENT FOR FOOD: *Distribution of families by percent of income spent for food at home and away by family members in 1949, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over, and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn.]

Income (dollars)	All families		Families spending specified percent of income for food in 1949						
	Number	Percent of income spent on food	Under 10 percent	10–19 percent	20–29 percent	30–39 percent	40–49 percent	50–59 percent	60 percent and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	[1] 212	24	10	22	22	11	8	8	19
Under 1,000	59	112	0	0	0	3	10	15	72
1,000–1,999	62	31	0	16	34	24	16	10	0
2,000–2,999	42	22	10	33	43	12	0	2	0
3,000–3,999	28	16	21	54	21	4	0	0	0
4,000 and over	21	9	52	38	10	0	0	0	0

[1] Excludes 16 families not classified by income, and 4 families for whom complete income figures and 3 for whom food expenditures were not available.

affected because the foods that are principal sources of these nutrients, grain products and meat, poultry, and fish, were consumed in no larger per capita amounts by the higher than by lower income families. Ascorbic acid was the nutrient that increased the most with income, a direct result of greater purchases of fruits and vegetables.

Much of the better position of the higher income families with respect to calcium and riboflavin came from their greater per capita use of home-produced milk. The amounts of several nutrients furnished by all home-produced food are shown below for low- and high-income families (from appendix table 29):

Nutrient	Average per nutrition unit per day furnished by home-produced food, families with incomes—		High income as percent of low income
	Under $1,000	$4,000 and over	
			Percent
Protein	56 gm.	70 gm.	125
Calcium	0.74 gm.	1.10 gm.	149
Vitamin A value	3,390 I. U.	4,560 I. U.	135
Thiamine	1.04 mg.	1.41 mg.	136
Riboflavin	1.65 mg.	2.38 mg.	144
Niacin	9.0 mg.	10.8 mg.	120
Ascorbic acid	40 mg.	35 mg.	88

For nearly all nutrients there were families at every income level whose food supplies furnished less than recommended allowances (appendix tables 33, 34, 35). Most families at high- and low-income levels had enough protein, riboflavin, and iron. Nutrient levels were lower for calcium, vitamin A value, and ascorbic acid at the lower end of the income distribution. Nearly half of those with incomes under $1,000 had food that furnished less than 1 gram of calcium per nutrition unit per day, the allowance recommended in 1948 by the National Research Council. Six percent had less than half a gram. Higher income families fared better, with one-sixth of those with incomes between $3,000 and $4,000 and one-twentieth of those with incomes over $4,000 failing to meet the 1-gram level. All families with incomes over $2,000 had food supplies in the survey week that furnished 0.5 gram or more of calcium per nutrition unit per day.

The relationship between income level and vitamin A and between income and ascorbic acid consumption was also marked. At the lowest income level one-fifth of the families did not reach the recommended allowance of vitamin A, whereas at the highest level only one-twentieth were low. Comparable proportions for ascorbic acid were one-half and almost one-third (cooking losses deducted).

CITY-FARM COMPARISON

One of the objectives of this survey was to compare the food consumed by farm families in two rural Minnesota Counties with that consumed by city families in nearby Minneapolis-St. Paul. Food-consumption patterns of both urban and rural families have changed considerably in recent years and there is much interest in comparisons of the current consumption of the two groups.

In both areas families visited were restricted to those consisting of 2 adults and 0, 1, or 2 children 2–15 years of age. The city studies were made during spring 1948 and 1949 while the farm survey was carried out in spring 1950. During these years food prices declined slightly, a fact that may have had some influence on family food expenditures. However, the decrease between 1948 and 1949 was greater than that between 1949 and 1950 so that any effect of price change should have been more marked between the two city studies than between the city and farm.[10] Possibly in response to the price change as well as to the fact that the average income of the Twin-City group surveyed in 1949 was higher than that studied in 1948 (appendix table 37), the quantities used per person of all food groups except eggs were slightly higher in 1949 than in 1948 in the Twin Cities but the differences were small (appendix table 38). Differences between the quantities of most foods used by farm and city families, on the other hand, were large.

Money Value of Food

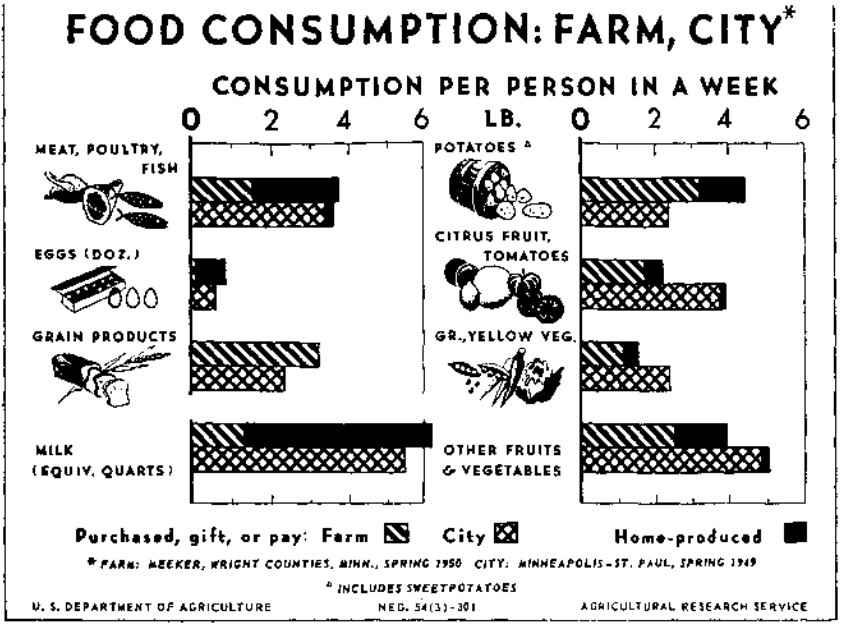
The money value of food from all sources was nearly the same for both farm and city families, although the farm families used greater quantities of most foods than city families used. The food expenditures of farm families were about half those of city families—mainly because of the large amount of home-produced food used on farms. The average money value of food for a week from different sources was as follows:

Source	Value of family food		
	City		Farm
	1948	1949	1950
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Total	20. 25	21. 50	18. 88
Bought	19. 41	20. 67	10. 77
Used at home	16. 74	17. 01	10. 16
Away from home	2. 67	3. 66	. 61
Produced at home [1]	. 36	. 35	7. 68
Received as gift or pay [1]	. 48	. 48	. 43

[1] Valued at average retail prices paid for same foods by other families in the same locality during the survey week.

More city than farm families had expenditures for food bought and eaten away from home (72 percent during the week in 1948 and 67 percent in 1949 in the city, 26 percent in 1950 on farms). (See appendix table 37.) This included between-meal snacks and purchased supplements to lunches carried from home as well as entire meals eaten out. (Food that was prepared at home and eaten elsewhere was included with food at home.) The average expenditure for those families making such purchases was also higher in cities, $3.72 for a week in 1948 and $5.45 for a week in 1949 while farm families spent $2.31 in 1950.

[10] The Bureau of Labor Statistics Index of Retail Food Prices for Minneapolis and St. Paul (averaged together) declined 6 percent between May 1948 and May 1949 and 1 percent between May 1949 and May 1950.



Food Quantities

Farm families used more grain products, fats and oils, sugars, potatoes, milk, and eggs per person than did city families (see figure above and appendix table 38). Farm use of meat, poultry, and fish was slightly higher than that of city families. Fruits and vegetables were the only foods for which consumption by city families was much larger than on farms. Food habits, greater activity, and more of some foods readily available through home production may all explain the higher consumption on farms. The city households produced very little of their own food. The farm households' home production enabled them to have more of such relatively expensive foods as meat, milk, and eggs than the nearby city families and to spend more of their food money on grain products, fats, and sugars, which they did not produce to any appreciable extent.

Use of Purchased Processed Foods

It is commonly thought that farm families make less use of ready-prepared foods than do city dwellers. Homemade bread, which has largely disappeared from the city home, is still associated in many memories with the farm kitchen. However, a comparison of use of some processed foods by Minnesota farm and city families indicates that the rural housewife is not far different from her urban counterpart in taking advantage of time-saving processed foods available in today's markets.

Nearly all of the city households reported using some purchased bread during the survey week and four-fifths of the farm households did likewise (table 4). Similarly, many (about three-fourths) of the farm families used other purchased baked goods (cake, pie, crackers, cookies, rolls, buns, etc.).

Farm and city homemakers made about the same use of partially prepared foods such as flour mixes and dessert powders. Prepared soups have also moved into the farm kitchen although not quite to the same extent as in the city. Farm families reported using about half as much canned or dehydrated soup per person in a week as did city families. Almost as much purchased ice cream and about half as much prepared mayonnaise and salad dressings were reported by farm as by city households. Farm families drank, per person, only about half as much bottled soft drinks at home as did city families.

Nearly all of the farm families in Meeker and Wright Counties purchased some butter during the survey week in 1950 (table 4). Almost none of the farm families made their own butter, although over 80 percent reported use of home-produced milk (appendix table 16). Those who sold milk to processing companies could buy butter at wholesale prices from these companies.

More breakfast cereals were served in farm households than in city. Both urban and rural families made greater use of ready-to-eat cereals than of those requiring cooking. Following are the average number of servings in a week in spring and the percent from uncooked and ready-to-eat cereal reported by households in Minneapolis-St. Paul and in Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn:

Item	Unit	City, 1948	City, 1949	Farm, 1950
Estimated servings per person	Number	3.8	4.1	6.5
Ready-to-eat (cornflakes, puffed wheat, etc.)	Percent	63	67	59
Uncooked (oatmeal, farina, etc.)	do	37	33	41

Nutritive Content of Food

The average energy value of a week's food per person per day was much higher for the farm families (3,780 calories) than for the city (3,100 in 1948, 3,250 in 1949, appendix table 39). On an adult-male equivalent basis the average energy value was similar for city and for farm families—about 4,000 calories per nutrition unit. This does not mean, however, that farm and city families consumed the same number of calories, but rather that the energy needs of farm families were enough higher than those in the city to account for their increased consumption.

Amounts of vitamin A value in the average farm food supply were about 2,000 International Units lower per nutrition unit than in the city, chiefly because of lower consumption of leafy, green, and yellow vegetables. Likewise, the lower amounts of ascorbic acid (about 40 milligrams less) could be linked to the lower citrus fruit-and-tomato consumption. Riboflavin, thiamine, and protein supplies of farm families were somewhat higher than those of city families owing to larger consumption of grain products and slightly higher quantities of meat and milk products. The calcium in farm diets was not significantly higher than that in city diets despite greater milk consumption on farms. Calcium in other foods more abundantly supplied in city diets (especially leafy, green, and yellow vegetables) made up the difference.

TABLE 4.—PURCHASED PROCESSED FOODS USED, CITY-FARM COMPARISON: *Quantity of selected items used at home per person in a week and percent of households using*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Minneapolis-St. Paul, spring 1948 and 1949, and farm families of same composition in Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Foods	City, 1948		City, 1949		Farm, 1950	
	Households using	Quantity	Households using	Quantity	Households using	Quantity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Percent	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*
Ice cream	62	0. 32	58	0. 38	43	0. 26
Butter	92	. 44	95	. 51	97	. 74
Mayonnaise, salad dressings	79	. 19	76	. 21	64	. 11
Prepared flour mix	29	. 11	27	. 13	25	. 10
Bread	96	1. 69	97	1. 80	80	1. 48
Other baked goods	85	. 56	92	. 65	72	. 40
Prepared desserts, dry	48	. 06	40	. 06	46	. 07
Soft drinks, bottled	53	. 90	55	. 89	30	. 46
Prepared soup	50	. 25	57	. 29	33	. 13

The percentage of households having food supplies during a spring week that failed to meet recommended allowances of specified nutrients was similar for both the city and farm groups with one exception (appendix table 40); many more farm than city families failed to come up to the recommended allowance for ascorbic acid (37 percent of farm families, 14 and 19 percent of city). Despite the fact that the average vitamin A content of the farm diets was much lower than it was in the city diets, only slightly more of the farm families had food supplying less than recommended quantities.

Food Consumption at Different Income Levels

Since farm incomes were much lower than city (averages of $3,250 in 1947 and $4,020 in 1948 for the city, $2,090 money income in 1949 for the farm), each sample was divided into three segments so that comparisons could be made of the consumption of families at the same relative income levels (i. e., lowest, middle, and highest thirds). Such comparisons make it possible to disregard to some extent the wide city-farm differences in money incomes without attempting to get income equivalents.

Because the money value of home-produced food was not tabulated by income third, the total money value of the week's food cannot be compared. The relationship between city and farm families' food expenditures was about the same at each income level. For each income third, expenditures of farm families were about half those of city (appendix table 37).

As was true for all income levels combined, farm families in each income third used smaller quantities per person of fruits and vegetables except potatoes, and larger quantities of all other food groups, than did the city families in the same income position. For all food groups except citrus fruits and tomatoes, the differences between consumption by farm and by city families were similar for all income thirds. For citrus fruits and tomatoes, differences were smaller at the highest than at the lowest income positions. Quantities of citrus fruits and tomatoes used by the higher income farm families were considerably higher (59 percent) than those used by the lowest income farm families while the difference between high- and low-income city families was less marked (about 25 percent). Hence, although farm families at each income level used smaller quantities of citrus fruits and tomatoes than city families, the difference was smaller at the higher income level.

Since in general the same relative differences existed between farm and city consumption at each income level, it may be concluded that the differences were primarily due to place of residence and were not related to income to any great extent. The exception, the citrus fruit-and-tomato group, consisted largely of purchased foods during the week of the survey.

Summary of the Comparison

A comparison of the food consumption of farm and city families indicates that differences that might be termed "traditional" for the north central region still exist, both for low- and for high-income families. In spite of recent shifts in food consumption, Minnesota farm families in the spring of 1950 still consumed more potatoes but less other vegetables and fruit than city families. Farm families used more milk, eggs, grain products, fats and oils, and sugar and sweets than families living in Minneapolis-St. Paul. There was little difference in quantities of meat, poultry, and fish used by the two groups though the farm families consumed slightly more.

The average cash outlay for food by city families was about twice that of farm families. With home-produced food valued at prices paid for similar foods by other survey families, total money value of the food of the farm families was nearly equal to that of the families in Minneapolis-St. Paul.

In terms of calories, Minnesota farm families in the spring of 1950 consumed more food than the city families, but the difference was no greater than can be accounted for by the greater food energy requirements of the farm family members. Amounts of two vitamins—A and ascorbic acid—were lower in farm than in city diets. Amounts of other nutrients were approximately the same. When nutrient supplies were compared with a standard—the Recommended Dietary Allowances of the National Research Council—the greatest difference between farm and city consumption was in ascorbic acid. Over a third of the Minnesota farm families had diets low in ascorbic acid while less than a fifth of the diets of city families were low in this vitamin.

HOME-PRODUCED FOOD FOR THE YEAR 1949

All but two of the Minnesota farm families who had kept house the previous year had produced some food for their own use during 1949.

Between 90 and 95 percent of the families had produced some meat, eggs, or vegetables, about 85 percent some milk or fruit, and a few had some grain products, nuts, and sirup or honey from home production (appendix table 9).

The families were asked to estimate the quantities of various foods produced and then, in order to be able to obtain a total of dissimilar items and yet avoid difficulties from the use of different pricing practices, a uniform set of values was applied to the quantities. (See Glossary, Money value of food in 1949.) As for home-produced food reported for the survey week, these values were prices paid by farm families for similar foods.

The average family thus produced $442 worth of food in 1949.[11] Higher income families had slightly more than the lower income families. There was little variation, however, in the division of the total value among various categories of food as income changed. The percentage of the total value of home-produced food in 1949 from each type of food for these Minnesota farm families of selected family types follows:

	Percent
Value of all home-produced food	100
Meat, poultry, fish, game	41
Eggs	11
Milk products	29
Vegetables, including potatoes	11
Fruits	8
Grain products, nuts, sirup, and honey	Less than 0.5

Pork made up about half of the meat products produced, beef and veal together and poultry each a fourth, with fish, game, and lamb contributing very small quantities.

Some idea as to whether this food found its way to the table only in certain seasons or throughout the year may be gained by comparing the average quantities produced per household per week in 1949 and the average consumption of home-produced food per household in the week surveyed in the spring of 1950 as follows:

Food	Unit	Home-produced food	
		Produced per week, 1949	Used in a week, spring 1950
Fresh milk and cream	Quarts	13. 5	13. 3
Eggs	Dozens	2. 1	2. 0
Meat, poultry, fish, game [1]	Pounds	7. 1	6. 5
Potatoes	do	8. 6	3. 3
Other vegetables and fruits, fresh, canned, frozen, dried.[1]	do	14. 4	5. 4

[1] Not strictly comparable since quantities on the week's food list were reported for trimmed vegetables and retail cuts of meat whereas home production was reported in terms of untrimmed vegetables and carcass weight of animals.

[11] When foods are valued at prices that might have been received had they been sold, their value is $241.

TABLE 5.—HOME PRODUCTION AND DIET QUALITY: *Money value of all food in 1949, quantities of selected foods produced at home in 1949, and average quantities of calcium, vitamin A, thiamine, and ascorbic acid provided by diets in spring 1950, by total value of food produced at home in 1949*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn.]

Item	Unit	Value per person of home-produced food in 1949		
		$0–$99	$100–$199	$200 or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Families	Number	45	124	58
Family size	Persons	2.70	2.77	2.54
Family income, 1949	Dollars	1,750	2,184	2,154
Money value of food per person in 1949:				
From all sources	do	267	329	452
Home-produced	do	68	151	254
From purchase, gift, or pay	do	199	178	198
Quantities of selected items of food produced at home per household in 1949:				
Meat	Pounds	37	254	530
Poultry	do	39	76	114
Eggs	Dozens	65	111	132
Milk	Quarts	393	726	781
Fruits and vegetables	Pounds	638	1,134	1,746
Nutrients furnished by food at home in a week in spring 1950 (average per nutrition unit per day):				
Food energy	Calories	3,630	3,930	4,530
Calcium	Grams	1.04	1.25	1.43
Vitamin A value	International Units.	8,940	8,570	10,690
Thiamine [1]	Milligrams	2.50	2.82	3.12
Ascorbic acid [1]	do	103	127	151

[1] Without adjustment for cooking losses.

As would be expected the milk and eggs produced at home were available to the family quite regularly throughout the year. The meat was probably somewhat more plentiful at the time animals were slaughtered but the fairly widespread practice of freezing meat which is discussed in the next section, helped to equalize the distribution throughout the year. Only a small portion of the home-produced vegetables and fruits, however, was available in April, May, or June when the survey was made. It is likely that fresh fruits and vegetables were used more liberally during the months when production was at its peak (late summer) and that stocks of home-preserved food were depleted by spring.

Despite the fact that less than average amounts of the vegetables and fruits produced for home use in 1949 were being consumed in the spring of 1950 there was a marked relationship between the value of

food raised during the previous year and certain nutrients available to the family during the spring week (table 5). When the families were divided into three groups according to the money value per person of their home-produced food, the availability of selected nutrients per nutrition unit increased with each increment in home production even though total expenditures for food remained fairly constant. For instance, families producing less than $100 worth of food in 1949 had supplies in spring 1950 that provided an average of 1.04 grams per nutrition unit per day of calcium, whereas those with over $200 worth of home-produced food averaged 1.43 grams. Thiamine and ascorbic acid presented similar evidence of the importance of gardens, cows, pigs, and chickens to the quality of the family diet. Raising more of their own food did not necessarily result in smaller grocery bills, but it did give families a high return in nutrients important to health and vitality.

Similar sorting by expenditures for food in 1949 with money value of home-produced food remaining fairly constant also gave groups that showed greater nutritive content of food supplies in a week in spring 1950 for successively higher expenditures. However, increments of calcium, thiamine, and ascorbic acid with higher expenditures were not as great as they were with larger amounts of home-produced food.

HOME-PRESERVED FOOD FOR THE YEAR 1949

Farm families in Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., preserved much food at home to utilize their own home-production surpluses and other foods available locally in plentiful supply. Nearly every family (96 percent) canned some food during 1949; over half of the households canned more than 60 quarts per person (appendix table 11). Practically all of them canned some fruits and vegetables. Many made jellies and jam but in relatively small quantities. Few families chose to preserve meat and poultry by canning.

Although home freezers were probably less numerous in Meeker and Wright Counties in 1949 than they are now, three-fourths of these households did some freezing (appendix table 12). It is likely that a good deal of this was in locker plants. Of the families reporting freezing of foods (73 percent), all but one froze meat and two-thirds froze nothing else. Over half froze more than 100 pounds of meat and poultry per person in 1949. The small number of families that froze fruits and vegetables did not preserve large amounts, most of them 10 pounds or less. All the families that froze fruits and vegetables also canned fruits and vegetables. Thus in 1949 these families appeared to choose freezing as the preferred method of preserving meat and to choose canning for vegetables and fruits. It may be that with more widespread ownership of home freezers more fruits and vegetables would be frozen.

Tomatoes led all other vegetables in quantity canned—the average family put up over 13 quarts per person in 1949. No single fruit appeared to be so popular in canning. Berries were the fruit most often frozen.

Family income had no influence on the percentage of families doing any canning or on the average amount of food canned (appendix table 10). However, higher income families did more freezing than those with lower income.

Two-person households preserved less food by either method than larger households. Average amounts canned per family were about the same for 3- and 4-person families but the 4-person families did somewhat more freezing.

The age of the homemaker was not associated with the amount of canning done in the household but was a factor in freezing. Families with homemakers over 50 years of age froze less food than the families with younger homemakers. The average amounts of all food preserved in 1949 per farm-operator household by each method and the percent of households reporting preservation in Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., by age of the homemaker, follow:

Age of homemaker [1] (years)	Average quantity per household		Percent of households reporting—	
	Canned	Frozen	Canning	Freezing
	Quarts	*Pounds*		
Under 40	208	320	99	83
40–49	213	350	100	80
50 and over	212	276	98	74

[1] Data standardized for household size so that the average number of persons in each group is the same.

On the whole the home preservation programs of this group of families appear to have been generous. Comparison of home-preserved fruits and vegetables with a rough computation of the fruit and vegetable needs of the group reveals that these families canned or froze about one-third of their produce requirements for the year (*10*). However, distribution of the use of preserved items over the year is not known. A family may preserve an adequate amount of food for a year but may distribute its use unevenly over the period. It has previously been shown that use of vegetables and fruits during the survey period in the spring of 1950 was considerably less than the amounts produced for home use in 1949 divided by 52. Moreover, examination of nutritive value of the food used in a week in the spring of 1950 by these families reveals that one-third of the family dietaries failed to meet the recommended allowance for ascorbic acid, a vitamin obtained largely from fruit and vegetables. Thus it would appear that for some families the average amount of these foods preserved was either not sufficient or their use was not well enough planned to supply them until fresh produce was again available.

HOUSEHOLD PRACTICES IN THE USE OF SELECTED FOODS

In addition to the information collected on quantities of food used by the family during the week, questions were included in this survey on how families used fresh, fluid, and evaporated milk, butter and margarine, and sugar and sirups.

When interpreting this material, it must be remembered that the families surveyed were of selected composition (2 persons 16 or over and 0 to 2 children 2 to 15 years of age) and therefore not representative of all families and that the data are for the spring of the year. Fur-

thermore, in these Minnesota counties consumption of butter and fluid milk is higher than in many parts of the country, and consumption of margarine and processed milks is lower.

Fresh Fluid and Evaporated Milks

Nearly all (97 percent) of the Minnesota farm families surveyed used fluid milk during the week studied (table 6). Almost 70 percent of this was used as a beverage. Families who drank milk drank 10 quarts for the week. Fourteen percent of the fluid milk went on cereal, 10 percent into cooking, and 6 percent to pets or was wasted. About 90 percent of the families reported some milk used for cooking. Of these, 16 percent utilized milk in baked goods only; 11 percent used milk for miscellaneous cooking only (such as in puddings, custards, soups, gravies, sauces, mashed potatoes); and the remaining 73 percent used milk for both cooking and baking.

Higher income families drank more milk than those with lower incomes, and the milk used in this way represented a greater proportion of total milk used by these families. Of the families that used milk as a beverage, the amount used in this way ranged from 8.6 quarts for households with incomes under $1,000 to 15.4 quarts for those with incomes of $4,000 or more. For families in the lowest income group, 66 percent of all fresh whole milk used was used as a beverage; in the highest group the percentage was 72.

This increase in milk drinking with increased income may have been due in part to factors other than income. As has been noted in earlier sections of this report the higher income families were younger and larger, with more children than the lower income families. Furthermore, use of home-produced milk was greater for higher income families so that the latter may have used more milk since it was more readily available.

City and farm families used their fresh fluid milk in much the same manner, according to a comparison of the practices of the farm families in Meeker and Wright Counties with those of families in Minneapolis-St. Paul in summer 1949. The percentages of families using the milk in specified ways were similar. The proportions of the milk used in each way (beverage, cereal, etc.) were also similar, although the total amount used was greater on farms, 14.3 quarts per household using milk as compared with 8.5 quarts in the city. One exception was that about four times as many farm families reported milk fed to pets or wasted, but the amount disposed of in this way per city or farm family so using was about the same.

Only 9 percent of the farm families studied consumed evaporated milk, both the percent using it and the quantity used being less at higher than lower income levels. Three percent (all of whom had incomes under $2,000) used no other milk.

Forty percent of the evaporated milk used went into coffee or tea (table 7). In fact half of the households reporting any used it only for this purpose. Cereal or fruit accounted for 24 percent of the evaporated milk reported, beverages such as cocoa or milk drinks for 19 percent, and cooking for 12 percent. Families with incomes over $3,000 who consumed evaporated milk used it only for cooking. None was reported used for infant feeding because this survey did not include families with children under 2 years of age.

TABLE 6.—HOUSEHOLD USES OF FRESH WHOLE MILK: *Percent of households using milk in specified ways in a week and average quantities used, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Mecker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Any use	As beverage	On cereal	On fruit	In cooking	To pets or waste	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Percent of households using fresh whole milk [1]						
All incomes [2]	97.0	94.9	84.3	6.8	89.4	38.7	7.7
Under 1,000	90.3	85.5	72.6	4.8	83.9	32.3	6.5
1,000–1,999	98.4	98.4	87.5	7.8	87.5	42.2	9.4
2,000–2,999	100.0	97.7	83.7	7.0	88.4	30.2	4.7
3,000–3,999	100.0	96.6	96.6	3.4	96.6	51.7	10.3
4,000 and over	100.0	100.0	95.2	9.5	100.0	47.6	0
	Quantity per household using milk in specified way (quarts) [3]						
All incomes [2]	14.26	10.03	2.38	0.35	1.55	2.05	1.46
Under 1,000	12.32	8.57	1.97	.25	1.39	3.12	2.92
1,000–1,999	13.18	8.91	2.40	.44	1.38	1.79	1.11
2,000–2,999	12.48	8.93	2.21	.40	1.58	1.59	.21
3,000–3,999	17.56	12.31	2.62	.25	1.97	1.98	2.04
4,000 and over	21.17	15.35	3.29	.25	1.63	2.15	0
	Quantity per household using any milk (quarts) [4]						
All incomes [2]	14.26	9.81	2.06	0.02	1.43	0.82	0.12
Under 1,000	12.32	8.12	1.58	.01	1.29	1.11	.21
1,000–1,999	13.18	8.90	2.14	.03	1.23	.77	.11
2,000–2,999	12.48	8.72	1.85	.03	1.39	.48	.01
3,000–3,999	17.56	11.89	2.53	.01	1.90	1.02	.21
4,000 and over	21.17	15.36	3.14	.02	1.63	1.02	0
	Percent of total milk used in each way						
All incomes [2]	100	69	14	(5)	10	6	1
Under 1,000	100	66	13	(5)	10	9	2
1,000–1,999	100	68	16	(5)	9	6	1
2,000–2,999	100	70	15	(5)	11	4	(5)
3,000–3,999	100	68	14	(5)	11	6	1
4,000 and over	100	72	15	(5)	8	5	0

[1] Percentages based on total number of families at each income, table 15, col. 2.
[2] Includes 16 families not classified by income.
[3] Averages based on number of families reporting milk used in specified way.
[4] Averages based on total number of families reporting milk used in any way.
[5] 0.5 percent or less.

TABLE 7.—HOUSEHOLD USES OF EVAPORATED MILK; BUTTER AND MARGARINE; SUGAR, SIRUPS, AND MOLASSES: *Percent of households using in specified ways in a week and average quantities used*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Food and use	Households using [1]	Average use based on quantity used		
		Households using in specified way	Households using any of product	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Evaporated milk:	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*
Any use	9.4	3.08	*3.08*	*100*
In cooking	3.8	.94	.38	12
In coffee or tea	6.8	1.66	1.21	40
On cereals or fruits	3.0	2.37	.75	24
As beverage	1.7	3.30	.60	19
To pets or wasted	1.3	1.01	.14	5
Butter:				
Any use	97.4	2.10	*2.10*	*100*
In cooking	69.8	.39	.28	13
At table	97.4	1.83	1.82	87
Margarine:				
Any use	2.6	1.17	*1.17*	*100*
In cooking	1.7	.16	.11	9
At table	1.7	1.59	1.06	91
White granulated sugar:				
Any use	100.0	2.86	*2.86*	*100*
In baking	89.4	1.59	1.42	50
In other cooking	68.5	.73	.50	17
At table	99.1	.94	.93	33
Other uses	.9	.91	.01	[2]
Brown sugar:				
Any use	44.7	.62	*.62*	*100*
At table	3.0	.55	.04	6
Other	42.6	.62	.58	94
Sirups (including honey and sorghum):				
Any use	40.0	.86	*.86*	*100*
In cooking only	8.9	.24	.05	22
At table only	28.5	.97	.70	72
At table and in cooking	2.6	1.75	.11	6
Molasses:				
Any use	12.8	.39	*.39*	*100*
In cooking only	10.6	.40	.33	84
At table only	1.7	.39	.05	13
At table and in cooking	.4	.20	.01	3

[1] Percentages based on 235, total number of families.
[2] 0.5 percent or less.

Butter and Margarine

Almost all families consumed butter in the week studied. All of these reported butter used at the table or as a spread for sandwiches or toast made in the kitchen (table 7). Nearly three-fourths of these

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households also used butter in cooking but only about one-eighth of the total amount used was for cooking purposes.

Only four families (2 percent) used margarine as well as butter; half of these confined the margarine to cooking and the butter to table use. Only two families used margarine to the exclusion of butter.

About the same proportion of Minneapolis-St. Paul families was found to be using butter in the summer of 1949 as of Minnesota farm families in the spring of 1950. The division of use was similar although the farm families used nearly twice as much for each purpose. More of the city families (10 percent) used both butter and margarine than did farm families (only 2 percent).

Sugars

All of the Minnesota farm families surveyed used white granulated sugar during the week of the study. All but two of these families reported table use of sugar on cereals and fruits or in beverages, but only one-third of the sugar was used in this manner (table 7). Half went into baking, a use reported by 89 percent of the families. Most of the remainder of the sugar used was for miscellaneous cooking, such as in desserts, candy, fruits, and beverages prepared in the kitchen.

Only about one-third of the families used any confectioner's sugar. None of it went into table use. Brown sugar, too, was used primarily for cooking with a few families reporting table use.

The average consumption of brown and confectioner's sugar for the week was only 18 percent that of the granulated, with a very small percent being used on the table. Apparently other sugars did not replace white sugar on the table but were used for special purposes, primarily in cooking.

Honey or sirups made from corn, cane, and maple were used by 40 percent of the families, primarily on the table. The average used was nearly one-half cup (one-third pound), a little more than that reported for either brown or confectioner's sugar. However, those families using sirups consumed 1.2 cups for the week of the study. Families with children reported more sirup used than did couples with no children at home.

Fewer than one-sixth of the households used molasses and the total quantity reported was small. Over 80 percent of the molasses went into cooking.

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APPENDIX A. TABLES

How the Detailed Appendix Tables Can Be Used

The detailed tables of food items in this appendix (tables 17 to 26) show the proportion of families using specific foods and the quantities of each used. Separate banks of figures show quantities and percentages for food from all sources and for purchased food. The difference between the two sets of quantities gives a satisfactory estimate of home production, because quantities received as gift or pay (which are included in the total) were small. The expense for the purchased foods is also shown in the tables. The proportion of the total food dollar taken by each item can be calculated from data on these tables and differences in income class noted. Summary tables 15 and 16 may also be useful for such calculations.

Those desiring averages per household using a food may obtain them by dividing the quantity or money value per household by the percent of households using the food during the week. Per person averages may be computed by dividing household averages by household size, table 15, column 3. However, it must be emphasized that these data are unlikely to be valid for much larger or smaller units than the families of the size and type selected for this survey.

In many of the appendix tables, household averages have been carried to three decimal places to permit further calculations. However, for most uses the averages should be rounded to one or two places.

Quantities in tables 17 to 26 are for foods used by the household even though not actually eaten, that is, economic consumption. Food left over at the end of the week or given away is not included; also excluded are amounts fed to pets or farm animals unless the foods were brought into kitchens for household use and then later fed to animals. No corrections in the averages in these tables have been made for such foods fed to animals or otherwise discarded or for small amounts of food used for nonfood purposes. For further discussion, see the Glossary, Food used.

TABLE 8.—INCOME, FAMILY SIZE, AND MONEY VALUE OF FAMILY FOOD IN 1949: *Income, family size, money value of all food used at home and away from home per family, and percent of families reporting, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn.]

Income (dollars)	Families	Income after tax	Family size	Money value of food per family [1]						Families having food in specified categories		
				Total	Purchased			Home produced [2]	As gift or pay	Purchased and eaten away from home	Home produced	As gift or pay
					Total	At home	Away					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All incomes	*Number* [3] 227	*Dollars* [4] 2,090	*Persons* 2.69	*Dollars* 935	*Dollars* 502	*Dollars* 455	*Dollars* 47	*Dollars* 429	*Dollars* 4	*Percent* 89	*Percent* 99	*Percent* 29
Under 1,000	62	399	2.35	824	448	424	24	374	2	82	100	24
1,000–1,999	64	1,485	2.52	863	464	424	40	395	4	84	98	27
2,000–2,999	43	2,402	2.97	969	526	467	59	436	6	91	98	30
3,000–3,999	29	3,416	3.09	1,111	547	503	44	559	5	100	100	28
4,000 and over	21	6,277	3.14	1,091	589	521	68	500	2	100	100	38
Not classified	8		2.62	1,148	698	532	166	448	2	100	100	50

[1] Money value of food produced at home based on estimated prices farmers in this area paid for similar products; value of food received as gift or pay estimated by family at time of interview; value of meals received without direct expense valued at the average cost per meal of purchased food.

[2] Values shown are less than on table 9, col. 3, because pro rata amounts for farm help and boarders have been excluded.

[3] 8 of the 235 households were not asked to furnish data for 1949 because they were not economic units for that year.

[4] Average based on 219 families since 8 families were not classified as to income.

TABLE 9.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD IN 1949: *Quantity and money value per household of selected items of food produced at home for home use and percent of households producing, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn.]

Income (dollars)	Households	Total	Meat, poultry, game, fish [1]					Eggs	Milk, cream	Potatoes	Tomatoes	Beans and peas	Other vegetables	Fruits	Other foods [2]
			Total	Pork	Other meat	Poultry	Fish, game								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Quantity per household													
	Number		*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	
All incomes [3]	227	(4)	370	188	93	78	11	107	701	448	175	28	207	337	(4)
Under 1,000	62	(4)	305	149	89	60	7	107	585	487	143	29	163	326	(4)
1,000–1,999	64	(4)	353	210	49	84	10	99	636	410	171	21	218	299	(4)
2,000–2,999	43	(4)	395	169	131	72	23	101	612	416	204	35	238	366	(4)
3,000–3,999	29	(4)	468	253	126	82	7	124	944	668	231	39	284	435	(4)
4,000 and over	21	(4)	425	206	123	94	2	108	1, 111	272	181	18	168	284	(4)
		Money value per household [5] (dollars)													
All incomes [3]	227	442	178	79	51	45	3	49	129	18	15	4	13	35	1
Under 1,000	62	385	148	63	49	34	2	49	108	19	12	4	10	34	1
1,000–1,999	64	406	166	88	27	48	3	45	114	16	15	3	14	31	2
2,000–2,999	43	445	191	71	72	41	7	46	115	17	18	5	15	38	(6)
3,000–3,999	29	574	224	106	69	47	2	57	177	27	20	6	18	45	(6)
4,000 and over	21	522	208	87	67	54	(6)	50	195	11	16	3	11	28	(6)
		Percent of households producing any for home use													
All incomes [3]	227	99	93	63	31	81	24	92	86	74	84	63	86	86	5
Under 1,000	62	100	94	56	26	77	24	95	81	73	82	64	81	84	5
1,000–1,999	64	98	94	67	20	84	31	89	88	75	86	56	86	86	6
2,000–2,999	43	98	88	67	44	81	21	86	79	77	88	72	88	81	5
3,000–3,999	29	100	97	59	38	86	21	97	97	86	90	69	93	86	3
4,000 and over	21	100	95	71	43	71	14	95	95	57	76	62	86	90	5

[1] Quantity on dressed weight basis. [2] Grain products, nuts, sirup, and honey. [3] Includes 8 families not classified by income. [4] Not available. [5] Money value based on estimated prices farmers in this area paid for similar products. The same set of prices was used for all income classes. See Glossary, Money value of food in 1949. [6] $0.50 or less.

TABLE 10.—HOME FOOD PRESERVATION IN 1949: *Quantity per household of foods canned and frozen and percent of households preserving, by household size, and by income for 2-person households*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Mecker and Wright Counties, Minn.]

Household size and income (dollars)	Households	Canned					Frozen			
		Total	Vegetables	Fruits	Jellies, jams, preserves	Meat, poultry, fish	Total	Vegetables	Fruits	Meat, poultry, fish
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Quantity per household								
	Number	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All households [1]	227	192.0	82.5	92.0	11.8	5.7	272.2	4.8	6.9	260.5
Households of—										
2 persons:										
All incomes [2]	100	148.0	55.9	74.4	8.3	9.4	176.9	1.9	3.5	171.5
Under 1,000	40	145.1	58.0	71.1	7.3	8.7	153.2	2.1	3.5	147.6
1,000–1,999	27	156.9	59.2	73.1	7.1	17.5	126.5	.2	1.5	124.8
2,000–2,999	17	122.7	39.9	66.5	9.1	7.2	191.8	3.9	6.7	181.2
3,000 and over	14	146.6	54.5	82.3	9.8	0	329.4	2.7	4.1	322.6
3 persons	66	227.5	100.5	108.1	15.2	3.7	334.2	6.6	8.4	319.2
4 persons	54	232.6	108.0	107.5	14.9	2.2	380.7	8.4	11.8	360.5
		Percent of households preserving								
All households [1]	227	95.6	89.0	94.3	76.7	14.1	73.1	14.5	17.2	72.7
Households of—										
2 persons:										
All incomes [2]	100	93.0	83.0	93.0	67.0	20.0	57.0	11.0	10.0	57.0
Under 1,000	40	95.0	85.0	95.0	60.0	15.0	45.0	12.5	7.5	45.0
1,000–1,999	27	88.9	77.8	88.9	59.3	37.0	55.6	3.7	7.4	55.6
2,000–2,999	17	100.0	82.4	100.0	88.2	23.5	70.6	17.6	23.5	70.6
3,000 and over	14	85.7	85.7	85.7	71.4	0	78.6	14.3	7.1	78.6
3 persons	66	97.0	93.9	93.9	84.8	9.1	81.8	12.1	22.7	81.8
4 persons	54	100.0	96.3	98.1	85.2	11.1	92.6	25.9	24.1	90.7

[1] Includes 5 households of 1 person, 2 households of 5 persons. [2] Includes 2 households not classified by income.

TABLE 11.- FOOD ITEMS CANNED IN 1949: *Quantity per person of selected foods canned by households, percent of households canning, and distribution of households canning by quantity canned per person*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn.]

Food	Average amount canned per person [1]	Households canning	Distribution of households canning any food by number of quarts canned per person											
			Any	1–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–79	80–99	100 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Vegetables:	*Quarts*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Beans	3.3	49	100	41	39	13	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	2.6	40	100	45	36	14	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Peas	.7	17	100	68	21	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pickles, relishes	8.5	74	100	21	28	23	10	12	4	1	0	1	0	0
Tomatoes	13.2	81	100	9	20	30	12	16	5	3	2	1	1	1
Other vegetables	2.6	35	100	40	31	18	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30.9	89	100	2	8	10	11	21	17	12	8	4	4	3
Fruits:														
Jellies, jams, preserves	4.5	77	100	50	33	10	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Berries	2.9	36	100	40	29	15	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Peaches	6.4	73	100	13	45	27	9	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other fruits	25.0	93	100	6	9	10	22	19	13	9	4	5	1	2
Total (except jellies, etc.)	34.3	94	100	3	3	8	8	22	20	12	6	10	5	3
Meat, poultry:														
Pork, beef, veal, lamb	1.3	8	100	17	11	22	11	11	22	0	5	6	0	0
Poultry	.8	10	100	23	40	9	5	18	5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2.1	14	100	16	26	10	13	10	13	6	3	3	0	0
Total canned	71.8	96	100	1	2	1	1	6	8	11	13	19	14	24

[1] Averages based on all households whether or not they canned any food.

TABLE 12.—FOOD ITEMS FROZEN IN 1949: *Quantity per person of selected foods frozen by households, percent of households freezing, and distribution of households freezing by quantity frozen per person*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn.]

Food	Average amount frozen per person [1]	Households freezing	Distribution of households freezing any food by number of pounds frozen per person												
			Any	1–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–99	100–149	150–199	200–249	250 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Vegetables:	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Beans, peas	0.7	11	100	56	28	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Corn	.9	9	100	33	33	19	10	5	0	0	0	0	0		
Other vegetables	.3	3	100	72	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0		
Total	1.9	15	100	34	27	15	15	3	3	0	3	0	0		
Fruits:															
Berries	1.8	16	100	17	35	25	6	11	6	0	0	0	0		
Peaches	.2	3	100	33	33	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other fruits	.6	4	100	30	30	0	10	20	10	0	0	0	0		
Total	2.6	17	100	15	31	21	5	15	5	8	0	0	0		
Meat, poultry, fish, game:															
Fish, game	.7	4	100	10	30	20	0	20	0	20	0	0	0		
Poultry	7.7	29	100	5	14	17	14	21	9	3	11	6	0		
Pork, beef, veal, lamb	89.4	70	100	0	0	1	1	1	5	4	32	21	18	7	10
Total	97.8	73	100	1	1	1	2	1	4	3	31	18	17	10	11
Total frozen	102.3	73	100	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	28	22	13	12	13

[1] Averages based on all households whether or not they froze any food.

TABLE 13.—MONEY VALUE OF FAMILY FOOD IN A WEEK: *Value of all food used at home and away from home per family and percent of families reporting, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Families	Family size (count of members)	Money value of food per family [1]						Families having food in specified categories		
			Total [2]	Purchased			Home produced	As gift or pay [2]	Purchased and eaten away from home	Home produced	As gift or pay
				Total	At home	Away					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All incomes	*Number* 235	*Persons* 2.64	*Dollars* 18.88	*Dollars* 10.77	*Dollars* 10.16	*Dollars* 0.61	*Dollars* 7.68	*Dollars* 0.43	*Percent* 26.4	*Percent* 98.7	*Percent* 47.2
Under 1,000	62	2.34	15.75	8.87	8.66	.21	6.68	.20	14.5	98.4	45.2
1,000–1,999	64	2.47	17.59	9.64	9.16	.48	7.45	.50	25.0	100.0	42.2
2,000–2,999	43	2.88	19.63	11.81	10.65	1.16	7.32	.50	39.5	100.0	44.2
3,000–3,999	29	3.07	22.45	12.40	12.06	.34	9.38	.67	31.0	100.0	58.6
4,000 and over	21	3.14	23.34	12.75	11.97	.78	10.24	.35	38.1	100.0	61.9
Not classified	16	2.38	21.77	14.28	12.74	1.54	6.92	.57	18.8	87.5	43.8

[1] Money value of food produced at home or received as gift or pay valued at average retail prices paid for the same foods by other families in the same locality during the survey week.

[2] Excludes value of meals away from home as gift or pay.

TABLE 14.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD PER MEMBER: *Average money value and distribution of families by total money value of all food at home and away per family member in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Families	Money value per member [1]	Families with specified value per member [1]					
			All	Under $4.00	$4.00–$5.99	$6.00–$7.99	$8.00–$9.99	$10.00 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Number	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes [2]	235	7.15	100	8	28	28	22	14
Under 1,000	62	6.73	100	10	37	24	16	13
1,000–1,999	64	7.12	100	8	23	35	25	9
2,000–2,999	43	6.82	100	12	26	29	21	12
3,000–3,999	29	7.31	100	3	28	21	38	10
4,000 and over	21	7.43	100	0	32	29	10	29

[1] Home-produced food and food received as gift or pay valued at average retail prices paid for the same foods by other families in the same locality during the survey week.

[2] Includes 16 families not classified by income.

TABLE 15.—FOOD GROUP TOTALS (11 FOOD-PLAN GROUPS): *Quantity and money value of specified food groups, all food and home-produced food, used at home per household in a week, and percent of households using home-produced food, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Households	Average household size (21 meals at home = 1 person)	Total money value of food at home (cols. 5–16)	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables and fruits [1]	Milk equivalent [2]	Meat, poultry, fish [3]	Eggs	Dry beans and peas, nuts [4]	Grain products (flour equivalent) [5]	Fats and oils [6]	Sugar, sweets [7]	Accessories [8]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
				Quantity per household, all food [9]											
	Number	*Persons*		*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes	235	2.71		4.040	6.038	11.921	10.929	16.732	10.265	2.221	0.759	8.840	4.296	5.346	[10]
Under 1,000	62	2.38		2.973	3.950	10.819	10.595	13.899	9.089	2.142	.606	8.439	4.088	4.302	[10]
1,000–1,999	64	2.67		3.821	5.968	12.697	10.149	15.665	9.778	2.227	.717	8.976	4.101	4.922	[10]
2,000–2,999	43	2.90		4.272	6.343	11.252	10.581	15.639	10.199	2.178	.781	8.685	3.994	5.731	[10]
3,000–3,999	29	3.03		4.533	8.103	12.390	13.614	20.630	11.727	2.271	1.145	9.061	4.802	7.428	[10]
4,000 and over	21	3.10		4.311	9.186	12.411	11.920	24.005	12.401	2.137	.878	9.292	4.877	6.363	[10]
Not classified	16	2.54		7.179	5.721	13.385	10.112	18.300	11.496	2.627	.606	9.276	5.011	4.938	[10]
				Quantity per household, home-produced food [9]											
All incomes	235	2.71		1.111	1.285	3.346	3.735	13.255	5.938	1.995	0.053	0.013	1.151	0.605	[10]
Under 1,000	62	2.38		.794	1.060	4.540	3.824	10.510	5.285	2.029	.073	0	1.298	.577	[10]
1,000–1,999	64	2.67		1.052	1.070	3.463	3.917	12.307	5.888	2.102	.058	0	1.224	.650	[10]
2,000–2,999	43	2.90		1.016	1.596	2.292	3.549	11.544	6.117	1.890	0	.031	.929	.622	[10]
3,000–3,999	29	3.03		1.455	1.563	3.014	4.070	18.144	5.884	2.008	.087	.030	1.400	.839	[10]
4,000 and over	21	3.10		1.020	1.981	1.786	3.331	21.057	8.060	1.855	.015	.042	1.045	.426	[10]
Not classified	16	2.54		2.325	.758	3.738	3.084	13.180	5.504	1.885	.081	0	.578	.305	[10]

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—FOOD GROUP TOTALS (11 FOOD-PLAN GROUPS): *Quantity and money value of specified food groups, all food and home-produced food, used at home per household in a week, and percent of households using home-produced food, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Households	Average household size (21 meals at home=1 person)	Total money value of food at home (cols. 5–16)	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables and fruits [1]	Milk equivalent [2]	Meat, poultry, fish [3]	Eggs	Dry beans and peas, nuts [4]	Grain products (flour equivalent) [5]	Fats and oils [6]	Sugar, sweets [7]	Accessories [8]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
			Money value per household, all food (dollars) [9]												
	Number	*Persons*		*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes	235	2.71	18.518	0.612	0.683	0.474	1.700	3.370	4.941	0.751	0.258	1.704	2.022	1.054	0.949
Under 1,000	62	2.38	15.764	.421	.418	.442	1.570	2.752	4.083	.738	.206	1.454	1.899	.850	.931
1,000–1,999	46	2.67	17.528	.618	.633	.495	1.543	3.055	4.740	.758	.226	1.739	1.935	.943	.843
2,000–2,999	43	2.90	18.592	.641	.744	.431	1.776	3.383	4.894	.721	.296	1.710	1.878	1.121	.997
3,000–3,999	29	3.03	22.149	.713	.987	.493	2.283	4.270	5.891	.763	.342	1.828	2.259	1.440	.880
4,000 and over	21	3.10	23.006	.714	1.042	.496	1.724	4.552	6.727	.725	.334	1.937	2.449	1.343	.963
Not classified	16	2.54	20.468	.929	.716	.572	1.545	3.816	5.135	.866	.230	1.984	2.236	1.034	1.405
			Money value per household, home-produced food (dollars) [9]												
All incomes	235	2.71	7.783	0.271	0.158	0.134	0.617	2.569	2.786	0.685	0.014	0.002	0.362	0.181	0.004
Under 1,000	62	2.38	6.817	.175	.128	.181	.663	2.028	2.267	.704	.025	0	.462	.184	0
1,000–1,999	64	2.67	7.617	.299	.133	.139	.609	2.351	2.772	.720	.017	0	.372	.189	.016
2,000–2,999	43	2.90	7.394	.259	.204	.091	.642	2.287	2.817	.642	0	.004	.262	.186	0
3,000–3,999	29	3.03	9.410	.369	.192	.121	.699	3.588	3.065	.696	.012	.004	.422	.242	0
4,000 and over	21	3.10	10.309	.259	.229	.071	.435	3.897	4.342	.637	.005	.006	.303	.125	0
Not classified	16	2.54	6.997	.404	.098	.149	.498	2.712	2.226	.630	.019	0	.173	.088	0

			Percent of households using home-produced food [9]											
All incomes	235	2.71	44.3	46.0	23.0	85.5	84.3	75.7	87.7	6.4	2.1	66.8	50.6	[10]
Under 1,000	62	2.38	37.1	41.9	30.6	87.1	77.4	67.7	91.9	8.1	0	59.7	48.4	[10]
1,000–1,999	64	2.67	45.3	43.8	23.4	87.5	84.4	78.1	90.6	7.8	0	68.8	56.2	[10]
2,000–2,999	43	2.90	44.2	46.5	20.9	88.4	79.1	83.7	86.0	0	4.7	79.1	55.8	[10]
3,000–3,999	29	3.03	65.5	62.1	20.7	89.7	100.0	72.4	89.7	6.9	6.9	72.4	51.7	[10]
4,000 and over	21	3.10	38.1	52.4	14.3	81.0	95.2	76.2	81.0	4.8	4.8	71.4	33.3	[10]
Not classified	16	2.54	37.5	31.2	12.5	62.5	81.2	81.2	68.8	12.5	0	37.5	43.8	[10]

[1] Includes prepared or partial prepared dishes and soups, chiefly vegetable, and fresh equivalent of dried fruits.

[2] See Glossary, Milk equivalent.

[3] Excludes bacon and salt pork. Includes prepared or partially prepared dishes and soups, chiefly meat.

[4] Includes chocolate and cocoa, dry equivalent of canned dry beans and peas, and shelled equivalent of nuts.

[5] Includes the weight of flour, meal, cereals, and pastes added to approximately 60 percent of the weight of bakery products. Includes prepared or partially prepared dishes and soups, chiefly grain.

[6] Includes bacon and salt pork.

[7] Includes the sugar equivalent of soft drinks and ready-prepared puddings.

[8] Includes alcoholic beverages, coffee, tea, leavening agents, salt, vinegar, extracts, etc.

[9] Averages and percentages are based on total number of households in each class, column 2.

[10] Not available.

TABLE 16. -FOOD TOTALS (TABLES 17-26): *Quantity and money value of specified food groups used at home per person and per household in a week, and percent of households using, by source of food*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Source of food	Milk equivalent	Fats and oils	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	Bakery products [1]	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish	Sugar, sweets	Fresh fruits	Fresh vegetables		Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices	Frozen fruits and vegetables	Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts	Beverages	Miscellaneous
									Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Quantity per person [2]															
	Quarts	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
From all sources	6. 174	1. 279	2. 134	1. 908	0. 820	4. 083	1. 820	2. 363	4. 399	1. 362	3. 294	0. 134	0. 223	(3)	(3)
Purchased	1. 272	1. 045	2. 129	1. 879	. 076	1. 437	1. 557	2. 022	3. 118	1. 024	1. 900	. 032	. 205	(3)	(3)
Home-produced	4. 891	. 161	. 005	0	. 736	2. 392	. 223	. 265	1. 235	. 307	1. 294	. 091	. 018	(3)	(3)
As gift or pay	. 011	. 073	0	. 029	. 008	. 254	. 040	. 076	. 046	. 031	. 100	. 011	0	(3)	(3)
Quantity per household [2]															
From all sources	16. 732	3. 465	5. 783	5. 171	2. 221	11. 066	4. 933	6. 403	11. 921	3. 692	8. 928	0. 362	0. 604	(3)	(3)
Purchased	3. 448	2. 833	5. 769	5. 092	. 205	3. 895	4. 220	5. 480	8. 459	2. 774	5. 150	. 088	. 555	(3)	(3)
Home-produced	13. 255	. 437	. 013	0	1. 995	6. 483	. 605	. 719	3. 346	. 832	3. 506	. 246	. 048	(3)	(3)
As gift or pay	. 029	. 195	. 001	. 079	. 021	. 688	. 108	. 204	. 125	. 086	. 272	. 028	. 001	(3)	(3)

	Money value per person (dollars) [2] [3]													
From all sources	1.244	0.604	0.271	0.330	0.277	1.960	0.315	0.269	0.175	0.205	0.477	0.054	0.074	0.377	0.291
Purchased	.292	.562	.270	.321	.022	.754	.235	.237	.124	.118	.273	.012	.068	.372	.141
Home-produced	.948	.041	.001	0	.253	1.121	.067	.025	.049	.080	.189	.036	.005	.001	.057
As gift or pay	.004	.001	0	.009	.002	.085	.013	.007	.002	.007	.015	.006	.001	.004	.003
	Money value per household (dollars) [2] [3]													
From all sources	3.370	1.638	0.734	0.895	0.751	5.312	0.853	0.729	0.474	0.555	1.294	0.146	0.200	1.022	0.545
Purchased	.791	1.522	.732	.871	.059	2.043	.636	.641	.336	.320	.740	.033	.185	1.007	.384
Home-produced	2.569	.110	.002	0	.685	3.038	.181	.067	.134	.217	.512	.097	.013	.004	.154
As gift or pay	.010	.006	0	.024	.007	.231	.036	.021	.004	.018	.042	.016	.002	.011	.007
	Percent of households using [2]													
From all sources	100.0	100.0	99.1	91.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.1	100.0	93.6	97.9	17.9	71.9	(4)	(4)
Purchased	82.1	99.1	99.1	91.1	11.1	88.5	100.0	85.1	76.2	86.4	95.7	8.1	70.2	(4)	(4)
Home-produced	84.3	58.3	2.1	0	87.7	78.3	50.6	32.8	23.0	43.4	76.6	9.8	5.5	(4)	(4)

[1] Bakery products made at home appear as flour and other ingredients.

[2] Averages and percents are based on total number of households (235).

[3] Home-produced food and food received as gift or pay valued at average retail prices paid for the same foods by other families in the same locality during the survey week.

[4] Not available.

TABLE 17.—MILK, CREAM, ICE CREAM, CHEESE; FATS AND OILS: *Quantity used and percent of households using all food and purchased food, and expense for purchased food used at home per household in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese										
		Milk						Cream and ice cream			
	Total milk equivalent [1] (cols. 3, 9, 14)	Total milk equivalent (cols. 4, 7, 8)	Fluid [2]			Evaporated	Dry [3]	Total milk equivalent (cols. 10–12)	Cream		Ice cream
			Total (cols. 5, 6)	Whole	Buttermilk				Light	Heavy	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
FROM ALL SOURCES											
Quantity per household [4]											
	Quarts	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes [5]	16. 732	14. 176	13. 906	13. 795	0. 111	0. 289	0. 002	0. 855	0. 516	0. 898	0. 707
Under 1,000	13. 899	11. 595	11. 127	11. 111	. 016	. 504	0	. 657	. 549	. 564	. 529
1,000–1,999	15. 665	13. 285	12. 991	12. 882	. 109	. 316	0	. 688	. 541	. 711	. 502
2,000–2,999	15. 639	12. 783	12. 549	12. 456	. 093	. 253	0	1. 177	. 533	1. 022	1. 202
3,000–3,999	20. 630	17. 814	17. 756	17. 515	. 241	. 062	0	1. 117	. 441	1. 530	. 852
4,000 and over	24. 005	21. 491	21. 491	21. 158	. 333	0	0	. 822	. 456	1. 038	. 601
Percent of households using [4]											
All incomes [5]	100. 0	100. 0	97. 0	97. 0	4. 7	9. 4	0. 9	68. 9	16. 6	34. 5	44. 3
Under 1,000	100. 0	100. 0	90. 3	90. 3	1. 6	14. 5	0	59. 7	21. 0	21. 0	40. 3
1,000–1,999	100. 0	100. 0	98. 4	98. 4	4. 7	10. 9	0	62. 5	14. 1	32. 8	34. 4
2,000–2,999	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	4. 7	7. 0	0	88. 4	18. 6	44. 2	62. 8
3,000–3,999	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	10. 3	3. 4	0	72. 4	13. 8	51. 7	44. 8
4,000 and over	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	9. 5	0	0	71. 4	14. 3	38. 1	47. 6

PURCHASED

Quantity per household [4]

	Quarts	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes [5]	3. 448	1. 313	1. 042	0. 931	0. 111	0. 289	0. 002	0. 435	0. 090	0. 056	0. 694
Under 1,000	3. 374	1. 388	. 920	. 904	. 016	. 504	0	. 339	. 111	. 071	. 501
1,000–1,999	3. 268	1. 263	. 969	. 860	. 109	. 316	0	. 313	. 109	. 025	. 485
2,000–2,999	4. 095	1. 651	1. 415	1. 322	. 093	. 253	0	. 766	. 149	. 142	1. 202
3,000–3,999	2. 486	. 300	. 241	0	. 241	. 062	0	. 487	0	. 036	. 852
4,000 and over	2. 948	. 904	. 904	. 571	. 333	0	0	. 352	. 050	0	. 601

Expense per household (dollars) [4]

All incomes [5]	0. 791	0. 202	0. 159	0. 146	0. 013	0. 042	0. 001	0. 338	0. 023	0. 022	0. 293
Under 1,000	. 712	. 203	. 130	. 128	. 002	. 073	0	. 267	. 032	. 027	. 208
1,000–1,999	. 678	. 190	. 145	. 130	. 015	. 045	0	. 241	. 027	. 009	. 205
2,000–2,999	1. 096	. 272	. 233	. 219	. 014	. 039	0	. 583	. 032	. 059	. 492
3,000–3,999	. 682	. 038	. 028	0	. 028	. 010	0	. 385	0	. 015	. 370
4,000 and over	. 655	. 119	. 119	. 092	. 027	0	0	. 286	. 015	0	. 271

Percent of households using [4]

All incomes [5]	82. 1	21. 3	14. 5	12. 3	4. 7	9. 4	0. 9	46. 8	5. 1	5. 5	43. 4
Under 1,000	82. 3	27. 4	14. 5	12. 9	1. 6	14. 5	0	45. 2	8. 1	4. 8	38. 7
1,000–1,999	75. 0	20. 3	12. 5	12. 5	4. 7	10. 9	0	35. 9	4. 7	3. 1	32. 8
2,000–2,999	93. 0	23. 3	20. 9	20. 9	4. 7	7. 0	0	67. 4	7. 0	14. 0	62. 8
3,000–3,999	89. 7	10. 3	10. 3	0	10. 3	3. 4	0	44. 8	0	6. 9	44. 8
4,000 and over	76. 2	9. 5	9. 5	4. 8	9. 5	0	0	47. 6	4. 8	0	47. 6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17.—MILK, CREAM, ICE CREAM, CHEESE; FATS AND OILS: *Quantity used and percent of households using all food and purchased food, and expense for purchased food used at home per household in a week, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Mecker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese—Continued				Fats, oils									
	Cheese				Total (cols. 19, 22, 25–27)	Table fat			Shortening			Salad, cooking oils	Mayonnaise, French dressing	Salad dressing
	Total (cols. 15–17)	Cottage	American	Other [3]		Total (cols. 20, 21)	Butter	Margarine	Total (cols. 23, 24)	Lard	Other			
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	FROM ALL SOURCES													
	Quantity per household (pounds) [4]													
All incomes [5]	0.600	0.135	0.461	0.004	3.465	2.060	2.030	0.030	1.090	0.876	0.214	0.007	0.020	0.288
Under 1,000	.582	.144	.438	0	3.013	1.783	1.759	.024	.993	.805	.188	(7)	.022	.215
1,000–1,999	.599	.154	.436	.009	3.332	1.964	1.941	.023	1.060	.889	.171	.010	.009	.289
2,000–2,999	.589	.126	.459	.004	3.415	2.019	1.996	.023	1.070	.800	.270	.013	.039	.274
3,000–3,999	.589	.062	.521	.006	3.963	2.258	2.155	.103	1.309	1.055	.254	.008	.005	.383
4,000 and over	.595	.071	.521	.003	4.171	2.774	2.774	0	1.185	.868	.317	0	.019	.193
	Percent of households using [4]													
All incomes [5]	67.7	12.3	62.6	2.1	100.0	98.3	97.4	2.6	95.7	86.0	40.0	4.3	8.9	58.3
Under 1,000	61.3	11.3	58.1	0	100.0	95.2	93.5	4.8	93.5	83.9	30.6	1.6	6.5	43.5
1,000–1,999	60.9	12.5	53.1	3.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.6	98.4	87.5	35.9	6.2	3.1	62.5
2,000–2,999	81.4	16.3	74.4	2.3	100.0	97.7	97.7	2.3	93.0	86.0	41.9	7.0	16.3	62.8
3,000–3,999	75.9	6.9	75.9	3.4	100.0	100.0	96.6	3.4	93.1	79.3	55.2	3.4	6.9	69.0
4,000 and over	71.4	9.5	71.4	4.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	100.0	85.7	61.9	0	14.3	52.4

PURCHASED

Quantity per household (pounds) [4]

All incomes [5]	0.600	0.135	0.461	0.004	2.833	2.042	2.012	0.030	0.476	0.264	0.212	0.007	0.020	0.288
Under 1,000	.582	.144	.438	0	2.491	1.750	1.726	.024	.504	.316	.188	(7)	.022	.215
1,000–1,999	.599	.154	.436	.009	2.574	1.926	1.903	.023	.340	.173	.167	.010	.009	.289
2,000–2,999	.589	.126	.459	.004	2.816	2.019	1.996	.023	.470	.206	.264	.013	.039	.274
3,000–3,999	.589	.062	.521	.006	3.161	2.258	2.155	.103	.507	.253	.254	.008	.005	.383
4,000 and over	.595	.071	.521	.003	3.554	2.774	2.774	0	.568	.251	.317	0	.019	.193

Expense per household (dollars) [4]

All incomes [5]	0.251	0.036	0.212	0.003	1.522	1.343	1.330	0.013	0.102	0.044	0.058	0.003	0.010	0.064
Under 1,000	.242	.038	.204	0	1.310	1.143	1.133	.010	.110	.058	.052	(8)	.010	.047
1,000–1,999	.247	.039	.202	.006	1.427	1.284	1.273	.011	.071	.025	.046	.004	.004	.064
2,000–2,999	.241	.034	.204	.003	1.507	1.318	1.311	.007	.103	.030	.073	.005	.018	.063
3,000–3,999	.259	.018	.236	.005	1.715	1.507	1.460	.047	.114	.045	.069	.003	.002	.089
4,000 and over	.250	.019	.229	.002	1.998	1.820	1.820	0	.128	.041	.087	0	.009	.041

Percent of households using [4]

All incomes [5]	67.7	12.3	62.6	2.1	99.1	97.4	96.6	2.6	53.6	24.7	39.1	4.3	8.9	58.3
Under 1,000	61.3	11.3	58.1	0	98.4	93.5	91.9	4.8	53.2	32.3	30.6	1.6	6.5	43.5
1,000–1,999	60.9	12.5	53.1	3.1	100.0	98.4	98.4	1.6	42.2	18.8	34.4	6.2	3.1	62.5
2,000–2,999	81.4	16.3	74.4	2.3	97.7	97.7	97.7	2.3	48.8	14.0	39.5	7.0	16.3	62.8
3,000–3,999	75.9	6.9	75.9	3.4	100.0	100.0	96.6	3.4	58.6	17.2	55.2	3.4	6.9	69.0
4,000 and over	71.4	9.5	71.4	4.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	71.4	23.8	61.9	0	14.3	52.4

[1] See Glossary, Milk equivalent.
[2] No skim or chocolate milks reported.
[3] Dry cocoa mix, containing dry milk.
[4] Averages and percents are based on the total number of households in each class, table 15, col. 2.
[5] Includes 16 families with income unknown, not shown separately.
[6] Includes cream cheese and cream spreads, Swiss, and limburger cheeses.
[7] 0.0005 pounds or less.
[8] $0.0005 or less.

TABLE 18.—FLOUR, MEAL, CEREALS, PASTES; BAKERY PRODUCTS: *Quantity used and percent of households using all food and purchased food, and expense for purchased food used at home per household in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes													
		Flour								Cereals, pastes				
			White								Uncooked cereals			
	Total (cols. 3, 10, 11)	Total (cols. 4, 7–9)	Total (cols. 5, 6)	Enriched	Unenriched	Whole wheat	Other [1]	Prepared flour mix	Cornmeal	Total (cols. 12, 17, 20)	Total (cols. 13–15)	Rice	Rolled oats, oatmeal	Other [2]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	FROM ALL SOURCES													
	Quantity per household (pounds) [3]													
All incomes [4]	5.783	4.176	3.877	3.784	0.093	0.012	0.014	0.273	0.012	1.595	0.733	0.110	0.345	0.278
Under 1,000	6.016	4.629	4.397	4.336	.061	.008	.014	.210	.013	1.374	.740	.108	.367	.265
1,000–1,999	5.772	4.227	3.932	3.838	.094	.008	.003	.284	.012	1.533	.710	.129	.394	.187
2,000–2,999	5.420	3.705	3.497	3.374	.123	0	.037	.171	.006	1.709	.805	.126	.340	.339
3,000–3,999	6.175	4.351	3.940	3.819	.121	0	.019	.392	.022	1.802	.575	.078	.223	.274
4,000 and over	5.820	3.747	3.447	3.401	.046	.080	0	.220	.010	2.063	.939	.090	.384	.465
	Percent of households using [3]													
All incomes [4]	99.1	(5)	96.2	95.7	16.2	1.7	2.6	25.1	3.8	(5)	83.0	25.5	52.3	57.0
Under 1,000	98.4	(5)	93.5	93.5	9.7	1.6	3.2	19.4	4.8	(5)	77.4	27.4	54.8	53.2
1,000–1,999	100.0	(5)	95.3	95.3	14.1	1.6	1.6	25.0	3.1	(5)	84.4	23.4	53.1	51.6
2,000–2,999	97.7	(5)	97.7	97.7	20.9	0	4.7	18.6	2.3	(5)	86.0	34.9	48.8	62.8
3,000–3,999	100.0	(5)	96.6	96.6	20.7	0	3.4	34.5	6.9	(5)	79.3	13.8	37.9	51.7
4,000 and over	100.0	(5)	100.0	100.0	14.3	9.5	0	23.8	4.8	(5)	95.2	28.6	71.4	66.7

PURCHASED

Quantity per household (pounds)[2]

All incomes [4]	5.769	4.176	3.877	3.784	0.093	0.012	0.014	0.273	0.012	1.581	0.719	0.110	0.345	0.264
Under 1,000	6.016	4.629	4.397	4.336	.061	.008	.014	.210	.013	1.374	.740	.108	.367	.265
1,000–1,999	5.772	4.227	3.932	3.838	.094	.008	.003	.284	.012	1.533	.710	.129	.394	.187
2,000–2,999	5.389	3.704	3.496	3.373	.123	0	.037	.171	.006	1.679	.775	.126	.340	.308
3,000–3,999	6.144	4.351	3.940	3.819	.121	0	.019	.392	.022	1.771	.545	.078	.223	.244
4,000 and over	5.779	3.747	3.447	3.401	.046	.080	0	.220	.010	2.021	.897	.090	.384	.423

Expense per household (dollars) [2]

All incomes [4]	0.732	0.385	0.313	0.300	0.013	0.001	0.001	0.070	0.001	0.346	0.110	0.018	0.039	0.053
Under 1,000	.686	.407	.352	.343	.009	.001	.001	.053	.001	.278	.112	.017	.043	.052
1,000–1,999	.716	.387	.315	.301	.014	.001	(5)	.071	.001	.328	.105	.022	.044	.039
2,000–2,999	.718	.342	.286	.269	.017	0	.003	.053	.001	.375	.118	.022	.038	.058
3,000–3,999	.854	.429	.325	.309	.016	0	.002	.102	.002	.423	.075	.012	.023	.040
4,000 and over	.814	.330	.260	.253	.007	.009	0	.061	.002	.482	.163	.015	.045	.103

Percent of households using [3]

All incomes [4]	99.1	(5)	96.2	95.7	16.2	1.7	2.6	25.1	3.8	(5)	83.0	25.5	52.3	57.0
Under 1,000	98.4	(5)	93.5	93.5	9.7	1.6	3.2	19.4	4.8	(5)	77.4	27.4	54.8	53.2
1,000–1,999	100.0	(5)	95.3	95.3	14.1	1.6	1.6	25.0	3.1	(5)	84.4	23.4	53.1	51.6
2,000–2,999	97.7	(5)	97.7	97.7	20.9	0	4.7	18.6	2.3	(5)	86.0	34.9	48.8	62.8
3,000–3,999	100.0	(5)	96.6	96.6	20.7	0	3.4	34.5	6.9	(5)	79.3	13.8	37.9	51.7
4,000 and over	100.0	(5)	100.0	100.0	14.3	9.5	0	23.8	4.8	(5)	95.2	28.6	71.4	66.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 18.—FLOUR, MEAL, CEREALS, PASTES; BAKERY PRODUCTS: *Quantity used and percent of households using all food and purchased food, and expense for purchased food used at home per household in a week, by income*— Continued

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes—Con.				Bakery products									
	Cereals, pastes—Con.					Bread				Other baked goods				
	Ready-to-eat cereals			Pastes [2]	Total (cols. 22, 26)	Total (cols. 23–25)	White, enriched [9]	Whole wheat	Other [10]	Total (cols. 27–31)	Rolls, biscuits, muffins	Crackers	Cake	Pie	Other [11]
	Total (cols. 18, 19)	Cornflakes	Other [1]											
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
	FROM ALL SOURCES													
	Quantity per household (pounds) [3]													
All incomes [4]	0.621	0.162	0.459	0.241	5.171	4.022	3.758	0.110	0.154	1.149	0.147	0.260	0.103	0.019	0.620
Under 1,000	.440	.160	.280	.194	4.065	3.075	2.841	.027	.207	.990	.039	.291	.075	.024	.561
1,000–1,999	.611	.143	.468	.212	5.454	4.146	3.974	.070	.102	1.308	.163	.297	.154	.047	.647
2,000–2,999	.703	.177	.526	.201	5.451	4.486	4.105	.174	.207	.965	.232	.223	.147	0	.363
3,000–3,999	.826	.129	.697	.401	4.928	3.808	3.653	.086	.069	1.120	.066	.247	.056	0	.751
4,000 and over	.814	.244	.570	.310	5.951	4.790	4.186	.318	.286	1.161	.226	.130	.083	0	.722
	Percent of households using [3]														
All incomes [4]	76.6	33.3	65.5	40.4	91.5	80.9	76.2	8.9	10.6	73.6	13.6	43.8	11.5	0.9	48.5
Under 1,000	61.3	27.4	45.2	33.9	83.9	66.1	59.7	3.2	12.9	59.7	6.5	43.5	11.3	1.6	38.7
1,000–1,999	78.1	28.1	70.3	37.5	95.3	85.9	79.7	6.2	9.4	77.6	12.5	45.3	12.5	1.6	51.6
2,000–2,999	83.7	44.2	69.8	34.9	93.0	90.7	88.4	16.3	14.0	79.1	20.9	44.2	14.0	0	37.2
3,000–3,999	89.7	31.0	86.2	58.6	93.1	82.8	79.3	6.9	6.9	79.3	10.3	44.8	13.8	0	58.6
4,000 and over	81.0	42.9	66.7	42.9	95.2	81.0	81.0	23.8	14.3	81.0	19.0	38.1	9.5	0	61.9

PURCHASED

Quantity per household (pounds) [3]

All incomes [4]	0.621	0.162	0.459	0.241	5.092	4.001	3.746	0.101	0.154	1.091	0.140	0.260	0.076	0.006	0.609
Under 1,000	.440	.160	.280	.194	4.065	3.075	2.841	.027	.207	.990	.039	.291	.075	.024	.561
1,000–1,999	.611	.143	.468	.212	5.305	4.097	3.933	.062	.102	1.208	.163	.297	.101	0	.647
2,000–2,999	.703	.177	.526	.201	5.360	4.486	4.105	.174	.207	.874	.224	.223	.084	0	.343
3,000–3,999	.825	.129	.696	.401	4.875	3.808	3.653	.086	.069	1.067	.066	.247	.048	0	.706
4,000 and over	.814	.244	.570	.310	5.905	4.790	4.186	.318	.286	1.115	.206	.130	.083	0	.696

Expense per household (dollars) [3]

All incomes [4]	0.187	0.038	0.149	0.049	0.871	0.518	0.475	0.017	0.026	0.353	0.039	0.062	0.033	0.002	0.217
Under 1,000	.126	.038	.088	.040	.691	.394	.358	.005	.031	.297	.010	.067	.035	.008	.177
1,000–1,999	.178	.034	.144	.045	.899	.524	.496	.011	.017	.375	.036	.071	.045	0	.223
2,000–2,999	.218	.042	.176	.039	.885	.592	.525	.028	.039	.293	.061	.053	.036	0	.143
3,000–3,999	.272	.031	.241	.076	.882	.507	.482	.013	.012	.375	.029	.058	.018	0	.270
4,000 and over	.250	.059	.191	.069	1.033	.621	.518	.055	.048	.412	.068	.031	.036	0	.277

Percent of households using [3]

All incomes [4]	76.6	33.3	65.5	40.4	91.1	80.4	75.7	8.5	10.6	71.5	12.3	43.8	8.9	0.4	47.7
Under 1,000	61.3	27.4	45.2	33.9	83.9	66.1	59.7	3.2	12.9	59.7	6.5	43.5	11.3	1.6	38.7
1,000-1,999	78.1	28.1	70.3	37.5	95.3	84.4	78.1	4.7	9.4	73.4	12.5	45.3	6.2	0	51.6
2,000–2,999	83.7	44.2	69.8	34.9	90.7	90.7	88.4	16.3	14.0	74.4	18.6	44.2	11.6	0	34.9
3,000–3,999	89.7	31.0	86.2	58.6	93.1	82.8	79.3	6.9	6.9	75.9	10.3	44.8	10.3	0	55.2
4,000 and over	81.0	42.9	66.7	42.9	95.2	81.0	81.0	23.8	14.3	81.0	14.3	38.1	9.5	0	61.9

[1] Rye and potato flours.
[2] Includes wheat cereals, barley, corn for popping, cornstarch, hominy, tapioca.
[3] Averages and percents are based on the total number of households in each class, table 15, col. 2.
[4] Includes 16 families with income unknown, not shown separately.
[5] Not tabulated.
[6] $0.0005 or less.
[7] Includes all ready-to-eat cereals except corn flakes. Also includes popped corn, baby-food cereals.
[8] Noodles, macaroni, spaghetti.
[9] No unenriched white bread reported.
[10] Rye, potato, raisin, roman meal breads.
[11] Includes sweet buns, cookies, doughnuts.

TABLE 19.—EGGS; MEAT, POULTRY, FISH: *Quantity used and percent of households using all food and purchased food, and expense for purchased food used at home per household in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish												
		Total (cols. 4, 36, 40)	Meat											
			Total (cols. 5, 17, 18, 19, 32)	Beef										
				Total (cols. 6, 9, 12–15)	Steak			Roast			Boiling, stewing, soup	Corned beef	Chipped beef	Ground
					Total (cols. 7–8)	Round	Other	Total (cols. 10–11)	Rib	Other				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	FROM ALL SOURCES													
	Quantity per household (pounds) [1]													
	Dozens													
All incomes [2]	2. 221	11. 066	8. 390	2. 635	0. 799	0. 396	0. 403	0. 809	0. 236	0. 573	0. 227	0. 012	0. 027	0. 761
Under 1,000	2. 142	10. 139	7. 123	1. 870	. 637	. 339	. 298	. 537	. 065	. 472	. 126	0	. 017	. 553
1,000–1,999	2. 227	10. 547	7. 912	2. 323	. 545	. 350	. 195	. 857	. 289	. 568	. 234	0	. 016	. 671
2,000–2,999	2. 178	10. 755	8. 102	2. 805	. 816	. 376	. 440	. 902	. 093	. 809	. 273	0	. 047	. 767
3,000–3,999	2. 271	12. 493	10. 610	3. 572	. 958	. 479	. 479	1. 034	. 724	. 310	. 388	. 069	. 037	1. 086
4,000 and over	2. 137	13. 100	10. 774	4. 218	1. 769	. 717	1. 052	1. 298	. 381	. 917	. 095	0	. 008	1. 048
	Percent of households using [1]													
All incomes [2]	100. 0	100. 0	99. 1	71. 9	30. 6	18. 3	16. 6	25. 1	7. 7	18. 3	11. 9	0. 9	4. 7	47. 7
Under 1,000	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	61. 3	27. 4	17. 7	12. 9	12. 9	1. 6	12. 9	6. 5	0	4. 8	41. 9
1,000–1,999	100. 0	100. 0	96. 9	65. 6	21. 9	14. 1	9. 4	26. 6	4. 8	20. 3	12. 5	0	1. 6	43. 8
2,000–2,999	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	72. 1	32. 6	18. 6	18. 6	30. 2	4. 7	25. 6	14. 0	0	4. 7	41. 9
3,000–3,999	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	89. 7	37. 9	20. 7	24. 1	34. 5	24. 2	10. 3	20. 7	3. 4	6. 9	62. 1
4,000 and over	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	85. 7	52. 4	33. 3	33. 3	42. 9	14. 3	28. 6	4. 8	0	4. 8	52. 4

PURCHASED

Quantity per household (pounds) [1]

	Dozens													
All incomes [2]	0.205	3.895	3.547	1.209	0.252	0.167	0.085	0.372	0.089	0.283	0.064	0.012	0.023	0.486
Under 1,000	.113	3.592	3.358	1.010	.320	.239	.081	.149	0	.149	.032	0	.017	.492
1,000-1,999	.110	3.628	3.276	1.224	.228	.158	.070	.424	.117	.307	.070	0	.016	.486
2,000-2,999	.288	3.449	3.023	1.075	.164	.070	.094	.521	.047	.474	.029	0	.047	.314
3,000-3,999	.263	4.690	4.487	1.346	.266	.115	.151	.345	.207	.138	.095	.069	.037	.534
4,000 and over	.198	4.137	3.674	1.639	.334	.286	.048	.607	.262	.345	.095	0	.008	.595

Expense per household (dollars) [1]

All families [2]	0.059	2.043	1.864	0.654	0.153	0.098	0.055	0.196	0.047	0.149	0.023	0.007	0.025	0.250
Under 1,000	.034	1.827	1.699	.565	.198	.153	.045	.080	0	.080	.014	0	.022	.251
1,000-1,999	.032	1.879	1.717	.639	.137	.078	.059	.214	.059	.155	.023	0	.019	.246
2,000-2,999	.079	1.841	1.652	.562	.093	.040	.053	.255	.021	.234	.014	0	.037	.163
3,000-3,999	.067	2.509	2.375	.757	.150	.063	.087	.211	.129	.082	.034	.038	.044	.280
4,000 and over	.059	2.348	2.048	.905	.210	.178	.032	.335	.126	.209	.030	0	.010	.320

Percent of households using [1]

All incomes [2]	11.1	88.5	83.0	46.4	13.2	8.9	5.5	11.5	3.4	8.5	4.7	0.9	4.3	33.2
Under 1,000	8.1	85.5	83.9	43.5	14.5	12.9	3.2	4.8	0	4.8	3.2	0	4.8	35.5
1,000-1,999	7.8	82.8	75.0	45.3	10.9	7.8	4.7	12.5	3.1	10.9	4.7	0	1.6	34.4
2,000-2,999	14.0	88.4	76.7	37.2	9.3	4.7	7.0	11.6	2.3	9.3	2.3	0	4.7	20.9
3,000-3,999	10.3	93.1	93.1	51.7	17.2	6.9	10.3	17.2	10.3	6.9	6.9	3.4	6.9	34.5
4,000 and over	14.3	100.0	90.5	52.4	19.0	14.3	4.8	19.0	9.5	9.5	4.8	0	4.8	33.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—EGGS; MEAT, POULTRY, FISH: *Quantity used and percent of households using all food and purchased food, and expense for purchased food used at home per household in a week, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons, 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Meat, poultry, fish—Continued													
	Meat—Continued													
	Veal	Lamb	Pork											
			Total (cols. 20, 26)	Fresh						Cured				
				Total (cols. 21–25)	Chops	Ham	Loin roast	Sausage	Shoulder, other [3]	Total (cols. 27–30)	Ham	Shoulder, other [4]	Bacon	Salt pork
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
	FROM ALL SOURCES													
	Quantity per household (pounds) [1]													
All incomes [2]	0.045	0.005	4.450	2.907	0.850	0.261	0.526	0.193	1.077	1.543	0.574	0.138	0.747	0.084
Under 1,000	.048	0	4.130	2.044	.586	.290	.121	.359	.688	2.086	.882	.129	.808	.267
1,000–1,999	.087	.020	4.405	2.835	.812	.238	.547	.089	1.149	1.570	.646	.155	.734	.035
2,000–2,999	0	0	3.981	2.858	.734	.140	.651	.102	1.231	1.123	.428	.116	.579	0
3,000–3,999	.069	0	5.289	3.653	1.098	.401	.983	.052	1.119	1.636	.534	.262	.840	0
4,000 and over	0	0	5.124	4.252	1.419	.452	.952	.262	1.167	.872	.119	.048	.705	0
	Percent of households using [1]													
All incomes [2]	2.6	0.4	88.5	66.0	38.7	9.8	17.0	11.5	35.3	68.1	20.4	6.4	57.9	3.0
Under 1,000	3.2	0	88.7	51.6	30.6	9.7	4.8	11.3	29.0	72.6	27.4	6.5	54.8	6.5
1,000–1,999	4.7	1.6	82.8	71.9	42.2	10.9	15.6	9.4	42.2	64.1	18.8	9.4	54.7	3.1
2,000–2,999	0	0	93.0	74.4	34.9	7.0	20.9	11.6	32.6	65.1	20.9	4.7	55.8	0
3,000–3,999	3.4	0	89.7	72.4	44.8	13.8	34.5	3.4	37.9	72.4	20.7	3.4	65.5	0
4,000 and over	0	0	95.2	66.7	47.6	9.5	23.8	19.0	28.6	71.4	14.3	4.8	66.7	0

PURCHASED

Quantity per household (pounds) [1]

All incomes [2]	0.018	0.005	1.212	0.575	0.188	0.035	0.068	0.070	0.214	0.637	0.262	0.098	0.268	0.009
Under 1,000	0	0	1.348	.403	.048	0	.089	.097	.169	.945	.573	.129	.227	.016
1,000–1,999	.031	.020	1.134	.544	.184	.027	.047	.031	.255	.590	.229	.100	.261	0
2,000–2,999	0	0	.842	.475	.224	0	.116	.035	.100	.367	.140	0	.227	0
3,000–3,999	.069	0	1.478	.889	.214	.138	.069	.052	.416	.589	.103	.262	.224	0
4,000 and over	0	0	.746	.349	.159	.071	0	.119	0	.397	.119	0	.278	0

Expense per household (dollars) [1]

All incomes [2]	0.010	0.003	0.589	0.305	0.110	0.018	0.047	0.038	0.092	0.284	0.117	0.038	0.127	0.002
Under 1,000	0	0	.574	.196	.028	0	.039	.054	.075	.378	.216	.048	.110	.004
1,000–1,999	.016	.013	.575	.293	113	.015	.030	.016	.119	.282	.114	.045	.123	0
2,000–2,999	0	0	.487	.317	.127	0	.130	.021	.039	.170	.065	0	.105	0
3,000–3,999	.045	0	.689	.417	.132	.069	.034	.023	.159	.272	.052	.100	.120	0
4,000 and over	0	0	.450	.185	.082	.035	0	.068	0	.265	.117	0	.148	0

Percent of households using [1]

All incomes [2]	0.9	0.4	39.1	20.4	9.8	1.7	3.0	5.1	8.1	30.6	10.6	3.8	25.5	0.9
Under 1,000	0	0	41.9	17.7	3.2	0	3.2	4.8	9.7	37.1	14.5	6.5	27.4	1.6
1,000–1,999	1.6	1.6	34.4	20.3	7.8	1.6	1.6	3.1	9.4	26.6	9.3	4.7	20.3	0
2,000–2,999	0	0	32.6	20.9	14.0	0	4.7	4.7	2.3	20.9	7.0	0	18.6	0
3,000–3,999	3.4	0	34.5	24.1	13.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	13.8	24.1	6.9	3.4	24.1	0
4,000 and over	0	0	52.4	19.0	9.5	4.8	0	9.5	0	38.1	14.3	0	33.3	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—EGGS; MEAT, POULTRY, FISH: *Quantity used and percent of households using all food and purchased food, and expense for purchased food used at home per household in a week, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Meat, poultry, fish—Continued												
	Meat—Continued				Poultry				Fish				
	Other meat					Chicken					Canned		
	Total (cols. 33–35)	Variety meats		Frankfurters, lunch meat, other [3]	Total (cols. 37–39)	Fresh	Cooked, canned	Other [7]	Total (cols. 41–44)	Fresh	Salmon	Other [8]	Smoked, cured
		Liver	Other [5]										
(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)
	FROM ALL SOURCES												
	Quantity per household (pounds) [1]												
All incomes [2]	1.255	0.131	0.032	1.092	1.492	1.311	0.157	0.024	1.184	0.957	0.149	0.060	0.018
Under 1,000	1.075	.068	0	1.007	1.469	1.288	.181	0	1.547	1.362	.139	.046	0
1,000–1,999	1.077	.093	.102	.882	1.651	1.382	.246	.023	.984	.793	.120	.036	.035
2,000–2,999	1.316	.256	.023	1.037	1.913	1.861	.052	0	.740	.523	.162	.055	0
3,000–3,999	1.680	.086	0	1.594	.653	.431	.078	.144	1.230	1.062	.069	.099	0
4,000 and over	1.432	.190	0	1.242	1.577	1.476	.101	0	.749	.310	.301	.067	.071
	Percent of households using [1]												
All incomes [2]	(9)	10.2	1.3	67.7	31.5	23.8	6.8	0.9	47.2	22.1	16.2	14.0	1.3
Under 1,000	(9)	4.8	0	66.1	29.0	22.6	6.5	0	43.5	24.2	12.9	12.9	0
1,000–1,999	(9)	10.9	3.1	60.9	37.5	26.6	9.4	1.6	50.0	28.1	12.5	10.9	1.6
2,000–2,999	(9)	16.3	2.3	67.4	27.9	25.6	2.3	0	41.9	14.0	20.9	14.0	0
3,000–3,999	(9)	6.9	0	79.3	17.2	10.3	3.4	3.4	44.8	24.1	6.9	17.2	0
4,000 and over	(9)	14.3	0	76.2	42.9	33.3	9.5	0	52.4	14.3	33.3	9.5	4.8

PURCHASED

Quantity per household (pounds) [1]

All incomes [2]	1.103	0.047	0	1.056	0.094	0.094	0	0	0.254	0.032	0.149	0.060	0.014
Under 1,000	1.000	.032	0	.968	.048	.048	0	0	.186	0	.139	.046	0
1,000–1,999	.867	.031	0	.836	.082	.082	0	0	.270	.078	.120	.036	.035
2,000–2,999	1.106	.116	0	.990	.209	.209	0	0	.217	0	.162	.055	0
3,000–3,999	1.594	.034	0	1.560	0	0	0	0	.203	.034	.069	.099	0
4,000 and over	1.289	.048	0	1.241	0	0	0	0	.463	.071	.301	.067	.024

Expense per household (dollars) [1]

All incomes [2]	0.608	0.020	0	0.588	0.025	0.025	0	0	0.154	0.015	0.085	0.049	0.005
Under 1,000	.560	.016	0	.544	.015	.015	0	0	.113	0	.074	.039	0
1,000–1,999	.474	.018	0	.456	.031	.031	0	0	.131	.039	.058	.025	.009
2,000–2,999	.603	.039	0	.564	.036	.036	0	0	.153	0	.104	.049	0
3,000–3,999	.884	.010	0	.874	0	0	0	0	.134	.008	.047	.079	0
4,000 and over	.693	.023	0	.670	0	0	0	0	.300	.035	.192	.059	.014

Percent of households using [1]

All incomes [2]	(9)	3.4	0	66.4	1.7	1.7	0	0	31.5	2.1	16.2	14.0	1.3
Under 1,000	(9)	3.2	0	64.5	1.6	1.6	0	0	25.8	0	12.9	12.9	0
1,000–1,999	(9)	3.1	0	59.4	1.6	1.6	0	0	29.7	4.7	12.5	10.9	1.6
2,000–2,999	(9)	4.7	0	65.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	32.6	0	20.9	14.0	0
3,000–3,999	(9)	3.4	0	79.3	0	0	0	0	27.6	3.4	6.9	17.2	0
4,000 and over	(9)	4.8	0	76.2	0	0	0	0	42.9	4.8	33.3	9.5	4.8

[1] Averages and percents are based on the total number of households in each class, table 15, col 2.

[2] Includes 16 families with income unknown, not shown separately.

[3] Includes spareribs, pigs' feet, neckbones.

[4] Includes cured sausage, hocks, spareribs.

[5] Heart and tongue.

[6] Includes bologna, salami, spiced ham, veal and pork loaves, meat spreads, venison.

[7] Duck.

[8] Includes sardines and tuna.

[9] Not tabulated.

TABLE 20.—SUGAR, SWEETS: *Quantity used and percent of households using all food and purchased food, and expense for purchased food used at home per household in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Total (cols. 3, 6)	Sugar			Sweets						
		Total (cols. 4, 5)	White	Brown	Total (cols. 7, 10–12)	Sirups			Molasses	Jellies, jams, preserves	Candy
						Total (cols. 8, 9)	Corn	Cane, maple, other [1]			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	FROM ALL SOURCES										
	Quantity per household (pounds) [2]										
All incomes [3]	4. 933	3. 319	3. 047	0. 272	1. 614	0. 351	0. 172	0. 179	0. 041	0. 810	0. 412
Under 1,000	4. 037	2. 868	2. 682	. 186	1. 169	. 228	. 075	. 153	. 062	. 623	. 256
1,000–1,999	4. 676	2. 917	2. 683	. 234	1. 759	. 421	. 212	. 209	. 022	. 831	. 485
2,000–2,999	4. 947	3. 347	2. 954	. 393	1. 600	. 298	. 123	. 175	. 055	. 916	. 331
3,000–3,999	6. 912	4. 505	4. 138	. 367	2. 407	. 711	. 453	. 258	. 040	1. 002	. 654
4,000 and over	5. 915	4. 225	3. 911	. 314	1. 690	. 309	. 158	. 151	. 026	1. 000	. 355
	Percent of households using [3]										
All incomes [3]	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	44. 7	87. 2	39. 6	21. 3	22. 6	9. 4	70. 2	48. 5
Under 1,000	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	32. 3	79. 0	21. 0	14. 5	9. 7	8. 1	64. 5	46. 8
1,000–1,999	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	35. 9	85. 9	53. 1	28. 1	29. 7	6. 2	67. 2	46. 9
2,000–2,999	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	65. 1	95. 3	44. 2	20. 9	25. 6	16. 3	72. 1	46. 5
3,000–3,999	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	62. 1	89. 7	44. 8	31. 0	27. 6	13. 8	75. 9	72. 4
4,000 and over	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	47. 6	90. 5	38. 1	9. 5	28. 6	4. 8	76. 2	42. 9

PURCHASED

Quantity per household (pounds) [2]

All incomes [3]	4. 220	3. 319	3. 047	0. 272	0. 902	0. 271	0. 172	0. 099	0. 041	0. 208	0. 382
Under 1,000	3. 415	2. 868	2. 682	. 186	. 547	. 097	. 075	. 022	. 062	. 164	. 224
1,000–1,999	3. 893	2. 917	2. 683	. 234	. 976	. 353	. 212	. 141	. 022	. 156	. 445
2,000–2,999	4. 179	3. 347	2. 954	. 393	. 832	. 234	. 123	. 111	. 055	. 253	. 290
3,000–3,999	5. 986	4. 505	4. 138	. 367	1. 481	. 609	. 452	. 157	. 040	. 178	. 654
4,000 and over	5. 282	4. 225	3. 911	. 314	1. 057	. 296	. 158	. 138	. 026	. 413	. 322

Expense per household (dollars) [2]

All incomes [3]	0. 636	0. 349	0. 311	0. 038	0. 287	0. 041	0. 018	0. 023	0. 006	0. 060	0. 180
Under 1,000	. 494	. 304	. 279	. 025	. 190	. 013	. 008	. 005	. 006	. 053	. 118
1,000–1,999	. 582	. 303	. 270	. 033	. 279	. 050	. 020	. 030	. 004	. 035	. 190
2,000–2,999	. 638	. 356	. 302	. 054	. 282	. 042	. 013	. 029	. 010	. 080	. 150
3,000–3,999	. 864	. 475	. 425	. 050	. 389	. 084	. 050	. 034	. 005	. 054	. 246
4,000 and over	. 823	. 447	. 402	. 045	. 376	. 050	. 014	. 036	. 005	. 140	. 181

Percent of households using [2]

All incomes [3]	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	44. 7	69. 8	32. 8	20. 9	14. 9	9. 4	20. 0	45. 5
Under 1,000	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	32. 3	58. 1	16. 1	14. 5	4. 8	8. 1	12. 9	41. 9
1,000–1,999	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	35. 9	70. 3	45. 3	28. 1	20. 8	6. 2	15. 6	43. 8
2,000–2,999	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	65. 1	76. 7	34. 9	20. 9	16. 3	16. 3	23. 3	44. 2
3,000–3,999	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	62. 1	79. 3	41. 4	27. 6	20. 7	13. 8	20. 7	72. 4
4,000 and over	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	47. 6	76. 2	28. 6	9. 5	19. 0	4. 8	38. 1	38. 1

[1] Includes honey, sorghum and mixed sirups, chocolate sirup.

[2] Averages and percents are based on the total number of households in each class, table 15, col. 2.

[3] Includes 16 families with income unknown, not shown separately.

TABLE 21.— FRESH FRUITS: *Quantity used and percent of households using all food and purchased food, and expense for purchased food used at home per household in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Total (cols. 3, 7)	Citrus fruits				Other fruits							
		Total (cols. 4–6)	Grapefruit	Lemons, limes	Oranges	Total (cols. 8–14)	Apples	Bananas	Berries	Melons	Pineapple	Rhubarb	Other [1]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	FROM ALL SOURCES												
	Quantity per household (pounds) [2]												
All incomes [3]	6.403	3.666	0.639	0.128	2.899	2.737	0.713	1.081	0.072	0.269	0.018	0.575	0.009
Under 1,000	4.314	2.152	.467	.083	1.602	2.162	.945	.723	.036	.024	.048	.382	.004
1,000–1,999	7.037	4.173	.921	.159	3.093	2.864	.538	1.219	.047	.438	0	.595	.027
2,000–2,999	6.751	3.652	.553	.142	2.957	3.099	.717	1.097	.061	.628	.027	.569	0
3,000–3,999	8.397	5.036	.655	.153	4.228	3.361	.453	1.466	.259	0	0	1.183	0
4,000 and over	8.309	5.357	.540	.176	4.641	2.952	.787	1.208	.071	.321	0	.565	0
	Percent of households using [2]												
All incomes [3]	91.1	70.6	15.3	21.7	58.7	77.0	25.1	55.3	5.5	3.4	0.9	31.9	0.9
Under 1,000	80.6	54.8	12.9	17.7	40.3	67.7	25.8	35.5	4.8	1.6	1.6	30.6	1.6
1,000–1,999	93.8	70.3	20.3	18.8	57.8	76.6	18.8	60.9	4.7	4.7	0	31.2	1.6
2,000–2,999	97.7	76.7	14.0	34.9	65.1	83.7	18.6	60.5	7.0	4.7	2.3	32.6	0
3,000–3,999	100.0	86.2	13.8	17.2	75.9	89.7	31.0	65.5	10.3	0	0	41.4	0
4,000 and over	95.2	81.0	14.3	28.6	76.2	85.7	33.3	71.4	4.8	9.5	0	38.1	0

PURCHASED

Quantity per household (pounds) [2]

All incomes [1]	5. 480	3. 647	0. 639	0. 128	2. 880	1. 833	0. 540	1. 064	0. 033	0. 163	0. 018	0. 006	0. 009
Under 1,000	3. 670	2. 152	. 467	. 083	1. 602	1. 518	. 715	. 723	. 003	. 024	. 048	0	. 004
1,000–1,999	5. 697	4. 173	. 921	. 159	3. 093	1. 524	. 198	1. 218	. 012	. 047	0	. 022	. 027
2,000–2,999	6. 175	3. 652	. 553	. 142	2. 957	2. 522	. 717	1. 097	. 052	. 628	. 027	0	0
3,000–3,999	6. 766	4. 882	. 655	. 153	4. 074	1. 884	. 453	1. 328	. 103	0	0	0	0
4,000 and over	7. 624	5. 357	. 540	. 176	4. 641	2. 267	. 667	1. 208	. 071	. 321	0	0	0

Expense per household (dollars) [2]

All incomes [3]	0. 641	0. 349	0. 052	0. 030	0. 267	0. 292	0. 067	0. 195	0. 012	0. 014	0. 002	[4]	0. 002
Under 1,000	. 410	. 186	. 032	. 020	. 134	. 224	. 072	. 137	. 002	. 004	. 006	0	. 002
1,000–1,999	. 647	. 383	. 082	. 035	. 266	. 264	. 026	. 217	. 007	. 008	0	. 001	. 005
2,000–2,999	. 727	. 364	. 042	. 033	. 289	. 363	. 100	. 206	. 020	. 034	. 003	0	0
3,000–3,999	. 818	. 497	. 053	. 037	. 407	. 321	. 059	. 232	. 030	0	0	0	0
4,000 and over	. 925	. 533	. 045	. 050	. 438	. 392	. 096	. 229	. 020	. 047	0	0	0

Percent of households using [2]

All incomes [3]	85. 1	70. 6	15. 3	21. 7	58. 7	63. 8	21. 3	55. 3	3. 0	3. 0	0. 9	0. 4	0. 9
Under 1,000	71. 0	54. 8	12. 9	17. 7	40. 3	46. 8	21. 0	35. 5	1. 6	1. 6	1. 6	0	1. 6
1,000–1,999	87. 5	70. 3	20. 3	18. 8	57. 8	64. 1	12. 5	60. 9	1. 6	3. 1	0	1. 6	1. 6
2,000–2,999	90. 7	76. 7	14. 0	34. 9	65. 1	69. 8	18. 6	60. 5	4. 7	4. 7	2. 3	0	0
3,000–3,999	100. 0	86. 2	13. 8	17. 2	75. 9	79. 3	31. 0	65. 5	6. 9	0	0	0	0
4,000 and over	90. 5	81. 0	14. 3	28. 6	76. 2	81. 0	28. 6	71. 4	4. 8	9. 5	0	0	0

[1] Avocados, grapes, plums.

[2] Averages and percents are based on the total number of households in each class, table 15, col. 2.

[3] Includes 16 families with income unknown, not shown separately.

[4] $0.0005 or less.

TABLE 22.—FRESH VEGETABLES: *Quantity used and percent of households using all food and purchased food, and expense for purchased food used at home per household in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Mecker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Potatoes [1]	Other fresh vegetables												
		Total (cols. 4–15)	Asparagus	Cabbage		Carrots	Celery	Cucumbers	Lettuce	Onions		Rutabagas, turnips	Tomatoes	Other [3]
				Green	Other [2]					Mature	Green			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	FROM ALL SOURCES													
	Quantity per household (pounds) [4]													
All incomes [5]	11. 921	3. 692	0. 376	0. 681	0. 177	0. 560	0. 254	0. 038	0. 749	0. 341	0. 095	0. 072	0. 119	0. 230
Under 1,000	10. 819	2. 801	. 172	. 369	. 310	. 413	. 225	. 014	. 548	. 392	. 055	. 103	. 033	. 167
1,000–1,999	12. 697	3. 508	. 556	. 796	. 195	. 482	. 242	. 023	. 586	. 316	. 113	0	. 080	. 119
2,000–2,999	11. 252	3. 557	. 328	. 736	. 070	. 593	. 362	. 012	818	. 261	. 106	. 049	. 145	. 077
3,000–3,999	12. 390	4. 202	. 507	. 776	. 155	. 671	. 267	. 138	. 895	. 367	. 163	0	. 166	. 097
4,000 and over	12. 411	3. 839	. 406	. 607	. 015	. 793	. 211	. 024	. 839	. 355	. 017	. 202	. 162	. 208
	Percent of households using [4]													
All incomes [5]	100. 0	93. 6	17. 9	26. 8	7. 2	46. 8	30. 6	4. 7	56. 6	60. 9	12. 3	2. 1	11. 5	(6)
Under 1,000	100. 0	91. 9	9. 7	16. 1	9. 7	35. 5	25. 8	3. 2	40. 3	54. 8	11. 3	3. 2	4. 8	(6)
1,000–1,999	100. 0	89. 1	18. 8	32. 8	7. 8	42. 2	26. 6	3. 1	50. 0	60. 9	15. 6	0	10. 9	(6)
2,000–2,999	100. 0	97. 7	16. 3	23. 3	4. 7	53. 5	41. 9	2. 3	60. 5	53. 5	11. 6	2. 3	16. 3	(6)
3,000–3,999	100. 0	96. 6	31. 0	27. 6	6. 9	51. 7	31. 0	13. 8	72. 4	72. 4	13. 8	0	10. 3	(6)
4,000 and over	100. 0	95. 2	23. 8	28. 6	4. 8	47. 6	38. 1	4. 8	66. 7	61. 9	4. 8	4. 8	14. 3	(6)

PURCHASED

Quantity per household (pounds) [4]

All incomes [5]	8.450	2.774	0.009	0.681	0.177	0.509	0.254	0.036	0.668	0.244	0.009	0.036	0.109	0.042
Under 1,000	6.206	2.125	.016	.369	.310	.413	.225	.008	.456	.235	.008	.034	.029	.022
1,000–1,999	9.233	2.608	0	.796	.195	.453	.242	.023	.553	.240	0	0	.050	.056
2,000–2,999	8.960	2.909	0	.736	.070	.521	.362	.012	.779	.195	.012	.049	.145	.028
3,000–3,999	8.869	3.157	0	.776	.155	.621	.267	.138	.649	.292	.034	0	.166	.058
4,000 and over	10.626	2.815	.057	.607	.015	.556	.211	.024	.839	.281	0	0	.162	.062

Expense per household (dollars) [4]

All incomes [5]	0.336	0.320	0.003	0.036	0.011	0.055	0.053	0.009	0.092	0.016	0.002	0.002	0.027	0.014
Under 1,000	.257	.237	.003	.017	.022	.044	.050	.002	.063	.016	.002	.002	.008	.008
1,000-1,999	.356	.273	0	.042	.011	.049	.043	.006	.075	.016	0	0	.013	.018
2,000–2,999	.340	.342	0	.040	.005	.057	.073	.002	.102	.012	.002	.003	.037	.009
3,000–3,999	.352	.393	0	.040	.008	.065	.056	.037	.095	.020	.007	0	.042	.023
4,000 and over	.424	.367	.021	.038	.001	.058	.046	.006	.125	.018	0	0	.031	.023

Percent of households using [4]

All incomes [5]	76.2	86.4	0.9	26.8	7.2	42.1	30.6	4.3	52.8	40.4	1.3	1.3	10.2	(6)
Under 1,000	66.1	79.0	1.6	16.1	9.7	35.5	25.8	1.6	35.5	32.3	1.6	1.6	3.2	(6)
1,000–1,999	78.1	85.9	0	32.8	7.8	39.1	26.6	3.1	48.4	39.1	0	0	7.8	(6)
2,000–2,999	79.1	86.0	0	23.3	4.7	46.5	41.9	2.3	58.1	37.2	2.3	2.3	16.3	(6)
3,000–3,999	75.9	93.1	0	27.3	6.9	44.8	31.0	13.8	62.1	48.3	3.4	0	10.3	(6)
4,000 and over	90.5	90.5	4.8	28.6	4.8	33.3	38.1	4.8	66.7	52.4	0	0	14.3	(6)

[1] No sweetpotatoes reported.
[2] White and red cabbage.
[3] Beets, cauliflower, green peppers, greens, parsley, parsnips, radishes, spinach, winter squash, prepared horseradish.
[4] Averages and percents are based on the total number of households in each class, table 15, col. 2.
[5] Includes 16 families with income unknown, not shown separately.
[6] Not tabulated.

TABLE 23.—CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND JUICES; FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: *Quantity used and percent of households using all food and purchased food, and expense for purchased food used at home per household in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Canned fruits							Canned vegetables							
	Total (cols. 3–8)	Apples, apple-sauce	Peaches	Pears	Pine-apple	Mixed fruit	Other [1]	Total (cols. 10–19)	Beans			Beets	Corn	Peas	Toma-toes
									Baked	Lima (green)	Snap				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	FROM ALL SOURCES														
	Quantity per household (pounds) [2]														
All incomes [3]	3.907	1.093	0.867	0.426	0.138	0.064	1.319	3.973	0.542	0.009	0.463	0.183	0.747	0.594	0.982
Under 1,000	3.924	1.217	.813	.402	.183	.079	1.230	3.334	.567	0	.263	.212	.574	.483	.696
1,000–1,999	3.739	1.101	1.000	.205	.067	.074	1.292	3.628	.409	.016	.474	.199	.716	.466	.822
2,000–2,999	3.278	.856	.646	.557	.219	.079	.921	4.220	.435	0	.557	.179	.732	.722	1.165
3,000–3,999	4.752	1.002	1.139	.693	.153	.043	1.722	4.822	.758	0	.589	.174	.923	.690	1.311
4,000 and over	4.327	1.133	.930	.656	.021	0	1.587	4.932	.648	.051	.500	.083	1.009	.791	1.609
	Percent of households using [2]														
All incomes [3]	80.9	48.9	39.1	20.0	13.6	5.5	(4)	92.3	27.7	0.9	33.2	15.3	52.3	46.4	40.9
Under 1,000	82.3	56.5	37.1	17.7	14.5	6.5	(4)	91.9	29.0	0	19.4	19.4	38.7	37.1	33.9
1,000–1,999	82.8	48.4	46.9	10.9	6.2	6.2	(4)	89.1	14.1	1.6	32.8	14.1	48.4	35.9	37.5
2,000–2,999	79.1	44.2	32.6	20.9	23.3	7.0	(4)	93.0	25.6	0	41.9	16.3	55.8	55.8	41.9
3,000–3,999	86.2	37.9	44.8	31.0	20.7	3.4	(4)	96.6	37.9	0	37.9	13.8	69.0	62.1	55.2
4,000 and over	71.4	52.4	38.1	42.9	4.8	0	(4)	95.2	47.6	4.8	38.1	9.5	66.7	57.1	52.4

PURCHASED

Quantity per household (pounds) [2]

All incomes [3]	2.354	0.057	0.862	0.391	0.138	0.059	0.847	2.107	0.524	0.005	0.147	0.037	0.529	0.547	0.049
Under 1,000	2.234	.083	.813	.402	.183	.063	.690	1.836	.567	0	.074	0	.526	.418	.052
1,000–1,999	2.258	.072	1.000	.173	.067	.074	.872	1.807	.409	0	.108	.016	.432	.419	.072
2,000–2,999	1.921	0	.622	.462	.219	.079	.539	2.174	.435	0	.249	.097	.366	.699	.055
3,000–3,999	3.518	0	1.139	.693	.153	.043	1.490	2.522	.718	0	.133	.034	.749	.621	0
4,000 and over	2.850	.048	.930	.656	.021	0	1.195	2.726	.610	.050	.161	0	.910	.744	.057

Expense per household (dollars) [2]

All incomes [3]	0.370	0.004	0.111	0.060	0.039	0.013	0.143	0.277	0.062	0.001	0.023	0.005	0.061	0.082	0.005
Under 1,000	.320	.003	.098	.059	.048	.014	.098	.229	.063	0	.011	0	.058	.061	.006
1,000–1,999	.335	.005	.129	.025	.019	.016	.141	.240	.052	0	.020	.002	.046	.061	.006
2,000–2,999	.336	0	.082	.071	.063	.015	.105	.297	.055	0	.037	.011	.046	.098	.007
3,000–3,999	.628	0	.150	.127	.057	.009	.285	.337	.080	0	.020	.008	.098	.105	0
4,000 and over	.420	.007	.116	.085	.006	0	.206	.357	.075	.012	.023	0	.104	.117	.005

Percent of households using [2]

All incomes [3]	66.4	4.3	38.7	18.7	13.6	5.1	(4)	73.2	26.4	0.4	13.2	3.0	37.9	42.6	3.4
Under 1,000	59.7	4.8	37.1	17.7	14.5	4.8	(4)	62.9	29.0	0	6.5	0	33.9	32.3	3.2
1,000–1,999	70.3	6.2	46.9	9.4	6.2	6.2	(4)	67.2	14.1	0	9.4	1.6	26.6	32.8	4.7
2,000–2,999	62.8	0	30.2	18.6	23.3	7.0	(4)	79.1	25.6	0	20.9	7.0	34.9	53.5	4.7
3,000–3,999	79.3	0	44.8	31.0	20.7	3.4	(4)	86.2	34.5	0	13.8	3.4	55.2	55.2	0
4,000 and over	71.4	4.8	38.1	42.9	4.8	0	(4)	90.5	42.9	4.8	14.3	0	61.9	52.4	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND JUICES; FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: *Quantity used and percent of households using all food and purchased food, and expense for purchased food used at home per household in a week, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Canned vegetables—Con.		Canned juices					Total (cols. 26–28)	Frozen fruits and vegetables						
									Fruits		Vegetables				
	Leafy green [5]	Other [6]	Total (cols. 21–24)	Grapefruit [7]	Orange	Tomato	Other [8]		Citrus juice [9]	Other [10]	Total (cols. 29–32)	Beans, snap	Peas	Spinach	Other [11]
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
	FROM ALL SOURCES														
	Quantity per household (pounds) [2]														
All income [3]	0.088	0.365	1.048	0.227	0.264	0.423	0.134	0.362	0.004	0.220	0.138	0.018	0.028	0.005	0.087
Under 1,000	.068	.471	.913	.172	.212	.471	.058	.330	.006	.132	.192	.049	.032	.014	.097
1,000–1,999	.086	.440	.596	.096	.155	.328	.017	.210	0	.175	.035	.012	.023	0	0
2,000–2,999	.114	.316	1.321	.158	.310	.532	.321	.526	0	.324	.202	0	.058	.004	.140
3,000–3,999	.168	.209	1.197	.316	.324	.397	.160	.758	0	.603	.155	.017	0	0	.138
4,000 and over	0	.241	1.873	.726	.482	.429	.236	.279	.030	0	.249	0	.036	0	.213
	Percent of households using [2]														
All incomes [3]	7.2	(4)	30.6	6.8	9.4	14.5	(4)	17.9	0.9	12.8	8.1	2.1	2.6	0.9	(4)
Under 1,000	6.5	(4)	22.6	4.8	8.1	14.5	(4)	12.9	1.6	8.1	8.1	4.8	1.6	1.6	(4)
1,000–1,999	7.8	(4)	20.3	4.7	4.7	12.5	(4)	15.6	0	10.9	6.2	1.6	3.1	0	(4)
2,000–2,999	7.0	(4)	39.5	7.0	14.0	18.6	(4)	23.3	0	20.9	9.3	0	4.7	2.3	(4)
3,000–3,999	13.8	(4)	34.5	6.9	10.3	17.2	(4)	27.6	0	27.6	6.9	3.4	0	0	(4)
4,000 and over	0	(4)	52.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	(4)	23.8	4.8	0	19.0	0	4.8	0	(4)

PURCHASED

Quantity per household (pounds) [2]

All incomes [3]	0.061	0.208	0.689	0.227	0.255	0.100	0.107	0.088	0.004	0.058	0.026	0.006	0.013	0.004	0.003
Under 1,000	.035	.164	.500	.172	.212	.094	.022	.087	.006	.057	.024	.010	0	.014	0
1,000–1,999	.086	.265	.333	.096	.155	.065	.017	.065	0	.042	.023	.011	.012	0	0
2,000–2,999	.091	.182	.787	.158	.262	.070	.297	.145	0	.110	.035	0	.035	0	0
3,000–3,999	.058	.209	.967	.316	.324	.167	.160	.060	0	.060	0	0	0	0	0
4,000 and over	0	.194	1.397	.726	.482	0	.189	.101	.030	0	.071	0	.035	0	.036

Expense per household (dollars) [2]

All incomes [3]	0.009	0.029	0.093	0.029	0.035	0.012	0.017	0.033	0.003	0.022	0.008	0.002	0.004	0.001	0.001
Under 1,000	.007	.023	.063	.020	.026	.009	.008	.028	.004	.018	.006	.003	0	.003	0
1,000–1,999	.012	.041	.048	.015	.023	.006	.004	.022	0	.013	.009	.005	.004	0	0
2,000–2,999	.014	.029	.111	.023	.039	.009	.040	.066	0	.053	.013	0	.013	0	0
3,000–3,999	.009	.017	.139	.043	.043	.030	.023	.019	0	.019	0	0	0	0	0
4,000 and over	0	.021	.180	.080	.076	0	.024	.047	.024	0	.023	0	.011	0	.012

Percent of households using [2]

All incomes [3]	5.5	(4)	20.0	6.8	8.9	2.6	(4)	8.1	0.9	5.1	3.0	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.4
Under 1,000	4.8	(4)	11.3	4.8	8.1	1.6	(4)	8.1	1.6	4.8	3.2	1.6	0	1.6	0
1,000–1,999	7.8	(4)	12.5	4.7	4.7	3.1	(4)	6.2	0	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.6	0	0
2,000–2,999	4.7	(4)	27.9	7.0	11.6	2.3	(4)	9.3	0	9.3	2.3	0	2.3	0	0
3,000–3,999	6.9	(4)	24.1	6.9	10.3	3.4	(4)	6.9	0	6.9	0	0	0	0	0
4,000 and over	0	(4)	33.3	14.3	14.3	0	(4)	14.3	4.8	0	9.5	0	4.8	0	4.8

[1] Apricots, berries, cherries, grapes, plums, prunes, rhubarb, spiced crabapples, mincemeat, baby-food fruits.

[2] Averages and percents are based on the total number of households in each class, table 15, col. 2.

[3] Includes 16 families with income unknown, not shown separately.

[4] Not tabulated.

[5] Beet tops, chard, spinach.

[6] Asparagus, bean sprouts, carrots, carrots and peas, mushrooms, pumpkin, sauerkraut, winter squash, mixed vegetables.

[7] Includes blended orange and grapefruit juice, canned grapefruit segments.

[8] Apple, grape, lemon, pineapple, prune, tangerine juices.

[9] Frozen concentrated orange juice.

[10] Applesauce, apples, berries, cherries, cranberries, peaches, rhubarb.

[11] Broccoli, carrots and peas, corn, mixed vegetables.

TABLE 24.—DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, NUTS: *Quantity used and percent of households using all food and purchased food, and expense for purchased food used at home per household in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Dried fruits				Dried vegetables			Nuts							
									Peanuts				Other nuts [1]		
	Total (cols. 3–5)	Prunes	Raisins, currants	Other [1]	Total (cols. 7–8)	Beans [2]	Peas, lentils, other [3]	Total (shelled wt.) [4] (cols. 10, 14)	Total (shelled wt.) (cols. 11–13)	Peanut butter	In shell	Shelled	Total (shelled wt.) (cols. 15–16)	In shell	Shelled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	FROM ALL SOURCES														
	Quantity per household (pounds) [5]														
All incomes [7]	0.244	0.101	0.088	0.055	0.158	0.154	0.004	0.202	0.136	0.118	0.009	0.012	0.066	0.006	0.064
Under 1,000	.359	.171	.090	.098	.121	.113	.008	.143	.093	.085	0	.008	.050	.004	.048
1,000–1,999	.103	.028	.062	.013	.217	.217	0	.161	.103	.099	0	.004	.058	0	.058
2,000–2,999	.220	.116	.051	.053	.107	.099	.008	.265	.189	.134	.023	.039	.076	.008	.073
3,000–3,999	.306	.034	.200	.072	.337	.337	0	.248	.159	.118	.034	.017	.089	.029	.077
4,000 and over	.381	.260	.059	.062	0	0	0	.361	.266	.266	0	0	.095	0	.095
	Percent of households using [5]														
All incomes [7]	33.6	9.4	21.3	(8)	14.5	13.6	0.9	57.0	35.3	31.5	0.9	3.8	35.7	3.0	33.2
Under 1,000	40.3	16.1	22.6	(8)	11.3	9.7	1.6	48.4	29.0	24.2	0	4.8	25.8	1.6	24.2
1,000–1,999	23.4	4.7	20.3	(8)	20.3	20.3	0	46.9	29.7	28.1	0	1.6	28.1	0	28.1
2,000–2,999	34.9	9.3	14.0	(8)	11.6	9.3	2.3	62.8	41.9	34.9	2.3	9.3	44.2	4.7	39.5
3,000–3,999	41.4	3.4	24.1	(8)	20.7	20.7	0	75.9	34.5	27.6	3.4	3.4	51.7	10.3	44.8
4,000 and over	33.3	19.0	23.8	(8)	0	0	0	66.7	57.1	57.1	0	0	47.6	0	47.6

PURCHASED

Quantity per household (pounds) [6]

All incomes [7]	0.244	0.101	0.088	0.055	0.116	0.112	0.004	0.195	0.136	0.118	0.009	0.012	0.059	0.006	0.05
Under 1,000	.359	.171	.090	.098	.063	.055	.008	.126	.091	.085	0	.005	.035	.004	.033
1,000–1,999	.103	.028	.062	.013	.167	.167	0	.151	.103	.099	0	.004	.048	0	.048
2,000–2,999	.220	.116	.051	.053	.107	.099	.008	.265	.189	.134	.023	.039	.076	.008	.073
3,000–3,999	.306	.034	.200	.072	.250	.250	0	.248	.159	.118	.034	.017	.089	.029	.077
4,000 and over	.381	.260	.059	.062	0	0	0	.361	.266	.266	0	0	.095	0	.095

Expense per household (dollars) [6]

All incomes [7]	0.062	0.028	0.015	0.019	0.016	0.015	0.001	0.107	0.054	0.047	0.002	0.005	0.053	0.004	0.049
Under 1,000	.101	.047	.017	.037	.009	.007	.002	.069	.033	.032	0	.001	.036	.002	.034
1,000–1,999	.021	.006	.011	.004	.022	.022	0	.079	.043	.040	0	.003	.036	0	.036
2,000–2,999	.056	.030	.008	.018	.014	.013	.001	.153	.079	.058	.006	.015	.074	.003	.071
3,000–3,999	.066	.010	.033	.023	.036	.036	0	.142	.059	.043	.010	.006	.083	.020	.063
4,000 and over	.107	.079	.010	.018	0	0	0	.185	.109	.109	0	0	.076	0	.076

Percent of households using [6]

All incomes [7]	33.6	9.4	21.3	([8])	9.8	8.9	0.9	54.9	34.9	31.5	0.9	3.4	33.6	3.0	31.1
Under 1,000	40.3	16.1	22.6	([8])	4.8	3.2	1.6	45.2	27.4	24.2	0	3.2	24.2	1.6	22.6
1,000–1,999	23.4	4.7	20.3	([8])	14.1	14.1	0	43.8	29.7	28.1	0	1.6	23.4	0	23.4
2,000–2,999	34.9	9.3	14.0	([8])	11.6	9.3	2.3	62.8	41.9	34.9	2.3	9.3	44.2	4.7	39.5
3,000–3,999	41.4	3.4	24.1	([8])	13.8	13.8	0	75.9	34.5	27.6	3.4	3.4	51.7	10.3	44.8
4,000 and over	33.3	19.0	23.8	([8])	0	0	0	66.7	57.1	57.1	0	0	47.6	0	47.6

[1] Dates, figs, peaches, dried mincemeat, dried mixed fruit.
[2] Includes dry lima and kidney beans.
[3] Includes canned mature field peas.
[4] For all nuts in shell except coconuts and peanuts, shelled weight was figured as 40 percent of unshelled weight; for coconuts and peanuts, shelled weight was figured as 70 percent of unshelled weight. Weight of peanut butter also included in this total.
[5] Brazil nuts, butternuts, coconuts, pecans, English and black walnuts.
[6] Averages and percents are based on the total number of households in each class, table 15, col. 2.
[7] Includes 16 families with income unknown, not shown separately.
[8] Not tabulated.

PURCHASED

Quantity per household (pounds) [2]

All incomes [4]	0.779	0.889	0.882	0.001	0.006	0.013	1.245	0.011	0.096
Under 1,000	1.077	.870	.866	(5)	.004	.020	.977	.001	.066
1,000–1,999	.211	.864	.859	0	.005	.020	.691	.001	.085
2,000–2,999	1.640	.859	.845	.002	.012	.003	2.087	.004	.127
3,000–3,999	.414	.907	.898	0	.009	.007	1.780	.013	.127
4,000 and over	.857	.973	.966	.007	0	0	1.839	.083	.107

Expense per household (dollars) [3]

All incomes [4]	1.007	0.138	0.681	0.672	0.003	0.006	0.015	0.111	0.009	0.053
Under 1,000	.983	.177	.663	.659	.001	.003	.019	.087	.001	.036
1,000–1,999	.828	.040	.659	.654	0	.005	.019	.060	(6)	.050
2,000–2,999	1.194	.293	.655	.638	.004	.013	.008	.168	.003	.067
3,000–3,999	1.036	.083	.700	.692	0	.008	.009	.168	.010	.066
4,000 and over	1.248	.171	.755	.731	.024	0	0	.186	.067	.069

Percent of households using [3]

All incomes [4]	9.4	98.3	96.2	1.3	3.8	4.3	30.2	4.3	49.8
Under 1,000	9.7	96.8	96.8	1.6	1.6	3.2	21.0	1.6	38.7
1,000–1,999	7.8	96.9	93.8	0	6.2	6.2	25.0	1.6	48.4
2,000–2,999	11.6	100.0	97.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	27.9	4.7	58.1
3,000–3,999	13.8	100.0	93.1	0	10.3	3.4	51.7	6.9	58.6
4,000 and over	4.8	100.0	100.0	4.8	0	0	42.9	14.3	61.9

[1] Meeker County prohibited sale of alcoholic beverages except beer. However, alcoholic beverages of all types were probably underreported.

[2] Data refer to purchases rather than use in the week.

[3] Averages and percents are based on the total number of households in each class, table 15, col. 2.

[4] Includes 16 families with income unknown, not shown separately.

[5] 0.0005 lb. or less.

[6] $0.0005 or less.

TABLE 25.—BEVERAGES: *Quantity used and percent of households using all food and purchased food, and expense for purchased food used at home per household in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Total expense (cols. 3, 4, 8-11)	Alcoholic [1]	Coffee				Tea [2]	Soft drinks		Chocolate, cocoa
			Total (cols. 5-7)	Bean, ground	Concentrate	Substitute		Bottled	Powders	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	FROM ALL SOURCES									
	Quantity per household (pounds) [3]									
All incomes [4]		0.813	0.889	0.882	0.001	0.006	0.013	1.245	0.011	0.096
Under 1,000		1.077	.870	.866	(5)	.004	.020	.977	.001	.066
1,000–1,999		.337	.864	.859	0	.005	.020	.691	.001	.085
2,000–2,999		1.640	.859	.845	.002	.012	.003	2.087	.004	.127
3,000–3,999		.414	.907	.898	0	.009	.007	1.780	.013	.127
4,000 and over		.857	.973	.966	.007	0	0	1.839	.083	.107
	Percent of households using [3]									
All incomes [4]		11.1	98.3	96.2	1.3	3.8	4.3	30.2	4.3	49.8
Under 1,000		9.7	96.8	96.8	1.6	1.6	3.2	21.0	1.6	38.7
1,000–1,999		14.1	96.9	93.8	0	6.2	6.2	25.0	1.6	48.4
2,000–2,999		11.6	100.0	97.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	27.9	4.7	58.1
3,000–3,999		13.8	100.0	93.1	0	10.3	3.4	51.7	6.9	58.6
4,000 and over		4.8	100.0	100.0	4.8	0	0	42.9	14.3	61.9

TABLE 26.--MISCELLANEOUS FOODS: *Quantity used and percent of households using all food and purchased food, and expense for purchased food used at home per household in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Total expense (cols. 3-12)	Prepared or partially prepared		Catsup, chili sauce	Pickles, olives	Prepared desserts		Plain gelatin	Yeast	Baking powder, soda, cream of tartar [2]	Salt, vinegar, spices, extracts [2]
		Mixtures [1]	Soups			Dry	Ready-prepared				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	FROM ALL SOURCES										
	Quantity per household (pounds) [3]										
All incomes [4]		0.067	0.378	0.160	0.889	0.197	0.004	(5)	0.041	0.057	(6)
Under 1,000		.024	.290	.104	.907	.149	.011	(5)	.047	.076	(6)
1,000–1,999		.095	.441	.108	.772	.170	0	0	.036	.011	(6)
2,000–2,999		.081	.198	.129	1.054	.187	0	0	.033	.096	(6)
3,000–3,999		.069	.599	.303	1.088	.306	.009	0	.039	.034	(6)
4,000 and over		0	.544	.213	.762	.182	0	0	.039	.040	(6)
	Percent of households using [3]										
All incomes [4]		(6)	34.0	36.6	58.7	46.4	1.3	0.4	53.2	6.8	20.9
Under 1,000		(6)	30.6	24.2	56.5	41.9	3.2	1.6	58.1	9.7	16.1
1,000–1,999		(6)	32.8	31.2	53.1	43.8	0	0	59.4	1.6	25.0
2,000–2,999		(6)	25.6	41.9	65.1	46.5	0	0	41.9	9.3	9.3
3,000–3,999		(6)	48.3	48.3	69.0	44.8	3.4	0	58.6	3.4	34.5
4,000 and over		(6)	47.6	57.1	66.7	52.4	0	0	42.9	9.5	14.3

PURCHASED

Quantity per household (pounds) [3]

All incomes [4]		0.067	0.354	0.129	0.071	0.197	0.004	([5])	0.041	0.057	([6])
Under 1,000		.024	.290	.064	.011	.149	.011	([5])	.047	.076	([6])
1,000–1,999		.095	.356	.103	.023	.170	0	0	.036	.011	([6])
2,000–2,999		.081	.198	.105	.063	.187	0	0	.033	.096	([6])
3,000–3,999		.069	.598	.243	.122	.306	.099	0	.039	.034	([6])
4,000 and over		0	.544	.213	.009	.182	0	0	.039	.040	([6])
	Expense per household (dollars) [3]										
All incomes [4]	0.384	0.022	0.082	0.032	0.018	0.079	0.002	([7])	0.049	0.015	0.085
Under 1,000	.290	.008	.067	.017	.002	.058	.007	0.002	.057	.017	.055
1,000–1,999	.324	.021	.076	.027	.008	.067	0	0	.052	.004	.069
2,000–2,999	.292	.037	.048	.027	.027	.075	0	0	.037	.020	.021
3,000–3,999	.530	.026	.144	.061	.027	.129	.003	0	.052	.003	.085
4,000 and over	.360	0	.133	.057	.012	.076	0	0	.045	.022	.015
	Percent of households using [3]										
All incomes [4]		([6])	33.2	30.6	7.7	46.4	1.3	0.4	53.2	6.8	20.9
Under 1,000		([6])	30.6	14.5	1.6	41.9	3.2	1.6	58.1	9.7	16.1
1,000–1,999		([6])	29.7	28.1	3.1	43.8	0	0	59.4	1.6	25.0
2,000–2,999		([6])	25.6	37.2	11.6	46.5	0	0	41.9	9.3	9.3
3,000–3,999		([6])	48.3	41.4	13.8	44.8	3.4	0	58.6	3.4	34.5
4,000 and over		([6])	47.6	57.1	9.5	52.4	0	0	42.9	9.5	14.3

[1] Chow mein dinner, chow mein noodles, chile con carne, corned beef hash, spaghetti with sauce, tamales, macaroni and cheese dinner; potato chips, sticks, and salad.

[2] Data refer to purchases rather than use in the week.

[3] Averages and percents are based on the total number of households in each class, table 15, col. 2.

[4] Includes 16 families with income unknown, not shown separately.

[5] 0.0005 lb. or less.

[6] Not tabulated.

[7] $0.0005 or less.

TABLE 27.– DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY QUANTITY OF FOOD PLAN GROUPS USED PER PERSON: *Percent of households using specified quantity at home per person in a week, by source of food*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Food plan group and source of food (1)	Total (2)	None (3)	Under 1.00 lb. (4)	1.00–1.99 lb. (5)	2.00–2.99 lb. (6)	3.00–3.99 lb. (7)	4.00–4.99 lb. (8)	5.00–5.99 lb. (9)	6.00 lb. and over (10)
Grain products (flour equivalent):	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All sources	100	0	(1)	11	34	31	15	5	4
Purchased	100	0	(1)	12	33	31	15	5	4
Home-produced	100	98	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meat, poultry, fish:									
All sources	100	(1)	4	12	19	21	19	11	14
Purchased	100	12	37	26	11	9	3	1	1
Home-produced	100	24	7	21	17	12	7	8	4
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables:									
All sources	100	9	23	45	13	5	3	(1)	2
Purchased	100	13	40	35	9	2	1	(1)	(1)
Home-produced	100	56	30	11	2	(1)	1	0	(1)
Citrus fruit, tomatoes:									
All sources	100	11	17	25	22	11	8	3	3
Purchased	100	17	20	29	16	9	5	2	2
Home-produced	100	54	27	15	3	1	(1)	0	0
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes:									
All sources	100	0	1	9	18	20	14	18	20
Purchased	100	3	22	6	14	17	12	13	13
Home-produced	100	40	37	3	4	3	1	6	6

Other vegetables and fruit:									
All sources	100	1	3	10	22	19	17	11	17
Purchased	100	2	16	28	26	11	8	3	6
Home-produced	100	14	33	27	16	3	3	2	2
		None	Under 0.50 lb.	0.50–0.99 lb.	1.00–1.49 lb.	1.50–1.99 lb.	2.00–2.49 lb.	2.50–2.99 lb.	3.00 lb. and over
Fats and oils:		*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All sources	100	0	3	18	30	26	13	7	3
Purchased	100	1	9	34	29	17	7	3	0
Home-produced	100	33	37	20	7	1	[1]	1	1
Sugar, sweets:									
All sources	100	0	3	12	20	23	20	10	12
Purchased	100	0	5	17	25	22	16	8	7
Home-produced	100	49	34	13	2	2	0	0	0
		None	Under 3.0 qt.	3.0–3.9 qt.	4.0–4.9 qt.	5.0–5.9 qt.	6.0–6.9 qt.	7.0–7.9 qt.	8.0 qt. and over
Milk equivalent:		*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All sources	100	0	11	11	15	17	14	11	21
Purchased	100	18	67	6	3	3	2	[1]	1
Home-produced	100	16	11	13	12	17	8	11	12
		None	Under 4.0 eggs	4.0–5.9 eggs	6.0–7.9 eggs	8.0–9.9 eggs	10.0–11.9 eggs	12.0–13.9 eggs	14.0 eggs and over
Eggs:		*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All sources	100	0	8	12	16	14	13	16	21
Purchased	100	89	1	3	2	1	[1]	2	2
Home-produced	100	12	6	9	14	13	13	14	19

[1] 0.5 percent or less.

TABLE 28.—FOOD REPORTED AS DISCARDED: *Quantity per household of food used [1] during the survey week that was reported as not eaten (fed to animals or wasted), percent of households reporting, by income, and energy value of food not eaten, all sources and home-produced*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Households	Total	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables and fruits	Milk equivalent	Meat, poultry, fish	Eggs	Dry beans, peas, nuts	Grain products (flour equivalent)	Fats and oils		Sugar, sweets
												Fat salvage [2]	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
			Quantity per household											
			Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes	235	.....	0. 014	0. 024	1. 215	0. 012	0. 816	0. 125	0. 018	0. 003	0. 422	0. 242	0. 012	0. 029
Under 1,000	62	.....	. 012	. 023	1. 135	. 008	1. 016	. 074	. 017	. 002	. 445	. 359	. 010	. 048
1,000–1,999	64	.....	. 012	. 002	1. 391	. 002	. 777	. 075	. 009	. 002	. 551	. 140	. 014	. 029
2,000–2,999	43	.....	. 014	. 010	. 974	. 005	. 483	. 177	. 012	. 003	. 352	. 158	. 004	. 012
3,000–3,999	29	.....	. 016	. 029	1. 043	. 018	1. 069	. 165	. 005	. 011	. 311	. 202	. 008	. 012
4,000 and over	21	.....	. 008	. 059	1. 843	. 068	1. 090	. 266	. 082	0	. 466	. 209	. 031	. 050
Not classified	16	.....	. 031	. 101	. 961	0	. 267	. 121	. 011	. 006	. 176	. 531	0	0
			Percent of households reporting food not eaten											
All incomes	235	91. 1	3. 8	4. 7	63. 0	4. 7	45. 5	17. 0	11. 1	3. 4	68. 5	44. 3	25. 1	24. 3
Under 1,000	62	93. 5	4. 8	3. 2	71. 0	1. 6	43. 5	14. 5	8. 1	1. 6	72. 6	53. 2	32. 3	27. 4
1,000–1,999	64	89. 1	1. 6	1. 6	62. 5	4. 7	45. 3	10. 9	7. 8	4. 7	70. 3	28. 1	26. 6	28. 1
2,000–2,999	43	88. 4	2. 3	2. 3	51. 2	4. 7	37. 2	18. 6	11. 6	4. 7	69. 8	46. 5	9. 3	14. 0
3,000–3,999	29	89. 7	6. 9	3. 4	58. 6	3. 4	55. 2	17. 2	10. 3	3. 4	58. 6	44. 8	27. 6	24. 1
4,000 and over	21	100. 0	4. 8	19. 0	76. 2	19. 0	57. 1	42. 9	28. 6	0	90. 5	57. 1	47. 6	42. 9
Not classified	16	87. 5	6. 2	12. 5	56. 2	0	43. 8	12. 5	12. 5	6. 2	31. 2	50. 0	0	0
			Energy value per nutrition unit per day (calories)											
From all sources	235	144	[3]	[3]	22	[3]	29	8	1	[3]	42	36	3	3
Home-produced	235	69	[3]	[3]	8	[3]	27	5	1	0	0	26	1	0

[1] For quantities used and percent of households using see table 15. For energy value of food consumed see table 29.

[2] Change in quantity of fat in drippings can during the week and percent of households reporting change. Those reporting no change (those using up fat drippings during week) have not been counted. Much of this fat originated from fat pork cuts and from other meats.

[3] 0.5 calorie or less.

TABLE 29.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS: *Average per nutrition unit per day from food consumed at home in a week from all sources and from home production, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars) (1)	Food energy (2)	Protein (3)	Calcium (4)	Iron (5)	Vitamin A value (6)	Thiamine [1] (7)	Riboflavin [1] (8)	Niacin [1] (9)	Ascorbic acid [1] (10)
	Food from all sources								
	Cal.	*Gm.*	*Gm.*	*Mg.*	*I. U.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*
All incomes	3, 960	119	1. 25	19. 6	9, 040	2. 82	3. 14	25. 4	132
Under 1,000	3, 900	118	1. 16	19. 5	8, 300	2. 75	2. 99	25. 0	112
1,000–1,999	3, 850	118	1. 20	19. 5	8, 020	2. 82	3. 05	25. 0	132
2,000–2,999	3, 780	108	1. 11	18. 3	9, 150	2. 62	2. 92	24. 7	121
3,000–3,999	4, 210	123	1. 34	20. 2	9, 150	2. 94	3. 27	25. 0	144
4,000 and over	4, 160	129	1. 48	19. 7	10, 590	2. 92	3. 59	27. 4	160
Not classified	4, 370	139	1. 59	22. 9	13, 210	3. 17	3. 77	28. 1	176
	Food from home production								
All incomes	1, 290	57	0. 82	6. 5	3, 740	1. 13	1. 82	9. 0	38
Under 1,000	1, 260	56	. 74	6. 7	3, 390	1. 04	1. 65	9. 0	40
1,000–1,999	1, 300	57	. 78	6. 6	3, 250	1. 13	1. 77	9. 1	35
2,000–2,999	1, 150	50	. 67	5. 9	3, 590	1. 00	1. 58	8. 7	31
3,000–3,999	1, 450	61	. 97	6. 4	3, 810	1. 26	2. 06	8. 4	40
4,000 and over	1, 460	70	1. 10	6. 9	4, 560	1. 41	2. 38	10. 8	35
Not classified	1, 170	58	. 96	7. 3	6, 110	1. 06	2. 02	8. 8	66

[1] Without adjustment for cooking losses.

TABLE 30.—CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD IN 11 GROUPS TO NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS: *Average nutritive value per nutrition unit per day and percent of total contributed by 11 food-plan groups (food from all sources)*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Food group (1)	Food energy (2)	Protein (3)	Calcium (4)	Iron (5)	Vitamin A value (6)	Thiamine [1] (7)	Riboflavin [1] (8)	Niacin [1] (9)	Ascorbic acid [1] (10)
	Nutritive value								
	Cal.	*Gm.*	*Gm.*	*Mg.*	*I. U.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*
All food groups	3,960	119	1.25	19.6	9,040	2.82	3.14	25.4	132
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	30	2	.03	.9	2,550	.07	.07	.5	18
Citrus fruits, tomatoes	50	1	.03	.6	670	.08	.04	.6	44
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	190	5	.02	1.6	40	.26	.09	2.8	38
Other vegetables and fruits	170	2	.03	1.4	630	.08	.08	.9	16
Milk	680	31	.93	.6	1,900	.29	1.47	.9	10
Meat, poultry, fish	570	37	.03	5.0	680	.97	.50	10.8	1
Eggs	100	9	.03	1.7	750	.08	.23	.1	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts	70	3	.01	1.0	10	.05	.03	.9	1
Grain products	860	26	.12	5.8	30	.85	.59	7.3	[2]
Fats, oils	750	2	.01	.3	1,780	.09	.03	.5	0
Sugar, other sweets	490	1	.01	.7	[3]	[4]	.01	.1	4
	Percent of total nutritive value								
All food groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	1	1	2	5	29	3	2	2	13
Citrus fruits, tomatoes	1	1	2	3	7	3	1	2	34
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	5	4	2	8	[5]	9	3	11	29
Other vegetables and fruits	4	2	3	7	7	3	3	3	12
Milk	17	26	73	3	22	10	47	4	8
Meat, poultry, fish	14	31	2	26	7	34	16	44	1
Eggs	3	7	3	9	8	3	7	[5]	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts	2	3	1	5	[5]	2	1	3	[5]
Grain products	22	22	10	30	[5]	30	19	29	[5]
Fats, oils	19	2	1	1	20	3	1	2	0
Sugar, other sweets	12	1	1	3	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	3

[1] Without adjustment for cooking losses.
[2] 0.5 mg. or less.
[3] 5 International Units or less.
[4] 0.005 mg. or less.
[5] 0.5 percent or less.

TABLE 31.—CONTRIBUTION OF HOME-PRODUCED FOOD IN 11 FOOD GROUPS TO NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS: *Average nutritive value of home-produced food per nutrition unit per day and percent of total (all sources) contributed by 11 food-plan groups (home-produced food)*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Mecker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Food group (1)	Food energy (2)	Protein (3)	Calcium (4)	Iron (5)	Vitamin A value (6)	Thiamine [1] (7)	Riboflavin [1] (8)	Niacin [1] (9)	Ascorbic acid [1] (10)
	Nutritive value of home-produced food								
	Cal.	*Gm.*	*Gm.*	*Mg.*	*I. U.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*
All food groups	1,290	57	0.82	6.5	3,740	1.13	1.82	9.0	38
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	10	[2]	.01	.3	720	.02	.03	.2	6
Citrus fruits, tomatoes	10	[2]	[3]	.2	360	.02	.01	.3	5
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	50	1	.01	.4	10	.07	.03	.8	10
Other vegetables and fruits	50	1	.01	.5	100	.02	.02	.2	6
Milk	540	25	.75	.4	1,470	.26	1.24	.8	9
Meat, poultry, fish	300	21	.01	2.9	380	.61	.27	6.4	1
Eggs	90	8	.03	1.5	680	.07	.21	[4]	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts	10	[2]	[3]	.1	[5]	.01	[6]	[4]	[7]
Grain products	[8]	[2]	[3]	[6]	[5]	[5]	[6]	[4]	0
Fats, oils	190	1	[3]	.1	20	.05	.01	.3	0
Sugar, other sweets	40	[2]	[3]	.1	[5]	[5]	[6]	[4]	1
	Percent of total nutritive value								
All food groups [9]	33	48	66	33	41	40	58	36	29
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	[10]	[10]	1	2	8	1	1	1	4
Citrus fruits, tomatoes	[10]	[10]	[10]	1	4	1	[10]	1	4
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	1	1	1	2	[10]	2	1	3	8
Other vegetables and fruits	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	5
Milk	14	21	59	2	16	9	39	3	7
Meat, poultry, fish	8	18	1	14	4	21	8	26	1
Eggs	2	6	2	8	7	3	7	[10]	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts	[10]	[10]	[10]	1	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]
Grain products	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	0
Fats, oils	5	1	[10]	1	[10]	2	[10]	1	0
Sugar, other sweets	1	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	1

[1] Without adjustment for cooking losses.
[2] 0.5 gram or less.
[3] 0.005 gram or less.
[4] 0.05 mg. or less.
[5] 5 International Units or less.
[6] 0.005 mg. or less.
[7] 0.5 mg. or less.
[8] 5 calories or less.
[9] Items not adjusted to add to totals.
[10] 0.5 percent or less.

TABLE 32.—VALUES FOR 4 VITAMINS AFTER ADJUSTMENT FOR COOKING LOSSES:[1] *Average amounts per nutrition unit per day and percent of total contributed by 11 food-plan groups (food from all sources)*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Food group	Average per nutrition unit per day				Percent of total nutritive value			
	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin	Ascorbic acid	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin	Ascorbic acid
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Milligrams	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*Milligrams*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All food groups	2. 26	3. 00	21. 9	110	100	100	100	100
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	. 06	. 06	. 4	12	3	2	2	11
Citrus fruits, tomatoes	. 08	. 04	. 6	42	4	1	3	39
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	. 21	. 08	2. 5	25	9	3	12	23
Other vegetables and fruits	. 07	. 08	. 8	15	3	3	4	14
Milk	. 29	1. 47	. 9	10	13	50	4	9
Meat, poultry, fish	. 63	. 40	8. 2	1	28	13	37	1
Eggs	. 07	. 22	[2]	0	3	7	[3]	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts	. 05	. 03	. 9	1	2	1	4	[3]
Grain products	. 76	. 58	7. 0	[4]	33	19	32	[3]
Fats, oils	. 04	. 03	. 5	0	2	1	2	0
Sugar, other sweets	[5]	. 01	. 1	4	[3]	[3]	[3]	3

[1] Adjusted by factors based on averages and types of food consumed by families surveyed and usual cooking practices in the United States. For unadjusted averages and percents see table 30.

[2] 0.05 mg. or less.

[3] 0.5 percent or less.

[4] 0.5 mg. or less.

[5] 0.005 mg. or less.

TABLE 33.—FOOD ENERGY, PROTEIN, AND CALCIUM: *Distribution of households having food at home that furnished specified quantities per nutrition unit per day, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars) (1)	All (2)	Under 2,500 (3)	2,500–2,999 (4)	3,000–3,999 (5)	4,000–4,999 (6)	5,000–5,999 (7)	6,000 and over (8)
	Food energy, in calories						
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	100	7	10	36	29	13	5
Under 1,000	100	8	13	41	29	3	6
1,000–1,999	100	9	9	30	37	12	3
2,000–2,999	100	5	12	48	19	16	0
3,000–3,999	100	0	7	38	28	24	3
4,000 and over	100	5	10	32	29	14	10
Not classified	100	12	0	19	31	19	19
	Protein, in grams						
	All	Under 50	50–69	70–99	100–124	125–149	150 and over
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	100	1	3	22	33	23	18
Under 1,000	100	3	2	30	26	23	16
1,000–1,999	100	0	3	16	44	25	12
2,000–2,999	100	0	5	25	39	19	12
3,000–3,999	100	0	3	24	21	24	28
4,000 and over	100	0	5	14	24	24	33
Not classified	100	0	6	12	25	32	25
	Calcium, in grams						
	All	Under 0.50	0.50–0.79	0.80–0.99	1.00–1.19	1.20–1.59	1.60 and over
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	100	3	11	17	20	28	21
Under 1,000	100	6	11	25	24	24	10
1,000–1,999	100	2	16	17	16	26	23
2,000–2,999	100	0	14	19	26	27	14
3,000–3,999	100	0	3	14	21	38	24
4,000 and over	100	0	5	0	24	33	38
Not classified	100	6	0	12	6	32	44

TABLE 34.—THIAMINE, RIBOFLAVIN, AND NIACIN: *Distribution of households having food at home that furnished specified quantities per nutrition unit per day, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars) (1)	Thiamine, in milligrams [1]							
	All (2)	Under 1.00 (3)	1.00–1.49 (4)	1.50–1.79 (5)	1.80–2.09 (6)	2.10–2.39 (7)	2.40–2.99 (8)	3.00 and over (9)
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	100	(2)	6	8	8	13	26	39
Under 1,000	100	0	6	16	10	18	15	35
1,000–1,999	100	0	8	3	8	14	27	40
2,000–2,999	100	2	0	7	9	14	40	28
3,000–3,999	100	0	7	7	7	3	28	48
4,000 and over	100	0	5	5	5	19	33	33
Not classified	100	0	12	0	12	0	25	51

	Riboflavin, in milligrams [1]							
	All	Under 1.40	1.40–1.79	1.80–1.89	1.90–2.39	2.40–2.99	3.00–3.59	3.60 and over
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	100	2	5	1	11	29	26	26
Under 1,000	100	3	8	3	16	30	21	19
1,000–1,999	100	0	8	2	6	30	31	23
2,000–2,999	100	5	5	0	12	34	25	19
3,000–3,999	100	0	0	0	14	24	31	31
4,000 and over	100	0	0	0	10	24	19	47
Not classified	100	6	0	0	0	19	25	50

	Niacin, in milligrams [1]							
	All	Under 10.0	10.0–14.9	15.0–16.9	17.0–20.9	21.0–23.9	24.0–29.9	30.0 and over
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	100	2	8	7	14	14	26	29
Under 1,000	100	3	8	13	19	11	22	24
1,000–1,999	100	0	9	9	6	19	31	26
2,000–2,999	100	0	7	2	21	14	33	23
3,000–3,999	100	3	7	3	14	14	21	38
4,000 and over	100	0	5	0	19	19	19	38
Not classified	100	6	6	0	6	6	31	45

[1] Without adjustment for cooking losses.
[2] 0.5 percent or less.

TABLE 35.—IRON, VITAMIN A, ASCORBIC ACID: *Distribution of households having food at home that furnished specified quantities per nutrition unit per day, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars) (1)	Iron, in milligrams						
	All (2)	Under 8.0 (3)	8.0–11.9 (4)	12.0–15.9 (5)	16.0–19.9 (6)	20.0–23.9 (7)	24.0 and over (8)
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	100	(1)	7	21	25	27	20
Under 1,000	100	0	10	24	27	16	23
1,000–1,999	100	2	3	20	27	32	16
2,000–2,999	100	0	5	30	26	23	16
3,000–3,999	100	0	7	21	7	37	28
4,000 and over	100	0	10	10	32	29	19
Not classified	100	0	12	0	31	26	31

	Vitamin A value, in International Units						
	All	Under 3,000	3,000–4,999	5,000–5,999	6,000–7,999	8,000–9,999	10,000 and over
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	100	2	12	10	24	20	32
Under 1,000	100	3	19	8	23	21	26
1,000–1,999	100	2	11	11	31	17	28
2,000–2,999	100	2	7	12	26	26	27
3,000–3,999	100	0	14	10	17	10	49
4,000 and over	100	0	5	14	24	24	33
Not classified	100	0	6	0	12	19	63

	Ascorbic acid, in milligrams [2]						
	All	Under 50	50–74	75–99	100–124	125–149	150 and over
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	100	5	13	19	15	16	32
Under 1,000	100	8	28	16	16	13	19
1,000–1,999	100	3	9	25	14	12	37
2,000–2,999	100	5	14	18	16	18	29
3,000–3,999	100	0	3	14	10	31	42
4,000 and over	100	5	0	24	19	19	33
Not classified	100	6	0	12	19	6	57

[1] 0.5 percent or less.
[2] Without adjustment for cooking losses.

TABLE 36.—COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS: *Distribution of persons in households in a week by sex, age, and physical activity, by income* [1]

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	All persons	Men			Women				Boys		Girls		Children				
		Moderate activity	Severe activity	Light activity or resting	Moderate activity	Severe activity	Light activity or resting	Pregnancy [2]	16–20 years	13–15 years	16–20 years	13–15 years	10–12 years	7–9 years	4–6 years	1–3 years	Under 1 year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	100.0	13.2	21.5	3.8	24.2	2.3	8.7	0.8	0.5	2.4	0.8	2.0	5.4	4.7	5.3	4.3	0.1
Under 1,000	100.0	10.5	22.6	8.8	26.6	2.7	12.1	.6	.1	3.4	.3	.7	5.7	1.0	3.1	1.8	0
1,000–1,999	100.0	17.0	22.0	2.9	22.6	2.3	10.3	1.2	.4	1.9	1.4	1.3	3.5	3.2	4.9	5.0	.1
2,000–2,999	100.0	14.7	16.8	2.8	21.1	1.6	10.5	1.5	.6	3.7	1.0	1.5	4.9	8.8	5.2	5.3	0
3,000–3,999	100.0	7.9	24.3	1.8	24.3	2.3	5.2	0	.1	1.1	1.4	6.2	7.1	5.8	5.6	6.8	.1
4,000 and over	100.0	8.2	23.5	1.2	26.7	1.5	2.3	0	0	2.4	0	1.5	10.2	6.2	12.1	4.2	0
Not classified	100.0	21.4	20.1	.5	27.9	5.0	3.3	0	3.2	0	0	2.5	2.5	7.7	3.0	2.9	0

[1] Based on meals at home.
[2] Latter half of pregnancy, any activity.

TABLE 37.—EXPENSE FOR FAMILY FOOD IN A WEEK, CITY-FARM COMPARISON: *Income, family size, and family expense for food at home and away for 1 week, by income thirds*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Minneapolis-St. Paul, spring 1948 and 1949, and farm-operator families of same composition in Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income group and analysis unit	Families	Average income for preceding year, after taxes	Family size (count of members in week)	Average family expense for food in week			Families having food away from home during week
				Total	At home	Away	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All incomes:[1]	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Persons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*
City, 1948	166	3,252	2.57	19.41	16.74	2.67	71.7
City, 1949	149	4,020	2.43	20.67	17.01	3.66	67.1
Farm, 1950[2]	235	2,090	2.64	10.77	10.16	.61	26.4
Lowest income third:							
City, 1948	51	1,874	2.25	15.11	13.93	1.18	54.9
City, 1949	44	2,321	2.41	17.75	16.46	1.29	61.4
Farm, 1950	73	490	2.32	8.59	8.41	.18	13.7
Middle income third:							
City, 1948	52	3,061	2.81	20.54	17.62	2.92	88.5
City, 1949	43	3,599	2.53	20.45	16.90	3.55	83.7
Farm, 1950	73	1,705	2.66	10.67	9.97	.70	29.7
Highest income third:							
City, 1948	51	4,825	2.69	22.57	18.69	3.88	86.3
City, 1949	44	6,131	2.48	25.71	19.58	6.13	84.1
Farm, 1950	73	3,959	3.00	12.28	11.52	.76	37.5

[1] Includes families not classified by income.
[2] For money value of home-produced food, see table 13.

TABLE 38.—QUANTITIES OF 11 FOOD GROUPS USED, CITY-FARM COMPARISON: *Quantity of food plan groups used at home per person in a week, by income thirds*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Minneapolis-St. Paul, spring 1948 and 1949, and farm operator families of same composition in Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income group and analysis unit	Household size [1]	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables and fruits [2]	Milk equivalent [2]	Meat, poultry, fish [2]	Eggs	Dry beans and peas, nuts [2]	Grain products (flour equivalent) [2]	Fats and oils [2]	Sugar, sweets [2]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All incomes: [3]	*Persons*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Qt.*	*Lb.*	*Doz.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
City, 1948	2.41	2.24	3.77	2.41	4.57	5.40	3.39	0.65	0.21	2.22	1.05	1.36
City, 1949	2.25	2.40	3.89	2.43	5.08	5.48	3.66	.63	.22	2.36	1.17	1.42
Farm, 1950	2.71	1.49	2.23	4.40	4.03	6.17	3.79	.82	.28	3.26	1.58	1.97
Lowest income third:												
City, 1948	2.28	2.00	3.11	2.59	4.35	4.69	3.13	.60	.19	2.27	1.05	1.25
City, 1949	2.42	2.27	3.85	2.79	4.99	5.61	3.66	.73	.20	2.66	1.10	1.52
Farm, 1950	2.40	1.20	1.66	4.61	4.32	5.91	3.65	.93	.25	3.57	1.57	1.78
Middle income third:												
City, 1948	2.52	2.38	4.23	2.51	4.42	5.66	3.29	.67	.22	2.25	1.03	1.44
City, 1949	2.32	2.31	3.14	2.35	5.22	5.29	3.62	.54	.21	2.47	1.17	1.47
Farm, 1950	2.77	1.50	2.28	4.36	3.81	5.80	3.65	.76	.26	3.19	1.42	2.01
Highest income third:												
City, 1948	2.50	2.33	3.91	2.12	5.07	5.78	3.58	.67	.20	2.17	1.08	1.32
City, 1949	2.26	2.62	4.72	2.22	5.05	5.70	3.65	.63	.23	2.06	1.22	1.42
Farm, 1950	2.99	1.47	2.64	4.11	4.03	6.56	3.90	.76	.33	3.02	1.46	2.10

[1] Total number of meals served to all persons during survey week divided by 21.
[2] For items included in group see footnotes, table 15.
[3] Includes families not classified by income.

TABLE 39.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS, CITY-FARM COMPARISON: *Average per person from food consumed at home in a week, and average per nutrition unit, by income thirds*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Minneapolis-St. Paul, spring 1948 and 1949, and farm families of same composition in Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income group and analysis unit	Households	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)	(11)
	No.	*Cal.*	*Gm.*	*Gm.*	*Mg.*	*I. U.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*	*Mg.*
		Per person per day								
All incomes: [2]										
City, 1948	166	3,100	97	1.19	16.5	9,830	1.94	2.45	19.3	157
City, 1949	149	3,250	102	1.22	17.4	10,650	1.99	2.51	20.7	159
Farm, 1950	235	3,780	110	1.28	18.9	8,340	2.48	2.80	22.4	123
		Per nutrition unit per day								
All incomes: [2]										
City, 1948	166	3,820	107	1.17	17.2	10,700	2.42	2.77	24.0	170
City, 1949	149	4,080	112	1.20	18.0	11,500	2.51	2.85	26.1	171
Farm, 1950	235	3,960	119	1.25	19.6	9,040	2.82	3.14	25.4	132
Lowest income third:										
City, 1948	51	3,620	98	1.05	16.4	9,900	2.31	2.56	22.9	147
City, 1949	44	4,150	117	1.28	18.8	10,800	2.52	3.00	26.9	176
Farm, 1950	73	3,860	115	1.13	19.1	8,210	2.70	2.94	24.1	107
Middle income third:										
City, 1948	52	3,900	111	1.26	18.0	12,250	2.44	2.91	24.0	194
City, 1949	43	4,130	113	1.18	18.3	10,830	2.64	2.76	25.7	166
Farm, 1950	73	4,000	118	1.24	19.7	9,320	2.85	3.13	25.8	133
Highest income third:										
City, 1948	51	4,210	114	1.26	18.1	11,040	2.54	2.92	25.9	176
City, 1949	44	4,240	112	1.22	18.0	12,980	2.56	2.86	26.8	196
Farm, 1950	73	4,140	126	1.35	20.2	9,620	2.86	3.31	26.0	145

[1] Without adjustment for cooking losses.

[2] Includes families not classified by income.

TABLE 40.—DISTRIBUTION OF NUTRIENTS, CITY-FARM COMPARISON: *Distribution of households having food at home that furnished specified quantities of selected nutrients per nutrition unit per day*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Minneapolis-St. Paul, spring 1948 and 1949, and farm families of same composition in Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Nutrient and amount per nutrition unit per day (1)	City, 1948 (2)	City, 1949 (3)	Farm, 1950 (4)
Food energy (calories):	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All	100	100	100
Under 2,500	7	3	7
2,500–2,999	12	5	10
3,000–3,999	41	43	36
4,000 and over	40	49	47
Protein (grams):			
All	100	100	100
45–69	5	5	4
70–99	35	28	22
100–124	36	36	33
125 and over	24	31	41
Calcium (grams):			
All	100	100	100
Under 0.70	8	9	8
0.70–0.99	27	23	22
1.00–1.39	41	36	39
1.40 and over	24	32	31
Iron (milligrams):			
All	100	100	100
Under 12.0	10	7	7
12.0–15.9	32	22	21
16.0–19.9	31	42	25
20.0 and over	27	29	47
Vitamin A (International Units):			
All	100	100	100
Under 5,000	10	4	14
5,000–6,999	11	15	22
7,000–9,999	28	24	31
10,000 and over	51	57	33
Thiamine (milligrams): [1]			
All	100	100	100
Under 1.50	5	5	6
1.50–1.79	11	9	8
1.80–2.69	56	52	37
2.70 and over	28	34	49
Riboflavin (milligrams): [1]			
All	100	100	100
Under 1.80	5	11	7
1.80–1.99	7	3	2
2.00–2.99	58	49	38
3.00 and over	30	37	53
Niacin (milligrams): [1]			
All	100	100	100
Under 15.0	3	3	9
15.0–17.9	11	7	9
18.0–26.9	55	48	45
27.0 and over	31	42	37
Ascorbic acid (milligrams): [1]			
All	100	100	100
Under 75	5	5	18
75–99	14	9	19
100–199	51	54	50
200 and over	30	32	13

[1] Without adjustment for cooking losses.

APPENDIX B. METHODOLOGY

Sample

Design

The counties used in this study were chosen to satisfy the following conditions: (*a*) Climate similar to that of the Twin Cities; (*b*) relatively few "urban commuters;" (*c*) little industrialization; (*d*) an economic level reasonably close to the average for the State as a whole. Meeker and Wright Counties met these requirements.

The households to be studied were restricted to those of farm operators living in the open country, having 2 adults and 0–2 children, 2–15 years of age, each of whom ate 10 or more meals from family food supplies during the preceding week.

These conditions were imposed so that the data from this sample might be compared with the data from the Minneapolis-St. Paul surveys in 1948 and 1949 in order to provide information on the importance of the type of community—farm and urban—as a factor affecting the food consumption practices of families.

To represent households described above and to minimize the calculations to be used for the analysis, a self-weighting area sample design was used. The open country of the two counties was divided into small areas with easily located boundaries as delineated for the Master Sample of Agriculture (*3*), each containing about the same number of dwelling units. Every nth area was selected, 40 percent being in Meeker County and 60 percent in Wright (the proportions of the open-country population in the two counties). The households in the sample areas, after allowing for ineligibles and a few eligibles that would not participate, were expected to yield about 225 schedules. All households in the selected areas were asked to provide a certain amount of descriptive information which could be used in determining eligibility and evaluating the sample. Those who were eligible were requested to give some economic information as well as detailed information on their food consumption practices.

Appraisal

Of the 1,234 dwelling units visited, 61 percent were in Wright County, 39 percent in Meeker. Six percent of the total were vacant; 74 percent had ineligible households and 20 percent had eligible households. Of the ineligible households, 90 percent did not meet the household size and composition requirement and 23 percent were nonfarm (13 percent were ineligible for both reasons). Of the eligible households, 94 percent provided usable schedules and 6 percent did not participate.

It was assumed that if the sample of farm households drawn was representative of all farms in the two counties, then the sample having specified characteristics would be representative of the restricted universe. Certain farm and farmer characteristics of the 957 farm households visited in the survey were compared with 1950 census data (table 41). Although the census data include farms in villages and the survey data refer only to the farms in the open country, the two sets of data are reasonably close. The small differences in size of farm, and in percent of farms having electricity and telephone are not significant, nor are the differences relating to age of farm operator and percent of operators who own their farms.

For each of these characteristics, a comparison was also made of the eligible participating households with all eligible households (table 42). The nonparticipating group had older farm operators, a greater number of tenants, smaller farms, and fewer with electricity, telephones, and running water, than the participating group. Since there were relatively few eligibles who did not participate, the effect of their nonparticipation was negligible, and hence no bias would be expected from this source.

Therefore it appears that the sample of open-country, farm-operator households from which the family types selected for study were taken was representative of all such households in Meeker and Wright Counties in 1950. Moreover, no apparent bias exists due to nonparticipation of eligible households. It should be noted again, however, that the data from this survey apply only to the limited universe of households of the types selected for study and not to all rural families.

Limiting of the households studied to those of selected composition resulted in households of smaller size than that of all households. Some of the effects of this smaller size may be judged from a comparison of averages for all households and for those of the selected types only in the Twin Cities in the winter of 1948 (table 43). The differences for farm families might be even greater since farm households are larger than city. As would be expected the larger households

spent more for food in a week, used more food of each group, and had a slightly higher average annual income. However, the income per person for the smaller families was 16 percent higher; with more money available for each family member they spent more per person for food and used more per person of each food group except grain products and potatoes. These effects must be borne in mind in interpreting the findings of this report.

As a measure of the reliability of the data, standard errors of the means have been obtained, and are shown in table 44.[12]

TABLE 41.—FARM CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY AND CENSUS DATA: *Selected characteristics of farms and farm operators in Meeker and Wright Counties as reported in census and survey, 1950*

Characteristic (1)	Unit (2)	Census [1] (3)	Survey [2] (4)
Farm:			
Size	Acres	131	128
Electricity	Percent of farms having	92	89
Telephone	do	59	56
Farm operator:			
Age	Years	47.4	47.5
Ownership of farm	Percent of operators owning	82	80

[1] U. S. Bureau of the Census. United States Census of Agriculture, 1950. Vol. I, Counties and State Economic Areas. Pt. 8, Minnesota. 1952.
[2] Data for 957 farm households.

TABLE 42.—FARM CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPATING AND NONPARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS: *Selected characteristics of eligible households in survey in Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950*

Characteristic (1)	Unit (2)	Eligible households		
		All (3)	Participating (4)	Nonparticipating (5)
Households	Number	250	235	15
Farm:				
Size	Acres	107	108	85
Electricity	Percent of farms having	86	86	73
Telephone	do	52	53	33
Running water	do	46	48	27
Farm operator:				
Age	Years	49.2	48.9	56.2
Ownership of farm	Percent of operators owning	81	82	67

[12] The values shown are approximate, since some aspects of the design were not taken into account. These values, based on the assumption of a completely random sample, tend on the one hand to be too high because stratification (geographic imposed by the systematic selection) was ignored, and on the other hand too low because clustering (of households in the sample areas) was not taken into account. These approximations were necessary because of technical difficulties and the associated high computation costs in obtaining the more precise terms.

TABLE 43.—COMPARISON OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS AND SELECTED FAMILY TYPES: *Household size, average income, food expense, and quantities of foods used per household and per person by all households surveyed and by households of selected composition, Minneapolis–St. Paul, Minn., winter 1948*

Item	Unit	All households [1]		Selected types only [2]	
		Per household	Per person	Per household	Per person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Households	Number	253	253	113	113
Household size [3]	Persons	3. 58	3. 58	2. 60	2. 60
Average 1947 income after Federal income tax	Dollars	3, 744	[4] 1, 082	3, 277	[4] 1, 256
Expense for food at home in a week	do	22. 06	6. 16	17. 61	6. 75
Purchased food used in a week: [5]					
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Pounds	6. 53	1. 85	5. 37	2. 07
Citrus fruits, tomatoes	do	11. 46	3. 20	10. 06	3. 87
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	do	8. 66	2. 42	6. 00	2. 31
Other vegetables and fruits	do	12. 66	3. 54	10. 68	4. 11
Milk equivalent	Quarts	18. 34	5. 12	13. 66	5. 26
Meat, poultry, fish, excluding bacon and salt pork	Pounds	9. 70	2. 71	7. 80	3. 00
Eggs	Dozens	1. 89	. 53	1. 58	. 61
Dry beans and peas, nuts	Pounds	. 89	. 25	. 70	. 27
Grain products	do	9. 02	2. 52	6. 20	2. 38
Fats and oils including bacon and salt pork	do	3. 42	. 96	2. 75	1. 06
Sugar, sweets	do	4. 69	1. 31	3. 58	1. 38

[1] Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons.
[2] Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children aged 2–15 years.
[3] 21 meals at home=1 person.
[4] Average per family member.
[5] For items included in food group, see table 15.

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TABLE 44.—STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN:[1] *Standard errors of mean quantities of all food in specified groups used per household at home in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping farm-operator families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Income (dollars)	Households	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables and fruits	Milk equivalent	Meat, poultry, fish	Eggs	Dry beans and peas, nuts	Grain products	Fats and oils	Sugar, sweets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Number	*Pound*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Dozen*	*Pound*	*Pound*	*Pound*	*Pound*
All incomes[2]	235	0. 222	0. 360	0. 535	0. 412	0. 625	0. 389	0. 069	0. 056	0. 274	0. 123	0. 217
Under 1,000	62	. 352	. 567	1. 203	. 846	1. 427	. 733	. 130	. 095	. 709	. 273	. 353
1,000–1,999	64	. 351	. 669	. 922	. 750	. 971	. 631	. 131	. 115	. 498	. 212	. 351
2,000–2,999	43	. 465	. 707	1. 009	. 915	1. 102	. 688	. 168	. 148	. 546	. 245	. 634
3,000–3,999	29	. 390	. 800	1. 302	1. 108	1. 644	1. 150	. 150	. 163	. 581	. 375	. 662
4,000 and over	21	. 655	2. 057	1. 483	1. 524	1. 856	1. 269	. 279	. 144	. 668	. 391	. 714

[1] For means see table 15.
[2] Includes 16 households not classified by income.

TABLE 45.—WEEK OF COLLECTION: *Percent of schedules collected during week preceding each Friday of month*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, Minneapolis-St. Paul, spring 1948 and 1949, and farm-operator families of same composition in Meeker and Wright Counties, Minn., spring 1950]

Friday of month (1)	City, 1948 (2)	City, 1949 (3)	Farm, 1950 (4)
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
April:			
2d	0.6	4.0	0
3d	7.2	3.4	0
4th	10.8	8.1	2.1
5th	8.4	10.1	-------
May:			
1st	9.6	9.4	11.9
2d	9.6	7.4	13.2
3d	12.8	9.4	12.8
4th	15.2	10.7	13.2
June:			
1st	7.8	14.8	10.2
2d	10.2	15.3	16.1
3d	4.8	5.4	9.8
4th	3.0	2.0	9.8
5th	-------	-------	.9

Collection of Schedules

The fieldwork in each county was done by local residents chosen by the field supervisor who was from the Department's staff. The interviewers were given a week's intensive training in techniques and methods of filling out schedules and in selection of families in accordance with the sample design. Written instructions giving detailed explanations of all entries to be made on the reporting forms were furnished the interviewers for use as a text during training and for reference during collection of data. The supervisor maintained a local office throughout the enumeration.

Interviewers were instructed to visit all dwelling units in the sample areas assigned and to complete a record card for each. (See pp. 93 to 94.) Information on the card was the basis for determining eligibility for a food list; the card also provided some descriptive data for testing the sample. If no member of the household was home at the first call, an attempt was made to secure record card information from a neighbor. If the information so given indicated that the household was eligible, or if the card was incomplete, the interviewer was required to make a second call, and if necessary a third.

Each eligible household was asked to furnish detailed information on food used at home during the preceding 7 days, on composition of the household during the same period, and on uses made of selected items of food. In requesting the information the interviewer used a detailed food list and made entries on this schedule. The basic schedule is reproduced in full on pages 95 to 108.

All families that had been in existence for all of 1949 were also requested to supply information on the year's food expenditures, food received without direct expense (home-produced or received as gift or pay), home preservation of food, household composition and income.

Eight out of the 235 households with acceptable schedules were not in existence for all of 1949 (newly formed family units) or were groups that kept house but did not pool income. These were not asked for any of the data for 1949. Another eight families refused to supply information on income. Data from these schedules are carried on tables showing classification by income as "not classified by income." They are included in data for all households.

City-Farm Comparison

Since one of the purposes of this study was to provide data for comparison with data collected in Minneapolis-St. Paul in spring 1948 and 1949, the same schedule form was used in the rural survey as in the urban, the same supervisor was in charge, and the same collection methods were employed. Both samples were area, probability samples.[13] The collection of schedules was planned to take place during the same calendar periods as the surveys in the Twin Cities in 1948 and 1949, but fieldwork in 1950 was delayed somewhat by the necessity of waiting for completion of work in the area by the enumerators of the Censuses of Agriculture and Population. Therefore, since few schedules could be taken in the first month of the survey (April), a greater share of the collection took place in May and June than was the case in the Twin Cities survey (table 45).

For both city and farm surveys families of the same general type as to composition were chosen. Even so, the average size of the farm families was slightly larger than the city families. Money income of farm families was much lower than that of city families. For income comparisons each group was divided into thirds as follows:

Income third (based on money income)	City, 1948	City, 1949	Farm, 1950
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Lowest	Under 2,550	Under 3,100	Under 1,150.
Middle	2,550–3,500	3,100–4,250	1,150–2,300.
Highest	Over 3,500	Over 4,250	Over 2,300.

Differences in food prices between the calendar years are given on page 14.

[13] Design and analysis of the Minneapolis-St. Paul sample are given in Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States with an Appraisal of Methods of Analysis. See footnote 1, p. 1.

FE 836 (3/7/50)

Budget Bureau No. 40-R1776.2
Approval expires 12/30/50

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Administration
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics
Washington 25, D. C.

Schedule No. _____

FOOD CONSUMPTION OF FARM FAMILIES IN MINNESOTA

Record Card

A. Identification

1. County: Meeker ____ Wright ____
2. Area No. _____
3. Assignment No. _____
4. Location _____

_____

5. Date _____
6. Interviewer _____
7. Color: White ____ Other _____
8. Season: Spring

9. How many persons live here? ____

B. Eligibility

1. Do you prepare some meals at home? Yes ☐ No ____
2. How many persons ate 10 meals or more at your family table last week? 0 1 [2 3 4] 5 6 ____
3. How many of these persons are :
   a. 16 years or older..... 1 [2] 3 4 5 6 ____
   b. 2-15 years..... [0 1 2] 3 4 5 6 ____
   c. Under 2 years..... [0] 1 2 3
4. Farm Status ☐ ____
   a. Are any agricultural operations performed here? Yes ☐ No ____

   If no to 4a skip to 5

   b. Does a member of the family operate the farm? Yes ☐ No ____

   If yes to 4b

   c. How many acres do you operate? <3 ☐ 3 or more

   If less than 3 acres

   d. Was the value of products raised last year $250 or more? Yes ☐ No ____
5. (Is the family eligible for a schedule?) Yes ☐ No ____

C. Family characteristics

Yes _____ No _____ 1a. Is the homemaker a member of the family?

If yes to 1a

Yes full time _____
Yes part time _____
No _____ b. Is she (are you) employed away from home at present?

Elementary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
High school 1 2 3 4 5 6
College 1 2 3 4 more
Other (specify) _____
1 2 more c. How far did she (you) go in school?

_____ 2. Age of husband (or male head)

_____ 3. Age of wife (or female head)

D. Facilities

Yes _____ No _____ 1. Is the dwelling unit lighted by electricity?

Yes _____ No _____ 2. Is there a telephone in the dwelling unit?

Yes _____ No _____ 3. Is there running water in the dwelling unit?

E. Farm data (Ask only if eligible on basis of B4)

1. Does the family own the farm or rent it? Own ____ Rent ____ Other (specify) _____

2. Is there another dwelling unit on the farm? Yes ____ No ____ (If yes to 2)

3. What is its a Sample Area No. _____
b Assignment No. _____

(If no answer to a and b)
c Location _____
_____

F. Farm operator (Ask only if eligible on basis of B4 but not participating)

1. Did the operator work off the farm last year for wages or profit? Yes ____ No ____

G. Interviewer's report

1. If the family does not provide a schedule, what is the reason?
   a. Ineligible _____
   b. Not reached after 3 visits ____
   c. Other reason given by family _____
   _____
   _____

2. Comments _____

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A. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

1. County: Meeker__ Wright__
2. Area No. _____
3. Assignment No. _____
4. 7 days covered:
   a. From: Date____after M N E meal
   b. To: Date____after M N E meal
5. Interviewer _____
6. Editor _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research Administration
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics
Washington, D. C.

Food Consumption of Farm Families in Minnesota

FOOD LIST

(This questionnaire will be seen only by agents of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics who are sworn to keep information in strict confidence. The information will be used for research purposes only.)

DO NOT FILL

B. CLASSIFYING DATA

1. Schedule No. ..... ____
2. Household size..... ____
3. Family type..... ____
4. Income: 1949..... ____
5. Per person..... ____
6. Expense for food at home, per person per week.... ____
7. _____ ____
8. _____ ____

Budget Bureau No. 40-R1777.2
Approval expires 12/30/50

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

Food (a)	Fresh frozen canned dried cured ready-cooked (b)	Quantity used: Number of units (c)	Quantity used: Unit: Qt. lb. doz. cup etc. (d)	Code: B HP O (e)	Bought food: Price and unit (f)	DO NOT FILL: Codes: Source (g)	DO NOT FILL: Codes: Food (h)	DO NOT FILL: Quantity of food in pounds (i)	DO NOT FILL: Expense for bought food (j)
MILK, CREAM, ICE CREAM, CHEESE									
1. Milk: Whole: Plain__ Vit. D__ Other_____					$ for		01100A		$
2. Buttermilk__ skim__ chocolate__					for		01		
3. Evaporated, unsweetened.....					for		01146A		
4. Condensed, sweetened.....					for		01156A		
5. Dry: Whole__ skim__ other_____					for		01		
6. Cream: Light__ heavy__ other_____ Sweet__ sour__					for		01		
7. Ice cream, plain (any flavor)__ Liquid ice cream mix__ other_____					for		01		
8. Cheese: Cottage: With cream__ no cream__					for		01		
9. American type: Not processed__ processed__ cheese spreads__ cheese foods__					for		01		
10. Cream (soft, white).....					for		01		
11. Bleu__ grated__ Swiss__ other_____					for		01		

FOOD USED (Contd.)

Food (a)	Fresh / frozen / canned / dried / cured / ready-cooked (b)
FATS, OILS	
12. Butter	
13. Margarine	
14. Lard	
15. Other shortening	
16. Salad, cooking oil	
17. Salad dressing__ French__ mayonnaise__ other_____	
18. Bacon: Rind on__ rind off__; sliced__ slab__	
19. Salt pork	
19a. Cracklings__ pork skins__	
(19b. Editor: Fat in drippings can)	
EGGS, MEAT, POULTRY, FISH	
20. Eggs: Whole: Small__ average__ extra large__ Yellows__ whites__	
21. Beef: Steak, round: Bone in__ boned__	
22. Steak, other: Bone in__ boned__	
23. Roast, rib: Bone in__ boned__	
24. Roast, other: Bone in__ boned__	
25. Boiling, stewing, soup: Bone in__ boned__	
26. Corned beef__ chipped beef__	
27. Ground	

Food (a)	Fresh / frozen / canned / dried / cured / ready-cooked (b)
28. Veal: Roast: Bone in__ boned__	
29. Cutlets, chops: Bone in__ boned__	
30. Stewing, soup, grinding: Bone in__ boned__	
31. Lamb, mutton: Chops, steak: Bone in__ boned__	
32. Roast: Bone in__ boned__	
33. Stewing, soup, grinding: Bone in__ boned__	
34. Ground__ patties with bacon__	
35. Pork: Chops	
36. Ham: Bone in__ boned__; skin on__ skinned__	
37. Loin roast: Bone in__ boned__	
38. Sausage: Link__ Other__	
39. Shoulder__ ham hocks__ Canadian bacon__ spareribs__ other_____ Bone in__ boned__	
40. Variety meats: Liver	
41. Kidney__ brains__ heart__ chitterlings__ tongue__ sweetbreads__ tripe__ other_____	
42. Other meats: Rabbit__ other game_____ Live__ dressed__ drawn__ selected parts_____	
43. Wieners__ bologna__ Salami__ smoked sausage__ spiced ham__ veal loaf__ deviled ham__ other lunch meats_____	
44. Chicken: Fryer, broiler__ Roasting, stewing__: Live__ dressed__ drawn__ boned__ selected parts_____	
45. Turkey__ duck__ guinea__ other poultry_____ Live__ dressed__ drawn__ boned__ Selected parts_____	

Food (a)	Fresh / frozen / canned / dried / cured / ready-cooked (b)
EGGS, MEAT, POULTRY, FISH—continued	
46. Fish: Salmon__ tuna fish__ sardines__ mackerel__ herring__ Live__ drawn__ dressed__ steak sliced__ fillet__	
47. Other fish_____ Live__ drawn__ dressed__ steak sliced__ fillet__	
48. Shellfish: Clams__ crabs__ lobster__ oysters__ scallops__ shrimp__ clam juice__ other_____; In shell__ shelled__	
49. Mixtures, chiefly meat, poultry, fish: Beans with franks__ chicken noodle dinner__ chicken a la king__ chili con carne__ codfish cakes__ corned beef hash__ deviled crab__ meat stew__ ravioli__ spaghetti with meat balls__ tamales__ plate meal_____ other_____	
DRY MATURE PEAS AND BEANS, NUTS	
50. Beans: Navy__ lima__ kidney__ pinto__ red Mexican__ other_____	
51. Peas: Green, yellow: Whole__ split__ cow or field__ blackeye__ other_____; lentils__	
52. Soybeans	
53. Peanut butter	
54. Peanuts: In shell__ shelled__	
55. Nuts: Almonds__ coconut__ pecans__ walnuts: English__ black__ other nuts_____; In shell__ shelled__	

FOOD USED (Cont'd.)

Food (a)	Fresh frozen canned dried cured ready-cooked (b)
POTATOES	
56. Irish potatoes__; chips__ sticks__	
57. Sweetpotatoes, yams: Pale yellow__ orange__ --	
TOMATOES, CITRUS FRUIT	
58. Tomatoes__ juice__	
59. Puree__ paste__ sauce__	
60. Catsup__ chili sauce__	
61. Oranges__ juice__ tangerines__ kumquats__ juice__	
62. Grapefruit__ juice__	
63. Lemons__ juice__; limes__ juice__	
GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES	
64. Collards: Trimmed__ not trimmed__	
65. Kale: Trimmed__ not trimmed__	
66. Mustard greens: Trimmed__ not trimmed__	
67. Spinach: Trimmed__ not trimmed__	
68. Turnip greens: With turnips__ no turnips__ Trimmed__ not trimmed__	
69. Beet tops; With beets__ no beets__ Brussels sprouts__ chard__ dandelion__ poke__ other greens_____ Trimmed__ not trimmed__	
70. Asparagus: Green__ white__ whole with butt end__ tips only__	
71. Beans, lima and butter (green): In pod__ shelled__	
72. Beans, snap: Green__ yellow__	
73. Soybeans (green): In pod__ shelled__	
74. Broccoli: Trimmed__ not trimmed__	
75. Cabbage: Green__ white__ red__ Chinese__	
76. Lettuce: Headed__ leaf__	fresh
77. Other salad greens: Escarole__ Romaine__ parsley__ other_____	fresh

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Food (a)	Fresh frozen canned dried cured ready-cooked (b)
GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES--continued	
78. Okra.....	
79. Peas, English: In pod__ shelled__	
80. Field peas: In pod__ shelled__ mixed__	
81. Peppers: Sweet__ hot__ pimento__	
82. Carrots: Trimmed__ not trimmed__ carrot juice__	
83. Pumpkin__ other green and yellow vegetables_____ Trimmed__ not trimmed__	
OTHER VEGETABLES	
84. Beets (no tops): Trimmed__ not trimmed__	
85. Cauliflower: Trimmed__ not trimmed__	
86. Celery: White__ green__	
87. Corn, sweet, field: Yellow__ white__ In husk__ husked on cob__ cut off cob__	
88. Onions: Mature__ green__ garlic__ leeks__	
89. Rutabagas__ turnips (no tops)__	
90. Squash: Summer__ winter__	
91. Cucumbers__ radishes__ eggplant__ mushrooms__ parsnips__ salsify__ sauerkraut__ bean sprouts__ horse radish__ vegetable juice__ vegetable mix__ other_____	
92. Pickles__ relishes__ olives_____	
93. Soups: Condensed_____	
94. Ready-to-serve_____	
95. Dehydrated_____	
96. Bouillon cubes: Veg.__ beef__ chicken__	

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Food (a)	Fresh frozen canned dried cured ready-cooked (b)
97. Mixtures chiefly vegetables: Cole slaw__ potato salad__ chow mein dinner__ soup suey dinner__ other_____	
98. Canned baby foods (Veg., meat, fruit, dessert): _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	
OTHER FRUIT	
99. Watermelon.....	
100. Cantaloup__ other melon_____ ...	
101. Pineapple__ juice__	
102. Strawberries__ juice__	
103. Blackberries__ blueberries__ cranberries__ dewberries__ raspberries__ other berries_____ berry juice_____	
104. Apples__ sauce__ butter__ juice__ cider__	
105. Avocados.....	
106. Bananas.....	
107. Cherries__ juice__; maraschino cherries__	
108. Figs__ juice__	
109. Grapes__ juice__	
110. Peaches__ nectarines__; nectar__ juice__	
111. Pears__ nectar__	
112. Plums__ juice__	
113. Prunes__ juice__	
114. Raisins__ currants__	

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FOOD USED (Contd.)

Food (a)	Fresh (frozen) canned dried cured ready-cooked (b)
OTHER FRUIT--continued	
115. Rhubarb: Trimmed__ not trimmed__	
116. Apricots__ nectar__ dates__ persimmons__	
mixed fruit__ other fruit_____	
fruit juice_____	
SUGARS, SWEETS	
117. Sugar: granulated__ powdered, confectioners__	
118. Brown sugar__ maple sugar__	
119. Sirup: Corn__	
120. Cane__ maple__ other_____	
121. Molasses__ sorghum__	
122. Honey__	
123. Jellies__ jams__ preserves__	
124. Candy: With nuts__ without nuts__ Chocolate__ marshmallows, whip__ Other_____	
125. Desserts: Dry__ ready prepared__ gelatine; Plain__ sweet puddings: Chocolate__ other_____	
ice cream mix (dry)__ icing__ rennet__ other_____	

Food (a)	Enriched (yes or no) (b)
GRAIN PRODUCTS	
126. Bread: White (Wt.: 1 loaf_____)...	
127. Bread crumbs__ cracker meal__	
128. Whole wheat (Wt.: 1 loaf_____)...	
129. Rye__ pumpernickel__ other bread_____ (Wt.: 1 loaf_____)...	
130. Rolls__ biscuits__ muffins (Wt.: 1 doz__)...	
131. Crackers, not sweet...	
132. Cake_____ (Wt.:_____)	
133. Pie_____ (Wt.:_____)	
134. Cookies_____ (Wt.:_____)	
doughnuts_____ (Wt.:_____)	
sweet buns_____ (Wt.:_____)	
other_____...	
135. Flour: White, plain...	
136. White self-rising...	
137. Whole-wheat...	
138. Soy: Flour__ flakes__ grits__	
139. Prepared flour mix: Biscuit__ rolls__	
corn muffin__ other muffin_____	
pancake_____ pie crust_____	
apple pie__ other pie_____	
gingerbread__ chocolate cake__	
other cake_____ other_____	
140. Buckwheat: Dark__ light__ rye__ potato__ other flour or meal_____	
141. Corn meal: White; Whole ground__ degerminated__	
142. Yellow: Whole ground__ degerminated__	

Food (a)	Enriched (yes or no) (b)
GRAIN PRODUCTS--continued	
143. Grits: Whole ground__ degerminated__	
144. Hominy (big): Dry__ ready cooked__	
145. Corn: Popping__ popped__	
146. Rice: White__ converted__ brown__	
147. Cornstarch__ tapioca__	
148. Baby cereal_____	
149. Rolled oats, oatmeal...	
150. Farina__ wheat cereal__ barley__ other uncooked cereal_____	
151. Ready-to-eat cereal: Flaked: Bran__ corn__ Rice__ wheat__ Puffed: Corn__ oats__ rice__ wheat__	
Shredded wheat__ bran__ wheat germ__	
Other_____	
152. Macaroni__ spaghetti__ noodles__; Dry__ ready cooked__	
153. Mixtures, chiefly grain products: Dry__; ready cooked: Frozen__ canned__ other_____	
Spaghetti in tomato sauce__ rice in	
tomato sauce__ macaroni and cheese	
dinner__ chow mein noodles__ scrapple__	
sandwiches_____	
other_____	

Food (a)	Fresh frozen canned dried cured ready-cooked (b)	Quantity used: Number of units (c)	Quantity used: Units: Qt. lb. doz. cup etc. (d)	Code: B HF O (e)	Bought food: Price and unit (f)	DO NOT FILL: Codes: Source (g)	DO NOT FILL: Codes: Food (h)	DO NOT FILL: Quantity of food in pounds (i)	Expense for bought food (j)
ACCESSORIES									
154. Chocolate					for		05400A		
155. Cocoa					for		05400B		
156. Soft drinks: Bottled; Gingerale__ other__ powdered__					for		06		
157. Beer__ wine__ whisky__ rum__ gin__ brandy__ cordial__					for		12		
158. Yeast: Compressed__ dry__					for		03		
159. Coffee: Bean, ground__ concentrate__ substitute__					for		13		
160. Tea__ mate__				B	for	1	13030A		
161. Baking powder__ cream of tartar__				B	for	1	13		
162. Baking soda				B	for	1	13040C		
163. Salt				B	for	1	13050A		
164. Vinegar				B	for	1	13050B		
165. Spices, herbs				B	for	1	13050C		
166. Extracts, flavors, meat sauces specify				B	for	1	13		

VITAMIN AND MINERAL PREPARATIONS	Expense for purchases	Code
167. Cod, other fish liver oils__ Vitamin capsules__ mineral and vitamin capsules__ mineral preparations: Iron__ calcium__ other__	$	84

DO NOT FILL

H'hd--Food and drink at home: Total value (all codes)	99	$
Bought (code 1)	98	
HF (code 2)	97	
Other (code 3)	96	
Per eq. person: Total value	89	
Bought	88	
HF	87	
Family--Food at home: Bought	95	
HF	94	
Other	93	
Food, drink away (bought)	92	
Total Bought, at home, away	91	
Total value, at home, away	90	
Per person (by count): At home and away: Total value	86	
Code	85	

D. FOOD NOT USED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS THAT WAS REPORTED IN THE PRECEDING LIST

1. Food fed to farm animals and pets or otherwise not eaten by household members.--Include food left on plates, serving dishes, in cooking pots and pans, stored in the refrigerator, etc. Include food that was given to chickens, cats, dogs, pigs or other animals, given or thrown away or otherwise not eaten by household members.

Food (Give complete description) (a)	Check whether food was: Given away (b)	Fed to animals, other (c)	When food was measured, was it: Cooked (d)	Uncooked (e)	Number of units (f)	Unit (lb., cup, doz., etc.) (g)

2. Fat in drippings can.--Include all meat drippings, fat used for frying and all other fat not eaten during the week by household members.

a. How much fat did you have in the drippings can

(1) At the beginning of the week _____

(2) At the end of the week _____

b. During the week of the food list, how much fat did you give or throw away, sell, or use in making soap? _____

E. Food Expenditures in 1949

Food and beverages at home: Bought for the household to be used at home or carried from home in packed meals

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Expense at	Estimated weekly expenditures						Total for year
	Last week	Average for all year 1949	Fall 1949	Summer 1949	Spring 1949	Winter 1949	
1. Supermarket or grocery store	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
2. Creamery or milk delivery							
3. Ice cream parlor, candy store, soda fountain							
4. Other sources (roadside, neighbors, etc.)							
5. Total amount spent							

6. Were any expenditures for soap, matches, paper napkins, tobacco and other nonfood items included in the amount given in item 5? Yes___ No___
If yes, how much was spent a week for such items? $_____

7. Does the amount given in item 5 include one-time expenditures made, such as food for canning, preserving and freezing and for bulk purchases such as cases of canned goods? Yes___ No___
If no, how much was spent in 1949 for these items? $_____

Expenditure for meals, snacks, and drinks away from home

Item (a)	Usual price per meal (b)	Number meals per week (c)	Number weeks per year (d)	Expense (e)
8. Meals away from home and supplements to packed lunches carried from home and eaten— At school.....	$_____	_____	_____	$_____
9. At work.....	_____	_____	_____	_____
10. Board of family members away at school or at work.....				_____
11. Meals while traveling or on vacation.....				_____
12. Other meals eaten away.....				_____
13. Ice cream, candy, gum, peanuts, popcorn, hot dogs, hamburgers, sandwiches, etc. (not regular meals).....				_____
14. Bottled drinks, soft drinks, beer, and similar drinks.....				_____

F. MONEY VALUE OF FOOD RECEIVED WITHOUT DIRECT EXPENSE IN 1949

	Total for year
1. Number of meals received without charge while at work: (No. meals ___ per week (month) for ___ periods)	
2. Number of meals received as gift (while visiting away from home, etc.) (No. meals ___ per week (month) for ___ periods)	
3. Other food received as gift, pay, etc. _____	$

4. Food raised and wild fruits and game secured by the family in 1949:

Item (1)	Quantity (2)	Unit (3)
a. Chickens: Fryers (number ___ average drawn weight ___ lb.)		lb.
b. Other (number ___ average drawn weight ___ lb.)		"
c. Other poultry (specify _____) drawn weight		"
d. Pork, including lard (dressed weight)		"
e. Beef, veal (dressed weight)		"
f. Lamb, mutton, goat (dressed weight)		"
g. Game, fish (specify _____) (dressed weight)		"
h. Eggs--number per week: Fall ___ Summer ___ Spring ___ Winter ___		doz.
i. Whole milk--quarts per day: Fall ___ Summer ___ Spring ___ Winter ___		qt.
(1) Does this quantity of whole milk include milk used to make butter, cream, and cheese? Yes ___ No ___		
(2) (If no) Quantity made for use of household:		
(a) Butter		lb.
(b) Cream		qt.
(c) Cheese		lb.
j. Potatoes, sweetpotatoes		bu.
k. Tomatoes		lb.
l. Beans, peas, green ___ dry ___		"
m. Other vegetables (specify) _____		"
		"
		"
		"
n. Fruit (specify) _____		"
		"
		"
		"
o. Grain products (specify) _____		"
		"
		"
		"
p. Syrups, honey, nuts _____		"
		"
		"
q. Other _____		"
		"
		"

C. HOME PRESERVATION OF FOOD IN 1949

Include food that before preservation was bought, produced at home, or received as a gift or pay

Food	Canned		Frozen		Dried		Brined	
	No. units	Unit	No. units	Unit	No. units	Unit	No. units	Unit
Vegetables:								
1 Tomatoes, tomato juice, catsup, etc.								
2 Greens								
3 Sauerkraut								
4 Beans								
5 Peas								
6 Corn								
7 Potatoes, sweetpotatoes								
8 Pickles, relishes (not tomato)								
9 Vegetable soup								
10 Other vegetables								
11 _____								
12 _____								
13 _____								
Fruit:								
14 Jellies, jams, preserves, butters								
15 Peaches								
16 Berries								
17 Other fruit								
18 _____								
19 _____								
20 _____								
Meat, fish, poultry:								
21 Pork, beef, veal, lamb								
22 Chicken, other poultry								
23 Fish, game								

Note time _____ a.m. _____ p.m.

H. FAMILY INCOME FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1949

a. Farm operations

Money receipts		Expenses	
1. Crops: Corn	$	9. Cash rent paid	$
Wheat		10. Wages to hired farm labor	
Oats		11. Custom work, machine hire	
Hay		12. Seeds, bulbs, plants, trees	
		13. Livestock and poultry	
		14. Grain, straw, hay and other feed	
		15. Fertilizer and lime materials	
2. Dairy products		16. Supplies (spray material, insecticides, fungicides, containers, hardware, rope, twine, etc.)	
3. Eggs and poultry			
4. Livestock and livestock products			
5. Government payments (AAA, soil conservation, etc.)		17. Repairs on farm building (excluding dwelling) and fences	
6. Work using farm equipment (trucking, combining, etc.)		18. Auto expense (taxes, license, repairs, insurance, gas, oil, tires, etc.) ___% chargeable to farm business	
7. Other (specify)			
Rent received in crop shares (sold)			
Wages for work off farm by operator		19. Repairs on farm machinery, tractors, trucks, etc.	
		20. Electricity, telephone, fuel (farm share)	
		21. Gasoline, oil, tires, etc. for farm machinery, tractors, trucks, etc.	
		22. Personal property taxes, farm real estate taxes	
8. Total (1-7)		23. Insurance on farm buildings, crops and livestock, equipment	
		24. Interest on farm mortgage and farm loan	
		25. Other (specify)	
		26. Total (9-25 less ___% of 18)	

H. FAMILY INCOME FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1949--Continued

b. Crop and livestock inventory change (operator's share)

Crops and livestock (specify)	Unit	On hand at		Do not fill		
		Beginning of year	End of year	Change in inventory of operator	Value per unit	Change in value of inventory
1.					$	$
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6. Total						

c. Wages and salaries of family members in 1949

Family member number (I, col.1)	Occupation	Number of weeks on this job	Total pay	Take home pay	Deductions made		
					Income tax withheld	Social Security, retirement plans	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			$	$	$	$	$
1. Total							

d. Money income other than wages, salary, and farm income

1. Gross receipts from roomers	$
2. Gross receipts from boarders	
3. Net income from self-employment	
4. Net rent from real estate	
5. Interest, dividends, royalties	
6. Pensions, allotments, annuities, contributions, etc.	
7. Other	
8. Total (1-7)	

e. Federal income taxes paid in 1949

1. Federal income tax paid directly by family head in year 1949 (not withheld)	$
2. Federal income tax paid directly by other family member in year 1949 (not withheld)	
3. Federal income tax refund in 1949	

Note time _____ a.m. p.m.

I. Household composition during last 7 days and 1949, number of meals eaten at home and expense for food eaten away from home during last 7 days

Family members by relationship to head and other persons in household	Sex	Age	Wt.	Ht.	Adults only activity code	During last 7 days: Number of meals: Obtained from family food supplies	Received as gift or pay	Bought and eaten away from home	During last 7 days: Expense for food away from home: Meals	Between meal food and drink: supplements to carried meals	During 1949: Number of weeks in household: Total	At home	Away from home
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
At time of interview:													
1. Family members:									$	$			
2.													
3.													
4.													
5.													
6.													
7.													
8.													
9. Farm help													
10. Household help													
11. Guests													
12.													
Not at time of interview but in 1949:													
13. Family members:													
14.													
15. Farm help													
16. Household help, guests, etc.													
17. Total (1-16)									$	$			
Roomers and boarders eating meals during last 7 days:													
18.													
19.													
20.													
21. Total (17-20)													

22. Boarders during 1949:

	No. persons	No. weeks	Meals per week	Total meals
1.				
2.				
3.				

FE 725 Rev. 2/21/50
County M_____ F_____
Area No. _____
Assignment No. _____
Interviewer _____
Editor _____

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Administration
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics
Washington 25, D. C.

Sch. No. _____
Income code _____

Food Consumption of Farm Families in Minnesota

Budget Bureau No. 40-R2100
Approval expires 12/30/50

HOUSEHOLD USES OF SELECTED FOODS

Selected food	Quantity used during week: Quantity	Unit	Quantity Sec. C (FE 837)	In pounds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Milk*: Total used (FE 837, Sec. C, item 1)				
a. In cooking, except beverages (check below)				
☐ Baked goods (bread, cake, muffins, pancakes, biscuits, cookies, waffles, etc.)				
☐ Puddings, custards, ice cream, candy				
☐ Soups, gravies, sauces, potatoes, other				
b. On cereal, hot and cold				
c. On fruits (berries, peaches, etc.)				
d. To pets or wasted				
e. As beverage (cocoa, milkshakes, other milk drinks, etc.) and in coffee and tea				
f. Other (specify)_____				
2. Evaporated milk: Total used (FE 837, Sec. C, item 3)				
a. In cooking, except beverages (check below)				
☐ Baked goods (bread, cake, muffins, pancakes, biscuits, cookies, waffles, etc.)				
☐ Puddings, custards, ice cream, candy				
☐ Soups, gravies, sauces, potatoes, other				
b. In coffee or tea				
c. On cereal or on fruit				
d. To pets or wasted				
e. As beverage (cocoa, milk drinks, etc.)				
f. Other (specify)_____				
3. Butter: Total used (FE 837, Sec. C, item 12)				
a. In cooking				
b. Table use and spread (sandwiches, etc. made in kitchen)				
4. Margarine: Total used (FE 837, Sec. C, item 13)				
a. In cooking				
b. Table use and spread (sandwiches, etc. made in kitchen)				

*Note that this includes cream taken off milk and the remaining skim milk as well as milk used whole.

FE 263 4/4/50

County M___ W___

Area No._____

Assignment No._____

Interviewer_____

Editor_____

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Administration
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics

Food Consumption of Farm Families in Minnesota

HOUSEHOLD USES OF SELECTED FOODS--
SUGAR AND SWEETS

Sch. No._____

Income code_____

Child size code_____

Budget Bureau No. 40-R2154
Approval expires 12/31/50

Selected food	Quantity used during week: Quantity	Unit	Quantity Sec. C (FE 837)	In pounds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. White granulated sugar: Total (FE 837, Sec. C, item 117)				
a. Table use (in beverages ☐, on cereals and fruit ☐)				
b. In baked goods				
☐ Yeast breads				
☐ Quick breads (muffins, biscuit, etc.)				
☐ Cakes and icings ☐ Pies				
☐ Cookies, other				
c. In other food preparation				
☐ Puddings, custards, ice cream, dessert sauce, whipped cream				
☐ Candy				
☐ Fruit (stewed prunes, fresh berries with sugar added before serving, etc.)				
☐ Vegetables, salad dressings				
☐ Beverages (cocoa, lemonade, etc.)				
d. In preserving, canning, freezing				
e. Other (specify _____)				
2. White confectioner's and powdered sugar: Total (FE 837, Sec. C, item 117)				
a. Table use (in beverages, on cereals and fruit)				
b. In food preparation: Icing ☐ Other (specify_____)				
3. Other sugar: Brown___ Maple___ Total (FE 837, Sec. C, item 118)				
a. Table use (in beverages, on cereals and fruit)				
b. In food preparation (specify_____)				
4. Sirup: Total (FE 837, Sec. C, items 119, 120) Specify kind_____				
Check whether for ☐ table use or ☐ in food preparation				
5. Molasses: Total (FE 837, Sec. C, item 121)				
Check whether for ☐ table use or ☐ in food preparation				
6. Honey, honey butter, honey spread: Total (FE 837, Sec. C, item 122)				
Check whether for ☐ table use and spread or ☐ in food preparation				

GLOSSARY

Age of homemaker.—Age at last birthday. The interviewers were instructed that if it was not possible to get age for an adult to fill in an estimated figure.

Cooking losses.—See Nutritive value of food: Cooking losses.

Family, economic.—The economic family included those individuals living together and dependent on a common pooled fund for their major items of expense. All unmarried sons and daughters living at home were included as well as other persons who lived with the family, provided they drew from the family fund for food, housing, automobile expenses, and one other category of major expense such as clothing or medical care. Family members temporarily away from home, at school, at work, or on vacation were considered members of the economic family.

Family size in week—count of members.—A count of members in the economic family during the survey week. This number is used with total family food expense. Members temporarily away from home were included.

Family size in year—economic family.—The total weeks of membership in the economic family of all members, divided by 52.

Farm.—Land in one or more tracts on which some agricultural operations are performed. A tract of 3 or more acres was considered a farm if any agricultural operations were conducted, and a tract of less than 3 acres if products valued at $250 or more were raised in 1949.

Farm operator.—Person responsible for the operation of the farm, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. Farm managers were not considered operators.

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 at home.—Food and beverages brought into the home for household use, including lunches made up at home and carried away. Included food served at home to farm and household help, guests or boarders as well as to family members. See also Food used.

Food away from home.—Food and beverages eaten away from home by members of the economic family (except that carried from home in packed lunches).

Food consumed.—See Food used.

Food from all sources.—Purchased, home-produced, and food received as gifts from friends, relatives, or welfare agencies, or as payment for goods or services.

Food list.—The form for recording the respondent's estimate of the kinds and quantities of food used by the household for a 7-day period. See schedule form, pages 95 to 99.

Food-plan groups.—Foods classified into groups having similar nutritive values or used the same way in meals. See table 15, column headings and footnotes. These food groups are those used in "Helping Families Plan Food Budgets" (*10*).

Food reported as used and later discarded.—See Food used.

Food used.—Food consumed in an economic sense. Includes food obtained for the household and later discarded or fed to animals as well as that eaten.

It did not include food prepared and given away to organizations or other households, anything left over at the end of the survey week, or dog and cat food. Any food canned or frozen during the survey week was not listed except for those quantities eaten during the week.

Quantities of edible food prepared for the household and later *discarded* from plates, serving dishes or in the kitchen or fed to animals were recorded. These quantities were subtracted from the total quantities *used* to obtain quantities *consumed*, before calculating the nutritive value of the week's food. Adjustments were also made for net quantities of fat drippings, measured as the difference between inventory at the start and the end of the survey week.

Tabulations of the quantities reported as used and later discarded are shown in table 28. It is likely, however, that there has been considerable underreporting of such waste of food. Estimation of quantities of food losses is difficult, particularly of fat trimmed away and discarded in the kitchen, of meat left on bones, and of the edible portions of fresh vegetables and fruit discarded in trimming.

Quantities of food were entered on the schedule in the form in which they were brought into the kitchen at the time of use or very shortly before. For instance, ingredients used in homemade cakes were listed as flour, sugar, eggs, etc., whereas purchased cake was listed as cake. Applesauce freshly made was listed as apples and sugar but canned applesauce was listed as such whether purchased in the can or canned at home from either home-produced or purchased fruits. Therefore, tabulations of an item such as flour do not include all flour used; that in purchased

baked products is excluded. On the other hand, tabulations of bread do not include all the bread used but only that which was obtained as such. Items stored for a short time in a freezer such as homemade cake were listed under the ingredients. Items processed for longer freezer storage such as fruit were listed as frozen fruit.

Homemaker.—A woman related to the head of a family or herself the head and responsible for the planning of meals and buying of food for the household of which she was a member.

Home-preserved food in 1949.—The estimates of foods preserved for family use in 1949 include those that, before preservation, were bought, produced at home, or received as a gift, or in payment for services rendered. The preserved foods may have been processed in the home, at a neighbor's, at a community center, or at a commercially owned locker plant. They did not include foods purchased in the frozen state and held in refrigerators or freezers.

Information on home preserving was not obtained from those families not requested to give other annual data.

Home-produced food.—Food produced by the family on the farm for their own use or secured from lakes, woods, and fields. See Money value of food for prices used.

Foods made at home (such as ice cream or cake) from purchased ingredients were not considered home-produced. Home-produced milk could be reported by the respondent either as the butter and cheese made at home or as the total amount of whole milk. If the latter method were chosen, quantities of milk used to make the butter and cheese would have been tabulated but not the resultant products themselves. However, in this dairy farming area few families kept any milk at home for making butter or cheese (table 17).

Household.—Group of persons who shared family food supplies. Included family members at home, guests, boarders, household help, farm help.

Household size.—The total number of meals served to all persons in the household from family supplies was divided by 21 to obtain the household size in equivalent persons. Family members were considered to have had 21 meals during the week, either at home or away, even though they omitted a meal or had between-meal snacks or more than three meals (young children or invalids). Lunches carried from home and supplemented by purchased food were considered one-half meals; those supplemented by beverage only were counted as a full meal. Refreshments served to members of the household were not counted as meals unless they served as substitutes for regular meals. Refreshments served to guests were noted by the interviewers and the number of meals to which these approximated were entered by editors.

For use in classifying households in table 10, the following intervals were used:

2-person households	1.46–2.45 equivalent persons
3-person households	2.46–3.45 equivalent persons
4-person households	3.46–4.45 equivalent persons

Housekeeping family.—A family was considered to be keeping house if at least two persons each ate 10 or more meals from the family food supplies during the preceding week.

Income.—Farm and nonfarm money income from all persons who were members of the economic family during all or any part of 1949. Farm income was determined as the difference between gross farm income and farm-operating expenditures plus or minus net changes in the value of crop and livestock inventories between the beginning and end of 1949. Inventory items were valued at uniform prices for all families regardless of the quality of the item. For crops, season average prices received by Minnesota farmers in 1949 were used.[14] For livestock, the mean values for January 1, 1949 and 1950 of the average values per head of livestock on Minnesota farms were taken.[15] If the family employed hired farm help during 1949 the value of their meals was subtracted as a farm-operating expense.

Nonfarm income included wages and salaries paid to family members, net income from self-employment and from real estate, interest, dividends, and royalties, pension payments and allotments, bonuses, alimony, and net receipts from roomers and boarders not members of the economic family. The net income from boarders was found by subtracting the cost of their meals from gross receipts.

[14] U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Season average prices and value of production. Principal Crops, 1948 and 1949. By States. [Processed.] 1949.

[15] U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Livestock on farms, Jan. 1. [Processed.] 1950.

Income taxes reported withheld or paid directly during 1949 minus any tax refunds received during the year were subtracted from the total family income to provide income after Federal income tax, the figure used for classification of families by income.

Some participating households did not exist as economic families for all of 1949. These were not asked for information on income but are included on tables showing classification by income along with families refusing such information as "not classified by income."

Milk equivalent.—Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products (except butter) are equivalent in protein and minerals. The factors used in this study for converting pounds of dairy products to quarts of milk were:

Evaporated milk	0.94
Cocoa mix	1.02
Cream	.33
Ice cream	.56
Cottage cheese	2.63
American, Swiss, bleu, and grated cheese	3.20
Cream cheese and cream cheese spreads	.87

Money value of food in week.—Includes expense for purchased food and money value of food obtained without direct expense (home-produced, or as gift or pay).

Food expense—Expense for food at home was the sum of expenditures for the purchased food items used during the survey week. Prices for foods that were purchased and then canned or frozen at home were whatever was paid for the ingredients at time of purchase. For total family food expense a share proportional to the number of meals boarders and farm help had of the household total was subtracted. Expense for food away from home was the respondent's estimate of expenditures made by family members for meals and between-meal food and drink away from home.

Food without direct expense—Foods used during the survey week in spring 1950 for which no expenditure had been made (home-produced or received as gift or pay) were valued at prices paid by farm families in the same locality. Where possible prices paid by Minnesota farmers in March 15, 1950, were used.[16] For further food items values were obtained from local markets.

As a result of using March 15 prices, eggs were probably somewhat overvalued. Most of the schedules were collected in May and June when egg prices were slightly lower.

Money value of food in 1949.—Includes estimated expense for purchased food and money value of food obtained without direct expense (home-produced, or as gift or pay).

Food expense—Estimates of amount spent for food by family members in 1949.

Food without direct expense—Food that families produced at home during the year was valued at average prices farmers in Minnesota paid in 1949 for similar products.[17] Value of food received as gift or pay was estimated by the family at the time of interview. Meals were valued at the average cost per meal of purchased food.

National Research Council's Recommended Dietary Allowances.—Levels of nutrient intakes that the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council recommends as normally desirable goals or objectives toward which to aim in planning practical dietaries. For this report allowances published in 1948 were used (*5*).

Not classified by income.—Households (8) that were not economic families for all of 1949 and households (8) that refused to give income information.

Nutrition unit.—A general term referring to any one of a series of units for specific nutrients in which the needs of a physically active adult male are taken as one. Numbers of meals served at home to persons of specified sex, age, and physical activity were multiplied by factors that related the nutritive requirements of these persons to those of a physically active man. The relative factors used were computed from the National Research Council's recommended dietary allowances (*5*).

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[16] U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics: Agricultural Prices. Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Prices. [Processed.] March 1950.

[17] U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Agricultural Prices. Prices Received and Paid by Farmers, and Parity Prices. [Processed.] 1950 monthly issues.

Special adjustments in calories have been made in calculations for this report for persons not of average height and of less than sedentary activity. For food energy and each nutrient the allowance of the physically active man was considered to be a nutrition unit.

Nutritive value of food: Composition values.—Nutrients in the food reported consumed were calculated from Tables of Food Composition in Terms of Eleven Nutrients (*11*). A few unpublished revisions were used but the calculations did not incorporate all of the revisions now published in Agriculture Handbook No. 8, Composition of Foods—Raw, Processed, Prepared (*12*).

The tables used give nutrients in food as purchased and make allowances for inedible waste such as bones, pits, stems, some fat normally trimmed away, and peels and skins. They do not allow for excessive amounts of peel removed or losses due to spoilage or poor handling. Nor do they allow for loss of nutrients in cooking.

The nutritive content was calculated only for foods. No estimate was made of the minerals in the local tap water or in baking powder, for calories in alcoholic beverages, or for any vitamin or mineral supplements.

Nutritive value of food: Cooking losses.—Estimated average losses of thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, and ascorbic acid that were likely to have occurred in cooking and other preparation. The losses were computed by adjusting the aggregate quantities of these nutrients calculated for specific groups of foods by appropriate loss factors developed separately for each group. Factors used were based on experimental data with consideration given to usual cooking practices in the United States. For example, no loss was assigned to ascorbic acid in citrus fruits, whereas one-third of the ascorbic acid in potatoes was considered lost. These calculations gave an estimated overall loss of 20 percen :for thiamine, 4 percent for riboflavin, 14 percent for niacin, and 17 percent for ascorbic acid (appendix tables 30 and 32).

No attempt was made to estimate losses in cooking for individual family dietaries. However, if uniform losses are assumed for all families the percent meeting recommended allowances can be estimated by adjusting the allowances upward to cover losses. For instance, the recommendation of 1.5 milligrams for thiamine when increased by 20 percent becomes 1.8 milligrams. Using this figure in reading appendix table 34 indicates that 14 percent of the households did not meet the thiamine allowance instead of 6 percent shown when cooking losses are not considered. Similar estimation was made for each of the other three vitamins. Thus to take account of estimated cooking losses allowances were raised to 1.9 milligrams for riboflavin, 1.7 milligrams for niacin, and 100 milligrams for ascorbic acid. The latter is, perhaps, a more generous figure than necessary for these spring diets of Minnesota farm families but is comparable with the figure used as the benchmark for judging the dietary adequacy in other recent studies.

Open country.—That part of the county which is neither urban nor "built-up." *Urban* applies, in general, to cities or other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. *Built-up* areas include all incorporated places other than urban, all other name places with an estimated population of 100 or more, and all other areas which have a population density of 100 or more persons per square mile.

Selected family types.—For this survey and also for those in Minneapolis-St. Paul for which data are included in this publication, eligibility was limited to households of 2 adults 16 or more years of age and 0, 1, or 2 children 2 to 15 years of age.

Sugar equivalent of soft drinks and ready-prepared puddings.—Approximately 10 percent of the weight of liquid soft drinks, and 20 percent of the weight of ready-prepared puddings.

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